

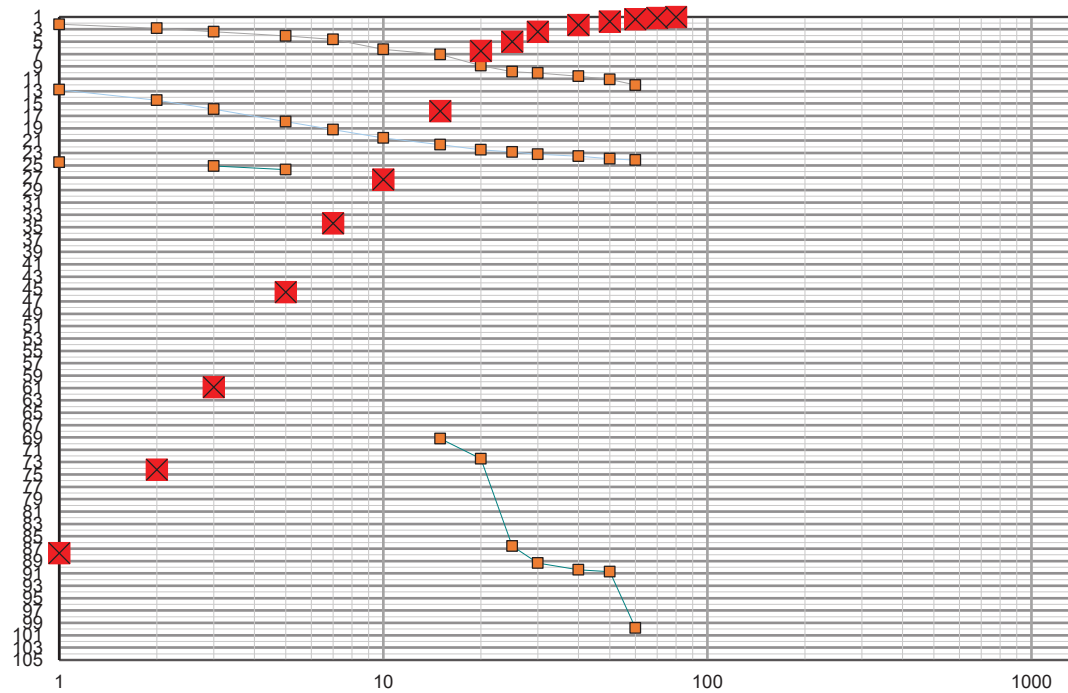
Appendices

Appendix A: Hydrocensus Water Level Data

BH ID	Use	General Area Description	Easting	Northing	Collar Elevation (mamsl)	Collar Height (magl)	Borehole Depth (mbgl)	Water Level	
								mbgl	mamsl
DEW04	Dewatering Borehole	Kinsevere Hill	563506	8743210	1 220	0.52	121	47	1 172
DEW07	Dewatering Borehole	Kinsevere Hill open pit area	563304	8743432	1 222	0.49	121	52	1 170
DEW08	Dewatering Borehole	Northeast side Mashu Pit	561921	8745031	1 191	0.65	139	12	1 178
DEW25	Dewatering Borehole	In Central Pit	562104	8744452	1 204	0.40	250	8	1 196
DEW26	Dewatering Borehole	West side of Central Pit	561947	8743956	1 208	0.40	250	7	1 201
DEW33	Dewatering Borehole	North side of Mashu	561897	8744830	1 161	0.50	140	19	1 142
GWT07	Groundwater Supply Borehole	West side of dirty pond (Junction roads)	561129	8743746	1 218	0.68	68	33	1 184
GWT09	Groundwater Supply Borehole	Wash bay area	560880	8744292	1 213	0.42	70	28	1 185
GWT10B	Groundwater Supply Borehole	NB mining area	560869	8744622	1 208	0.50	100	27	1 181
GWT12	Groundwater Supply Borehole	Kinsevere Hill open pit area	562674	8743784	1 219	0.42	120	49	1 170
MON03	Monitoring Borehole	Kinsevere Hill open pit area	563812	8744477	1 211	0.59	81	36	1 174
MON04	Monitoring Borehole	East side of TSF 2	564095	8742098	1 238	0.43	81	53	1 185
MON09	Monitoring Borehole	Water Borehole at Kalilanda Village	561439	8746527	1 185	0.51	50	1	1 183
MON10	Monitoring Borehole	Water Borehole at Mpundu Village	562378	8746861	1 187	0.29	51	86	1 101
MON11	Monitoring Borehole	Water Borehole at Ernest Village	563669	8747317	1 189	0.30	50	3	1 186
MON24	Monitoring Borehole	South side of Central Pit	562315	8743790	1 213	0.45		27	1 185
MON41	Monitoring Borehole	Northeast of Kinsevere concession	563628	8745484	1 203	0.50	103	26	1 177
MON42	Monitoring Borehole	Southeast of Kinsevere concession	564094	8742970	1 214	0.57	88	37	1 176
MON43	Monitoring Borehole	South of TSF	562223	8741740	1 237	0.91	120	58	1 178
MON44	Monitoring Borehole	North of TSF	562837	8742978	1 224	0.75	103	49	1 174
MON45	Monitoring Borehole	Northeast of Mashu Pit	562060	8745095	1 204	0.70	99	25	1 178
MON46	Monitoring Borehole	Northwest of Mashu Pit	561663	8744839	1 203	0.55	101	42	1 160
MON47	Monitoring Borehole	Southeast of Central Pit	562559	8743777	1 218	0.61	101	48	1 169
MON52	Monitoring Borehole	South of TSF01 Area	563581	8744115	1 215			32	1 183
TSFMON01	Monitoring Borehole	South of TSF01 Area	563038	8741614	1 236	0.91	80	56	1 179
TSFMON02	Monitoring Borehole	South of Kinsevere Hill Towards EAF and New SX/EW TSF	563396	8743096	1 221	1.00	81	17	1 203
TSFMON03	Monitoring Borehole	Near Magazine Explosive Storage Yard	562391	8743224	1 217	0.95	80	23	1 193
TSFMON04	Monitoring Borehole	Kinsevere Hill	564082	8742010	1 243	0.49	80	63	1 180
TSFMON05	Monitoring Borehole	Tailings Storage Facility	563113	8741617	1 259	0.95	80	83	1 175
TSFMON07	Monitoring Borehole	Pundu Village	563150	8746101	1 195	0.95	86	4	1 190
TSFMON08	Monitoring Borehole	Kinsevere Hill	563734	8743879	1 214	0.71	80	37	1 176
HTH1	Multi-level Pressure Piezometer	North side of the Central Pit	562635	8744539	1 214		Pore Pressure Measurements		
HTH2	Multi-level Pressure Piezometer	East side of the Central Pit	562709	8744123	1 219		Pore Pressure Measurements		
HTH3	Multi-level Pressure Piezometer	West side of the Central Pit	562061	8831347	1 206		Pore Pressure Measurements		
HTH4	Multi-level Pressure Piezometer	North west side of the Central Pit	561976	8744653	1 205		Pore Pressure Measurements		
HTH5	Multi-level Pressure Piezometer	North side of the Mashu Pit	561938	8745022	1 203		Pore Pressure Measurements		
HTH6	Multi-level Pressure Piezometer	South side of the Central Pit	562030	8743850	1 203		Pore Pressure Measurements		

Appendix B: Pumping Test Data

Drawdown s(m)



STEP DRAWDOWN TEST DATA PLOT

 = Drawdown data.
 = Recovery data.

BHDEW08DATE TESTED

From 21/08/2017

To 21/08/2017

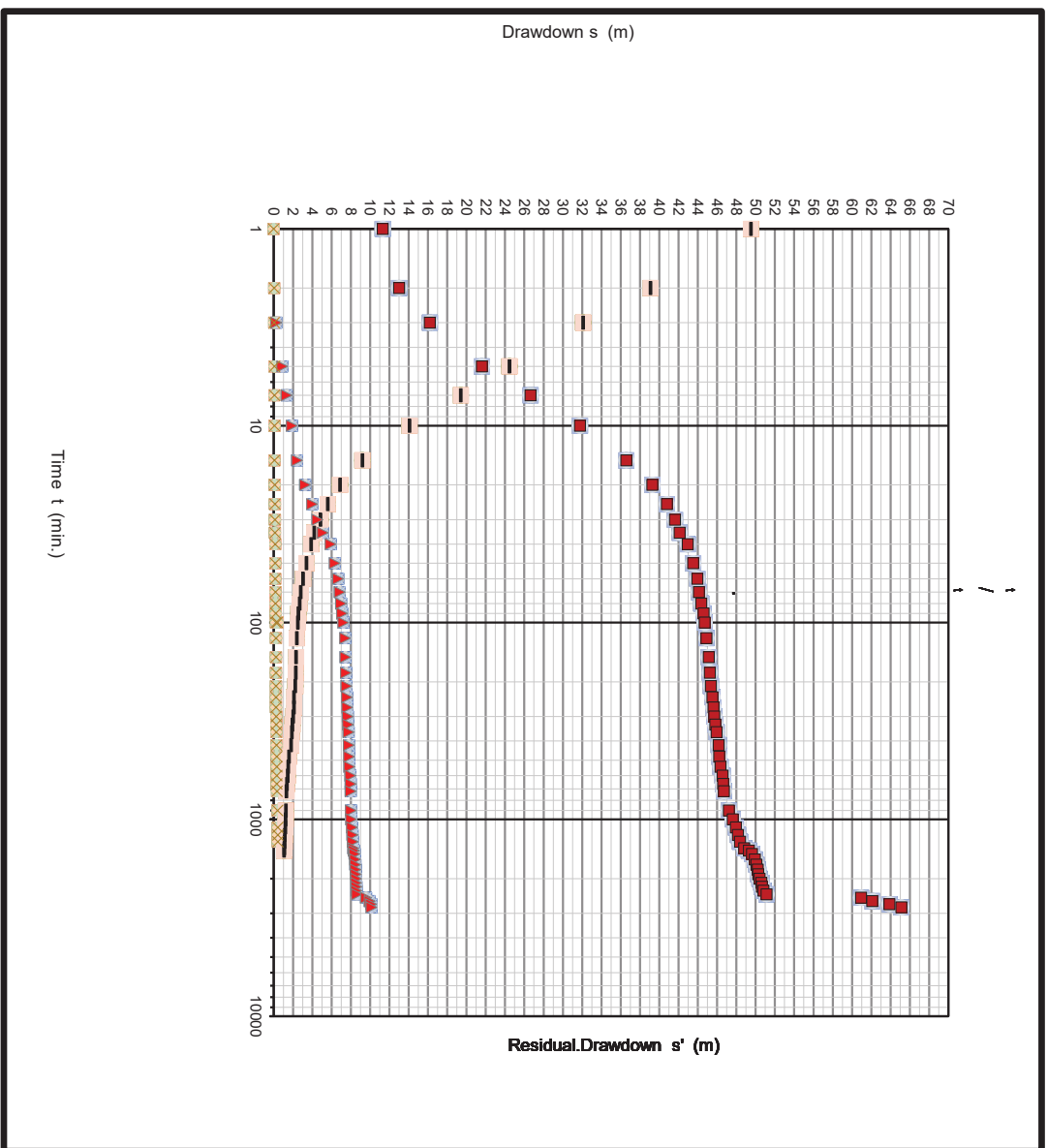
DISCHARGE RATES (Q)

Q1 =	5.06	l/s
Q2 =	10.15	l/s
Q3 =	20.19	l/s
Q4 =	0.00	l/s
Q5 =	0.00	l/s
Q6 =	0.00	

STEPPED DISCHARGE TEST & RECOVERY																			
CONSULTANT :								CONSULTANT ONSITE :				MOSH							
PUMP TESTING CONTRACTOR :								PUMP TESTING SUPERVISOR :				SAKHI							
PROJECT NUMBER :								PROJECT NAME :				KINSEVERE GW							
COORDINATES :				S-11.35209				E27.56749				BOREHOLE I.D				DEW08			
AQUIFER TESTING DATES :				FROM : 21/08/2017				TO : 21/08/2017				PROVINCE :				KATANGA			
BOREHOLE DETAILS				CASING HEIGHT (magl) :				0.6											
				BOREHOLE DEPTH (mbgl) :				125											
				STATIC WATER LEVEL (mbgl)				12.75											
				PUMP INSTALLATION DEPTH (mbgl)				120											
				AVAILABLE DRAWDOWN (m)				107.25											
STEPPED DISCHARGE TEST & RECOVERY																			
STEP 1						STEP 2						STEP 3							
TIME (MIN)	DRAW DOWN (M)		YIELD (L/S)	TIME (MIN)	RECOVERY (M)	TIME (MIN)	DRAW DOWN (M)	YIELD (L/S)	TIME (MIN)	RECOVERY (M)	TIME (MIN)	DRAW DOWN (M)	YIELD (L/S)	TIME (MIN)	RECOVERY (M)				
1	2.18		5.06	1		1	12.78	10.15	1		1	24.50	20.19	1					
2	2.85			2		2	14.49		2		2			2	Issue with dip meter				
3	3.40			3		3	15.90	10.40	3		3	25.10		3					
5	4.06		5.01	5		5	17.95		5		5	25.70		5					
7	4.62		5.05	7		7	19.24		7		7			7	Issue with dip meter				
10	6.24			10		10	20.58		10		10			10	Issue with dip meter				
15	7.05			15		15	21.66	10.13	15		15	69.18	20.11	15					
20	8.88			20		20	22.47		20		20	72.47	20.21	20					
25	9.84		5.11	25		25	22.87		25		25	86.60		30					
30	10.06			30		30	23.19	10.09	30		30	89.30	20.28	40					
40	10.61		5.04	40		40	23.51		40		40	90.43	20.15	50					
50	11.12			50		50	23.93	9.98	50		50	90.70		60					
60	12.01			60		60	24.15		60		60	99.84		70					
Average (l/s)			5.06					10.15					20.19						
Average (m3/d)			436.88					877.13					1744.20						
pH						pH					pH								
TEMP			°C			TEMP		°C			TEMP		°C						
EC			µS/cm			EC		µS/cm			EC		µS/cm						
STEP 4						STEP 5						STEP 6							
TIME (MIN)	DRAW DOWN (M)		YIELD (L/S)	TIME (MIN)	RECOVERY (M)	TIME (MIN)	DRAW DOWN (M)	YIELD (L/S)	TIME (MIN)	RECOVERY (M)	TIME (MIN)	DRAW DOWN (M)	YIELD (L/S)	TIME (MIN)	RECOVERY (M)				
1				1	87.71	1			1		1			1					
2				2	74.20	2			2		2			2					
3				3	60.88	3			3		3			3					
5				5	45.52	5			5		5			5					
7				7	34.36	7			7		7			7					
10				10	27.30	10			10		10			10					
15				15	16.24	15			15		15			15					
20				20	6.50	20			20		20			20					
25				25	5.00	25			25		25			25					
30				30	3.40	30			30		30			30					
40				40	2.30	40			40		40			40					
50				50	1.74	50			50		50			50					
60				60	1.38	60			60		60			60					
				70	1.17														
				80	1.02														
				90	0.92														
				100	0.84														
				120															
				150															
				180															
				210															
				240															
TEMP			°C		0.07	TEMP		°C			TEMP		°C						
EC			µS/cm		0.06	EC		µS/cm			EC		µS/cm						

CONSTANT DISCHARGE TEST DATA PLOT

- = DEW08 Drawdown
- = DEW Recovery
- ▲ = DEW17 Drawdown



CONSULTANT :				CONSULTANT ONSITE :				MOSH											
PUMP TESTING CONTRACTOR :				PUMP TESTING SUPERVISOR :				SAKHI											
PROJECT NUMBER :				PROJECT NAME :				KINSEVERE GW											
COORDINATES :				S-11.35209		E27.56749		BOREHOLE I.D				DEW08							
AQUIFER TESTING DATES :				FROM : 22/08/2017		TO :		PROVINCE :				KATANGA							
BOREHOLE DETAILS				CASING HEIGHT (magl) :				0.6											
				BOREHOLE DEPTH (mbgl) :				125											
				STATIC WATER LEVEL (mbgl)				15.55											
				PUMP INSTALLATION DEPTH (mbgl)				120											
				AVAILABLE DRAWDOWN (m)				104.45											
DISCHARGE BOREHOLE				OBSERVATION HOLE 1 DEW17				OBSERVATION HOLE SRK06				OBSERVATION HOLE 3				OBSERVATION HOLE 4			
Distance(m);				15				Distance(m);				Distance(m);				Distance(m);			
TIME: Drawdown Recovery				TIME: Drawdown Recovery				TIME: Drawdown Recovery				TIME: Drawdown				TIME: Drawdown			
(MIN) (M)				(min) m (m)				(min) (m)				(min) (m)				(min) (m)			
0.5 10.1 109.9				56.29 0.5 10.15															
1 11.31				1 49.50				1 10.13				1				1			
2 13.00				2 39.07				2 9.94				2				2			
3 16.20				3 32.10				3 0.26 9.52				3				3			
5 21.58				5 24.46				5 0.87 9.07				5				5			
7 26.64				7 19.40				7 1.34 8.19				7				7			
10 31.76				10 14.07				10 1.89 7.60				10				10			
15 36.58				15 9.20				15 2.41 5.02				15				15			
20 39.26				20 6.87				20 3.25 3.82				20				20			
25 40.78				25 5.60				25 3.97 2.83				25				25			
30 41.61				30 4.85				30 1.97				30				30			
35 42.10				35 4.21				35 5.08 0.80				35				35			
40 42.94				40 3.87				40 5.90 0.44				40				40			
50 43.50				50 3.40				50 6.33				50				50			
60 43.93				60 3.03				60 6.67				60				60			
70 44.10				70 2.80				70 6.85				70				70			
80 44.35				80 2.68				80 6.98				80				80			
90 44.58				90 2.56				90 7.10				90				90			
100 44.70				100 2.50				100 7.22				100				100			
120 44.90				120 2.38				120 7.40				120				120			
150 45.12				150 2.32				150 7.45				150				150			
180 45.23				180 2.27				180 7.50				180				180			
210 45.35				210 2.24				210 7.55				210				210			
240 45.50				240 2.10				240 7.59				240				240			
270 45.62				270 2.08				270 7.62				270				270			
300 45.71				300 2.02				300 7.67				300				300			
330 45.82				330 1.94				330 7.70				330				330			
360 45.94				360 1.88				360 7.75				360				360			
420 46.15				420 1.80				420 7.79				420				420			
480 46.20				480 1.58				480 7.82				480				480			
540 46.35				540 1.49				540 7.85				540				540			
600 46.57				600 1.44				600 7.95				600				600			
660 46.62				660 1.37				660 7.97				660				660			
720 46.70				720 1.30				720 7.99				720				720			
900 47.21				900 1.26				900 8.01				900				900			
1000 47.62				1000 1.24				1000 8.02				100				100			
1100 47.93				1100 1.19				1100 8.11				1100				1100			
1200 48.15				1200 1.15				1200 8.16				1200				1200			
1300 48.36				1300 1.11				1300 8.19				1300				1300			
1400 48.81				1400 1.09				1400 8.25				1400				1400			
1440 49.29				1440 1.08				1440 8.31				1440				1440			
1500 49.61				1500				1500 8.38				1500				1500			
1600 49.90				1600				1600 8.43				1600				1600			
1700 50.07				1700				1700 8.47				1700				1700			
1800 50.20				1800				1800 8.50				1800				1800			
1900 50.27				1900				1900 8.52				1900				1900			
2000 50.40				2000				2000 8.54				2000				2000			
2100 50.58				2100				2100 8.55				2100				2100			
2200 50.64				2200				2200 8.56				2200				2200			
2300 50.81				2300				2300 8.58				2300				2300			
2400 51.13				2400				2400 8.62				2400				2400			
2500 60.92				2500				2500 9.56				2500				2500			
2600 62.10				2600				2600 9.94				2600				2600			
2700 63.88				2700				2700 10.11				2700				2700			
2800 65.11				2800				2800 10.14				2800				2800			
2900				2900				2900				2900				2900			
3000				3000				3000				3000				3000			

Appendix C: Airlift Testing Data

Analysis of DEW31 Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

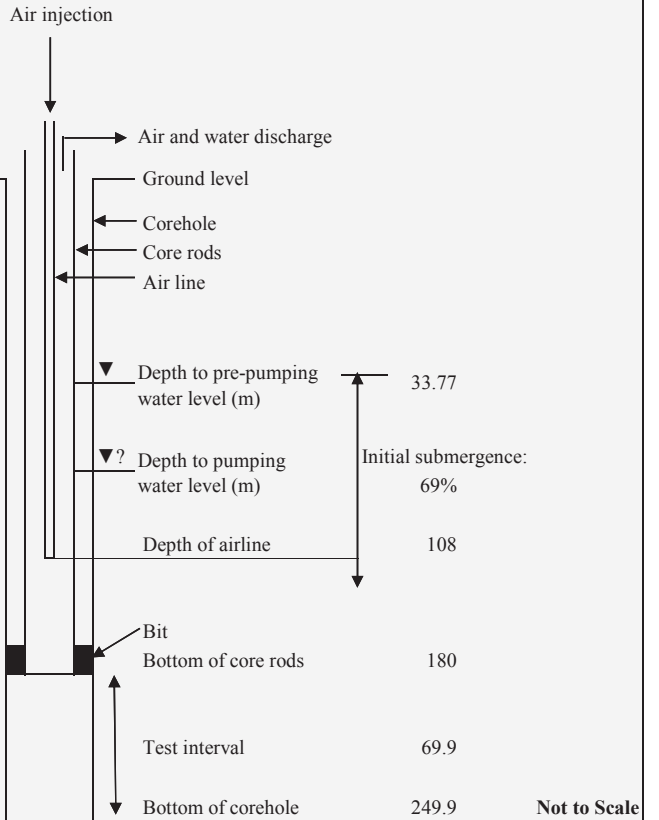
Corehole Depth (m): 249.9				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 33.8		
Core Rod Depth (m): 180.0				Depth of Airline (m): 107.6		
Data	t (mins)	t' (mins)	t/t'	Q (m ³ /hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)
Pumping	--			--		
	3			2.1		
	5			2.1		
	7			2.1		
	10			2.1		
	15			2.1		
	20			2.1		
	25			2.1		
	30			2.1		
	35			2.1		
	40			2.1		
	50			2.1		
	60			2.1		
	Q_{ave}				2.1	
Recovery	43	3	14.3		74.57	40.80
	45	5	9.0		69.84	36.07
	47	7	6.7		66.18	32.41
	50	10	5.0		59.08	25.31
	55	15	3.7		48.18	14.41
	60	20	3.0		43.42	9.65
	65	25	2.6		38.38	4.61
	70	30	2.3		36.05	2.28
	75	35	2.1		34.69	0.92
	80	40	2.0		34.20	0.43
	90	50	1.8		34.06	0.29
	100	60	1.7		34.06	0.29

Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System

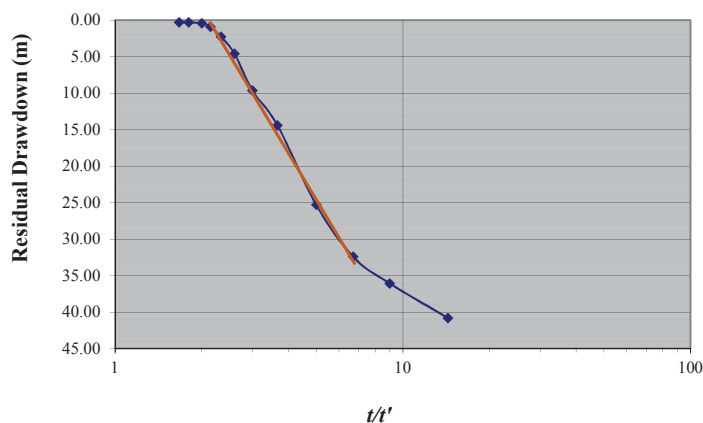
The diagram illustrates the components and measurements of an airlift pumping system. Key elements include:

- Air injection:** Indicated by a downward arrow at the top of the corehole.
- Air and water discharge:** Shown as a horizontal arrow pointing right from the upper part of the corehole.
- Ground level:** A horizontal line representing the surface.
- Corehole:** The vertical shaft being drilled.
- Core rods:** A series of rods extending down the corehole.
- Air line:** A line extending from the surface down into the corehole.
- Depth to pre-pumping water level (m):** Measured as 33.77 m.
- Depth to pumping water level (m):** Indicated by a downward arrow.
- Initial submergence:** The vertical distance between the pre-pumping and pumping water levels, noted as 69%.
- Depth of airline:** Measured as 108 m.
- Bit:** The bottom-most part of the core rods.
- Bottom of core rods:** Measured as 180 m.
- Test interval:** Measured as 69.9 m.
- Bottom of corehole:** Measured as 249.9 m.

