

APPENDIX D

Reverse Osmosis Treatment Plant

Final Design

KENNECOTT UTAH COPPER
CORPORATION

ZONE A
REVERSE OSMOSIS PLANT
Water System #18160

FINAL DESIGN
December 15, 2005

Zone A Reverse Osmosis Plant - Final Design

1 Design Criteria

In compliance with the ROD, which was issued by the USEPA on December 13, 2000 and the NRD settlement from 1995, the Zone A Reverse Osmosis Plant is designed to produce 3,500 acft of treated municipal quality water per year. At a maximum daily production of 3.55 million gallons (MGD), and an average per capita consumption of 246 gallons per day (gpcd), the plant would be capable of supplying a population of 14,435. The produced water will meet, at a minimum, Municipal Water Quality standards (MWQ) and will be delivered to the distribution system of JVVCD or other water purveyor(s). The membrane filtration concentrate from the Zone A RO Plant will be discharged to the tailings pipeline via the Wastewater Disposal Pump Station (WDPS).

A stream factor of 89% is used as basis for the RO system design. Two RO skids with a feed water capacity of 1,500 gpm each are the core of the plant. The skids are each arranged in two-stage arrays in which the concentrate of the first stage becomes the feed to the second stage, which contains half the number of pressure vessels as the first stage. An average permeate flux rate of 11.9 gallons per square foot per day (gfd) was used as design basis for the required membrane area. The permeate recovery will be in the range of 70% to 80%, depending on the feed water quality. All chemicals used in the process will be NSF compliant.

The process design of the Zone A RO Plant incorporates the experience gained from operating membrane filtration facilities on KUCC specific waters for the last eight years. During design, construction, and operation of KUCC's membrane filtration plants, extensive consultations with experts from membrane and RO system suppliers as well as manufacturers of antiscalants and wash chemicals took place. The members of the Technical Review Committee reviewed the Preliminary Design for the plant. An independent third party engineering review by Montgomery Watson Harza endorsed the design. The Final Design for Remedial Action at South Facilities Groundwater was completed in December 2002 and subsequently reviewed and approved.

The site for building the Zone A plant (Site Key Plan Dwg. 456-M-0200) is adjacent to Kennecott's existing membrane filtration plant. This is a central location for the various water sources to be processed at the plant, namely deep wells B2G1193 (K60), BFG1200 (K109) and the sulfate extraction well LTG1147.

The feed water pipeline from the tie-in near the Copperton cemetery to the feed water tank at the RO Plant was built in compliance with applicable National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) and American Water Works Association (AWWA) standards. The permeate pipeline from the RO Plant to the distribution system of the JVVCD also complies with these standards.

2 Project Delivery Strategy

The Zone A Reverse Osmosis Plant was built in three phases. Phase 1, consisting of constructing and installing the first full-scale RO skid (Rack 3) in the existing KUCC membrane filtration building, was completed and has been in operation since September 2003. The produced permeate was delivered to the Copperton Concentrator and used as mill water.

Phase 2 consisted of erection of the new building for the Zone A RO Plant, the installation of the second RO skid (Rack 4) and the related prefiltration equipment. Feed water tank and pump as well as Degasifier 1 were relocated in this phase. Furthermore Degasifier 2 was installed. The design of Phase 2 was started in fall of 2003, construction was started on September 1, 2004, and the start-up occurred in June of 2005.

Phase 3 consisted of relocation of Rack 3, its feed pumps and prefiltration system into the new building, installation of chlorination and corrosion control systems, and the preparation of the plant for delivering drinking water to the JWCD. Furthermore, the control room and other facilities in the new building were completed. The plant will continue to be operated by KUCC or a subcontractor from the new control room. The design for Phase 3 began in the first quarter of 2005, and start-up occurred in the August of 2005.

3 Design Specifics

3.1 Building

The site for building the Zone A RO Plant (General Arrangement Site Plan, Dwg. 456-M-0201) is adjacent to KUCC's existing membrane filtration plant. This is a central location for the various water sources to be processed at the plant, namely deep wells B2G1193 (K60), BFG1200 (K109) and the sulfate extraction well LTG1147. In the phased development of the plant this site also provides synergies with KUCC's existing membrane filtration plant operation.

The building is a pre-engineered style steel building with an eave height of 20'0". The roofing and siding material are high tensile steel with a silicon polyester finish. The structure is closed and sealed for weather tightness. Building finish color matches the existing structures in the area. The roof has a slope of a minimum of 2" rise to 12" run. There is a covered breezeway between the existing membrane filtration building and the Zone A RO Plant building. A 12' x 14' roll-up door provides weather-protected access from the breezeway on the west side of the building. Chemical deliveries can also be received at access doors on the north side of the building.

The interior of the building is insulated with a fiberglass batt insulation system. A control room, electrical room, conference/lunch room, mechanical room, lab, locker room, and restroom facilities are located inside the building. The building is adequately lighted, vented, heated and all normally occupied areas are air-conditioned. A concrete utility service trench was cast into the floor of the main operations area. All operation floors slope to the service trench. The trench shall serve as a pipe way and spill containment basin for the process. The RO building utility service trench shall be sloped and connected to the existing Membrane Filtration utility service trench. The trench floor will be at an elevation to stop liquid from flowing back from the Membrane Filtration utility service trench. All wastewater will be pumped and disposed of by the building sump pump. There is a 15" diameter emergency gravity overflow line connected to the existing Membrane Filtration utility service trench to ensure that no wastewater will overflow the service trench. The overflow gravity line drains to KUCC's desilting basin located in Bingham Canyon.

Facility design and construction complies with federal, state, and local regulatory agencies for items such as design, earthquake, flood, fire, safety, and handicap access requirements. A septic tank / leach field system is provided for sanitary sewage from the plant.

The building layout is shown on the general arrangement plan (Drawing No. 456-M-0202). The general building dimensions are summarized in Table 1. Building elevations are presented in Drawing No. 456-M-0203.

Table 1. Zone A RO Plant - Building Dimensions

	Length ft	Width ft	Area ft ²
Main Process Area	101.5	54	5,481
Membrane Storage / Antiscalant	81	21	1,701
Chlorination	41	21	861
Electrical Room	47	21	987
Control Room	14.5	21	305
Laboratory	20	20	400
Auxiliary Facilities			
1.	41	21	861
2.	36	21	756
3.	21	21	441
Degasifier & UV Disinfection	40	62	2,480
Total			14,273

3.2 Process

This section describes the major process steps and the respective equipment. The process flow diagram is presented in Drawing No. 456-F-0101.

The following design parameters were used:

Stream Factor: 89%;

Feed Water Quality Limits: TDS < 3,000 ppm; Sulfate < 1,500 ppm; Turbidity < 0.5 NTU; SDI < 0.3.

RO recovery rate: 70 - 80%;

Average permeate flux rate: 11.9 gfd;

Process Flows: well water 3,370 gpm; RO feed 3,170 gpm; by-pass water 200 gpm; permeate 2246 gpm; product water: 2,446 gpm; concentrate 924 gpm;

Antiscalant dosage: 7 ppm;

Chemical cleaning frequency: 6 – 12 times per year;

Chemical cleaning: flow rate 40 – 50 gpm per vessel; wash tanks: 3,500 gal;

Degasifier: efficiency > 80%; air: water ratio 22 – 30 : 1 ft³ / ft³;

Product water will meet appropriate drinking water standards and will have a slightly positive Langlier Saturation Index (LSI).

The presently foreseen water sources for the Zone A RO Plant are deep wells B2G1193 (K60), BFG1200 (K109), and the sulfate extraction well LTG1147. Water from these wells will be delivered to the feed water tank at the plant by the well booster pumps. The focus of blending the waters from three wells is to keep the sulfate concentration in the feed water to the Zone A RO Plant below 1,500 ppm. During Phases 1 and 2, the produced permeate was pumped through existing piping to the Copperton Concentrator. In Phase 3, the permeate pipeline from the Zone

A plant to the point of delivery of the JWCD distribution system was completed. Delivery of municipal quality product water to JWCD will begin as soon as the JWCD pipeline has been completed. The produced concentrate will be discharged to the tailings pipeline.

Deep well water from the feed water tank is pumped through prefiltration for removal of suspended solids to the high-pressure pumps, which convey the water through the RO system. NSF grade sodium bisulfite may be injected upstream of the prefilters in case biological fouling cannot be controlled sufficiently by UV disinfection. An antiscalant approved for drinking water system use is injected into the feed water to the RO system in order to minimize scale formation in any of the piping and equipment that it contacts. The RO filtration process uses spiral wound polyamid membranes, which separate the pressurized feed water stream into two streams, namely permeate and concentrate. The permeate passes through the semipermeable membranes and is characterized by very low TDS concentrations, as the RO membranes reject dissolved solids at rates of 95-99%. The balance of the feed water passes across the outer surface of the membrane and becomes the concentrate, which contains the constituents that have been rejected by the membranes.

The RO permeate is chlorinated using on-site produced sodium hypochlorite. Water analyses performed by JWCD have shown that Sulfate Plume Water from the deep wells has no organic contamination and therefore chlorination is only required to provide the residual chlorine needed to avoid microbiological growth in the distribution system. The permeate is blended with filtered feed water to achieve the desired product water TDS. The resulting product water is degasified to remove radon and carbon dioxide and lower the corrosivity. The pH is raised, if necessary, by injecting a small amount of sodium hydroxide for corrosivity control.

The membrane wash system consists of tanks for alkaline and acidic wash solutions, the wash pump, and a bag filter to remove suspended solids from the circulating wash solution. Depending on the type of foulant, either alkaline or acidic wash solutions will be prepared in their respective tanks and heated to 40°C. The skid that requires washing will be taken off line and flushed with RO permeate. Then the spool pieces that guarantee the separation of wash water and wash permeate from product water will be installed. Subsequently, the wash solution will be circulated through the membranes for several hours. An alkaline wash may be followed by an acidic wash or vice versa. Permeate flushes will be performed between and after washes. For this purpose, the plant water tank is used to store RO permeate for washing and flushing.

3.2.1 Feed Water Blending

Water from deep wells B2G1193 (K60) and BFG1200 (K109) will be delivered to the feed water tank at the RO Plant by well pump pressure. Water from the sulfate extraction well LTG1147 will be conveyed from the sulfate well pipeline to the plant by pumps installed in the Sulfate Well Booster Pump Station. The intention is to maintain TDS concentration in the feed water to the Zone A Plant below 3,000 ppm by blending the waters from these wells. Table 2 shows a potential blending scenario with recent water chemistries for these wells. Wells K60 and K109 are expected to increase in TDS over time as the acid plume moves towards these wells. The blending ratio of the various feed waters will have to be adjusted accordingly.

Feed lines from B2G1193 (K60), BFG1200 (K109), and LTG1147, will be equipped with flow meters. Flow control to maintain the proper blending ratio of the various feed waters resulting in

the desired feed water composition is achieved by controlling the speed of the variable speed drives of the pumps. Blending will be controlled to a predetermined conductivity set point. The turbidity of the inflow to the feed water tank will be monitored. Before entering the feed water tank, the water passes through a UV disinfection reactor in order to minimize the potential for biological fouling in the RO Plant. Another possibility for controlling biological fouling is the injection of sodium bisulfite into the feed stream to prefiltration.

The feed water tank provides a reservoir of water, which is being used to automatically purge concentrate from the membrane skids and flush the membranes in case of an automatic shutdown or a power outage. Electric valves powered by an uninterruptible power system open the feed water supply to the skids for flushing. The resulting flush water will be dumped into the trench inside the building, from where it is discharged by sump pump to Kennecott's meteoric water collection system.

3.2.2 Prefiltration

Two centrifugal pumps deliver water from the feed water tank to the first process step, the two-stage prefiltration. The first stage consists of polypropylene filter bags (rating: nominal one micron; 7" diameter; 32" length; typical flow capacity 100 gpm per bag). This stage is designed to protect the more expensive second stage prefilters from sudden bursts of suspended solids, which can occur when well pumps are being started and stopped repeatedly or when pipe scale breaks loose. The second stage prefiltration uses polypropylene cartridges (rating: 2 or 4.5 micron absolute; 6" diameter, 40" length; typical flow capacity 350 gpm per cartridge).

Prefiltration filters will be exchanged at a maximum pressure drop of 20 psi for bag filters and 35 psi for cartridge filters. These filters have typical run times of 1 – 2 months.

A slip stream of prefiltered feed water (200 – 500 gpm) will be blended with the RO permeate for TDS adjustment (ref. Table 2). It is also possible to use separately prefiltered water from LTG1147 for blending.

3.2.3 Antiscalant Addition

The concentrations of dissolved calcium sulfate and silica in Sulfate Plume Water approach saturation. As this water becomes more concentrated in the membrane filtration process, gypsum saturation is exceeded up to 700%. Silica saturation will also be exceeded. To avoid membrane fouling due to precipitation of these compounds in the feed spacer of the membranes, antiscalants are being added to the membrane feed. A chemical dosing pump injects antiscalant from a 275 gal tote bin into the feed water upstream of the high-pressure pump. The addition rate is monitored by flow meter. The antiscalants to be used are certified under ANSI/NSF Standard 60 for drinking water production. They are compatible with the membranes and have been tested extensively at Kennecott's demonstration plant and in Phases 1 and 2 of this project.

3.2.4 RO System

The RO System consists of two high-pressure feed pumps and the two membrane skids (Racks # 3 & 4). The high-pressure feed pumps (one per skid) are vertical turbine pumps of all stainless

steel construction. Totally enclosed fan cooled (TEFC) motors with variable-frequency drives (VFD) are used for these pumps.

