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MMMSTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF WITER REQUIRED FUEL OF WITER
FEASIBILITY STUDY ON KARIAN
DESTRUCTION PROJECT
Drainage Culvert (Type-I, II)
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY



# APPENDIX- 1

# CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

# APPENDIX - I

# CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

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# APPENDIX - I

#### CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

#### 1.1 General

Embankment materials for both the Karian and Cilawang dams, Gadeg intake weir, and concrete aggregates for all the related concrete structures are discussed as construction materials for the Karian Project. This section reports the summary of the study, investigation and laboratory test results.

#### 1.2 Borrow Pits and Quarry Sites

In the Master Plan Report, embankment materials requied for the Karian dam was estimated to be  $116,200 \text{ m}^3$  for earth-core materials, 96,600 m<sup>3</sup> for filter, 1,010,200 m<sup>3</sup> for rock and riprap. The Cilawang dam was planned as a concrete gravity dam.

As a result of field geological investigations such as seismic reflaction prospecting and core boring, it was revealed that the subsurface condition at the Cilawang dam site was not so favorable for the foundation for concrete gravity dam as was deemed in the Master Plan stage. Therefore, the Cilawang dam is also planned as a fill type dam in this study. Estimated embankment materials for both the Karian and Cilawang dam including saddle dams are summarized below (Ref. APPENDIX-J).

Karian dam : H.W.L. 67.5 m Cilawang dam : H.W.L. 76.5 m

Material	Karian dam	Cilawang dam
Earth-core	185,000 m <sup>3</sup>	82,000 m <sup>3</sup>
Filter	153,000 "	70,000 "
Rock	1,021,000 "	313,000 "
Riprap	132,000 "	69,000 "
Total:	1,491,000 m <sup>3</sup>	534,000 m <sup>3</sup>

I-1

The field reconnaissance was done in the upstream area of the proposed dam sites. Fig. I-1 shows the location of construction material sources. The item of field investigation and laboratory test are briefed below:

# (1) Field investigation and material sampling

# i) Earth material

Terrace deposits along both the Ciberang river and the Cibeureum river were investigated. At three locations test pitting was made.

# ii) Sand and gravel material

Sand and gravel deposits, spreading along the Ciberang river was investigated. At Susakan, Cimenteng and Lebakpicung, there exist abundant river deposits, which are suitable for sand and gravel material.

# iii) Rock material

There exist no good quarry sites near the dam sites. Gn. Sendi and Gn. Guradog which are located at 11 - 15 km from the Karian dam site were selected as quarry site. Test boring was made at Gn. Guradog this time.

# iv) Gadeg canal

Material sampling was excuted at the three selected points along the proposed route of canal in which a large amount of work quantity is expected.

I-2

# (2) Laboratory test

The test standard and technical specification of ASTM or the equivalent are applied to the laboratory tests on sampled materials from the test pits and quarry mentioned above.

# i) Earth material

	Item	Standard	Appellation
a.	Specific gravity	ASTM D858-58	SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF SOILS
b.	Natural water content	ASTM D2216-66	LABORATORY DETERMINATION OF MOISTURE CONTENT OF SOIL
c.	Grain size analysis	ASTM D422-63	GRAIN SIZE ANALYSIS OF SOILS
đ.	Liquid limit	ASTM D423-66	LIQUID LIMIT OF SOILS
e.	Plastic limit	ASTM D424-59	PLASTIC LIMIT AND PLASTICITY INDEX OF SOILS
f.	Compaction test	ASTM D698-66&	MOISTURE DENSITY RELATIONS OF SOILS USING 55-LB LAMMER AND 1.2-IN DROP
g.	Permeability test	ASTM D2434-65T	PERMEABILITY OF GRANUAL SOILS (CONSTANT HEAD)
h.	Triaxial compresion test	BS 1377	TRIAXIAL SHEAR OF SOILS (UU CONDITION)

# ii) Sand and gravel material

	Item	Standard	Appellation
a.	Specific	ASTM	SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF COARSE
	gravity	C127-59	AND FINE AGGREGATE
b.	Natural water	ASTM	TOTAL MOISTURE CONTENT OF
	content	C566-67	AGGREGATE BY DRYING
c.	Grain size	ASTM	SIEVE OR SCREEN ANALYSIS OF
	analysis	C136-67	FINE AND COARSE AGGREGATE

# iii) Rock material

	Item	Standard	Appellation
a.	Specific gravity and absorption	ASTM C127-59	SPECIFIC GRAVITY AND ABSORPTION OF COARSE AGGREGATES
b.	Soundness	ASTM C88-63	SOUNDNESS OF AGGREGATE BY USE OF SODIUM SULFATE OR MAGNESIUM SULFATE
C.	Abrasion	ASTM C535-65	RESISTANCE TO ABRASION OF LARGE SIZE COARSE AGGREGATE BY USE OF THE LOS ANGELES MACHINE

iv) <u>Gadeg canal</u>

Test item a. to f. for earth material were applied to the laboratory tests for these samples.

I-4

Quantity of each laboratory test is tabulated below:

	No.	Gs	Wn	Grain Size	WL	Wp	Compac tion	Triaxial (UU)	Permia bility	Absorp tion	Sound ness	Abrai sion
	A-1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1			
	B-1	2	2	. 2	1	1						
ial	C-1	2	2	2	1	1						
ter	D-1	1	1	1	1	1						
ma	E-1	2	. 2	2	1	1	1.	1	1			
кth	E-2	2	2	2	1	1						
ល ជ	Q-2	1	1	1	1	1						
Lin Lin	A-a	1	1	l			<u> </u>				<u></u>	
Sand/ Grove mater	C-a	1	1	1								
— — н	Q-1	1								1	1	1
ria L	Q-2	1								1 .	1	1
Rock mate	Q-3	1						: .		1	1	1
	F-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2				
al	F-2	1	1	1	1	1		1				
Gadeg Can	F-3	1	1	1	1	1	ı .	1 .	<u>.</u> .			
Total		20	17	17	10	10	3	6	2	3	3	3

# Quantity of Laboratory Tests

**I-**5

# 1.3 Results of Investigation and Laboratory Test

# (1) Test pitting

Test pitting was made at six places, four places at Karian reservoir area and two places at Cilawang dam area to investigate the collectable quantity and qualitative characteristics of the material of each borrow area. Figs I-2, I-3 and I-4 show the borrow areas for earth material. As a result of test pitting, collectable quantity is roughly estimated as follows:

		·····				
Location	Test Pit No.	Block Name	Block Area	Thickness of Stratum	Collectable Volume	
Karian	A-1	Cimenteng	105,000 m <sup>2</sup>	2.5 m	263,000 m <sup>3</sup>	
	в-1	Ngancang	110,000 "	3.0 "	330,000 "	
	C-1	Susakan	142,000 "	30 "	426,000 "	
	D-1	Lebakpitung	187,000 "	0.7 "	131,000 "	
Cilawang	E-1	Cilawang II	46,000 m <sup>2</sup>	3.0 m	138,000 m <sup>3</sup>	
:	E-2	н	57,000 "	0.8 "	46,000 "	

Collectable Earth Material Volume

In addition, qualitative characteristics of the material of each borrow pit are summarized below:

Location	Test Pit No.	Excavate depth(m)	Ground water(G.L)	Description
Karian	A-1 (Cimenteng	2.5	-2.0	soft terrace deposit composed of homogenious clay or sandy clay, the color is dark brownish grey, a small amount of gravel is mixed at the lower part

Qualitative Characteristics of the Materials

Location	Test Pit No.	Excavate depth(m)	Ground water(G.L)	Description
Karian	B-1 (Ngancang)	3.0	-0.95	terrace deposit composed of homogenious clay or sandy clay, grand water level is very high
	C-l (Susakan)	3.0	-1.0	Om to 2.9m in deep: homogenious clay layer lower than 2.9m in deep: sand and grave layer, a small amount of gravel is mixe at the lower part of the clay layer
	D-l (Lebak picung)	3.0	-1.0	Om to 0.7m in deep: soft clay layer lower than 0.7m in deep: very stiff sand and gravel layer containing a lot of bolder ( $0/100 - 400$ mm)
Cilawang	E-l (Cilawang	3.0 II)	-2.8	soft terrace deposit very homogenious on the whole
	E-2 (Cilawang	1.7 II)	-1.2	Om to 0.8m in deep: terrace deposit of sandy clay lower than 0.8m in deep: weathered tuff layer deteriorated into soil, the condition is stiff nevertheless of intensively weathered
Gadeg	F-1 (P.36)	3.0	<b></b>	very thick and intensively weathered soft tuff layer deteriorated into soil, the color is reddish brown
	F-2 (P.69)	1.4	.ee	Om to 0.5m in deep: colluvium in which a small amount of fine gravel is contained
		· .		lower than 0.5m in deep: weathered tuff layer
	F-3 (T53)	3.0		Om to 0.7m in deep: clay layer 0.7m to 2.3m in deep: weathered tuff deteriorated into soil whose color is yellowis grey,
				lower than 2.3m in deep: weathered tuff deteriorated into soil whose color is brownish grey, the condition of both layers is stiff
				· · · ·

Sand and gravel materials were sampled from river deposits widely spreading along the Ciberang river as shown in Fig. I-2. It is estimated that the collectable quantity is large enough.

Samples for rock materials are taken at both the Gn. Sendi and Gn. Guradog site. The sampled materials are andesite and basalt. And the location of three test pittings along Gadeg canal is shown in Fig. I-1. Qualitative characteristics of the material of each borrow pit are summarized in the above table.

# (2) Result of laboratory test

Laboratory tests on the sampled material were made by the local consultant (PT. SOILENS). The test results are summarized below: (Earth material)

Location	Test .Pit No.	Depth (G.L.)	Gs	Wn (१)	We (१)	षूष (११)	Ĭp	Ic	Unified soil classi- fication
Karian	A-1	-1.0	2.66	41.7	55.6	32.0	23.6	0.59	мн
		-2.0	2.64	38.3	-	-	-		
	B-1	-1.0	2.65	41.8	49.5	35.0	14.5	0.53	ML
· .		-2.0	2.60	59.7	-			-	
	C-1	-1.0	2.62	42.3	58.7	34.5	24.2	0.68	MH
÷		-2.0	2.67	38.1	· •			-	
	D-1	-1.0	2.66	21.4	39.6	27.0	12.6	1.44	ML.
Cilawang	E-1	-1.0	2.59	38.1	89.8	31.4	58.4	0.88	Сн
		-2.0	2.56	38.2	-	-	<del>-</del> .,	-	
	E-2	-1.0	2.50	80.3	126.1	66.0	60.1	0.76	MH
		-1.5	2.38	99.6	-	-	-		

(Rock material)

No.	Location	Material	Specific gravity	Absorption (%)	Soundness (%)	Abrasion (%)
Q-1	Gn.Sendi	Andesite	2.54	1.71	3.06	24.49
Q-2	Gn.Guradog	Basalt	2.78	0.26	1.84	12.22
Q-3		Andesite	2.43	2.62	3.72	29.58

As for earth material, compaction test, triaxial compression test and permeability test were also made. The test results are summarized below:

(Compaction test)								
Test Pit No.	Soil Classification	Wn (%)	Wpt (%)	pdmax <sub>3</sub> (gf/cm <sup>3</sup> )				
A-1	МН	41.7	26.55	1,480				
E-1	СН	38.1	28.0	1,453				

Since the natural moisture content of the material sampled from the borrow area A-1 and E-1 shows rather high value compared with optimum moisture content, it would be needed to consider some improvement by mixing or other means.

(Triaxial compression test)

Test Pit No.	Wf (%)	d (gf/cm <sup>3</sup> )	Sr (%)	Cn (kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> )	øn (degree)
A-1	30.7	1.41	92.0	0.2	20.5
E-1	32.4	1.38	92.0	1.1	0.0

The result above can be applied to only stability analysis using total stress. Carrying out the analysis for effective stress, it is needed to change the test conditions.

(Permeability test)

A-1 :  $K = 2.4 \times 10^{-7}$  cm/sec E-1 :  $K = 1.35 \times 10^{-8}$  cm/sec

Judging from the test result, the material from the forrow area A-1 and E-1 can be utilized as impervious material.

(Gadeg canal)

The test result of the material sampled from the test pit along Gadeg canal is as follows:

Test pit No.	Sampling point	ng Wn Gs nt (%)	Gs	Gs WL (%)	Wp (%)	Wopt (%)	Pdmax	Shearing st	crength	cength Bamasik	
							(%)	C(kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> )	ø(°)	Kallark	
								0.6	0.5	undis	
F'-1	P.36	69.5	2.65	112.7	55.2	42.5	1,155	1.1	6.0	turbed dis- turbed	
F-2	P.69	53.5	2.44	103.8	47.9	-	-	1.13	5.5		
F-3	т.53	54.1	2.48	77.1	40.0	-	-	0.73	1.0		

Laboratory test result for Gadeg canal

The natural moisture content of samples from borrow pits F-2 and F-3 is low and the soil conditon is sound. While the moisture content of sample from F-1 is high and the shearing stress is poor because of weathering.

#### 1.4 <u>Conclusions</u>

Judging from the field investigation and laboratory test results, the following tentative conclusion is derived:

i) Earth materials at A-1, C-1 and D-1 are suitable for impervious core materials from the view point of permeability. However, earth materials from A-1 and C-1 are classified to be (MH) and their natural moisture content (Wn) is higher that the optimum moisture content (Wopt). It brings some difficulty in compacting works. Some mixing with coarse material will be needed. On the other hand, earth materials from D-1 are classified to be (ML) and are available as impervious core without any mixing. Earth materials exploited from E-1 and E-2 are classified to be (CH) and (MH), respectively. These are also required to be mixed with some coarse material.

- Sand and gravel deposits along the Ciberang river are available for filter material and concrete aggregates provided that some screening and mixing are made properly. Sand and gravel layers at D-1 deposit will also be available.
- iii) Judging from the field investigation results, it is assumed the available quantity of rock materials (tuff breccia and basalt) are sufficient for the construction of both the Karian and Cilawang dams. However, it is recommended that some additional core boring would be done in the future detailed design stage to grasp the quality and quantity of such rocks more in detail. G. Sendi is recommendable as an alternative quarry site, if necessary.
- iv) In this time the investigation for Gadeg canal was carried out at only three points where a large amount of excavation or embankment is expected. At F-1 (excavation) point the base rock is intensively weathered tuff deteriorated into soil. At F-2 and F-3 (embankment) points the base rock is weathered soft rock of tuff. And river gravel deposits around Lebakpicung and Susakan are available as aggregates for canal construction.









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# APPENDIX-J DAM AND RESERVOIR

# APPENDIX - J

# DAM AND RESERVOIR

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#### 1. WATER BALANCE STUDY

#### 1.1 General

Combined water balance study for the Karian and Cilawang reservoirs with two trans-basin tunnels, as shown in Fig. J-1, is made in this chapter. The main objectives of the water balance study of the Karian reservoir and the Cilawang reservoir are as follows:

- To estimate the required reservoir capacity of each reservoir for three irrigation schemes, and
- (2) To select the best target discharge through the trans-basin tunnel from the Karian reservoir to the K-C-C irrigation scheme.

The above study is carried out on the 10-day basis in accordance with the follwoing procedure:

- To generate the long term natural runoff series at the dam and weir sites; Karian dam, Cilawang dam, Pamarayan weir, Buyut weir and Cicinta weir,
- (2) To estimate reservoir evaporation loss,
- (3) To confirm the surface area and storage capacity curve of each dam,
- (4) To estimate the conveyance loss in the river from the proposed dam to the diversion weir site for the irrigation scheme,
- (5) To estimate the discharge for the river maintenance flow from each dam and weir,
- (6) To estimate the water demand for the irrigation, municipal and industrial use,
- (7) To establish a tentative operation rule to release the water from each dam to each irrigation scheme,
- (8) To decide the water supply target year,
- (9) To simulate the required reservoir capacity in connection with different discharge through the trans-basin tunnel, and

(10) To evaluate the each plan by the construction cost of dam and tunnel.

1.2 Water Balance Study

1.2.1 Study Condition

## (1) Natural runoff

The 12 years' natural runoff series from 1972 to 1983 are generated from the observed runoff data at Rangkasbitung station by conversion ratio for each dam and weir site. The observed and estimated mean daily discharge of 10-day basis are tabulated in Appendix-A. The conversion ratios are given below:

Site	Catchment area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Conversion ratio
Rangkasbitung	1,383	1.000
Pamarayan weir	1,451	1.025
Karian dam	288	0.299
Cilawang dam	93	0.080
Buyut weir	117	0.096
Cicinta weir	31	0.018

(2) Reservoir evaporation loss

The reservoir evaporation loss is estimated to be 70% of the mean pan evaporation recorded at Cikadu.

J-2

	and the second		(mm/day)
Month	Reservoir evaporation	n Month	Reservoir evaporation
Jan.	2.0	Jul.	3.2
Feb.	2.5	Aug.	3.4
Mar.	2.8	Sep.	3.4
Apr.	2.7	Oct.	3.4
Мау	3.1	Nov.	3.0
Jun .	3.3	Dec.	2.7
Annual	total 1,093 mm	Annual avera	age 3.0 mm/day

# (3) Reservoir surface area and storage curve

The reservoir surface area of each reservoir is measured on the map of 1/5,000 scale. The storage volume is calculated by the above reservoir surface area. The reservoir surface area and storage volume are shown in Figs. J-2 and J-3.

# (4) River conveyance loss

The river conveyance loss consits of percolation from the riverbed into its underground and evaporation from the water surface between the dam site and intake weir site in proportion to the river length and depend on the geology of riverbed.

The diversion efficiency is estimated conservatively taking the river length and gate operation accuracy into consideration as follows:

i)	Karian dam-Pamarayan weir	(about	25	km)90%
	Gilenon - Jon Burnt Moir	(about	7	km)95%
ττ)	Ciuyah tunnel-Buyut weir	(about	4	km)95%
	Cilawang dam-Cicinta weir	(about	10	km)95%

J-3

# (5) River maintenance flow

The river maintenance flow from each dam and intake weir is estimated from the runoff record as given in Appendix-A. The adopted discharge is the 10-year average drought runoff of 97% dependability.

Site	Catchment area (km²)	Maintenance flow (m³/s)	Specific discharge (m <sup>3</sup> /s/100km <sup>2</sup> )
Pamarayan weir	1451	9.7	0.67
Karian dam	288	3.5	1.2
Cilawang dam	93	1.1	1.2
Buyut weir	117	1.4	1.2
Cicinta weir	31	0.4	1.2

# (6) Irrigation water requirement

The irrigation water requirement to be diverted at Pamarayan, Buyut and Cicinta weirs for Ciujung, K-C-C and Cicinta Irrigation Schemes of 24,200 ha, 10,300 ha and 1,430 ha respectively are estimated in Appendix-G for 12 years from 1972 to 1983 on 10-day basis.

# (7) Municipal and Industial water demand

The municipal and industial water demand at the target year of 2000 is estimated from the data collected this time.