Not to Scale



Recovery vs. t/t' Following Airlift Pumping



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	50.9 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	30.13 Drawdown (m)
T	3.1E-01 m ² /d
b	69.9 Test zone thickness (m)
K	4.4E-03 m/d

Analysis of DEW30 Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

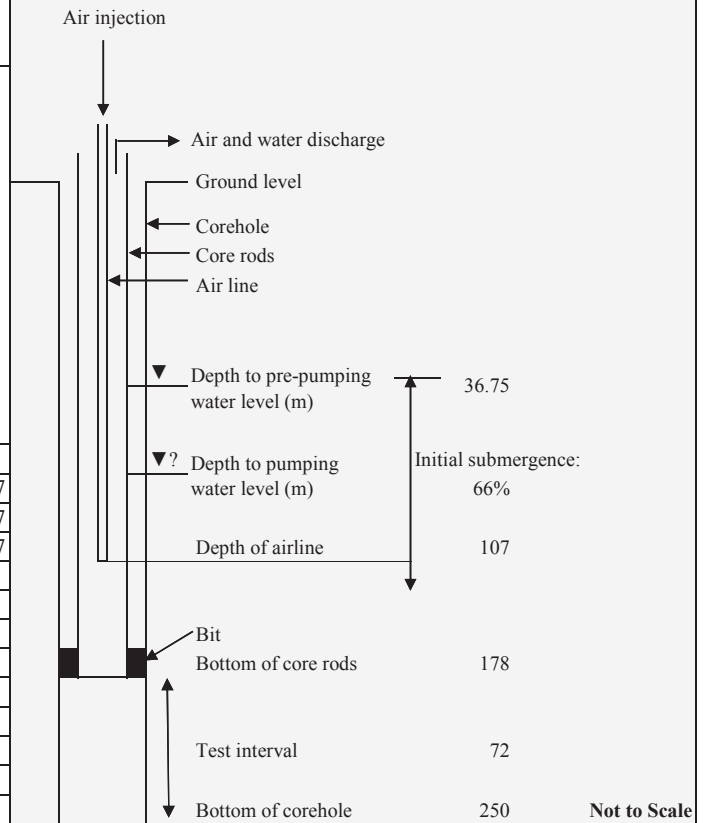
Corehole Depth (m): 250.0				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 36.8		
Core Rod Depth (m): 178.0				Depth of Airline (m): 107.0		
Data	<i>t</i> (mins)	<i>t'</i> (mins)	<i>t/t'</i>	<i>Q</i> (m³/hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)
Pumping	--			--		
	3			23.0		
	5			25.9		
	7			29.1		
	10			25.9		
	15			25.9		
	20			25.9		
	25			25.9		
	30			25.9		
	35			29.1		
	40			29.1		
	50			29.1		
	60			29.1		
	<i>Q_{ave}</i>				27.0	
Recovery	43	3	14.3		36.82	0.07
	45	5	9.0		36.82	0.07
	47	7	6.7		36.82	0.07
	50	10	5.0			
	55	15	3.7			
	60	20	3.0			
	65	25	2.6			
	70	30	2.3			
	75	35	2.1			
	80	40	2.0			
	90	50	1.8			
	100	60	1.7			

Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System

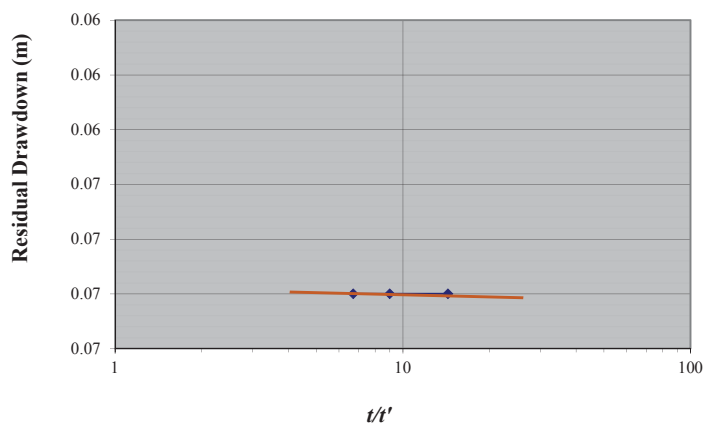
The diagram illustrates the components and depth measurements of an airlift pumping system. Key elements include:

- Air injection:** Indicated by a downward arrow at the top of the air line.
- Air and water discharge:** Indicated by an upward arrow from the air line.
- Ground level:** A horizontal line representing the surface.
- Corehole:** The vertical shaft being drilled.
- Core rods:** The rods extending down the corehole.
- Air line:** The line through which air is injected into the core rods.
- Depth to pre-pumping water level (m):** 36.75
- Depth to pumping water level (m):** Indicated by a downward arrow with a question mark.
- Initial submergence:** 66%
- Depth of airline:** 107
- Bit:** The bottom of the core rods.
- Bottom of core rods:** 178
- Test interval:** 72
- Bottom of corehole:** 250

Not to Scale



Recovery vs. t/t' Following Airlift Pumping



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	647.7 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	0.01 Drawdown (m)
T	1.2E+04 m ² /d
b	72.0 Test zone thickness (m)
K	1.6E+02 m/d

Analysis of DEW29 Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

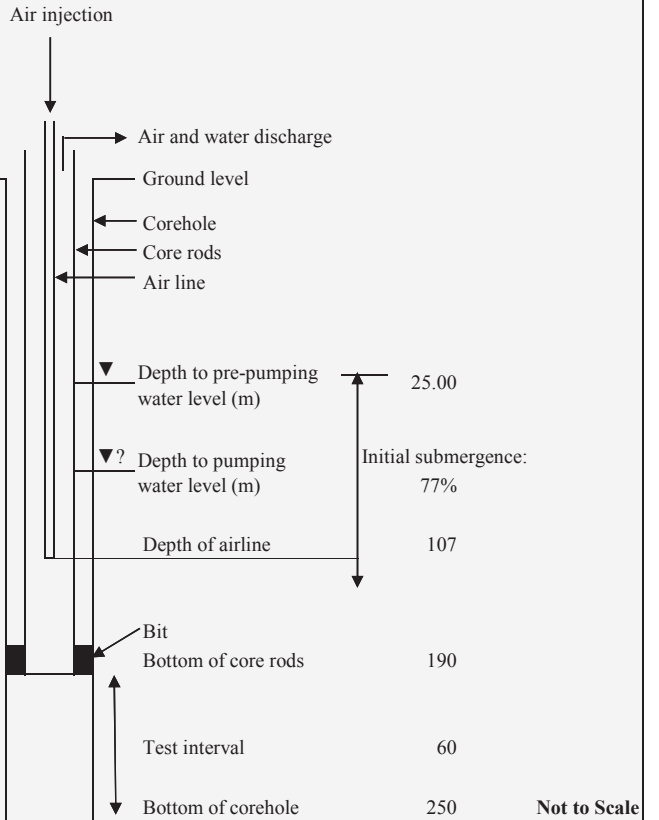
Corehole Depth (m): 250.0				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 25.0		
Core Rod Depth (m): 190.0				Depth of Airline (m): 107.0		
Data	<i>t</i> (mins)	<i>t'</i> (mins)	<i>t/t'</i>	<i>Q</i> (m³/hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)
Pumping	--			--		
	3			8.5		
	5			8.5		
	7			3.6		
	10			3.1		
	15			2.1		
	20			3.1		
	25			3.1		
	30			3.1		
	35			3.1		
	40			2.1		
	50					
	60					
	<i>Q_{ave}</i>				4.0	
Recovery	43	3	14.3		76.26	51.26
	45	5	9.0		70.34	45.34
	47	7	6.7		65.42	40.42
	50	10	5.0		60.15	35.15
	55	15	3.7		53.52	28.52
	60	20	3.0		52.51	27.51
	65	25	2.6		51.28	26.28
	70	30	2.3		49.98	24.98
	75	35	2.1		49.27	24.27
	80	40	2.0		48.60	23.60
	90	50	1.8		47.35	22.35
	100	60	1.7		45.36	20.36

Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System

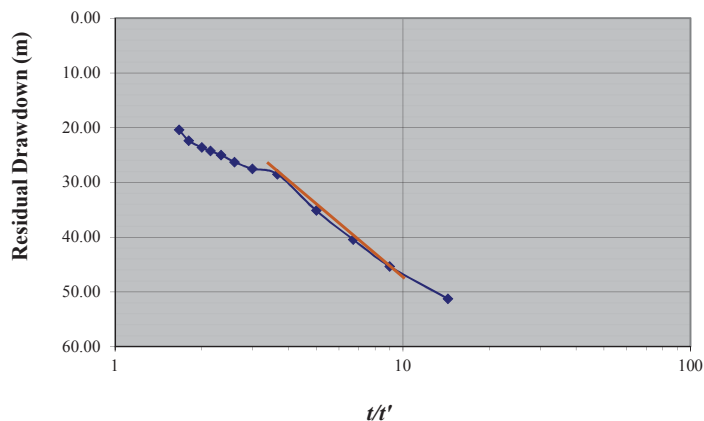
The diagram illustrates the components and depth measurements of an airlift pumping system. Key elements include:

- Air injection:** Indicated by a downward arrow at the top of the air line.
- Air and water discharge:** Indicated by an upward arrow from the air line.
- Ground level:** A horizontal line representing the surface.
- Corehole:** The vertical shaft into the ground.
- Core rods:** The rods extending down the corehole.
- Air line:** The line through which air is injected.
- Depth to pre-pumping water level (m):** 25.00
- Depth to pumping water level (m):** Indicated by a question mark.
- Initial submergence:** 77%
- Depth of airline:** 107
- Bit:** The bottom of the core rods.
- Bottom of core rods:** 190
- Test interval:** 60
- Bottom of corehole:** 250

Not to Scale



Recovery vs. t/t' Following Airlift Pumping



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	96.1 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	16.82 Drawdown (m)
T	1.0E+00 m ² /d
b	60.0 Test zone thickness (m)
K	1.7E-02 m/d

Analysis of DEW28 Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 249.9				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 33.8		Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System
Core Rod Depth (m): 180.0				Depth of Airline (m): 107.6		
Data	<i>t</i> (mins)	<i>t'</i> (mins)	<i>t/t'</i>	<i>Q</i> (m³/hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)
Pumping	--			--		
	3			2.1		
	5			2.1		
	7			2.1		
	10			2.1		
	15			2.1		
	20			2.1		
	25			2.1		
	30			2.1		
	35			2.1		
	40			2.1		
	50			2.1		
	60			2.1		
	<i>Q_{ave}</i>				2.1	
Recovery	63	3	21.0		74.57	40.80
	65	5	13.0		69.84	36.07
	67	7	9.6		66.18	32.41
	70	10	7.0		59.08	25.31
	75	15	5.0		48.18	14.41
	80	20	4.0		43.42	9.65
	85	25	3.4		38.38	4.61
	90	30	3.0		36.05	2.28
	95	35	2.7		34.69	0.92
	100	40	2.5		34.20	0.43
	110	50	2.2		34.06	0.29
	120	60	2.0		34.06	0.29

Air injection

Air and water discharge

Ground level

Corehole

Core rods

Air line

▼ Depth to pre-pumping water level (m) 33.77

▼? Depth to pumping water level (m) Initial submergence: 69%

Depth of airline 108

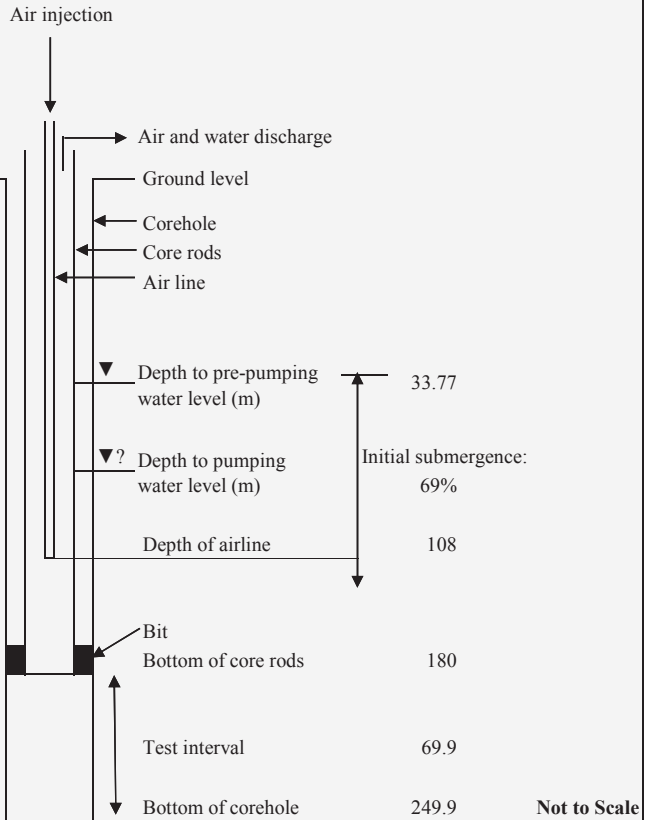
Bit

Bottom of core rods 180

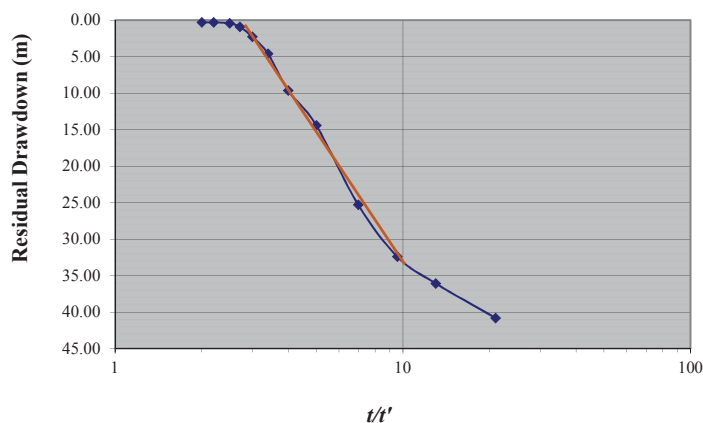
Test interval 69.9

▼ Bottom of corehole 249.9

Not to Scale



Recovery vs. t/t' Following Airlift Pumping



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	50.9 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	31.49 Drawdown (m)
T	3.0E-01 m ² /d
b	69.9 Test zone thickness (m)
K	4.2E-03 m/d

Analysis of DEW27 Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 250.0				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 42.9		Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System
Core Rod Depth (m): 178.0				Depth of Airline (m): 107.7		
Data	<i>t</i> (mins)	<i>t'</i> (mins)	<i>t/t'</i>	<i>Q</i> (m³/hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)
Pumping	--			--		
	3			6.9		
	5			6.1		
	7			9.3		
	10			6.9		
	15			6.1		
	20			6.9		
	25			6.1		
	30			4.8		
	35			3.6		
	40			4.8		
	50					
	60					
	<i>Q_{ave}</i>				6.1	
Recovery	63	3	21.0		94.00	51.10
	65	5	13.0		93.10	50.20
	67	7	9.6		91.90	49.00
	70	10	7.0		90.80	47.90
	75	15	5.0		86.90	44.00
	80	20	4.0		89.20	46.30
	85	25	3.4		82.42	39.52
	90	30	3.0		80.68	37.78
	95	35	2.7		78.67	35.77
	100	40	2.5		77.02	34.12
	110	50	2.2		77.72	34.82
	120	60	2.0		70.42	27.52

Air injection

Air and water discharge

Ground level

Corehole

Core rods

Air line

▼ Depth to pre-pumping water level (m) 42.90

▼? Depth to pumping water level (m) Initial submergence: 60%

Depth of airline 108

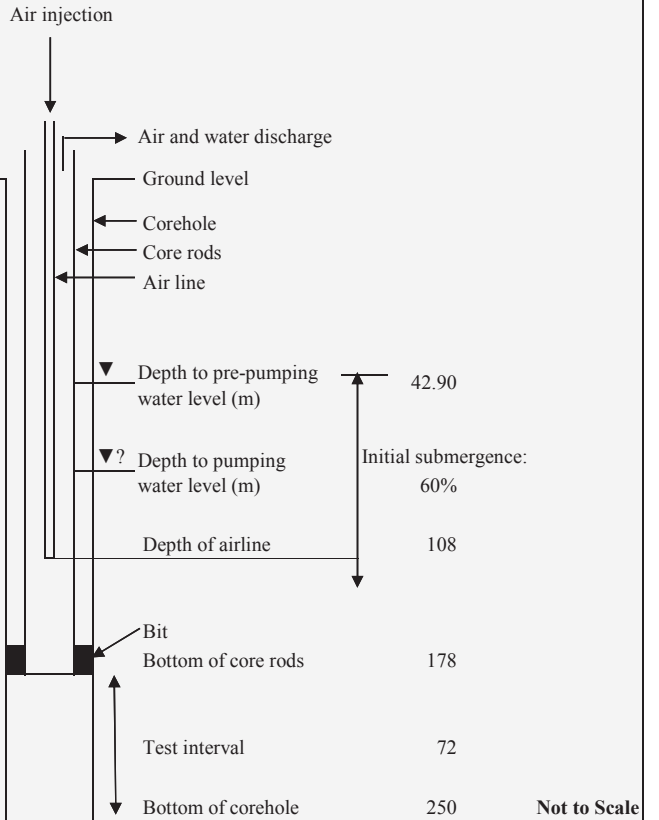
Bit

Bottom of core rods 178

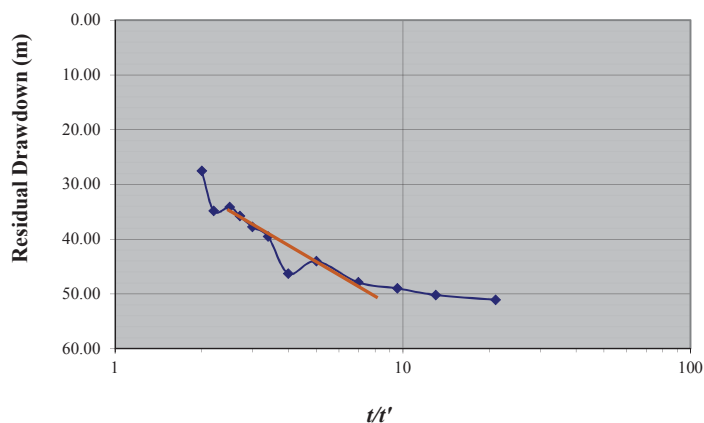
Test interval 72

▼ Bottom of corehole 250

Not to Scale



Recovery vs. t/t' Following Airlift Pumping



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	147.3 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	12.13 Drawdown (m)
T	2.2E+00 m ² /d
b	72.0 Test zone thickness (m)
K	3.1E-02 m/d

Analysis of DEW26 Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

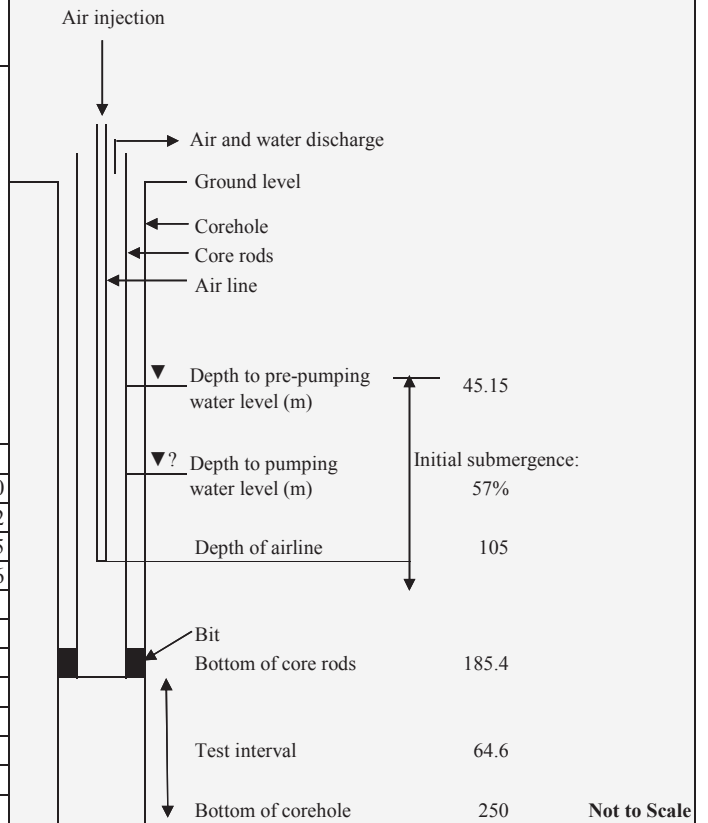
Corehole Depth (m): 250.0				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 45.2		
Core Rod Depth (m): 185.4				Depth of Airline (m): 104.5		
Data	<i>t</i> (mins)	<i>t'</i> (mins)	<i>t/t'</i>	<i>Q</i> (m³/hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)
Pumping	--			--		
	3			3.6		
	5			3.6		
	7			3.6		
	10			4.8		
	15			4.8		
	20			4.8		
	25			4.2		
	30			4.8		
	35			4.8		
	40			4.8		
	50			3.6		
	60			4.8		
	<i>Q_{ave}</i>				4.3	
Recovery	67	7	9.6		45.15	0.00
	70	10	7.0		45.13	-0.02
	75	15	5.0		45.10	-0.05
	80	20	4.0		45.09	-0.06
	85	25	3.4			
	90	30	3.0			
	95	35	2.7			
	100	40	2.5			

Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System

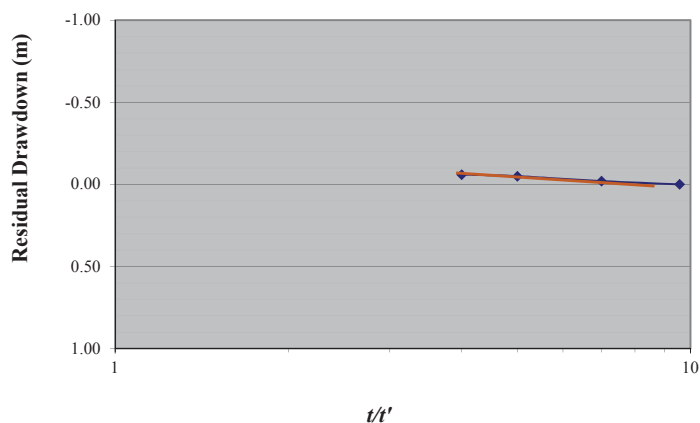
The diagram illustrates a vertical corehole used for airlift pumping. Key components and depth markers are labeled as follows:

- Air injection:** Indicated by a downward arrow at the top of the corehole.
- Air and water discharge:** A horizontal arrow pointing to the right, located near the top of the corehole.
- Ground level:** A horizontal line representing the surface level.
- Corehole:** The vertical shaft itself.
- Core rods:** A series of horizontal lines representing the rods extending down the corehole.
- Air line:** A horizontal line representing the air supply line.
- Depth to pre-pumping water level (m):** Indicated by a downward arrow and a value of 45.15.
- Depth to pumping water level (m):** Indicated by a downward arrow and a value of 57% (Initial submergence).
- Depth of airline:** Indicated by a horizontal line and a value of 105.
- Bit:** A small black square at the bottom of the core rods.
- Bottom of core rods:** Indicated by a horizontal line and a value of 185.4.
- Test interval:** Indicated by a horizontal line and a value of 64.6.
- Bottom of corehole:** Indicated by a downward arrow and a value of 250.

Not to Scale



Recovery vs. t/t' Following Airlift Pumping



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

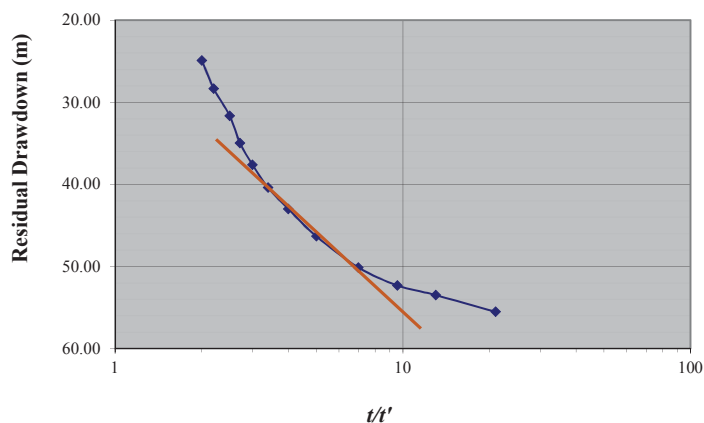
$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	103.8 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	0.04 Drawdown (m)
T	4.7E+02 m ² /d
b	64.6 Test zone thickness (m)
K	7.4E+00 m/d

Analysis of DEW25 Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 250.8				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 69.3			Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System
Core Rod Depth (m): 185.0				Depth of Airline (m): 151.9			
Data	t (mins)	t' (mins)	t/t'	Q (m ³ /hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)	Air injection Air and water discharge Ground level Corehole Core rods Air line ▼ Depth to pre-pumping water level (m) 69.30 ▼? Depth to pumping water level (m) Initial submergence: 54% Depth of airline 152 ▼ Bit Bottom of core rods 185 Test interval 65.8 ▼ Bottom of corehole 250.8 Not to Scale
Pumping	--			--			
	3			2.1			
	5			2.1			
	7			2.1			
	10			2.1			
	15			2.1			
	20			2.1			
	25			2.1			
	30			2.1			
	35			2.1			
	40			2.1			
	50			2.1			
	60			2.1			
	Q_{ave}				2.1		
Recovery	63	3	21.0		124.82	55.52	
	65	5	13.0		122.78	53.48	
	67	7	9.6		121.60	52.30	
	70	10	7.0		119.41	50.11	
	75	15	5.0		115.61	46.31	
	80	20	4.0		112.28	42.98	
	85	25	3.4		109.68	40.38	
	90	30	3.0		106.89	37.59	
	95	35	2.7		104.24	34.94	
	100	40	2.5		100.94	31.64	
	110	50	2.2		97.62	28.32	
	120	60	2.0		94.21	24.91	

Recovery vs. t/t' Following Airlift Pumping



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	50.9 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	9.73 Drawdown (m)
T	9.6E-01 m ² /d
b	65.8 Test zone thickness (m)
K	1.5E-02 m/d

Analysis of DEW24 Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 250.8				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 50.4		Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System	
Core Rod Depth (m): 185.0				Depth of Airline (m): 122.8			
Data	<i>t</i> (mins)	<i>t'</i> (mins)	<i>t/t'</i>	<i>Q</i> (m ³ /hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)	
Pumping	--			--			
	3			2.1			
	5			2.1			
	7			2.1			
	10			2.1			
	15			2.1			
	20			2.1			
	25			2.1			
	30			2.1			
	35			2.1			
	40			2.1			
	50			2.1			
	60			2.1			
	<i>Q_{ave}</i>				2.1		
Recovery	63	3	21.0				
	65	5	13.0		80.70	30.31	
	67	7	9.6		73.32	22.93	
	70	10	7.0		68.40	18.01	
	75	15	5.0		60.70	10.31	
	80	20	4.0		57.48	7.09	
	85	25	3.4		55.00	4.61	
	90	30	3.0		53.32	2.93	
	95	35	2.7		52.86	2.47	
	100	40	2.5		52.54	2.15	
	110	50	2.2		52.18	1.79	
	120	60	2.0		51.83	1.44	

Air injection

Air and water discharge

Ground level

Corehole

Core rods

Air line

▼ Depth to pre-pumping water level (m)

▼? Depth to pumping water level (m)

Depth of airline

Bit

Bottom of core rods

Test interval

Bottom of corehole

50.39

Initial submergence: 59%

123

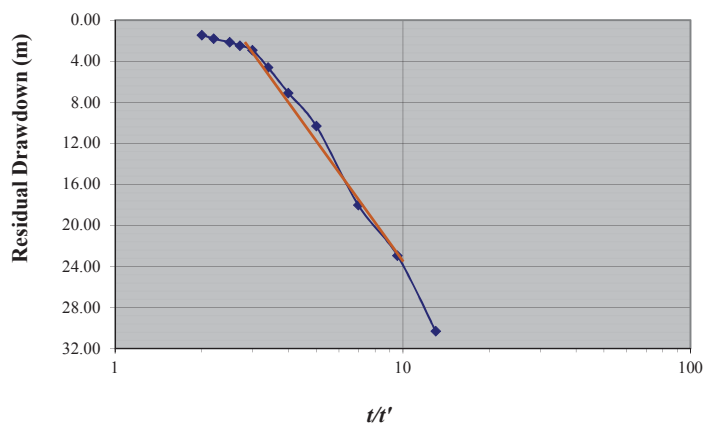
185

65.8

250.8

Not to Scale

Recovery vs. t/t' Following Airlift Pumping



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	50.9 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	20.00 Drawdown (m)
T	4.7E-01 m ² /d
b	65.8 Test zone thickness (m)
K	7.1E-03 m/d