The Zone A RO Plant houses two membrane skids of nominal 1,500 gpm feed rate. The skids use two-stage arrays, with 36 pressure vessels in the first stage and 18 pressure vessels in the second stage (ref. Figure 1: Membrane Array). The pressure vessels have the ASME Section X Code Stamp. The first stage consists of six rows of six vessels each. The second stage has three rows of six vessels each. The lower number of vessels in the second stage results in increased cross-flow in order to minimize membrane fouling. The permeate from both stages is collected in one common header. The structure to support vessels and piping is made of epoxy coated carbon steel. The rack contains feed and discharge piping required for membrane washing. Appropriate means to guarantee the isolation of wash solution and wash permeate from product water are installed, i.e. removable spool pieces. Pipe connections are made by easily removable couplings. All feed water and concentrate piping on the rack is stainless steel. The piping materials for permeate pipes are PVC and stainless steel.

In the first RO skid (Rack 3) pressure vessels from the shut down nanofiltration skid were used. These vessels have a diameter of 8 inches and house six membranes, providing 2,400 square feet of membrane area per vessel. In the second RO skid (Rack 4) pressure vessels housing seven membranes each are used. The total membrane area per vessel is 2,800 square feet. These vessels were not available at the time the nanofiltration skid was built. The seven-membrane units provide a larger membrane surface area at only slightly higher capital cost, thereby giving increased operating flexibility.

The membrane skids are equipped with the required instrumentation for fully-automated operation, such as flow and pressure transmitters for feed, permeate, and concentrate, conductivity meters for feed and permeate, and a concentrate flow control valve. Membrane integrity will be confirmed using the standard method in the industry, namely on-line measurement of permeate conductivity. Periodic checks of the permeate conductivity of the individual vessels will also be carried out. A Total Organic Carbon Analyzer will be tested for this purpose as well.

3.2.5 Chlorination

Product water disinfection will be achieved by chlorination. Water analyses performed by JWCD have shown that Sulfate Plume Water from the deep wells has no biological contamination and therefore chlorination is only required to provide the residual chlorine of 0.2 to 0.3 ppm to avoid microbiological growth in the distribution system. A ClorTec (Severn Trent) on-site generation system will be used to produce sodium hypochlorite for disinfection. The expected average operating capacity of this system is twelve pounds of chlorine equivalent per day to chlorinate the flow of 2,411 gpm of product water to a level of 0.4 ppm. The system capacity is 72 pounds of chlorine equivalent per day to treat the full production flow to 2.4 ppm for shock chlorination. Disinfection byproducts (DBP) are not a concern due to the lack of organics in the feed water.

The principle of operation of the on-site sodium hypochlorite generation system is the electrolytic conversion of sodium chloride to sodium hypochlorite. This technology has the advantage over the traditional use of chlorine gas that no hazardous materials are involved. The only chemical

stored on site is salt, which is stored on site in 50 lb bags on pallets. The concentration of the produced sodium hypochlorite solution is < 1.0%. The system consists of a brine tank and proportioning pump, the electrolytic cells, the hypochlorite storage tank, and the metering pumps. A small amount of hydrogen that is a byproduct of the process is being vented to the outside of the building. The metering pumps inject the sodium hypochlorite solution into the product water line and the residual chlorine is measured with a respective meter. In case a component failure occurs in the chlorination system and cannot be resolved within a day, commercial sodium hypochlorite solution can be purchased, diluted 15:1, and fed into the system.

3.2.6 Total Dissolved Solids Adjustment

Due to the fact that RO permeate has very low TDS, a slip stream of prefiltered feed water is blended with the permeate on the way to the degasifiers to achieve the desired TDS concentration in the final product water. Table 3 presents one possible blending scenario.

3.2.7 Degasification

The degasifier serves two purposes:

- 1) Removal of excess carbon dioxide from the permeate product water; thereby, reducing the amount of sodium hydroxide needed to bring the product into compliance for release to JVVCD, and
- 2) Removal of radon to a level that meets drinking water standards.

Carbon Dioxide Removal

Since the membranes are permeable to gases, excess carbon dioxide, dissolved in the well water as carbonic acid, passes through to the permeate product. Pilot testing has shown that this excess carbon dioxide can be purged from the permeate by passing water through a packed degasification tower counter current to an air stream.

Radon Removal

Analyses of water samples from the deep wells B2G1193 and BFG1200 indicated radon concentrations of 700 to 840 pico Curies per liter (pCi/L). The operation of the Phase 1 Degasifier showed 97% removal of radon. The radon concentration in the degasified permeate was below 20 pCi/L radon, which is the method detection limit. These results show that degasification will be effective in the removal of carbon dioxide and radon.

A forced draft degasifier is being used to remove carbon dioxide and radon from the RO permeate. In the degasifier, the inflow is distributed over packing material. While the water flows in a thin film over the packing material surface, a centrifugal fan (7.5 HP; 6,200 cfm) blows air into the sump below the packing. The air intake to the fan is filtered with high efficiency particulate arrestance (HEPA) filters. Carbon dioxide and radon are released and vented through the top of the degasifier. The degasified water flows by gravity from the clear well of the degasifier to corrosion control.

The two degasifiers have clear wells with a capacity of approximately 3,400 gallons each. The product water flows by gravity from the clear wells to the connection point with the JVWCD distribution system located to the east of the Copperton cemetery.

3.2.8 Corrosion Control

Based on testing performed at the Demonstration Plant, a small amount of sodium hydroxide may be required to neutralize corrosive characteristics of the final product water. A chemical dosing pump injects NaOH from a 55 gal drum into the blended product water. The addition rate is monitored by pH. The Rothberg, Tamburini & Winsor Model for Water Process & Corrosion Chemistry is used to assess corrosion and scaling parameters.

3.2.9 Membrane Wash System

Membrane washes will be initiated in compliance with the membrane manufacturer's guidelines when the differential pressure over a stage or the system has increased by 10-15%. Based on the operating experience with the Zone A sulfate plume water membrane washes will be required 6 to 12 times per year per RO skid.

The membrane wash system consists of tanks for alkaline and acidic wash solutions (3,500 gal each, FRP), the wash pump (flow rate up to 1,000 gpm; stainless steel), a bag filter (10 bag unit; rating: nominal one micron; 7" diameter; 32" length; typical flow capacity 100 gpm per bag) to remove suspended solids from the circulating wash solution, and PVC wash piping. Depending on the type of foulant, either alkaline or acidic wash solutions will be prepared in their respective tanks and heated up to 40°C. After taking the skid that requires washing off line, the spool pieces that guarantee the separation of wash water and wash permeate from product water will be installed. Then the skid will be flushed with RO permeate. Subsequently, the wash solution will be circulated through the membranes vessels. The first stage can be divided into two sections (18 vessels each), which will be washed separately. The second stage will also be washed separately. An alkaline wash may be followed by an acidic wash or vice versa. Permeate flushes will be performed between and after washes. For this purpose, the existing plant water tank is used in order to store RO permeate for washing and flushing. Spent wash solutions will be discharged to Kennecott's Collection System where they will be mixed with meteoric leach water and pumped to the tailings pipeline. The amount of wash chemicals is minute in comparison to the tailings stream and no impact on the tailings line is expected as result of this process.

During the operation of the Demonstration Plant and of Phases 1 and 2 of the Zone A RO Plant, various membrane cleaning regimes have been tested. The effectiveness of foulant removal is high as long as washes are carried out as required by increases in differential pressure. Temperature, flow rate, and reagent concentration of the wash solutions are in compliance with the membrane manufacturer's recommendations and Utah Division of Drinking Water Rule R309-535-8.

3.2.10 Control System and Instrumentation

An SLC 500 Allen-Bradley Programmable Logic Controller (PLC) with color graphics operator interface is used to operate the plant with all its equipment and functions. The plant is equipped with the appropriate instrumentation to permit fully automated operation with minimum

requirements for operator interference. The PLC will also be instrumented with a modem to allow remote control of the operation. In case the alarm condition is not taken care of and the plant operation deviates farther from its set points, the plant can be shut down and put through an automatic flush, after which the equipment will be parked in a stand-by mode until further instructions from the operator are received. This approach allows remote operation and protects the whole plant in case of unusual circumstances.

Treatment plant monitoring will be carried out in compliance with applicable sections of the Utah DDW Rule R309-215. On-line instrumentation will monitor key parameters of the finished water, such as conductivity, pH, turbidity, particle count, and residual chlorine. These data will be trended and stored in the process control computer system.

The Zone A RO Plant is a relatively small contributor to the distribution system of the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District. Backup power is only provided to the process control system for a few hours by an uninterruptible power supply. This enables an automatic flush of the membrane skids in case of a power outage, thereby avoiding potential scale formation in the membranes as RO concentrate is stationary in them.

3.2.11 Piping System

Water from wells B2G1193 (K60), BFG1200 (K109) will be delivered to the plant by pressure from the well booster pumps. Water from the sulfate extraction well LTG1147 will be delivered to the plant via the Sulfate Well Booster Pump Station. In Phase 1, a new 20" HDPE feed line was installed from the existing B2G1193 (K60), BFG1200 (K109) pipeline to the feed tank at the plant (5,280 linear feet). The pipeline from LTG1147 will be extended to the feed tank in the next few months.

Until the JVWCD pipeline has become operational, existing piping will be used to convey the produced RO permeate to the Copperton Concentrator for use as process water. In Phase 3, the permeate pipeline was completed to supply the Zone A RO Plant product water to the JVWCD delivery point. Existing piping will be used for conveyance of the RO concentrate to the tailings pipeline.

4 Time Schedule

The Zone A RO Plant was constructed in three phases. Their scopes are listed below:

Phase 1:

- installation of feed water pipeline and feed water tank;
- installation of antiscalant injection system;
- modification of existing prefiltration units (bag and cartridge filters);
- installation of prefiltration feed pump and high-pressure RO feed pump;
- installation of the first 1,500 gpm RO Skid (Rack 3) in the existing Membrane Filtration Plant, using existing pressure vessels and instrumentation;
- installation of permeate degasifier for carbon dioxide and radon removal;
- modification of the membrane wash system to meet the requirement of guaranteed separation of wash medium and wash permeate from RO feed and permeate.

Phase 1 has been in operation since September 2003.

Phase 2:

- construction of the shell of the Zone A Plant building;
- relocation of feed water tank and degasifier 1;
- installation of antiscalant injection system;
- construction of prefiltration system (bag and cartridge filters);
- installation of prefiltration feed pump and high-pressure RO feed pump;
- installation of the second 1,500 gpm RO skid (Rack 4) in the new building.

Phase 2 construction began in the 3rd quarter 2004. The start-up occurred in June of 2005.

Phase 3:

- installation of permeate degasifier 2;
- relocation of Rack 3 to the new building;
- installation of chlorination system;
- completion of the product water pipeline to the JWCD connection point.

Start-up of Phase 3 occurred in August of 2005. The delivery of municipal quality product water will begin as soon as JWCD has completed the pipeline to their distribution system.

Table 2: Feed Water Blending

	pH	Cond.	Temp.	TDS	Alk	Cl	SO4	Ca	Mg	K	Na	Flow	Volume	Ratio
	su	uS/cm	°C	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	gpm	acft/yr	
B2G1193 (K60)	7.0	3,217	15.8	2,707	213	163	1,757	549	164	4.2	81	1,585	2,173	50%
BFG1200 (K109)	7.3	2,333	16.3	1,923	194	142	1,121	366	100	3.6	71	1,585	2,173	50%
Feed Mix	7.1	2,775	16.1	2,315	203	152	1,439	458	132	3.9	76	3,170	4,346	100%

Stream Factor 85%

Table 3: Blending of RO Permeate with Filtered Feed Water to achieve 250 ppm TDS

	pH	Cond	Temp	TDS	Alk	Cl	SO4	Ca	Mg	K	Na	Flow	Volume	Ratio
	su	uS/cm	° C	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	gpm	acft/yr	
RO Permeate	6.8	30	16.0	20	15	3	3	5	2	0.3	5	2,300	3,153	90% 9.0
Feed Mix	7.1	2,775	15.8	2,315	203	152	1,439	458	132	3.9	76	256	351	10% 1.0
Product Water	6.8	305	16.0	250	34	18	147	50	15	0.7	12	2,556	3,504	100%

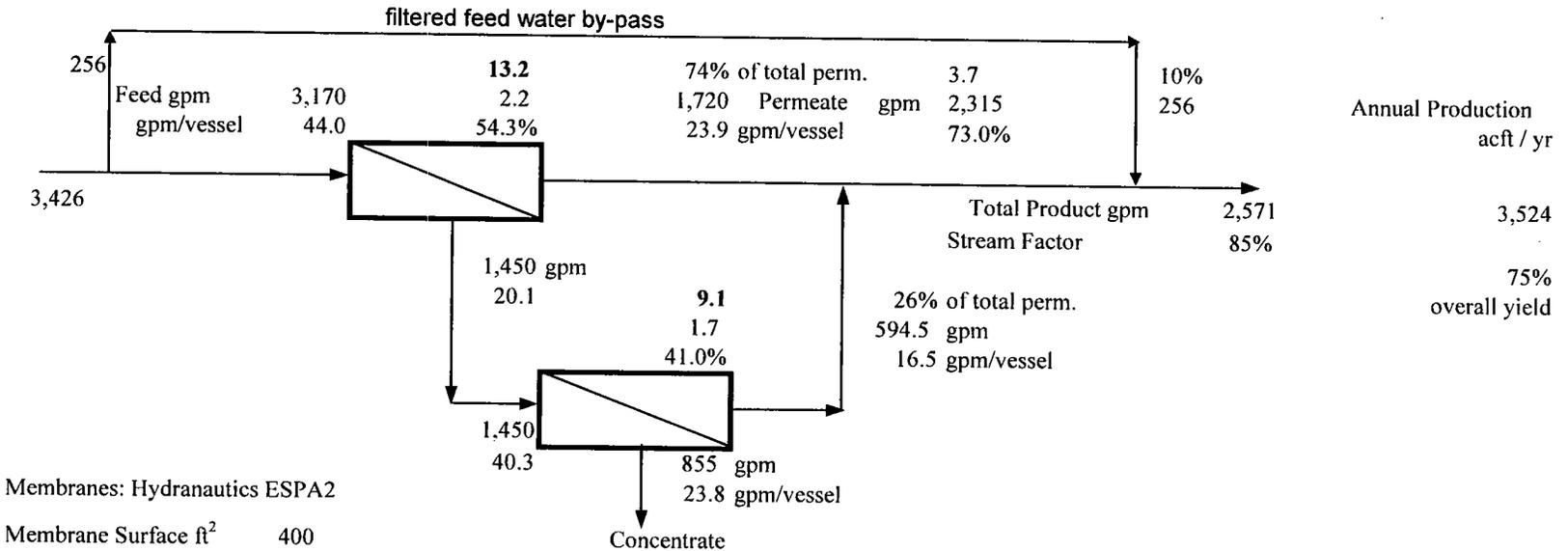
Stream Factor 85%

A typical composition of RO permeate is used in this table. The actual composition will change over the life of the membranes as their salt rejection changes.