Water demand for Cilegon including P.T. Krakatau Steel and other industrial estates, and for 17 I.K.K. are estimated to be 1.145  $m^3/s$  and 0.48  $m^3/s$ , respectively. Water demand at Rangkasbitung town is estimated to be 0.14  $m^3/s$ . Such M & I water is released from the Karian reservoir together with irrigation water for Ciujung Irrigation Scheme.

# (8) Water supply priority

The priority of water supply from each reservoir is given in following order taking into consideration the principle that the river water resouces will be utilized first for the demand in the same basin:

i) Karian reservoir

- River maintenance flow
- Rangkasbitung municipal water
- Ciujung Irrigation Scheme
- Cilegong M & I water
- K-C-C Irrigation Scheme through Ciuyah tunnel

ii) Cilawang reservoir

- River maintenance flow
- K-C-C Irrigation Scheme
- Cicinta Irrigation Scheme through Cicinta tunnel

(9) Water supply level

The water supply level for the irrigation is selected 5-year probability. The scale of reservoir storage capacity depends upon the irrigation water requirement and the river runoff during the dry season from June to September.

Drought analysis is made on the river runoff of Ciujung at Rangkasbitung for 14 years from 1970 to 1983 as shown in Table J-1 and Fig. J-4. As a result, 5-year drought is estimated to have occurred in 1972, 1976 and 1982. Therefore, the target year for the water supply is selected to be 1977 in the water balance study because of the fourth drought discharge out of 14 years.

J-5

# 1.2.2 Water Balance Calculation

# (1) Tentative operation rule

A tentative operation rule is established for the combined operation study of the Karian and the Cilawang reservoirs with the Ciuyah and the Cicinta tunnels. The principle of the tentative operaiton rule is as follows:

## Karian reservoir

- i) To release the required water through the intake to the Ciujung Irrigation Scheme, Municipal and Industrial water so far as water available when the reservoir water does not spill out through the spillway,
- ii) To spill out excess water through the spillway so as to keep the normal high water level (NHWL. 67.50) when the reservoir water level tends to rise higher than NHWL,
- iii) To release the river maintenance flow of  $3.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$  through the intake when the water is not required from the Karian reservoir as the result that the runoff of the residual drainage area is large enough to cover the water requirement,
  - iv) No water release when the water level becomes lower than the low water level (LWL. 46.00), and
  - v) To release the water through the Ciuyah tunnel to K-C-C Irrigation Scheme so far as water is available.

## Cilawang reservoir

- i) To separate the required diversion water from the Karian and the Cilawang reservoirs as follows:
  - to release the water first from Karian less than the maximum discharge in the Ciuyah tunnel as possible,

- to release the remained water taking the water from Karian from the requirement,
- To release the required water through the intake to the K-C-C Irrigation Scheme so far as water is available when the reservoir water does not spill out through the spillway,
- iii) To spill out excess water through the spillway so as to keep the normal high water level (NHWL. 76.50) when the reservoir water level tends to rise higher than NHWL,
- iv) To release the river maintenance flow of 1.1 m<sup>3</sup>/s through the intake when the water is not required from the Cilawang reservoir as the result that the runoff of the residual drainage is large enough to cover the water requirement or the water is available from the Karian reservoir through the Ciuyah tunnel,
- v) No water release when the water level becomes lower than low water level (LWL. 66.50), and
- vi) To release the water through the Cicinta tunnel to the Cicinta Irrigation Scheme so far as water is available.

#### Pamarayan weir

- To release the required water through the intake to the Ciujung Irrigation Scheme, Municipal and Industrial water so far as water is available from the Karian reservoir and the residual drainage area, and
- ii) To release the river maintenance flow of 9.70  $m^3/s$  at a first priority through the weir gates.

# Buyut weir

i) To release the required water through the intake to the K-C-C Irrigation Scheme so far as water is available from the

Karian and Cilawang reservoirs, and the residual drainage area, and

ii) To release the river maintenance flow of 1.4  $m^3/s$  at a first priority through the weir gates.

# Cicinta weir

- To release the required water through the intake to the Cicinta Irrigation Scheme so far as water is available from the Cilawang reservoir and the residual drainage area, and
- ii) To release the river maintenance flow of 0.4  $m^3/s$  at a first priority through the weir gates.

# (2) Difinitions of variables

The variables used in the water balance study are defined in Table J-2 and shown in Fig. J-5.

## (3) Flow chart of calculation

The general flow chart of calculation is shown in Fig. J-6.

#### 1.3 Water Balance Study Results

# 1.3.1 Required Storage Volume

The reservoir storage volume varies with the discharge from the Karian reservoir to the Cibeureum river for the K-C-C Irrigation Scheme through the Ciuyah trans-basin tunnel. The required storage capacity of the Karian reservoir increases and the Cilawang reservoir decreases as the diversion water capacity of the tunnel becomes larger.

The combined operation of two reservoirs and the tunnel is simulated for the different maximum discharge in the Ciuyah trans-basin tunnel and the differrent storage capacity of each reservoir. The average water requirement of 7.8 m<sup>3</sup>/s and 0.5 m<sup>3</sup>/s for the K-C-C and Cicinta Irrigation Schemes respectively is large as compared with the average inflow of 7.5 m<sup>3</sup>/s into the reservoir. Therefore, the water cannot be supplied from the Cilawang reservoir only to the K-C-C and Cicinta Irrigation Schemes even if its storage capacity would be maximized.

The water balance study revealed that the plan without the trans-basin tunnel or with the tunnel of the discharge capacity less than 4  $m^3/s$  cannot be adopted because of inability of water supply from the Cilawang reservoir.

The surplus and shortage of irrigation water from each reservoir for different tunnel discharge are shown in Fig. J-7. The optimum plan is that each reservoir has no surplas or shortage storage for the water requirement. The obtained optimum combination of two reservoirs are tabulated below:

Tunnel discharge	NHWL	(El.m)	Storage	volume (10	<sup>5</sup> m <sup>3</sup> )
(m <sup>3</sup> /s)	Karian	Cilawang	Karian	Cilawang	Total
6.0	67.00	77.0	211.5	67.0	278.5
8.0	67.50	76.5	219.0	62.0	281.0
10.0	68.50	74.0	235.7	41.0	276.7
12.0	69.00	73.5	244.3	37.5	281.8

# 1.3.2 Optimum Plan

(1) Cost comparison

In order to select the optimum combination of reservoirs and tunnel, the cost comparison is made on the above plans for th differrent tunnel discharge. The cost comparison is made on the total cost of dam embankment, tunnel construction and land acquisition (compensation) as shown in Table J-3 and Figs. J-8 to J-11.
From the above cost comparison study, the plan of tunnel discharge of  $6.0 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$  or  $8.0 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$  is revealed to be an economical plan. Taking into consideration the flexibility of water diversion, the combination plan of tunnel discharge of  $8.0 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$  is adopted as a optimum plan for the project.

# (2) Final water balance calculation

The water balance calculation for the adopted plan on 10-day basis is shown in Tables J-4 to J-6, in which variables used are shown in Table J-2. The summary of water balance study is given on annual volume basis in Table J-7.

The irrigation water shortage occurred in 1972, 1976 and 1982 in the water balance study. These years are drought year of more than 5-year return period, so the adopted plan with the above drought can be admissible.

The study results are shown about the storage water level, discharge through the intake and the tarans-basin tunnel for each reservoir on 10-day basis on Figs. J-12 and J-13.

# (3) Released volume from reservoir

The released volume and percentage from each reservoir to each scheme in 1977 of the water supply target year is tabulated below:

Scheme	Volume $(10^6 \text{m}^3)$	(%)
Ciujung irrigation scheme	202.6	59.6
M & I water for Cilegon and I.K.K.	19.1	5.6
M & I water for Rangkasbitung	2.9	0.9
K-C-C irrigation scheme	115.2	33.9
Total:	339.8	100.0

i) Karian reservoir

# ii) Cilawang reservoir

Scheme	Volume $(10^6 \text{m}^3)$	(%)
K-C-C irrigation scheme	72.5	79.5
Cicinta irrigation scheme	18.7	20.5
Total:	91.2	100.0

# (4) Optimum reservoir and tunnel plan

The dimensions of the obtained optimum combination plan of reservoirs and tunnels are given as follows:

# Karian reservoir

Normal high water level (NHWL)	67.50	m	
Low water level (LWL)	46.00	m	-
Effective storage volume	219 x	10 <sup>6</sup>	m

# Cilawang reservoir

Normal high water level (NHWL)	76.50 m
Low water level (LWL)	66.50 m
Effective storage volume	$62 \times 10^{6} m^{3}$

## Ciuyah trans-basin tunnel

Maximum tunnel diversion discharge Tunnel diameter

# Cicinta trans-basin tunnel

Maximum tunnel diversion discharge Tunnel diameter

 $8.0 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ 

2.6 m

2.7 m<sup>3</sup>/s 2.0 m

#### 2. HYDROELECTRIC POWER POTENTIAL

# 2.1 General Calculation Criteria

The water balance calculation with the power generation at the Karian site is made for the hydroelectric power potential study under the following conditions:

- the first priority of the reservoir water utilization is for the irrigation and M & I water as described in (8) of sub-paragraph 1.2.1.
- the water for the power is released from the intake at the water level higher than E1.49.00 m which is three meters higher than LWL of 46.00 m in order not to harm the water releasing pattern for irrigation and M & I water.
- other calculation conditions are the same as those for the irrigation given in sub-paragraphs 1.2.1 and 1.2.2.

The power potential study is made with the following dimensions:

Normal high water level (NHWL)	:	67.50 m
Operational low water level (OLWL)	:	49.00 m
Low water level (LWL)	:	46.00 m
Design water level (DWL)	:	61.00 m
Tail water level (TWL)	:	18.00 m
Combined efficiency of Generator & Turbine	:	0.83

The operation study is carried out in the following different discharge cases as a base load basis:

Maximum plant discharge	:	6.0 $m^3$ /s to 18.0 $m^3$ /s at 2.0 $m^3$ /s intervals
Installed capacity	:	1,950 KW to 5,860 KW at 650 KW intervals

The power is calculated as the following equation:

P = g\*e\*Q\*HeWhere, P : power (KW)  $g : acceleration of gravity (=9.8 m/s^{2})$  e : combined efficiency of Generator & Turbine (=0.83)  $Q : discharge (m^{3}/s)$  He: effective head (m)

The head loss is estimated to be 7% of the gross head.

# 2.2 Calculation Results

The result of reservoir operation study is shown for 12 years from 1972 to 1983 on the annual energy and dependability in Table J-8 and J-9.

The cases of installed capacity more than 5,200 KW by the maximum plant discharge 16.0  $m^3/s$  cause a water shortage for the concerned irrigation and M & I water schemes under the above calculation criteria. Therefore the plan with the installed capacity more than 5,200 KW as a base load basis connot be adopted.

As for the reliability of power output, the dependability of cases with installed capacity less than 5,900 KW by the maximum plant discharge  $16.0 \text{ m}^3$ /s is revealed to be 90%.

The average annual energy is estimated to be 15.3 to 35.1 GWh by the installed capacity of 1,950 to 4,600 KW.

## KARIAN DAM

#### 3.1 General

Preliminary design is executed on main structures for the purpose of estimating the construction cost of the Karian dam as shown in Figs. J-22 to J-26. The design of dam is made in accordance with the basic design requirement by the water balance study made in the preceding Chapter 1.

## 3.2 Dam Site

The dam site proposed in the Master Plan Study is reviewed from topographical and geological points of view in this study and confirmed as an adequate location for the dam.

#### 3.3 Topography

The Ciberang river flows with a width of around 40 m and riverbed of about EL. 17.5 m at the dam site in the direction from north to south. Terrace deposits of 30 m to 50 m wide and 3 m to 5 m deep exist at the left upstream bank of the dam site. The left bank shapes relatively steep slope of about 30° up to around EL. 30 m and then becomes gentle slope of about 10° up to about EL. 75 m. The right bank is steep slope of about 40° up to EL. 60 m. Hills surrounding the dam and reservoir are about EL. 70 m to 100 m. Specially the right watershed consists of saddles of around EL. 70 m, consequently saddle dams are essential in case that the dam crest is more than EL. 70.0 m.

#### 3.4 Geology

The geology of the dam site belongs to the marine sediments of Pliocene. The tuffaceous sedimentary rocks are composed of mainly Pliocene fine to coarse tuffaceous sandstone, pumice tuff, lapilli tuff, basal conglomerates, weided tuff, and tuffaceous claystone facies. These tuffaceous rock is generally soft rock, especially weak in pumiceous facies. In the field permeability tests in the bore holes along the dam axis, rather high permiability coefficient of  $1.1 \times 10^{-3}$  to  $2 \times 10^{-4}$  cm/s was observed at some parts in the dam foundation. The compressive strength test was carried out on the core sampled by drilling in the dam foundation. The compressive strength varies in the order of 10 to 30 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>.

### 3.5 Basic Design Conditions

# 3.5.1 Water Requirement

The required storage volume in the Karian reservoir is 219 x  $10^6$  m<sup>3</sup> in effective given in (3) of sub-paragraph 1.3.2. The maximum discharge for the Ciujung Irrigation Scheme and M & I water from the intake is  $48 \text{ m}^3$ /s. The maximum discharge for the K-C-C Irrigatijn Scheme is  $8.0 \text{ m}^3$ /s through the Ciuyah trans-basin tunnel.

# 3.5.2 Sedimentation

The sediment load is estimated to be  $1,700 \text{ m}^3/\text{km}^2/\text{year}$  as given in Appendix-B. The sedimentation for the dead storage volume is estimated by the following equation:

Vs = S\*CA\*T

Where, S : annual sediment load (m<sup>3</sup>/km<sup>2</sup>/year) CA : catchment area of reservoir (km<sup>2</sup>) T : sedimentation design year (= 100 year)

Vs = 1,700\*288\*100= 49 x 10<sup>6</sup> m<sup>3</sup>

The reservoir water level for the above sedimentation is at El. 45.0 m.

# 3.5.3 Water Level and Dam Crest Elevation

The water level for each purpose is set as follows:

The low water level (LWL) is set at the elevation above the top of estimated sedimentation level with the allowance of 1.0 m. The normal high water level (NHWL) is set to store the volume required as active storage above LWL. The flood control water level (FCWL) is set to control the 50-year flood to meet the requirment of the downstream river improvement plan as given in Appendisx-H. The flood water level is set to spill out the design flood safely with enough overflow depth through the spillway (Ref. Sub-paragraph 3.6.2).

The adopted water levels and reservoir storage volume for each purpose are listed below and shown in Fig. J-2. The dam crest elevation is set at the elevation on the flood water level with the freeboard of 2.6 m (Ref. Sub-paragraph 3.6.1).

Dam crest elevation	:	72.50 m
Flood water level (FWL)	:	69.90 m
Flood control water level (FCWL)	<b>:</b> ·	69.50 m
Normal high water level (NHWL)	:	67.50 m
Low water level (LWL)	:	46.00 m
Dead storage volume	:	$54 \times 10^{6} m^{3}$
Effective storage volume	:	$219 \times 10^6 m^3$
Flood control volume	:	$33 \times 10^{6} m^{3}$

# 3.6 Design of Main Structures

3.6.1 Main Dam

#### (1) Dam type

A foundation rock at the proposed dam site consists of soft and weak tuff of which shearing strength is estimated at about  $5 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ . Some weathered tuff is observed in some places below the riverbed. The dam height required is 60.5 m from the dam foundation. Taking such geology and dam height into consideration, the dam site is not suited for a concrete dam of any kind due to low bearing strength. Therefore, the dam at this site is to be designed as a fill type dam as proposed in the Master Plan.

As the fill dam, four types are conceivable, namely (i) Homogeneous earthfill, (ii) Center core zone rockfill, (iii) Inclined core zone rockfill and (iv) Impervious surface membrane rockfill. Considering the technical difficulties and the availability of fill materials, a standard zoned rockfill dam with the center core is adopted for the Karian dam.

The necessary materials for the fill dam are studied on available volume and their quality. The rock materials of about 1,200 x  $10^3 \text{ m}^3$  are recommended to be basalt and fresh tuff breccia from Guradog quarry site (Ref. Appendix-C). This quarry is located at about 15 km south of the Karian dam. The filter material of 153,000 m<sup>3</sup> and the core material of 185,000 m<sup>3</sup> are available from the borrow area at Sajira at about 7 km upstream of the dam.

(2) Dam crest elevation

The dam crest elevation is set at El. 72.50 m, adding free board of 2.60 m above the flood water level of El. 69.90 m.

The wave height (Hw) by the wind is estimated by the S.M.B. and Saville methods from the reservoir length and the dam slope. Since the maximum wind velocity observed is 11 m/s at Serang, the design wind velocity is adopted to be 20 m/s which is commonly used for other projects in Indonesia. The wind wave height of 0.7 m is estimated by the above method from the storage length of 5 km from the dam to the opposite bank.

The wave height by earthquake is estimated by the following equation:

He =  $k^* (q^*Ho)^{0.5} / (2^*3.14)$ 

Where, He : wave height by earthquake (m)
 k : earthquake coefficient (= 0.15)

g : acceleration of gravity (= 9.8 m/s<sup>2</sup>)
Ho : reservoir water depth (= 67.5-18.0=49.5 m)

He =  $0.15 \times (9.8 \times 49.5)^{0.5} / (2 \times 3.14)$ = 0.5 m

The allowance (Ha) for the unforeseeable accident is added on the above freeboard. The pavement is planned to be made by the thickness of 0.40 m (Hp) on the crest of the impervious core.

On comparing the following earthquake and flood cases, the highest is decided as the dam crest elevation:

i) Earthquake condition

EL1=NHWL+Hw+He+Ha+Hp =67.50+0.70+0.50+1.5+0.40 =70.60 m

ii) Flood condition

EL2=FWL+Hw+Ha+Hp =69.90+0.70+1.50+0.40 =72.50 m

(3) Zoning

The dam is designed as the center core type having five zones; core, fine and coarse filter, rock and riprap zones. The required embankment volume including the saddle and the main coffer dam is tabulated below:

Zone	Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	Materials
Core Fine filter Coarse filter Rock Riprap	185,000 105,000 48,000 1,021,000 132,000	Earth, sand, grabel Sand, gravel Sand, gravel Basalt, tuff breccia Basalt
	1,491,000	

# (4) Foundation treatment

Some pervious strata of permeability coefficient of  $1.1 \times 10^{-3}$  to  $2 \times 10^{-4}$  cm/sec are observed in the foundation of the dam. In addition to the above, three faults are observed below the riverbed and at the right and left banks. As foundation treatment, the following grouting works are planned below the core zone.

- (i) Blanket grout : at 2 m intervals with 5 m deep and 4 lines
- (ii) Curtain grout : at 2 m intervals with 20 to 40 m deep and 2 lines

## (5) Dam stability analysis

The dam slope stability is examined by the slide circle and slice method on the following embankment slope as a preliminary study.

Upstream slope = 1 : 3.0 Downstream slope = 1 : 2.5

The analysis is made on the normal and seismic conditions in upand downstream slope at the normal high water level. The maximum acceleration in a return period of 100-year is estimated to be 0.18\*g in Appendix-C. Referring to the design horizontal component of seisimic ocefficient (Kh) used in other project in Java island, Kh of 0.15 is used for the analysis.

The design values of core are estimated from the laboratory that result on earth material (Ref. Appendix-I).