Analysis of DEW23 Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 250.0				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 28.1		Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System
Core Rod Depth (m): 178.0				Depth of Airline (m): 108.0		
Data	<i>t</i> (mins)	<i>t'</i> (mins)	<i>t/t'</i>	<i>Q</i> (m ³ /hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)
Pumping	--			--		
	3			4.8		
	5			4.8		
	7			4.8		
	10			1.7		
	15			1.3		
	20			1.0		
	25			1.0		
	30			1.0		
	35			1.0		
	40			1.0		
	50			1.0		
	60			1.0		
	<i>Q_{ave}</i>				2.0	
Recovery	63	3	21.0		58.70	30.59
	65	5	13.0		50.53	22.42
	67	7	9.6		45.24	17.13
	70	10	7.0		40.44	12.33
	75	15	5.0		36.25	8.14
	80	20	4.0		34.01	5.90
	85	25	3.4		32.64	4.53
	90	30	3.0		31.76	3.65
	95	35	2.7		31.12	3.01
	100	40	2.5		30.70	2.59
	110	50	2.2		30.08	1.97
	120	60	2.0		28.72	0.61

Air injection

Air and water discharge

Ground level

Corehole

Core rods

Air line

▼ Depth to pre-pumping water level (m)

▼? Depth to pumping water level (m)

Depth of airline

Bit

Bottom of core rods

Test interval

Bottom of corehole

28.11

Initial submergence:
74%

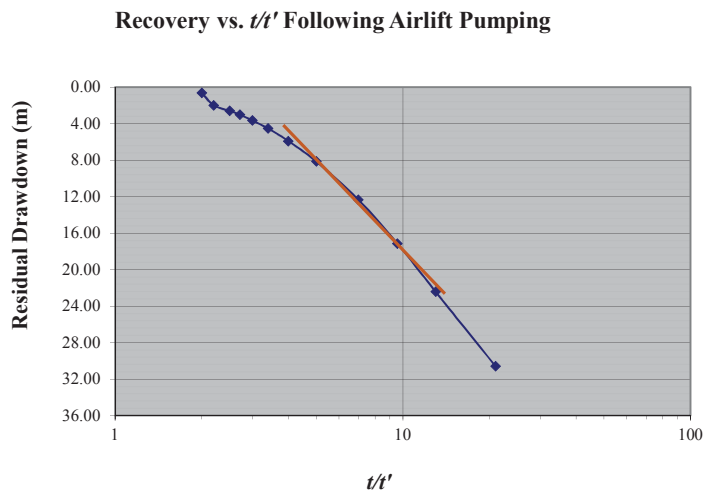
108

178

72

250

Not to Scale



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

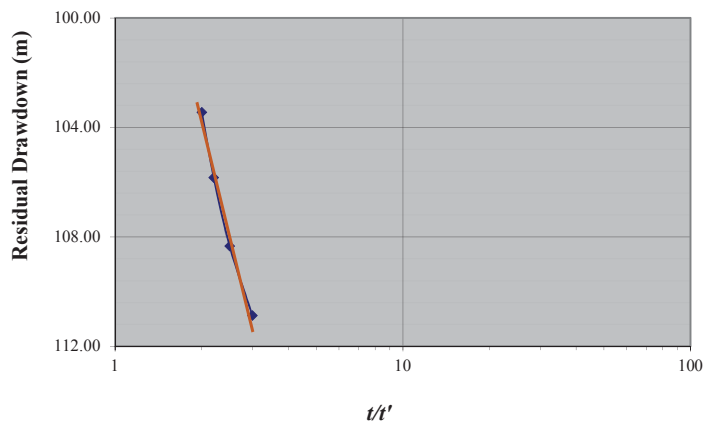
$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	48.7 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	16.52 Drawdown (m)
T	5.4E-01 m ² /d
b	72.0 Test zone thickness (m)
K	7.5E-03 m/d

Analysis of HTH06 (Test 3) Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 250.0				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 38.1			Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System
Core Rod Depth (m): 208.0				Depth of Airline (m): 165.0			
Data	t (mins)	t' (mins)	t/t'	Q (m ³ /hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)	
Pumping	--			--			
	3			2.1			
	5						
	7						
	10						
	15						
	20						
	25						
	30						
	40						
	50						
	60						
Q_{ave}				2.1			
Recovery	63	3	21.0				
	65	5	13.0				
	67	7	9.6				
	70	10	7.0				
	75	15	5.0				
	80	20	4.0				
	85	25	3.4				
	90	30	3.0		148.97	110.87	
	100	40	2.5		146.44	108.34	
	110	50	2.2		143.93	105.83	
120	60	2.0		141.55	103.45		

Recovery vs. t/t' Following Airlift Pumping



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	50.9 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	7.42 Drawdown (m)
T	1.3E+00 m ² /d
b	42.0 Test zone thickness (m)
K	3.0E-02 m/d

Analysis of HTH06 (Test 2) Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 203.0				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 38.6		
Core Rod Depth (m): 143.0				Depth of Airline (m): 135.0		
Data	<i>t</i> (mins)	<i>t'</i> (mins)	<i>t/t'</i>	<i>Q</i> (m³/hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)
Pumping	--			--		
	3			10.3		
	5			12.2		
	7			10.3		
	10			10.3		
	15			10.3		
	20			8.5		
	25			8.5		
	30			8.5		
	40			8.5		
	50			8.5		
	60			8.5		
	<i>Q_{ave}</i>			9.5		
Recovery	63	3	21.0		47.00	8.44
	65	5	13.0		40.17	1.61
	67	7	9.6		39.06	0.50
	70	10	7.0		38.83	0.27
	75	15	5.0		38.74	0.18
	80	20	4.0		38.70	0.14
	85	25	3.4		38.68	0.12
	90	30	3.0		38.67	0.11
	100	40	2.5		38.65	0.09
	110	50	2.2		38.64	0.08
	120	60	2.0		38.63	0.07

Air injection

Air and water discharge

Ground level

Corehole

Core rods

Air line

▼ Depth to pre-pumping water level (m)

▼ ? Depth to pumping water level (m)

Depth of airline

Bit

Bottom of core rods

Test interval

▼ Bottom of corehole

38.56

Initial submergence:

71%

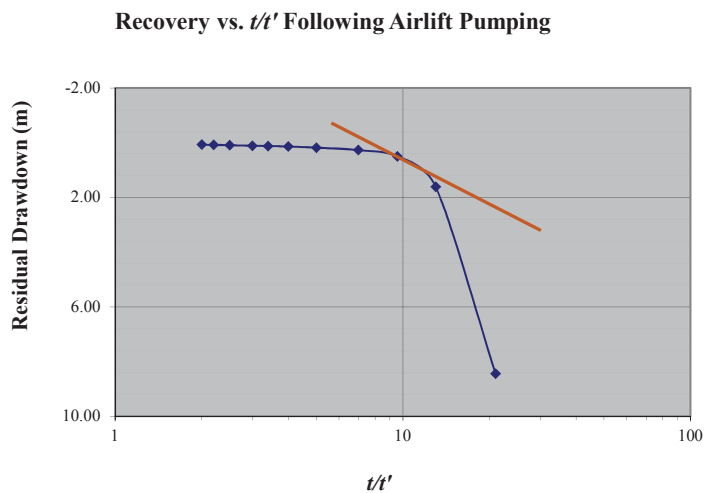
135

143

60

203

Not to Scale



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	227.1 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	1.11 Drawdown (m)
T	3.7E+01 m ² /d
b	60.0 Test zone thickness (m)
K	6.2E-01 m/d

Analysis of HTH06 (Test 1) Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 104.5				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 35.3		Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System
Core Rod Depth (m): 98.0				Depth of Airline (m): 90.0		
Data	<i>t</i> (mins)	<i>t'</i> (mins)	<i>t/t'</i>	<i>Q</i> (m³/hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)
Pumping	--			--		
	3			2.1		
	5			2.1		
	7			2.1		
	10			2.1		
	15			2.1		
	20			2.1		
	25			2.1		
	30			2.1		
	40			2.1		
	50			2.1		
	60			2.1		
	<i>Q_{ave}</i>			2.1		
Recovery	63	3	21.0		60.21	24.94
	65	5	13.0		53.73	18.46
	67	7	9.6		48.76	13.49
	70	10	7.0		43.67	8.40
	75	15	5.0		39.85	4.58
	80	20	4.0		39.05	3.78
	85	25	3.4		38.97	3.70
	90	30	3.0		38.95	3.68
	100	40	2.5		38.95	3.68
	110	50	2.2		38.95	3.68
	120	60	2.0		38.95	3.68

Air injection

Air and water discharge

Ground level

Corehole

Core rods

Air line

▼ Depth to pre-pumping water level (m) 35.27

▼? Depth to pumping water level (m) Initial submergence: 61%

Depth of airline 90

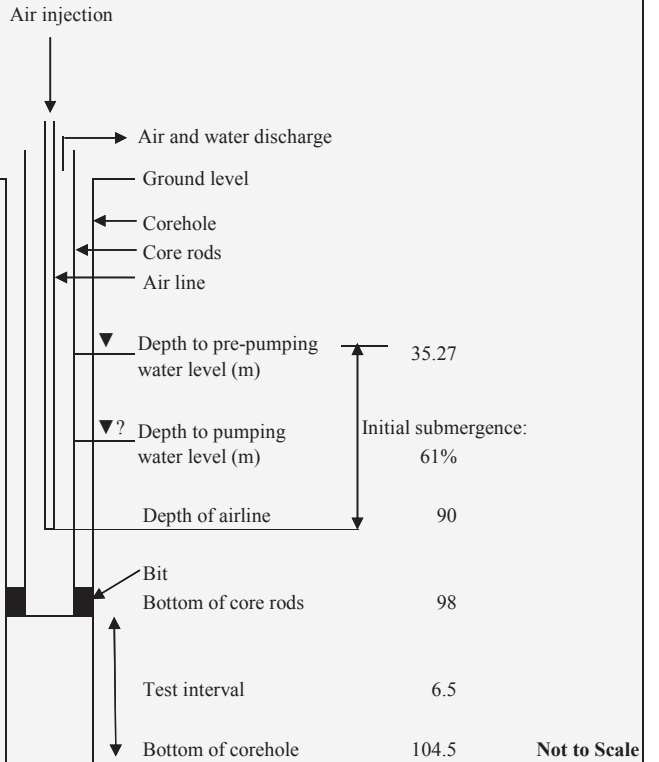
Bit

Bottom of core rods 98

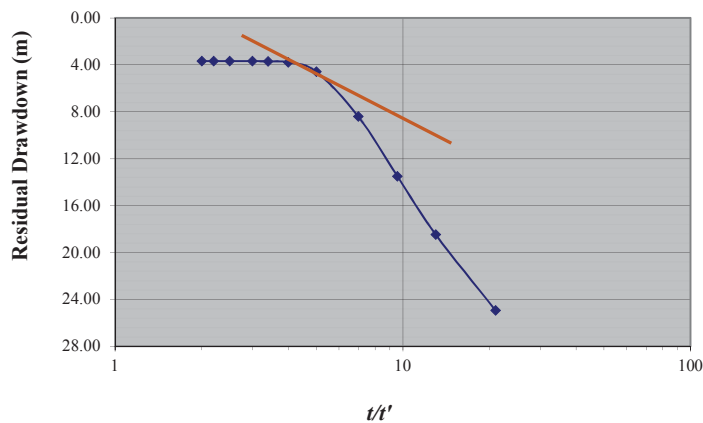
Test interval 6.5

▼ Bottom of corehole 104.5

Not to Scale



Recovery vs. t/t' Following Airlift Pumping



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	50.4 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	0.80 Drawdown (m)
T	1.2E+01 m ² /d
b	6.5 Test zone thickness (m)
K	1.8E+00 m/d

Analysis of HTH05 (Test 2) Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 150.0				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 20.7		Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System
Core Rod Depth (m): 108.0				Depth of Airline (m): 100.0		
Data	t (mins)	t' (mins)	t/t'	Q (m ³ /hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)
Pumping	--			--		
	3			2.1		
	5			2.1		
	7			2.1		
	10			2.1		
	15			2.1		
	20			2.1		
	25			2.1		
	30			2.1		
	40			2.1		
	50			2.1		
	60			2.1		
	Q_{ave}				2.1	
Recovery	63	3	21.0		31.66	10.95
	65	5	13.0		28.91	8.20
	67	7	9.6		28.06	7.35
	70	10	7.0		27.50	6.79
	75	15	5.0		26.96	6.25
	80	20	4.0		26.59	5.88
	85	25	3.4		26.34	5.63
	90	30	3.0		26.15	5.44
	100	40	2.5		25.92	5.21
	110	50	2.2		25.79	5.08
	120	60	2.0		25.68	4.97

Air injection

Air and water discharge

Ground level

Corehole

Core rods

Air line

Depth to pre-pumping water level (m) 20.71

Depth to pumping water level (m) Initial submergence: 79%

Depth of airline 100

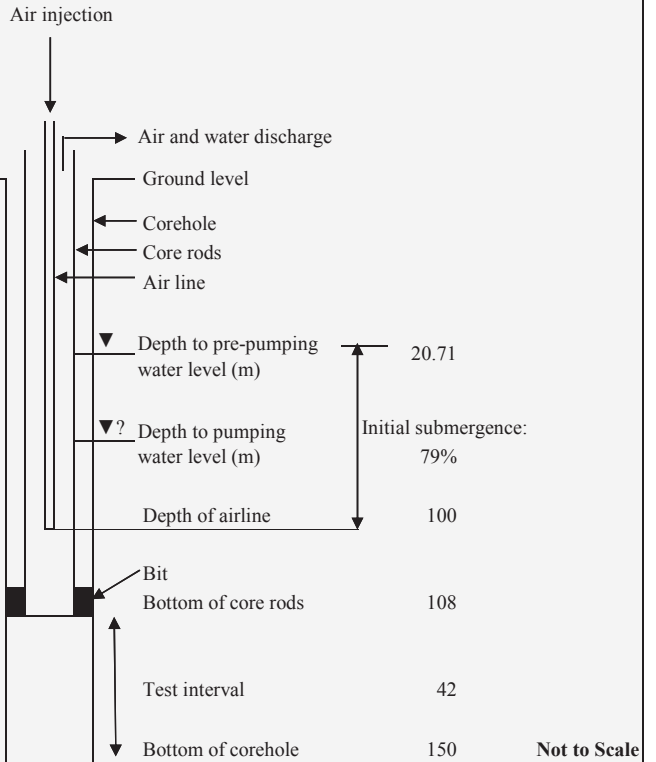
Bit

Bottom of core rods 108

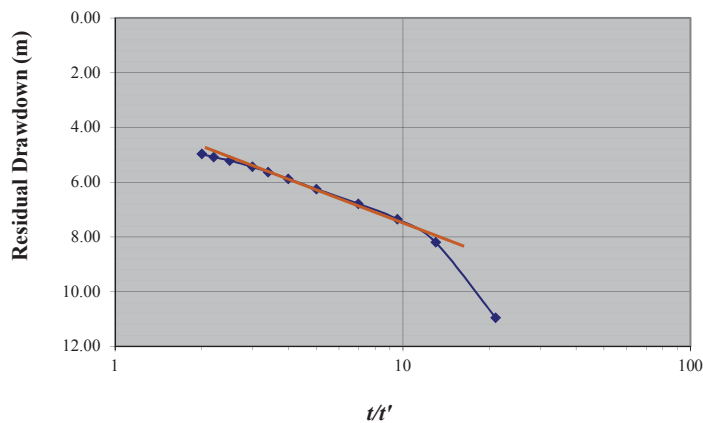
Test interval 42

Bottom of corehole 150

Not to Scale



Recovery vs. t/t' Following Airlift Pumping



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	50.4 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	2.27 Drawdown (m)
T	4.1E+00 m ² /d
b	42.0 Test zone thickness (m)
K	9.7E-02 m/d

Analysis of HTH05 (Test 1) Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 111.0				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 25.5		Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System
Core Rod Depth (m): 64.0				Depth of Airline (m): 60.0		
Data	<i>t</i> (mins)	<i>t'</i> (mins)	<i>t/t'</i>	<i>Q</i> (m³/hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)
Pumping	--			--		
	3			2.1		
	5			2.1		
	7			2.1		
	10			2.1		
	15			2.1		
	20			2.1		
	25			2.1		
	30			2.1		
	40			2.1		
	50			2.1		
	60			2.1		
	<i>Q_{ave}</i>					
Recovery	63	3	21.0		30.48	4.94
	65	5	13.0		29.04	3.50
	67	7	9.6		28.10	2.56
	70	10	7.0		27.34	1.80
	75	15	5.0		26.78	1.24
	80	20	4.0		26.52	0.98
	85	25	3.4		26.37	0.83
	90	30	3.0		26.27	0.73
	100	40	2.5		26.15	0.61
	110	50	2.2		26.09	0.55
	120	60	2.0		26.05	0.51

Air injection

Air and water discharge

Ground level

Corehole

Core rods

Air line

Depth to pre-pumping water level (m) 25.54

Depth to pumping water level (m) Initial submergence: 57%

Depth of airline 60

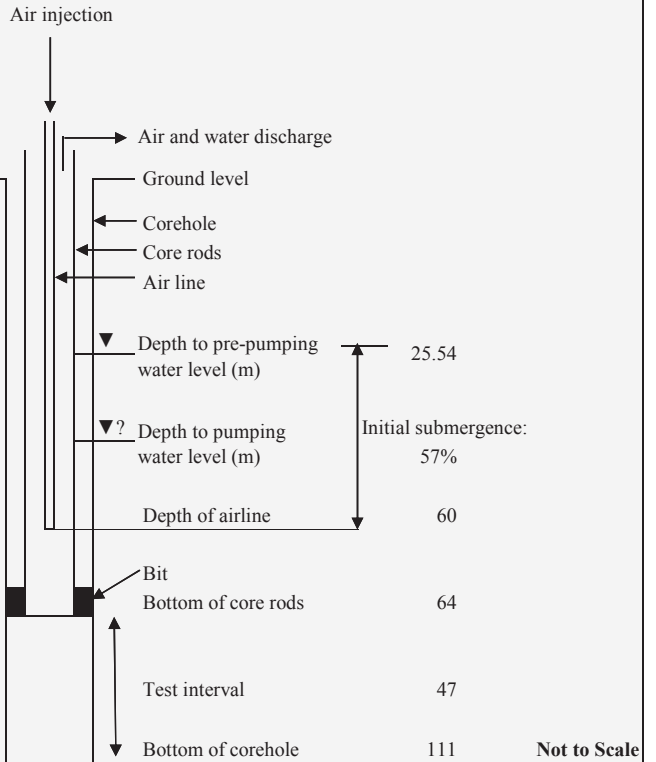
Bit

Bottom of core rods 64

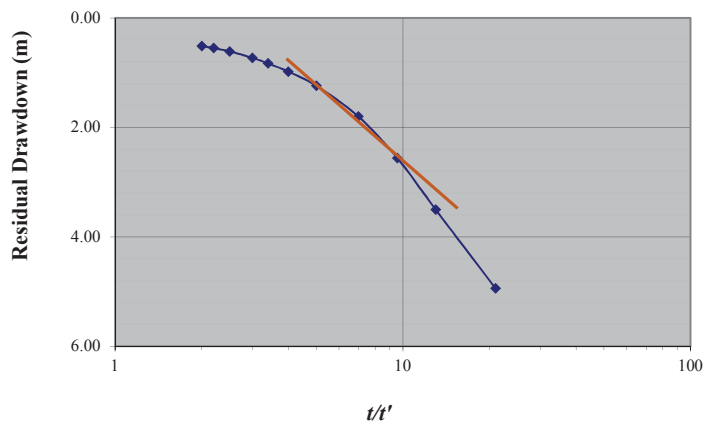
Test interval 47

Bottom of corehole 111

Not to Scale



Recovery vs. t/t' Following Airlift Pumping



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	50.4 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	1.32 Drawdown (m)
T	7.0E+00 m ² /d
b	47.0 Test zone thickness (m)
K	1.5E-01 m/d

Analysis of HTH04 (Test 3) Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

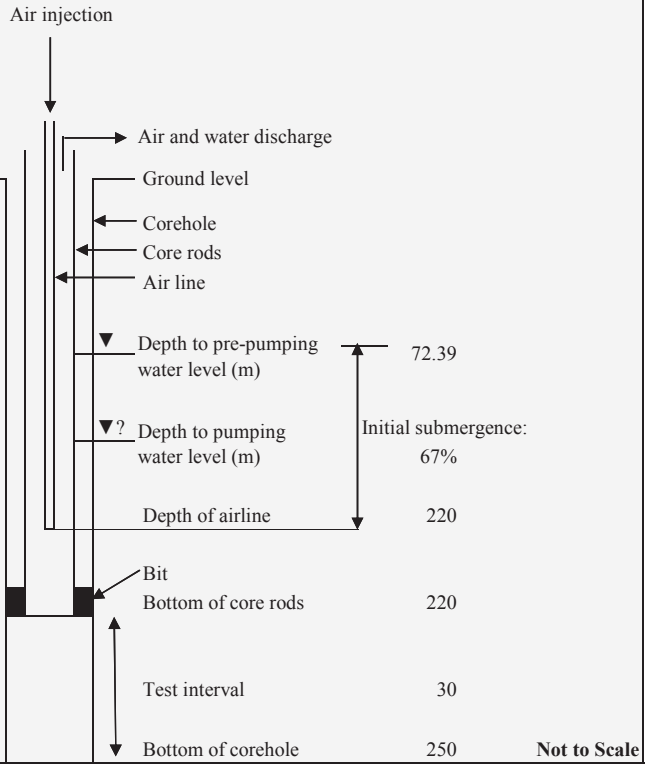
Corehole Depth (m): 250.0				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 72.4		
Core Rod Depth (m): 220.0				Depth of Airline (m): 220.0		
Data	t (mins)	t' (mins)	t/t'	Q (m ³ /hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)
Pumping	--			--		
	3			1.1		
	5			1.1		
	7			1.1		
	10			1.1		
	15			1.1		
	20			1.1		
	25			1.1		
	30			1.1		
	40			1.1		
	50			1.1		
	60			1.1		
	Q_{ave}				1.1	
Recovery	63	3	21.0		149.00	76.61
	65	5	13.0		147.92	75.53
	67	7	9.6		144.21	71.82
	70	10	7.0		141.26	68.87
	75	15	5.0		137.46	65.07
	80	20	4.0		132.27	59.88
	85	25	3.4		126.16	53.77
	90	30	3.0		121.61	49.22
	100	40	2.5		113.12	40.73
	110	50	2.2		105.69	33.30
	120	60	2.0		99.25	26.86

Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System

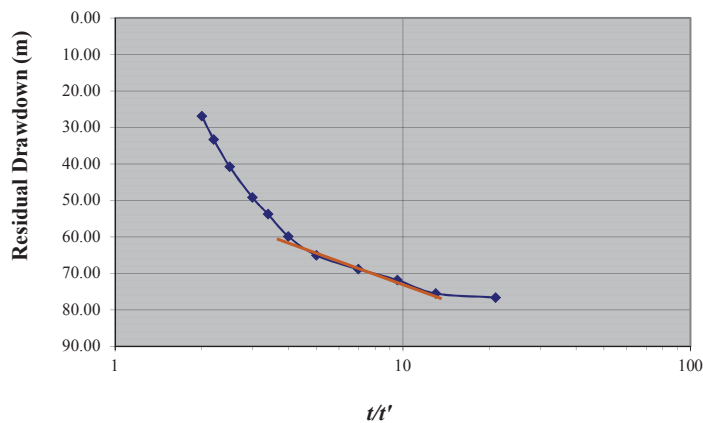
The diagram illustrates the components and depths of an airlift pumping system. Key elements include:

- Air injection:** Indicated by a downward arrow at the top of the air line.
- Air and water discharge:** Indicated by an upward arrow from the air line.
- Ground level:** The surface level of the well.
- Corehole:** The vertical opening in the ground.
- Core rods:** The rods used to pump the fluid.
- Air line:** The line through which air is injected.
- Depth to pre-pumping water level (m):** 72.39 m.
- Depth to pumping water level (m):** Indicated by a downward arrow with a question mark.
- Initial submergence:** 67%.
- Depth of airline:** 220 m.
- Bit:** The bottom of the core rods.
- Bottom of core rods:** 220 m.
- Test interval:** 30 m.
- Bottom of corehole:** 250 m.

