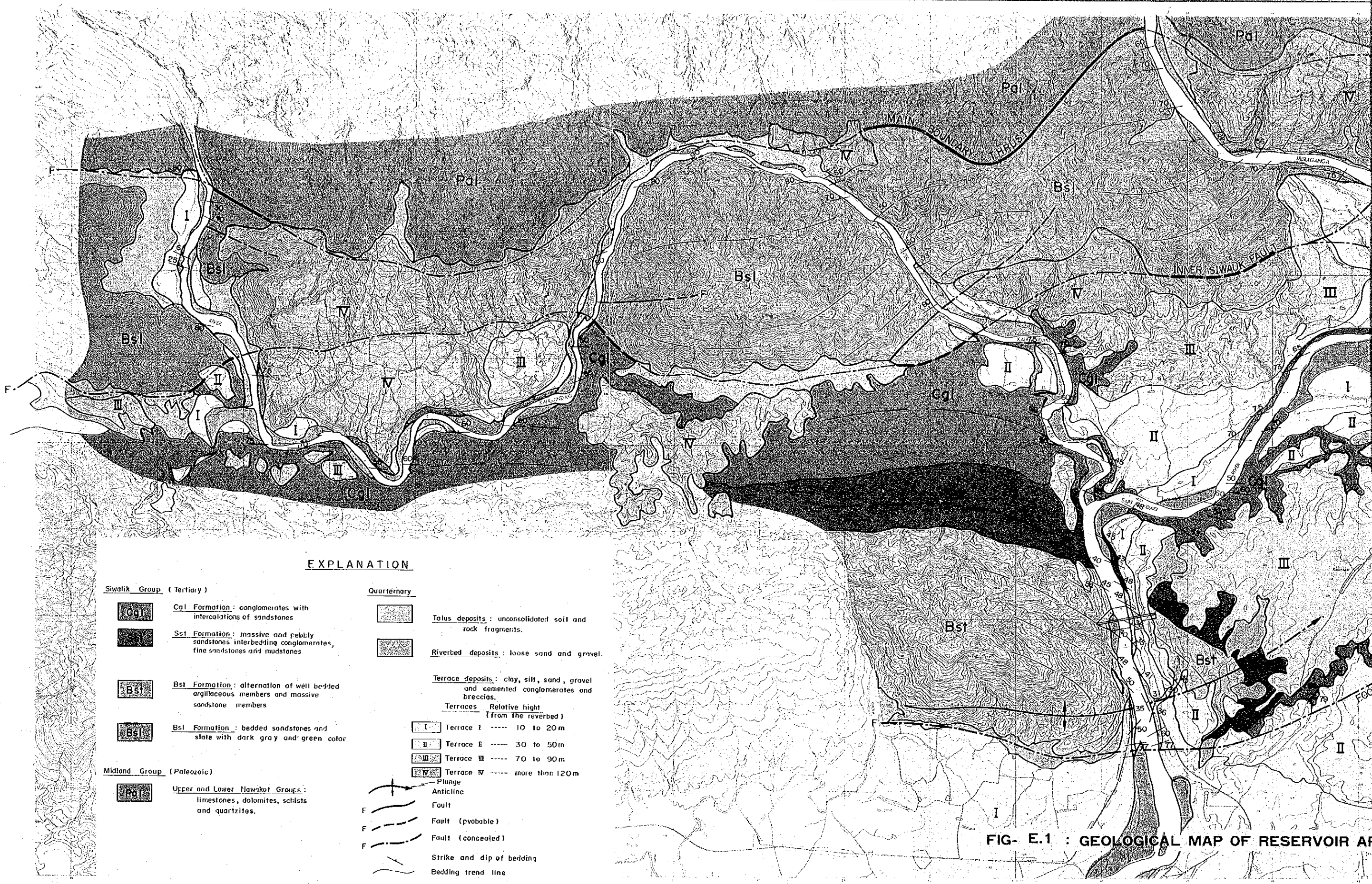


FIGURES



EXPLANATION

Siwauk Group (Tertiary)

- Cgl** Cgl Formation : conglomerates with intercalations of sandstones
- Sst** Sst Formation : massive and pebbly sandstones interbedding conglomerates, fine sandstones and mudstones
- Bst** Bst Formation : alternation of well bedded argillaceous members and massive sandstone members
- Bs** Bs Formation : bedded sandstones and slate with dark gray and green color

Midland Group (Paleozoic)

- PdI** Upper and Lower Hawikot Groups : limestones, dolomites, schists and quartzites.