The filter and rock materials were not tested, so the design values are estimated in two cases respectively.

Zone	Wet density (t/m <sup>3</sup> )	Saturated density (t/m <sup>3</sup> )	Cohesion (t/m <sup>2</sup> )	Friction angle (Ø)
Core	1.:84	1.91	2.00	21
Coarse filter	1.90	2.00, 2.10	0	35
Fine filter	1.80	2.00, 2.10	0	35
Rock	1.80	2.00, 2.10	0	37.5, 40.0

The study results are tabulated below and illustrated with safety factors in Figs. J-14 to J-17.

Safety Factors against Sliding

Friction	angle (ø)	37	.5°	40.	0°
Saturated	l density (t/m <sup>3</sup> )	2.00	2.10	2.00	2.10
Case		1	2	3	4
i)	Normal condition				
	Upstream slope	2.62	2.65	2.77	2.67
	Downstream slope	2.52	2.47	2.83	2.61
ii)	Seismic condition				
	Upstream slope	1.21	1.24	1.31	1.35
	Downstream slope	1.49	1.47	1.59	1.56

The required minimum values for the safety factor for slopes are more than 1.5 for the condition without seismic force and more than 1.2 with seismic force. The calculated safety factors under the above conditions meet the design criteria in all cases.

# (6) Instruments for the dam

The following observation instruments would be provided in the dam:

- pore pressure meters,
- earth pressure meters,
- cross-arm settlement measurement devices,
- earthquake recorders,
- other instruments for displacement of dam surface, and
- leakage water measurement devices.

## 3.6.2 Spillway

# (1) Design condition and concepts

The spillway is aligned toward the right flat river bank where the river turns to the right. Design conditions and concepts are summarized below:

- i) A probable maximum flood (PMF) with a peak flow of 3,400  $m^3/s$  is adopted as a design flood inflow for the spillway.
- ii) An ungated side spillway with crest of 50 m long and a gated spillway with two radial gates of 12.5 m wide x 12.5 m high are provided.
- iii) The effect of reservoir flood routing is considered.
- iv) The ungated side spillway is arranged to release a flood smaller than the return period of 50-year without any operation. This controlled 50-year flood is taken into consideration the design-flood for the downstream river improvement.
- v) The gated spillway is to be operated in accordance with the reservoir water level rising or falling.

(2) Flood routing and flood water level

The reservoir flood routing effect is calculated for the PMF and 50-year flood.

The 50-year flood is released through the ungated side spillway only. The water level rises up to El. 69.10 m as shown in Fig. J-18, so the flood control water level (FCWL) is set at El. 69.50 m with some allowance of storage capacity.

The gates are opened to release flood discharge more than 50-year flood at the speed of 0.30 m/min when the reservoir water level is over FCWL of El. 69.50 m. The gates are planned to be opened at an interval of 10 minutes depends on the reservoir water level rising speed.

The maximum water level for the design flood (PMF) is at El. 69.90 m as shown in Fig. J-19, so the flood water level (FWL) is set at this level. The relation between peak inflow and outflow are summarized below:

i) 50-year flood : Qip= 800 m<sup>3</sup>/s, Qop= 205 m<sup>3</sup>/s
ii) PMF : Qip= 3,400 m<sup>3</sup>/s, Qop= 2,670 m<sup>3</sup>/s

(3) Weir and chute-way

The ungated side spillway is provided at the right bank of gated spillway with 50 m long crest and 9.0 m wide side channel. The crest is set at the normal high water level (NHWL) of El. 67.50 m. The gated spillway has two radial gates of 12.5 m wide x 12.5 m high. The weir crest is set at El. 57.50 m. The side and gated spillway are capable of discharging 370 m<sup>3</sup>/s and 2,300 m<sup>3</sup>/s respectively at the flood water level of 69.90 m. The chute-way is 39.00 m wide, 116.50 m long and 1:4 slope.

## (4) Energy dissipator

As energy dissipator, a stilling basin type or a flip bucket and plunge pool type is applicable for this site. The land downstream of the spillway is flat and broad. A scouring of the riverbed does not cause a special problem at the site. Taking into consideration the circumstances, the flip bucket type is adopted to save the construction cost. The design discharge for the plunge plool is 1,660 m<sup>3</sup>/s which is the free overflow discharge through the gated spillway weir at the normal high water level. The required plunge plool length is 70.00 m.

# 3.6.3 Intake and Discharge Facilities

The maximum discharge for the irrigation and M & I water from the Karian reservoir to the Pamarayan weir and Rangkasbitung is estimated to be 48  $m^3/s$  at the reservoir water level of El. 53.2 m and 17  $m^3/s$  at LWL of El. 46.00 m. To release the required water, the intake and hollow jet value are provided at the right bank and in the diversion tunnel.

The intake is a shaft type of 10.0 m wide x 11.0 m long x 45.0 m high and connected with the diversion tunnel by a tunnel of 2.0 m in diameter. The intake weir is set at El. 37.0 m with 1.5 m allowance above 50-year sedimentation level. This elevation is decided to release the reservoir water below the low water level in case of emergency and for maintenance of the dam. In case that the sedimentation becomes over the above level, some stoplogs will be put on the intake weir to release the required water without sand and gravel. A gate is provided in the intake for closing at emergency and maintenance.

A hollow jet value of 2.0 m in diameter is provided in the diversion tunnel of 6.6 m in diameter. A connection tunnel of 2.0 m in diameter between diversion tunnels is planned for the access to the hollow jet value operation.

# 3.6.4 River Diversion

Two diversion tunnels are provided to divert the flood discharge during the dam embankment period of about two years. The 25 year probable flood of 700  $m^3/s$  is adopted as the design discharge.

The coffer dam crest elevation is decided taking the possible embankment volume in one dry season into consideration. The estimated embankment volume for three months is  $105,000 \text{ m}^3$  and the crest elevation is at El. 39.00 m.

The diversion tunnel is to be 6.6 m in diameter for the design flood at the upstream water level of El. 38.00 m. The tunnel route is selected to minimize the affection to the main dam because the tunnel of large diameter may cause a deflection in the soft rock foundation. The selected routes are 471.2 m and 515.2 m long. These tunnels will be closed at the dam axis by plug concrete after the dam embankment work, and one of two tunnels will be utilized as a permanent facility for discharging the irrigation and M & I water.

#### 4. CILAWANG DAM

#### 4.1 General

Preliminary design is executed on main structures for the purpose of estimating the construction ocst of the Cilawang dam as shown in Figs. J-29 to J-33. The design of dam is made in accordance with the basic design requirement by the water balance study made in the preceding Chapter 1.

# 4.2 Dam Site

The dam site proposed in the Master Plan Study is reviewed from topographical and geological points of view in this study and confirmed as an adequate location for the dam.

## 4.3 Topography

The cibeureum river at the Cilawang dam site flows with a width of around 15 m and riverbed of about E1. 47 m in the direction from south to north. The left bank shapes a gentle slope of about 10° up to around E1. 75 m. The right bank is relatively steep slope of about 25° up to E1. 80 m. Hills surrounding the dam and reservoir are about E1. 75 m to E1. 100 m. The left watershed consists of saddles of around E1. 75 m to 80 m, therefore saddle dams are needed in case that the dam crest is more than E1. 75.0 m.

#### 4.4 Geology

The main geological formation consists of lapilli tuff of the Genteng Formation Pleiocene. Conglomerate (2 to 3 m thick) of round gravel of andesite appears at the riverbed. No fault has been found so far but there is high possibility that a tectonic fractured line extends northward running across the dam axis diagonally. Quality classification of rock in drilling hole is fairly better than that of the Karian dam site.

In the field permeability tests in the bore holes along the dam axis, rather high permiability coefficient of 2 x  $10^{-3}$  cm/s was observed

at some parts in the dam foundation as same as the Karian dam site. The compressive strength test was carried out on the core sampled by drilling in the dam foundation. The compressive strength varies in the order of 4 to 75 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>.

## 4.5 Basic Design Conditions

# 4.5.1 Water Requirement

The required storage volume in the Cilawang reservoir is  $62 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$  in effective given in (3) of Sub-paragraph 1.3.2. The maximum discharge for the K-C-C Irrigation Scheme from the intake is  $18 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ . The maximum discharge for the Cicinta Irrigation Scheme is  $2.7 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$  through the Cicinta trans-basin tunnel.

# 4.5.2 Sedimentation

The sediment load is estimated to be 1,700 m<sup>3</sup>/km<sup>2</sup>/year as given in Appendix-B. The sedimentation for the dead storage volume design is calculated by the following equation:

Vs = S \* CA \* T

Where, S : annual sediment load (m<sup>3</sup>/km<sup>2</sup>/year)
CA : catchment area of reservoir (km<sup>2</sup>)
T : sedimentation design year (= 100 year)

Vs = 1,700\*93\*100 $= 16 \times 10^{6} m^{3}$ 

The reservoir water level for the above sedimentation is at El. 65.0 m.

# 4.5.3 Water Level and Dam Crest Elevation

The water level for each purpose is set as follows.

The low water level (LWL) is set at the elevation above the top of estimated sedimentation level with the allowance of 1.5 m. The normal high water level (NHWL) is set to store the volume requied as active storage above LWL. The flood water level is set to spill out the design flood safely with enough overflow depth through the spillway (Ref. Sub-paragraph 4.6.2).

The adopted water levels and reservoir storage volume for each purpose are listed below and shown in Fig. J-3.

The dam crest elevation is set at the elevation on the flood water level with the freeboard of 2.5 m (Ref. Sub-paragraph 4.6.1).

Dam crest elevation	:	81.00 m
Flood water level (FWL)	:	78.50 m
Normal high water level (NHWL)	:	76.50 m
Low water level (LWL)	:	66.50 m
Dead storage volume	:	$20 \times 10^{6} \text{ m}^{3}$
Effective storage volume	:	$62 \times 10^{6} m^{3}$

4.6 Deisgn of Main Structures

4.6.1 Main Dam

(1) Dam type

The standard zoned rockfill dam is adopted as the Cilawang dam because of the same reason of the dam type selection for the Karian dam.

The necessary materials for the fill dam are studied on available volume and their quality. The rock materials of about  $382,000 \text{ m}^3$  are recommended to be basalt and fresh tuff breccia from Guradog quarry site as same as for the Karian dam. This quarry is located at about 10 km south of the dam. The filter material of 70,000 m<sup>3</sup> and the core material of 82,000 m<sup>3</sup> are available from the borrow area at Sajila at about 6 km south of the dam.

## (2) Dam crest elevation

The dam crest elevation is set at El. 81.00, adding free board of 2.50 m above the flood water level of El. 78.50 m.

The wave height (Hw) by the wind is estimated by the S.M.B. and Saville methods from the reservoir length and the dam slope. Since the maximum wind velocity observed is 11 m/s at Serang, the design wind velocity is adopted to be 20 m/s which is commonly used for other projects in Indonesia. The wind wave height of 0.6 m is estimated by the above method from the storage length of 3.5 km from the dam to the opposite bank.

The wave height by earthquake is estimated by the following equation:

He = 
$$k^* (g^*Ho)^{0.5} / (2^*3.14)$$

Where, He : wave height by wind (m)

k : earthquake coefficient (= 0.15)

- g : acceleration of gravity (=  $9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$ )
- Ho : reservior water depth (= 76.5-47.0=29.5 m)

He =  $0.15*(9.8*29.5)^{0.5}/(2*3.14)$ = 0.4 m

The allowance (Ha) for the unforeseeable accident is added on the above freeboard. The pavement is planned to be made by the thickness of 0.40 m (Hp) on the crest of the impervious core.

On comparing the following earthquake and flood cases, the highest is decided as the dam crest elevation:

i) Earthquake conditon

EL1 = NHWL + Hw + He + Ha + Hp  
= 
$$76.50 + 0.60 + 0.40 + 1.5 + 0.40$$
  
=  $79.40$  m

ii) Flood condition

$$EL2 = FWL + Hw + Ha + Hp$$
  
= 78.50 + 0.60 + 1.50 + 0.40  
= 81.00 m

# (3) Zoning

The dam is designed as the center core type having five zones; core, find and coarse filter, rock and riprap zones. The required embankment volume including the saddle and the main coffer dam is tabulated below:

Zone	Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	Materials
Core	82,000	Earth, and, grabel
Fine filter	48,000	Sand, gravel
Coarse filter	32,000	Sand, Gravel
Rock	313,000	Basalt, tuff breccia
Riprap	69,000	Basalt
	534,000	

# (4) Foundation treatment

Some pervious strata of permeability coefficient of 2 x  $10^{-3}$  cm/sec are observed in the foundation of the dam.

As foundation treatment, the following grouting works are planned below the core zone.

- i) Blanket grout : at 2 m intervals with 5 m deep and 2 lines
- ii) Curtain grout : at 2 m intervals with 20 to 35 m deep and 2 lines

# (5) Dam stability

The dam stability analisis is referred to that for the Karian dam. Because of the same embankment material, the same dam embankment slope and lower dam height than the Karian dam, the Cilawang dam will have a enough safety factor.

#### (6) Instruments for the dam

The following observation instruments would be provided in the dam.

- pore pressure meters,
- earth pressure meters,
- cross-arm settlement measurement devices,
- earthquake recorders,
- other instruments for displacement of dam surface, and
- leakage water measurement devices.

# 4.6.2 Spillway

# (1) Design condition and concepts

The spillway is aligned toward the channel center of the river from the right bank hill. Design conditions and concepts are summarized below.

- i) A probable maximum flood (PMF) with a peak flow of 1,700  $m^3/s$  is adopted as a design flood inflow for the spillway.
- ii) The effect of reservoir flood routing is considered.
- iii) An ungated side spillway with crest of 20 m long and a gated spillway with two radial gates of 9.0 m wide x 9.5 m high are provided.
- iv) The ungated side spillway is arranged to release a flood smaller than the return period of 50-year without any operation.

v) The gated spillway is to be operated in accordance with the reservoir water level rising or falling.

(2) Flood routing and flood water level

The reservoir flood routing effect is calculated for the PMF and 50-year flood.

The 50-year flood is released through the ungated side spillway only. The water level rises up to El. 77.90 m as shown in Fig. J-19, so the water level to open the gates is set at El. 78.20 m.

The gates are opened to release flood discharge more than 50-year flood at the speed of 0.30 m/min when the reservoir water level is over El. 78.20 m. The gates is planned to be opened at an interval of 10 minutes depends on the reservoir water level rising speed.

The maximum water level for the design flood (PMF) is at El. 78.50 m as shown in Fig. J-20, so the flood water level (FWL) is set at this level. The relation between peak inflow and outflow are summarized below:

i) 50-year flood :  $Qip = 390 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ ,  $Qop = 74 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ ii) PMF :  $Qip = 1,700 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ ,  $Qop = 1,230 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ 

(3) Weir and chute-way

The ungated side spillway is provided at the right bank of gated spillway with 25 m long crest and 5.0 m wide side channel. The crest is set at the normal high water level (NHWL) of El. 76.50 m. The gated spillway has two radial gates of 9.0 m wide x 9.5 m high. The weir crest is set at El. 69.00 m. The side and gated spillway are capable of discharging 120 m<sup>3</sup>/s and 1,110 m<sup>3</sup>/s respectively at the flood water level of 78.50 m. The chute-way is 28.00 m wide, 93.9 m long, 1:10 and 1:2 slope.

#### (4) Energy dissipator

As for the energy dissipator, a stilling basin type or a flip bucket type is applicable. A flip bucket type needs a large space for a plunge pool and may cause a scouring problem in the riverbed and banks. Since the spillway site is narrow and the foundation of stilling basin consists of tuff which is an erosive soft rock, a stilling basin type is addopted. The design discharge for the plunge plool is 780 m<sup>3</sup>/s which is the free overflow discharge through the gated spillway weir at the normal high water level. The requied stilling basin length is 60.00 m long.

## 4.6.3 Intake and Discharge Facilities

The maximum discharge for the irrigation water from the Cilawang reservoir to the Buyut weir is estimated to be  $18 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$  at the reservoir water level of El. 75.3 m and  $14 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$  at LWL of El. 66.50 m. To release the required water, the intake and gate is provided at the right bank along the spillway.

The intake is connected with the outlet in the chuteway by a discharge pipe of 2.0 m in diameter. The intake weir is set at El. 65.0 m below the low water level. Two gates of 2.0 x 2.0 m are provided in the gate operation chamber for normal and maintenance use.

### 4.6.4 River Diversion

The diversion tunnel is designed against the 25-year probabbe flood of 300  $m^3/s$  for the river diversion during the dam embankment period.

The coffer dam crest elevation is decided taking the possible embankment volume in one dry season into consideration. The estimated embankment volume for three months is 76,000 m<sup>3</sup> and the crest elevation is at El. 61.00 m.

The diversion tunnel is to be 6.6 m in diameter and 346 m long for the design flood at the upstream water level of El. 60.00 m. A emegency river outlet facilities are provided in the diversion tunnel for the emergency case in order to lower the reservoir water level below the low water level.

The intake weir for the river outlet is set at El. 61.50 m of the 50-year sedimentation level. A hollow jet value and a ring hollow gate of 1.2 m in diameter are provided at the outlet.

#### 5. CIUYAH TRANS-BASIN TUNNEL

# 5.1 General

The Ciuyah trans-basin tunnel is provided to divert the water from the Karian reservoir to the Cibeureum river for the K-C-C irrigation scehem of 10,300 ha, because the capacity of Cilawang reservoir is not enough for the irrigation water requirement. The released water will be diverted to the K-C-C irrigation scheme at the Buyut diversion weir about 3.5 km downstream from the Cilawang dam.

The intake is planned at the right bank of about 6 km upstream from the Karian dam. The tunnel outlet is located at the left bank of the Cibeureum river at a distance of about 3 km downstream from the Cilawang dam. The maximum tunnel discharge is  $8.0 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ . The tunnel is 2.6 m in diameter and 1,540 m long.

Preliminary design is made on main structures for the purpose of estimating the construciton cost of the tunnel as shown in Figs. J-27 and J-28.

## 5.2 Topography and Geology

The tunnel site is located at a gently sloped hill of El. 40 m to El. 100 m. The general geology in the vicinity of the tunnel site is similar to that of the Karian dam site. The subsurface geology is mainly composed of tuffaceous fine to medium grained sandstone with intercalaction of pumice tuff and claystone. It is estimated to include some fractured zone.

#### 5.3 Design of Main Structures

The maximum discharge is 8.0  $m^3/s$  as determined in Sub-paragraph 1.3.2. The intake and value are designed to release the discharge of 8.0  $m^3/s$  at the water level of El. 48.5 m which is 2.5 m higher than the low water level of the reservoir (LWL). This water level is decided referring to the water level and discharge in the water balance study.

The intake weir is set at El. 45.00 m which is 100-year sedimentation level. The intake is equipped with trash rack and stop log slots.

As for the discharge control facility, a inclined intake with a gate and a vertical shaft intake with a valve are compared on the construction cost. Since the site slope is too gentle to built a inclined intake, it costs more than a shaft type. Therefore, the vertical shaft intake is adopted.