Not to Scale



Recovery vs. t/t' Following Airlift Pumping



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	26.4 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	19.65 Drawdown (m)
T	2.5E-01 m ² /d
b	30.0 Test zone thickness (m)
K	8.2E-03 m/d

Analysis of HTH04 (Test 2) Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

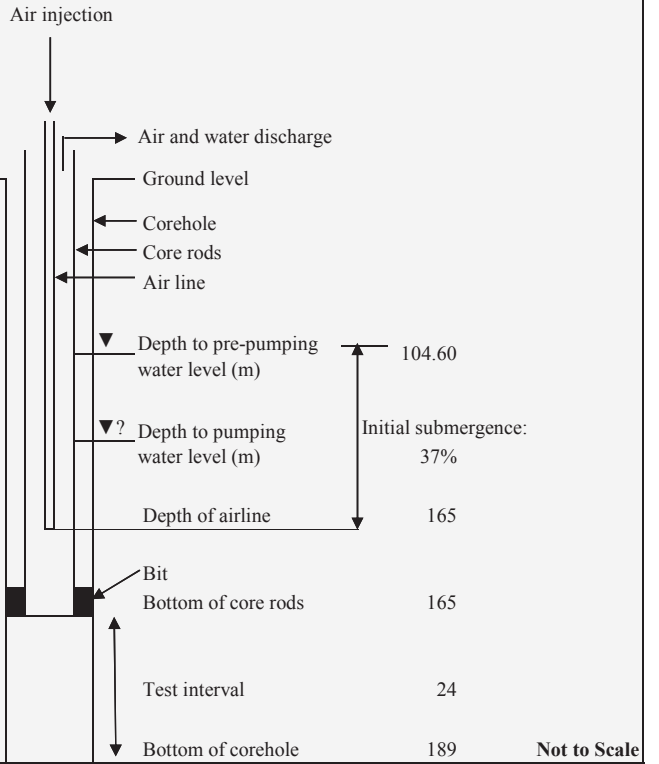
Corehole Depth (m): 189.0				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 104.6		
Core Rod Depth (m): 165.0				Depth of Airline (m): 165.0		
Data	<i>t</i> (mins)	<i>t'</i> (mins)	<i>t/t'</i>	<i>Q</i> (m³/hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)
Pumping	--			--		
	3			1.1		
	5			1.1		
	7			1.1		
	10			1.1		
	15			1.1		
	20			1.1		
	25			1.1		
	30			1.1		
	40					
	50					
	60					
	<i>Q_{ave}</i>				1.1	
Recovery	63	3	21.0		132.60	28.00
	65	5	13.0		132.60	28.00
	67	7	9.6		132.60	28.00
	70	10	7.0		132.60	28.00
	75	15	5.0		132.59	27.99
	80	20	4.0		132.59	27.99
	85	25	3.4		132.59	27.99
	90	30	3.0		132.59	27.99
	100	40	2.5		132.59	27.99
	110	50	2.2			
	120	60	2.0			

Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System

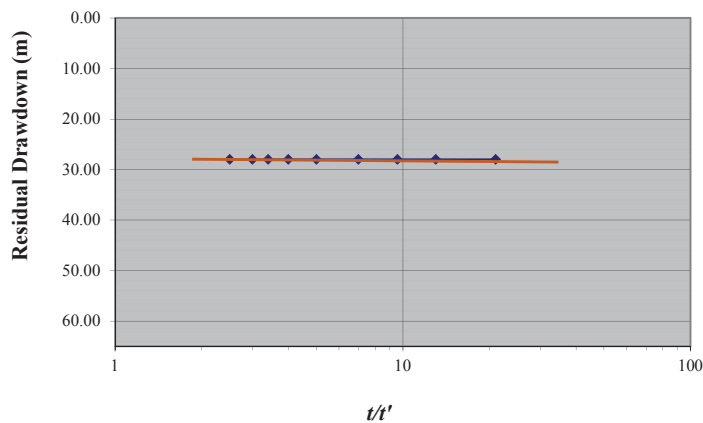
The diagram illustrates the components and depths of an airlift pumping system. A vertical well is shown with a corehole and core rods. An air line is inserted into the well, with air injection at the top. The air and water discharge is shown at the top of the air line. The ground level is indicated. The corehole and core rods are shown extending down to the bit. The bit is shown at the bottom of the core rods. The test interval is shown between the bit and the bottom of the core rods. The bottom of the corehole is shown at the bottom of the well. The depths are labeled as follows:

- Air injection
- Air and water discharge
- Ground level
- Corehole
- Core rods
- Air line
- Depth to pre-pumping water level (m): 104.60
- Depth to pumping water level (m): ?
- Initial submergence: 37%
- Depth of airline: 165
- Bit
- Bottom of core rods: 165
- Test interval: 24
- Bottom of corehole: 189

Not to Scale



Recovery vs. t/t' Following Airlift Pumping



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	26.4 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	0.01 Drawdown (m)
T	4.8E+02 m ² /d
b	24.0 Test zone thickness (m)
K	2.0E+01 m/d

Analysis of HTH04 (Test 1) Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 133.0				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 73.0		Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System
Core Rod Depth (m): 106.0				Depth of Airline (m): 100.0		
Data	t (mins)	t' (mins)	t/t'	Q (m ³ /hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)
Pumping	--			--		
	3			3.1		
	5			3.1		
	7			3.1		
	10			3.1		
	15			3.1		
	20			3.1		
	25			3.1		
	30			3.1		
	40			3.1		
	50			3.1		
	60			3.1		
	Q_{ave}					
Recovery	63	3	21.0		72.48	-0.56
	65	5	13.0		72.48	-0.56
	67	7	9.6		72.48	-0.56
	70	10	7.0		72.48	-0.56
	75	15	5.0		72.48	-0.56
	80	20	4.0			
	85	25	3.4			
	90	30	3.0			
	100	40	2.5			
	110	50	2.2			
120	60	2.0				

Air injection

Air and water discharge

Ground level

Corehole

Core rods

Air line

Depth to pre-pumping water level (m) 73.04

Depth to pumping water level (m) Initial submergence: 27%

Depth of airline 100

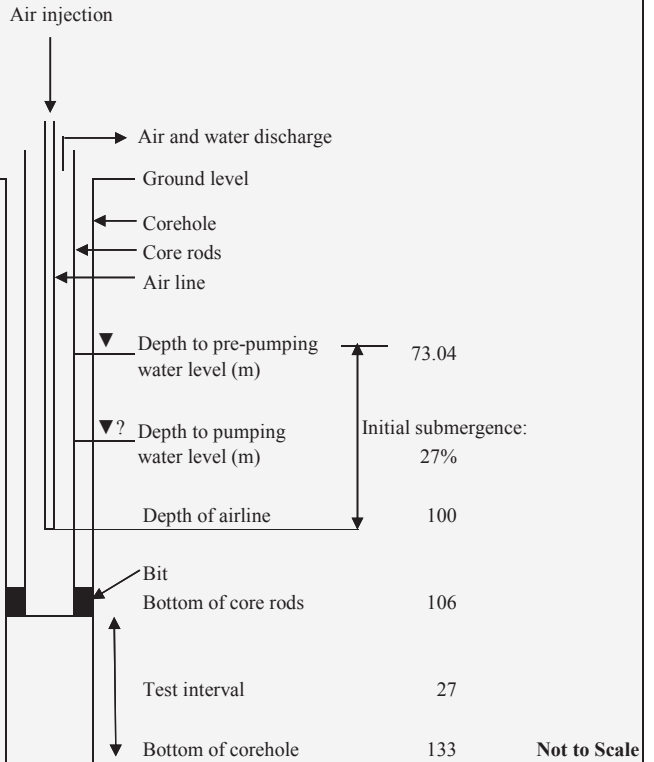
Bit

Bottom of core rods 106

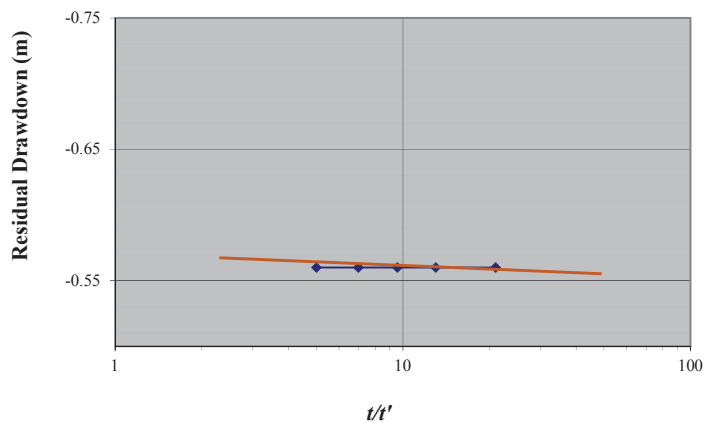
Test interval 27

Bottom of corehole 133

Not to Scale



Recovery vs. t/t' Following Airlift Pumping



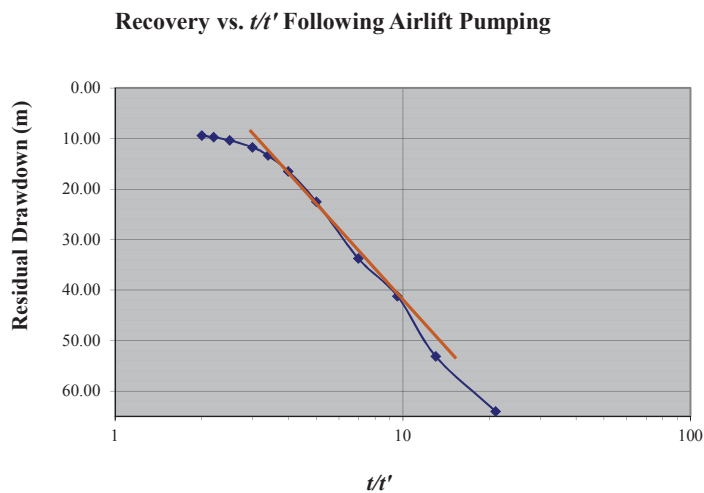
Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	74.9 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	0.01 Drawdown (m)
T	1.4E+03 m ² /d
b	27.0 Test zone thickness (m)
K	5.1E+01 m/d

Analysis of HTH03 (Test 4) Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 250.0				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 50.0		Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System		
Core Rod Depth (m): 214.0				Depth of Airline (m): 165.0				
Data	t (mins)	t' (mins)	t/t'	Q (m ³ /hr)	Depth to Water (m)		Residual Drawdown (m)	
Pumping	--			--				
	3			2.1				
	5			2.1				
	7			1.3				
	10			0.8				
	15			0.8				
	20			0.8				
	25			0.8				
	30			0.8				
	40			0.8				
	50			0.8				
	60			0.8				
	Q_{ave}				1.1			
Recovery	63	3	21.0		114.00		64.00	
	65	5	13.0		103.11		53.11	
	67	7	9.6		91.19		41.19	
	70	10	7.0		83.75		33.75	
	75	15	5.0		72.54		22.54	
	80	20	4.0		66.50		16.50	
	85	25	3.4		63.37		13.37	
	90	30	3.0		61.73		11.73	
	100	40	2.5		60.36		10.36	
	110	50	2.2		59.76		9.76	
	120	60	2.0		59.41		9.41	
						Bottom of corehole	250	Not to Scale



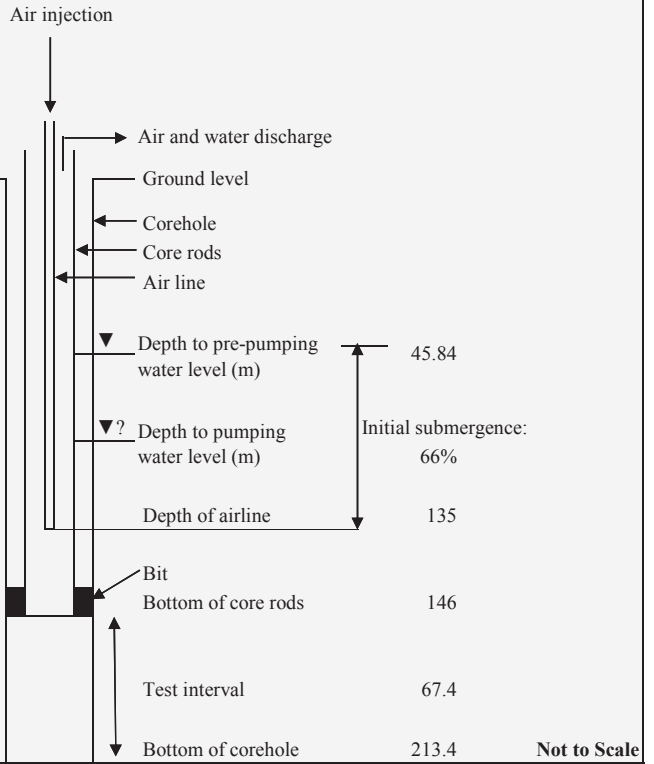
Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

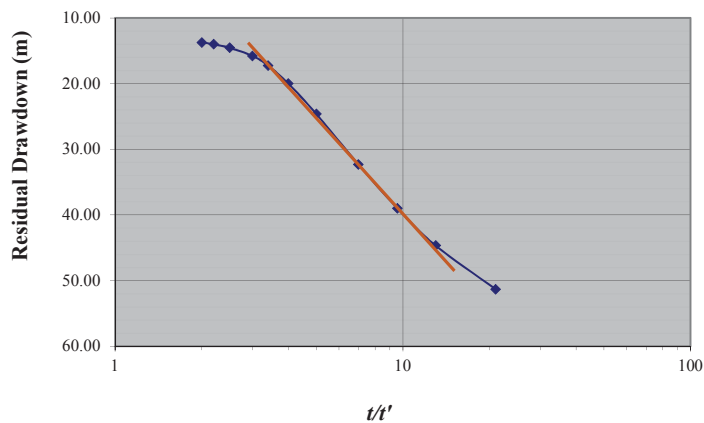
Q_{ave}	25.4 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	24.69 Drawdown (m)
T	1.9E-01 m ² /d
b	36.0 Test zone thickness (m)
K	5.2E-03 m/d

Analysis of HTH03 (Test 3) Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 213.4				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 45.8			Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System
Core Rod Depth (m): 146.0				Depth of Airline (m): 135.0			
Data	t (mins)	t' (mins)	t/t'	Q (m ³ /hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)	Air injection Air and water discharge Ground level Corehole Core rods Air line Depth to pre-pumping water level (m) 45.84 ▼? Depth to pumping water level (m) Initial submergence: 66% Depth of airline 135 Bit Bottom of core rods 146 Test interval 67.4 Bottom of corehole 213.4 Not to Scale
Pumping	--			--			
	3			2.1			
	5			2.1			
	7			2.1			
	10			2.1			
	15			2.1			
	20			2.1			
	25			2.1			
	30			2.1			
	40			2.1			
	50			2.1			
	60			2.1			
	Q_{ave}			2.1			
Recovery	63	3	21.0		97.14	51.30	
	65	5	13.0		90.49	44.65	
	67	7	9.6		84.81	38.97	
	70	10	7.0		78.12	32.28	
	75	15	5.0		70.45	24.61	
	80	20	4.0		65.83	19.99	
	85	25	3.4		63.07	17.23	
	90	30	3.0		61.62	15.78	
	100	40	2.5		60.37	14.53	
	110	50	2.2		59.84	14.00	
120	60	2.0		59.55	13.71		



Recovery vs. t/t' Following Airlift Pumping



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	50.4 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	21.74 Drawdown (m)
T	4.2E-01 m ² /d
b	67.4 Test zone thickness (m)
K	6.3E-03 m/d

Analysis of HTH03 (Test 2) Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 134.4				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 57.9		Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System	
Core Rod Depth (m): 110.0				Depth of Airline (m): 105.0			
Data	t (mins)	t' (mins)	t/t'	Q (m ³ /hr)	Depth to Water (m)		Residual Drawdown (m)
Pumping	--			--			
	3			8.5			
	5			10.3			
	7			10.3			
	10			10.3			
	15			10.3			
	20			10.3			
	25			10.3			
	30			10.3			
	40			10.3			
	50			10.3			
	60			10.3			
	Q_{ave}			10.1			
Recovery	63	3	21.0		57.95		0.10
	65	5	13.0		57.94		0.09
	67	7	9.6		57.94		0.09
	70	10	7.0		57.94		0.09
	75	15	5.0		57.94		0.09
	80	20	4.0		57.94		0.09
	85	25	3.4				
	90	30	3.0				
	100	40	2.5				
	110	50	2.2				
	120	60	2.0				

Air injection

Air and water discharge

Ground level

Corehole

Core rods

Air line

▼ Depth to pre-pumping water level (m) 57.85

▼ ? Depth to pumping water level (m) Initial submergence: 45%

Depth of airline 105

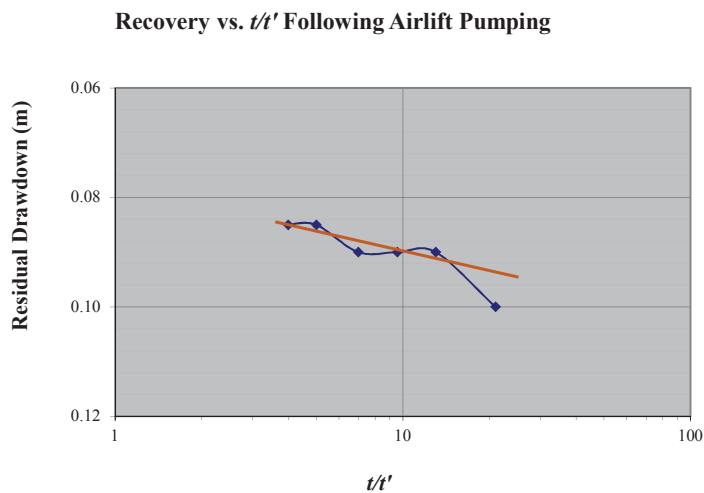
Bit

Bottom of core rods 110

Test interval 24.4

Bottom of corehole 134.4

Not to Scale



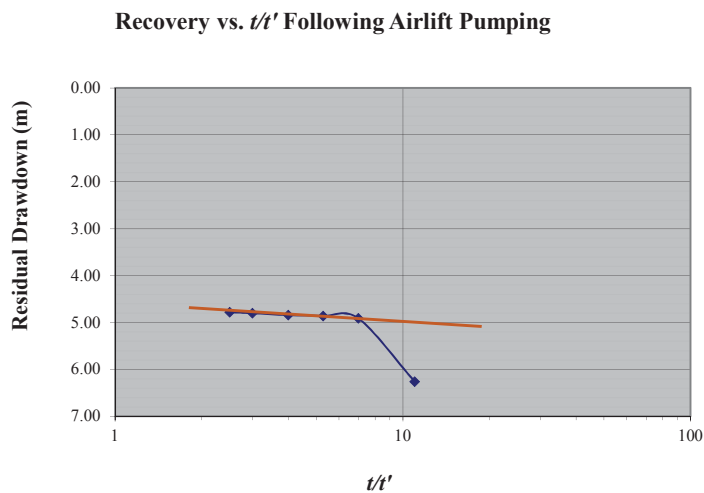
Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	242.1 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	0.02 Drawdown (m)
T	3.0E+03 m ² /d
b	24.4 Test zone thickness (m)
K	1.2E+02 m/d

Analysis of HTH03 (Test 1) Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 98.4				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 47.5			Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System
Core Rod Depth (m): 91.0				Depth of Airline (m): 90.0			
Data	<i>t</i> (mins)	<i>t'</i> (mins)	<i>t/t'</i>	<i>Q</i> (m³/hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)	
Pumping	--			--			Air injection
	3			5.4			Air and water discharge
	5			6.9			Ground level
	7			6.9			Corehole
	10			6.9			Core rods
	15			6.9			Air line
	20			6.9			▼ Depth to pre-pumping water level (m)
	25			6.9			▼? Depth to pumping water level (m)
	30			6.9			Initial submergence: 47%
							Depth of airline
							90
Recovery				<i>Q_{ave}</i>	6.7		▼ Bit
	33	3	11.0		53.78	6.26	Bottom of core rods
	35	5	7.0		52.43	4.91	91
	37	7	5.3		52.38	4.86	
	40	10	4.0		52.36	4.84	
	45	15	3.0		52.32	4.80	
	50	20	2.5		52.30	4.78	
	55	25	2.2				
	60	30	2.0				
							Test interval
							7.4
							▼ Bottom of corehole
							98.4
							Not to Scale

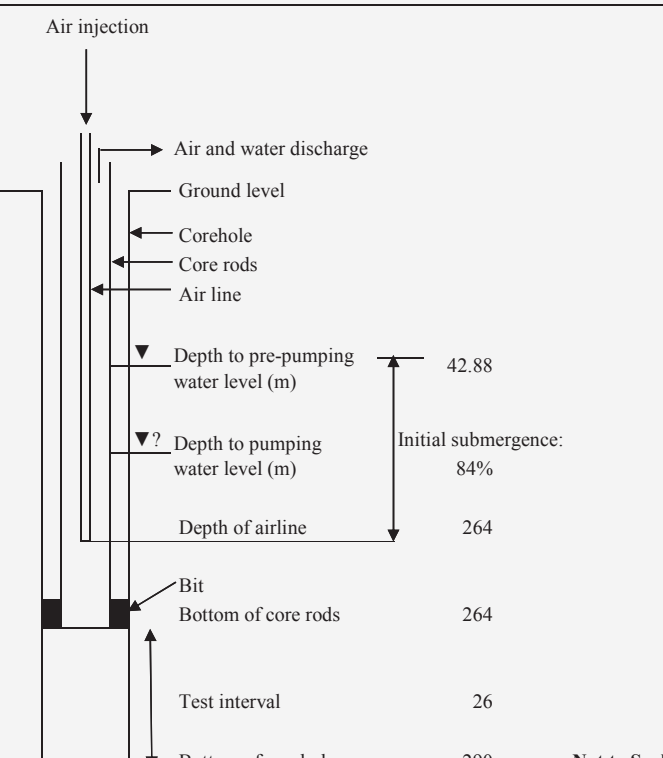


Theis (1935) Recovery Method

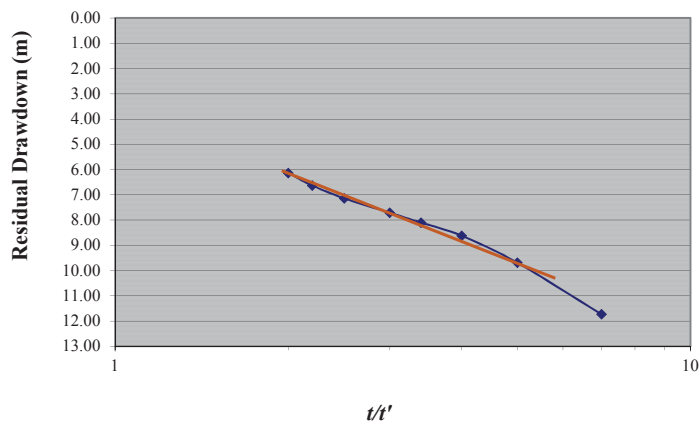
$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

<i>Q_{ave}</i>	160.4 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	0.13 Drawdown (m)
<i>T</i>	2.3E+02 m ² /d
<i>b</i>	7.4 Test zone thickness (m)
<i>K</i>	3.1E+01 m/d

Analysis of HTH02 (Test 3) Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 290.0				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 42.9		Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System	
Core Rod Depth (m): 264.0				Depth of Airline (m): 264.0			
Data	t (mins)	t' (mins)	t/t'	Q (m ³ /hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)	
Pumping	--			--			
	3			5.4			
	5			19.1			
	7			19.1			
	10			19.1			
	15			24.6			
	20			24.6			
	25			24.6			
	30			24.6			
	40			21.7			
	50			21.7			
	60			21.7			
Q_{ave}				20.5			
Recovery	63	3	21.0		62.32	19.44	
	65	5	13.0		59.71	16.83	
	67	7	9.6		56.89	14.01	
	70	10	7.0		54.61	11.73	
	75	15	5.0		52.57	9.69	
	80	20	4.0		51.50	8.62	
	85	25	3.4		50.98	8.10	
	90	30	3.0		50.59	7.71	
	100	40	2.5		50.02	7.14	
	110	50	2.2		49.51	6.63	
	120	60	2.0		49.02	6.14	

Recovery vs. t/t' Following Airlift Pumping



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	492.8 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	12.81 Drawdown (m)
T	7.0E+00 m ² /d
b	26.0 Test zone thickness (m)
K	2.7E-01 m/d

Analysis of HTH02 (Test 2) Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 210.0				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 41.8		Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System
Core Rod Depth (m): 174.0				Depth of Airline (m): 174.0		
Data	t (mins)	t' (mins)	t/t'	Q (m ³ /hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)
Pumping	--			--		
	3			4.2		
	5			4.2		
	7			51.0		
	10			19.1		
	15			8.5		
	20			8.5		
	25			6.9		
	30			6.9		
	40			6.9		
	50			6.9		
	60			6.9		
Q_{ave}				11.8		
Recovery	63	3	21.0			
	65	5	13.0		71.09	29.28
	67	7	9.6		58.06	16.25
	70	10	7.0		50.58	8.77
	75	15	5.0		46.10	4.29
	80	20	4.0		44.90	3.09
	85	25	3.4		44.44	2.63
	90	30	3.0		43.74	1.93
	100	40	2.5		43.13	1.32
	110	50	2.2		42.67	0.86
	120	60	2.0		42.48	0.67

Air injection

Air and water discharge

Ground level

Corehole

Core rods

Air line

▼ Depth to pre-pumping water level (m)

▼ ? Depth to pumping water level (m)

Depth of airline

Bit

Bottom of core rods

Test interval

▼ Bottom of corehole

41.81

Initial submergence: 76%

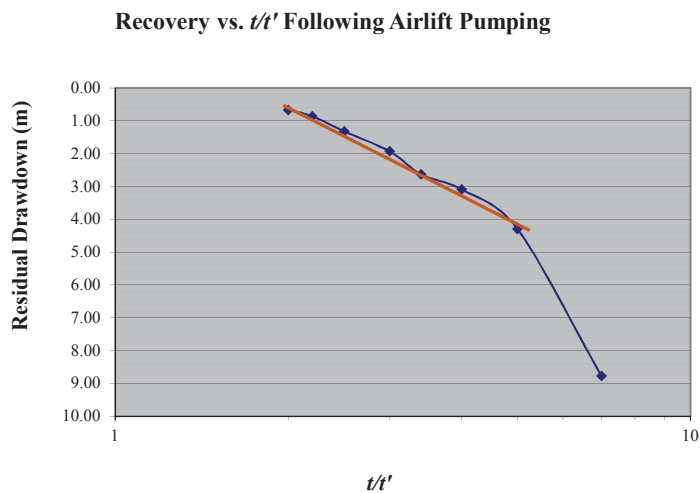
174

174

36

210

Not to Scale



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

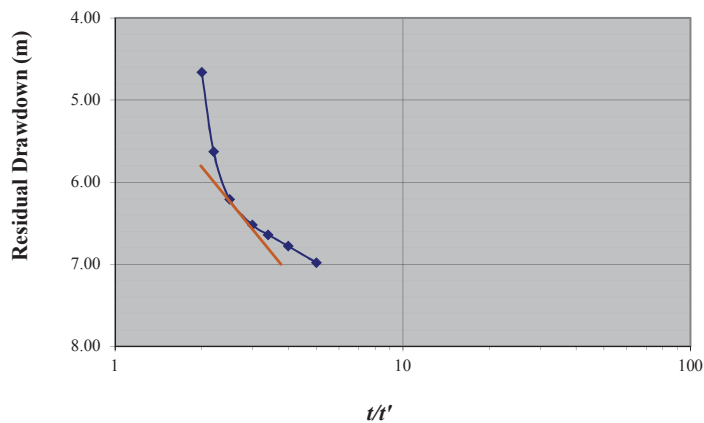
$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	282.8 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	3.62 Drawdown (m)
T	1.4E+01 m ² /d
b	36.0 Test zone thickness (m)
K	4.0E-01 m/d

Analysis of HTH02 (Test 1) Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 168.0				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 41.5			Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System				
Core Rod Depth (m): 126.0				Depth of Airline (m): 126.0							
Data	t (mins)	t' (mins)	t/t'	Q (m ³ /hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)	Air injection Air and water discharge Ground level Corehole Core rods Air line Depth to pre-pumping water level (m) 41.54 Depth to pumping water level (m) Initial submergence: 67% Depth of airline 126 Bit Bottom of core rods 126 Test interval 42 Bottom of corehole 168 Not to Scale				
Pumping	--			--							
	3			1.0							
	5			1.0							
	7			1.0							
	10			1.0							
	15			1.0							
	20			1.0							
	25			1.0							
	30			1.0							
	40			1.0							
	50			1.0							
	60			1.0							
	Q_{ave}			1.0							
Recovery	63	3	21.0								
	65	5	13.0								
	67	7	9.6								
	70	10	7.0								
	75	15	5.0		48.52	6.98					
	80	20	4.0		48.32	6.78					
	85	25	3.4		48.18	6.64					
	90	30	3.0		48.06	6.52					
	100	40	2.5		47.75	6.21					
	110	50	2.2		47.17	5.63					
	120	60	2.0		46.20	4.66					

