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NEW LEACHING METHOD ON THE ROCK SALT DEPOSIT „TETIMA“ NEAR TUZLA

Abstract

In the project documentation for rock salt deposit Tetima exploitation, two methods of exploitation are developed: method of lateral leaching with narrow footstep tubing as the main method applied on all drilled boreholes, and method of roof leaching with cemented protecting column as the alternative method, which will be applied in such parts of deposit where it has the advantage over the method of narrow footstep tubing.

Evaluation and decision on application the method of roof leaching with cemented protecting column will be made after ascertainment the above parameters in drilled borehole. This method has not been applied yet.

The main aim of this paper is to find an optimum for continuous exploitation the existing boreholes through techno-economic analysis of previously applied method.

The analysis was carried out on an example of borehole B-67, and it has processed the regularity of chambers, "escaping" of the roof and balancing of isolant, and the all mentioned in correlation with the geological conditions. The Institute OBRGSCHEM. „CHEMKOP“ in Krakow has done a computer simulation of technology with lateral and roof leaching with two movable columns using the program WinUbroNet for borehole B-67 in two options: with partial isolation of roof and without isolation.

Keywords: *controlled leaching, exploitation method, isolant balancing, computer simulation*

1 INTRODUCTION

Salt production in each country has special meaning because salt and its products represent very important industrial raw material.

Salt exploitation in Bosnia and Herzegovina is related to Tuzla area, where the salt deposit "Tušanj" is in exploitation for more than 100 years. The new deposit of rock salt "Tetima" has intensified exploitation in the last ten years and represents a replacement capacity for the salt deposit "Tušanj".

Backing in 1971, long-year systematic geological explorations have started of the Dokanj syncline using geological and hydro-

chemical prospecting and thereafter continued with modern geological and geophysical methods which have indicated the potentiality of this structure.

Drilling in 1978 has confirmed a perspective of the deposit.

Exploration and contouring of the rock salt deposit was carried out in the next 6 years with 24 exploratory boreholes, out of which 17 boreholes have drilled a salt body.

The level of knowledge at that time on some important deposit characteristics and parameters (geological, hydrogeological, chemical-technological and others), which

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have a decisive influence in the selection of modes and methods of one salt deposit exploitation, were imposed to adopt, as an optimum solution, a concept by which the exploitation of this deposit will be performed using the controlled leaching of individual boreholes from surface.

In the project documentation, two methods of exploitation were developed: method of lateral leaching with narrow footstep tubing as the main method applied on all drilled boreholes, and the method of roof leaching with cemented protecting column as the alternative method which will be applied in parts of deposit where it has the advantage over the method of narrow footstep tubing.

This advantage is associated in the following cases:

- large or variable slope of layers in the roof of salt deposit, in parts of deposit with asserted lack of hermetic of rocks in the roof,
- identified large denivelations in the roof of salt deposit, formed as the result of salt karst,
- high content of insoluble components in lower part of deposit, especially in a number of continuous layers of insoluble rocks.

Evaluation and decision on application the method of cover leaching with cement casing will be taken after determining the above mentioned parameters in developed borehole. This method has not been applied yet.

Goal of this paper is try to find optimum during exploitation through techno-economic analysis of so far applied method, both on existing boreholes, as well as the ones that will be drilled in the future.

2 GEOLOGICAL INFORMATION ON THE ROCK SALT DEPOSIT TETIMA

The rock salt deposit Tetima is situated on the southern slopes of Majevisa mountain, northeast of Tuzla at distance of 8 km.

The deposit is of the Middle Miocene, Lower Badenian age, occurring in the marine lagoon conditions of sedimentation, deposited in the Dokanj syncline. It is built of one single salt body of irregular shape and it has a complex structure. It is positioned in the roof part of banded series in the eastern frontal part of Dokanj syncline.

In a plan view, the deposit is of irregular oval shape, similar to the deposit in Tuzla. Longer axis is about 2000 m long, while shorter is about 1000 m. It is built of one salt body with layered- lenticular form, deposited in the Dokanj syncline with antiformal set of bottom in the northeast part of deposit. It lays in the northwest-southeast direction and falls to the west. The depth of this salt body, measured from surface, in the southeast is 400 m, and in the northwest is over 1000 m, which gives the average decline fall of 16°.

Maximum thickness of the salt body is 150-200 m and goes parallel with longer axis, north of the center (longitudinal axis) of deposit, while toward the edges decreasing. In the southeastern part, the deposit thickness is reduced by antiformal structure of underlying marl substratum within macro structure Dokanj syncline, while in the northwest turns into simpler lentoidal or layered form. The deposit form and especially inner tectonics, indicate the movement of salt masses to the shallower frontal part of syncline under the influence of tectonic forces, where the largest concentration of salt has occurred.

Salt body is mono-mineral with various forms of salt in the deposit. Quality of salt body is quite uniform with the average NaCl content of 91.9%.

Primarily, deposit was composed of crystalline halite aggregates, with coarse crystal structure of salt (millimeter-centimeter-sized grains), white and gray colored, with rare layers of marl and improperly deployed grains of anhydrite.

Tectonic processes have caused the change from primarily crystalline form of salt in the deposit into small, medium and coarse-grained form.

Bottom of the salt body is built of laminated dolomicrites which end with 8-10 cm thick interbeds of strip anhydrite. Very steep and often vertical layers indicate significant folding of bottom. Those are very often the meter-decimeter folds, probably inter layered.

The roof begins with well stratified anhydrite - marly breccia consisting of fragments of belt marl, anhydrite, marly limestone, tuffites and as a binder - dark gray marl of the Lower Badenian.

Breccia was formed after short emersion, and drying crack occurred at that time, both in clay-carbonate sludge and gypsum-anhydrite sediments. Short-term transport and binding of fragments occurred during the Lower Badenian transgression. The resulting breccia layer has a thickness of 5-40 m. Higher and high overlying is made of marl and sandy - marl rocks of the Badenian and Sarmatian.

Hydrogeological situation is quite unfavorable.

On the contact of Lower Badenian marls and overlying breccias, the aggressive water was found with different degrees of mineralization. In the northeastern and eastern edge of the deposits, this water came in contact with a salt body causing occurrence of leaching.

In the bottom of salt body, presented with strip dolomicrites, in the tectonically damaged zone 10-30 meters below the salt body, the water body is developed with different mineralized and aggressive water.

In high roof layers, the water in the Baden and Sarmatian were identified. The Sarmatian water is of artesian character while others are sub artesian.

3 APPLICATION OF LATERAL LEACHING METHOD WITH CLOSE FOOTSTEPS OF TUBES

Techno-economic analysis of application the lateral leaching method with close footsteps of tubes is based on the example of borehole B-78, which ended its exploitation due to representativeness of data.

The analysis has primarily processed the regularity of chamber, "escaping" of the roof, balancing of isolator, and all in correlation with geological conditions.

3.1 Borehole B-78

The borehole was drilled in 1989, according to the Main Mining Project on Exploitation - Technical Project of Drilling and Completion of Boreholes for Exploitation the Rock Salt Tetima.

It is located in the newly formed cross section VI.

Basic data:

- Depth to the roof of salt body 455.80 m
- Depth to the bottom of salt body 589.29 m
- Thickness of salt body 133.49 m
- Dip of roof layer 22°
- Dip of bottom 30°

Data about quality:

- Content of salt in the salt body.....96.47 %
- Content of NaCl in salt 95.59 %
- Content of NaCl in the salt body 91.26 %

3.2 Analysis of applied method

Real time of leaching in phases was approximately to the designed, capacities were slightly lower and concentrations were slightly higher than designed. During this period, six series of echo location measurements were done wherein it can be concluded that the sixth series resulted in exceeding the radius for 1.34 m at depth of 570 m in azimuth of 70°.

Maximum values of diameter and radius at the same depth are in the second (575 m) and the fourth series of measurements (577 m), wherein the hydro notch is eccentric, so that maximum radius has about 2/3 value of diameter. The general direction of hydro notch development is the east-southeast.

The final diameter of hydro notch is lower by 1.75 m than designed. The phe-

nomenon of roof “escaping” was not observed. There was regularly thrown projected amounts of isolator in borehole. Temperatures of technological and salt water were dependent on the outside temperature or season.

3.2.1 Salt water production

During this period, five series of echo location measurement were carried out where the chamber continued to follow the started developing trend towards the north-east. In the eighth series of echo location measurement, exceeding of radius for 1.73 meters at depth of 534 m was observed by azimuth of 60°, while maximum diameter was less 10 m than designed. This trend of development chamber have continued until echo location measurement in the eleventh series exceeding radius for 21.77 m and diameter for 13.99 m at depth of 510 m in azimuth of 60° (Figure 1).

It can be conclude here that in the ninth, tenth and eleventh series of echo

location measurements, maximal exceeding of diameter and radius is at the same depth, and that the radius is approximately 2/3 of diameter. Exceedences of radius are at depth of 474-488 m as well as on depth of 500-520 m as shown in Figure 2.

With the last series of echo location measurement, a vertical movement of chamber roof was observed (from the level of 475.00 m to the level 463.00 m). This practically means that the level of chamber roof is 12 m above footstep of technical tubing with diameter 9 5/8 ". By this way, the majority of salt roof shelf was leached. On 15/10/2009, 17.00 m³ of isolator (7.00 m³ in the annular space and 10.00 m³ the roof of the chamber) were pumped in the borehole and roof of leachable chamber.

The borehole is excluded from process of salt water production on 30/09/2009.

During exploitation of the borehole, 448,142.61 t of salt was produced from 620,745 t of industrial reserves or the recovery of this chamber is about 72.19%.