The valve shaft is 2.5 m in diameter and 26.0 m in depth. A hollow jet valve of 1.2 m in diameter as a main valve and a ring hollow gate of 1.2 m in diameter as a guard gate are provided.

The tunnel is designed as a horse-shoe shaped tunnel of 2.6 m in diameter and 1,540 m in length. The tunnel slope is 1/1,500 in order to make stable free flow with velocity less than 2.0 m/s and the water depth of 90% of the tunnel diameter.

The tunnel passes through the gentle hill which earth covering is 13 m to 49 m. Taking into consideration the earth covering and geology, the steel support and consolidation grout may be required for the tunnel construction work. The required parts of consoridation grout and steel support are estimated for 30% and 100% of the total tunnel length respectively for the cost estimation.

The tunnel outlet is located at the left bank of the Cibeureum river. Since the flood water level is estimated to be El. 45.00 m, the tunnel outlet is set so as not to be submerged fully. For the purpose of riverbed protection from the scoring, the baffled apron of 13.0 m long is planned.

## 6. CICINTA TRANS-BASIN TUNNEL

#### 6.1 General

The Cicinta trans-basin tunnel is provided to divert the water from the Cilawang reservoir to the Cicinta river for the Cicinta irrigation scheme of 1,430 ha to supplement the shortage of irrigation water in the existing irrigation scheme. The released water will be diverted to the Cicinta irrigation scheme at the existing Cicinta diversion weir. The Cicinta irrigation scheme is located at about 10 km downstream of the tunnel outlet.

The intake is planned at the right bank of about 1.5 km upstream from the Cilawang dam. The tunnel outlet is located in the tributary of the Cicinta river. The maximum tunnel discharge is  $2.7 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ . The tunnel is 2.0 m in diameter and 1,920 m long.

Preliminary design is executed on main structures for the purpose of estimating the construction cost of the tunnel as shown in Figs. J-34 and J-35.

## 6.2 Topography and Geology

The tunnel site is located at a gently sloped hill of El. 70 m to El. 115 m. The general geology in the vicinity of the tunnel site is similar to that of the Karian dam site. The subsurface geology is mainly composed of tuffaceous sandstone and claystone. The rocks at the tunnel site are generally soft and partly fractureed with slicken side.

#### 6.3 Design of Main Structures

The maximum discharge is 2.7  $m^3/s$  as determined in Sub-paragraph 1.3.2. The intake and value are designed to release the discharge of 2.7  $m^3/s$  at the water level of El. 69.0 m which is 2.5 m higher than the low water level of the reservoir (LWL). This water level is decided referring to the water level and discharge in the water balance study.

The intake weir is set at El. 65.00 m which is 100-year sedimentation level. The intake is equipped with trash rack and stop log slots.

As for the discharge control facility, a vertical shaft intake with a valve is adopted because of the same reason for the Ciuyah tunnel.

The value shaft is 2.0 m in diameter and 14.1 m in depth. A hollow jet value of 0.7 m in diameter as a main value and a ring hollow gate of 0.7 m in diameter as a guard gate are provided.

The minimum diameter is 1.8 m in view of the actual construction. Then, the Ciuyah tunnel is designed as a horse-shoe shaped tunnel of 2.0 m in diameter and 1.920 m in length. The tunnel slope is decided to be 1/960 from the elevation of the inlet of El. 65.00 m and the outlet of El. 63.00 m.

The tunnel passes through the gentle hill which earth covering is 8 to 47 m. A paddy field of the covering of about 3.5 m exists near the outlet. The tunnel excavation may be difficult without special construction method, so the open cut method is recommendable for this part of about 100 m long.

Taking into consideration the earth covering and geology, the steel support and consolidation grout may be required for the tunnel construction work. The required parts of consoridation grout and steel support are estimated for 30% and 100% of the total tunnel length respectively for the cost estimation.

The tunnel outlet is located at the left bank of the tributary of the Cicinta river in the paddy field. The river channel improvement and connection channel construction are designed together with the discharge channel.

## 7. CONSTRUCTION PLAN AND SCHEDULE

#### 7.1 General

The construction plan and schedule are given in this chapter on two groupes; i) the Karian dam and the Ciuyah tunnel group, and ii) the Cilawang dam and the Cicinta tunnel group. This group division is made by the reason that the tunnel work shall be done before filling the reservoir water.

The two dams and two tunnels are different scale and dimensions but same type, so the general descriptions are made commonly for two groupes. The main construction work items and quantities are shown in Table J-10.

# 7.2 Mode of Construction

The construction work on the project would be carried out by contractors and suppliers on a competitive contract basis, and divided into the following contract:

# (1) International contract

(a) Construction of Civil works:

- Dam, spillway, diversion tunnel cofferdam, intake and permanent roads,

- Trans-basin tunnel, intake and outlet.

- (b) Supply and installation of metal works:
  - Gates, stop logs, valves trash racks and emergency generators.

#### (2) Local contract

- (a) Preparation works at the projects site, especially the construction roads.
- (b) Erection of distribution line from the main line to the site.

## 7.3 Preparatory Works

The preparatory works would include preparation of temporary buildings, the power supply system, the communication system, water supply, etc., in the early stages of construction period.

It is recommended, however, that construction of access roads, excepting the river diversion works, be executed by local contractors prior to the commencement of main civil works to shorten the whole construction period. The river diversion works would be undertaken by a contractor selected by international tender.

7.4 Karian Dam Construction

(1) Civil works

The main civil works consist of construction of diversion tunnels with coffer dams, main and saddle dams, spillway and intake.

(a) Diversion tunnels and coffer dam

Two 6.6 m diameter diversion tunnels with 471 and 515 m long are proposed for river diversion. The work would comprise open and tunnel excavation, steel support erection, concrete lining and grouting. Top heading and bottom bench cut excavation is suggested for tunnel excavation due to the soft rock condition. The concrete lining of arch portion would follow to top heading excavation. River diversion through the tunnel would be effected by closing the river (an upstream initial coffer dam) just downsteram of the

diversion tunnel inlet. Another low coffer dam would be constructed at the next riverbed just downstream of the toe of the dam. These coffer dams would be constructed using random materials.

(b) Dam foundation treatment

Dam foundation treatment would comprise foundation excavation, and blanket and curtain grouting. The total drilling lengths would be 10,300 m for blanket grouting and 26,400 m for curtain grouting. The construction of the main coffer dam would be commenced immediately after the completion of river diversion. The coffer dam works would be carried out in parallel with the foundation treatment. This coffer dam would be a rockfill dam with core. Its volume would be approximately 112,400 m<sup>3</sup> and 8.4% of total dam volume. Three months in a dry season will be sufficient for construction of the main coffer dam.

(c) Main dam

The total volume of the main dam is  $1,229,000 \text{ m}^3$  consisting of 142,000 m<sup>3</sup> for the core, 128,000 m<sup>3</sup> for the filter and 959,000 m<sup>3</sup> for thr rock.

i) Core material (142,000 m<sup>3</sup> in embankment volume):

For core material, the soil at the borrow pits of Sajira would be mixed with sand and gravel from the same borrow pit. The distance between these borrow pits is about 7 km from the dam.

ii) Filter material (128,000 m<sup>3</sup> in embankment volume):

Sand and gravel materials for filter would be supplied directly from the borrow pits at Sajira after selection for fine and coarse filter. iii) Rock material (959,000 m<sup>3</sup> in embankment volume):

All rock materials would be supplied from the quarry of Guradog approximately 15 km distant from the dam site. Rock excavation is planned by bench cut.

Two years are allocated for embankment construction, immediately after completion of all necessary foundation treatment. The core embankment with filter can be constructed only in the dry season, but shell zones with rock can be constructed even in the seasons though low work efficiency may be expected due to heavy rainfall. In this study, work periods were assumed to be 6 months a year from May for the core and filter works, and the full year for rock and random materials subject only to suspension in heavy rainfall over 20 m day.

#### (d) Spillway

The rock quantities for the spillway would be 258,000 m<sup>3</sup> in excavation, 24,000 m<sup>3</sup> in concrete and two gates of 12.5 m high x 12.5 m wide. The construction work would be made separately from the other works.

(e) Intake

The intake would consist of inspection bridge, tower, shaft and connection tunnel with the diversion tunnel. The tunnel shaft excavation would be made with some remaining parts near the diversion tunnel at the same time when the diversion construction work is under going on. The remaining parts of connection tunnel would be made after the closing of diversion tunnel. The tower and inspection gridge work would be made separately from other civil works.

## (f) Saddle dam

The saddle dam work quantities would be  $102,000 \text{ m}^3$  in excavation and  $150,000 \text{ m}^3$  in embankment.

The construction work would be done separately from the other works and in the following procedure: i) stripping and excavation, ii) branket and consolidation grout, and iii) embankment.

# (2) Metal works

# (a) Spillway gates

Two spillway gates of 12.5 m wide x 12.5 m high, estimated weight of 270 ton would be installed by the Metal contractor. The work would be commenced after the completion of concrete works of the spillway by the civil contractor.

(b) Other metal works

As for the metal works, gates for diversion tunnel inlet, gates, trash racks, follow jet valve for intake, stop logs for intake and spillway would be required, which total weight is estimated to be 285 ton. These works would be made in combination with the civil works.

## 7.5 Cilawang Dam Construction

(1) Civil works

The main civil works consist of construction of diversion tunnel with coffer dams, main and saddle dams, spillway and intake.

(a) Diversion tunnel and coffer dam

A 6.6 m diameter diversion tunnel with 346 m long is proposed

for river diversion. The work would comprise open and tunnel excavation, steel support erection, concrete lining and grouting. Top heading and bottom bench cut excavation is suggested for tunnel excavation due to the soft rock condition. The concrete lining of arch portion would follow to top heading excavation.

The tunnel works shall be completed by the end of May 1989 for river diversion. River diversion through the tunnel would be effected by closing the river (an upstream initial coffer dam) just downstream of the diversion tunnel inlet. Another low coffer dam would be constructed at the next riverbed just downstream of the toe of the dam. These coffer dams would be constructed using random materials.

#### (b) Dam foundation treatment

Dam foundation treatment would comprise foundation excavation, and blanket and curtain grouting. The total drilling lengths would be 5,800 m for blanket grouting and 14,300 m curtain grouting. The construction of the main coffer dam would be commenced immediately after the completion of river diversion. The coffer dam works would be carried out in parallel with the foundation treatment. This coffer dam would be a rockfill dam with core. Its volume would be approximately 76,000 m<sup>3</sup> and 15% of total dam volume. Three months in a dry season will be sufficient for construction of the main coffer dam.

(c) Main dam

The total volume of the main dam is 419,000 m<sup>3</sup> consisting of 60,000 m<sup>3</sup> for the core, 56,000 m<sup>3</sup> for the filter and 304,000 m<sup>3</sup> for the rock.

i) Core material (60,000 m<sup>3</sup> in embankment volume):

For core material, the soil at the borrow pits of Sajira

would be mixed with sand and gravel from the same borrow pit. The distance between these borrow pits is about 6 km from the dam.

ii) Filter material (56,000 m<sup>3</sup> in embankment volume):

Sand and gravel materials for filter would be supplied directly from the borrow pits at Sajira after selection for fine and coarse filter materia.

iii) Rock material (304,000 m<sup>3</sup> in embankment volume):

All rock materials would be supplied from the quarry of approximately 10 km distant from the dam site. Two years are allocated for embankment construction, immediately after completion of all necessary foundation treatment. The core embankment with filter can be constructed only in the dry season, but shell zones with rock can be constructed even in the seasons though low work efficiency may be expected due to heavy rainfall. In this study, work periods were assumed to be 6 months a year from May for the core and filter works, and the full year for rock and random materials subject only to suspension in heavy rainfall over 20 mm a day.

(d) Spillway

The work quantities for the spillway would be  $115,000 \text{ m}^3$  in excavation, 29,900 m<sup>3</sup> in concrete and two gates of 9.5 m high x 9.0 m wide. The construction work would be made separately from the other works.

(e) Intake

The intake would be constructed as one of the spillway structures.

(f) Saddle dam

The saddle dam work quantities would be  $37,000 \text{ m}^3$  in excavation and  $39,000 \text{ m}^3$  in embankment.

The construction work would be done separately from the other works and in the following procedure: i) stripping and excavation, ii) branket and consolidation grout, and iii) embankment.

# (2) Metal works

(a) Spillway gates

Two spillway gates of 9.0 m wide x 9.5 m high, estimated weight of 126 ton would be installed by the Metal contractor. The work would be commenced after the completion of concrete works of the spillway by the civil contractor.

# (b) Other metal works

As for the metal works, gate for diversion tunnel inlet, gates, trash racks for intake, stop logs for intake and spillway, hollow jet valve and ring hollw gate for the emergency river outlet would be required, which total weight is estimated to be 182 ton. These works would be made in combination with the civil works.

## 7.6 Ciuyah Tunnel

- (1) Civil works
  - (a) Tunnel

The trans-basin tunnel would be a concrete lined tunnel 1,540 m long with a horse-shoe section of 2.6 m inside diameter. The excavation would be done by a full face cutting method. Steel support erection would be required
for most of the tunnel parts. Concrete lining of 7,600  $m^3$  and grouting work of 7,300 m long would follow the heading excavation.

(b) Intake and outlet

The intake and outlet of 3,400  $m^3$  in excavation and 250  $m^3$  in concrete would be done in the open separately from the other works.

(c) Valve shaft

The valve shaft of 2.5 m inside diameter and 26 m deep would be constructed at the hillside. This shaft excavation work would be done from the top to bottom because of the small work quantity and soft rock condition. The concrete lining, plug concrete and grouting work follows excavation work.

(2) Metal works

As for metal works, trash racks at the intake, a hollow jet valve of 1.2 m in diameter and a ring hollow gate would be installed. The total weight of metal works is estimated to be 12 ton. These works would be done mostly after completion of the civil works.

7.7 Cicinta Tunnel

(1) Civil works

(a) Tunnel

The trans-basin tunnel would be a concrete lined tunnel 1,920 m long with a horse-shoe section of 2.0 m inside diameter. The excavation would be done by a full face cutting method. Steel support erection would be required for most of the tunnel parts. Concrete lining of  $8,600 \text{ m}^3$  and grouting work of 9,000 m long would follow the heading excavation.

### (b) Intake and outlet

The intake and outlet of 7,600  $m^3$  in excavation and 600  $m^3$  in concrete would be done in the open separately from the other works.

(c) Valve shaft

The valve shaft of 2.0 m inside diameter and 14 m deep would be constructed at the hillside. This shaft excavation work would be done from the top to bottom because of the small work quantity and soft rock condition. The concrete lining, plug concrete and grouting work follows excavation work.

#### (2) Metal works

As for metal works, trash racks at the intake, a hollow jet value of 0.7 m in diameter and a ring hollow gate would be installed. The total weight of metal works is estimated to be 7 ton. These works would be done mostly after completion of the civil works.

## 7.8 Construction Schedule

Apporoximately five and a half (5.5) years would be required for two dams and two tunnels from the commencement of engineering design to the completion of the work as follows:

## (1) Engineering design : 1 year and 6 months

The engineering design including field investigation and preparation of tender document for construction is estimated to be made for one and a half (1.5) years.

### (2) Preparatory works : 1 year

The preparatory works including Loan arrangment, Tender is estimated to be done for one year.

# (3) Main construction works : 3 years

The main construction works would be commenced from the diversion tunnel excavation and would be completed in the reservoir water filling for three years.

	Table J-	1 DRYS	EASON RU	NOFF AT KARIAN DAMSITE
NO.	Year	Run (mcum)	off (m3/g)	Thomas plot position(%) Fn=(1-n/(N+1))*100
	ه زمون چې زې ورو کې ورو کې ورو کې و			
1	1982	47.87	4.54	93.33
2	1972	53.18	5.05	86.67
3	1976	78.89	7.48	80.00
4	1977	110.46	10.48	73.33
5	1979	113.33	10.75	66.67
6	1983	133.39	12.65	60.00
7	197Ø	182.06	17.27	53.33
8	198Ø	216.61	20.55	46.67
9	1978	224.75	21.32	40.00
10	1971	225.33	21.38	33.33
11	1975	259.64	24.63	26.67
12	1973	268.13	25.44	20.00
13	1974	312.66	29.66	13.33
14	1981	373.79	35.46	6.67

Note;

(1) The runoff in 1971 is estimated from that of Kopomaja station by the following equation: Q(Rankasbitung)=3.429\*Q(Kopomaja)+18.867

Q(Karian damsite)=0.299\*Q(Rankasbitung)

(2) Dryseason is defined as the period from June to September.