Recovery vs. t/t' Following Airlift Pumping



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	25.0 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	0.31 Drawdown (m)
T	1.5E+01 m ² /d
b	42.0 Test zone thickness (m)
K	3.5E-01 m/d

Analysis of HTH01 (Test 2) Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 187.0				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 36.4			Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System
Core Rod Depth (m): 167.0				Depth of Airline (m): 167.0			
Data	t (mins)	t' (mins)	t/t'	Q (m ³ /hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)	
Pumping	--			--			
	3			6.9			
	5			6.9			
	7			6.9			
	10			8.5			
	15			8.5			
	20			8.5			
	25			8.5			
	30			8.5			
	40			9.3			
	50			9.3			
	60			10.3			
	Q_{ave}						8.4
Recovery	63	3	21.0		36.39	0.00	
	65	5	13.0		36.54	0.15	
	67	7	9.6		36.60	0.21	
	70	10	7.0		36.61	0.22	
	75	15	5.0		36.56	0.17	
	80	20	4.0		36.58	0.19	
	85	25	3.4				
	90	30	3.0				
	100	40	2.5				
	110	50	2.2				
	120	60	2.0				

Air injection

Air and water discharge

Ground level

Corehole

Core rods

Air line

Depth to pre-pumping water level (m) 36.39

▼? Depth to pumping water level (m) Initial submergence: 78%

Depth of airline 167

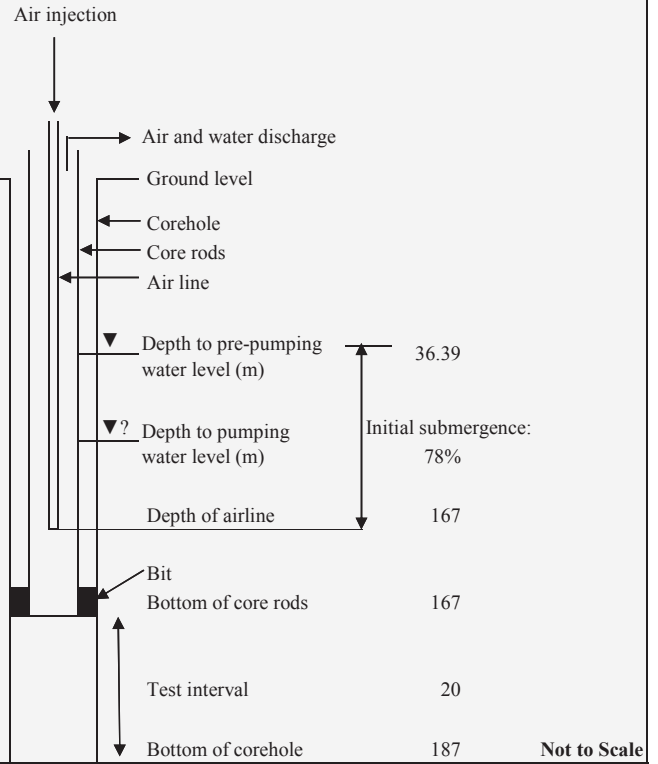
Bit

Bottom of core rods 167

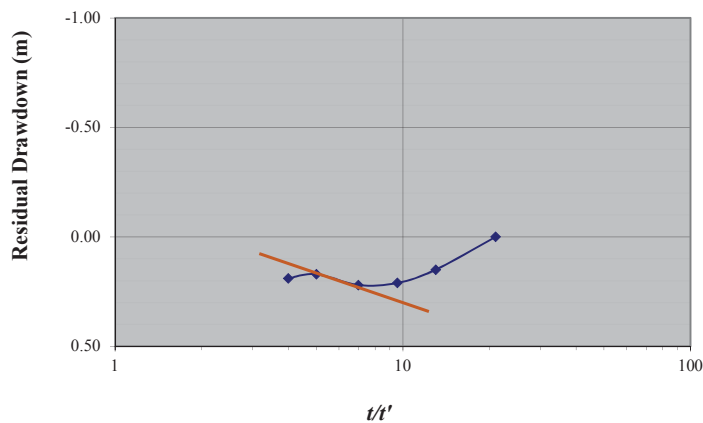
Test interval 20

Bottom of corehole 187

Not to Scale



Recovery vs. t/t' Following Airlift Pumping



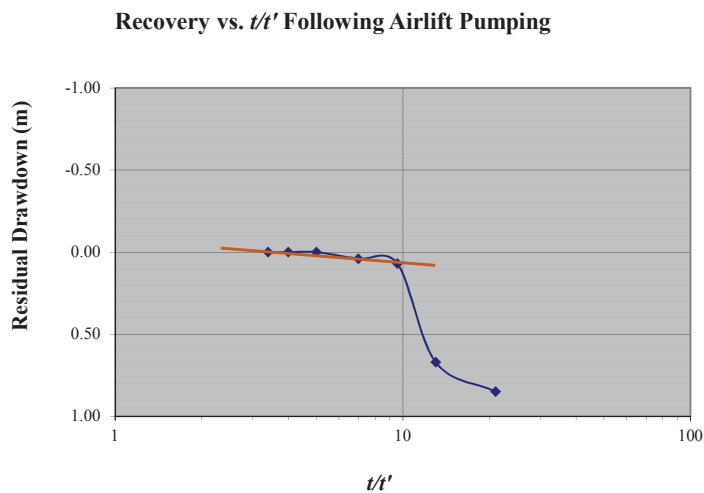
Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	200.5 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	0.05 Drawdown (m)
T	7.3E+02 m ² /d
b	20.0 Test zone thickness (m)
K	3.7E+01 m/d

Analysis of HTH01 (Test 1) Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 157.0				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 36.3		Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System	
Core Rod Depth (m): 133.0				Depth of Airline (m): 133.0			
Data	t (mins)	t' (mins)	t/t'	Q (m ³ /hr)	Depth to Water (m)		Residual Drawdown (m)
Pumping	--			--			
	3			21.7			
	5			21.7			
	7			21.7			
	10			21.7			
	15			19.1			
	20			19.1			
	25			20.4			
	30			20.4			
	40			21.7			
	50			20.4			
	60			20.4			
	Q_{ave}			20.7			
Recovery	63	3	21.0		37.12		0.85
	65	5	13.0		36.94		0.67
	67	7	9.6		36.34		0.07
	70	10	7.0		36.31		0.04
	75	15	5.0		36.27		0.00
	80	20	4.0		36.27		0.00
	85	25	3.4		36.27		0.00
	90	30	3.0				
	100	40	2.5				
	110	50	2.2				
	120	60	2.0				
						Air injection Air and water discharge Ground level Corehole Core rods Air line Depth to pre-pumping water level (m) ▼? Depth to pumping water level (m) Depth of airline Bit Bottom of core rods Test interval Bottom of corehole 36.27 Initial submergence: 73% 133 133 24 157	



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	497.4 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	0.07 Drawdown (m)
T	1.3E+03 m ² /d
b	24.0 Test zone thickness (m)
K	5.4E+01 m/d

Analysis of KSV17004 Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 330.9				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 117.5		
Core Rod Depth (m): 206.0				Depth of Airline (m): 191.0		
Data	<i>t</i> (mins)	<i>t'</i> (mins)	<i>t/t'</i>	<i>Q</i> (m³/hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)
Pumping	--			--		
	3			0.5		
	5			0.5		
	7			0.5		
	10			0.5		
	15			0.5		
	20			0.5		
	25			0.5		
	30			0.5		
	35			0.5		
	40			0.5		
	50			0.5		
	60			0.5		
	<i>Q_{ave}</i>				0.5	
Recovery	63	3	21.0		118.16	0.71
	65	5	13.0		118.14	0.69
	67	7	9.6		118.12	0.67
	70	10	7.0		118.12	0.66
	75	15	5.0		118.10	0.65
	80	20	4.0		118.02	0.57
	85	25	3.4		118.02	0.57
	90	30	3.0		118.02	0.57
	95	35	2.7		118.08	0.63
	100	40	2.5		118.06	0.61
	110	50	2.2		118.06	0.61
	120	60	2.0		118.05	0.60

Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System

Air injection

Air and water discharge

Ground level

Corehole

Core rods

Air line

▼ Depth to pre-pumping water level (m)

▼? Depth to pumping water level (m)

Depth of airline

Bit

Bottom of core rods

Test interval

Bottom of corehole

117.45

Initial submergence:
39%

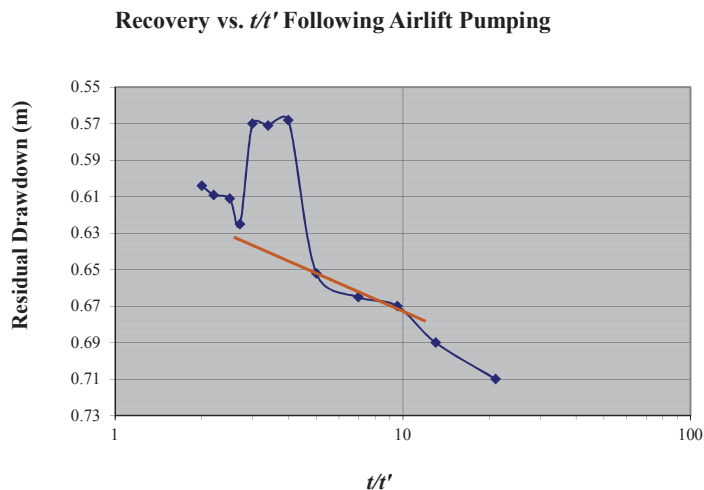
191

206

124.9

330.9

Not to Scale



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	12.2 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	0.02 Drawdown (m)
T	1.1E+02 m ² /d
b	124.9 Test zone thickness (m)
K	9.0E-01 m/d

Analysis of KSV17005 (Test2) Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 306.5				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 105.4			Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System
Core Rod Depth (m): 264.5				Depth of Airline (m): 165.0			
Data	t (mins)	t' (mins)	t/t'	Q (m ³ /hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)	
Pumping	--			--			
	3			0.5			
	5			0.5			
	7			0.5			
	10			0.5			
	15			0.5			
	20			0.5			
	25			0.5			
	30			0.5			
	35			0.5			
	40			0.5			
	50			0.5			
	60			0.5			
	Q_{ave}				0.5		
Recovery	63	3	21.0				
	65	5	13.0		111.81	6.40	
	67	7	9.6		110.95	5.55	
	70	10	7.0		110.87	5.47	
	75	15	5.0		110.77	5.37	
	80	20	4.0		110.74	5.34	
	85	25	3.4		110.69	5.29	
	90	30	3.0		110.63	5.23	
	95	35	2.7		110.57	5.17	
	100	40	2.5		110.52	5.12	
	110	50	2.2		110.39	4.99	
	120	60	2.0		110.90	5.49	

Air injection

Air and water discharge

Ground level

Corehole

Core rods

Air line

Depth to pre-pumping water level (m)

105.40

Depth to pumping water level (m)

Initial submergence: 36%

Depth of airline

165

Bit

Bottom of core rods

264.5

Test interval

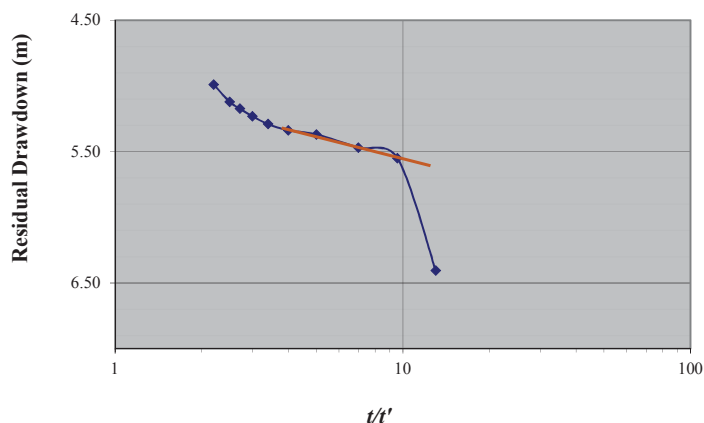
42

Bottom of corehole

306.5

Not to Scale

Recovery vs. t/t' Following Airlift Pumping



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	12.2 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	0.26 Drawdown (m)
T	8.6E+00 m ² /d
b	42.0 Test zone thickness (m)
K	2.1E-01 m/d

Analysis of KSV17005 (Test1) Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 264.5				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 110.8		Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System	
Core Rod Depth (m): 194.0				Depth of Airline (m): 165.0			
Data	<i>t</i> (mins)	<i>t'</i> (mins)	<i>t/t'</i>	<i>Q</i> (m³/hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)	
Pumping	--			--			
	3			0.5			
	5			0.5			
	7			0.5			
	10			0.5			
	15			0.5			
	20			0.5			
	25			0.5			
	30			0.5			
	35						
	40						
	50						
	60						
	<i>Q_{ave}</i>				0.5		
Recovery	63	3	21.0		112.97	2.16	
	65	5	13.0		112.96	2.16	
	67	7	9.6		112.96	2.16	
	70	10	7.0		112.96	2.15	
	75	15	5.0		112.96	2.15	
	80	20	4.0		112.96	2.15	
	85	25	3.4		112.95	2.15	
	90	30	3.0		112.95	2.15	
	95	35	2.7		112.95	2.15	
	100	40	2.5		112.94	2.14	
	110	50	2.2		112.93	2.13	
	120	60	2.0		112.93	2.12	

Air injection

Air and water discharge

Ground level

Corehole

Core rods

Air line

Depth to pre-pumping water level (m)

110.80

Depth to pumping water level (m)

Initial submergence: 33%

Depth of airline

165

Bit

Bottom of core rods

194

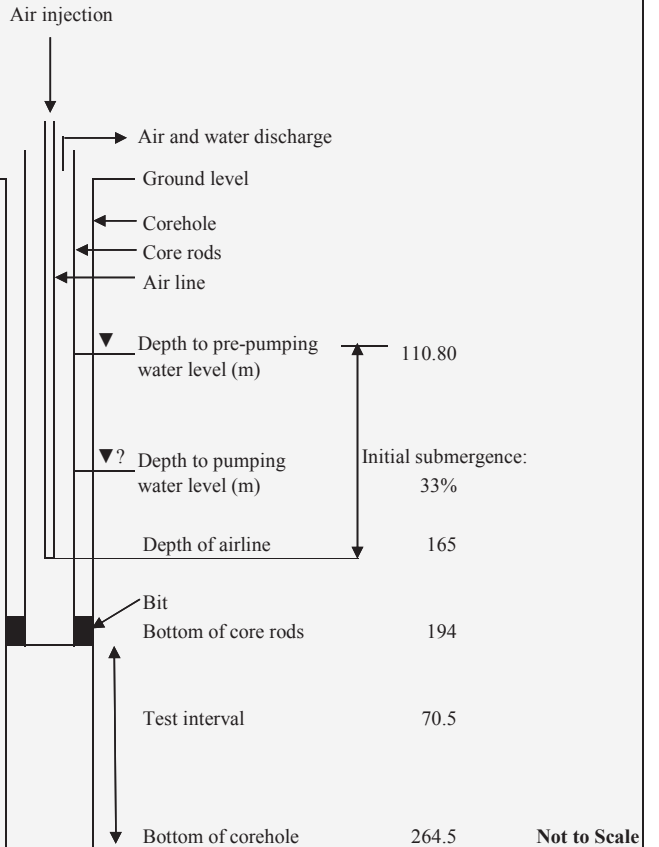
Test interval

70.5

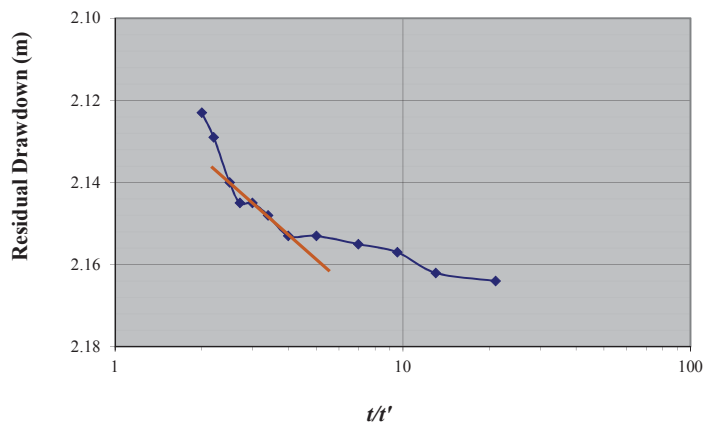
Bottom of corehole

264.5

Not to Scale



Recovery vs. t/t' Following Airlift Pumping



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

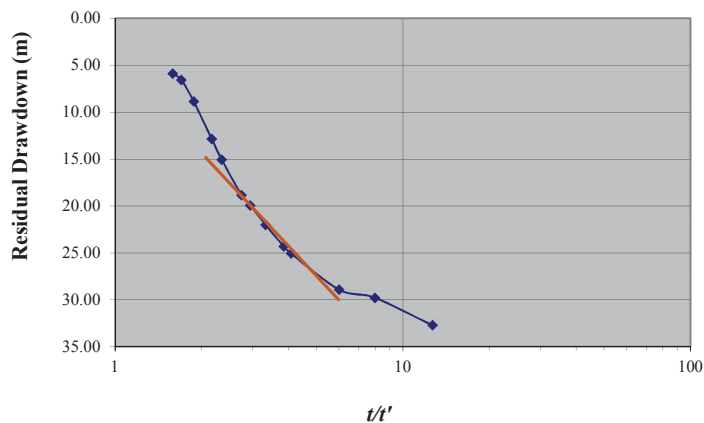
$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	12.2 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	0.01 Drawdown (m)
T	1.7E+02 m ² /d
b	70.5 Test zone thickness (m)
K	2.4E+00 m/d

Analysis of KSVSS51 Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 140.0				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 4.7			Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System
Core Rod Depth (m): 72.0				Depth of Airline (m): 62.0			
Data	t (mins)	t' (mins)	t/t'	Q (m ³ /hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)	Air injection Air and water discharge Ground level Corehole Core rods Air line Depth to pre-pumping water level (m) 4.74 Depth to pumping water level (m) Initial submergence: 92% Depth of airline 62 Bit Bottom of core rods 72 Test interval 68 Bottom of corehole 140 Not to Scale
Pumping	--			--			
	5			0.5			
	7			0.5			
	10			0.5			
	15			0.5			
	20			0.5			
	25			0.5			
	30			0.5			
	35			0.5			
Recovery			Q_{ave}	0.5			
	38	3	12.7		37.45	32.71	
	40	5	8.0		34.53	29.79	
	42	7	6.0		33.65	28.91	
	46	11	4.1		29.80	25.06	
	47	12	3.9		29.06	24.32	
	50	15	3.3		26.76	22.02	
	53	18	2.9		24.67	19.93	
	55	20	2.7		23.59	18.85	
	61	26	2.3		19.79	15.05	
	65	30	2.2		17.60	12.86	
	75	40	1.9		13.60	8.86	
	85	50	1.7		11.30	6.56	
	95	60	1.6		10.62	5.88	

Recovery vs. t/t' Following Airlift Pumping



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	12.2 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	10.06 Drawdown (m)
T	2.2E-01 m ² /d
b	68.0 Test zone thickness (m)
K	3.3E-03 m/d

Analysis of KTCSS320 (Test 2) Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 273.9				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 9.3		Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System
Core Rod Depth (m): 219.9				Depth of Airline (m): 64.0		
Data	<i>t</i> (mins)	<i>t'</i> (mins)	<i>t/t'</i>	<i>Q</i> (m³/hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)
Pumping	--			--		
	3			2.1		
	5			2.1		
	7			2.1		
	10			2.1		
	15			2.1		
	20			2.1		
	25			2.1		
	30			2.1		
	35			2.1		
	40			2.1		
	50			2.1		
	60			3.7		
	<i>Q_{ave}</i>				2.3	
Recovery	63	3	21.0		10.39	1.08
	65	5	13.0		10.34	1.03
	67	7	9.6		10.34	1.03
	70	10	7.0		10.34	1.03
	75	15	5.0		10.34	1.03
	80	20	4.0			
	85	25	3.4			
	90	30	3.0			
	95	35	2.7			
	100	40	2.5			
	110	50	2.2			
	120	60	2.0			

Air injection

Air and water discharge

Ground level

Corehole

Core rods

Air line

Depth to pre-pumping water level (m) 9.31

Depth to pumping water level (m)

Initial submergence: 85%

Depth of airline 64

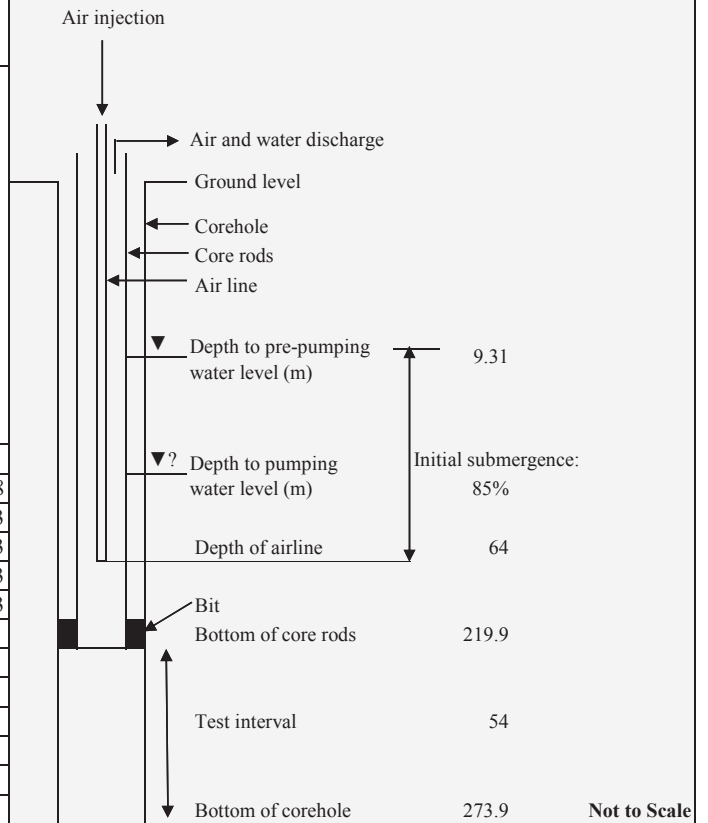
Bit

Bottom of core rods 219.9

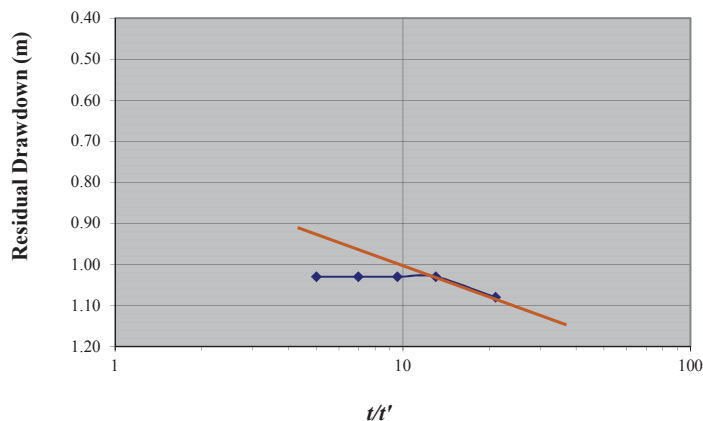
Test interval 54

Bottom of corehole 273.9

Not to Scale



Recovery vs. t/t' Following Airlift Pumping



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	54.1 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	0.05 Drawdown (m)
T	2.0E+02 m ² /d
b	54.0 Test zone thickness (m)
K	3.7E+00 m/d

Analysis of KTCSS320 (Test 1) Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 197.4				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 42.4		Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System
Core Rod Depth (m): 104.0				Depth of Airline (m): 94.0		
Data	<i>t</i> (mins)	<i>t'</i> (mins)	<i>t/t'</i>	<i>Q</i> (m³/hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)
Pumping	--			--		
	3			4.6		
	5			3.7		
	7			3.7		
	10			3.7		
	15			3.7		
	20			3.7		
	25			3.7		
	30			3.7		
	35			3.7		
	40			3.7		
	50			3.7		
	60			3.7		
	<i>Q_{ave}</i>				3.8	
Recovery	63	3	21.0		43.06	0.66
	65	5	13.0		43.00	0.60
	67	7	9.6		42.98	0.58
	70	10	7.0		42.97	0.57
	75	15	5.0		42.95	0.55
	80	20	4.0		42.93	0.53
	85	25	3.4		42.91	0.51
	90	30	3.0		42.90	0.50
	95	35	2.7		42.89	0.49
	100	40	2.5		42.89	0.48
	110	50	2.2		42.88	0.48
	120	60	2.0		42.86	0.46

Air injection

Air and water discharge

Ground level

Corehole

Core rods

Air line

Depth to pre-pumping water level (m) 42.40

Depth to pumping water level (m) Initial submergence: 55%

Depth of airline 94

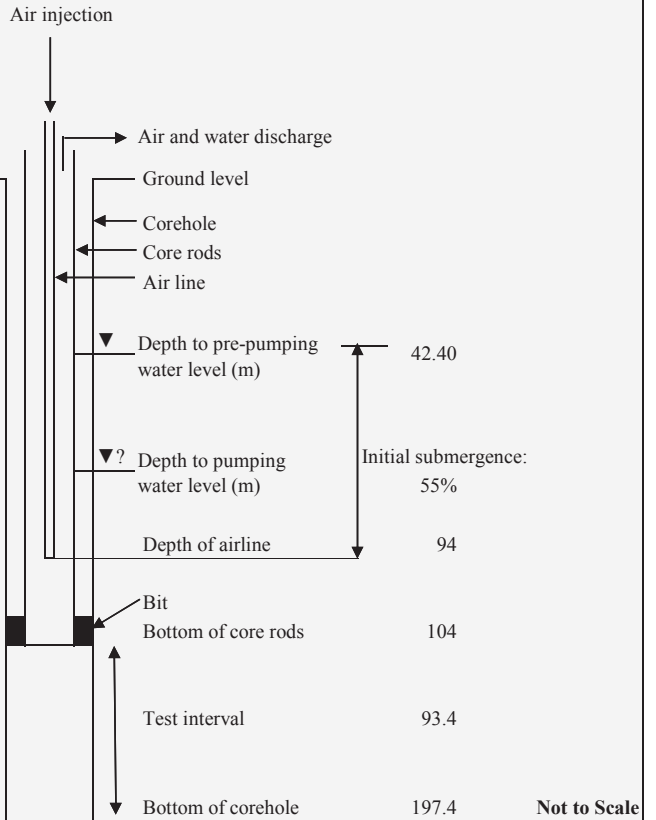
Bit

Bottom of core rods 104

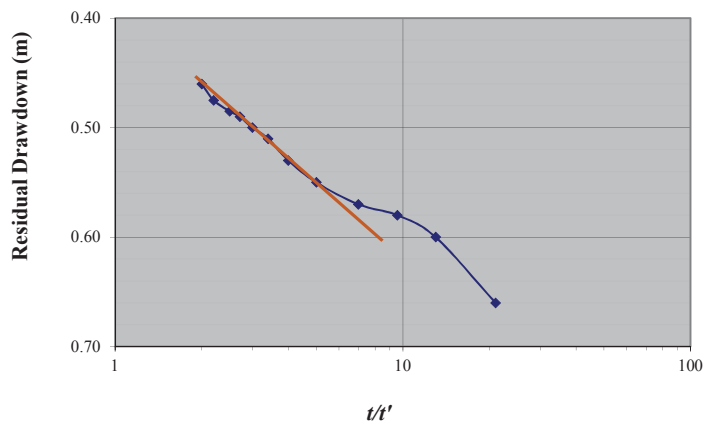
Test interval 93.4

Bottom of corehole 197.4

Not to Scale



Recovery vs. t/t' Following Airlift Pumping



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	91.4 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	0.05 Drawdown (m)
T	3.3E+02 m ² /d
b	93.4 Test zone thickness (m)
K	3.6E+00 m/d