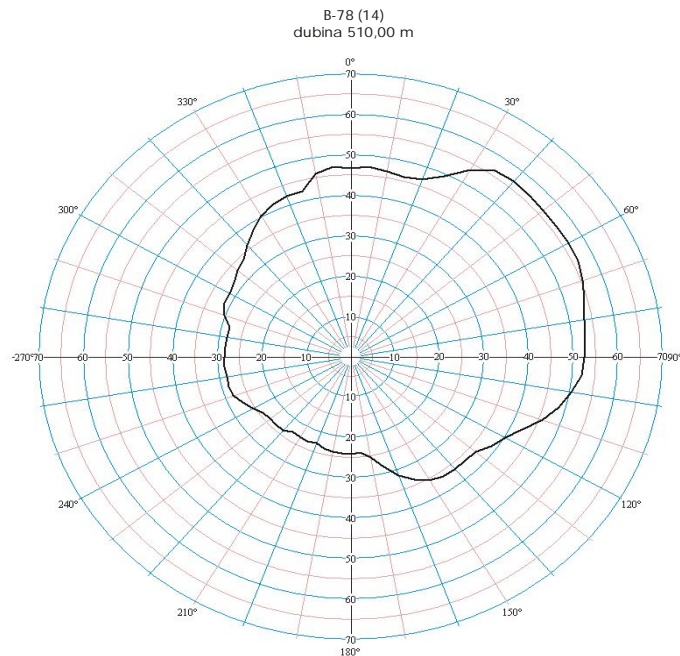


Figure 1 Horizontal recording on the borehole B-78, depth 510.00 m

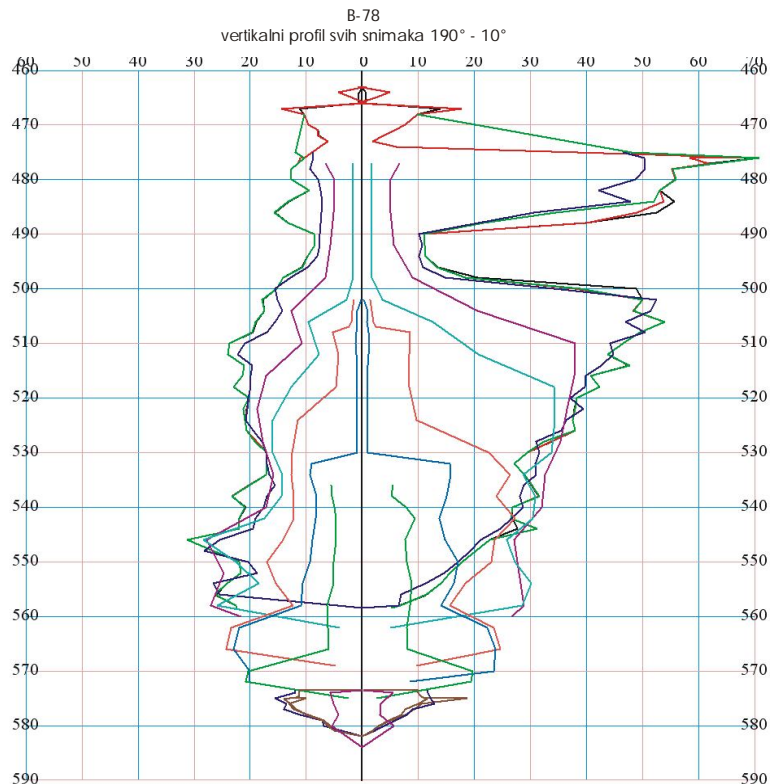


Figure 2 Vertical cross section of all echo recordings on B-78, azimuth 190° - 10°

Three boreholes, namely B-87, B-84 and B-86, have completed their exploitation lifetime, in addition to the borehole B-78. Analyzing all four aforementioned boreholes, the following can be concluded:

- Hydro notches have got the irregular shapes, or mostly got eccentric form in the direction east-northeast, while the blockage of development is registered on the western side. In all hydro notches, maximum radius is approximately 2/3 of diameter. This can be also concluded for all other currently active boreholes.
- During production of salt water with industrial concentration in the boreholes B-87, B-86 and B-78, an exceeding of radius and diameter was registered, which was the highest in the borehole B-87. Also, in these

boreholes, the general development direction is the east-northeast. An exceeding of radius was registered in the borehole B-84, while diameter was smaller than designed

- "Escaping" of the chamber roof is registered in B-86 (0.5 m), B-78 (1.5 m and 12.0 m), B-84 (1.7 m, 0.4 m and 0.7 m), while this phenomena is not registered in B-87.

Maximum value of "escaping" is in the borehole B-78, where the last series of echo location measurements have observed a vertical movement of the chamber roof (from the level of 475.00 m to the level 463.00 m). This practically means that the level of chamber roof is 12 m above the footstep of technical tubing with diameter 9 3/8 ". By this way, a larger part of roof salt shelf was leached.

Balancing of isolator is extremely unfavorable. Considering that for some boreholes there are no data on isolator removal in the phase of hydro notch construction, total amounts are analyzed total amounts for which there are no data.

In the borehole B-84, from 313.5 m³ of inserted isolator, 111.8 m³ was obtained outside ("left" in chamber 201.7 m³).

In the borehole B-87, from 440.5 m³ of inserted isolator, 418.2 m³ was obtained outside ("left" in chamber 22.3 m³).

In the borehole B-78, from 242.7 m³ of inserted isolator, 88.4 m³ was obtained outside ("left" in chamber 154.3 m³).

In the borehole B-86, from 129.0 m³ of inserted isolator, 42.1 m³ was obtained outside ("left" in chamber 86.9 m³).

4 MAIN REASONS FOR CHANGING THE CURRENT METHOD

Variants for further leaching technologies are made primarily due to:

- Adaptation to the leaching in variable mining and geological conditions in the cross-section chamber,
- Limitations of isolator quantity used during leaching (to reduce losses)
- Higher efficiency of reserves

Limitation of isolator amount used during leaching will be realized through reduction in diameter of hydro notch, which will result in a more favorable balance of removed isolator below the roof of hydro notch and shortening the introductory period of leaching. In addition, the lower boundary of deposit with marls in bottom is tectonically very disturbed, there are blocks with cracked water bearing marls that are embedded in dozen meters in salt body, which supports the theory where diameter of hydro notch should be smaller, because there is a latent risk that during development of hydro notch it can make contact with the mentioned marls.

After the introductory leaching, exploitation could be conducted without isolation of the roof or with partial isolation.

In case when in the vertical profile of borehole (deposit) there are variable mining-geological conditions, the technology of roof or roof-lateral leaching offers the possibility of higher utilization of rock salt reserves compared to lateral leaching technology.

In lateral-roof leaching technology at the beginning of leaching, the hydro notch is much smaller than the current hydro notch. Leaching is much shorter because the roof leaching is faster than lateral, and it is possible to obtain saturated salt water earlier.

5 PROPOSAL FOR A NEW METHOD OF LEACHING

Based on the above, and based on the past experiences, a new method of exploitation is proposed, called the "Method of lateral and roof leaching without cemented protecting column".

According to this proposal, the Institut OBRGChem. "CHEMKOP" in Krakow has developed a computer simulation of lateral and roof leaching technology without cemented protecting column using the program *WinUbroNet* for borehole B-67 in two solutions: with partial roof isolation and without roof isolation.

After completion the preliminary leaching, the production of salt water starts with industrial concentrations, wherein two options are possible:

- Variant with partial isolation of the roof (radius not exceeding 4 m) with the achieved rising of the roof through rising the level of isolant in steps of 5.0 and 7.0 m. After the roof rising (at every step), the appropriate amount of isolator will be pumped into the borehole. Parallel to increasing the isolator level, column 4½" is raised. This technology is based on the lateral-roof leaching, where the chamber roof becomes domed, what is much more favorable in geomechanical terms.
- Variant without roof isolation, where at the same time with roof rising, the

appropriate amount of isolator is removed from borehole. It has to be done precisely, taking into account the possibility of roof "escaping" in the case of isolator loss, or leakage of isolator behind the cement stone of embedded column. This technology is also based on lateral-roof leaching and creates a domed shape of chamber.

To improve the level isolator control, an expansion of borehole channel is proposed in the area of exploitation to radius of 0.5 m. ("high narrow chamber").

6 BASIC ASSUMPTIONS FOR SIMULATION

In the cross-section of borehole B-67, the rock salt is located the depth from 530.65 to 654.42 m. At depth from 602.35 to 605.18 m, there is inter layer of massive marl in salt. At many places in rock salt, there are located inter layers of stripped marl whose thickness range from a few cm to ten cm. Angle of these marl inter layers is about 10° - 50° .

Based on previous experiences, thicker layers of massive marl are cracked and will not interfere in technology of lateral - roof leaching, or will not present a certain barrier. It also can be considered for thin inter layers. These inter layers may only cause local irregularities of chamber's shape. Technical column 9 5/8" is located and cemented up to depth of 30 m in the salt body, respectively to depth of 560.65 m. Computer simulation has encompassed the interval of salt body at depth of 654-560 m.

The other assumptions for simulation or computer modeling:

- average temperature in chamber 25°C
- depth step for za model 0.5 m
- number of sectors in a circle with different leaching rates 16
- limit angle of leaching 15°

- coefficient of widespread insoluble residue 1.5
- maximum chamber diameter 70 m

Leaching of hydro notch in the borehole B-67 started on 15/12/2011, where column 7" was at position 636.42 m, column 4 1/2" at position 651.42 m.

Level of isolation was at depth of column 7" foot (636.42 m), while the flow of technological water was in a direct circulation.

The first measurement of chamber B-67 with echo transducer was finished on 18/01/2012.

Measurement showed the following:

- roof of chamber 637.4 m
- bottom of chamber 649.0 m
- column 7" foot depth 637.4 m
- volume of chamber 861.7 m^3 .

Equivalent [average] radius of the chamber below the roof was 5.23 m, with maximum radius of 7.22 m, and minimum radius of 4.06 m, which indicates that the hydro notch is quite irregular. The biggest irregularity is recorded in the interval 647-645 m, by privileged azimuth 100° - 140° . At depth of 646.0 m, the average radius of hydro notch was 4.65 m, maximum radius was 8.45 m, while minimum was 3.74 m. In the interval from 641.0 to 637.4 m, the hydro notch had generally the uniform leaching.

The second stage of hydro notch leaching was guided on the same position of the column 7", at the same depth of isolation level, while column 4 1/2" was positioned one meter from residue.

The other measurement hydro notch form has showed the following:

- roof of chamber 636.7 m
- bottom of chamber 646.5 m
- column 7" foot depth 637.4 m
- volume of hydro notch 3773.5 m^3

Equivalent [average] radius of the chamber below the roof was 11.05 m, at maximum radius of 14.03 m and minimum 9.07 m.

The results of this measurement have showed more regularity in hydro notch leaching compared to the results from the first measurement.

Still, practically on entire height of hydro notch, there is a privileged direction in azimuth $90^\circ - 180^\circ$, in which leaching is faster. In the interval from 638.0 to 636.7 m, the form of hydro notch is quite regular.

7 DETERMINING THE PARAMETERS FOR SIMULATION OF FURTHER CHAMBER LEACHING

In the laboratory, on real samples of salt from borehole B-67, the rate of lateral [horizontal] leaching of salt for the zone hydro notch was determined, which amounts to 6.8 m/h, while that rate is 7.5 mm/h for lower part of the deposit. These rates are determined on the basis of hydrostatic condition of the solvent (water) and do not match a dynamic state what is in the chamber and which depends on the flow rate of solvent, size and shape of the chamber, as well as the other factors.

If this value of lateral leaching rate would be taken for simulation for the period up to the first measurement with echo transducer, the hydro notch with volume of 585.7 m³ will be obtained from modeling, while the sum of produced salt would be to 1182 t. The real amount of salt is 1582 t, and it is higher than calculated value for 33.8%.

In order to determine the rate of lateral leaching which corresponds to the actual leaching conditions (up to the first measurement), the model *WinUbro/Korlog* was applied.

Taking this rate as the base by special program *ScenStages*, two scenarios are considered: the first for the period up to the first measurement with echo transducer, and the second for the period from the first measurement to the second measurement.

From simulation of the first period of leaching by the program *Korlog* (flow 1-0) the following data are obtained:

- Amount of extracted salt (borehole)1,582 t

- Amount of extracted salt (simul.) 1,509 t
- Volume of extracted salt 825 m³
- Volume measured with echo transducer 862 m³
- Volume from simulation 777 m³

The form of chamber was taken for the next period of leaching, measured with echo transducer, decreased approximately 3%, with volume 860 m³, with different coefficients of leaching rate by sectors, obtained on the basis of program *Korlog*.

The highest values of leaching rate coefficients (1.58 times higher) were located in sector 5 (azimuth $90^\circ - 112.5^\circ$) in the interval 642.5-645.5 m.