## Table J-2 VARIABLES FOR WATER BALANCE STUDY (1/2)

### (1) GENERAL

HWLK: Normal high water level of Karian reservoir (m) LWLK: Low water level of Karian reservoir (m) HWLC: Normal high water level of Cilawang reservoir (m) LWLC: Low water level of Cilawang reservoir (m) QMQ2: Maximum diversion discharge from Karian reservoir to K-C-C Irrigation Scheme (m3/s)

## (2) KARIAN RESERVOIR

- QK : Inflow to Karaian reservoir (m3/s)
- QN : Residual river discharge at Pamarayan weir except Karian reservoir catchment area (m3/s)
- QE : Evaporation from reservoir water surface (m3/s)
- QIR: Irrigation water requirement for the Ciujung Irrigation Scheme at Pamarayan weir (m3/s)
- QIK: Required discharge from the intake for the Ciujung Irrigation Scheme (m3/s)
- QIS: Irrigation water shortage for the Ciujung Irrigation Scheme at Pamarayan weir (m3/s)
- QlR: Required discharge from the intake for the irrigation and M&I water (m3/s)
- Q1 : Discharge from the intake (m3/s)
- QlS: Shortage water from the intake as against requirement (m3/s)
- Q2R: Diversion water requirement through Ciuyah tunnel to K-C-C Irrigation Scheme (m3/s)
- Q2S: Shortage water as against Q2R (m3/s)
- D2 : Supplied municipal water to Rangkasbetung (m3/s)
- DlR: Required discharge from the intake for M&I water for Cilegon and 17 I.K.K. (m3/s)
- Dl : Supplied M&I water for Cilegon and 17 I.K.K. at Pamayaran
   weir (m3/s)
- SP2: Spill out water from the spillway of Karian dam (m3/s)
- SP1: Spill out water from the spillway of Pamarayan weir (m3/s)
- Hl : Reservoir water level (m)
- S1 : Reservoir storage volume (10x6 m3)
- QM : River maintenance flow (m3/s)
- RL : River conveyance loss

(4) CILAWANG RESERVOIR

- QC : Inflow to Cilawang reservoir (m3/s)
- QN : Residual river discharge at Buyut weir except Cilawang reservoir catchment area (m3/s)
- QE : Evaporation from reservoir water surface (m3/s)
- QIR: Irrigation water requirement for the K-C-C Irrigation Scheme at Buyut weir (m3/s)
- QIC: Required discharge from the intake for the K-C-C Irrigation Scheme (m3/s)
- QIS: Irrigation water shortage for the K-C-C Irrigation Scheme at Buyut weir (m3/s)
- Q2R: Diversion water requirement through Ciuyah tunnel to K-C-C Irrigation Scheme from Karian reservoir (m3/s)
- Q2 : Supplied discharge as against Q2R
- Q2S: Shortage water as against Q2R
- Q3R: Required discharge from the intake for the irrigation and river maintenane flow (m3/s)
- O3 : Discharge from the intake (m3/s)
- Q3S: Shortage water as against Q3R
- Q4R: Diversion water requirement through Cicinta tunnel to Cicinta Irrigation Scheme (m3/s)
- Q4 : Supplied discharge as against Q4R (m3/s)
- Q4S: Shortage water as against Q4R (m3/s)
- SP3: Spill out water from the spillway of Cilawang dam (m3/s)
- SP4: Spill out water from the spillway of Buyut weir (m3/s)
- H2 : Reservoir water level (m)
- S2 : Reservoir storage volume (10x6 m3)
- QM : River maintenance flow (m3/s)
- RL : River conveyance loss

### (4) CICINTA WEIR

- QN : Natural river discharge at Cicinta weir (m3/s)
- QIR: Irrigation water requirement for the Cicinta Irrigation Scheme at Cicinta weir (m3/s)
- SP5: Spill out water from the spillway of Cicinta weir (m3/s)
- Q4R: Diversion water requirement through Cicinta tunnel to the Cicinta Irrigation Scheme (m3/s)
- Q4S: Shortage water as against Q4R (m3/s)
- QM : River maintenance flow (m3/s)
- RL : River conveyance loss

Table J-3 CONSTRUCTION COST COMPARISON OF TUNNEL AND DAM

(orssn) 36,730 36,200 39,320 35,180 Total Karian Cilawang Karian Cilawang 1,810 2,470 l,920 2,580 Compensation cost (US\$10<sup>3</sup>) 9,450 3,950 IO,020 9,830 9,260 Construction cost(US\$10<sup>3</sup>) 4,020 5,820 5,450 Dam embankment cost 17,650 15,330 16,880 14,550 Ciuyah 3,500 2,970 4,080 5,890 tunnel cost 74.00 78.00 81.50 81.00 78.50 Dam crest elevation H U (m.la) 72.50 72.00 73.50 A 79.00 78.50 76.00 71.40 75.50 Flood water 벙 level (EWL) 69.40 69.90 70.90 Å 77.00 74.00 76.50 73.50 Normal high water level B (IMHNI) 68.50 69.00 67.00 67.50 КA discharge 3/sec) 0.0 0.0 0°0 10.0 12.0 Tunnel

Note: KA = Karian dam

CI = Cilawang dam

Table J-4 WATER BALANCE STUDY FOR KARIAN RESERVOIR (1/12)

00000440000 00000440000 ŝ 219.3 10.4 19.3 5 . 3 5.91 19**.**3 ۰ 8 7.50 57.50 67 50 67 50 .6.00 7.50 17.50 57.50 66.45 63.21 63.87 H H 7.50 7,50 3.23 .6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 16.45 7.50 8.64 17.83 .7.56 8.75 50.47 8.5 SP1 184-52 157-88 101-43 136-43 236-43 237-25 132-136 120-136 120-136 120-136 120-136 120-136 120-136 120-136 120-89.48 80.25 ć.55 7.38 7.65 14.95 26.52 23.01 9.70 27.96 10.38 40.68 573.3 2003.6 5.63 2.92 1.57 62.03 60.07 4.7 06.6 109.92 58.11 5 P 2 19.18 6.39 26.19 26.19 25.56 23.13 • .... 000 38.6 1.63 е 6 6 М 20000 20000 ÷0 - 63 - 63 14.2 01K 1.81 0. 1.81 U. ------• 000 0000000 000000 2-2 ∿ ⊐ \* \* \* \* 02 S -42-4 -----VLWLC 62.0 a 2 R 6. U0 8. U0 9. 3 149.5 0. 6.UU 8.00 0. 2.91 • 245.1 -130.5 80486433 4070748 2036446400000000 17714 1414 0 1 S VHWLK 219.3 0000000000000 5 00000 0000 00000 00000 00000 0 № 0 2 **•** 0 68 18:45 50 18:49 50 18:49 50 18:49 5 25:84 40:35 40:35 16:11 12:66 16:11 12:66 16:12 15:97 15:9 WATER BALANCE STUDY AGAINST C.I. OF 250 % BY PROSIDA 407.5 018 14LC 015 -76.8 201.8 QIK 76.5 7-02 QIR 639.6 é.05 18.39 23.96 19.60 27.05 54.44 20.57 LWLK 46.0 11.7 1 1 1 000000 0.18 0.18 0.20 ш С 67.0 0.19 67°0 0.49 0.41 0.33 0.47 0.57 0.5 5 <u></u> 5 N 745.4 1814.9 KARIAN RESERVOIR 265.52 44.81 32 6 2 HWLK 67.5 54 58 33 49 38 09 59 74 27 90 1.71 š 110.28 58.63 40.42 ŝ 13 48 24 413 10.26 9 21 8 4 YEAR 1972 20 MON DAYS 2 V OL UM E (ACUM) \*\*\*\* N A L NOP AUG SEP 100 10 V D E C į н С APR iΑΥ JUL AAR

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Table J-4 WATER BALANCE STUDY FOR KARIAN RESERVOIR (2/12)

71.0 02.7 44.0 69.7 87.0 07.2 S 9.3 5 6 3 193 м 6 19.3 19.3 219. 610 219. 6 612 219 6 6 0 6 0 0 6 6 ¢, 67.49 67.50 ÷ 67.51 67.51 62**.**43 65.4 66.7 67.5 67.51 67.51 67.5 67.5 67.51 67.51 67.51 57.51 67.51 0.0 67.5 ĥ Ň 5.4 57.5 57.5 ŝ 'n ĵ 2 'n ۰۹ ۲۰۰ 127 50 195 50 195 56 195 56 195 57 19 140 29 144 67 167,75 80.71 153.28 63.31 52.73 31.90 89.83 21 19 16 63 67-22 97.82 34.64 149.13 72.48 71.03 81.95 144.33 3061.5 SР 28,94 19.54 170.67 217.1 2. 6 95.23 189.6 65.71 47.00 49.89 56.40 54.77 829°2 5 P 2 12-02 52-30 42-50 6.19 16.23 26.65 24.55 51.21 26.79 20.28 29.73 42.86 2.25 3.95 28.13 44.86 . . . 47.0 00000 90000 9000 5 • 63 • 63 • 63 • 63 -018 ເ ເ ຍີ 1.7 5 • . 0 • • **. .** • ..... • ំ ;-; Na \* \* \* \* 62 S 5 VLWLC 62.0 4 2 R 4 2 5 4 40000000 с. 3.50 1 6.985 с. С. ОО 79.9 . • 0.1 S VHWLK 219.3 å 2.05 с С 0 ° 3 8 • 0 -----WATER BALANCE STUDY AGAINST C.I. OF 250 % BY PROSIDA u 1k 10000000 1000000 1000000 3.66 3.66 119.2 2 99 7 4 C SID å 0ľk 5 ª ĉ нисс 76.5 ... QIR 8 95 7 67 7.10 20.09 18.39 18.39 18.39 18.39 7.02 19-60 535.0 5.09 0.69 1.78 7.02 4.44 6.14 6446 1.78 6-14 4.04 22.75 20.81 0.57 5.41 2.4 77 L\*LK 0.15 ш Э 16.7 0.26 67.0 0 60 60 60 60 60 60 0 64 0 64 67°0 0.41 0.57 0.61 0.63 0.64 0.57 0.57 0.61 0.64 20 KARIAN RESERVOIR 50.89 116.32 31.18 73.59 1146.9 2792.5 135.33 8.09 5.99 69.84 131.45 .80 83.86 1.08 90.33 69.24 22.68 38.53 80.45 60.86 115.6 38.7 52.1 128.61 61.3 27.4 04.7 59.1 2 23 M 66.7 HWLK 67.5 55.58 46.30 47.33 . 49 50.39 6.89 01 3.02 Зð 9.19 99 e S 4.97 0.00 8.68 30.22 4.78 5.06 5.18 2.33 75.77 8.92 •02 6.30 7.41 2.81 5.92 ~, ~ YEA8 1973 MON DAYS 20  $\circ \circ$ 00000 œ c c 00 Ξ ¢ 0 VOLUME (HCUM) ..... 1 1 1 1 \*\*\* NAL GAR APR NOF AUG Б. 2 В 3 Р ŝĒP 001 NON MAY JUL DEC

Table J-4 WATER BALANCE STUDY FOR KARIAN RESERVOIR (3/12)

219.3 219.3 219.3 19.5 ŝ 2:9-3 5.63 19.3 219.3 219.3 219.3 19.3 19.3 19.3 219.3 19.3 19.3 2 19'.3 6 0 <u>.</u> 7.50 Ó, 67-50 67-50 67-50 67-50 67-50 . 50 67.50 1 7.50 .50 57.50 57.50 67.51 67.51 67.5 Ŷ • ~ 94.48 69.14 73.86 86.60 78.98 158.58 137.79 58.28 19.19 69.76 48.90 56.91 15.49 S P1 36.67 96.57 142.02 76"67 9.70 157.40 116.21 41.84 962.8.2997.4 63.43 229.98 33.14 37.69 349.24 233.47 26.61 27,81 112.7 0.00 134.5 14 °51 17 • 63 8.12 19.84 -SP2 101-93 20.26 5 42.65 1,83 20.09 28.45 4 2 6 3 58.1 .2 6 36.68 38.95 0.80 26°21 22.4 69 .2 in m , 4.4 32.2 20.7 . 2.7 47.0 63 63 : 63 63 63 63 63 - 63 м Ф 01 . 63 63 - 63 0 63 • 63 - 63 - 63 ™ •• 50 63 -D18 1.81 1.7 • • . 5 5 **.** . 000000000 • .... • . **.**.0 11111 C a \*\*\*\* ំ 0 2 S ់ ... VLWLC 62.0 97.0 00 50 80 M D C C C 028 015 VHWLK 219.3 0 10.7 ×, e G \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* 0 8 0 2 8 - 0 WATER BALANCE STUDY AGAINST C.I. OF 250 2 BY PROSIDA 5.66 5.66 122.5 Мимимимимимими 5.66 5.66 3.66 3 66 ü 18 3.66 3.66 **G I S** L4LC 66.5 5 30 8 8 OIK 0000 0 ... ð å 0 å NULC 76.5 7.02 15.97 13.07 29.04 27.63 572.1 QIR 0. 18.15 21.05 21.54 9.20 പ് o LWLK 46.0 17.2 0.56 0.49 0.62 0.62 0.62 0.56 0.64 0.64 0.64 a 0.36 0.36 0.47 0.52 0.52 67.0 0.49 0.49 0.63 0.61 0.61 0.64 0.5 , t 0 0.47 0.57 0.57 0.47 0.5 ..................... 125 81 170 22 105 39 94 41 67 51 49 55 30.15 90.07 54.28 48**.**16 37**.**98 2648.5 95.97 107.08 173.64 70.62 69.08 130.82 51.62 100.49 41.72 52.37 z 249.07 36.15 84-64 5.96 32.99 48.27 63.85 69.33 70.35 KARIAN RESERVOIR 8.2 138.19 108.7 HULK 67.5 1111 51.67 69.91 43.28 38.78 27.73 20.35 1087.8 51.40 12.38 36.99 22.29 19.78 15.60 8.89 3.73 21..20 02.30 6.76 29.00 Å 34.76 8.37 41.27 22.98 8 ċ. 2 8°°8 YEAR 1974 MON DAYS VOLUME (HCUM) 1 . . . . . . 有化化的 NUN A U G s E P NON ΟΞC JUL 50 JAN F E 8 4 P R 142 MAR 

Table J-4 WATER BALANCE STUDY FOR KARIAN RESERVOIR (4/12)

219.3 219.3 19.3 9.3 ŝ 5 3 5 6 2.9 5 6 C 19.3 0 6 6 0 65 ¢ 0 ž 5 P 1 33.13 9.70 9.70 44.09 9.70 3..90 729.1 2484.8 2.67 43.23 90 05.68 16.76 9.70 67\*00 00.00 93.84 5.33 97.75 95.04 57 601 116.33 5 P 2 28.32 35.80 6.63 31.7/ 2 cco c å 0 2 7 .63 5 1.63 . 63 . 91 5 ÷. 5 ۳ ۹ 5 . . . . 0 0 0 0 • • ÷0. • 63 5 5 \$ 5 3 5 00 5 5 0 01R 8.7 505 1.8.1 ມູ è ιυ • 20 \* \* \* \* 6.2 S 5 VLWLC 62.0 9.2 R 137 2 015 VHWLK 219.3 0 78.6 5 000000000000000 0.5 0 40 2 8 • 0 WATER BALANCE STUDY AGAINST C.I. OF 250 % UY PROSIDA G 1 R 3.66 0.06 . 66 3.66 161.6 • 66 . 66 0 5 ÷. 5. 5,02 4.ω š õ M 6.0 015 L4LC 66.5 i • QIK 53.6 16.05 14.08 8.09 00 ° **.** HWLC 76.5 918 7.02 54.85 57.27 50.01 5.00 15.25 1 7.02 605.6 7.91 6.30 9 84 3 47 6 05 5 4 - 93 ö 0.5 4 5.7 0 2 5 ູ້ 4 9**.**5 <u>د</u>ن 46.0 46.0 1111 17.1 0.36 ш С 0.49 0.49 67.0 0.60 U.56 57 ° 0 0,60 0.63 79°0 0.64 0.64 0.62 0.62 64.0 0 61 19.0 64 50 0.5 ġ. ñ, 0.50 4. 4.0 5° 0 0.5 z 961.9 2342.D KARIAN RESERVOIR 6.09 .00 \$5.68 4.86 8¢.20 57.45 119.68 230.90 74.31 °° 1.00 **č**.č7 91.61 67.65 0.65 192 81 6.4 7.8. 5.6 6.0 43.7 45.6 64.3 \$ 112.5 138.7 HWLK 67.5 м. 4 2.5 ~~ • 90.7 71.7 94.E3 36.29 З В 8.83 6.99 30.52 4.63 °80 9.22 2.60 32.28 17.96 9.23 3.60 2°0 10.45 φ. Θ 2 2 2 \$¢.2 5.7 m. 6°0 5 -2 2 2 ۲. و 9. 8 YEAR 1975 NON DAYS VOLUME (MUUM) \*\*\* 1 ИАЧ AUG ны NDT a, i s 001 ١Û٧ 148 чFК ţΥ J U L υĒC

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Table J-4 WATER BALANCE STUDY FOR KARIAN RESERVOIR (5/12)

0000111100 00001111100 00001111100 S ð . . 67.50 54-12 54-12 55-20 55-29 Ľ, 56.68 49.79 57.50 67.50 53.54 40.53 120.68 16.66 399.17 56.66 399.17 20.45 64.53 18.14 100.68 29.45 64.53 18.19 66.20 29.53 21.52 96.326 21.52 97.74 21.57 71.17 66.31 97.74 71.17 9.70 9.70 16.82 2000 200 2000 2 480.1 1901.4 SP1 337 . 30 322.40 187.51 94.61 57.31 100.50 5 P 2 0 43.0 00000 00000 1.63 63 6 ÷ 6 3 . é S 63 - 63 9 Ś -7.7 01 R 5.5 1.81 ..... 5 ........... 0 • 0 0.16 0.16 0.15 20 0.16 \* \* \* \* **.** -8.00 -18.9 <u>ü</u>2S 0000000000 VLKLC 62.0 149.1 0. 0.0£ 0. 0.28 0.28 4.56 0 2 R 5.87 • 200 -34.2 015 -22.67 -7.06 VHULK 219.3 . 3000c 0000 0 0/ 2 7.18 34.58 5.66 5 0000000000 ់ ō ď 68.0 8.0 WATER BALANCE STUDY AGAINST C.I. OF 250 % BY PROSIDA 340.9 30.42 30.42 30.42 30.470 a 1 R 34.58 3.66 3.66 3.66 \$ • 66 3.66 3.66 .18 60 60 3 . 66 s. 66 -18.64 -22.2 GIS LWLC 66.5 •0 00 0 5 00 . 0 -219.3 00-10-00-00-QIK ð **.** HWLC 76.5 7.02 602.3 24.20 19.84 18.88 12.58 12.58 23.47 14.04 16.46 GIR 8.47 7.02 17.91 3.69 3.63 3.63 20.09 24.68 25.65 19.84 33.40 38.96 32.91 28.80 2.99 \$7**.**99 \$0**.**98 23.23 41.87 21.78 21.30 23.2 9.2 å 12°5 0.22 0.23 0.30 0.27 00525 00000 0,19 0.19 0.28 0.36 0.24 с С 0.52 67°0 147 0.45 0.56 0.57 0.52 0.51 . S **\*** 0.5 245559 24125 29182 29182 29182 41.70 70.54 70.54 14.59 27.38 741.6 1805.6 94 . 46 32.70 KARIAN RESERVOIR 45.49 668.35 93.00 93.00 94.55 96.92 10.66 71.15 10.66 71.15 10.66 71.15 10.66 71.15 10.66 71.15 10.66 71.15 10.66 71.15 10.66 71.15 10.66 71.15 10.66 71.15 10.66 71.15 71.10 42.18 43 - 94 26.77 20 7.38 140.43 13.05 40.29 50.71 12.24 HWLK 67.5 11.24 58.80 20.85 94.98 41.00 41.13 31.17 6.16 8.05 0.99 57.68 Å 00.86 13.68 28.07 0.19 6.14 5.15 9.55 5.03 6.55 7.32 58.63 4.35 6.85 9**.**12 5.24 0.55 28.97 ы З 29.7 2 4.1 YEAR 1976 NON DAYS 0 Q C VOLUME ...... -----\*\*\*\* NY P 10 1 úΕC SEP D C I F E L ыAR 8 9 R i A Y JUN 101 AUG

Table J-4 WATER BALANCE STUDY FOR KARIAN RESERVOIR (6/12)