Zone A Reverse Osmosis Plant

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Figure 1: Membrane Array



Membranes: Hydranautics ESPA2

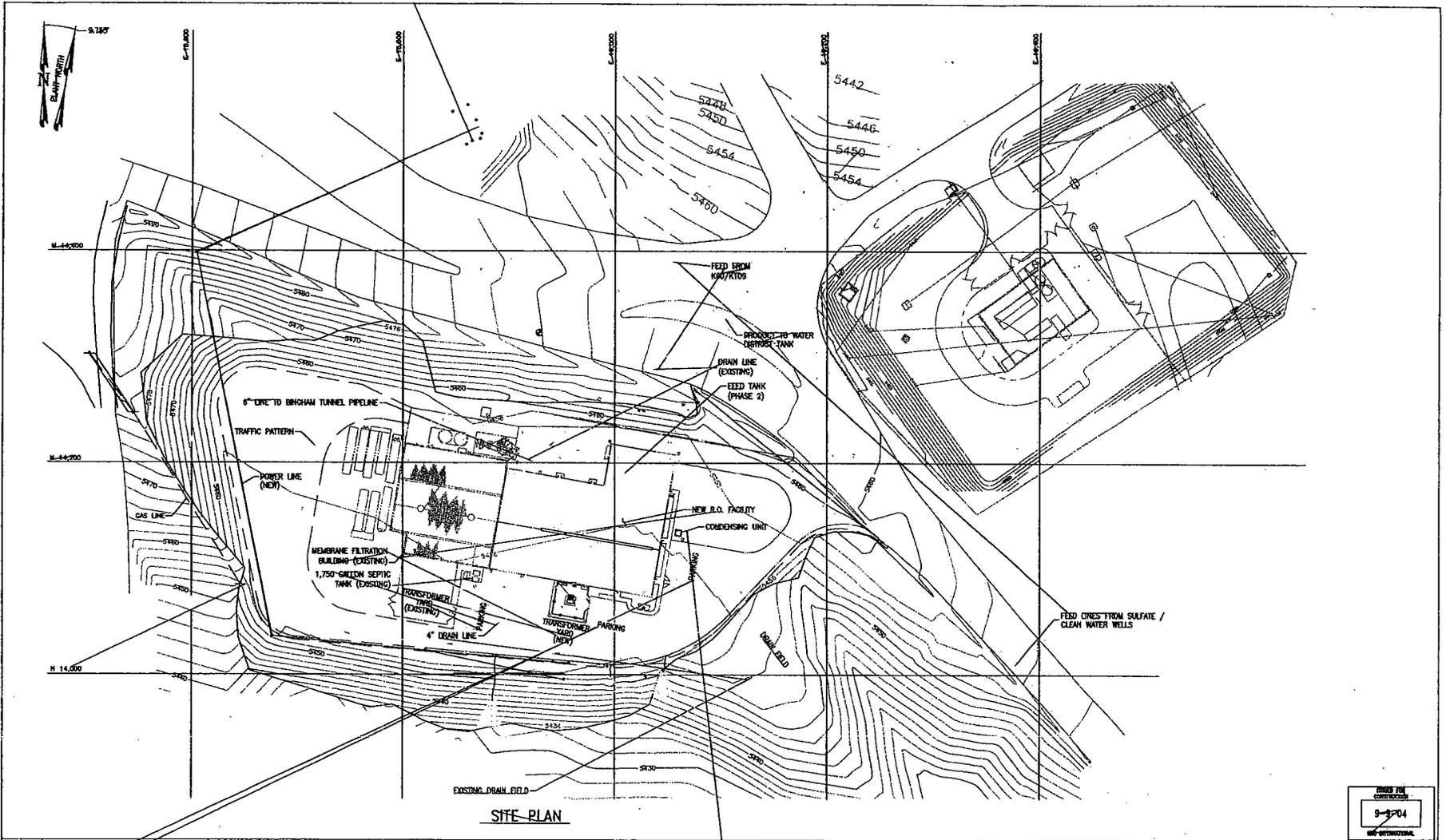
Membrane Surface ft² 400

	Vessels	Membr. / vessel	Membranes	Membrane Area ft ²	Permeate Recovery	Concentration Factor	Permeate Flux gfd
Stage 1	72	6 / 7	468	187,200	54.3%	2.2	13.2
Stage 2	36	6 / 7	234	93,600	41.0%	1.7	9.1
Total	108		702	280,800	73.0%	3.7	11.9

APPENDIX E

Reverse Osmosis Treatment Plant

Construction Drawings



SITE PLAN

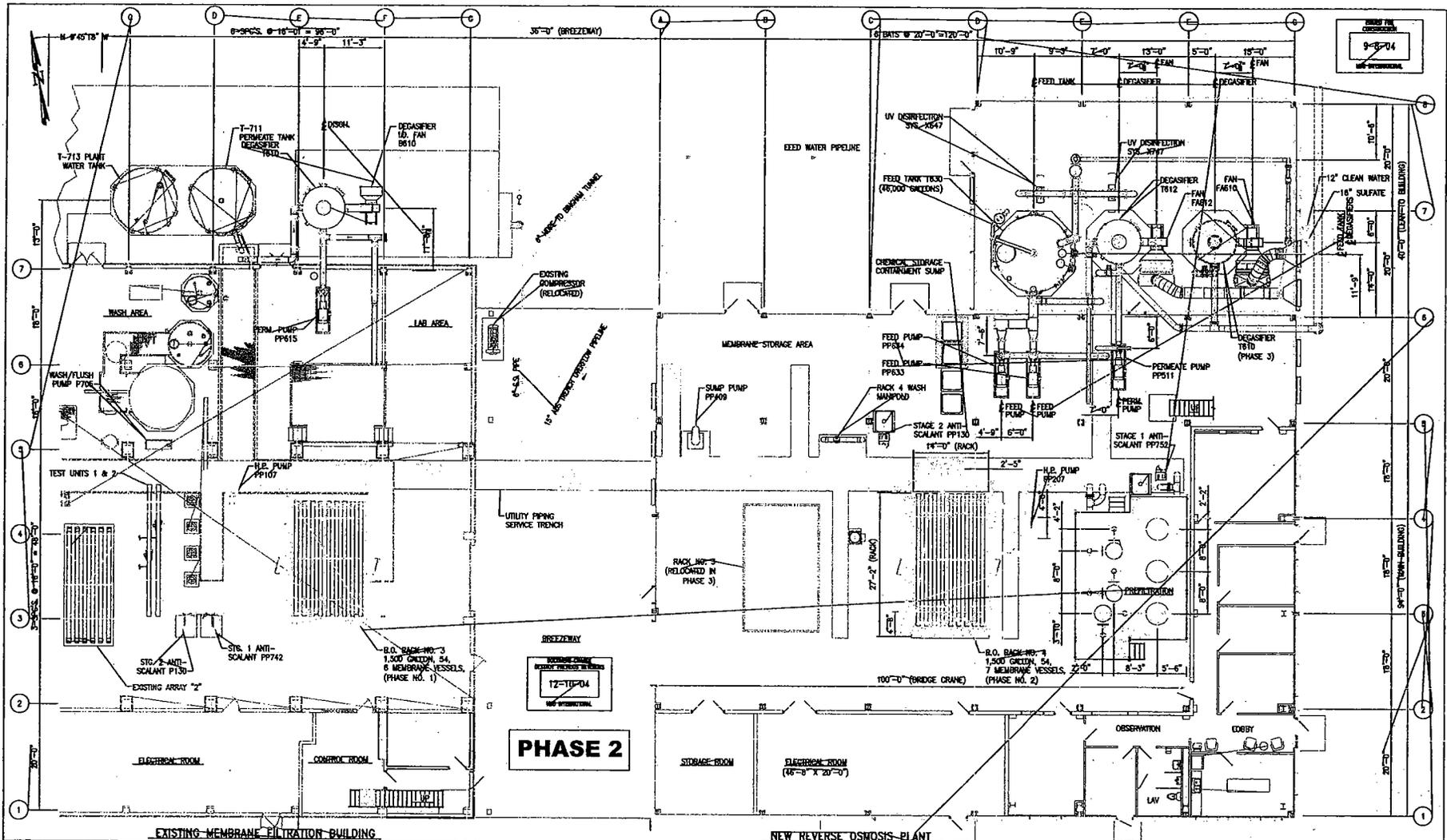
NO.	DATE	BY	CHK	APP	DATE	REVISION	REV	CHK	APP	REFERENCE DRAWINGS	NUMBER
1		GSK	LRT							ELECTRICAL - SITE PLAN	456-E-0304
2		GSK	LRT							ASPHALT PAVING - SITE PLAN	456-E-0304
3		GSK	LRT							SANITARY DISCHARGE - SITE PLAN	456-E-0304
4		GSK	LRT							SITE GRADING AND DRAINAGE PLAN	456-E-0201
5		GSK	LRT							GENERAL ARRANGEMENT BLDG. ELEVATIONS	456-N-0203
6		GSK	LRT							GENERAL ARRANGEMENT - PLAN	456-N-0202
7		GSK	LRT							SITE KEY PLAN	456-N-0200

HBC International

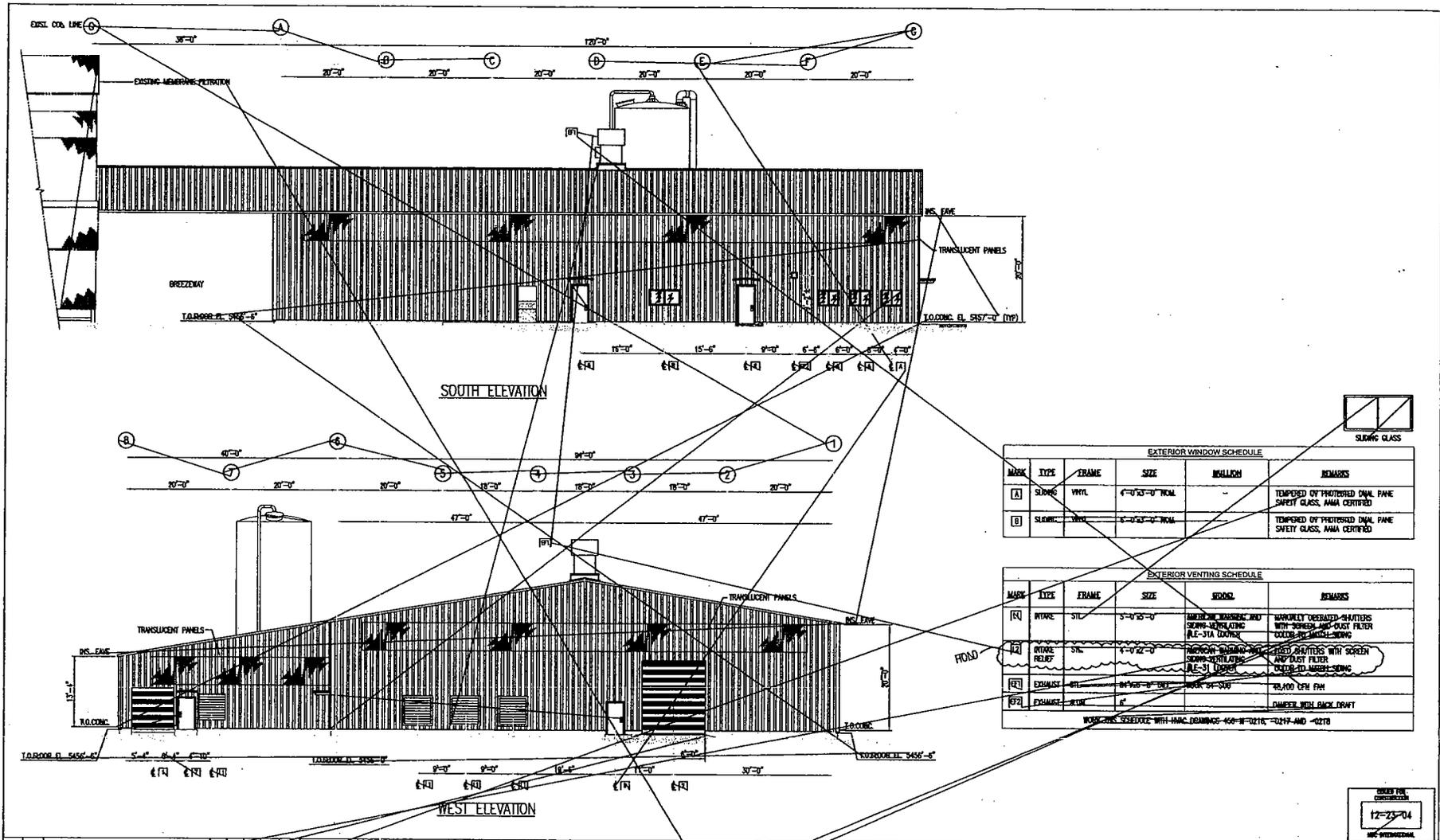
APPROVAL	DATE	SCALE 1"=40'

