



The Influence of Superficial Waters in the Mine of Sibovc and Protection Measures for Removing Them

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Abstract: Systematic researches of the coal basin in Kosovo, as one of the basins with largest amounts of reserves of coal have started since years of 50s of the last century. However basing on new technologies of drilling, and geological-hydro geological map-making, is established a more accurate view of data for thickness verification of coal cover, the extension of coal lay, hydrological conditions of the basin, *etc.* For usage of the coal firstly should be taken these priorities: removal of argil covers, removal of superficial and underground water that present permanent interferences as in the geotechnical as well in that technological aspect. Knowing hydro geological characteristics in entire cover of the coal basin through researching drillings with an advanced technology have made possible solving of many problems that relate direct with the determination of elements that influence in watering of carrier as: Position of alluviums, extension borders, thickness of alluviums, water contain in the carrier and more. According to the operation hydro geological drillings is made possible determination of underground water level, wells pumping to determine the filtration coefficient, these data make us possible to prepare protection measures to be undertaken for protection of superficial and underground water by means of protection channels as well of horizontal and vertical drainage (combined) that play a positive role even in physic-mechanical parameters, that during exploitation of coal to have stability of stable slopes.

Key words: *superficial water, protection measures, removal*

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