The lowest values (0.64 times lower) in sectors 8-12 (azimuth $157.5^\circ - 225^\circ$) in the interval 647.0-649.0 m.

From t depth of 642.0 m and upward, differences decrease and are within the limits of 0.88 to 1.22 compared to the nominal value.

After simulation the second period of leaching by the program *Korlog* (flow 2-1) the following data are obtained:

- amount of extracted salt (borehole) 6,874 t
- amount of extracted salt (simul.) 6,475 t
- volume of extracted salt 3,473 m³
- volume measured with echo transducer 3,804 m³
- volume from simulation 3,310 m³

The highest values of leaching rate coefficient (2.82 times more) were located in sector 7 (azimuth $135^\circ - 157.5^\circ$) in the interval 641.5-646 m.

The lowest values (0.29 times lower) were in sectors 12 and 14 (azimuth $247.5^\circ - 270^\circ$ and $292.5^\circ - 315^\circ$) in the interval 645.0 - 646.5.

From depth of 642.0 m upward, the difference is reduced staying within the limits of 0.75 to 1.73 of the nominal value.

This shows that, if differences are higher, the results are not representative.

Due to this, another simulation was done. The first period of leaching to the first measurement with echo transducer was simulated without modification. After the first Korloga, it was applied for further simulation, only form of the chamber from the first measurement with echo transducer was reduced.

For further simulations one leaching rate value (11 mm/h) was taken.

After simulation the second period of leaching by the program Korlog (flow 2-0), the following data are obtained:

- Extracted amount of salt (borehole)6,874 t
- Extracted amount of salt (simul.)6,139 t
- Volume of extracted salt3,466 m³ (slightly lower than flow 2-1, due to lower salt water concentration inside the chamber)
- Volume measured with echo transducer3,774 m³
- Volume from simulation3,63 m³

Difference between coefficients are mainly found between the flows of *Korloga* 1-0 and 2-1.

Maximum (1.7 of nominal value) is pointed in sector 7 (azimuth 135°-157.5°), at depth of 642.25 m.

Minimum (0.45 of nominal value) is pointed in sector 12 (azimuth 247.5°-270°), at depth of 645.25 m.

From depth of 642.0 meter and upwards, the differences are reduced and remain within the range from 0.81 to 1.52 of nominal value.

After the analysis of simulation results in the borehole B-67, it can be concluded:

- slightly reduced form of chamber is from the second measurement by echo transducer with capacity of 3560 m³,
- nominal rate of lateral leaching is increased up to 13 mm/h,
- nominal rate of roof leaching is 16.9 mm/h (laboratory data),
- for further calculation in all directions, the leaching of 13 mm/h is taken.

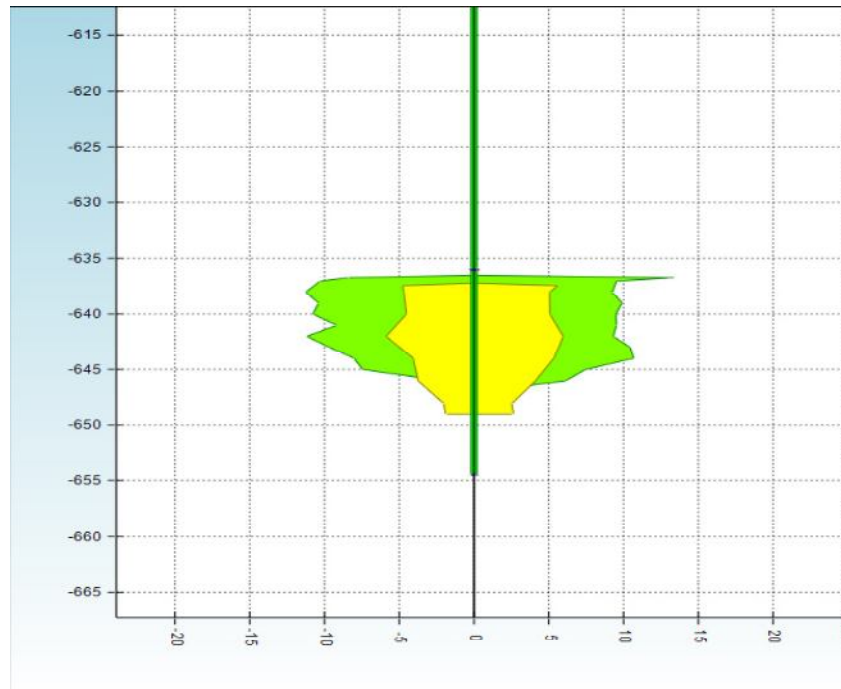


Figure 3 Initial shape for simulation

8 REVIEW OF SIMULATION FOR LEACHING TECHNOLOGY WITH PARTIAL ROOF ISOLATION

8.1 Phase I – leaching of introductory column

After creating a shortened hydro notch [up to the II measure by echo transducer], the movable columns are positioned at the following depths:

7" at 629 m, and 4½" at 644.5 m.

The isolation level will be retained on the foot of column 7", or at depth 629.0 m.

Leaching at this stage keep in direct circulation for a period of 8 days, with a flow rate of solvent ~ 10 m³/h (up to the amount of salt 450 t), for the purpose of isolator removal below the roof.

After that, leach in the next 103 days, in direct circulation, with flow rates of 20 m³/h (up to the amount of salt 17,450 t).

It follows from simulation that the average concentration of salt water is about 245 kg/m³. Residue on the bottom of chamber at the end of phase will be at depth of 644.5 m. At the end of phase, the chamber radius will be ~ 5 m, when the echo measurement is predicted.

In order to provide a layer of isolator of 3 cm below the roof, it is necessary to do pumping every seven days in "portions" of 0.1-0.3 m³.

8.2 Phase II – leaching of "narrow high chamber"

Leaching of "narrow high chamber" is divided on two intervals because an inter layer of massive marl (602.35 to 605.18 m) is located in the chamber profile, as follows:

- lower interval (606.0 – 629.0 m) and
- upper interval (560.0 – 606.0 m).

Leaching of lower interval of "narrow high" chamber:

- Depth of column: 7" (606 m), and 4½" (628.5 m or 0.5 m above the roof of chamber);
- Level of isolator 606 m (overflow with accurate measurement of volume);

- Flow of solvent40 m³/h (in indirect circulation), or 20 m³/h (in direct circulation);
- Amount of salt that will be obtained ~54 t (in indirect circulation about 18 t, in direct circulation about 36 t);
- Duration of leaching 1.5 days;
- Radius below the roof 0.5 m;
- Depth of residue 644.4 m.

After completion the "narrow high chamber" drain isolator and precisely measure its amount (V1). Lower the column 7" at depth of 628.5 m, and set the column 4½" half a meter above the filling-residue. Again pump oil (isolator) into the borehole, on the overflow over the column 7", and measure precisely its amount (V2). Difference between these two amounts DV is the actual volume of narrow high chamber, which is very important in the lateral-roof leaching technology.

When the volume of "narrow high chamber" (DV) is divided with its height (22.5 m), the volume of one longitudinal meter of narrow high chamber (dV) is obtained.

Theoretically, this volume is 0.760 m³ and it is very important in rising of chamber through the discharge of certain amounts of isolator.

8.3. Phase III - continuation of initial chamber leaching

- Depth of isolator: 7" (633 m), and 4½" (644 m);
- Level of isolator624 m; (quantity of isolator is calculated from formula V2 – dV (628-624) m³);
- Water flow10 m³/h (indirect circulation);
- Amount of salt that will be obtained ~ 2050 t;

- Duration of leaching30 days;
- Radius bellow roof of chamber 1.3 m;
- Average concentration ~299 kg/m³;
- Depth of residue644.4 m.

In order to provide a layer of isolator three cm below roof, it is necessary to do pumping every seven days, in "portions" of 0.1 - 0.3 m³.

After this phase it is completed introductory leaching. The next phase is production of salt water with industrial concentrations.

8.4 Phase IV until the end of salt water production

- Depth of column: 7" (633 m), and 4½" (643 m);
- Level of isolator624 m;
- Flow 15 m³/h (indirect circulation);
- Amount of salt that will be obtained~ 5400 t;
- Duration of phase IV51 days;
- Radius of chamber bellow the roof3.0 m;
- Average concentration~ 307 g/l;

- Depth of residue 653.9 m.

In order to provide a layer of isolator 3 cm below roof, it is necessary to do pumping every seven days, in "portions" of 0.1-0.3 m³.

Further leaching will be done in phases that last between 100 and 120 days, with successive lifting of isolation level of 5 m. After reaching isolation level of 606 meters, leaching of second high chamber (as already described) should be done in belt of 606-561 m, with successive lifting of isolation level of 5 m to the level 561 m (Figure 4).

After this phase, the upper part of the chamber above 561 m still can be in exploitation without use of isolation materials, except that must have a certain thickness of roof protection.

In this case, since column 9⁵/₈" is located about 30 m in salt, it can be in exploitation for another ten meters above the level of 561 m, but it is recommended to obtain a domed shape roof as the final form of roof.

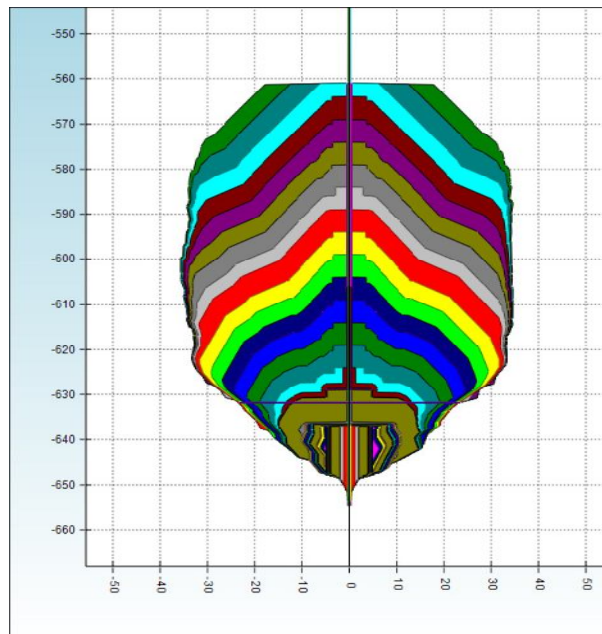


Figure 4 Final shape of chamber with domed shape roof

9 DISCUSSION

Borehole B-67 was put into introductory leaching on 15/12/2011. As it was described above, after the second series of echo location measurements and after simulation by computer programs Win Ubro NET with the procedure Korlog, moving of columns are finished and borehole "works" by the new technology of leaching. Thereafter, one echo location measurement was done.