83.3 107.0 5 5 M 219.3 S 26.2 19\_3 219.3 219.3 87.4 56+2 6 6 6 ~ 219. H 1 57.08 7.50 7.50 67.50 46.48 47.58 63,30 96"69 6.00 **65.4**3 5.81 5 0 ເກ ເກ δ.3 5557 52.43 74.88 188.04 50.09 81.29 3.59 02.6 9.70 10-18 20-30 23-86 29-82 s P 1 06.39 21.58 7.39 . 70 20 02.6 9.70 9**.**92 9.70 18.74 27.95 411.1 1816.6 86.83 0.6 67 57.63 13.31 5P2 SP 12.69 0.46 51 ۰ ا 00 ဝီ 0000000000 47.0 t. 63 - 63 - 63 5 i. 63 . 63 х, 19.1 2 2 2 C 2 8 **.**... 5 •••• N Q 000000 •••000 ••••• 2**\***9 \*\*\* u 2 S -4.42 -10.7 ... ċ å VLULC 62.0 0.00 0.2 R 125.9 . 0 1 S VNULK 219.3 5 đ 3 000 0 000 0 000 0 000 0 255.8 . 00000000000 0 ана2 8•02 WATER BALANCE STUDY AGAINST C.I. OF 250 % BY PROSIDA ر 15 2 3.66 3.66 304.3 3 • 6 6 3 • 6 6 66.5 66.5 SID 0 00 QIK 1.45 9.45 4.74 202.6 • • • 76.5 76.5 018 571.1 13.07 44074550609745708787877588455 565557857857857857558755875 5655578578575578575587555 57407455060974557587555 574074550609745555 57407455060974555 57407455060974555 57407455060974555 57407455060974555 57407455060974555 574074555 574074555 5740755 5740755 7.02 6.46 9.84 Ч6.0 46.0 12.5 U.26 ш С 0.21 0.44 0.52 67.0 0.54 0.47 0.40 0.19 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.49 67"0 0.57 0.57 0.55 0.37 0.29 0.16 0.15 24 0.52 0.52 0.61 0.21 0.2 0.27 0.0 20 7.26 KARIAN RESERVOIR 738.4 1797.8 10.85 10.68 25.14 10.75 15.48 17.15 20.71 87.80 86.05 26.67 15.42 17.65 25.26 30.7744.33 c. 50 6.69 67-45 2.83 108.34 96.56 НЧLК 67\_5 З а 7.70 6.06 16 98 ( ° 20 1.63 9.00 6.28 4.25 6 36 6 36 7 250 10 95 10 38 .70 4.46 4.46 6.93 6.48 8.48 8.48 t. . 1 8.04 2.64 2.0 YEAR 1977 HUN DAYS VOLUNE (HCUN) 1111 \*\*\*\* S E P N Y I F E U 1 A K чrК ¥Α÷ ٩n٢ A U G 201 NON U E C J N L

WATER BALANCE STUDY FOR KARIAN RESERVOIR (7/12) Table J-4

ង .9 59. 5 06. 6 67.50 67.50 67.50 66.03 66.22 66.22 66.22 67.50 67.50 67.50 67.50 67.50 67.50 67-50 67-50 67-50 67-50 67-50 67-50 67-50 Ξ ..58 3.30 67.50 67-50 67.51 132.69 108.97 20.47 46.41 116.23 446.3 2030.4 36.86 85.91 233.70 73.58 14.56 75.71 75.71 86.50 107.06 103.40 39.02 53.08 52.79 74 67 47 23 67 30 67 30 42.81 8.15 5.76 S P 1 9.70 84.68 28.23 0.30 66.63 77.40 56**.**07 10 10 5 7.82 15.05 19.15 15.48 22222 21.38 33.43 9.20 20.67 36.17 28.48 0. 9.66 8.77 SP2 000 47.0 00 - 6 J 5 59 ч С €3 5 5 ŝ 5 5.5 01 K . ŝ. 1.81 • . 00 3000000 1.5 5 Q \* \* \* \* 0,55 -VLNLC 62.0 5.07 0. 139.5 0 Z R 3 <u>615</u> ď VH&LK 219:3 1 62.2 0. 9.54 9 . 0 0 20 8 0 2 8 0 2 143.7 WATER BALANCE STUDY ALAINST C.I. OF 250 % bY PROSIDA ч 1 К L 4 L 6 6 6 **- 5** 01S 0 . . 30.5 **0** 1 K 7.57 0.00 0.25.26 .......... ... 9 с. 7 6 **.** 5 550.6 22.02 12.83 16.70 7.02 17.67 14.76 14.76 14.76 14.76 14.76 14.76 15.75 15.75 15.75 15.75 15.75 11.86 10.89 13.55 6.21 7.99 9 I S 16 94 19 12 23.96 0.4 0.7 16.U 46.U 0.56 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.62 0.62 0.56 0.64 0.62 0.60 0.60 0.60 0.64 0.64 64.0 0.59 43.0 43.0 0.64 67-0 0.49 بد چ 4 0.50 . . . 4 -• ٦, 94.69 83.87 53.23 47.19 95.83 8 24 42 29 39 97 55.10 58.06 67.88 7.65 ¢7.64 50.91 20 36.99 74.68 102.65 38.16 4 27 59.91 KARIAN RESERVOIR 52.28 103.50 232.90 85.13 89.33 43.27 77-97 66.17 50.27 70.54 31.93 -28-6-34.6 82.7 67°5 ----9.38 59.36 8.89 24.61 27.78 22.63 8.16 -----1.36 9.81 ŝ 80.0 9 K 0.91 6 - 69 5.97 0.0 7.37 6 - 4 2 0 - 6 5 5-19 ď ~ 0 5 °, ~ YEAR 1978 NUN DAYS 20 VOLUME (MCUM) 101 υ E C SEP E 0 0 \*\*\* A U G JAN н С Н×К APR AAY NUN יור

16.4

Table J-4 WATER BALANCE STUDY FOR KARIAN RESERVOIR (8/12)

Table J-4 WATER BALANCE STUDY FOR KARIAN RESERVOIR (9/12)

5 Ë, 67.50 67.50 67.5 67.5 67.5 ина мали и порадования мали и п 716.6 2330.5 SP3 4 • 21 15 • 42 41 • 64 SP2 • 2-24 5 4.9 1.81 0 1 K သထ .... • . .... 0.6 0.16 0.16 \*\*\*\* ŝ . 0 u 2 S 0 VLWLC 62.0 6.UC 0.95 0.95 07.3 97 Q 01S V1146K ം 29.9 5 4892 8.0 Z BY PROSIDA 132.5 01K L WL C 66.5 QIS 5 250 21.4 G I K WATER BALANCE STUDY AGAINST C.I. OF HWLC 76.5 840000 84000 8400 8400 8400 8400 8400 8400 8400 8400 8400 840 530.0 QIR 14.52 0.09 20.09 16.46 LULK 46.0 17.2 67°0 ш О 2168.6 42.69 40.84 67-63 144-44 KARIAN RESERVOIR Year Hulk 1980 67.5 20 89.85 42.13 7.41 00.97 66.51 890.6 36.90 58.39 58.37 6.05 5.18 Ч 1.49 2.93 9.54 0000000000 0 HON DAYS 30000 ....... VOLUME (ACUM) \*\*\* SEP 001 101 DEC A U G AN S ខ្ល MAR A 10 R HΑΥ NNI J C L

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Table J-4 WATER BALANCE STUDY FOR KARIAN RESERVOIR (10/12)

S 219.3 219.3 19.3 219 219 219.3 219.3 219.3 13 φ. н Н 67.50 67.50 67.50 67.50 67.50. 67.50 67.50 67.50 7.50 67.50 50 20 50 2 20 3 S 50 174-21 1834-57 197-55 197-55 175-355 175-355 175-355 175-355 175-1 J S 85.83 77.78 143.72 56.16 104.54 23.95 99.95 197.34 5.97 158.59 63.86 97.12 77.03 85.85 62.08 150.94 6.26 54 3 47.0 1125.1 3486.4 107.97 263.60 46.01 72.86 192.23 0 8 SP2 43.91 6.16 6.59 .77 5 7 \* - 76 .46 53**.**3, 60. 57.89 42.76 59°47 50.21 °. Ň 1 0 25.3 9 5 0. • 63 • 63 . 0 5 63 63 • Ф Ю - 63 • 63 10 10 10 10 0 0 10 . 63 ŝ . С. С. .0 **6**3 .63 • 63 .63 ÷ 9 + • 63 1.63 . 9. . 01 K 5 2⊓ ⊓ \* \* \* \* 5 c 2 S 5 VEWLC 62.0 0.2.R 5 O. 00 ° 500000000 61S VHWLK 219.3 -;-.5 5 .......... 2020 8 ∎0 250 % BY PROSIDA L 18 3.66 5.66 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 115.3. 14LC \$10 0 0 1 K WATER GALANCE STUDY AGAINST C.I. OF • HWLC 76.5 7.50 8.553 8.253 8.253 8.253 8.253 8.253 8.253 8.253 8.253 8.253 8.254 8.255 8 018 7.02 15.49 20.81 28.07 28.07 527.0 • 00 LHLK 46.0 111, 0.36 ш С 0.36 0.47 0.52 -47 0.47 0.52 0.49 0.49 0.60 0.60 0.61 0.61 0.64 0.64 0.64 17.2 0.61 0.49 105,53 82,28 89,19 20 KARIAN RESERVOIR 107.80 29\*63 127.31 81.16 126.70 80.17 76.55 95.74 77.07 63.17 44.55 84.58 82.17 63.43 52.14 1206.2 2936.8 2.8 65.95 67°02 56°10 142°15 69.93 66.68 НИЦК 67.5 37.24 36.63 31.96 52.29 ž 52.03 29 ° 00 18.30 79.46 .3.28 50°2 26.05 16.47 37.12 58.81 27.39 25.30 22.61 31.65 25 95 28 72 21.41 8.38 53 **.** . 3.7 4 3 7 2.5 39.3 5 63+3 YEAR 1981 HUN DAYS (MUDH) 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 \*\*\* J A N F E E HAR A F R ŞL 147 nu קר 4 U G 130 100 μEC

Table J-4 WATER BALANCE STUDY FOR KARIAN RESERVOIR (11/12)

219.3 ŝ °, Ξ 5.49 15.21 20.65 89.34 44.91 11.27 63.57 63.57 93.06 213.20 312.75 6.10 SP1 314.7 1491.6 91.31 \$ P 2 65.07 000000 000000 39.9 .63 S 02 01K 01 5 \$3 ŝ 5 -0 -0 6 ŝ 9 -G 17.5 1.81 1 ° 1 2 • . . . . . . .... ċ 2.8 0.16 0.16 0.16 \* \* \* \* ...... d. **.**35.3 1.2S VLULC 62.0 1 163.8 2.59 6.13 5.UD il č R 8.00 : 73 **.** -132 8 u 1 S VIIULK 219\_3 . 000000000 1111 2.52,22 2.02 - 66 - 66 - 66 5 14.83 3.06 • 1111111111 6742 8.0 2 BY PROSIDA 416.3 34 600 8.66 8.66 8.66 8.66 3.66 3.66 3.66 3.66 G 1 R 3.66 3.66 3.66 3.66 -63.8 LWLC 66.5 S13 . 36333636666666666 000 WATER BALANCE STUDY AGAINST C.I. OF 250 36.55 36.55 28.36 331.45 31.45 35.60 35.45 375,49 35.45 375,49 35.49 35.49 35.49 35.49 35.49 35.49 35.49 35.49 35.49 35.49 35.49 35.49 35.49 35.49 35.49 35.49 35.40 35. 197 .2 с I К 12.86 0.86 9.35 . ........ HWLC 76 5 7.02 15.25 20.09 22.10 594.0 0.1R 7.02 24.44 20.81 2225.89 3322833 335.519 335.519 231.954 235.519 339 235.519 355.519 355.55.519 355.555.519 355.555.555.555.5555.555.5555.555.55555 15.97 9 **-** 4 4 17.18 15.63 22.26 23.72 23.72 26.62 72.11 19.12 19.12 19.12 19.12 19.12 19.12 19.12 19.12 19.12 19.12 12.10 6.53 22.7 5.2 LWLK 46.0 12.3 0.19 0.24 0.24 0.26 0.26 00000044 0.36 0.49 ш Э 0.58 0.53 0.57 0.57 0.57 0.57 0.61 ۳**•** 611.8 1489.5 5.00 4\*49 2 96 5 56 4 55 KARIAN RESERVUIR Чð HULK 07.5 55 - 40 19 - 50 10 - 50 10 10 - 50 10 10 - 50 10 10 - 50 10 10 - 50 10 10 - 50 10 10 - 50 10 1 1.67 25.62 1.70 7.19 65.44 21.19 20.45 12.21 7 21 3.99 79-7 2.30 ž 8.37 8.07 4.00 1.89 1.84 24.25 27**.**52 28**.**83 53.41 2.24 1.2 YEAR 1982 HON DAYS ဓမ္ ( 00.0 4 ) VOLUME 1111 \*\*\*\* 2013 DEC JAN ы 19 19 19 001 F E B Pi A R ЧЧК ЛАΥ NPP ٦n AUG

Table J-4 WATER BALANCE STUDY FOR KARIAN RESERVOIR (12/12)

136.6 ŝ 219.3 219. 62 <u>\$0</u>. . 70 19. 201 ° 66. 19. 19. 0 1.80 ž 61.88 67**.**50 66.96 5.99 7.04 67.50 66.41 61.45 0 7.5 š š. ŝ 2. 2 n S ~~ . 1 ŝ i di ñ ~ 2 5 2.2 47.47 67.86 95.48 65.37 199.77 SP1 90.10 5.85 85**.**12 99.72 382.0 1793.6 5 - 44 141.31 0 57.28 47.43 31.57 29.93 SP2 .... 0 ono ō 47.0 0 00000 00000 5.5 1.63 0000000 0000000 5 - 63 ÷ 63 ŝ 5 018 12.8 1.81 202202200 23 2.5 \* \* \* \* 02S 5 VLWLC 62.0 0. 1.92 3.12 0 2 R 8.00 10 5 67 6 40 6. UD 0... 8.00 5.31 6.1.21 0. 5. 23 G1S VHULK 219.3 1 1 ċ 5 9.721 3 0 M 0 2 8 0 WATER BALANCE STUDY AGAINST C.I. OF 250 % BY PROSIDA G 1 R 1000000 101.9 3.66 3.66 • 00 • 0.46 . 66 . 66 . 66 • 6 6 - 66 • 66 - 66 ----66 - - -. 66 - 66 • • • 4.12 • • Ş ÷, . 66 015 66.5 66.5 ວ 0 I K 8.50 10.90 21.67 22.78 23.78 24.78 68**.**C 000000 00 • НИLС 76.5 0 0 å ð QIR 8.95 56-28 56-78 56-86 26-86 20-57 18-39 15-49 7.02 599.0 3.55 9.45 4.68 4.04 4.08 5.63 0.81 5 Ň ģ 1 NL K 16.1 н С 0.59 • 4 9 0.58 \$7. ň, • • 9 • 7 9 3 4.4 .49 ŝ 57 .49 67. 2 5 9 9 , , , , , 'n 'n 4 5 'n ÿ ŝ 67-9. 6.15 4.10 20 47.63 5.08 6.98 5.16 9.33 70.87 16.70 78 67 86 81. 795.9 1937.9 KARIAN RESERVOIR 0.93 2.87 5.47 4.57 0.37 9 5 9 - 62 4 • 32 2.33 97.54 20-50 65-51 59.55 56.78 5.23 8.69 4.71 HHLK . 1.69 1.08 ¥ 40.04 0.09 7.92 2.06 35.65 6**.**91 5.4 2 67 6.56 2.13 2 2 m B YEAR 1983 0 10N DAYS /OLUME (HICUN) \* \* \* \* JAN A U G E E U A R APR łΑΥ NON SEP 100 VO! с Ч J U L

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Table J-5 WATER BALANCE STUDY FOR CILAWANG RESERVOIR (1/12)

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20 20	40	_	ш Э	air	01C	015	u Z R	025	00K	03	a3S	048	045	5 P 5	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
9.59 5.97 0.	s.97 0.		20	2.57	50		: 50	<b>.</b>	1.10	<b>.</b>				29 <b>.</b> 39 16.85	32.78 20.29	76.50	0.25 62.0
7.05 3.44 0.	0 0 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1	0		, , ,	; 	• • •	•		2 46		c	<b>.</b> 0	•0	16.03	10.34	.76.50	
6.23 3.27 0.	3.27	ວ່		07"X0					10.62		•0	•	•	14.39	5.70	76.50	0°2°
4.65 Z.95 U.	Z. 95	5 d	0	* • •		• 	: : :		4 - 60	.0	•0		•	8.73	5.70	76.50	0.29
8.99 1.81 U.		<u>s</u>	0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	•	•	•		4 - 8 - 4 7 - 8 - 4		.0	• • 0	•0	9.66	7.70	76.50	62.0
0.22 Z.06 0.	2.06 0.	ą	.0 i N i	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	• •		•				.0	.0	•0	18.43	19.22	76.50	62.0
8.72 3.77 0	3.77 0	Ö	5	2.99		•		<b>.</b>	0 C			.0	.0	15.45	9.45	76.50	62.0
5.73 3.17 0.	3.17	o'	29	9.17		•	5			5 - 75			•0	4.37	1.62	76.50	62.0
0.85 2.19 0	2.19 0	c	53	10.40	n) • n	•	•		1.0		c	0 44	•0	Ò	1.40	76.07	57.7
5.28 1.06 0	1.0% 0	C	• 2 7	8.75		•••						1.29	.0	0	1.40	75.73	54.8
3,99 0,81 0	0.81 0	0	-26	12.46	s - 75 - 5		8.1U	•	- r - r			0	0		1.40	76.22	59.2
0,14 2,04 0	2.04 0	0	• 26	12.77	- 22 - 7	•	8.00	<b>.</b>	  	- + -				5.82	3.05	76.50	62.0
9.33 1.88 0	1.88 0	o		12.26	•	-0	8-D0		) i 1 1 1 1		•				1-40	76-07	57.7
7 01 1 41 0	1.41 0	0	32	10.81	11.37	ċ.	0	0	11.57		•		•		1 - 4 0	75.91	56.3
8.51 1.72 0	1.72 0	a	-30	16.38	8.91	•	8.00	•	5.91	<b>7</b> 0	•		• • •		07	25-27	52.25
2 2 0 4 0 0	0.46	0	32	11.02	4.59	•0	8.00		4.54	4 59		7. C	•	•		25,04	× 67
1.95 0.39 0	0.39	0	1	10.51	4.12	•	8.00	<b>.</b>	4.12	4.16	•	> ( ≠ '		<b>0</b> =		22.26	6 97
		) C	36	9 0 6	2.68	.0	00.8.	••	2.68	2.68		) 	•	5 <			2 2 7
		) C		11.02	4.76	.0	8.00	.0	4.76	4.76	•	ະ ເ - ເ	•	50		- 10	ה מ ש א ד ויי
		0	28	14.21	8.24	••	8.00	•0	8.24	~ ພ	•		• = <			74 07	
	24.0		0.26	16.89	11.07	<b>.</b> 1	8.00	ů.	11.07	11.07	•	2 - 2 - 2 - 1	• •	50			
	0.26	- C	72-1	16.69	10.76	•	5,00	<b>.</b>	10.76	10.76		0 ( 1) 1)	•	•	5 C		
		э С		13.08		-1.22	8.00	-8.00	14.94	15.66	-1-29	2.00	00.2-	5	) () * *	00.100	• 5 c
		) C	7.	1.74		-10.08	8, UD	-8.00	13.25	2.64	-10-61-	2,1	1.40	•	) ( 1 - (	0 0 0 • • • •	<b>.</b>
	) ( ) ( ) (			чс 0	, c	-0.0-	8.00	- 5.00	10.96	C • 4 3	-10.47	1.62	-1.62	•	2	00,000	<b>.</b>
				200	c		, DD	- 5- 40	9.80	0.49	-9.31	1.45			> ^ • •	00+00 00+00	50
			7 - - - -			06.9-	8.00	- 8.00	8.64	0.35	-8.29	1.52	-1.32		4 <b>1</b> 1	00. 00	•
				1 ( 1 1 1		2 2 2 2	90.3	- X - 00	9.55	ن <b>،</b> 14	-9.41	1.40	57-1-	•	0-10	06.00	•
	0.0			- c			2			0.52	-0.82	0.27	-0-27		0.62	66-50	•
				•	•	•	5 F 1 F 1 F		1,10	1.19	.0	0.11	-0.03	•	1.54	56.50	•
1.30 U.40	0**0			<b>.</b>	• · > c			i c	0	1 10	•0	• 0	.0	•0	1.50	66.84	2
2.58 0.52	0.52		71.0				: :	• • <		1.10		0.11	•	• 0	1.45	67.28	2-2
3.14 0.63	0.163		0.13	2.99	70 		~ ~	•				0.75	0	- 0	1.45	67.40	3.2
2.47 0.50	0.50		0 1	6 <b>.</b> 28	1.04	•	0	•			• • •		, c		8	68-05	6 <b>-</b> 0
4.94 1.00	1.00		0.12	7.83	U.6c	•	00.3	•0	1.10		•		• • •	• c		× 7 - × 7	
3 Y 2 Y 2 Y	0 73		0.13	10.20	3 . 4 4	•	8.00	0	3.44	0.44 44		n : - :		• •			• • •
6.48 1.31			0.13	8.34	0.88	.0	8,00	<b>.</b>	1.10	1.10	0.	60.0				34400	
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1			0 0 1	0.381	149.5	-42.4	192.0	16.5	<del>*</del> 50 <b>*</b> 2	25.1	- p. 5	121.4	129.4		
						) ) )					*					11111	