Analysis of KSV17002 (Test 1) Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 181.0				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 6.5		Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System
Core Rod Depth (m): 120.0				Depth of Airline (m): 80.0		
Data	<i>t</i> (mins)	<i>t'</i> (mins)	<i>t/t'</i>	<i>Q</i> (m³/hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)
Pumping	--			--		
	3			6.6		
	5			6.6		
	7			5.2		
	10			5.2		
	15			5.2		
	20			5.2		
	25			5.2		
	30			4.6		
	35			4.6		
	40			5.2		
	50			4.0		
	60			5.2		
	<i>Q_{ave}</i>				5.3	
Recovery	63	3	21.0			
	65	5	13.0		6.62	0.12
	67	7	9.6		6.60	0.10
	70	10	7.0		6.60	0.09
	75	15	5.0		6.59	0.09
	80	20	4.0		6.59	0.09
	85	25	3.4		6.58	0.08
	90	30	3.0		6.58	0.08
	95	35	2.7		6.58	0.08
	100	40	2.5		6.58	0.08
	110	50	2.2		6.58	0.08
	120	60	2.0		6.58	0.08

Air injection

Air and water discharge

Ground level

Corehole

Core rods

Air line

Depth to pre-pumping water level (m) 6.50

Depth to pumping water level (m) Initial submergence: 92%

Depth of airline 80

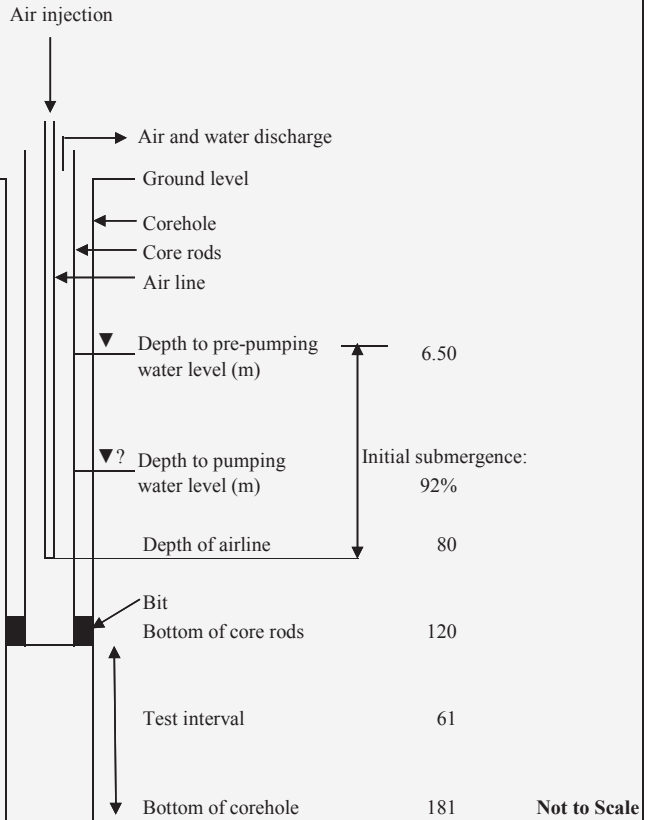
Bit

Bottom of core rods 120

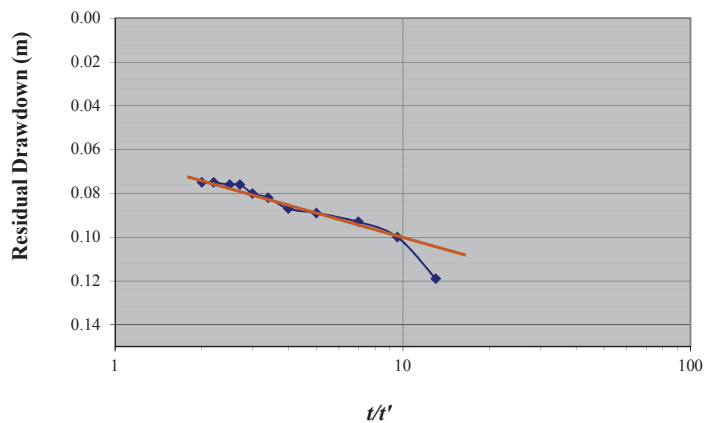
Test interval 61

Bottom of corehole 181

Not to Scale



Recovery vs. t/t' Following Airlift Pumping



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	126.1 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	0.03 Drawdown (m)
T	9.2E+02 m ² /d
b	61.0 Test zone thickness (m)
K	1.5E+01 m/d

Analysis of KSV17003 (Test 1) Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

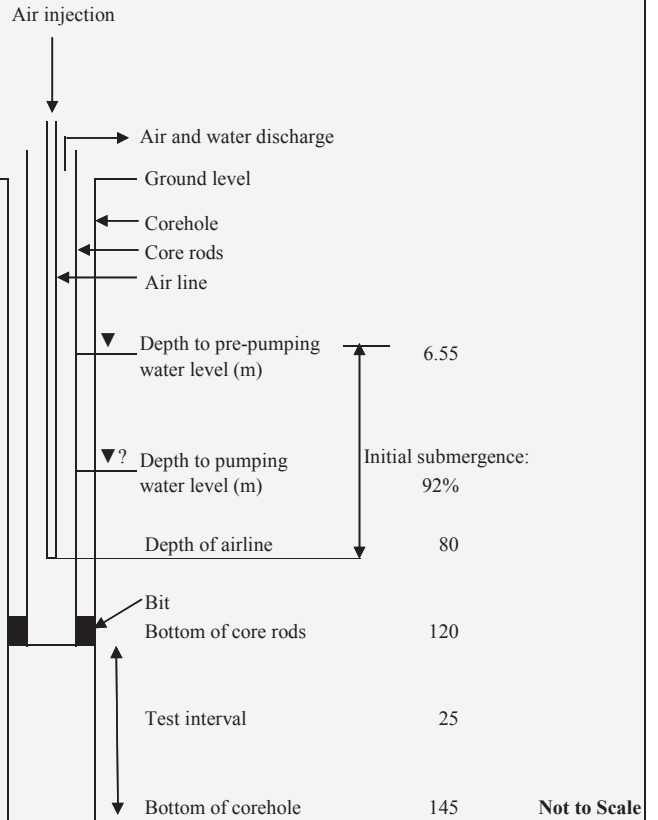
Corehole Depth (m): 145				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 6.6		
Core Rod Depth (m): 120				Depth of Airline (m): 80.0		
Data	<i>t</i> (mins)	<i>t'</i> (mins)	<i>t/t'</i>	<i>Q</i> (m³/hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)
Pumping	--			--		
	3			4.6		
	5			6.3		
	7			6.3		
	10			7.4		
	15			6.6		
	20			7.4		
	25			7.4		
	30			8.2		
	35			8.2		
	40			8.2		
	50			7.4		
	60			6.6		
	<i>Q_{ave}</i>				7.0	
Recovery	63	3	21.0			
	65	5	13.0		6.62	0.07
	67	7	9.6		6.62	0.07
	70	10	7.0		6.62	0.07
	75	15	5.0		6.62	0.07
	80	20	4.0		6.61	0.06
	85	25	3.4		6.61	0.06
	90	30	3.0		6.60	0.05
	95	35	2.7		6.60	0.05
	100	40	2.5		6.60	0.05
	110	50	2.2		6.60	0.05
	120	60	2.0		6.60	0.05

Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System

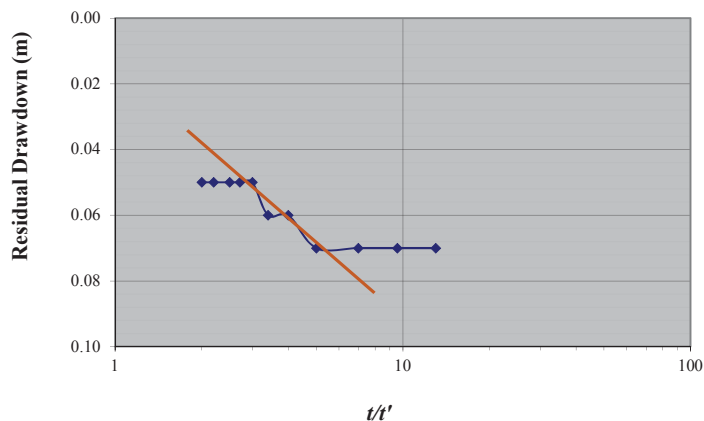
The diagram illustrates the components and depth measurements of an airlift pumping system. Key elements include:

- Air injection:** Indicated by a downward arrow at the top of the corehole.
- Air and water discharge:** Indicated by an upward arrow from the air line.
- Ground level:** A horizontal line representing the surface.
- Corehole:** The vertical shaft being drilled.
- Core rods:** The rods extending down the corehole.
- Air line:** The line through which air is pumped down the corehole.
- Depth to pre-pumping water level (m):** 6.55
- Depth to pumping water level (m):** Indicated by a downward arrow and labeled with a question mark.
- Initial submergence:** 92%
- Depth of airline:** 80
- Bit:** The bottom of the core rods.
- Bottom of core rods:** 120
- Test interval:** 25
- Bottom of corehole:** 145

Not to Scale



Recovery vs. t/t' Following Airlift Pumping

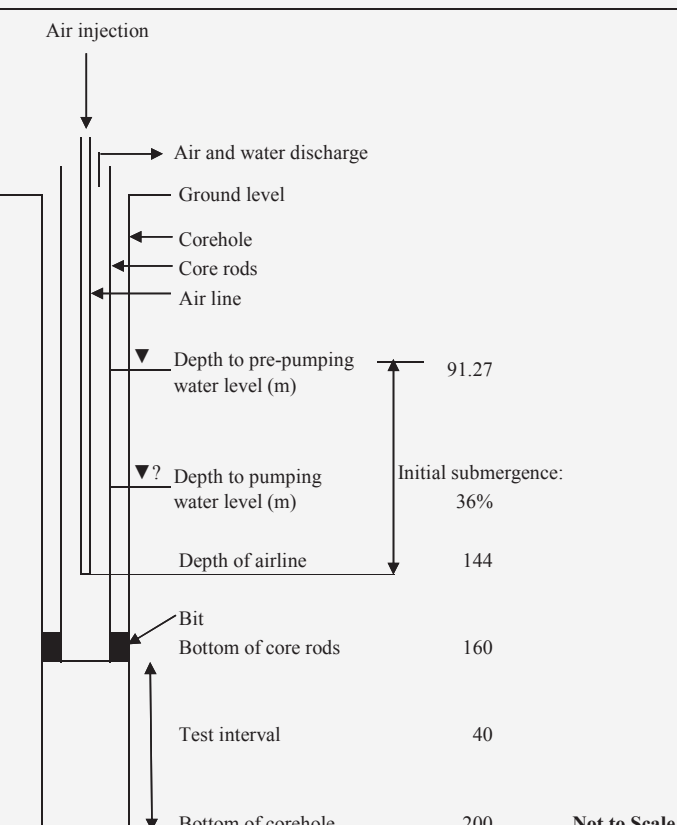


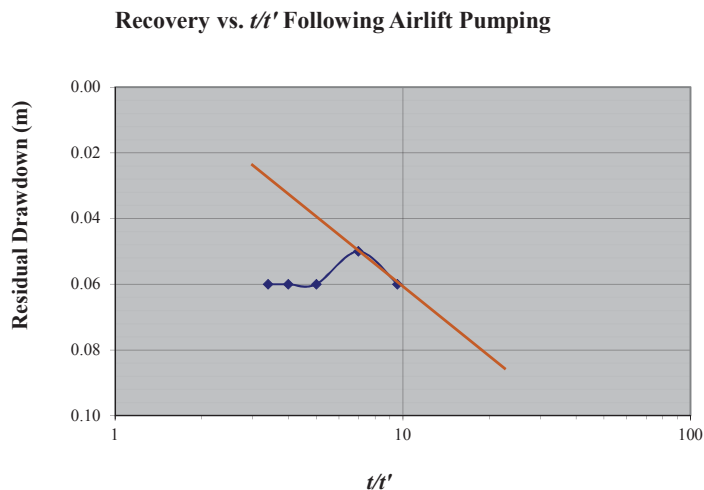
Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	168.9 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	0.02 Drawdown (m)
T	1.5E+03 m ² /d
b	25.0 Test zone thickness (m)
K	6.2E+01 m/d

Analysis of DEW18-1 Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 200.0				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 91.3		Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System	
Core Rod Depth (m): 160.0				Depth of Airline (m): 143.7			
Data	<i>t</i> (mins)	<i>t'</i> (mins)	<i>t/t'</i>	<i>Q</i> (m ³ /hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)	
Pumping	--			--			
	3			1.0			
	5			1.8			
	7			1.8			
	10			1.8			
	15			1.0			
	20			1.0			
	25			1.5			
	30			1.0			
	35			1.0			
	40			1.5			
	50			1.0			
	60			1.5			
	<i>Q_{ave}</i>			1.3			
Recovery	63	3	21.0				
	65	5	13.0				
	67	7	9.6		91.33	0.06	
	70	10	7.0		91.32	0.05	
	75	15	5.0		91.33	0.06	
	80	20	4.0		91.33	0.06	
	85	25	3.4		91.33	0.06	
	90	30	3.0				
	95	35	2.7				
	100	40	2.5				
	110	50	2.2				
	120	60	2.0				



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

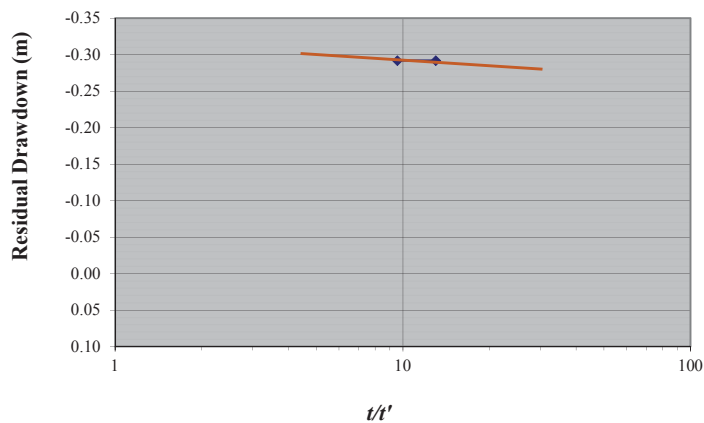
$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	32.0 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	0.01 Drawdown (m)
T	5.9E+02 m ² /d
b	40.0 Test zone thickness (m)
K	1.5E+01 m/d

Analysis of KH01 (Test1) Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 110.0				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 51.0		Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System	
Core Rod Depth (m): 80.0				Depth of Airline (m): 102.0			
Data	<i>t</i> (mins)	<i>t'</i> (mins)	<i>t/t'</i>	<i>Q</i> (m³/hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)	Air injection Air and water discharge Ground level Corehole Core rods Air line ▼ Depth to pre-pumping water level (m) 51.05 ▼? Depth to pumping water level (m) 50.76 Initial submergence: 50% Depth of airline 102 Bit Bottom of core rods 80 Test interval 30 Bottom of corehole 110 Not to Scale
Pumping	--			--			
	3			3.0			
	5			3.4			
	7			3.0			
	10			4.2			
	15			4.2			
	20			4.2			
	25			4.2			
	30			4.2			
	35			2.3			
	40						
	50						
	60						
	<i>Q_{ave}</i>				3.6		
Recovery	63	3	21.0				
	65	5	13.0		50.76	-0.29	
	67	7	9.6		50.76	-0.29	
	70	10	7.0				
	75	15	5.0				
	80	20	4.0				
	85	25	3.4				
	90	30	3.0				
	95	35	2.7				
	100	40	2.5				
110	50	2.2					
120	60	2.0					

Recovery vs. t/t' Following Airlift Pumping



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	86.7 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	0.01 Drawdown (m)
T	1.6E+03 m ² /d
b	30.0 Test zone thickness (m)
K	5.3E+01 m/d

Analysis of KH01 (Test2) Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 80.0				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 51.1		
Core Rod Depth (m): 50.0				Depth of Airline (m): 78.0		
Data	<i>t</i> (mins)	<i>t'</i> (mins)	<i>t/t'</i>	<i>Q</i> (m ³ /hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)
Pumping	--			--		
	3			1.8		
	5			2.3		
	7			2.3		
	10			2.3		
	15			2.3		
	20			2.3		
	25			2.3		
	30			2.3		
	35			2.3		
	40			2.3		
	50			2.3		
	60			2.3		
<i>Q_{ave}</i>				2.3		
Recovery	63	3	21.0		51.17	0.09
	65	5	13.0		51.13	0.05
	67	7	9.6		51.08	0.00
	70	10	7.0			
	75	15	5.0			
	80	20	4.0			
	85	25	3.4			
	90	30	3.0			
	95	35	2.7			
	100	40	2.5			
	110	50	2.2			
	120	60	2.0			

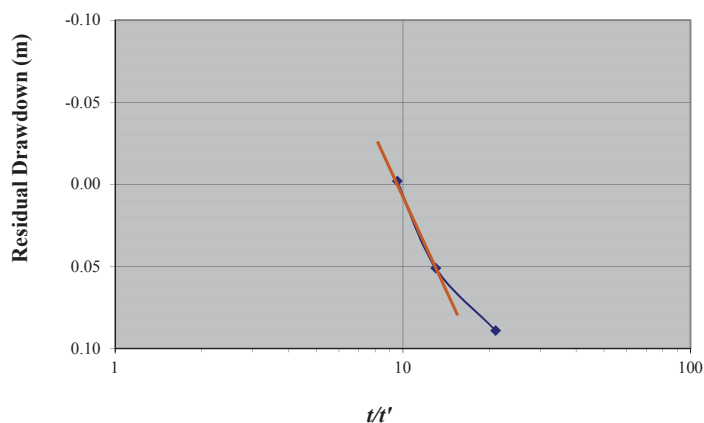
Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System

The diagram illustrates the components and depths of an airlift pumping system. Key elements include:

- Air injection:** Indicated by a downward arrow at the top of the air line.
- Air and water discharge:** Indicated by an upward arrow from the air line.
- Ground level:** The surface level of the well.
- Corehole:** The vertical shaft of the well.
- Core rods:** The rods extending down to the bit.
- Air line:** The line through which air is pumped down to the bit.
- Depth to pre-pumping water level (m):** 51.08 m.
- Depth to pumping water level (m):** 51.17 m.
- Initial submergence:** 35%.
- Depth of airline:** 78 m.
- Bit:** The bottom of the core rods.
- Bottom of core rods:** 50 m.
- Test interval:** 30 m.
- Bottom of corehole:** 80 m.

Not to Scale

Recovery vs. t/t' Following Airlift Pumping



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	54.9 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	0.05 Drawdown (m)
T	1.9E+02 m ² /d
b	30.0 Test zone thickness (m)
K	6.3E+00 m/d

Analysis of DEW33 Airlift Pumping and Recovery Data

Corehole Depth (m): 124.1				Pre-Pumping WL (m): 27		Schematic Diagram of Airlift Pumping System
Core Rod Depth (m): 97.0				Depth of Airline (m): 95		
Data	<i>t</i> (mins)	<i>t'</i> (mins)	<i>t/t'</i>	<i>Q</i> (m³/hr)	Depth to Water (m)	Residual Drawdown (m)
Pumping	--			--		
	3			1.0		
	5			1.0		
	7			1.0		
	10			1.0		
	15			1.0		
	20			1.0		
	25			1.0		
	30			1.0		
	35			1.0		
	40					
	50					
	60					
	<i>Q_{ave}</i>				1.0	
Recovery	63	3	21.0		92.30	65.30
	65	5	13.0		91.40	64.40
	67	7	9.6		90.54	63.54
	70	10	7.0		89.30	62.30
	75	15	5.0		88.48	61.48
	80	20	4.0		86.78	59.78
	85	25	3.4		85.42	58.42
	90	30	3.0		84.05	57.05
	95	35	2.7		82.65	55.65
	100	40	2.5		81.02	54.02
	110	50	2.2		79.11	52.11
	120	60	2.0		78.11	51.11

Air injection

Air and water discharge

Ground level

Corehole

Core rods

Air line

Depth to pre-pumping water level (m) 27.00

Depth to pumping water level (m) Initial submergence: 72%

Depth of airline 95

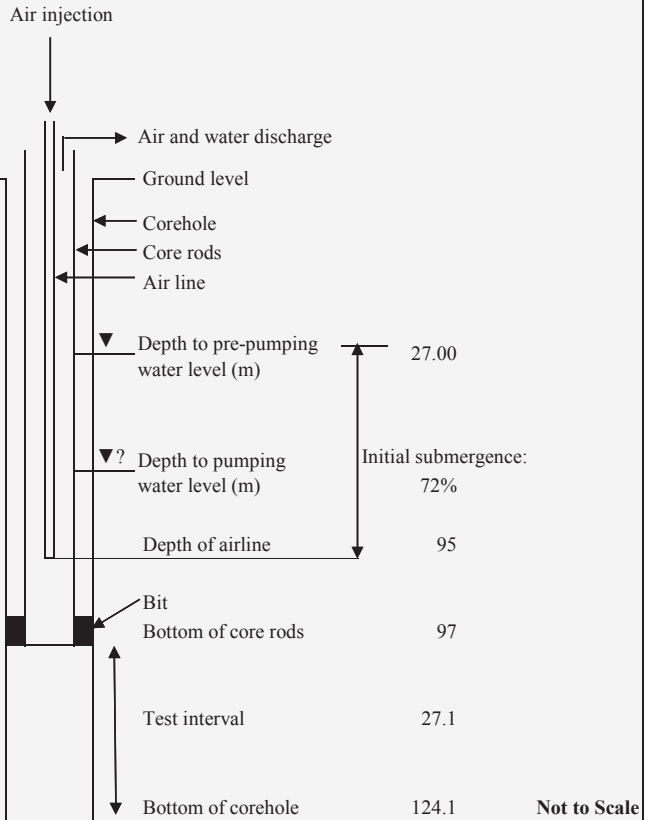
Bit

Bottom of core rods 97

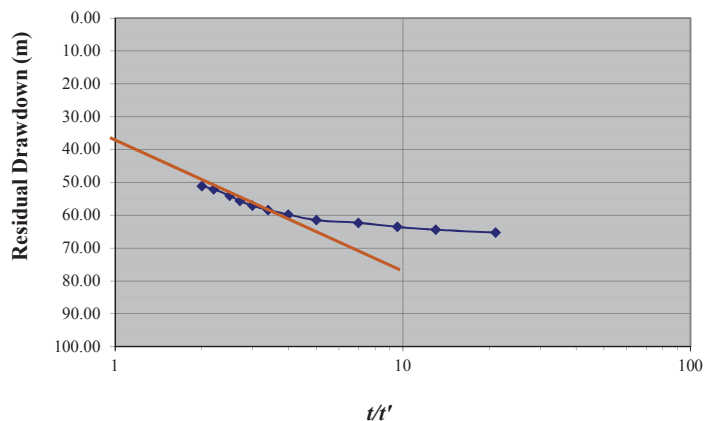
Test interval 27.1

Bottom of corehole 124.1

Not to Scale



Recovery vs. t/t' Following Airlift Pumping



Theis (1935) Recovery Method

$$T = \frac{0.183Q}{\Delta s}$$

Q_{ave}	25.0 Discharge (m ³ /d)
Δs	7.67 Drawdown (m)
T	6.0E-01 m ² /d
b	27.1 Test zone thickness (m)
K	2.2E-02 m/d

Appendix D: Slug Test Data

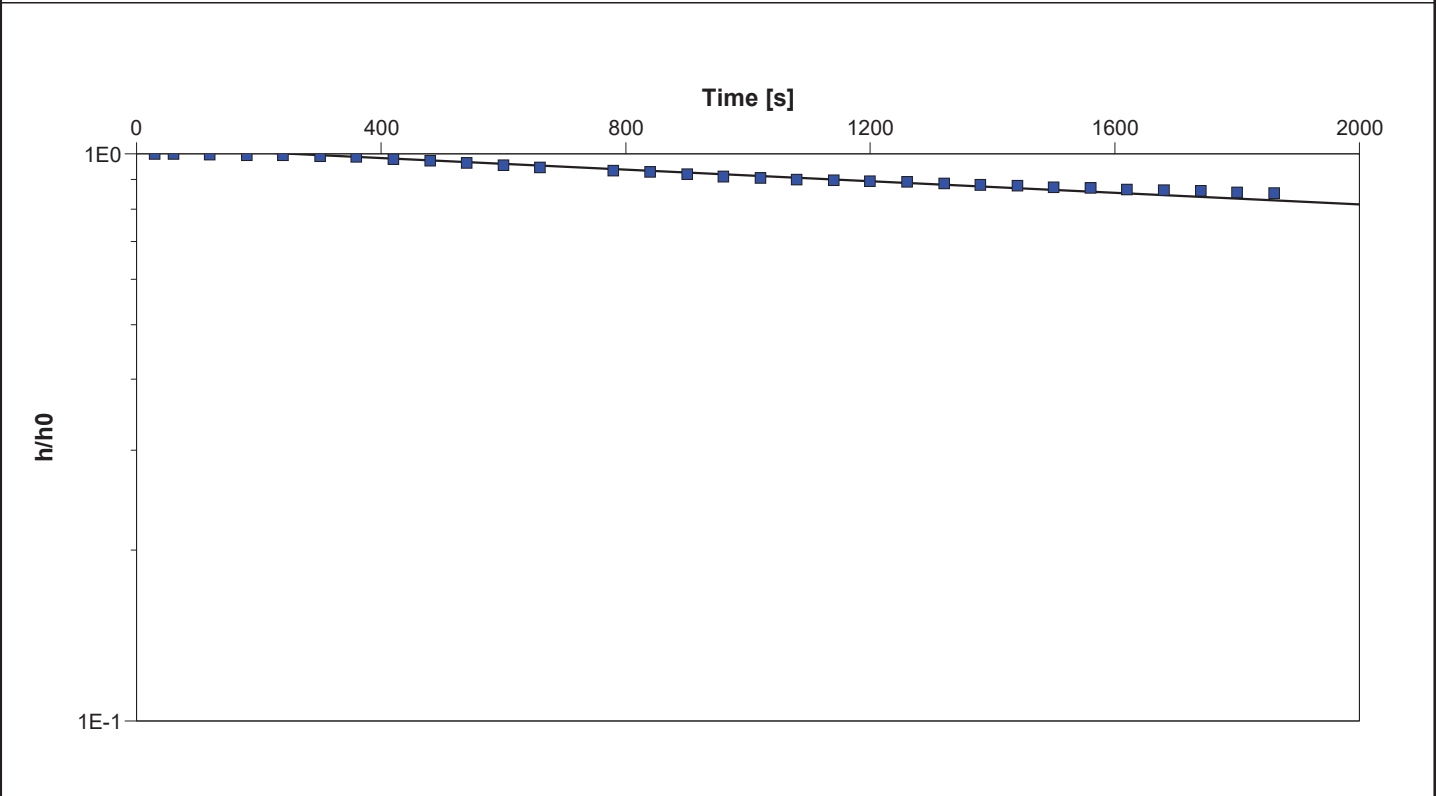


Contact Info
Address
Company Name
City, State/Province

Slug Test Analysis Report

Project: Hydraulic Characterisation of KNS Geology
Number: 1099612
Client: MMG

Location: Kinsevere	Slug Test: SRC0670	Test Well: SRC070
Test Conducted by: Hamilton		Test Date: 04/12/2018
Analysis Performed by: Hamilton	SRC070	Analysis Date: 08/01/2019
Aquifer Thickness: 8.80 m		