At this phase, the borehole completely worked following according to the predicted simulation, what can be seen in Table 1:

- Depth of column for leaching:
 - column 7"633.0 m
 - column 4½"644.0 m
- Level of isolant624 m;
(quantity of isolant is calculated from formula $V_2-dV \cdot (628-624) \text{ m}^3$);
- Water flow10 m³/h
(indirect circulation);
- Amount of salt that will be obtained2050 t;
- Leaching time of this phase 30 days;
- Radius bellow roof of chamber1.3 m;
- Average concentration~299 kg/m³;
- Depth of residue644.4 m

Table 1 Review the results obtained by simulation compared to the real situation in the borehole B-67

Parameter	Simulation	Real situation
Tubing of column 7" (m)	633	633
Tubing of column 4½" (m)	644	644
Level of isolant (m)	624	624
Flow ratio (m ³ /h)	10,0	10,51
Salt amount (t)	2,050	2,253
Leaching time (day)	30	30.5
Radius (m)	1.3	2.00
Average concentration (kg/m ³)	299	297
Balance of isolator (m ³)	21.7	23.7

It can be seen from Table 1 that columns are positioned according to the simulation, the level of isolant is retained at a given position, the average flow rate was slightly higher resulting in higher quantities of salt and larger radius of the roof chamber, and that the prognostic average concentration is approximate to the realized one.

In addition, it is important to point out that the balance isolant is higher by 2.0 m³

which means that the "captured" isolant from hydro cuts started to go out, and that in the future the appearance of the other trapped amounts should be expected.

Recorded developed form of the chamber (Figure 5) is approximately equal to the predicted or simulated, which is besides the balance of isolant, certainly the most important fact.

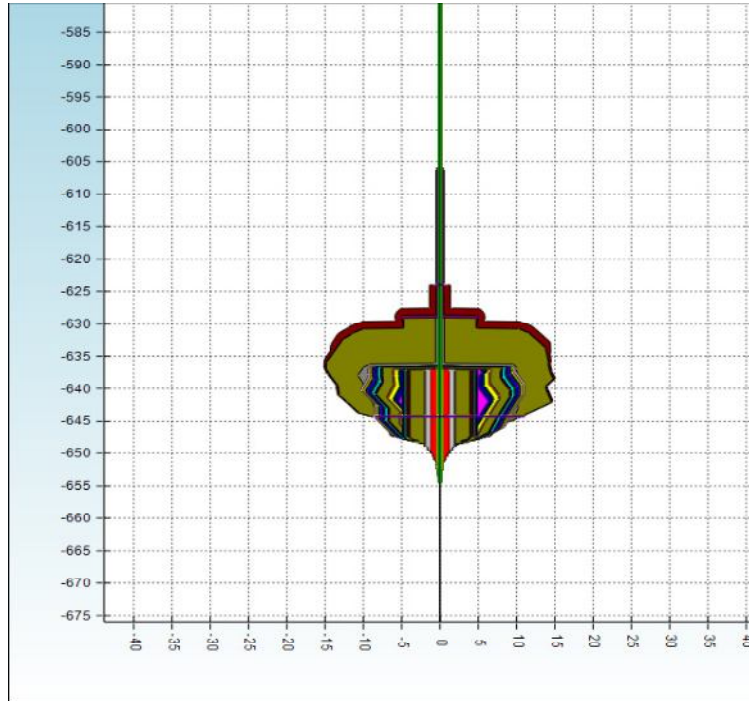


Figure 5 Recorded shape of chamber B-67 by azimuth 0° - 180°

CONCLUSION

Due to negative experiences in balance of isolation materials, the method of lateral-roof leaching without cemented casing has a great advantage over the existing method. Limit of isolant amount in the introductory leaching will be realized through the reduction of hydro notches diameter, which will result in more favorable balance of removed isolator, while in continuation of exploitation leaching will lead with the partial isolation of the roof, what requires small amount of isolant under the roof (maximum 10 m^3). Technology of lateral-roof leaching without cemented casing provides decrease of the chamber roof surface of its domed shape which indicates that the losses of isolant will be much smaller or none.

Sum of salt obtained by the method of lateral-roof leaching without cemented casing, observing the analyzed borehole B-67, is 474,400 t; whereby the chamber has a domed roof, while in the case of continuing exploitation when the roof is horizontal, the sum of resulting salt would be 563,300 t. Calculating sum of the salt obtained by designed method of lateral leaching with narrow footstep of tubs is 467,124 t. In both cases, by the method of lateral-roof leaching without cemented casing, a higher utilization is realized.

Simulation technology of lateral-roof leaching without cemented column should be seen as a basis. Based on previous experiences, it can be concluded that deposit of

rock salt „Tetima” is very inhomogeneous; it is not uniform, as evidenced by determination of geological exploration and leaching rate. This resulted in the irregular development of chambers, as it can be seen above all from the echo location recordings. Due to these reasons, it is not possible to create a very accurate forecast for entire thickness of salt layer. Precise prognosis can be made after each phase (after echo measurements) for the next phase, for which is necessary to own and use the computer program Win UBRO NET with the procedure Korlog.

After each phase and completed echo measurements, based on actual achieved data (actual shape of the chamber), it is necessary to correct positioning of free hanging columns, level of isolant, insulation materials as pumping dynamics of isolant pumping and duration of a new phase.

The obtained simulations of current hydro notch leaching indicate that the actual rate of lateral leaching is considerably higher than the rate obtained from laboratory tests, due to hydrodynamics of liquid in the chamber influence. During leaching of hydro notch, there was no possibility of correction the roof rate of leaching. This should be done after leaching of introductory chamber (after measuring with echo transducer) using programme Korlog.

Computer model WinUbroNet, in simulations slightly reduces the concentration of salt water (near saturation). Keeping this in mind, in the simulation results, the concentration of ~ 305 g/l for a minimum concentration of industrial salt water was taken into account.

Quantities of isolant (shown in Table 1) for the isolation of chamber roof and bore-hole channel are based on the full of salt body an imperviousness of cement stone columns behind column $9\frac{5}{8}$ ". If the loss of isolant is observed, its quantity must be corrected.

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NOVA METODA IZLUŽIVANJA NA LEŽIŠTU KAMENE SOLI „TETIMA“ KOD TUZLE

Izvod

U projektnoj dokumentaciji eksploatacije ležišta kamene soli Tetima razrađene su dvije metode eksploatacije: metoda bočnog izluživanja sa bliskim stopama cijevi kao osnovna metoda koja se i primjenjuje na svim do sad izbušenim bušotinama, i metoda stropnog izluživanja sa cementiranom zaštitnom kolonom, kao alternativna metoda, koja će se primjenjivati u takvim dijelovima ležišta gdje ima prednost nad metodom bliskih stopa cijevi.

Ocjena i odluka o primjeni metode stropnog izluživanja sa cementiranom zaštitnom kolonom donosi će se nakon konstatovanja navedenih parametara u izbušenoj bušotini. Ova metoda se do sada nije primjenjivala.

Cilj ovog rada ja da se kroz tehnno-ekonomsku analizu do sada primjenjivane metode pokuša iznaći optimum za nastavak eksploatacije na već postojećim bušotinama.

Analiza je rađena na primjeru bušotina B-67, a obradila je regularnost komora, „bježanje“ stropa i bilansiranje izolanta, a sve u korelaciji sa geološkim prilikama. U Institutu OBRGSCHEM. „CHEMKOP“ u Krakovu urađena je kompjuterska simulacija tehnologije bočno-stropnog izluživanja sa dvije pokretne kolone korištenjem programa WinUbroNet za bušotinu B-67 u dvije varijante: sa djelimičnom izolacijom stropa i bez izolacije stropa.

***Ključne riječi:** kontrolisano izluživanje, metoda eksploatacije, bilansiranje izolanta, kompjuterska simulacija*

1. UVOD

Proizvodnja soli u svakoj zemlji ima posebno značenje, jer so ili proizvodi njene pretvorbe predstavljaju značajnu industrijsku sirovinu.

Eksploatacija soli u Bosni i Hercegovini vezana je za tuzlansko područje, i to za ležište kamene soli u Tuzli, na kome se industrijska eksploatacija soli vršila više od 100 godina, ali i novo ležište kamene soli "Tetima", koje u zadnjih desetak godina intenzivira eksploataciju, i koje predstavlja zamjenski kapacitet za tuzlansko sono ležište.

Davne 1971. godine započeta su višegodišnja sistematska geološka istraživanja dokajnske sinklinale, geološkom i hidrohemijском prospekcijom, da bi bila nastavljena savremenim geološko-geofizičkim metodama koja su i ukazala na potencijalnost ove strukture.

Bušenjem 1978. godine perspektivnost je potvrđena.

Istraživanje i okonturenje ležišta vršeno je narednih 6 godina sa 24 istražne bušotine, od kojih su 17 nabušile sono tijelo.

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Tadašnji stepen poznavanja nekih bitnih ležišnih karakteristika i parametara (geoloških, hidrogeoloških, hemijsko-tehnoloških i drugih), a koji imaju odlučujući uticaj kod izbora načina i metode eksploatacije jednog sonog ležišta, nametali su da se kao optimalno rješenje usvoji koncept po kome će se eksploatacija ovog ležišta vršiti kontrolisanim izluživanjem pojedinačnim bušotinama sa površine terena.

U projektnoj dokumentaciji razrađene su dvije metode eksploatacije: metoda bočnog izluživanja sa bliskim stopama cijevi, kao osnovna metoda, koja se i primjenjuje na svim do sad izbušenim bušotinama, i metoda stropnog izluživanja sa cementiranom zaštitnom kolonom, kao alternativna metoda, koja će se primjenjivati u takvim dijelovima ležišta gdje ima prednost nad metodom bliskih stopa cijevi. Ova prednost se ogleda u sledećim slučajevima:

- velikog ili promjenljivog nagiba slojeva u krovini ležišta soli u dijelovima ležišta sa konstatovanim nedostatkom hermetičnosti stijena u krovini ležišta,
- konstatovanih velikih denivelacija u krovini sonog ležišta, nastalih kao rezultat sonog karsta,
- visokog sadržaja nerastvornih dijelova u donjem dijelu ležišta, a posebno kod brojnih kontinuiranih proslojaka nerastvornih stijena.

Ocjena i odluka o primjeni metode stropnog izluživanja sa cementiranom zaštitnom kolonom donosit će se nakon konstatovanja navedenih parametara u izradjenoj bušotini. Ova metoda se do sada nije primjenjivala.

Cilj ovog rada ja da se kroz tehnno-ekonomsku analizu do sada primjenjivane metode pokuša iznaći optimum pri eksploataciji, kako na već postojećim bušotinama, tako i na onima koje će se izgrađivati u budućnosti.

2. GEOLOŠKI PODACI O LEŽIŠTU KAMENE SOLI TETIMA

Na južnim obroncima Majevice, sjeveroistočno od Tuzle na rastojanju od 8 km, smješteno je ležište kamene soli Tetima.

Ležište je srednjemiocenske, donje baddenske starosti, nastalo u marinskim - lagunskim uslovima sedimentacije, deponovao u dokanjskoj sinklinali a izgrađeno je od jednog sonog tijela nepravilnog slojevito-sočivastog oblika i složene građe. Pozicionirano je u krovinskom dijelu trakaste serije u istočnom-čeonom dijelu dokanjske sinklinale.

U planu, ležište ima nepravilno elipsast oblik, slično ležištu u Tuzli, sa dužom osom preko 2000 m i kraćom oko 1000 m. Izgrađeno je od jednog sonog tijela slojevito-sočivaste forme, deponovanog u dokanjskoj sinklinali sa antiformalnim naborom podine u sjeveroistočnom dijelu ležišta. Ima pružanje sjeverozapad - jugoistok i pad prema zapadu. Dubina zalijeganja na jugoistoku iznosi 400 m, a na sjeverozapadu preko 1000 m, što daje prosječan pad po pružanju od 16°. Međutim, pad sonog tijela upravno na pružanje iznosi i do 30°.