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Table J-5 WATER BALANCE STUDY FOR CILAWANG RESERVOIR (2/12)

S2 62.0 62.0 61.4 62.0 42 5 P 4 1.70 1.40 13.98 . 89 . 40 8.94 170.0 146.9 12.01 4 SP3 2.87 -----G4 S 3 00000 \* \* \* \* 840. 2.4 -----• • ù3S 5 VHULC 22.00 .н Э 220000 71.3 С. 3.89. 7.53 8.53 0. 63R 2202 1.10 1.10 9.05 .10 .10 9.62 1.10 3.50 4 47 2 50 9 90 8.84 8.53 1.10 151.0 VHULK 219.25 26.2 26\*6 J.33 užS 0 -----3 3005 **.** 20 6/102 8.00 WATER BALANCE STUDY AGAINST C.I. OF 250 % BY PROSIDA Cilanang Reservoir Year Hulk Lulk Hulc Lulc Gin 1973 67.50 46.00 76.50 66.50 8.0 u 2 R 5.71 1.95 1.95 6.67 0. 8.0U ċ LULC 66.50 015 ే 000 30 010 1.05 0.05 1.05 1.05 0000. 4 3 7.51 8.53 0. 41.1 ..... . ô **.** 0 • Q I R 8.55 7.00 9.27 3.81 11.12 10.81 13.80 14.94 11.54 11-12 9-27 9-99 8-86 5.97 10.40 8.03 8.03 6.18 6.18 5.25 2.59 9.27 228.7 ...... ς. Έ 0-11 0.28 0.29 2**\***6 0.23 0.15 0.27 20 3.61 1.01 1.48 2 58 0.69 1.86 62.1 2.65 . 7.63 15.27 17.53 19.89 40448400 2484240 2684240 2684240 ч в 4.17 1.54 8.61 2.74 9.18 6.76 14.04 7.36 5.61 12.82 7.70 8.11 13.78 307.8 3.52 9.24 1 20 HON DAYS VULUME (MCON) \*\*\* ì JAN 9 9 1 1 ыак АРВ ЯΑЦ ΝΠΓ AUG S E P 101 0.50 50 ЧЦ

WATER BALANCE STUDY FOR CILAWANG RESERVOIR (3/12)

Table J-5

76.50 76.50 76.50 76.50 76.50 76.50 76.50 75.65 75.555 N2 H 152.1 594 166.7 ×0.00 SP3 -1111223911111 04 S 5 . 10.2 0. 7.76 04 R ... \* \* \* \* 6.3 S 03 035 -VH44LC 62.00 86 6 196 7 1 115.8 155. 2. 0 3 K VIHULK 219.25 0.25. 0 33333333333333333333333 ана 2 8.00 97.0 WATER BALANCE STUDY AGAINST C.I. OF 250 % BY PROSIDA 3.74 0. 8.00 0.28 0. 0. 0. 5 ċ LWLC 66.50 GIS ..... ð 000000000000 02020202222222 5 ... . . 59.7 5.05 5.05 N==== 900040004 101440034 GIC 0 34 0 93 0 93 0 93 0000000 • ð HWLC 76.50 245.6 QIR 0. 7.73 8.96 9.17 LWLK 46.00 9**°**5 CILAUANG RESERVOIR YEAR HWLK 1974 67.50 58.9 1.07 1.56 5.53 4000 400 4000 4 591.9 127.45 157.45 157.45 110.58 1110.58 1110.58 1110.58 1115.65 1115.65 1115.65 1115.65 1115.65 1115.65 1115.65 1115.65 1115.65 115.55 115. 0100 20 000 VOLUME (HCUN) \*\*\*\* ŚĒ P AON U E C λUG JCT ΠÅΓ ١UN НAR APR JUL FE F ijАΎ

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Table J-5 WATER BALANCE STUDY FOR CILAWANG RESERVOIR (4/12)

Table J-5 WATER BALANCE STUDY FOR CILAWANG RESERVOIR (5/12)

2 80 4 51 4 51 90 N 71.17 24 8.3 °. °-0 134.6 • 4 5 SP4 98.7 S P 3 8008 847 000000007 111 4.4 04 S 0000 23.3 G 4 R 000011111000 0000111110000000 0.30 0.30 0.58 4 \* \* \* \* 1111 290N2000000 440N 49/00 -24.8 4.3 S VHULC 62.00 03 114.4 88.18 88.19 88.100 11.90 6.11 6.55 76.65 71.71 71.71 1.10 1.10 3.55 1.10 1.10 **с.** 8.78 tubelogetubelo 152.3 3.36 03R 219.25 219.25 -10:4 -8.00 -8.00 -5.87 0 2 S анч2 8.00 WATER BALANCE STUDY AGAINST C.T. OF 250 % BY PROSIDA CILAUANG RESERVOIR YEAR HULK HULC LULC QNU 1976 67.50 46.00 76.50 66.50 8.6 144.1 0.2 R -19.9 ais -0.61 -9.02 -8.03 -5.51 300 90.3 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0. 1.05 GIC • LULK HULC 46.00 76.50 0 256.4 916 . 6.9 0.18 ш С 0.23 0000 4444 -40°1 ......... Чð 0.610.61 3.12 199.0 50 .17 22 MUN DAYS VOLUME (MUJU) \*\*\*\* NAL υCT VON DEC AUG SEP 1.5 ыÅК NDT JUL AFK εIAΥ

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Table J-5 WATER BALANCE STUDY FOR CILAWANG RESERVOIR (6/12)

4000004 4000004 4000000 24 72.01 88.5 5 b 4 1 45 4 5 6 4 5 CHOWN + ------2.1 5 P 3 4.77 9.45 18.75 U. 2.88 0. 1.90 14.55 78.3 . 0 -----0 4 S **.** 04R \*\*\* 000.4 64698 645987 18.7 u 3 S 5 VНИГС 62.60 0 3 109.7 148.7 C 3R 1.89 9.81 219.25 1.44 9.21 .40 .10 0 2 S -8.00 -10.7 000004 4 5 •• ana∠ 8.00 \*\*\*\*\*\* WATER BALANCE STUDY AGAINST C.I. OF 250 % UY PROSIDA CILANANG RESERVOIR LWLK HWLC LWLC UNG YEAR HWLK LWLK HWLC LWLC UNG 1977 67-50 46-00 76-50 66-50 8.0 0 Z R 8.00 8.00 80.80 0.4566 0.456 0.45666 0.4566 125.9 • 66-50 GIS . 1.05 1.54 0.12 16.12 4.47 0.45 1.04 0.43 5.46 2.63 2.63 72.5 010 018 2.99 6.39 9.68 9.68 243.3 7.3 а С 0.15 00.25 00.233334 0.15 0.18 0.15 0.12 0.27 0.27 0.32 0.33 0.15 0.14 n O 3 1 0 39.9 272 5. 0 C 7.05 21.68 7.43 9.68 9.70 11-94 13-85 10-64 14-56 14-56 3.57 198.1 19.05 .14 5.41 5.20 <del>،</del> ۶2 HUN DAYS 00000 ပပ c -ပေပ Ú ာင္းမွားမွာ VOLUME (MCUN) \* \* \* \* NAL 5 E 8 MAR АРР НΑΥ 1 U N AUG S E C 1:00 202 DĒC JUL

Table J-5 WATER BALANCE STUDY FOR CILAWANG RESERVOIR (7/12)

	WATER CILAN	R BALAN IANG RE	SERVOIR	Y AGAII	IST C.I.	0F 250	X 8Y P	ROSIDA					* * *					
3- **	EAR 978	÷ [\$	14LK	144.00 46.00	нн 76.	LC 50	LWLC 66.50	0040 8-00	24	1146 9.25	VHULC 62-00			·				
	S	0.0	20		2 I G		5 I D	u 2 8	025	038	03		870	5 7 D	5 b 3	5P4	2.4	52
	00	5.76		0	7 21	1.04		6 8Ú	60	10.	0		010		-	.u1 u 7 7 - 7 - 7	68-63 66-63	20 N
	- ~-	5.67	5.18 18		- C1	0					10			•••	5 - 5	- v, • • • •	73.97	40.8
		9 38 4 08	- 00 - 00 - 00 - 00 - 00 - 00 - 00 - 00	0°22 0°22	5-56	70 × ×	•	4 29	•••	1 <b>-</b> 30 - 30	1.10 4.40	•	7° 0	•	•	1.45	74 85 74 83	47.8
•		8 2 2 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 2 3		0.2	0.21									•••		205	75.40	52.23
	202		2 6 2 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2 7 2	0.28	1 40 1 1 4 1 1 1 1	- 0	5 C -	04 04 17 0			- 0:		• • •		. 0 . 0 . 0	10.02	76.50	- 29 - 29
	- 0	2 2 2	1.57	0.27	2 00 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4	8.71	 	- - -		6 • 7 • 9	с. 71 . 8. 71 .			•••	• • • •	7 - X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X -	76.40	20.20
	9 <b>1</b> 0 0 <b>1</b> 0	3.52	0.71 88.1	0.27	12.36	5.74	•	00°3	<b>.</b>	5 - 74 2 - 74	5.74 0	•	1 30	00	0.	1 1 1 2 7	76.06 76.50	57.6
	2	9.12		0.32	15-45	15.80			10	15.80	15.80		0.50	• •		07.1	75.82	2 M 2 M 2 M
	10	4 77	0-96	0.30	15.35	8.62 11.56	•	8°00 00'8	- 0 C	8.62 11.56	8.62 11.56	•	1.52	00	• •	1.40	75.21	50.6
		4 21	0.85	0.28	9 6	2.77		00.00		2.77	2.77					0.4	73.93	5.04
	22	2.29	00°	0.29	0°04 07*0	1.04	•••	0.04 2.46		.10	2 0 C		0 		50	 	74.97	
	10	4.66	76-0	0.29	8.96	1.92	• 0	8.00	•0	1.92	1.92	•	0.62	•	•	07*1	75.17	50°3
	010	4 V V V	0.89	0.20	10,30 13,08	3.36	• •	8,00 8	00	3 38 6 0 3	3. 38 6. 07		1.01	30		1 10	74 94	50.2
		6 60	1 M C	15.00	41.0	010		8.00		10 0	30		1 (16	30		- n - n	74 63	46.0
	::	6.07		0.32	2 00	.05	• •	6.51								1.45	75.83	55
	10	5.61	1.13	0.33	5.25	1.05	.0	4.77	•0	1.10	1.10	.0	• 0	••	.0	1.45	76.23	59.3
	00	54 7 7	0.85	0.34 25	4 <b>8</b> 4 7 0 1	1.05	<b>.</b>	4"65 5 13	00		<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	0.13		0° ~ ~ ~	1 • 4 S	76.45	2 C 4
	0	4.86	U 98	34	5.56					6.29	c.29	c	0.07			07.1	76.34	0.0
	10	5,32	1.07	75°0	•	<b>.</b>	•	•	•	1.10	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	•	•	5 5 7 7 7 7 7	4.22	76.50	62.0
		25 8	1.72	7 M - 0		<b>.</b>	<b>.</b> .	<b>.</b>	•	0.1	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	2.1.2	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	76.50	0 - 10 - 10 - 10
		72 6	2 - 1 U					50		2 66		• •	• -		20 20 20 20	12.7	76.50	200
	10	3.05	0.61	20	6.90	5		0	0	8 09	6 U9	0	0.70	0	0	1.40	75.97	56.8
	10	5 87	1.15	0.20	9 37	2.09	0	00-3	0 "	2 09	2.09	•••	Q.39	•0	•0	1.40	76.25	59.5
		5.20	1.05 2.13	0.27	5.46	•••	• • • •	2. 0. 0. 0	•••	1.10 6.71	•••	-0	•••	•••	2.00 10.29	2 M	76.50 76.50	62•0 62•0
1 1.1			           					) 	,         					8 1 3 4 1 8	1 7 8 7 1			
<b>~</b>		234.8	47.3	ο ω	235.8	77.4	•	139.5		116.2	92.5	•0	11.1	<b>.</b>	65.0	1°26		

Table J-5 WATER BALANCE STUDY FOR CILAWANG RESERVOIR (8/12)

Table J-5 WATER BALANCE STUDY FOR CILAWANG RESERVOIR (9/12)

Table J-5 WATER BALANCE STUDY FOR CILAWANG RESERVOIR (10/12)

6606500 6606500 6606500 62.0 61.1 2S 42 76.50 6-50 6.50 76.50 76.50 .6.50 6.50 76.50 6.30 6.50 76.5 ζ¢.5 76.5 6.3 5 P 4 10.88 8 19 8 19 8 16 8 05 8 05 07-1 .40 202.9 4 14.50 .44 5.10 SP3 000 3.03 0. 4.5.4 .01 213\_2 13.91 . . 5 . G45 5 000 000 0 048 0.76 0.76 0 .0 30°C 0°°0 \* \* \* \* 03S 5 ំ 000000000000 VНИ L С 62.00 20 97.0 6. 10.64 17.60 1.83 4.97 9.23 4.74 0. 333333 3 5 555 • 0.38 159.6 VIII/LK 219.25 ..... 025 0 303500 **. . .** • 5 000 5 000 ~ ами2 8**.**00 WATER BALANCE STUDY AGAINST C.I. OF 250 X BY PROSIDA u 2 K Companyance 
 C 0. 0. 0. 60.8 **.** 0 ..... **. ,** LWLC 66.50 ..... 0 I S 0 010 5.82 8.60 4.97 4.74 0.23 81.7 000000 • ни.с 76.50 0 30 o QIR 3.19 2.78 8.86 2.59 2.57 2.57 5.56 2.68 3.50 6.18 225.4 00 0 LWLK 46.00 **6**•5 ы С 00022996 0.31 0.44 0.31 0.270.27 0 2 2.0 0.0 CILAWANG RESERVOIR ч С 65.3 2.40 1.85 1.83 4. HULK ň \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 7.39 6.18 15.67 00 6.99 11.19 17.78 7.27 9.32 9.06 8.94 323.7 11.88 19.86 14.29 11.63 9.07 4.42 9.83 14.03 11.61 YEAR. 1981 00 2 25 AUN DAYS 225 00000 -VOLUME. \* \* \* \* NYC A D R ц С С идк APR NDr 105 AUG SEP 001 DEC НАЧ ļ

Table J-5 WATER BALANCE STUDY FOR CILAWANG RESERVOIR (11/12)

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 74.60 74.60 73.4.60 73.4.60 73.4.60 73.4.60 72.60 72.60 72.60 72.60 766 666.50 666.50 666.50 666.50 666.50 666.50 666.50 68 43 69 23 69 96 70 05 70 95 72 49 ž 98.0 104000999968 10400099968 440 SP4 0.60 0.47 0.42 4.0 .40 -40 .45 • 4 0 .40 . 07. - 45 40 0 7 .45 .40 4. 07. ÿ 69.8 S P 3 5.06 • • ð • **.** 00000 -7.0 04 S .... .... 000 000 D. Ö Ċ 0 0 10 0 38 20.4 04 R \*\*\* -43.7 035 000 ō ÷ 0 00 VHWLC 62.00 96.3 ŝ 33.67 86.865 86.865 86.9 8.63 9.83 1.10 .10 -55.3 156.6 1.10 5.53 10 0.3.8 - 75 1.10 219.25 219.25 0 2 S \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 000 **\_** ана2 8.00 WATER SALANCE STUDY AGAINST C.I. OF 250 % BY PROSIDA Cilauang reservoir 0.2 R 88000 ..... EULC SID -5.61 -9.06 -6.90 -6.90 -6.90 00000 303333 HWLC 76.50 6 73.1 0.89 0. 8.70 1.04 010 1.13 2.47 00 ....... **.** .... 2 99 6 49 8 55 7 15 7 15 254.4 Q I.R 9-48 10-09 11-33 5.15 2.69 2.78 2.78 4.02 0. - 5 - 5 8.14 15.76 6.08 LULK 46.00 7.1 ц С 0.20 0.12 0.16 0.18 91.0 0.20 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.17 0.17 33.1 M++++0000+++0 2424+4040204040 2424+4040204000 20404+40408++000 20 0.66 0.39 0.27 0.122 0.122 0-64 3.54 HULK 67+50 3 164.2 YEAR 1982 õ NUN DAYS VOLUME \* \* \* \* ς ΒC NON 6 E 8 APR NAY. 100 NAL NUL AUG SEP HAR JUL

Table J-5 WATER BALANCE STUDY FOR CILAWANG RESERVOIR (12/12)

SS 60°4 5 Ň 2 p 4 1.40 4 \* 5 4 80.2 4440 4440 400 400 400 400 3.10 1.45 6.22 1.40 8.33 1.45 6.20 4. 4 1 .45 SP3 0 M G G 10.24 2.64 333336333366666 570 5 G4.R 15.0 0.57 \* \* \* \* -----6.3S 5 °. 7114C 0 1.10 108.3 9.84 0. IL. 127.0 ¥?, ⊒ 22 2002 c. 6Ú 63.0 9 84 1 10 219.25 2 ć. 51 2 -8.10 ---u 2 S 5 5565 റ്റ് 0042 3.000 WATER BALANCE STUDY AGAINST C.I. OF 250 % BY PROSIDA u 2 R 2.16 8.00 0. 5.67 6.40 6-271 5.23 å LWLC 66.50 015 • 01 C 9.60 4.18 0. 1.05 95.6 1.04 . 5 6 0 HWLC 76.50 018 9.48 7 80 99 7 89 7 85 7 85 7 85 7 85 7 85 7 85 7 85 8 6.49 256.1 5.76 m m LWLK 46.00 8.7 ц С 0.15 0.16 0.27 0.32 0.320.320 0.28 0.29 0.27 CILAWANG RESERVOIR Year Hulk 1983 67.50 HWLK 67-50 3 1.46 1.62 2**.**17 2.6ε 1 4 1 8 5 1.55 43.1 1.47 1.99 9 ບ 0 10.75 7 22 6 59 9 15 5.61 7.29 6.08 2.13 3.29 3.16 7.13 10.15 8.60 9.57 213.6 2.52 207 207 207 1.67 17-47 5.96 9.8 7 81 2 8 NUN DAYS VOLUME (HCUN) I AN F E B HAR 100 ዳ ተ ዘ 181 IΑΥ á U G S. L. ١٥٧ υËC. יור