Calculation using Bouwer & Rice		
Observation Well	Hydraulic Conductivity [m/d]	
SRC070	8.04×10^{-3}	

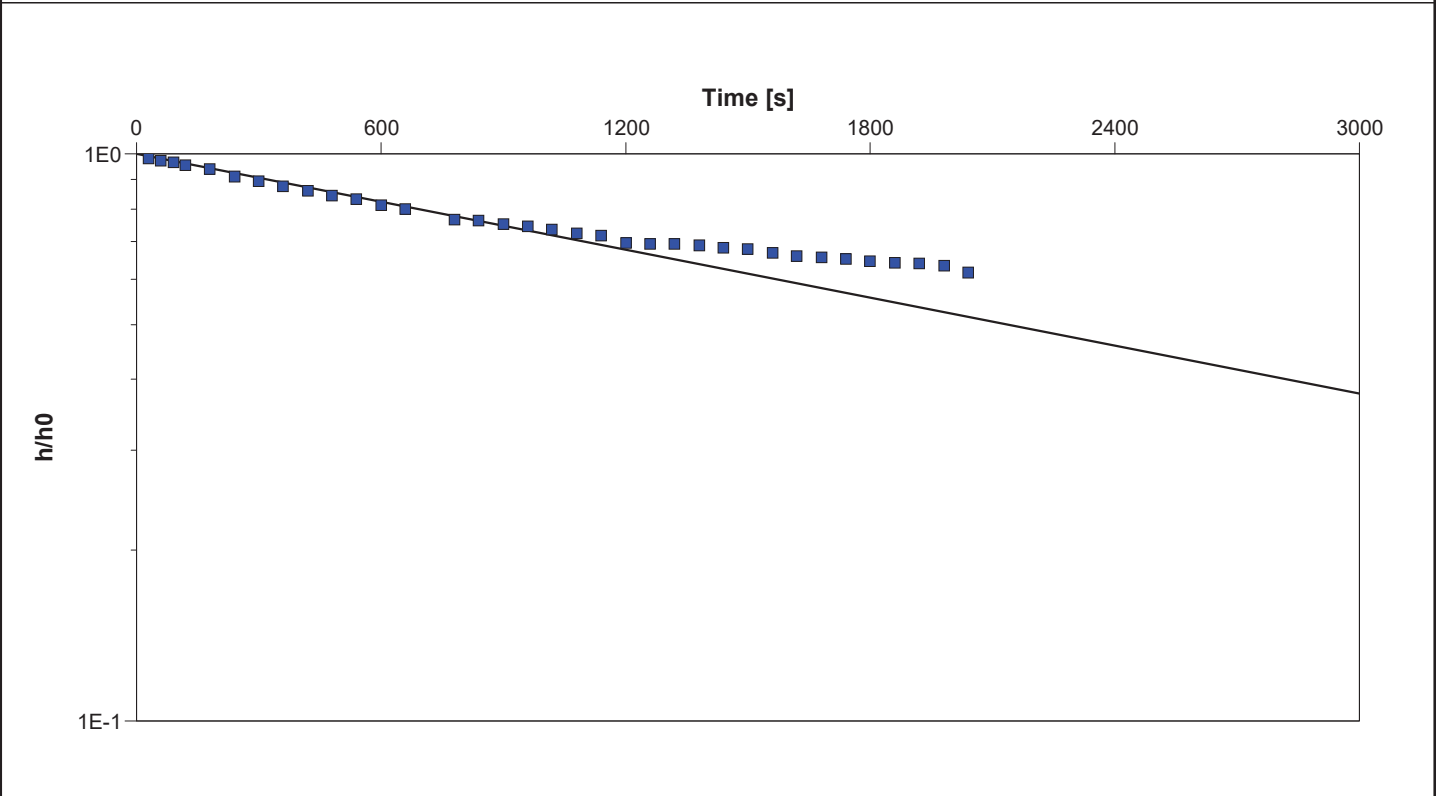


Contact Info
Address
Company Name
City, State/Province

Slug Test Analysis Report

Project: Hydraulic Characterisation of KNS Geology
Number: 1099612
Client: MMG

Location: Kinsevere	Slug Test: SRC069	Test Well: SRC069
Test Conducted by: Hamilton		Test Date: 04/12/2018
Analysis Performed by: Hamilton	SRC069	Analysis Date: 08/01/2019
Aquifer Thickness: 20.70 m		



Calculation using Bouwer & Rice		
Observation Well	Hydraulic Conductivity [m/d]	
SRC069	1.14×10^{-2}	

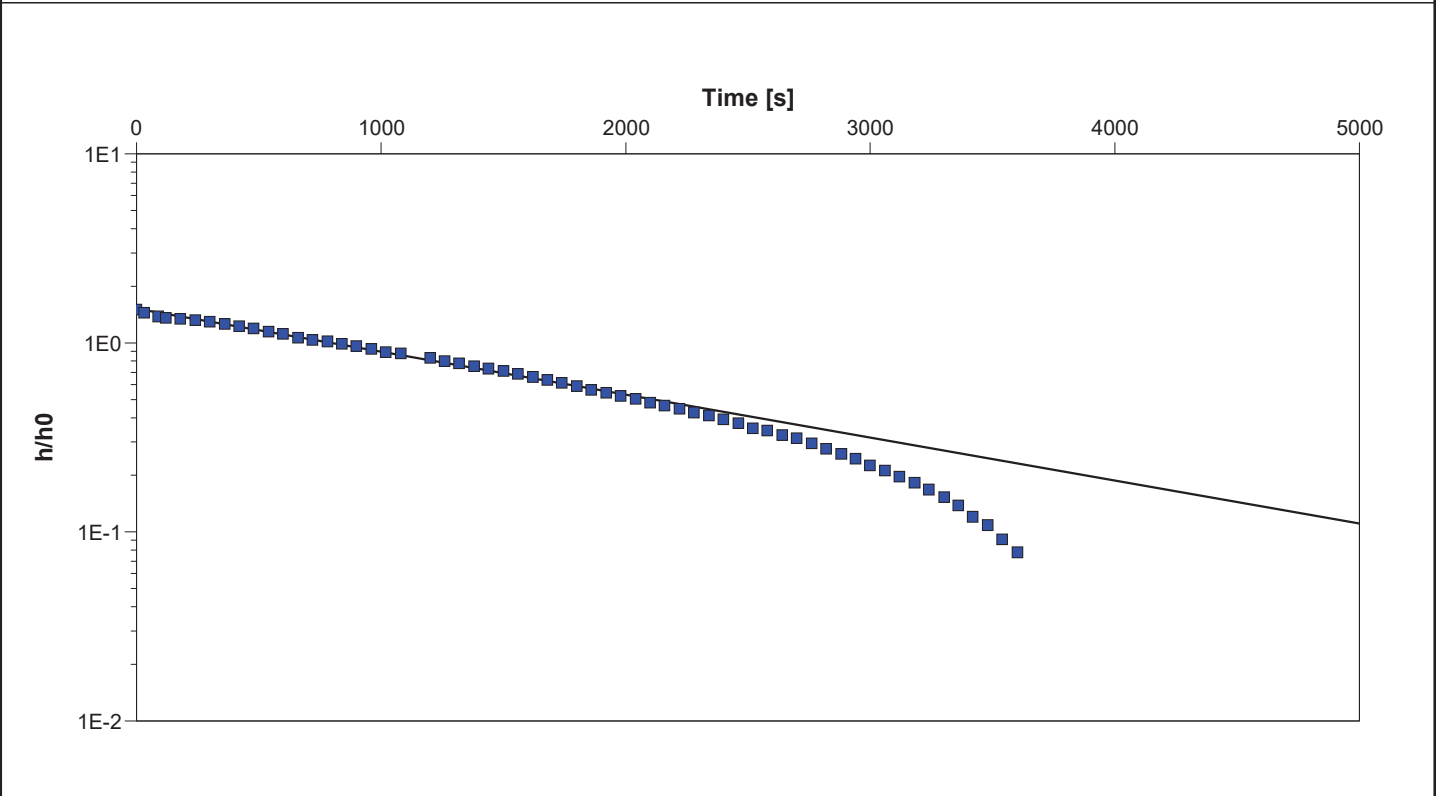


Contact Info
Address
Company Name
City, State/Province

Slug Test Analysis Report

Project: Hydraulic Characterisation of KNS Geology
Number: 1099612
Client: MMG

Location: Kinsevere	Slug Test: SRC066	Test Well: SRC066
Test Conducted by: Hamilton		Test Date: 04/12/2018
Analysis Performed by: Hamilton	SRC066	Analysis Date: 08/01/2019
Aquifer Thickness: 13.60 m		



Calculation using Bouwer & Rice		
Observation Well	Hydraulic Conductivity [m/d]	
SRC066	2.55×10^{-2}	

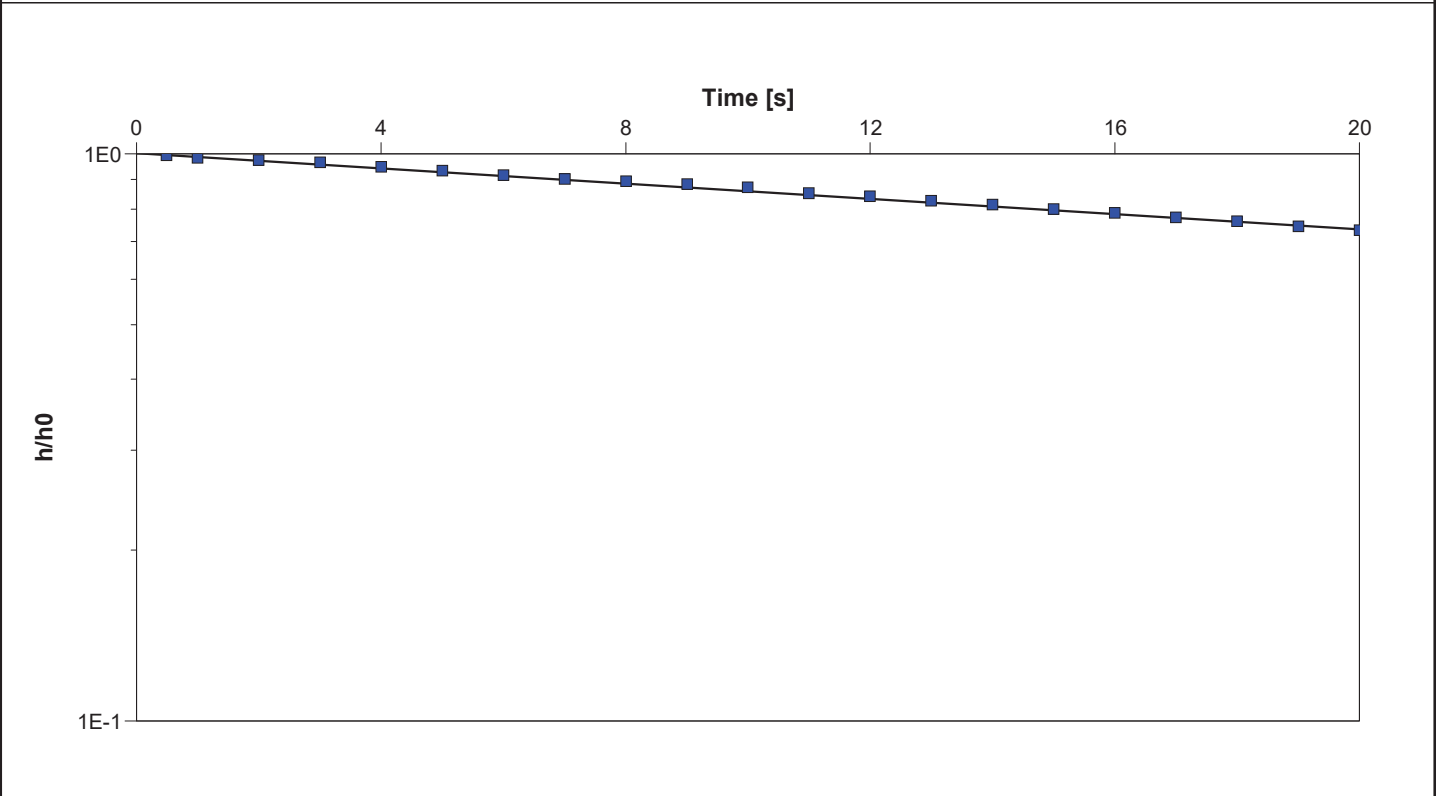


Contact Info
Address
Company Name
City, State/Province

Slug Test Analysis Report

Project: Hydraulic Characterisation of KNS Geology
Number: 1099612
Client: MMG

Location: Kinsevere	Slug Test: SRC059	Test Well: SRC059
Test Conducted by: Hamilton		Test Date: 04/12/2018
Analysis Performed by: Hamilton	SRC051	Analysis Date: 08/01/2019
Aquifer Thickness: 22.35 m		



Calculation using Bouwer & Rice		
Observation Well	Hydraulic Conductivity [m/d]	
SRC059	5.10×10^{-1}	

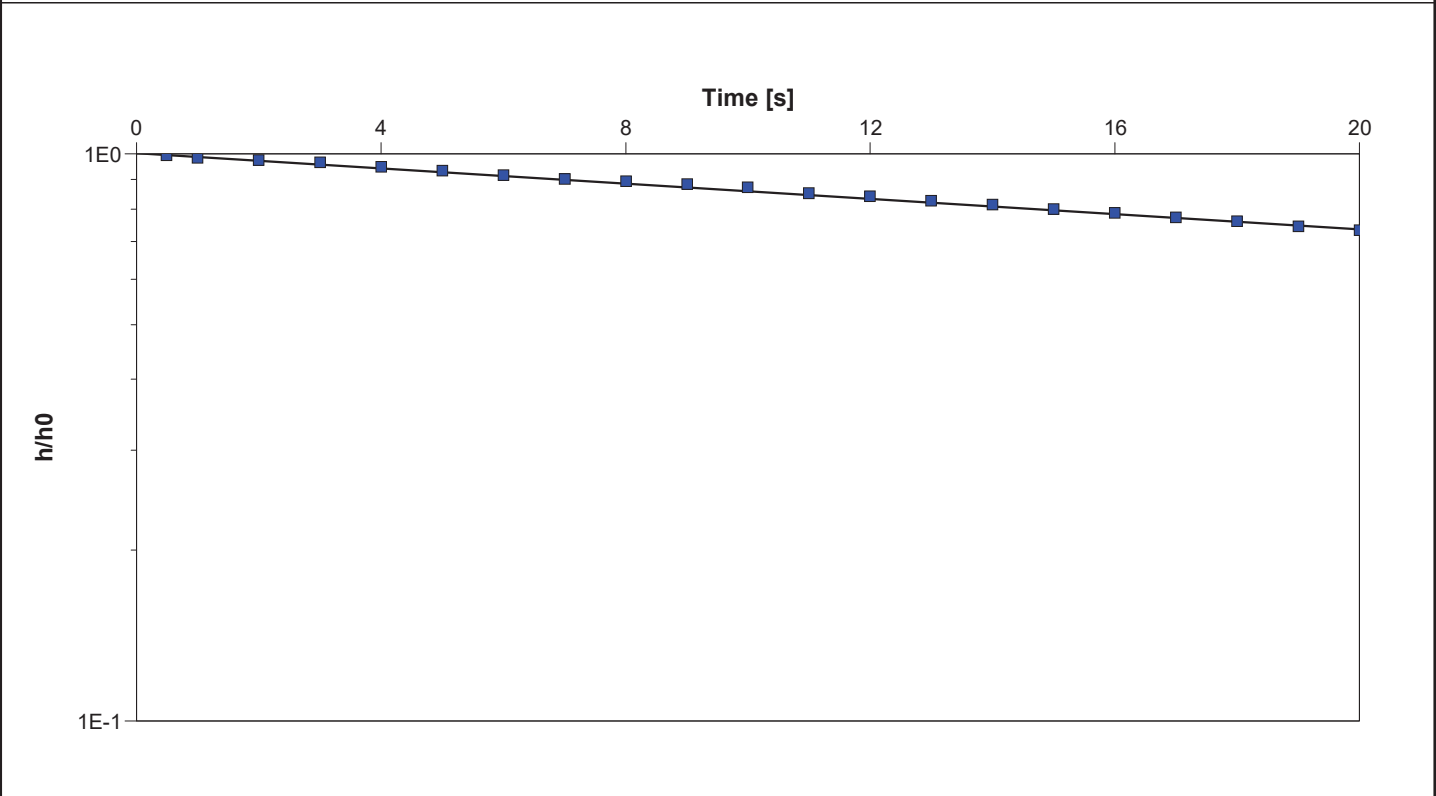


Contact Info
Address
Company Name
City, State/Province

Slug Test Analysis Report

Project: Hydraulic Characterisation of KNS Geology
Number: 1099612
Client: MMG

Location: Kinsevere	Slug Test: SRC059	Test Well: SRC059
Test Conducted by: Hamilton		Test Date: 04/12/2018
Analysis Performed by: Hamilton	SRC051	Analysis Date: 08/01/2019
Aquifer Thickness: 22.35 m		



Calculation using Bouwer & Rice		
Observation Well	Hydraulic Conductivity [m/d]	
SRC059	5.10×10^{-1}	

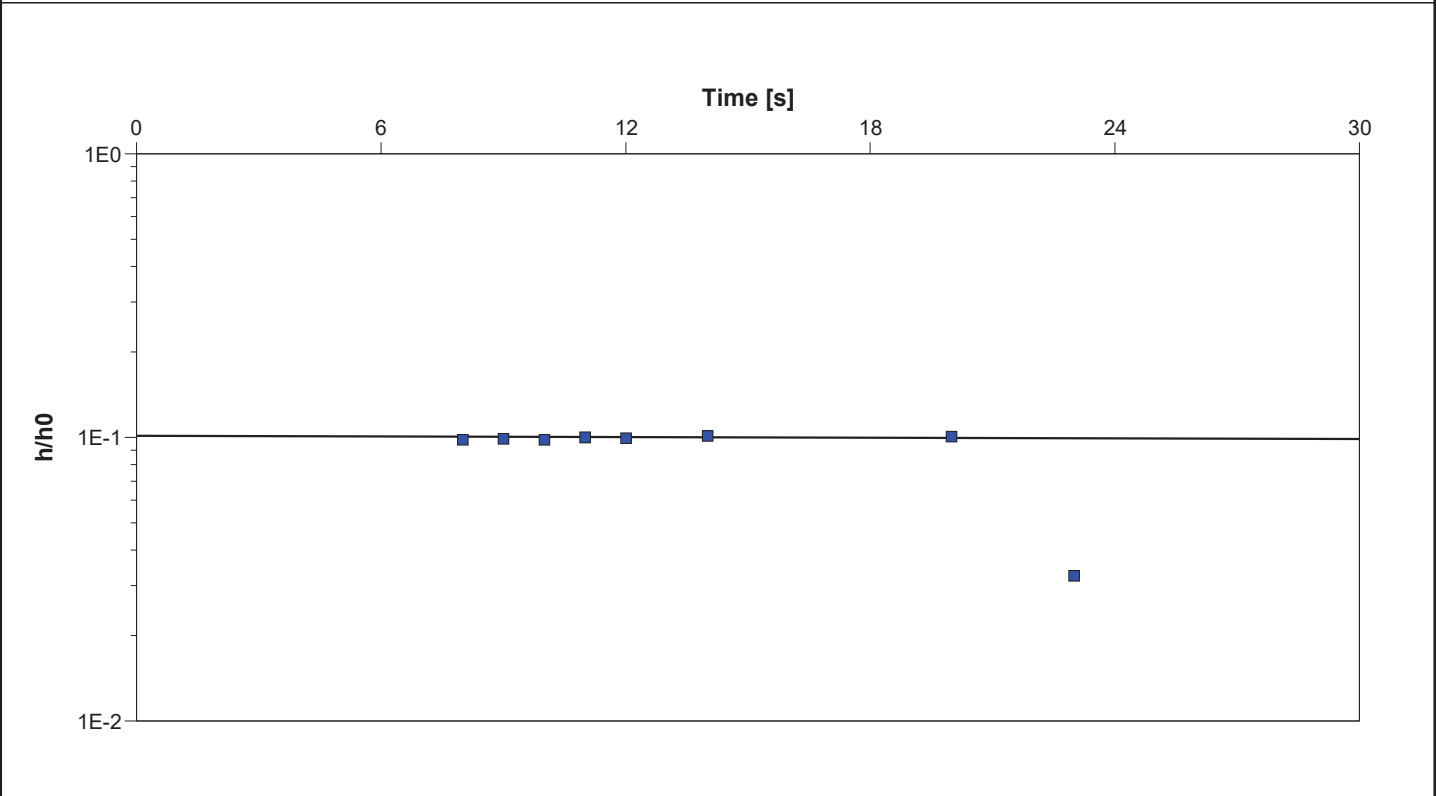


Contact Info
Address
Company Name
City, State/Province

Slug Test Analysis Report

Project: Hydraulic Characterisation of KNS Geology
Number: 1099612
Client: MMG

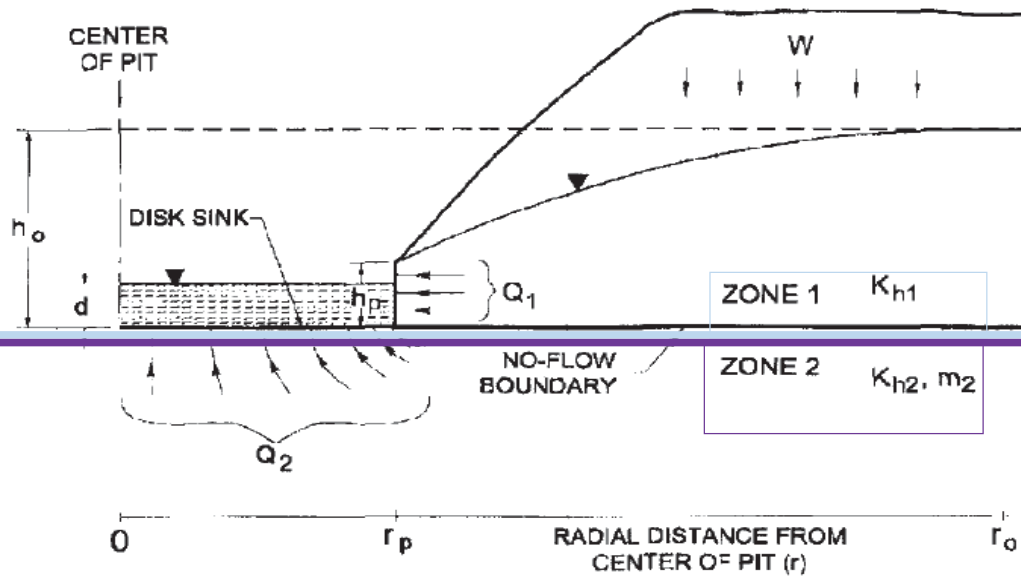
Location: Kinsevere	Slug Test: SRC048	Test Well: SRC048
Test Conducted by: Hamilton		Test Date: 04/12/2018
Analysis Performed by: Hamilton	SRC048	Analysis Date: 08/01/2019
Aquifer Thickness: 2.79 m		



Calculation using Bouwer & Rice		
Observation Well	Hydraulic Conductivity [m/d]	
SRC048	1.60×10^{-1}	

Appendix E: Groundwater Inflow Calculations

Projected Gundwater Inflow Determination for Mashi Pit



Zone 1 Analytical Solution

The analytical solution for Zone 1 considers steady-state, unconfined, horizontal radial flow, with uniformly distributed recharge at the water table. Additional assumptions of this solution are as follows:

- The pit walls are approximated as a right circular cylinder.
- Ground water flow is horizontal. The Dupuit-Forchheimer approximation (McWhorter and Sunada 1977) is used to account for changes in saturated thickness due to depression of the water table.
- The static (premining) water table is approximately horizontal.
- Uniform distributed recharge occurs across the site as a result of surface infiltration. All recharge within the radius of influence (cone of depression) of the pit is assumed to be captured by the pit.
- Ground water flow toward the pit is axially symmetric.

As derived in the Appendix, the following equation applies for these conditions:

$$(1) h_o = \sqrt{h_p^2 + \frac{W}{K_{h1}} \left[r_o^2 \ln \left(\frac{r_o}{r_p} \right) - \frac{(r_o^2 - r_p^2)}{2} \right]}$$

$$(2) Q_1 = W \pi (r_o^2 - r_p^2)$$

Zone 2 Analytical Solution

The analytical solution for Zone 2 is based on steady-state flow to one side of a circular disk sink of constant and uniform drawdown. The sink represents the bottom of the pit. This solution is based on the following assumptions:

- Hydraulic head is initially uniform (hydrostatic) throughout Zone 2. Initial head is equal to the elevation of the initial water table in Zone 1.
- The disk sink has a constant hydraulic head equal to the elevation of the pit lake water surface. If the pit is completely dewatered, the disk sink head is equal to elevation of the pit bottom.
- Flow to the disk sink is three-dimensional and axially symmetric.
- Materials within Zone 2 are anisotropic, and the principal coordinate directions for hydraulic conductivity are horizontal and vertical.