Maksimalna debljina sonog tijela je 150-200 m i ide paralelno sa dužom osom, sjeverno od centra (podužne ose) ležišta, dok prema rubovima opada. U jugoistočnom dijelu moćnost ležišta je redukovana antiformalnom strukturom podinskih laporaca unutar makro strukture dokanjske sinklinale dok prema sjeverozapadu prelazi u jednostavniju sočivasto slojevitou formu. Forma ležišta, a posebno unutrašnja tektonika, ukazuju na kretanje sone mase pod uticajem tektonskih sila prema plicem čeonom dijelu sinklinale, gdje je došlo do najveće koncentracije soli.

Sono tijelo je monomineralno s raznovrsnim formama soli u ležištu. Kvalitet sonog tijela je dosta ujednačen sa prosječnim sadržajem NaCl u sonom tijelu od 91,9 %.

Primarno, ležište je bilo izgrađeno od kristalastih agregata halita, krupnokristalne strukture soli (milimetarsko-centimetarske veličine zrna), bijele i sive boje sa rijetkim proslojcima laporaca i nepravilno razmještenim zrnima anhidrita.

Tektonskim procesima došlo je do promjene primarno kristalne i kristalaste forme pojavljivanja soli u ležištu u sitno, srednje i krupnozme forme.

Podinu sonog tijela grade laminirani dolomikriti, koji završavaju sa 8-10 cm debelim prosljokom trakastog anhidrita. Veoma strmi, a često i vertikalni slojevi ukazuju na značajno ubiranje podine. To su najčešće metarsko-decimetarski nabori, najvjerovatnije međuslojni.

Krovina počinje dobro stratifikovanim anhidritsko - laporovitim brečama u čiji sastav, pored odlomaka trakastih laporaca, ulaze: anhidriti, laporoviti krečnjak, tufit i kao vezivo - tamnosivi donjebadenski laporac.

Breča je nastala nakon kratkotrajne emerzije, kojom prilikom su nastale pukotine isušivanja, kako u glinovito-karbonatnom mulju, tako i u gipsno-anhidritskim sedimentima. Kratkotrajni transport i povezivanje odlomaka nastupa u vrijeme donjebadenske transgresije. Tako nastao sloj breča ima debljinu od 5-40 m. Višu i visoku krovinu čine laporci i pjeskovito-laporovite stijene badena i sarmata.

Hidrogeološka slika je dosta nepovoljna.

Na kontaktu donjebadenskih laporaca i krovinskih breča konstatovana je podzemna agresivna voda sa različitim stepenom mineralizacije. Uz sjeveroistočni i istočni obod ležišta, ove vode su došle u kontakt sa sonim tijelom uslijed čega je nastupilo izluživanje.

U podinskim trakastim dolomikritima, u zoni tektonske oštećenosti, na 10-30 metara ispod sonog tijela, razvijena je pukotinska izdan sa različito mineralizovanim i agresivnim vodama.

U visokoj krovini konstatovane su vode u badenu i sarmatu. Sarmatska izdan je arteška, a ostale su subarteške.

3. PRIMJENA METODE BOČNOG IZLUŽIVANJA SA BLISKIM STOPAMA CIJEVI

Tehno-ekonomska analiza primjene metode bočnog izluživanja sa bliskim stopama cijevi rađena je na primjeru bušotine B-78, koja je završila svoj eksploatacioni vijek, i to zbog reprezentativnosti samih podataka.

Analiza je, prije svega, obradila regularnost komore, „bježanje“ stropa, bilansiranje izolanta, a sve u korelaciji sa geološkim prilikama.

3.1. Bušotina B-78

Bušotina je izvedena 1989. godine, u skladu sa Glavnim rudarskim projektom eksploatacije - Tehničkim projektom bušenja i opremanja eksploatacionih bušotina za eksploataciju kamene soli Tetima.

Locirana je na novoformiranom obračunskom profilu VI.

Osnovni podaci:

- Dubina krovine sonog tijela 455,80 m
- Dubina podine sonog tijela 589,29 m
- Debljina sonog tijela 133,49 m
- Ugao pada krovine 22°
- Ugao pada podine 30°

Podaci o kvalitetu :

- Sadržaj soli u sonom tijelu96,47 %
- Sadržaj NaCl u soli95,59 %
- Sadržaj NaCl u sonom tijelu .91,26 %

3.2. Analiza primjene metode

Stvarno vrijeme izluživanja po etapama je bilo približno projektovanom, kapaciteti su bili nešto manji a analogno tome koncentracije su bile nešto veće u odnosu na projektovane. U ovom periodu je obavljeno šest serija eholoških mjerenja pri čemu se može konstatovati da je u šestoj seriji došlo do prekoračenja poluprečnika za 1,34 m na dubini 570 m po azimutu 70°.

Maksimalne vrijednosti prečnika i poluprečnika na istoj dubini su u drugoj (575 m) i četvrtoj seriji mjerenja (577 m), pri čemu je hidrousjek ekscentričan, tako da maksimalni poluprečnik ima približno 2/3 vrijednosti prečnika. Generalni pravac razvoja hidrousjeka je istok-jugoistok.

Konačni prečnik hidrousjeka je manji za 1,75 m od projektovanog. Pojave „bježanja“ stropa nije bilo. Redovno su ubacivane projektovane količine izolanta u bušotinu. Temperature tehnološke i slane vode su bile

u ovisnosti od vanjske temperature odnosno od godišnjeg doba.

3.2.1. *Proizvodnja slane vode*

U ovom periodu je obavljeno pet serija ehologacijskih mjerenja pri čemu je komora nastavila započeti trend razvoja prema sjeveroistoku. U osmoj seriji ehologacijskih mjerenja konstatovano je prekoračenje poluprečnika za 1,73 metra na dubini 534 metra po azimutu 60° , dok je maksimalni prečnik manji od projektovanog za 10 metara. Ovakav trend razvoja komora je i dalje nastavila da bi u jedanaestoj seriji ehologacijskih mjerenja konstatovano prekoračenje i poluprečnika (21,77 m) i prečnika (13,99 m) na dubini 510 metara po azimutu 60° (slika 1).

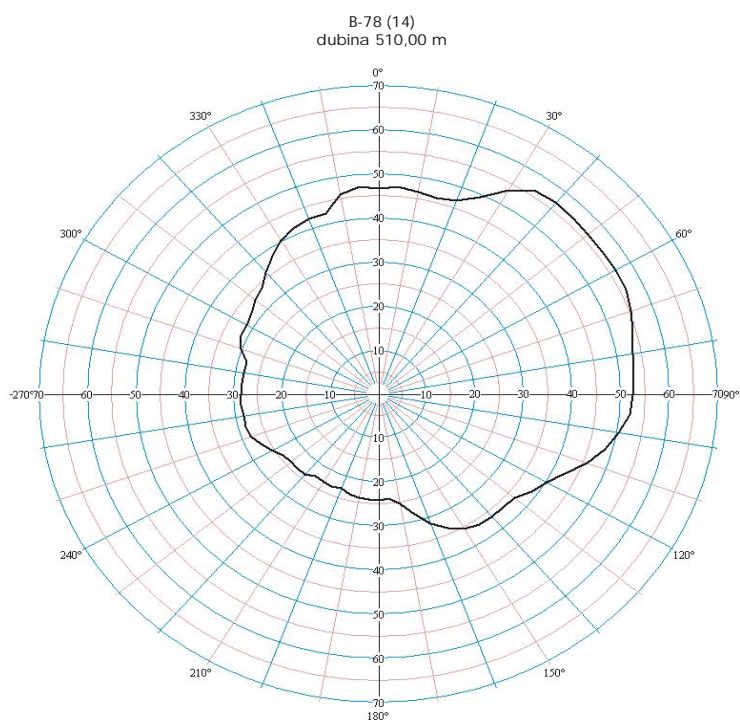
I ovdje se može konstatovati da su u devetoj, desetoj i jedanaestoj seriji ehologacijskih mjerenja maksimalna prekoračenja i

prečnika i poluprečnika na istim dubinama te da poluprečnik iznosi približno $2/3$ prečnika. Prekoračenja poluprečnika su na dubinama od 474-488 metara kao i na dubinama 500-520 metara, što je vidljivo na slici 2.

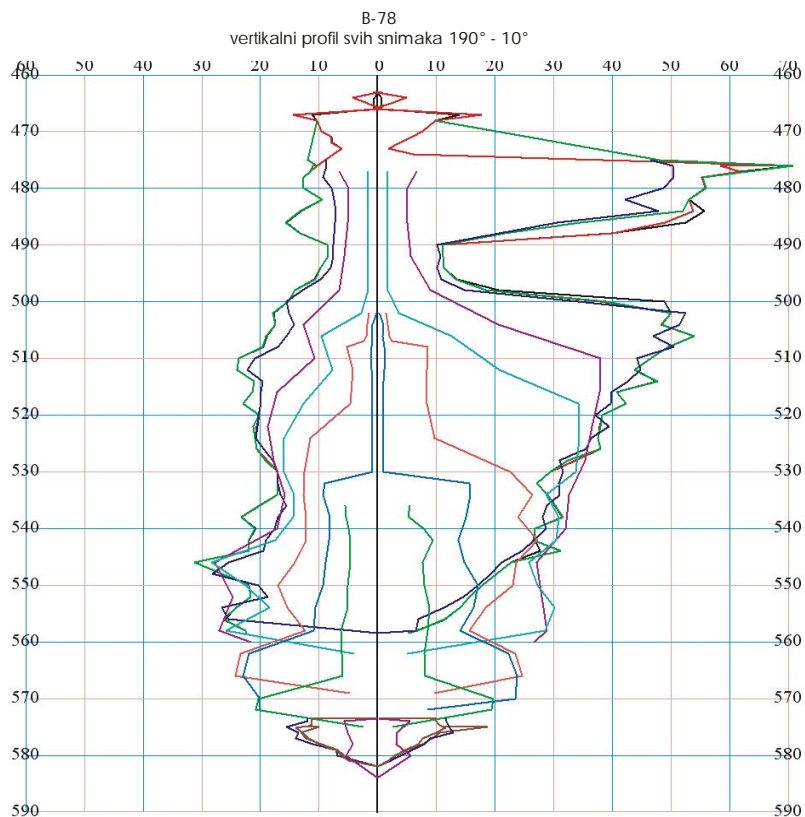
Sa zadnjom serijom ehologacijskih mjerenja konstatovano je pomjeranje stropa komore po vertikali (sa nivoa 475,00 m na nivo 463,00 m). Ovo praktički znači da je nivo stropa komore 12 metara iznad stope tehničke kolone $\varnothing 9\frac{5}{8}"$. Na taj način je izlužen veći dio stropne sone police. Dana 15. 10. 2009. godine u bušotinu i pod strop izlužene komore upumpano je $17,00 \text{ m}^3$ izolanta ($7,00 \text{ m}^3$ u prstenasti prostor i $10,00 \text{ m}^3$ pod strop komore).

Bušotina je isključena iz procesa proizvodnje slane vode 30.09.2009. godine.