Table J-6 WATER BALANCE STUDY AT CICINTA WEIR (1/4)

WATER BALANCE STUDY AGAINST C.I. OF 256 % B v) -1 C Ļ • .... 00000000000 5 30000000 . 5 0 M G Z 8 - D D D 0.96 10.2 1.27 0.54 0.18 948 1.15 0.02 .17 0.63 13.0 .14 LWLC 66.50 0.43 0.43 0.40 0.40 3.1.6 SР5 1.87 0.40 0.45 4.70 ЯМLК LVLK НИЕС 67.50 46.00 76.50 CICINTA INFIGATION SCHEME TEAR NMLK LULK HWER 1974 67\_50 46\_00 76\_50 0.44 0.94 1.77 1.72 34.1 QIR. 1.07 1.24 1.24 66+2 0.75 2.64 2.25 2.72 0.95 3.15 1 40 0 83 1 20 1 20 1 20 1.76 1.75 0.81 З 9 с С Ξ MON DAYS 20 20 00 201 22 2 VOLUME (MCUM) \* \* \* \* ΝŪΛ D E C ដុល្ល AUG s S S 001 A Y A I 15 111 HAL 10 10 10 MAK APR л 04 S ċ WATER BALANCE STUDY AGAINST C.I. DF 250 X ... 0000000000000 00.8 20.00 ь сососососос вососососос 4.7 0.U5 0.U5 948 LWLC 66.50 0000 0 00 00 đ 42.6 1.27 0.40 2.21 0.87 0.42 0.65 1.84 19-0 77-7 S P S 0,40 2.00 2.56 CICINTA IRRIGATION SCHEME YEAR HULK LULK HULC 1973 67.50 40.00 76.50 31.8 1.29 1.29 1.19 0.97 0.41 0.77 1.23 918 å - MEDOOD11001 - MEDOOD11001 - MEDOOD11001 - MEDOOD100 - MEDOOD100 - MEDOOD100 - MEDOOD100 - MEDOO - MEDOOD100 - MEDOOD1000 - MEDOOD1000 -6" 69 1.84 3.98 23 .53 o 00 20 o  $\mathbf{a}$  $\circ \circ$ 20 <u>ں</u> 80 uσ MON DAYS VOLUME (MCUM) F 5 1 1 \*\*\*\* 101 DEC NOT HAD 9 9 9 9 9 MAR APR NAΥ AUG SEP 001 JUL 1 -8.5 WATER SALANCE STUDY AGAINST C.I. OF 250. X B 04S 11183 0000 0000000000 • 0000 **.** ő . . ö 01102 8.00 25.1 ~ = N N N N = ~ = = W 9 N 9 N 9 N 9 A 9 A W M 9 N 9 N 9 N 9 A 9 A M 1.05 .49 0.11 0.11 0.38 0.44 04B . 29 0.33 0.78 . 9 67. . LWLC 66.50 -----------31.2 0,40 07-0 07\*0 0.40 0 \* 0 0.40 0.58 0,40 07.0 0 \* 4 0 0.40 0.40 0.53 0,42 0,40 0,40 SP5 6.36 3.87 2.44 1.71 1.37 3.03 NULC 76.50 CICINTA IRRIGATION SCHEME YEAR HULK LULK NULC 1972 57.50 46.00 70.50 ..... 38.0 1.42 1.24 1.07 0.41 0 I 8 50°1 1.62 0.67 0.87 0.36 0.60 0.41 4 i °0 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 45.4 0.06 0.14 0.30 0.58 0.71 0.82 ичиковононие и совое С 20 1.12 6.72 3.87 3.5.5 27 0000-2202 20 2 20 <u>၂</u> HON DAYS É ........ ...... V 01 UN 6 (Huber) \*\*\*\* 101 1 <u>с</u> г. Г. ΰ E C 1 × li A 1 8 AUG νCĭ 148 1 1 L а Ц ıλΥ JUL

Table J-6 WATER BALANCE STUDY AT CICINTA WEIR (2/4)

	C.I. OF 250 %	LWLC 91:02 66-50 8.00	048 041	00 00				0.14		0			0.81		0.25	0.31	1 10 0	2 19 0.	2.57 0.	2.20 0.	1.48	3 4 7 0 E	1.15 0.	1.01 0.	50	0.0	0.45	*0 2 2 3 7	0.69 0. 0.45 0.	0.67 0.	18.7 0
	AGAINST Scheme	HULC 76.50	. SP5		1.5	0.57	2 <b>- 1</b> 3	040	1.66	1.07		0.40	0,40	1.26		040	0.40	0.4	0.40	0 * * 0	0.40		50 7 7 0	0.40	100 100 100	0.67	0,40	0.40	07-0	0770	28.9
1	CE STUDY IGATION	LWEK 46.00	а Я 19	2 2 0 2 4 0	0.60	1.120.26	0.07	1.20	- 67 - 7	1 34	1.30		1.60	0.36	0.93	1.22		2 15	2 . 32	. 1.96	1.63		0.50	76*0		0	0.41	~~~~	58°0	1.34	20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	ER BALAN Intaïirr	R HULK 7 67.50	10	1 60	4 92	1 - 69 2 - 20	2 - 20 4 - 32		1.	2 4 2	2,32	) a 1 a 1 a 1 a	1.23	1.62	1.09		0.81	0 47	0.27	0.27	0.63	0,18	0.27	0.39	0.52	0 67	0 39	1 4 4	0.63	1.11	45.0
	*** HATI	761 197	ON DAYS	111 111	2.5	Е 9 1 С 1 С	8 8 2 2 2 2			0	0.	147 10	2 =	10N - 1C	5		10L 10		AUG 1.C	10	-	2 F D	20	0CT 1C		40V 1C	0.	<u>ر</u>	0EC 10	11	(HCUME
:	* 5	.	345	- <b>7</b>			<u>.</u>		•			•	•	•						•	5.5	7 C Z	- - - - -		• •			•			
	• OF 250	c 61.02 0 8.00	ù4.R	9		0.41	00				0			1.07 0	.12 0	1.41 0			0 56 0	1.54 0	1-28 -1	1 27		0.07	0.03°.0	0	0.	0.30	3.18 0.	0.58 C	23_3
	.INST C.I	1LC LWL	5 P 5	10.		0 74*10				-24-	1-95 C			0.40	0.40	0.40			0.40	0.40	0.40		04.0	0.40	1-06 0-10	Ū. č. 8	1.95 (	0,40		0.40	51.7
	STUDY AUA TION SCHE	6.00. 76.	0 I R	0,0		1.06	0				1.57		2.47	1.73	1.29	1.26	1.37		1.87	1.66	1.40	1.26	1.1¢ 0.76	0.67	• •		0.41	0.99	1.39 0.83	0.97	35-¢
	BALANCE A IRRIGA	HWLK 67.50 4		3.51	5 72	2.50 1.64	1.90		1.14 1.14	1 2 1	2 - 33	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	U.\$U 0.56	1.12	0.62	0.32	0.64.	2 - C	0 42	0.31	0.58	0 31	0,33 0,33	1.01	1 06 7 48	0.68	2.36	1.10	0.67 1.27	0.82	45.2
	HATER CICINT	YEAR 1975	DAYS	10	) - -	0.0					10		2	10	<b>1</b> 0	10		م، ر س		10	11		20	2	0.	1	2	10	• • •	11	
	#   #   #	:	101			F E B	0	2	0 7			нат		J UN			JUL.		AUG			SEP		001		ΛOΝ			DEC		
	250 X B	ама2 6 , 00	370 			00		50	<b>.</b>		•	<b>.</b>	 	•		<b>.</b>	-	<b>.</b> -			•	••	50	0	• c	0	0		• •	0	0
	C.I.OF	66.50 66.50		1 1 1 1 1	00	00		0.28		0 - 2 - 2	1.01		0.00	0.90	1.02	1.25	••• •••	0	0.26	1.25	0.14	•	- c	0.11	00	c	0	•	••	C	13.2
	AGAINST	сп. Ныц.С 76.50	1		0.72	87 0 77			1.07	0, 0	0.40	0,40	0**0	0.40	0 * 0	0**0	0 * 0	0770	07 0	0 7 0	0.40	1.38	1.34	0.40	5 F F	5 4 7	1 74	54°0	1 83	1.85	35.2
	CE STUDY 1647101	00°97		0.41	0.89 0.66	1 22	10 10 10			1.69	1.74	01 C 	2.15	1.44	1.44	1.23			2-25	1.82	3.27	G.92	20 <b>-</b> 0	0.80			0.41	0.99	1.17	0.36	36.0
	R BALAN	HLK 67.50	10	1.86	19" 10"	1 69	<b>1</b> 00 1	07 1	2 28	1.28	0.62	0 - 77		0.99	0.87	0.45	·0-64	12.1	2.40	1.02	1.54	2.29	2.62	1.09	SL	2.4.5	2.16	1 - 4 4	3.00	2.21	58.6
			L DAYS	10 10	0 r		ມ ແລ ເ  :	20	وبہ ل جھ ج	<u>ر</u> ، د 	ي. ۳	10 10	2	т 1С и	10	10	и. IC		ر. ۳۰ - ۱۰		11 .	сР 1C		c1 10	2=	יי וי		j j	EC 10.	::	ULUME GLUM)
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Table J-6 WATER BALANCE STUDY AT CICINTA WEIR (3/4)

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u 4 k	000		0 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0	0. 0.17	0. 	0.53 0.09 1.02		0.73 0.73 1.45		0.37 0.	000	2 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	10.0
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- 91 P	ν • α • ο	0.57 0.57 0.19	4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	1.57 1.56 0.80	00.00 •••2 •••2	1.32 0.39 1.23	2 M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M	4 - 1 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5	0 203 202 202	0.00 • • 00 • • 00	0.41 0.41 0.97	1.27	31.5
an	2,25 4,17		1.40 1.31 0.92	2.01 1.60 1.66	2•03 4•66 1•53	1.21 0.70 65	0.69 1.07 1.02	1 46 2 82 0 62	1.57 1.40	0.95 1.59 1.27	2 - 5 2 - 00 8 - 00	1 - 38 3 - 69 3 - 64 3 - 76 3	54.2
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595	MN 71 10		- 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20	1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	0.40 0.40 0.6	0-40 C-40	0.00	0000	0.40	0.40 0.40 660	1.53 2.04 0.40	0.40 0.63 0.63	- 28.5.
018	6	0-55 0-55 0-55	1.22				2.52	6 5 7 7 5 7 7 7 7 7	0.31 0.31 0.31	м 9 9 0 0 0	000 • • • •	0 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	33 8 
3	3 15	1057 7057 8556	2.19	25-55 25-555	1.71 0.63 1.14	1. 23 0.65 0.32	0.58 0.458 468	0 40 0 40	0.43 0.63 0.72	0.77 0.38 0.66	1 53 2 45 3 30	1.95	47.0
AYS'	20		001	000	225	000	005	205	222	225	000	555	w (
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se5	040	240 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24	1.52 1.70 1.03	0.59		0.4.0	000 770 770	0 * 0 0 * 0 7 8 8 7 8 8 9 7 8 8 4 0 0 7 1	0.54 0.40	0.40 1.21 1.53	2.37 1.65 0.40	0 40 0 42	
QIR	1.00	0 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	1.04		5 N N N	1.34	10 4 20 7 10 4 20 7 10 10 10	2.10 1.12 0.97	0.73 0.67 0.83	0.77 00.	00- - 43 0 84	1.30 0.49 0.99	32.7
11111	1 31 2 59	2. 50 . 63 . 63 . 63 . 63	2.57	1.76 0.80 2.12	2 07 1 08 0 72	1.16 1.16	100	1.50 1.69 1.38	1.27 0.95 1.70		2.37 2.10 0.69	1.33 1.18 2.40	
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Table J-6 WATER BALANCE STUDY AT CICINTA WEIR (4/4).

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0 7 0 WATER BALANCE STUDY AGAINST C.I. OF 250 % **,** 30000 5°00 5°00 . 0 4 R 0.37 0.81 U.98 U.36 0.52 0.50 000004447 15.0 1.31 1.11 1.71 LWEC 66.50 • 30000 • • 00 5 0 00 SPS СІСІМТА ІRRIGATION SCHEME YEAR HWLK LWLK HULC 1983 67.50 46.00 76.50 000400 27.1 0, 40 07-0 07.0 00 • ¢ 0 • ¢ ¢ 0 • ¢ ¢ 0 • ¢ ¢ 0 • ¢ ¢ 0 • ¢ ¢ 0 • ¢ ¢ 0 • ◊ J.61 1.27 0 - 40 0.40 07-0 0,40 0.42 5.12 5 QIR 1.53 0.21 5 6 N 0 89 • 39 .16 .23 0.14 1 ° U 4 0.80 61.4 2.33 35.6 82 ŭ.63 1 1 1 1 ĩð 1.59 2.08 1-74 44.5 16. 2.03 1-64 885 2887 1.07 • 53 48.5 2.31.92.31 NON DAYS Ċ 22 -----\* \* \* \* VOLUHE (MUDH) JAR f Eu MAR APR HΑΥ n r JUL AUG SEP 001 NÔN DEC r 04 S WATER BALANCE STUDY AGAINST C.I. OF 250 % Cicinta inrigation Scheme Year hulk lulk Mulc Lulc QMG2 1982 c7.50 4c.00 7c.50 c6.50 8.00 -7.0 0 • ċ c 000 0000000 • .... 0 å å 046 0.18 0.80 1.22 1.49 1.27 0.06 200° 200° 2.31 0.10 26.4 • 40 0.52 2.02 .31 1.07 0000 **.** 5 s h S 2.73 0.40 0.40 0.40 0.46 54-5 5.58 07-0 07-0 01-0 0.40 0.40 07\*0 07\*0 0.40 0,\*0 0.40 2.16 27.0 744 ain 1.40 0.56 0.410.39 .10 1.32 0.72 35.3 1.19 0.41 0.90 30 3,99 5.45 1.68 1.76 1.25 1.48 1.46 0.72 0.24 000000 72-0 1.10 :.09 0.75 0.44 0.67 0.30 0.16 2.16 1.26 37.3 2.03 59.3 2.0 MON DAYS 225 2 VOLUME (MOUM) \*\*\* 1111 JAN E E E E HAR APR AUG ЯΑΥ NUL JUL SEP 001 10 N DEC WATER BALANCE STUDY AGAINST C.I. OF 250 % B 045 • ់ 0000 0028.00 ò ć • õ 5 -0 4 B 0.68 0.76 24 0.69 а**°**с LWLC 66.50 5 0000000000 5 5 P S 8.LC 76.50 2.2533.73 2.24 0.40 0.58 2.86 1.69 1.74 1.09 2°14 1.08 0.47 U. č2 1. 29 1. 34 0.99. 2.69 1.30 4.42 0.75 45.0 0.51 0\_64 1.24 1.87 0.41 0.40 3.20 CICINIA IRRIGATION SCHEME YEAR HWLK LWLK HWLG 0.45 L4LK 918 0.77 0.39 0.77 0.37 0.49 0.86 .34 1.10 0.59 0.59 0.61 2.32 0.50 31.3 ð ŝ 4 20 с. • <del>ب</del> ۳ ÷0, 0.86 70-1 £. ₩ 1.34 0.41 1.23 1.66 0.36 0.92 **.** ниLK 67.50 20 3.86 د • <u>6</u> 9 20 73.5 18. 3 56 . - 67 60 1531 101 0415 2 22 Ξ ...... V 01 UNE V 01 UNE \* \* \* \* 1 1 1 1 J A L H A H ж С. к 141 102 J E L AUG S L Y С С 401 u L C

SUMMARY OF WATER BALANCE STUDY (1/2) Table J-7

196.5 93.25 210.9 SP1 MINHT MINST 151.1 .10 65 74 46 00 66 03 66 03 58.11 6.00 -26 57.50 .6.00 61.40 1816.6 2030.4 1882.5 2330.5 2003.6 2484.8 1001.4 2097.4 1793.6 5486. 411 1 446 3 453 0 16.6 SP2 573.3 962.8 729.1 62.0 480.1 6 D18 2.5 \* \* \* \* са ¢и№а⊖ ииоомчим 20 1.4 62S G Z R 0°26 149.5 VHULC 62.0 G 1 S -130.5 VRWLK 2.19.43 . ''' 245.1 268.2 137.9 ċ 1 + 8 1 4 8 8 8 1 \*\*\*\* WATER BALANCE STUDY AGAINST C.I. OF 250 % WY PROSIDA KARIAN RESERVOIR ANNUAL VOLUME(MCUM) a%a2 8.00 0 1 K 416.8 407.5 QIS -76.8 N 000000 N 1 -63.8 LWLC 66.50 GIK. 201.8 53.6 219.3 202.6 30.5 132.2 21.4 197.2 85.6 8,8 ់ HWEC 76.50 \* 605.6 571.1 550.6 520.6 520.0 520.0 520.0 520.0 520.0 594.0 Q1R 639.6 599.0 535.0 572.1 11.7 ы Ю 12.55 12.3 LWFK 46.00 1814 9 2792 5 2648.5 23648.5 1805.6 1797.5 2150.2 2150.2 2168.6 2168.6 236.8 Z G 755.9 1937.9 1489.5 HWLK 67.50 738.4 874.9 771.1 890.6 1206.2 961-9 2 745.4 м Х 1146.9 1087.8 611.8 1972 1973 1975 1976 1976 1978 1980 1982 1982 1983 YEAR

SP4 MINH2 MINS2 66.50 129.4 SP3 570 ς. 2.2 4 00 \* \* \* \* Q 4 R 25.00011333.5.4 25.60011333.5.4 25.60011333.5.4 25.60011333.5.4 25.60011333.5.4 25.60011333.5.4 25.60011333.5.4 25.6001133.5.4 25.7 n S S -50-2 5 106.9 71.3. VHWL C 62.00 111 u 3.R 155-2 155-2 152-3 152-3 155-3 155-3 155-3 155-3 155-3 155-2 192.0 51.0 VHWLK 219.25 220 -42.4 \*\*\*\* WATER BALANCE STUDY AGAINST C.I. OF 250 % BY PROSIDA CILAWANG RESERVOIR ARNUAL VOLUME(MCUN) RINLK LLLK HULC LWLC QNU2 анс2 8.00 125.5 139.5 107.3 0 2¥ 149.5 79.97 97.0 137.2 015 -38.0 -19.9 0 000000 1 1 ĉ 141C 66.50 6"62 010 76.50 QIR 273.7 228.7 ш О 0 N 8 8 0 4 0 LLLK 46.00 N S 40.3 87.50 00 200.0 307.8 1972 1975 1975 1976 1978 1980 1982 1982 1982 1982 YEAR 1

56.50

15c.8

60.8 163.5 147.9

25424

256.1

59.6