KENNECOTT UTAH COPPER
INGHAM CANYON WATER MANAGEMENT ZONE "A" REVERSE OSMOSIS PLANT
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT
SITE PLAN

APP No. 10-007130 Dep. No. 456-M-0201 REV 2



EXISTING MEMBRANE FILTRATION BUILDING										NEW REVERSE OSMOSIS PLANT										HBC International			KENNECOTT UTAH COPPER		
PHASE 2										PHASE 1										APPROVAL DATE			BINGHAM CANYON WATER MANAGEMENT		
12-T0-P04										100-T0-BRIDGE CRANE										DATE			ZONE 'A' REVERSE OSMOSIS PLANT		
12-T0-P04										100-T0-BRIDGE CRANE										DATE			GENERAL ARRANGEMENT		
12-T0-P04										100-T0-BRIDGE CRANE										DATE			PLAN		
12-T0-P04										100-T0-BRIDGE CRANE										DATE			SHEET		
12-T0-P04										100-T0-BRIDGE CRANE										DATE			NO.		
12-T0-P04										100-T0-BRIDGE CRANE										DATE			10-007130		
12-T0-P04										100-T0-BRIDGE CRANE										DATE			Des. No. 456-M-89202-2		
12-T0-P04										100-T0-BRIDGE CRANE										DATE			REV 4		



EXTERIOR WINDOW SCHEDULE					
MARK	TYPE	FRAME	SIZE	MULLION	REMARKS
A	SLUING	WVYL	4'-0" X 2'-0" NOM.		TEMPERED OF PROTECTED DMPL PANE SAFETY GLASS, ANNA CERTIFIED
E	SLUING	WVYL	6'-0" X 2'-0" NOM.		TEMPERED OF PROTECTED DMPL PANE SAFETY GLASS, ANNA CERTIFIED

EXTERIOR VENTING SCHEDULE					
MARK	TYPE	FRAME	SIZE	MODEL	REMARKS
R1	INTAKE	STL	3'-0" X 2'-0"	AMERICAN ROOFING AND SHEET METAL WORKING (AL-31A) DOWNS	MANUALLY OPERATED SHUTTERS WITH SCREEN AND DUST FILTER
R2	INTAKE RELIEF	STL	4'-0" X 2'-0"	AMERICAN ROOFING AND SHEET METAL WORKING (AL-31) DOWNS	MANUALLY OPERATED SHUTTERS WITH SCREEN AND DUST FILTER
R3	EXHAUST	STL	8'-0" X 6'-0" DIA.	ROOF 24" DIA.	25,000 CFM FAN
R4	EXHAUST	STL	8"		DAMPERS WITH BACK DRAFT

NO.	DATE	REVISION	BY	CHK	APP.	NO.	DATE	REVISION	BY	CHK	APP.	NO.	DATE	REVISION	BY	CHK	APP.
A	12/23/04	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	SSK	LRT													
A	12/23/04	ADDED 2 ADDITIONAL COVERS	LRT	LRT													
A	12/23/04	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	BBB	LRT													
A	12/23/04	REMOVED 2 VENTS	BBB	LRT													
A	12/23/04	ISSUED FOR PERMIT REPERENCE	BBB	LRT													
A	12/23/04	ISSUED FOR PERMIT	BBB	LRT													

HBC International

KENNECOTT UTM COPPER

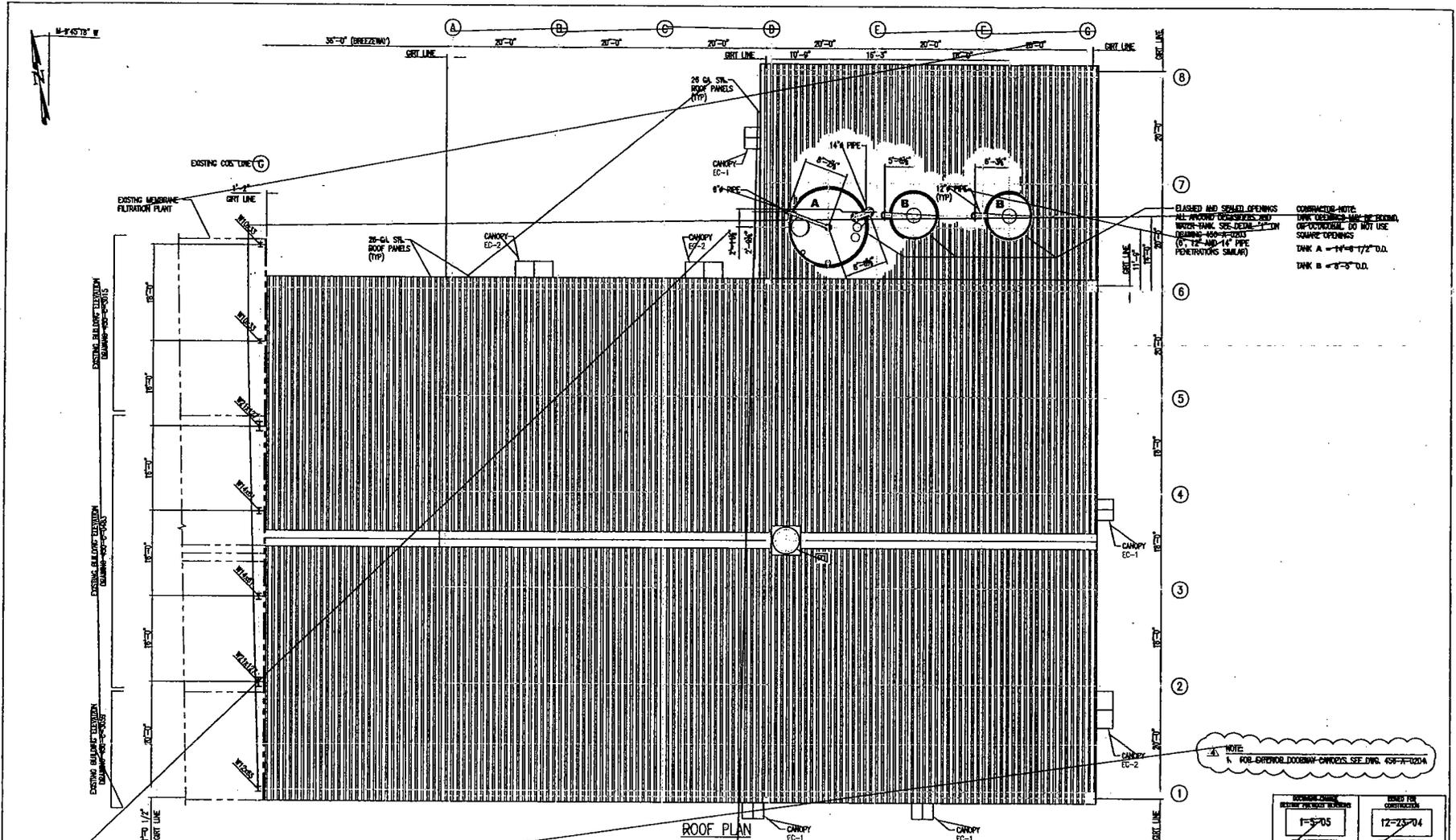
BINGHAM CANTON WATER MANAGEMENT

ZONE 'A' REVERSE OSMOSIS PLANT

PHASE 2 - ARCHITECTURAL

SOUTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS

APP. NO. 10-007130 Des. No. 456-A-0201 REV 5



GLAZED AND SEALED OPENINGS
 ALL WINDOW OPENINGS MUST
 BE PROTECTED WITH 1/2\"/>

NOTE:
 1. FOR GARAGE DOORWAY OPENINGS SEE DWG. 456-A-1004

ISSUED FOR PERMIT 1-5-05 HBC INTERNATIONAL	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION 12-23-04 HBC INTERNATIONAL
--	--

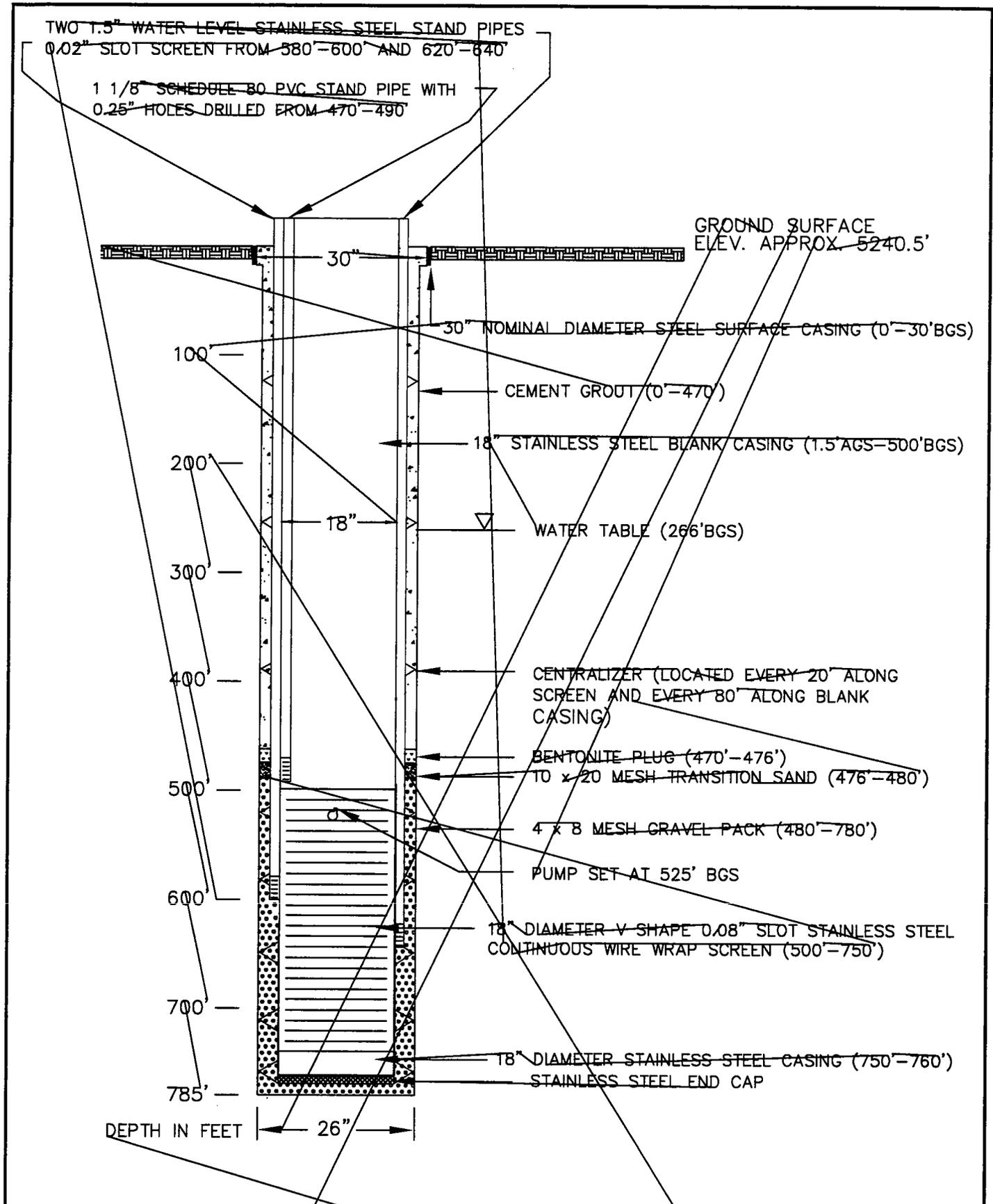
NO.	DATE	REVISION	BY	CHK	APP.	NO.	DATE	REVISION	BY	CHK	APP.	NO.	DATE	REVISION	BY	CHK	APP.
1		ISSUED FOR PERMIT	LSK	LRT		456-A-0200		ARCH. ELEVATIONS									
2		ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	LSK	LRT		456-A-0201		ARCH. ELEVATIONS									
3		ISSUED FOR PERMIT	LSK	LRT		456-A-0203		ARCH. SECTIONS AND DETAILS									
4		ISSUED FOR VENDOR REFERENCE	LSK	LRT		456-M-0202		GENERAL ARRANGEMENT - PLAN									
5		ISSUED FOR PERMIT	LSK	LRT		456-M-0201		PLANT SITE PLAN									
6		ISSUED FOR PERMIT	LSK	LRT		456-M-0200		SITE KEY PLAN									

HBC International		KENNECOTT UTAH COPPER	
APPROVAL	DATE	STORED 1/5/05	DATE
[Signature]	[Date]	[Signature]	[Date]
BINGHAM CANYON WATER MANAGEMENT		ZONE "A" REVERSE OSMOSIS PLANT	
PHASE 2 ARCHITECTURAL		ROOF PLAN	
Proj. No. 10-067130		Dwg. No. 456-A-0202 REV 4	

APPENDIX F

Acid Wells

Geologic and Construction Drawings



TWO 1.5" WATER LEVEL STAINLESS STEEL STAND PIPES
 0.02" SLOT SCREEN FROM 580'-600' AND 620'-640'

1 1/8" SCHEDULE 80 PVC STAND PIPE WITH
 0.25" HOLES DRILLED FROM 470'-490'

GROUND SURFACE
 ELEV. APPROX. 5240.5'

30"

30" NOMINAL DIAMETER STEEL SURFACE CASING (0'-30'BGS)

100'

CEMENT GROUT (0'-470')

200'

18" STAINLESS STEEL BLANK CASING (1.5'AGS-500'BGS)

300'

18" WATER TABLE (266'BGS)

400'

CENTRALIZER (LOCATED EVERY 20' ALONG
 SCREEN AND EVERY 80' ALONG BLANK
 CASING)

500'

BENTONITE PLUG (470'-476')

NO. 20 MESH TRANSITION SAND (476'-480')

4 x 8 MESH GRAVEL PACK (480'-780')