Za vrijeme eksploatacije na bušotini je proizvedeno 448.142,61 t soli od 620.745 t industrijskih rezervi odnosno iskorištenje na ovoj komori iznosi 72,19 %.



Sl. 1. Horizontalni snimak na bušotini B-78, dubina 510,00 m



SI. 2. Vertikalni presjek svih ehosnimaka na B-78, azimut 190° -10°

Eksplatacioni vijek su, do sada, pored bušotine B-78, završile još tri bušotine, i to: B-87, B-84 i B-86. Analizirajući sve četiri pomenute bušotine može se zaključiti:

- Hidrousjeci su zadobili neregularan oblik, odnosno mahom su dobili ekscentričnu formu u pravcu istok-sjeveroistok, dok je blokada razvoja registrovana na zapadnoj strani. Kod svih hidrousjeka maksimalni poluprečnik iznosi približno 2/3 prečnika. Ovo se također može konstatovati i za sve ostale trenutno aktivne bušotine.
- Tokom proizvodnje slane vode industrijske koncentracije, na bušotinama B-87, B-86 i B-78 registrovano je prekoračenje i poluprečnika i prečnika koje najviše iznosi na B-87. Ujedno, na

ovim bušotinama, generalni pravac razvoja je istok-sjeveroistok. Na bušotini B-84 registrovano je prekoračenje poluprečnika, dok je prečnik manji od projektovanog.

- „Bježanje“ stropa komore je registrovano na B-86 (0,5 m), B-78 (1,5 m i 12,0 m), B-84 (1,7 m, 0,4 m i 0,7 m), dok na B-87 ova pojava nije registrovana.

Najveća vrijednost „bježanja“ je na bušotini B-78, gdje je sa zadnjom serijom eholokacijskih mjerenja konstatovano pomjeranje stropa komore po vertikali (sa nivoa 475,00 m na nivo 463,00 m). Ovo praktički znači da je nivo stropa komore na 12 m iznad stope tehničke kolone Ø 9⁵/₈". Na taj način je izlužen veći dio stropne sone police.

Bilansiranje izolanta je izuzetno nepovoljno. Obzirom da za neke bušotine nema podataka o vađenju izolanta u fazi izrade hidrousjeka, ovdje su analizirane ukupne količine za koje su evidentirani podaci o sumi izolanta.

Na bušotini B-84, od 313,5 m³ ubačenog izolanta, vani je dobiveno 111,8 m³ („ostalo“ u komori 201,7 m³).

Na bušotini B-87, od 440,5 m³ ubačenog izolanta vani je dobiveno 418,2 m³ („ostalo“ u komori 22,3 m³).

Na bušotini B-78, od 242,7 m³ ubačenog izolanta vani je dobiveno 88,4 m³ („ostalo“ u komori 154,3 m³).

Na bušotini B-86, od 129,0 m³ ubačenog izolanta vani je dobiveno 42,1 m³ („ostalo“ u komori 86,9 m³).

4. OSNOVNI RAZLOZI ZA IZMJENU POSTOJEĆE METODE

Varijante dalje tehnologije izluživanja su izrađene prije svega zbog:

- prilagođavanja načina izluživanja za promjenljive rudarsko-geološke uslove u profilu komore,
- ograničenja količina izolanta korištenog u toku izluživanja (u cilju smanjenja gubitaka),
- većeg iskorištenja rezervi

Ograničenje količina izolanta korištenog u toku izluživanja realizovaće se preko smanjenja prečnika hidrousjeka, što će prouzrokovati povoljniji bilans izvađenog izolanta ispod stropa hidrousjeka i skraćenje perioda uvodnog izluživanja. Pored ovoga, granica podine ležišta sa podinskim laporcima je tektonski vrlo poremećena, postoje blokovi sa ispucanim vodonosnim laporcima koji su utisnuti na nekoliko desetina metara u sono tijelo, što ide u prilog tezi da bi prečnik hidrousjeka trebao biti manji, jer postoji latentna opasnost da se tokom njegovog razvoja ostvari kontakt hidrousjeka sa pomenutim laporcima.

Nakon uvodnog izluživanja, eksploatacija bi se vodila bez izolacije stropa ili sa djelimičnom izolacijom.

U slučaju kada u vertikalnom profilu bušotine (ležišta) postoje promjenljivi rudarsko-geološki uslovi, tehnologija stropnog ili bočno-stropnog izluživanja omogućava veće iskorištenje rezervi soli u odnosu na tehnologiju bočnog izluživanja.

Pri bočno-stropnoj tehnologiji izluživanja, na početku izluživanja hidrousjek je puno manji od dosadašnjeg hidrousjeka. Izluživanje je puno kraće jer je stropno izluživanje brže od bočnog i ranije je moguće dobiti zasićenu slanu vodu.

5. PRIJEDLOG NOVE METODE IZLUŽIVANJA

Na osnovu svega navedenog, kao i na osnovu dosadašnjih iskustava, predložena je nova metoda eksploatacije pod nazivom "Metoda bočno-stropnog izluživanja bez cementirane zaštitne kolone".

Prema ovom prijedlogu, u Institutu OBRGSCHEM. „CHEMKOP“ u Krakovu, urađena je kompjuterska simulacija tehnologije bočno-stropnog izluživanja bez cementirane zaštitne kolone korištenjem programa *WinUbroNet* za bušotinu B-67 u dvije varijante: sa djelimičnom izolacijom stropa i bez izolacije stropa.

Poslije završetka uvodnog izluživanja započinje proizvodnja slane vode industrijske koncentracije, pri čemu su moguće dvije varijante:

- Varijanta sa djelimičnom izolacijom stropa (poluprečnik koji ne prelazi 4 m), pri čemu se podizanje stropa ostvaruje preko podizanja nivoa izolanta u koracima od po 5,0 m i 7,0 m. Poslije podizanja stropa (po svakom koraku), upumpava se u bušotinu odgovarajuća količina izolanta. Istovremeno sa podizanjem nivoa izolanta, podiže se i kolona 4½". Ova tehnologija se zasniva na bočno-stropnom izluživanju, a strop komore postaje kupolast, što je puno povoljnije u geomehaničkom smislu.
- Varijanta bez izolacije stropa, u kojoj se istovremeno sa podizanjem

stropa vadi iz kanala bušotine odgovarajuća količina izolanta. To se mora raditi precizno, imajući u vidu mogućnost bjezanja stropa u slučaju gubitka izolanta, odnosno propuštanja izolanta iza cementnog kamena ugrađene kolone 9⁵/₈". Ova tehnologija se, takođe, zasniva na bočno-stropnom izluživanju i stvara kupolast oblik komore.

Radi poboljšanja kontrole nivoa izolanta predlaže sa proširenje kanala bušotine u zoni eksploatacije do poluprečnika 0,5 m ("visoka uska komora").

6. OSNOVNE PRETPOSTAVKE ZA SIMULACIJU

U profilu bušotine B-67 so se nalazi na dubini od 530,65 - 654,42 m. Na dubini 602,35 - 605,18 m, u soli, nalazi se proslojak masivnog laporca. Na mnogim mjestima u soli nalaze se proslojci trakastog laporca debljine od nekoliko centimetara do desetak centimetara. Nagib ovih proslojaka je od 10° do oko 50°.

Na osnovu dosadašnjih iskustava, deblji proslojci masivnog laporca su ispucani i neće smetati pri tehnologiji bočno - stropnog izluživanja, odnosno neće predstavljati barijeru, što se može konstatovati i za tanke proslojke. Ovi proslojci mogu izazivati samo lokalne neregularnosti oblika komore. The-nička kolona 9⁵/₈" ' je locirana i cementirana do dubine oko 30 metara u sono tijelo, tj. 560,65 metara. Kompjuterska simulacija je obuhvatila interval sonog tijela na dubini od 654 - 560 metara.

Ostale pretpostavke za simulaciju odnosno kompjutersko modeliranje:

- prosječna temperatura u komori 25°C
- dubinski korak za model 0,5 m
- broj sektora na krugu koji imaju različite brzine izluživanja 16
- granični ugao izluživanja 15°

- koeficijent rasprostranjenja nerastvornog ostatka1,5
- maksimalan prečnik komore70 m

Izluživanje hidrousjeka u bušotini B-67 započelo je 15.12.2011. god., pri položaju kolona: 7" na 636,42 m, 4¹/₂" na 651,42 m.

Nivo izolacije je bio na dubini pete kolone 7" (636,42 m), dok je protok tehnološke vode bio u direktnoj cirkulaciji.

Prvo mjerenje komore B-67 ehosondom je izvršeno 18.01.2012. god.

Mjerenje je pokazalo sledeće:

- strop komore637,4 m
- podina komore649,0 m
- dubina pete kolone 7"637,4 m
- zapremina komore861,7 m³.

Ekvivalentan [prosječan] poluprečnik komore pod stropom je iznosio 5,23 m, pri maksimalnom poluprečniku od 7,22 m, kao i minimalnom (4,06 m), iz čega proizilazi da je hidrousjek dosta neregularan. Najveća neregularnost se registruje u intervalu 647 - 645 m, po privilegovanom azimutu 100° - 140°. Na dubini 646,0 m, prosječan poluprečnik hidrousijeka je iznosio 4,65 m, maksimalni poluprečnik je 8,45 m, dok je minimalni 3,74 m. U intervalu 641,0 - 637,4 m hidrousjek je imao, generalno, ravnomjerno izluživanje.

Druga etapa izluživanja hidrousjeka vodena je pri istoj poziciji kolone 7" i pri istoj dubini nivoa izolacije, dok je kolona 4¹/₂" pozicionirana 1 metar od taloga.

Drugo mjerenje oblika hidrousijeka pokazalo je slijedeće:

- strop komore636,7 m
- podina komore646,5 m
- dubina pete kolone 7"637,4 m
- zapremina hidrousjeka3773,5 m³

Ekvivalentan [prosječan] poluprečnik komore pod stropom je iznosio 11,05 m, pri maksimalnom poluprečniku 14,03 m i minimalnom 9,07 m.

Rezultati ovog mjerenja su pokazali više regularnosti u izluživanju hidrousjeka u odnosu na rezultate iz prvog mjerenja.

Ipak, i dalje praktično na čitavoj visini hidrousjeka, postoji privilegovani smjer po azimutu $90^{\circ} - 180^{\circ}$, u kojem je izluživanje brže. U intervalu 638,0 – 636,7 m, oblik hidrousjeka je dosta regularan.

7. ODREĐIVANJE PARAMETARA ZA SIMULACIJU DALJEG IZLUŽIVANJA KOMORE

U laboratoriji, na stvarnim uzorcima soli iz bušotine B-67, određena je brzina bočnog [horizontalnog] izluživanja soli za zonu hidrousjeka, koja iznosi 6,8 mm/h, dok za donji dio ležišta ta brzina iznosi 7,5 mm/h. Ove brzine su određene na osnovu hidrostatičkog stanja rastvarača (vode) i ne odgovaraju dinamičkom stanju koje je u komori, a koje zavisi od protoka, rastvarača, veličine i oblika komore, kao i drugih faktora.

