

ESTIMATION OF RISK FACTORS RESULTED FROM THE EXPLOITATION OF SALT IN SOLUTION IN FIELD II OF WELLS - OCNELE MARI- STABILISATION MEASURES

Abstract

Field II of wells of Ocnele Mari, was worked in the period 1961-1993.

Because of the barren intercalation of the deposit, many problems occurred, and finally the wells jointed.

This joint of the wells, produced during the time, caused the development in underground of a cavern having a volume of about 3,7 mil. m³, with a corresponding area on the land surface of about 10 ha.

The analyse effected till present permits the inferring of some conclusions and to establish the main risk factors.

In order to solve this problem the stabilisation solution chosen, consists in filling the dissolution hole with barren deposit from the north of the perimeter.

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Field II of wells of Ocnele Mari, was worked in the period 1961-1993. The beneficiaries of the extracted brine were U.S. Govora and Oltchim Ramnicu Valcea.

The exploitation was realised by 14 wells-numbered from 361 to 370, 376 - 379 and the well 381. They were initially projected to work at a diameter of the dissolution cylinder of 100 m (excepted the wells 361, 379 and 381, for which the diameters were projected smaller), with inter- room safety pillars of 50 m and a floor thickness of 70 m.

Fig.1- Geological map .