PUMP SET AT 525' BGS

600'

18" DIAMETER V SHAPE 0.08" SLOT STAINLESS STEEL
 CONTINUOUS WIRE WRAP SCREEN (500'-750')

700'

18" DIAMETER STAINLESS STEEL CASING (750'-760')

STAINLESS STEEL END CAP

785'

DEPTH IN FEET

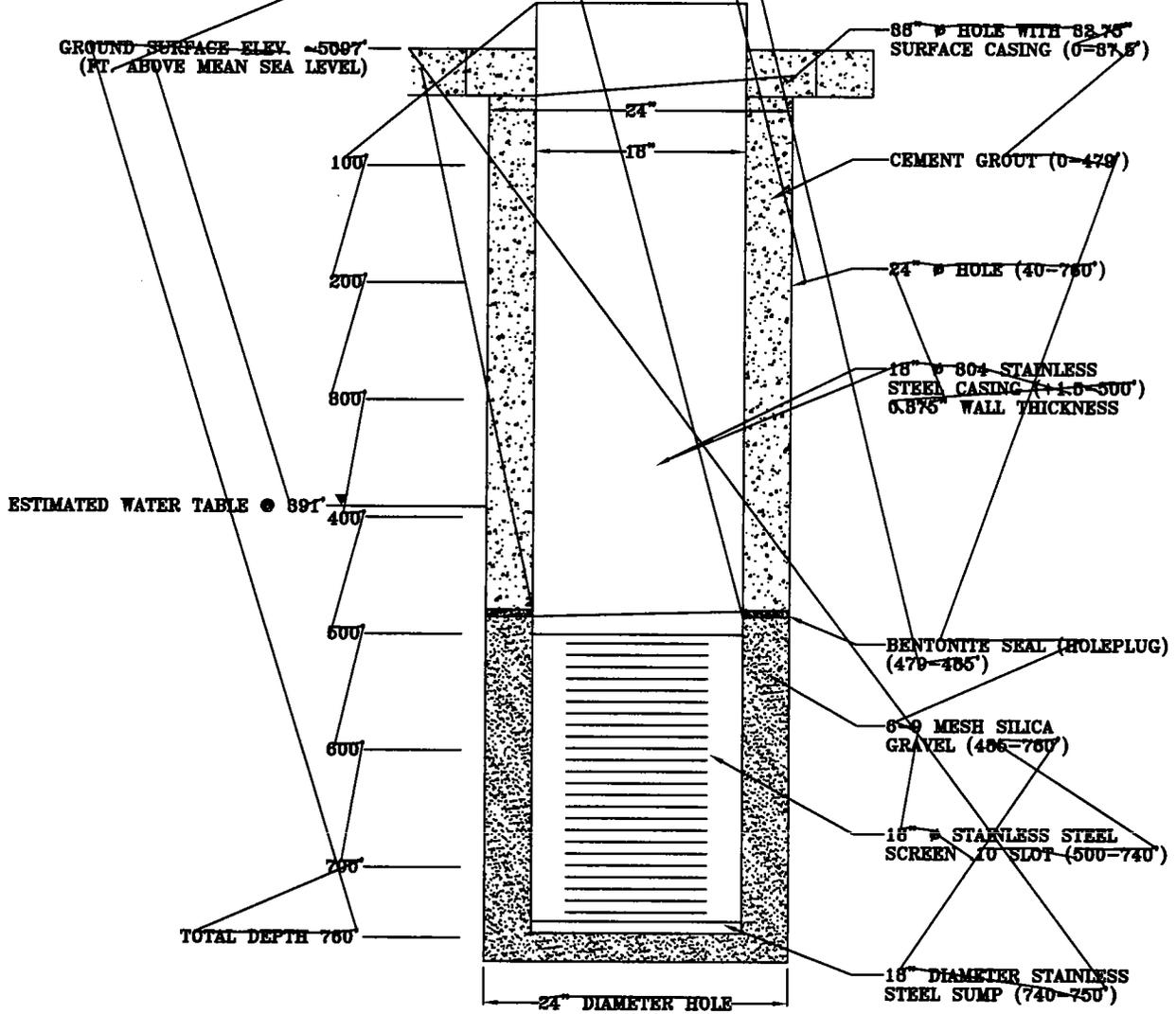
26"

FIGURE 2-2 ACID EXTRACTION WELL (ECG1146) CONSTRUCTION DIAGRAM

NOT TO SCALE

DRAWING # 451-T-4T03

BSG1201 Acid Well #2 As Built



Drawing Location: M:\Documents\451\451F0017

Figure 5
Acid Well #2 BSG1201
As Built Diagram

Kennecott Strategic Resources

Date: March, 2003

Scale: NTS

WELL ID: ECG1146 Acid Extraction Well

LOCATION:

GENERAL LOCATION: Plume

KENNECOTT GRID:

NORTHING: 13467.18

EASTING: 25673.22

U.S.G.S: 994 ft. north, 1407 ft. west from southeast corner of Section 16, T3S, R2W,
SLBM

U.S. PUBLIC LAND SURVEY GRID: NE1/4, SW1/4, SE1/4, of Section 16, T3S, R2W,
SLBM

CADASTRAL COORDINATES: (C32) 16 dca SLBM

ELEVATIONS: (KENNECOTT)

NATURAL GROUND: 5241.48

TOP OF STEEL CASING: N/A

TOP OF SOUNDING TUBES: A) 5240.95 B) 5240.70 C) 5243.47

TOTAL DEPTH OF COMPLETED WELL: 762' TOP

START DATE: 12-2-95

COMPLETION DATE: 12-9-95

DRILLING COMPANY: Longyear Exploration Drilling

DRILLING METHOD, BIT DIAMETER/TYPE (BOREHOLE DIAMETER), AND DRILLING FLUID:

0-30': Dry Auger, 34"

30-785': Dual Wall Flooded Reverse, 26" tricone, mud.

SURFACE CASING:

TYPE: Steel

DIAMETER: 30"

DEPTH: 0 - 30' bgl

CASING:

TYPE: Stainless Steel DIAMETER: 18"

DEPTH: 2' agl - 500' bgl and

750' bgl - 760' bgl

SCREEN:

TYPE: Johnson Continuous-Wire-Wrap, V-Slot, Stainless-Steel, 0.080" slots

DIAMETER: 18"

DEPTH: 500' bgl- 750' bgl

WATER LEVEL SOUNDING TUBES:

A (SW) TYPE: Stainless Steel

DIAMETER: 1.25" DEPTH: 0' - 600' with 0.02"

slots from 580' - 600'

B* (SE) TYPE: Stainless Steel

DIAMETER: 1.25" DEPTH: 0' - 640' with 0.02"

slots from 620' - 640'

C** TYPE: Sch. 80 PVC DIAMETER: 1"

DEPTH: +3' - 490' with 0.25" hand drilled

holes from 0' - 10' and from

470' - 490'

* Separated, nonfunctional

** Installed inside 18" well casing in March 1996 to replace the A sounder tube which was equipped with a water level device and wired into the pump's electronics

WELL ID: ECG1146 Acid Extraction Well

COMPLETION MATERIALS:

4x8 MESH SILICA SAND: 480' - 775' bgl
10x12 MESH SILICA SAND: 476' - 480' bgl
BENSEAL: 470' - 476'
CEMENT: 0' - 470'

STATIC WATER LEVEL IN OPEN BOREHOLE: Unknown due to drilling with mud.

STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER WELL COMPLETION: 265.27' TOP DATE: 1-9-96

WATER QUALITY AFTER WELL DEVELOPMENT:

DATE	pH	COND. (μ mho/cm)	SO ₄ ²⁻ (mg/L)	Cl ⁻ (mg/L)	T.D.S. (mg/L)	Cu (mg/L)
3-21-97	3.46	23100	34700	193	48600	162

BOREHOLE LITHOLOGY:

0' - 262': SILTY QUARTZITIC GRAVEL
262' - 284': SILTY VOLCANIC GRAVEL
284' - 321': SILTY QUARTZITIC GRAVEL
321' - 359': SILTY VOLCANIC GRAVEL
359' - 476': SILTY QUARTZITIC GRAVEL
476' - 524': SILTY CLAYEY QUARTZITIC GRAVEL
524' - 534': SILTY VOLCANIC GRAVEL
534' - 575': SILTY CLAYEY QUARTZITIC GRAVEL
575' - 586': CLAYEY VOLCANIC GRAVEL
586' - 654': SILTY CLAYEY QUARTZITIC GRAVEL
654' - 696': CLAYEY QUARTZITIC GRAVEL
696' - 706': CLAYEY VOLCANIC GRAVEL
706' - 753': CLAYEY QUARTZITIC GRAVEL
753' - 785': CLAYEY QUARTZITIC AND VOLCANIC GRAVEL

WELL ID: BSG1201 (Acid Well #2)

LOCATION:

GENERAL LOCATION: Eastern front of low pH Plume

KENNECOTT GRID:

NORTHING: ~13,810

EASTING: ~30,232

U.S.G.S: ~1348 ft. north, 2127 ft. west from southeast corner of Section 15, T3S, R2W, SLBM A

U.S. PUBLIC LAND SURVEY GRID: SW1/4, NW1/4, SE1/4 of Section 15, T3S, R2W, SLBM

CADASTRAL COORDINATES: (C32) 15 dbc SLBM

ELEVATIONS (KENNECOTT):

NATURAL GROUND (BOLT IN CEMENT PAD):

TOP OF STEEL CASING: ~5098

TOP OF WELL CASING:

TOTAL DEPTH OF COMPLETED WELL: 760' bgl

START DATE: 03-12-2003

COMPLETION DATE: 04-04-2003

DRILLING COMPANY: Boart Longyear

DRILLING METHOD, BIT DIAMETER/TYPE (BOREHOLE DIAMETER), AND DRILLING FLUID:

0-40': Mud Rotary, 38" tricone, Bentonite mud.

40-760': Dual Wall Reverse Circulation 24" tricone, Bentonite mud

SURFACE CASING:

TYPE: Steel. 0.250" DIAMETER: 0" DEPTH: 0' agl - 38' bgl

CASING:

TYPE: Stainless Steel. 0.375" DIAMETER: 18.0" DEPTH: 2.0' agl - 512' bgl

Stainless Steel 0.375" DIAMETER: 18.0" DEPTH: 752' bgl - 760' bgl

SCREEN:

TYPE: Stainless Steel, 0.08" slot, Johnson wire wrap

DIAMETER: 18.0" DEPTH: 512' bgl - 752' bgl

COMPLETION MATERIALS:

PORTLAND CEMENT: 0' bgl - 485' bgl

BENTONITE HOLE PLUG: 485' bgl - 488' bgl

6X9 MESH SILICA SAND: 488' bgl - 760' bgl

STATIC WATER LEVEL IN OPEN BOREHOLE: Unknown due to drilling with mud.

STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER WELL COMPLETION: 398.00' TOP DATE: 03-31-2003

WELL ID: BSG1201

WATER QUALITY AFTER WELL DEVELOPMENT:

WELL	DATE	pH	Cond. ($\mu\text{mho/cm}$)	SO ₄ ²⁻ (mg/L)	Cl (mg/L)	T.D.S. (mg/L)	Cu (mg/L)
BSG1201	4-2-03	3.66	12,500	15,000	145	20,700	24.5

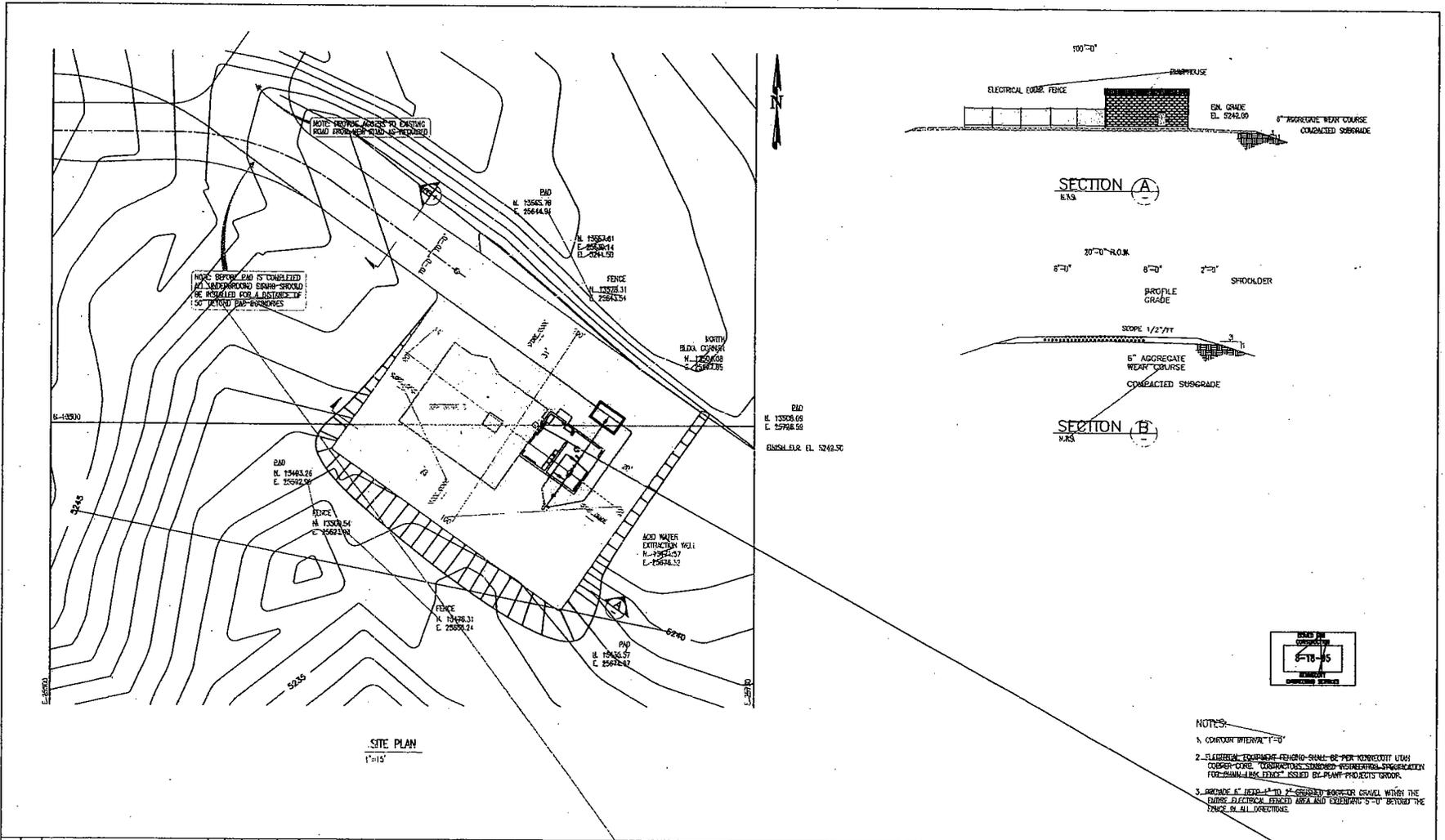
BOREHOLE LITHOLOGY:

- 0' - 17': CLAYEY WITH QUARTZITIC GRAVEL
- 17' - 150': QUARTZITIC GRAVEL WITH < 10% SILT
- 150' - 745': QUARTZITIC GRAVEL
- 745' - 760': SILTY QUARTZITIC GRAVEL

APPENDIX G

Acid Wells

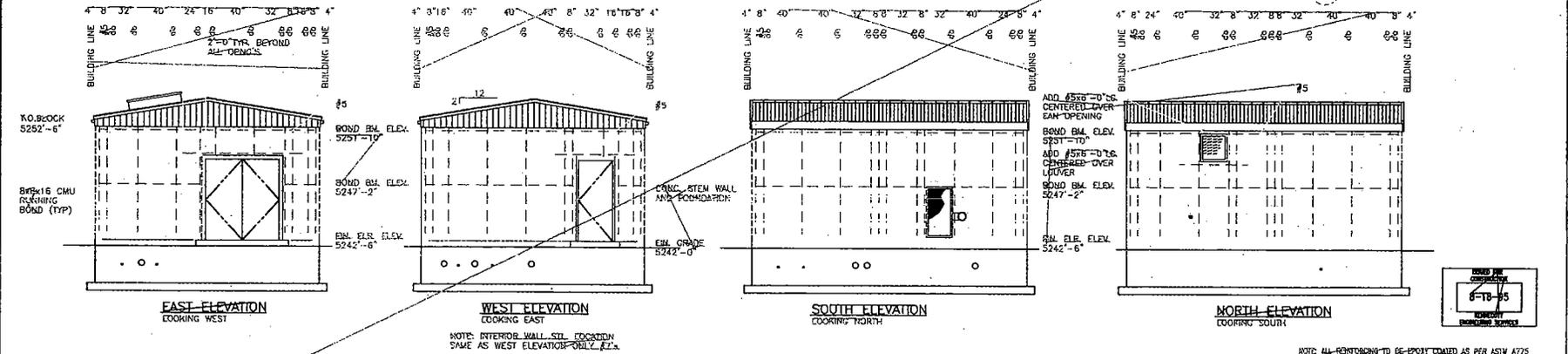
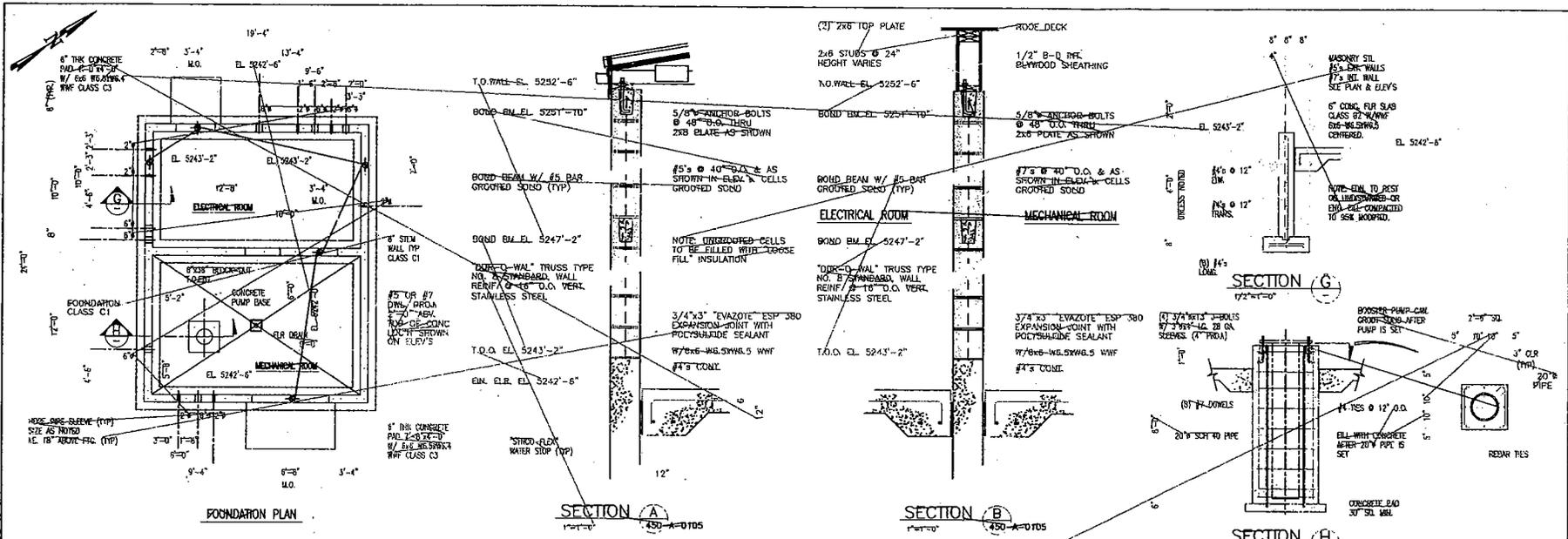
Well House Construction Drawings



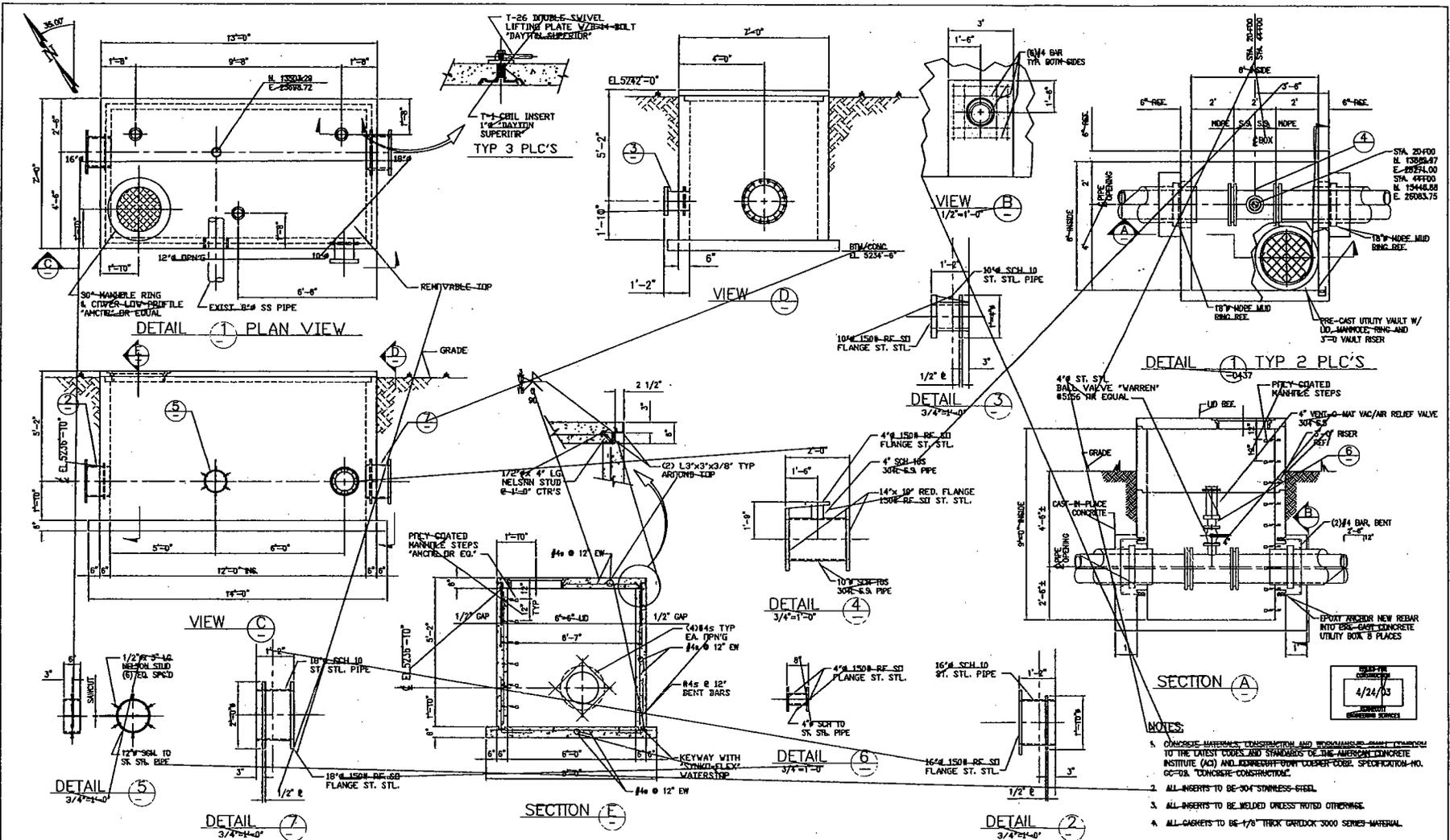
ENGINEERING SERVICES										KENNECOTT UTAH COPPER	
APPROVE	DATE	SCALE	1"=15'	DATE	BINGHAM CANYON WATER MANAGEMENT EAST SIDE ACID WATER EXTRACTION WELL AND PUMP HOUSE CIVIL SITE PLAN					JOB No.	Draw. No.
ALC	8/14/85	BBB	1"=15'	7-25						450-C-040	REV 0
MAC	8/15/85	BBB	1"=15'	7-25							
DM	8/15/85	RA	1"=15'	8-30							
LW	8/15/85	JLC	1"=15'	8-30							

NO.	DATE	REVISION	BY	CHK	APP	HOW	DATE	REASON	BY	CHK	APP	HOW	DATE	REASON	BY	CHK	APP	HOW	DATE	REASON
1	8/14/85	ISSUE FOR CONSTRUCTION	BBB	RA	RA															
2	8/15/85	ISSUE FOR APPROVAL	BBB	RA	RA															
3	8/15/85	ISSUE FOR CHECKING	BBB	RA	RA															

- NOTES:
- CONTOUR INTERVAL 1'-0"
 - ALL MATERIAL EQUIPMENT FISHING SHALL BE PER KENNECOTT UTAH COPPER CORP. "CONSTRUCTION STANDARD RESIDENTIAL SPECIFICATION FIRE-RAMMABLE FENCE" ISSUED BY PLANT PRODUCTS GROUP.
 - GRADE AT TOP OF 12" COVERED BORDER GRAVEL WITH THE CURVE ELECTRICAL FENCED AREA AND EXCEEDS 5'-0" BEYOND THE FENCE IN ALL DIRECTIONS.



REVISIONS				ENGINEERING SERVICES				KENNECOTT UTAH COPPER			
NO.	DATE	BY	CHK	NO.	DATE	BY	CHK	NO.	DATE	BY	CHK
1	8/14/85	WAC	WAC	1	8/14/85	WAC	WAC	1	8/14/85	WAC	WAC
2	8/15/85	WAC	BBB	2	8/15/85	WAC	BBB	2	8/15/85	WAC	BBB
3	8/16/85	WAC	BBB	3	8/16/85	WAC	BBB	3	8/16/85	WAC	BBB



- NOTES:**
1. CONCRETE MATERIALS, CONSTRUCTION AND WORKMANSHIP SHALL CONFORM TO THE LATEST CODES AND STANDARDS OF THE AMERICAN CONCRETE INSTITUTE (ACI) AND KENNECOTT-OWEN COPPER-CORP. SPECIFICATION NO. CC-08 "CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION".
 2. ALL INSERTS TO BE 304 STAINLESS-STEEL.
 3. ALL INSERTS TO BE WELDED UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
 4. ALL GAGGERS TO BE 1/8" THICK CARDOCK 3000 SERIES-MATERIAL.