Kada bi se za simulaciju uzela ova vrijednost brzine bočnog izluživanja, i to za period do prvog mjerenja ehosondom, iz modeliranja bi proizašao hidrousjek zapremine $585,7 \text{ m}^3$, dok bi suma proizvedene soli iznosila 1182 t. Stvarno dobivena suma soli iznosi 1582 t, i veća je od računске vrijednosti za 33,8 %.

U cilju određivanja brzine bočnog izluživanja koja odgovara stvarnim uslovima (do prvog mjerenja), primjenjen je model *WinUbro/Korlog*.

Nakon prvih probnih simulacija za nominalnu brzinu bočnog izluživanja uzeta je vrijednost od 11 mm/h. Uzimajući kao osnovu ovu brzinu, posebnim programom *ScenStages* razmotrena su dva scenarija: prvi za period do prvog mjerenja ehosondom i drugi za period od prvog mjerenja do drugog mjerenja.

Iz simulacije prvog perioda izluživanja po programu *Korlog* (tok 1-0), dobiveni su sledeći podaci:

- izvađena količina soli (bušotina) 1.582 t

- izvađena količina soli (simul.) 1.509 t
- zapremina izvađene soli 825 m^3
- zapremina izmjerena ehosondom 862 m^3
- zapremina iz simulacije 777 m^3

Za sledeći period izluživanja uzet je oblik komore izmjeren ehosondom, smanjen oko 3%, zapremine 860 m^3 , sa različitim koeficijentima brzina izluživanja po sektorima koji su dobiveni na osnovu programa *Korlog*.

Najviše vrijednosti koeficijenta brzine izluživanja (1,58 puta više) nalazile su se u sektoru 5 (azimut $90^{\circ} - 112,5^{\circ}$), u intervalu dubine 642,5-645,5 m.

Najniže vrijednosti (0,64 puta niže) u sektorima 8-12 (azimut $157,5^{\circ} - 225^{\circ}$), u intervalu dubine 647,0-649,0 m.

Od dubine 642,0 m pa na gore, razlike se smanjuju i nalaze u granicama 0,88-1,22 u odnosu na nominalnu vrijednost.

Poslije simulacije drugog perioda izluživanja po programu *Korlog* (tok 2-1), dobiveni su sljedeći podaci:

- izvađena količina soli (bušotina) 6.874 t
- izvađena količina soli (simul.) 6.475 t
- zapremina iz izvađene soli .. 3.473 m^3
- zapr. izmjerena ehosondom 3.804 m^3
- zapremina iz simulacije .. 3.310 m^3

Najviše vrijednosti koeficijenta brzine izluživanja (2,82 puta više) nalazile su se u sektoru 7 (azimut $135^{\circ} - 157,5^{\circ}$), u intervalu dubine 641,5-646 m.

Najniže vrijednosti (0,29 puta niže) nalazile su se u sektorima 12 i 14 (azimuti $247,5^{\circ} - 270^{\circ}$ i $292,5^{\circ} - 315^{\circ}$), u intervalu dubine 645,0 - 646,5.

Od dubine 642,0 m, prema gore, razlika se smanjuje, ostajući u granicama 0,75-1,73 od nominalne vrijednosti.

Iz ovoga se vidi da, ako imamo veće razlike, rezultati nisu reprezentativni.

Zbog toga je izrađena još jedna simulacija. Prvi period izluživanja do prvog mje-

renja ehosondom simuliran je bez izmjena. Poslije prvog *Korloga*, primijenjeno za dalju simulaciju, jedino je smanjen oblik komore iz prvog mjerenja ehosondom.

Za dalje simulacije uzeta je jedna vrijednost brzine izluživanja (11 mm/h).

Poslije simulacije drugog perioda izluživanja po programu *Korlog* (tok 2-0), dobiveni su sledeći podaci:

- izvađena količina soli (bušotine)6.874 t
- izvađena količina soli (simul.)6.139 t
- zapremina iz izvađene soli 3.466 m³ (nešto manja od toka 2-1, zbog manje koncentracije slane vode u komori)
- zapremina izmjerena ehosondom3.774 m³
- zapremina iz simulacije 3.263 m³

Razlike koeficijenata se, uglavnom, nalaze između tokova *Korloga* 1-0 i 2-1.

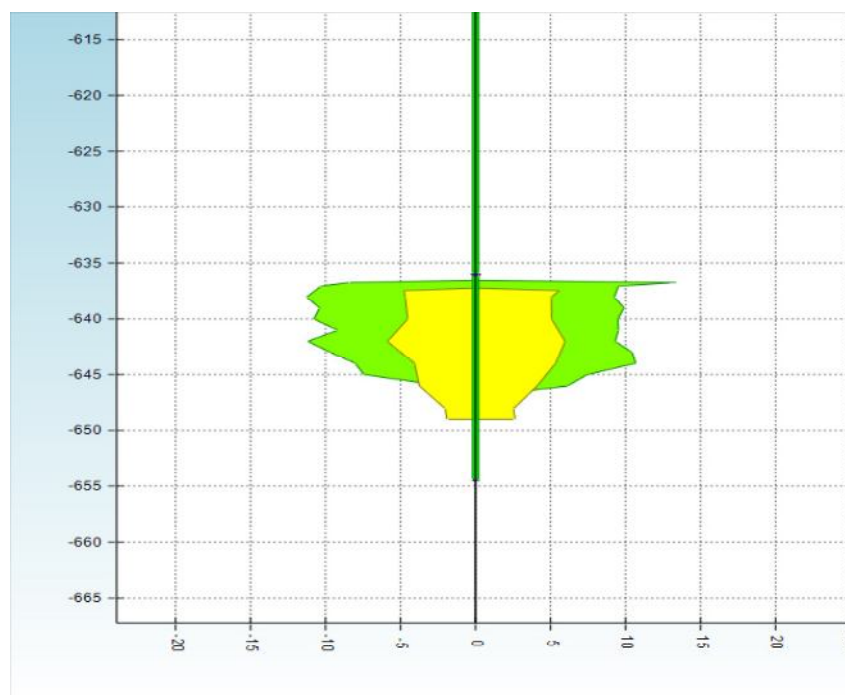
Maksimum (1,7 nominalne vrijednosti) nalazi se u sektoru 7 (azimut 135°-157,5°), na dubini 642,25 m.

Minimum (0,45 nominalne vrijednosti) nalazi se u sektoru 12 (azimut 247,5°-270°), na dubini 645,25 m.

Od dubine 642,0 m, pa na gore, razlike se smanjuju i ostaju u granicama 0,81-1,52 nominalne vrijednosti.

Poslije analize rezultata simulacije daljeg izluživanja u bušotini B-67 može se konstatovati:

- nešto smanjeni oblik komore iz drugog mjerenja ehosondom, sa zapreminom 3.560 m³,
- nominalna brzina bočnog izluživanja je povećana do 13 mm/h,
- nominalna brzina stropnog izluživanja je 16,9 mm/h (laboratorijski podatak),
- za dalje račune u svim pravcima uzeta je brzina izluživanja koja iznosi 13 mm/h.



Sl. 3. Početni oblik za simulaciju

8. PRIKAZ SIMULACIJE ZA TEHNOLOGIJU IZLUŽIVANJA SA DJELIMIČNOM IZOLACIJOM STROPA

8.1. Faza I - izluživanje uvodne komore

Nakon izrade skraćenog hidrousjeka [do II mjerenja ehosondom] pokretne kolone pozicionirati na slijedeće dubine:

7" na 629 m, a 4½" na 644,5 m.

Nivo izolacije zadržati na peti kolone 7" odnosno na dubini 629,0 m.

Izluživanje u ovoj fazi voditi u direktnoj cirkulaciji, u trajanju od 8 dana sa protokom rastvarača ~10 m³/h (do sume soli od 450 t), u cilju vađenja izolanta ispod stropa.

Nakona toga izluživanje voditi u naredna 103 dana, u direktnoj cirkulaciji, sa protokom 20 m³/h (do sume soli od 17.450 t).

Iz simulacije proizilazi da će prosječna koncentracija slane vode iznositi oko 245 kg/m³. Talog na dnu komore pri kraju faze nalaziti će se na dubini 644,5 m. Na završetku faze poluprečnik komore iznositi će ~5 m, kada je predviđeno i ehomjerenje.

U cilju obezbjeđenja sloja izolanta od 3 cm pod stropom, upumpavanje je neophodno vršiti svakih sedam dana, u "porcijama" od 0,1-0,3 m³.

8.2. Faza II - izluživanje „uske visoke komore“

Izluživanje „uske visoke komore“ podijeljeno je na dva intervala, zbog toga što se u profilu komore nalazi proslojak masivnog laporca (602,35-605,18 m), i to:

- donji interval (606,0 – 629,0 m) i
- gornji interval (560,0 – 606,0 m).

Izluživanje donjeg intervala „uske visoke komore“:

- Dubina kolona cijevi: 7" (606 m), a 4½" (628,5 m, tj. 0,5 m iznad stropa komore);
- Nivo izolanta ... 606 m (preliv sa tačnim mjerenjem zapremine);

- Protok rastvarača 40 m³/h (u indirektnoj cirkulaciji), odnosno 20 m³/h (u direktnoj cirkulaciji);
- Količina soli koja će se dobiti ~54 t (u indirektnoj cirkulaciji oko 18 t, a u direktnoj cirkulaciji oko 36 t);
- Vrijeme trajanja izluživanja 1,5 dana;
- Poluprečnik ispod stropa0,5 m;
- Nivo taloga 644,4 m.

Poslije završetka „uske visoke komore“ ispustiti izolant i precizno izmjeriti njegovu količinu (V₁). Spustiti kolonu 7" na dubinu 628,5 a kolonu 4½" postaviti pola metra iznad zasipa-taloga. Upumpati ponovo ulje (izolant) u bušotinu, na preliv preko kolone 7", i izmjeriti precizno njegovu količinu (V₂). Razlika između ove dvije količine DV je stvarna zapremina uske visoke komore, koja je vrlo važna u bočno-stropnoj tehnologiji izluživanja.

Kada se podijeli zapremina „uske visoke komore“ (DV) sa njenom visinom (22,5 m) dobija se zapremina jednog dužnog metra uske visoke komore (dV).

Iz teoretskog računa, ova zapremina iznosi 0,760 m³ i vrlo je važna pri podizanju stropa komore putem ispuštanja određene količine izolanta.

8.3. Faza III - nastavak izluživanja uvodne komore

- Dubina kolona cijevi: 7" (633 m), a 4½" (644 m);
- Nivo izolanta 624 m (količina izolana izračunata je iz obrasca $V_2 - dV \cdot (628-624) \dots [m^3]$);
- Protok vode 10 m³/h (indirektna cirkulacija);
- Količina soli koja će se dobiti ~ 2050 t

- Vrijeme trajanja izluživanja-30 dana;
- Poluprečnik ispod stropa komore
1,3 m;
- Prosječna koncentracija $\sim 299 \text{ kg/m}^3$;
- Dubina taloga 644,4 m.

U cilju obezbjeđenja sloja izolanta od 3 cm pod stropom, upumpavanje je neophodno vršiti svakih sedam dana, u "porcijama" od $0,1-0,3 \text{ m}^3$.

Nakon ove faze završeno je uvodno izluživanje. Slijedeće faze pripadaju proizvodnji slane vode industrijske koncentracije.