The steady-state inflow rate to one side of the disk sink is given by the following equations:

$$Q_2 = 4 r_p \left(\frac{K_{h2}}{m_2} \right) (h_o - d)$$

$$m_2 = \sqrt{\frac{K_{h2}}{K_{v2}}}$$

h _o	=	105	Initial Saturated Thickness (m)
h _p	=	85	Saturated Thickness (m)
W	=	8.32E-04	Distributed Recharge Flux (m/d)
K _{h1}	=	1.32E+00	Horizontal Hydraulic Conductivity (m/d)
r ₀	=	2100	Radius of Influence (use for reiteration) (m)
r _p	=	335	Effective Pit Radius (m)

Input

Reiteration

h _o	=	105
----------------	---	-----

Values have to match
Change r₀ so the h_o values can match

Zone 1 Inflow			
Q ₁	=	11227	m ³ /d
		130	L/s

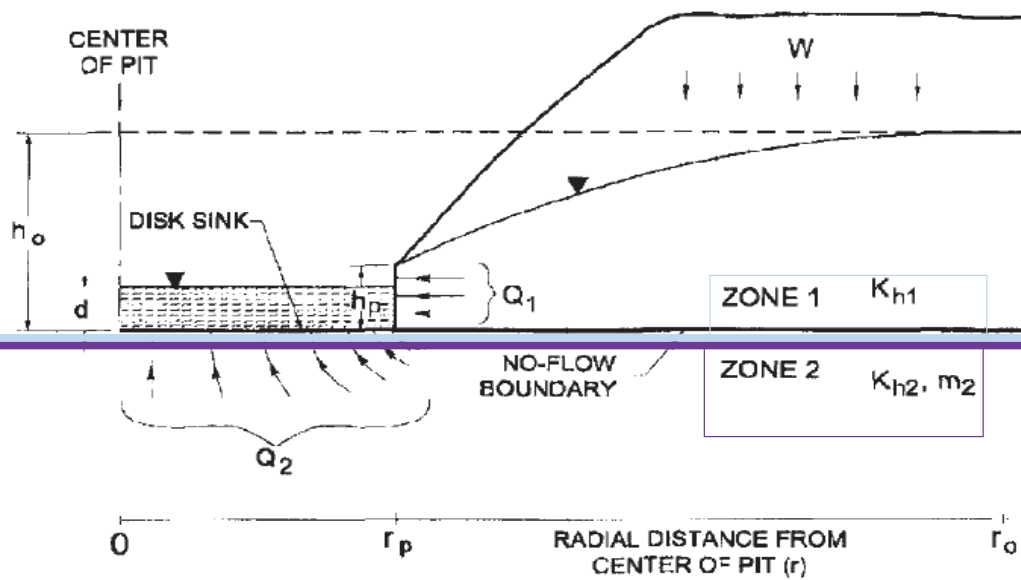
r _p	=	335	Effective Pit Radius (same as above)
K _{h2}	=	1.32E+00	Horizontal Hydraulic Conductivity
K _{v2}	=	1.32E-02	Vertical Hydraulic Conductivity
m ₂	=	10	Anisotropy Parameter (Do not edit)
h _o	=	105	Initial Saturated Thickness
d	=	85	Depth of the Pit Lake

Input

Zone 2 Inflow			
Q ₂	=	3538	m ³ /d
		41	L/s

Q ₁ =	130	L/s
Q ₂ =	41	L/s
Q ₁ +Q ₂ =	171	L/s

Gundwater Inflow Determination for Mashi Pit



Zone 1 Analytical Solution

The analytical solution for Zone 1 considers steady-state, unconfined, horizontal radial flow, with uniformly distributed recharge at the water table. Additional assumptions of this solution are as follows:

- The pit walls are approximated as a right circular cylinder.
- Ground water flow is horizontal. The Dupuit-Forchheimer approximation (McWhorter and Sunada 1977) is used to account for changes in saturated thickness due to depression of the water table.
- The static (premining) water table is approximately horizontal.
- Uniform distributed recharge occurs across the site as a result of surface infiltration. All recharge within the radius of influence (cone of depression) of the pit is assumed to be captured by the pit.
- Ground water flow toward the pit is axially symmetric.

As derived in the Appendix, the following equation applies for these conditions:

$$(1) h_o = \sqrt{h_p^2 + \frac{W}{K_{h1}} \left[r_o^2 \ln \left(\frac{r_o}{r_p} \right) - \frac{(r_o^2 - r_p^2)}{2} \right]}$$

$$(2) Q_1 = W \pi (r_o^2 - r_p^2)$$

Zone 2 Analytical Solution

The analytical solution for Zone 2 is based on steady-state flow to one side of a circular disk sink of constant and uniform drawdown. The sink represents the bottom of the pit. This solution is based on the following assumptions:

- Hydraulic head is initially uniform (hydrostatic) throughout Zone 2. Initial head is equal to the elevation of the initial water table in Zone 1.
- The disk sink has a constant hydraulic head equal to the elevation of the pit lake water surface. If the pit is completely dewatered, the disk sink head is equal to elevation of the pit bottom.
- Flow to the disk sink is three-dimensional and axially symmetric.
- Materials within Zone 2 are anisotropic, and the principal coordinate directions for hydraulic conductivity are horizontal and vertical.

The steady-state inflow rate to one side of the disk sink is given by the following equations:

$$Q_2 = 4 r_p \left(\frac{K_{h2}}{m_2} \right) (h_o - d)$$

$$m_2 = \sqrt{\frac{K_{h2}}{K_{v2}}}$$

h _o	=	30	Initial Saturated Thickness (m)
h _p	=	10	Saturated Thickness (m)
W	=	8.32E+04	Distributed Recharge Flux (m/d)
K _{h1}	=	1.32E+00	Horizontal Hydraulic Conductivity (m/d)
r ₀	=	1225	Radius of Influence (use for reiteration) (m)
r _p	=	335	Effective Pit Radius (m)

Input

Reiteration

h _o	=	30
----------------	---	----

Values have to match
Change r₀ so the h_o values can match

Zone 1 Inflow			
Q ₁	=	3627	m ³ /d
		42	L/s

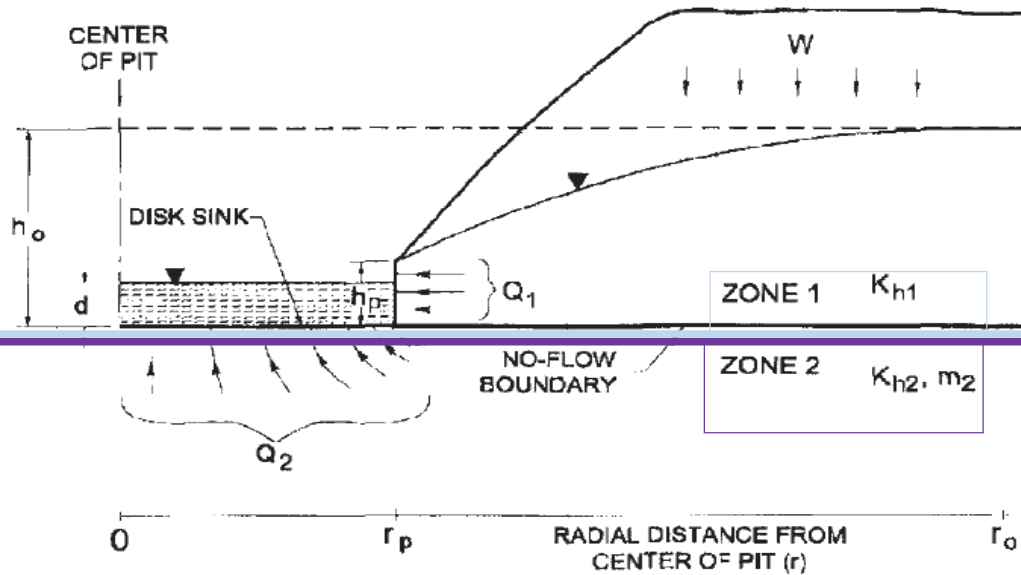
r _p	=	335	Effective Pit Radius (same as above)
K _{h2}	=	1.32E+00	Horizontal Hydraulic Conductivity
K _{v2}	=	1.32E-02	Vertical Hydraulic Conductivity
m ₂	=	10	Anisotropy Parameter (Do not edit)
h _o	=	30	Initial Saturated Thickness
d	=	10	Depth of the Pit Lake

Input

Zone 2 Inflow			
Q ₂	=	3538	m ³ /d
		41	L/s

Q ₁ =	42	L/s
Q ₂ =	41	L/s
Q ₁ +Q ₂ =	83	L/s

Projected Gundwater Inflow Determination for Kinsevere Hill South Pit



Zone 1 Analytical Solution

The analytical solution for Zone 1 considers steady-state, unconfined, horizontal radial flow, with uniformly distributed recharge at the water table. Additional assumptions of this solution are as follows:

- The pit walls are approximated as a right circular cylinder.
- Ground water flow is horizontal. The Dupuit-Forchheimer approximation (McWhorter and Sunada 1977) is used to account for changes in saturated thickness due to depression of the water table.
- The static (premining) water table is approximately horizontal.
- Uniform distributed recharge occurs across the site as a result of surface infiltration. All recharge within the radius of influence (cone of depression) of the pit is assumed to be captured by the pit.
- Ground water flow toward the pit is axially symmetric.

As derived in the Appendix, the following equation applies for these conditions:

$$(1) h_o = \sqrt{h_o^2 + \frac{W}{K_{h1}} \left[r_o^2 \ln \left(\frac{r_o}{r_p} \right) - \frac{(r_o^2 - r_p^2)}{2} \right]}$$

$$(2) Q_1 = W \pi (r_o^2 - r_p^2)$$

Zone 2 Analytical Solution

The analytical solution for Zone 2 is based on steady-state flow to one side of a circular disk sink of constant and uniform drawdown. The sink represents the bottom of the pit. This solution is based on the following assumptions:

- Hydraulic head is initially uniform (hydrostatic) throughout Zone 2. Initial head is equal to the elevation of the initial water table in Zone 1.
- The disk sink has a constant hydraulic head equal to the elevation of the pit lake water surface. If the pit is completely dewatered, the disk sink head is equal to elevation of the pit bottom.
- Flow to the disk sink is three-dimensional and axially symmetric.
- Materials within Zone 2 are anisotropic, and the principal coordinate directions for hydraulic conductivity are horizontal and vertical.

The steady-state inflow rate to one side of the disk sink is given by the following equations:

$$Q_2 = 4 r_p \left(\frac{K_{h2}}{m_2} \right) (h_o - d)$$

$$m_2 = \sqrt{\frac{K_{h2}}{K_{v2}}}$$

ho	=	55	Initial Saturated Thickness (m)
hp	=	0	Saturated Thickness (m)
W	=	8.32E-04	Distributed Recharge Flux (m/d)
Kh1	=	1.32E+00	Horizontal Hydraulic Conductivity (m/d)
r0	=	1625	Radius of Influence (use for reiteration) (m)
rp	=	166	Effective Pit Radius (m)
Input			

Reiteration

ho	=	55
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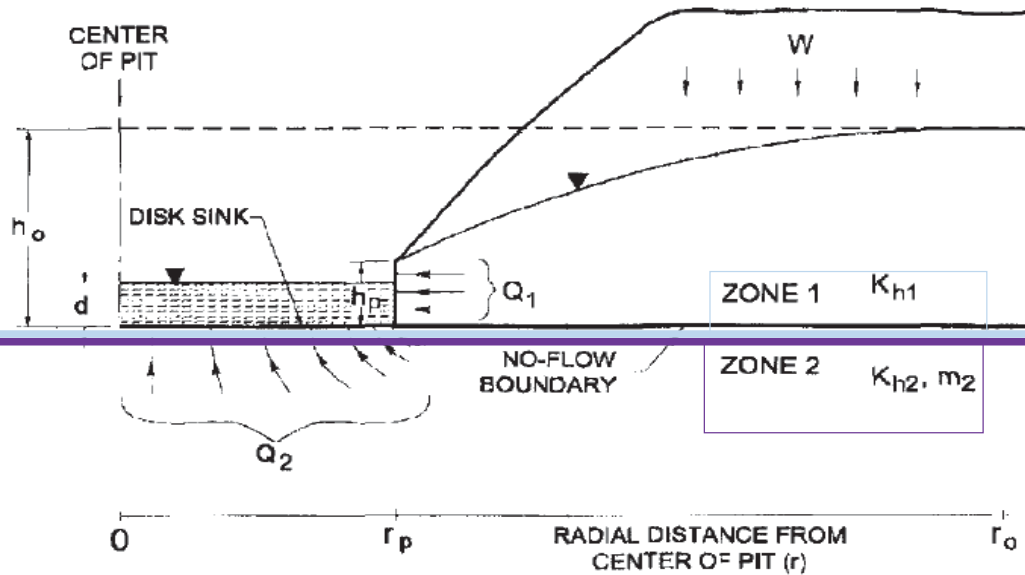
Zone 1 Inflow			
Q1	=	6826	m3/d
		79	L/s

rp	=	166	Effective Pit Radius (same as above)
Kh2	=	1.32E+00	Horizontal Hydraulic Conductivity
Kv2	=	1.32E-02	Vertical Hydraulic Conductivity
m2	=	10	Anisotropy Parameter (Do not edit)
ho	=	55	Initial Saturated Thickness
d	=	0	Depth of the Pit Lake
Input			

Zone 2 Inflow			
Q2	=	4821	m3/d
		56	L/s

Q1=	79	L/s
Q2=	56	L/s
Q1+Q2=	135	L/s

Projected Gundwater Inflow Determination for Kinsevere Hill North Pit



Zone 1 Analytical Solution

The analytical solution for Zone 1 considers steady-state, unconfined, horizontal radial flow, with uniformly distributed recharge at the water table. Additional assumptions of this solution are as follows:

- The pit walls are approximated as a right circular cylinder.
- Ground water flow is horizontal. The Dupuit-Forchheimer approximation (McWhorter and Sunada 1977) is used to account for changes in saturated thickness due to depression of the water table.
- The static (premining) water table is approximately horizontal.
- Uniform distributed recharge occurs across the site as a result of surface infiltration. All recharge within the radius of influence (cone of depression) of the pit is assumed to be captured by the pit.
- Ground water flow toward the pit is axially symmetric.

As derived in the Appendix, the following equation applies for these conditions:

$$(1) h_o = \sqrt{h_o^2 + \frac{W}{K_{h1}} \left[r_o^2 \ln \left(\frac{r_o}{r_p} \right) - \frac{(r_o^2 - r_p^2)}{2} \right]}$$

$$(2) Q_1 = W \pi (r_o^2 - r_p^2)$$

Zone 2 Analytical Solution

The analytical solution for Zone 2 is based on steady-state flow to one side of a circular disk sink of constant and uniform drawdown. The sink represents the bottom of the pit. This solution is based on the following assumptions:

- Hydraulic head is initially uniform (hydrostatic) throughout Zone 2. Initial head is equal to the elevation of the initial water table in Zone 1.
- The disk sink has a constant hydraulic head equal to the elevation of the pit lake water surface. If the pit is completely dewatered, the disk sink head is equal to elevation of the pit bottom.
- Flow to the disk sink is three-dimensional and axially symmetric.
- Materials within Zone 2 are anisotropic, and the principal coordinate directions for hydraulic conductivity are horizontal and vertical.

The steady-state inflow rate to one side of the disk sink is given by the following equations:

$$Q_2 = 4 r_p \left(\frac{K_{h2}}{m_2} \right) (h_o - d)$$

$$m_2 = \sqrt{\frac{K_{h2}}{K_{v2}}}$$

ho	=	10	Initial Saturated Thickness (m)
hp	=	0	Saturated Thickness (m)
W	=	8.32E-04	Distributed Recharge Flux (m/d)
Kh1	=	1.32E+00	Horizontal Hydraulic Conductivity (m/d)
r0	=	625	Radius of Influence (use for reiteration) (m)
rp	=	271	Effective Pit Radius (m)
Input			

Reiteration

ho	=	10
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Zone 1 Inflow

Q1	=	829	m3/d
		10	L/s

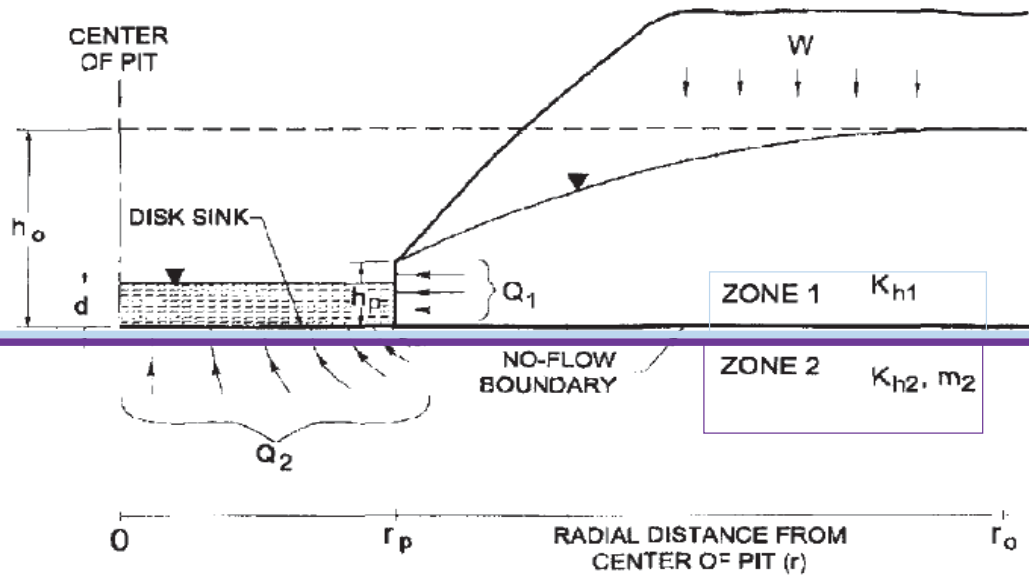
rp	=	271	Effective Pit Radius (same as above)
Kh2	=	1.32E+00	Horizontal Hydraulic Conductivity
Kv2	=	1.32E-02	Vertical Hydraulic Conductivity
m2	=	10	Anisotropy Parameter (Do not edit)
ho	=	10	Initial Saturated Thickness
d	=	0	Depth of the Pit Lake
Input			

Zone 2 Inflow

Q2	=	1431	m3/d
		17	L/s

Q1=	10	L/s
Q2=	17	L/s
Q1+Q2=	26	L/s

Gundwater Inflow Determination for Central Pit



Zone 1 Analytical Solution

The analytical solution for Zone 1 considers steady-state, unconfined, horizontal radial flow, with uniformly distributed recharge at the water table. Additional assumptions of this solution are as follows:

- The pit walls are approximated as a right circular cylinder.
- Ground water flow is horizontal. The Dupuit-Forchheimer approximation (McWhorter and Sunada 1977) is used to account for changes in saturated thickness due to depression of the water table.
- The static (premining) water table is approximately horizontal.
- Uniform distributed recharge occurs across the site as a result of surface infiltration. All recharge within the radius of influence (cone of depression) of the pit is assumed to be captured by the pit.
- Ground water flow toward the pit is axially symmetric.

As derived in the Appendix, the following equation applies for these conditions:

$$(1) h_o = \sqrt{h_p^2 + \frac{W}{K_{h1}} \left[r_o^2 \ln \left(\frac{r_o}{r_p} \right) - \frac{(r_o^2 - r_p^2)}{2} \right]}$$

$$(2) Q_1 = W \pi (r_o^2 - r_p^2)$$

Zone 2 Analytical Solution

The analytical solution for Zone 2 is based on steady-state flow to one side of a circular disk sink of constant and uniform drawdown. The sink represents the bottom of the pit. This solution is based on the following assumptions:

- Hydraulic head is initially uniform (hydrostatic) throughout Zone 2. Initial head is equal to the elevation of the initial water table in Zone 1.
- The disk sink has a constant hydraulic head equal to the elevation of the pit lake water surface. If the pit is completely dewatered, the disk sink head is equal to elevation of the pit bottom.
- Flow to the disk sink is three-dimensional and axially symmetric.
- Materials within Zone 2 are anisotropic, and the principal coordinate directions for hydraulic conductivity are horizontal and vertical.

The steady-state inflow rate to one side of the disk sink is given by the following equations:

$$Q_2 = 4 r_p \left(\frac{K_{h2}}{m_2} \right) (h_o - d)$$

$$m_2 = \sqrt{\frac{K_{h2}}{K_{v2}}}$$

ho	=	110	Initial Saturated Thickness (m)
hp	=	25	Saturated Thickness (m)
W	=	8.32E-04	Distributed Recharge Flux (m/d)
Kh1	=	1.32E+00	Horizontal Hydraulic Conductivity (m/d)
r0	=	3350	Radius of Influence (use for reiteration) (m)
rp	=	405	Effective Pit Radius (m)
Input			

Reiteration

ho	=	110
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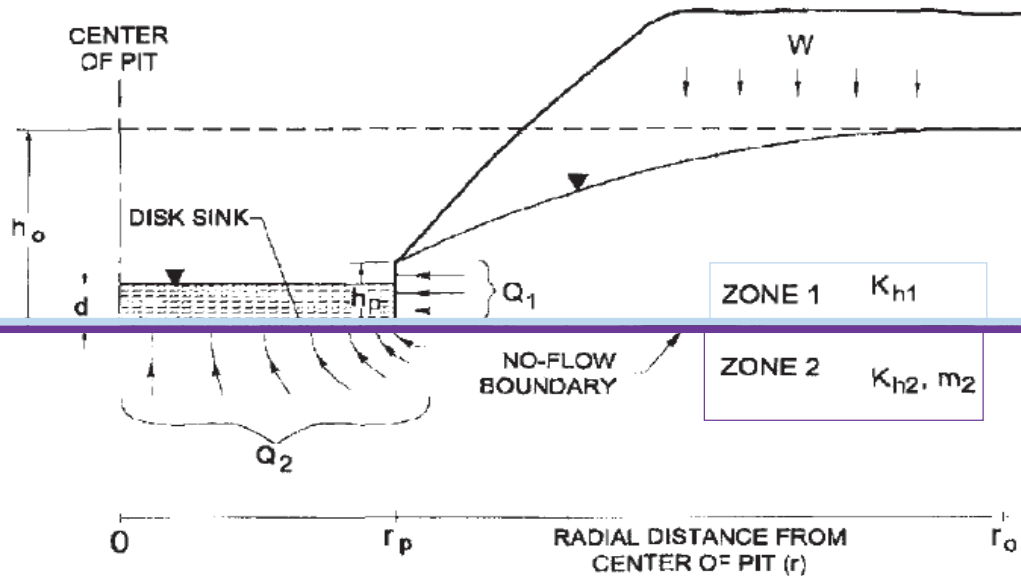
Zone 1 Inflow		
Q1	=	28887 m3/d
		334 L/s

rp	=	405	Effective Pit Radius (same as above)
Kh2	=	1.32E+00	Horizontal Hydraulic Conductivity
Kv2	=	1.32E-02	Vertical Hydraulic Conductivity
m2	=	10	Anisotropy Parameter (Do not edit)
ho	=	110	Initial Saturated Thickness
d	=	25	Depth of the Pit Lake
Input			

Zone 2 Inflow		
Q2	=	18176 m3/d
		210 L/s

Q1=	334	L/s
Q2=	210	L/s
Q1+Q2=	545	L/s

Projected Gundwater Inflow Determination for Central Pit



Zone 1 Analytical Solution

The analytical solution for Zone 1 considers steady-state, unconfined, horizontal radial flow, with uniformly distributed recharge at the water table. Additional assumptions of this solution are as follows:

- The pit walls are approximated as a right circular cylinder.
- Ground water flow is horizontal. The Dupuit-Forchheimer approximation (McWhorter and Sunada 1977) is used to account for changes in saturated thickness due to depression of the water table.
- The static (premining) water table is approximately horizontal.
- Uniform distributed recharge occurs across the site as a result of surface infiltration. All recharge within the radius of influence (cone of depression) of the pit is assumed to be captured by the pit.
- Ground water flow toward the pit is axially symmetric.

As derived in the Appendix, the following equation applies for these conditions:

$$(1) h_o = \sqrt{h_p^2 + \frac{W}{K_{h1}} \left[r_o^2 \ln \left(\frac{r_o}{r_p} \right) - \frac{(r_o^2 - r_p^2)}{2} \right]}$$

$$(2) Q_1 = W \pi (r_o^2 - r_p^2)$$

Zone 2 Analytical Solution

The analytical solution for Zone 2 is based on steady-state flow to one side of a circular disk sink of constant and uniform drawdown. The sink represents the bottom of the pit. This solution is based on the following assumptions:

- Hydraulic head is initially uniform (hydrostatic) throughout Zone 2. Initial head is equal to the elevation of the initial water table in Zone 1.
- The disk sink has a constant hydraulic head equal to the elevation of the pit lake water surface. If the pit is completely dewatered, the disk sink head is equal to elevation of the pit bottom.
- Flow to the disk sink is three-dimensional and axially symmetric.
- Materials within Zone 2 are anisotropic, and the principal coordinate directions for hydraulic conductivity are horizontal and vertical.

The steady-state inflow rate to one side of the disk sink is given by the following equations:

$$Q_2 = 4 r_p \left(\frac{K_{h2}}{m_2} \right) (h_o - d)$$

$$m_2 = \sqrt{\frac{K_{h2}}{K_{v2}}}$$

ho	=	275	Initial Saturated Thickness (m)
hp	=	190	Saturated Thickness (m)
W	=	8.32E-04	Distributed Recharge Flux (m/d)
Kh1	=	1.32E+00	Horizontal Hydraulic Conductivity (m/d)
ro	=	5450	Radius of Influence (use for reiteration) (m)
rp	=	405	Effective Pit Radius (m)
Input			

Reiteration

ho	=	275
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Zone 1 Inflow			
Q1	=	77161	m3/d
		893	L/s

rp	=	405	Effective Pit Radius (same as above)
Kh2	=	1.32E+00	Horizontal Hydraulic Conductivity
Kv2	=	1.32E-02	Vertical Hydraulic Conductivity
m2	=	10	Anisotropy Parameter (Do not edit)
ho	=	275	Initial Saturated Thickness
d	=	190	Depth of the Pit Lake
Input			

Zone 2 Inflow			
Q2	=	18176	m3/d
		210	L/s

Q1=	893	L/s
Q2=	210	L/s
Q1+Q2=	1103	L/s