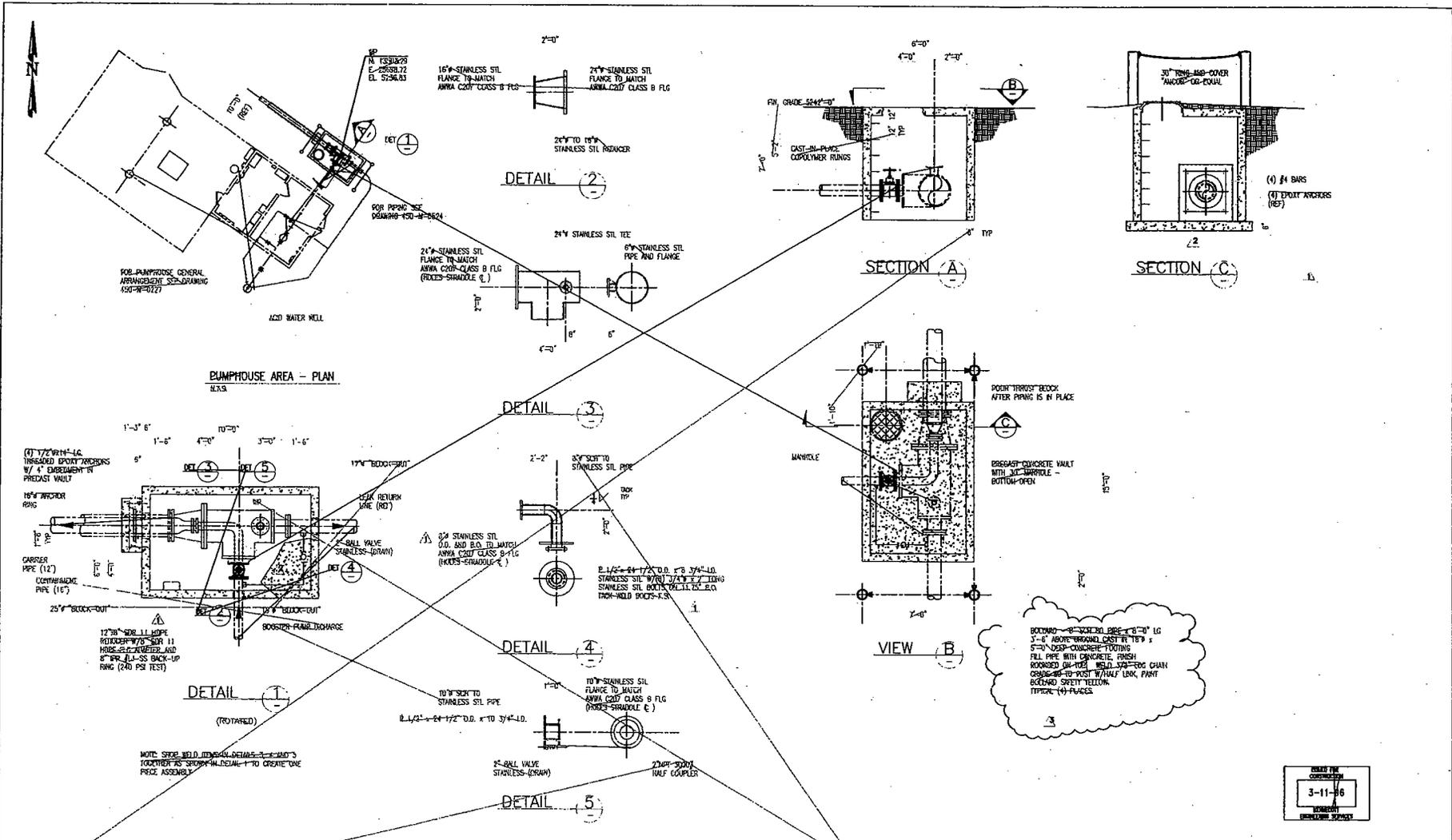
4/24/03
 PROJECT
 ENGINEERING SERVICES

REVISIONS				ENGINEERING SERVICES				KENNECOTT UTAH COPPER				
NO.	DATE	BY	CHK	APP.	DATE	BY	CHK	APP.	DATE	BY	CHK	APP.
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
16												
17												
18												
19												
20												
21												
22												
23												
24												
25												
26												
27												
28												
29												
30												
31												
32												
33												
34												
35												
36												
37												
38												
39												
40												
41												
42												
43												
44												
45												
46												
47												
48												
49												
50												
51												
52												
53												
54												
55												
56												
57												
58												
59												
60												
61												
62												
63												
64												
65												
66												
67												
68												
69												
70												
71												
72												
73												
74												
75												
76												
77												
78												
79												
80												
81												
82												
83												
84												
85												
86												
87												
88												
89												
90												
91												
92												
93												
94												
95												
96												
97												
98												
99												
100												

APPENDIX H

Acid Wells

Pipeline Construction Drawings

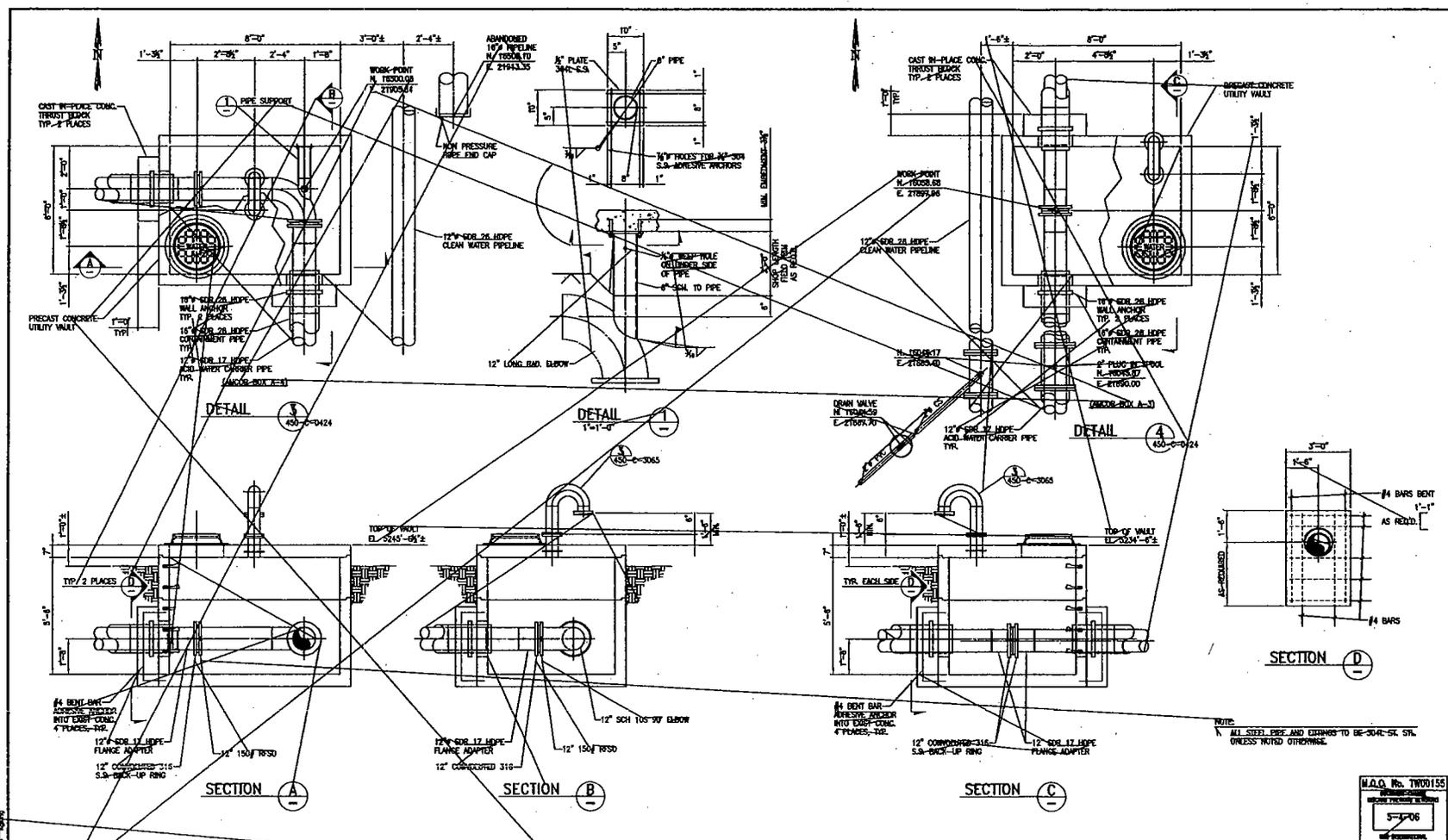


NO.	DATE	REVISION	BY	CHK	APP	NON-DATE	REVISION	BY	CHK	APP	REFERENCE DRAWINGS	NUMBER	REFERENCE DRAWINGS	NUMBER
1	11/18/95	ADDED WORDS & CHANG	RA	RA	RA									
2	11/22/95	ADDED BOX BOTTOM & DRAIN VALVES	RA	RA	RA									
3	12/15/95	CHANGED SIZE OF BOX & ADDED SEC. C	BBB	RA	RA									
4	1/11/96	ISSUE FOR CONSTRUCTION	BBB	RA	RA									
5	1/17/96	ISSUE FOR COORD AND APPROVAL	BBB	RA	RA									
6	1/23/96	ISSUE FOR CHECKING	BBB	RA	RA									
7	1/23/96	ISSUE FOR CHECKING	BBB	RA	RA									

PROJECT	PUMPHOUSE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT	NO. 450-C-0227
DETAILS AT EAST SIDE PLANT	NO. 450-C-0416	
DETAILS AT BIOGAS PLANT	NO. 450-C-0414	
PIPING PLAN, SECTIONS AND DETAILS	NO. 450-M-0524	
PIPELINE PLAN AND PROFILE	NO. 450-C-0412	
PIPELINE PLAN AND PROFILE	NO. 450-C-0411	

ENGINEERING SERVICES			
DATE	BY	CHK	APP
7/27/95	BBB	BBB	BBB
8/3/95	BBB	BBB	BBB
8/4/95	BBB	BBB	BBB
8/10/95	BBB	BBB	BBB

KENNECOTT UTAH COPPER	
BINGHAM CANYON WATER MANAGEMENT	
EAST SIDE ACID WATER EXTRACTION	
WELL PIPELINE	
DETAILS AT PUMPHOUSE	
JOB No.	450-C-0413 REV 3



DESIGNED BY	CHKD BY	DATE	PROJECT	NO.	REV.	DESCRIPTION
AS-BUILT	SM	1/11/06	EAST SIDE ACID WATER PIPELINE	450-C-3066	1	AS-BUILT
ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	SM	1/11/06	CONC. & CORR. WATER PIPELINES	450-C-3066	2	CONC. & CORR. WATER PIPELINES