8.4. Faza IV do kraja – proizvodnja slane vode

- Dubina kolona cijevi: 7" (633 m), a $4\frac{1}{2}$ " (643 m);
- Nivo izolanta624 m;
- Protok $15 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ (indirektna cirkulacija);
- Količina soli koja će se dobiti 5400 t;
- Vrijeme trajanja IV faze 51 dan;
- Poluprečnik komore ispod stropa3,0 m;

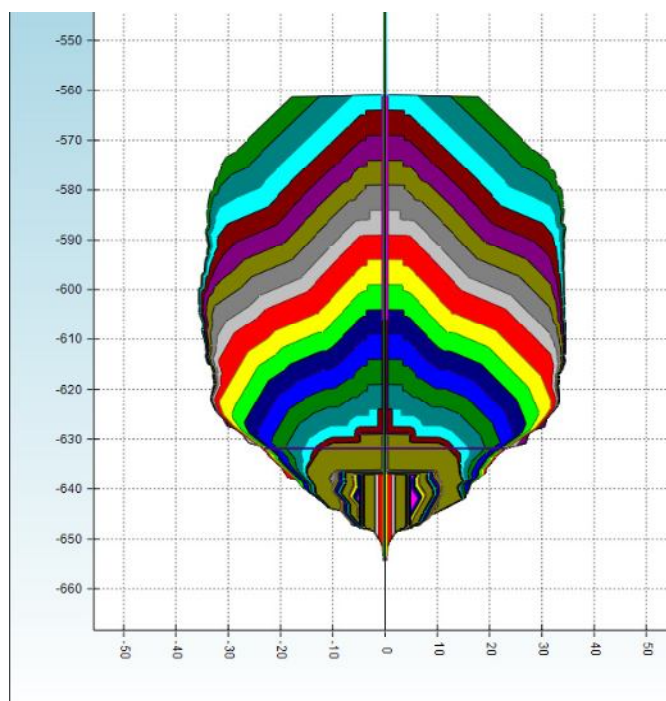
- Prosječna koncentracija $\sim 307 \text{ g/l}$;
- Dubina taloga 653,9 m.

U cilju obezbjeđenja sloja izolanta od 3 cm pod stropom, upumpavanje je neophodno vršiti svakih sedam dana, u "porcijama" od $0,1-0,3 \text{ m}^3$.

Dalje izluživanje se vrši u fazama koje traju od 100 do 120 dana, sa sukcesivnim zadizanjem nivoa izolacije po 5 m. Nakon dostizanja nivoa izolacije od 606 metara vrši se, na već opisan način, izluživanje druge visoke komore, u pojasu od 606-561 metar, sa sukcesivnim zadizanjem nivoa izolacije po pet metara do nivoa 561 m (slika 4).

Poslije ove faze, gornji dio komore, iznad 561 m, može se eksploatisati dalje bez korištenja izolanta, s tim što se mora ostaviti određena debljina stropne zaštitne police.

U ovom slučaju, pošto je kolona $9\frac{5}{8}$ " locirana oko 30 metara u so, može se eksploatisati još desetak metara iznad nivoa 561 m, s tim što se preporučuje ostaviti kupolast završni oblik stropa.



Sl. 4. Završni oblik komore sa kupolastim stropom

9. DISKUSIJA

Bušotina B-67 je puštena u uvodno izluživanje 15. 12. 2011. godine. Kako je već opisano, nakon druge serije eholokacijskih mjerenja i urađene simulacije po kompjuterskim programima *Win Ubro NET* sa procedurom *Korlog*, izvršena su prepozicioniranja kolona i bušotina se vodi po novoj tehnologiji izluživanja. Nakon toga je uzvršeno jedno eholokacijsko mjerenje.

U ovoj fazi rada bušotina je u potpunosti radila po predviđenoj simulaciji što se vidi iz tabele 1:

- Dubina kolona cijevi za izluživanje:
kolona 7"633 m
kolona 4½"644 m
- Nivo izolanta624m;
(količina izolana izračunata je iz obrasca $V_2-dV \cdot (628-624)$ [m³]);
- Protok vode10 m³/h
(indirektna cirkulacija);
- Količina soli koja će se dobiti ... 2050 t;
- Vrijeme izluživanja ove faze .. 30 dana;
- Poluprečnik ispod stropa komore 1,3 m;
- Prosječna koncentracija ~299 kg/m³;
- Dubina taloga644,4 m.

Tabela 1. Prikaz rezultata dobijenih simulacijom, u odnosu na stvarno stanje u bušotini B-67

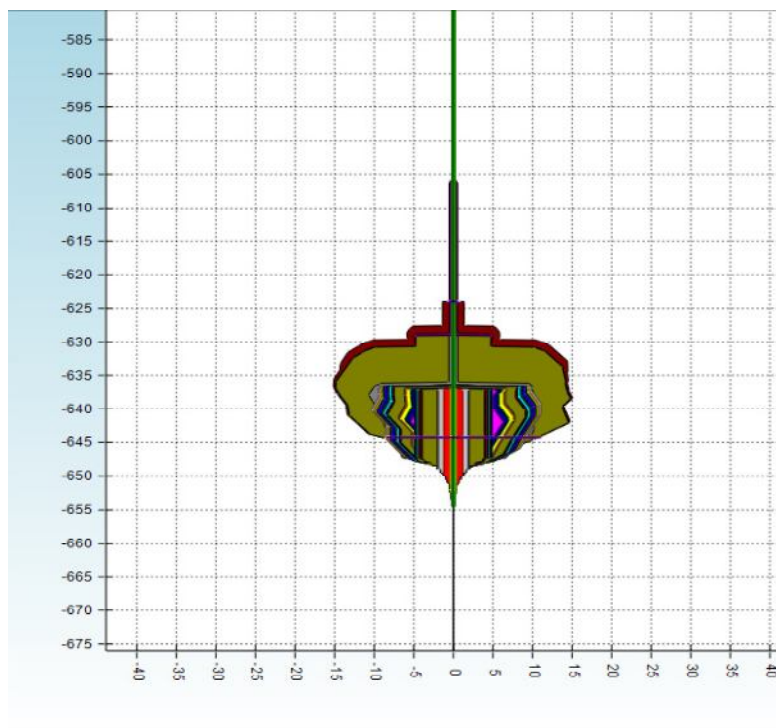
Parametar	Simulacija	Stvarno stanje
Pocjevljenje kolone 7" (m)	633	633
Pocjevljenje kolone 4½" (m)	644	644
Nivo izolanta (m)	624	624
Protok (m ³ /h)	10,0	10,51
Količina soli (t)	2.050	2.253
Vrijeme izluživanja (dan)	30	30,5
Poluprečnik (m)	1,3	2,00
Prosječna koncentracija (kg/m ³)	299	297
Bilans izolanta (m ³)	21,7	23,7

Iz tabele 1 se vidi da su kolone pozicionirane po simulaciji, da je nivo izolanta zadržan na zadatoj poziciji, da je prosječni protok bio nešto veći, što je rezultiralo većom ostvarenom količinom soli i većim poluprečnikom komore pri stropu, te da je prognozna prosječna koncentracija približna ostvarenoj.

Pored ovoga, bitno je istaći da je bilans izolanta veći za 2,0 m³, iz čega proizilazi

da je „zarobljeni“ izolant iz hidrousjeka počeo izlaziti, te da u narednom periodu treba očekivati pojavu i ostale zarobljene količine.

Snimljeni razvojni oblik komore (slika 5), približno je jednak predviđenom, odnosno simuliranom, što je zasigurno, pored bilansa izolanta, najvažnija činjenica.



Sl. 5. Snimljeni oblik komore B-67 po azimutu 0° - 180°

ZAKLJUČCI

Obzirom na negativna iskustva u pogledu bilansa izolanta, metoda bočno-stropnog izluživanja bez cementirane zaštitne kolone ima veliku prednost u odnosu na postojeću metodu. Ograničenje količina izolanta u uvodnom izluživanju realizovaće se preko smanjenja prečnika hidrousjeka, što će prouzrokovati povoljniji bilans izvađenog izolanta, dok će se u nastavku eksploatacije izluživanje voditi sa djelimičnom izolacijom stropa, što zahtijeva male količine izolanta pod stropom (maksimalno 10 m^3). Sama tehnologija bočno-stropnog izluživanja bez cementirane zaštitne kolone omogućava smanjenje površine stropa komore kao i njegov kupolast oblik iz čega proizilazi da će gubici izolanta biti mnogo manji ili ih neće biti.

Suma dobivene soli po metodi bočno-stropnog izluživanja bez cementirane zaštitne kolone, posmatrajući analiziranu bušotinu B-67, iznosi 474.400 t, pri čemu komora ima kupolast strop, dok bi u slučaju nastavka eksploatacije, kada bi strop bio horizontalan, suma dobivene soli iznosila 563.300 t. Računajući sumu dobivene soli po projektovanoj metodi bočnog izluživanja sa bliskim stopama cijevi ona iznosi 467.124 t. U oba slučaja, po metodi bočno-stropnog izluživanja bez cementirane zaštitne kolone imamo veće iskorištenje.

Simulaciju tehnologije bočno-stropnog izluživanja bez cementirane zaštitne kolone treba posmatrati kao okvirnu (baznu). Na osnovu dosadašnjih iskustava može se konstatovati da je ležište kamene soli

"Tetima" vrlo nehomogeno, odnosno nejednorodno, što se vidi iz geoloških determinacija i istraživanja brzina izluživanja. Ovo je za posljedicu imalo neregularan razvoj komora, a što se vidi prije svega iz eholo-kacijskih snimaka. Iz ovih razloga nije moguće izraditi vrlo preciznu prognozu za čitavu moćnost sloja soli. Precizna prognoza može se izraditi poslije svake faze (poslije ehomjerenja) za narednu fazu, za što je neophodno posjedovati i koristiti kompjuterski program *Win Ubro NET* sa procedurom *Korlog*.

Poslije svake faze i odrađenog ehomjerenja na bazi stvarnih postignutih podataka (aktuelni oblik komore), neophodno je korigovati pozicioniranje slobodnovisećih kolona, nivo izolanta, dinamiku upumpavanja izolanta kao i dužinu trajanja nove faze.

Izrađene simulacije dosadašnjeg izluživanja hidrousjeka pokazuju da su stvarne brzine bočnog izluživanja znatno veće od brzina dobivenih laboratorijskim testovima, zbog uticaja hidrodinamike tečnosti u komori. Za vrijeme izluživanja hidrousjeka nije bilo mogućnosti korekcije stropne brzine izluživanja. Ovo treba uraditi nakon izluživanja uvodne komore (poslije mjerenja ehosondom) koristeći program *Korlog*.

Kompjuterski model *WinUbroNet*, u simulacijama, donekle smanjuje koncentraciju slane vode (u blizini zasićenja). Imajući to u vidu, u rezultatima simulacije uzeta je koncentracija ~ 305 g/l za minimalnu koncentraciju industrijske slane vode.

Količine izolanta (prikazane u tabeli 1) za izolaciju stropa komore i kanala bušotine, zasnivaju se na potpunoj hermetičnosti sonog tijela i cementnog kamena iza kolone $9^{5/8}$ ". Ukoliko se primijeti gubitak izolanta, njegova količina se mora korigovati.

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