HBC International

APPROVAL DATE SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

KENNECOTT UTAH COPPER

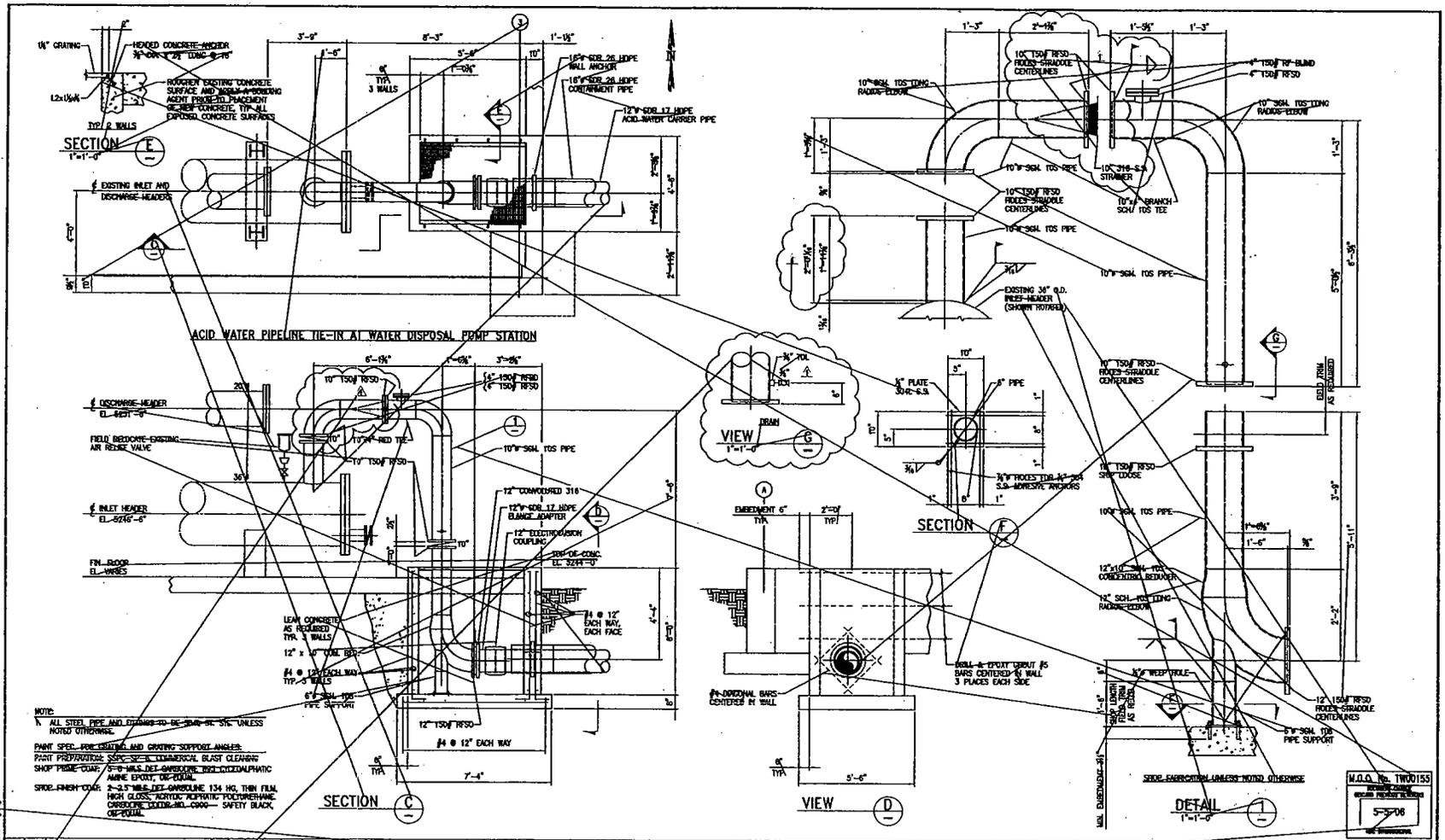
BINGHAM CANYON WATER MANAGEMENT

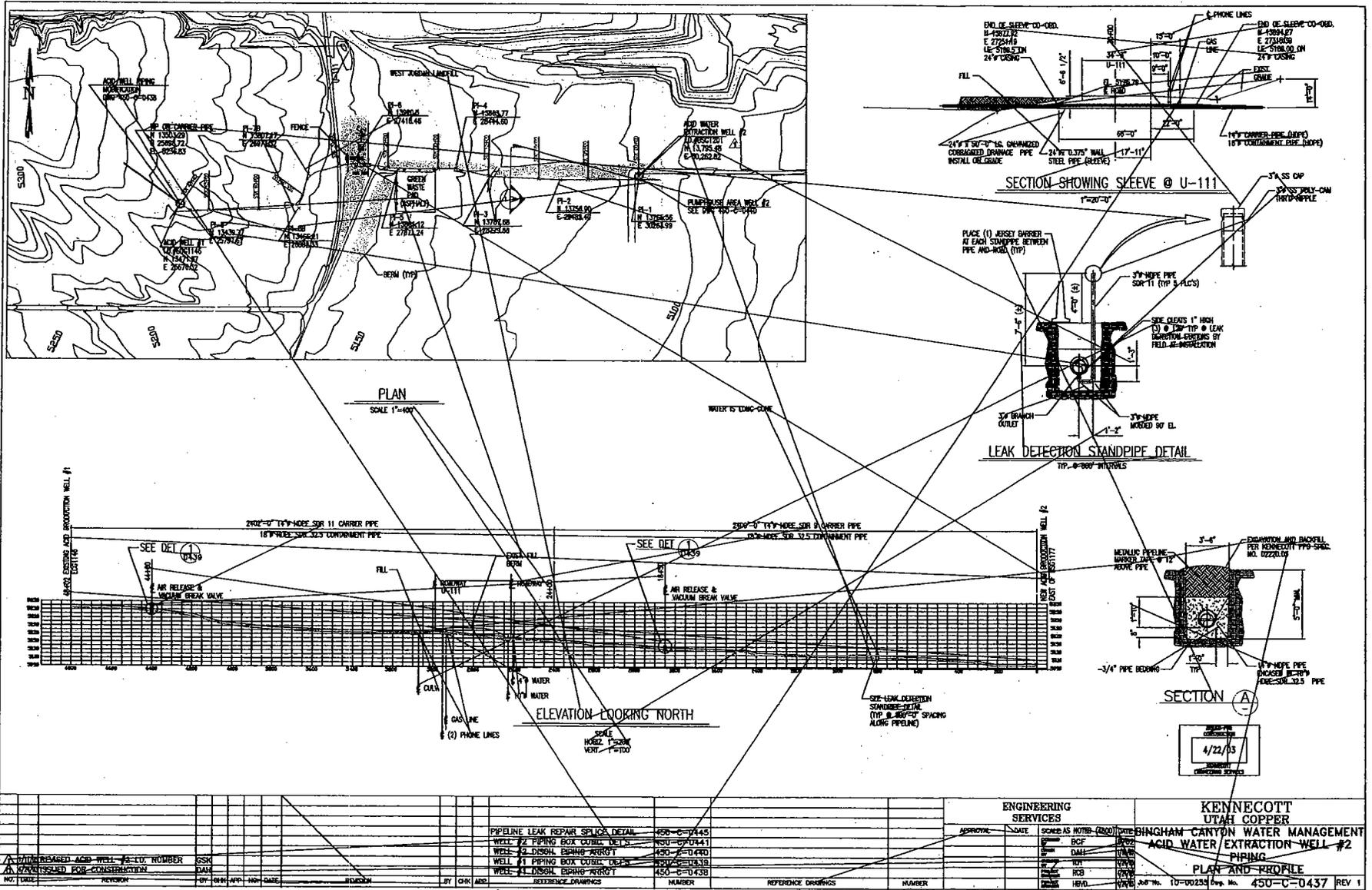
EAST SIDE ACID WATER EXTRACTION

UTILITY VAULTS - THE IN - AT W.D.P.S.

SECTIONS AND DETAILS

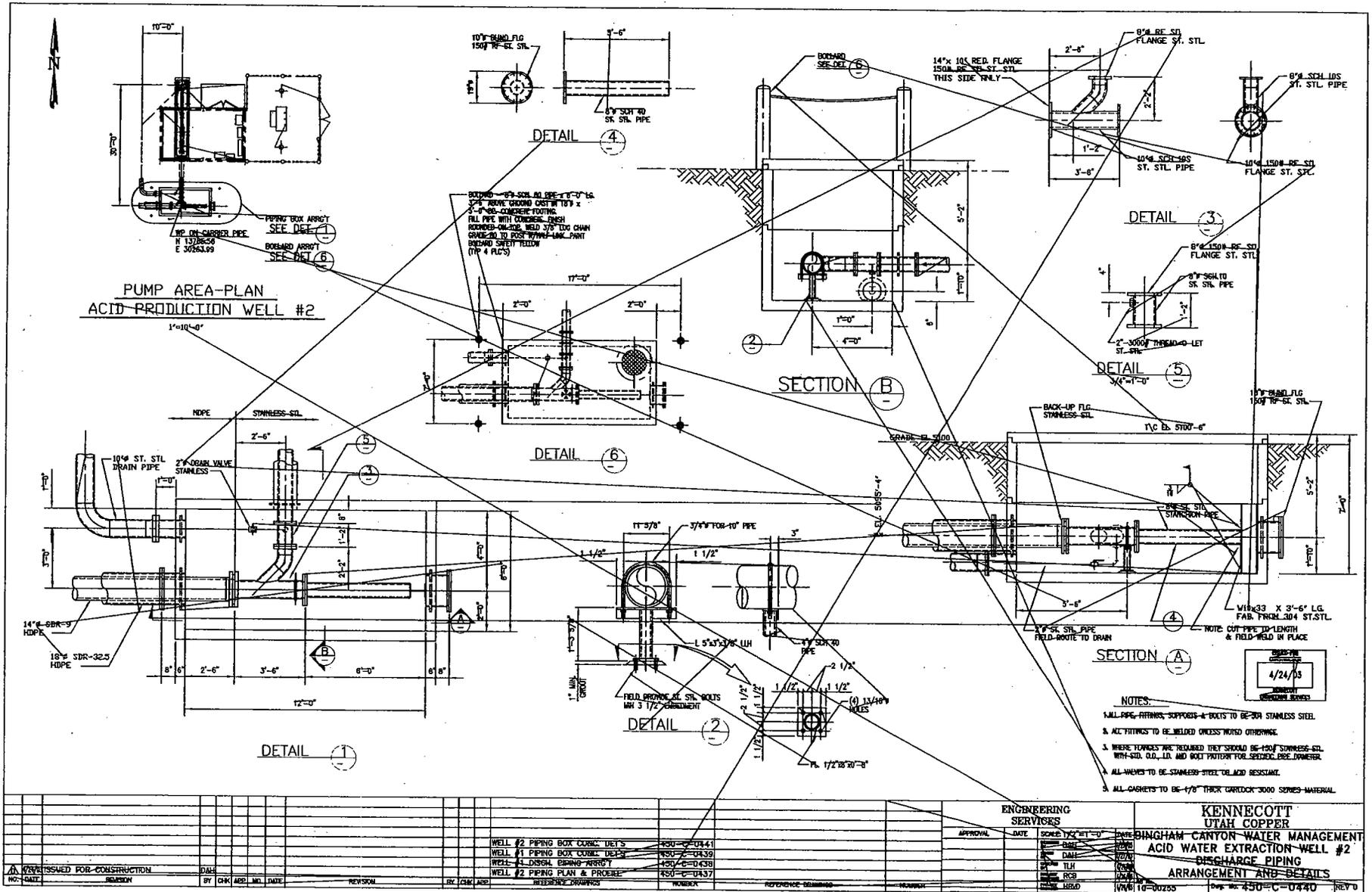
450-C-3066 REV 1

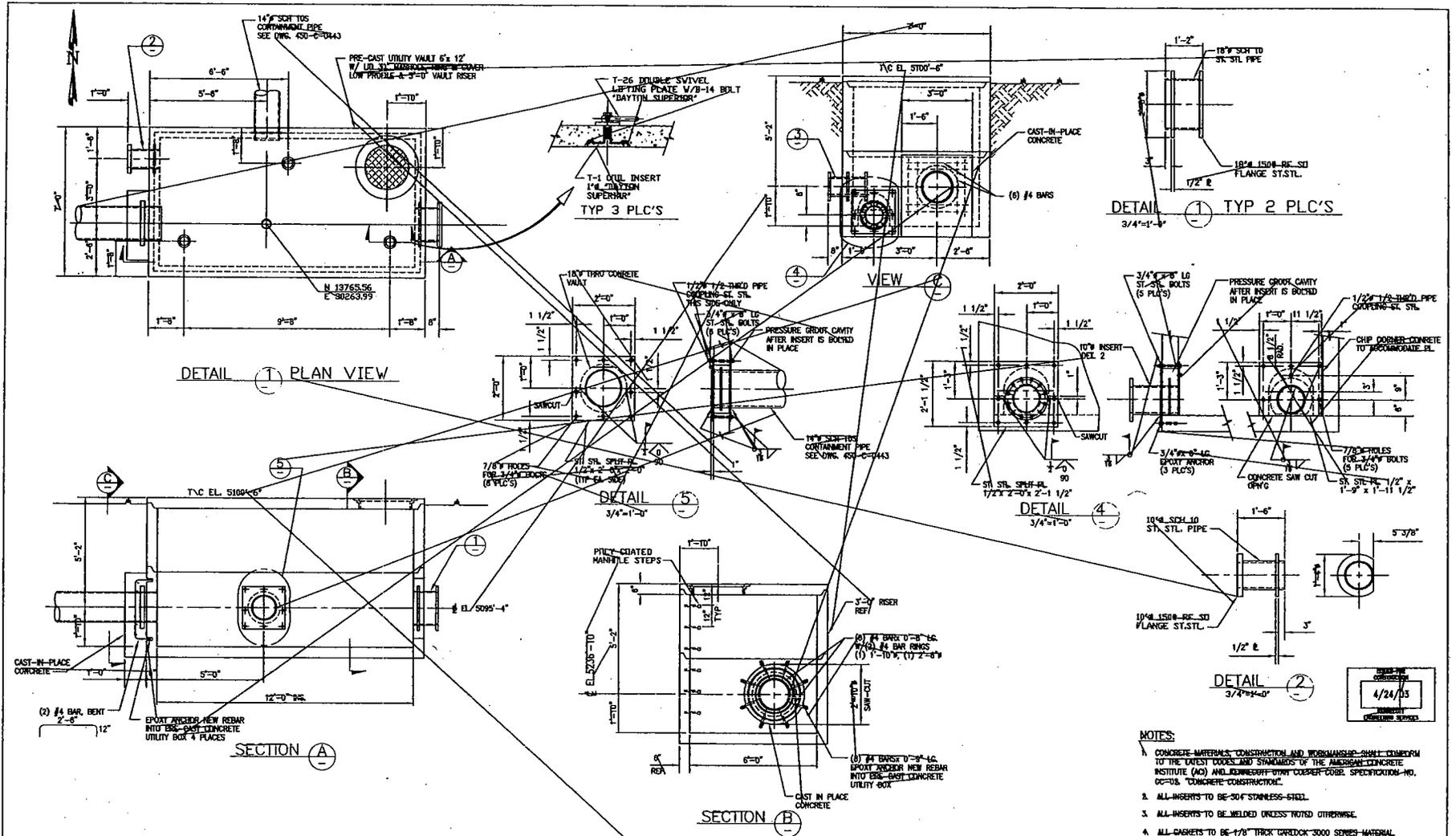




ENGINEERING SERVICES				KENNECOTT UTAH COPPER			
APPROVED	DATE	SCALE AS NOTED (AS SHOWN)	DATE	BINGHAM CANYON WATER MANAGEMENT			
BCF			4/22/03	ACID WATER/EXTRACTION WELL #2			
DAW			4/22/03	PIPING			
YON			4/22/03	PLAN AND PROFILE			
ROB			4/22/03	DRAWING NO. 10-00233			
HEVL			4/22/03	SHEET NO. 450-C-0437 REV 1			

NO.	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHK	APP	NOV	DATE	REVISION	BY	CHK	APP	NOV	DATE
1	PIPELINE LEAK REPAIR SPICE DETAIL	NSU	C			4/14/03						
2	WELL #2 PIPING BOX COUPLER DETS	NSU	C			4/14/03						
3	WELL #2 DISCH. BEARING ASSEMBLY	NSU	C			4/14/03						
4	WELL #1 PIPING BOX COUPLER DETS	NSU	C			4/14/03						
5	WELL #1 DISCH. BEARING ASSEMBLY	NSU	C			4/14/03						





- NOTES:**
- CONCRETE MATERIALS, CONSTRUCTION AND WORKMANSHIP SHALL CONFORM TO THE LATEST CODES AND STANDARDS OF THE AMERICAN CONCRETE INSTITUTE (ACI) AND KENNECOTT-UTAH COPPER CORP. SPECIFICATION NO. CC-03, "CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION".
 - ALL INSERTS TO BE 304 STAINLESS STEEL.
 - ALL INSERTS TO BE WELDED UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
 - ALL GASKETS TO BE 1/8" THICK CARLOCK 3000 SERIES MATERIAL.

ENGINEERING SERVICES										KENNECOTT UTAH COPPER	
APPROVAL	DATE	SCALE	1/2"=1'-0"	DATE	BY	DATE	BY	DATE	BY	PROJECT	DWG. NO.
										BINGHAM CANYON WATER MANAGEMENT	450-C-0441
										ACID WATER EXTRACTION WELL #2	
										WELL PIPELINE	
										CONCRETE BOX DETAILS	

NO.	DATE	REVISION	BY	CHK	APP	NO.	DATE	REVISION	BY	CHK	APP
1		ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION				1					

NO.	DATE	REVISION	BY	CHK	APP	NO.	DATE	REVISION	BY	CHK	APP
1		ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION				1					