Quaternary

- Talus deposits : unconsolidated soil and rock fragments.
- Riverbed deposits : loose sand and gravel.

Terrace deposits : clay, silt, sand, gravel and cemented conglomerates and breccias.

- Terraces Relative height (from the riverbed)**
- I** Terrace I ----- 10 to 20 m
 - II** Terrace II ----- 30 to 50 m
 - III** Terrace III ----- 70 to 90 m
 - IV** Terrace IV ----- more than 120 m

- Plunge
- Anticline
- Fault
- Fault (probable)
- Fault (concealed)
- Strike and dip of bedding
- Bedding trend line

FIG- E.1 : GEOLOGICAL MAP OF RESERVOIR AREA

FIG- E.1

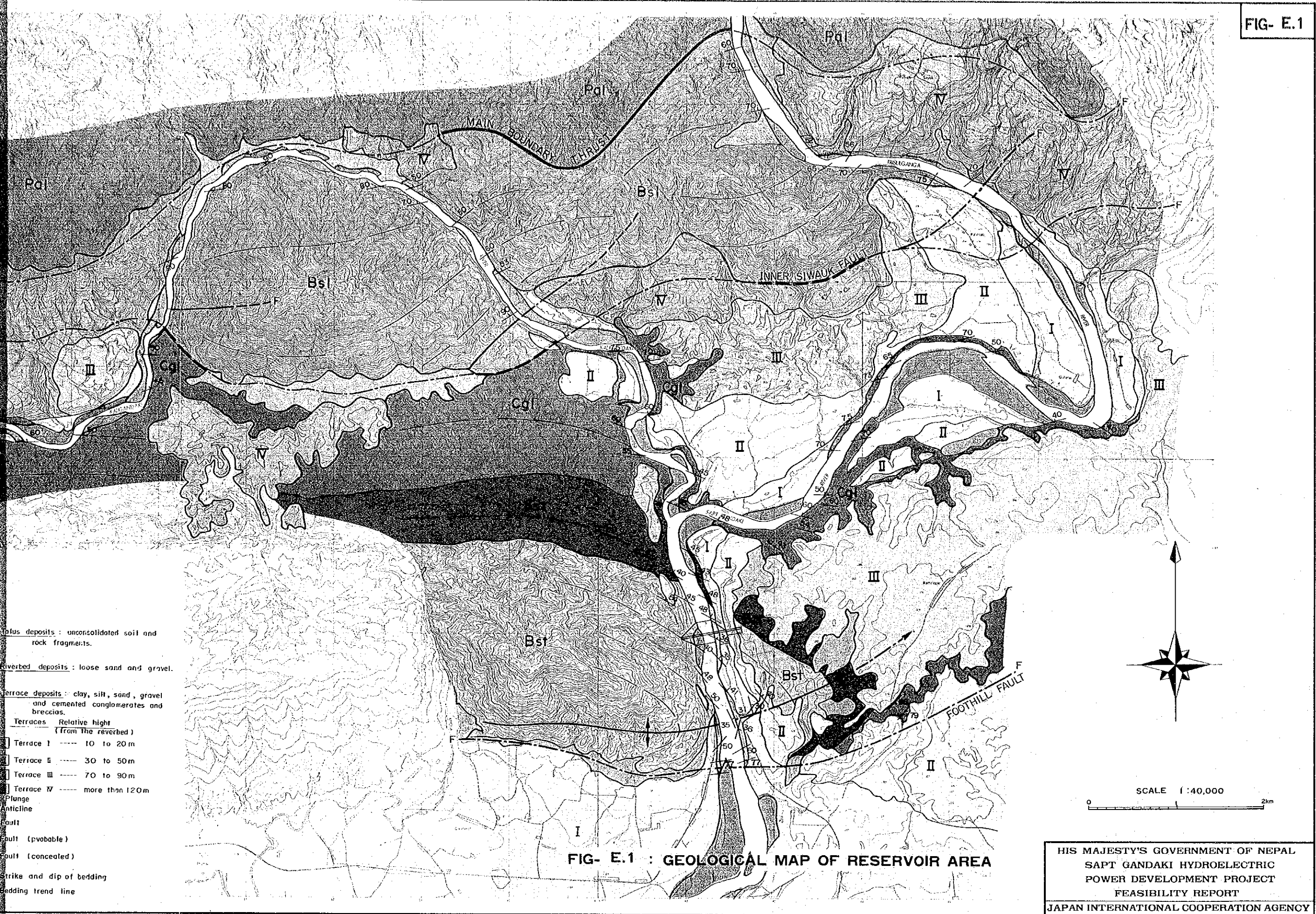
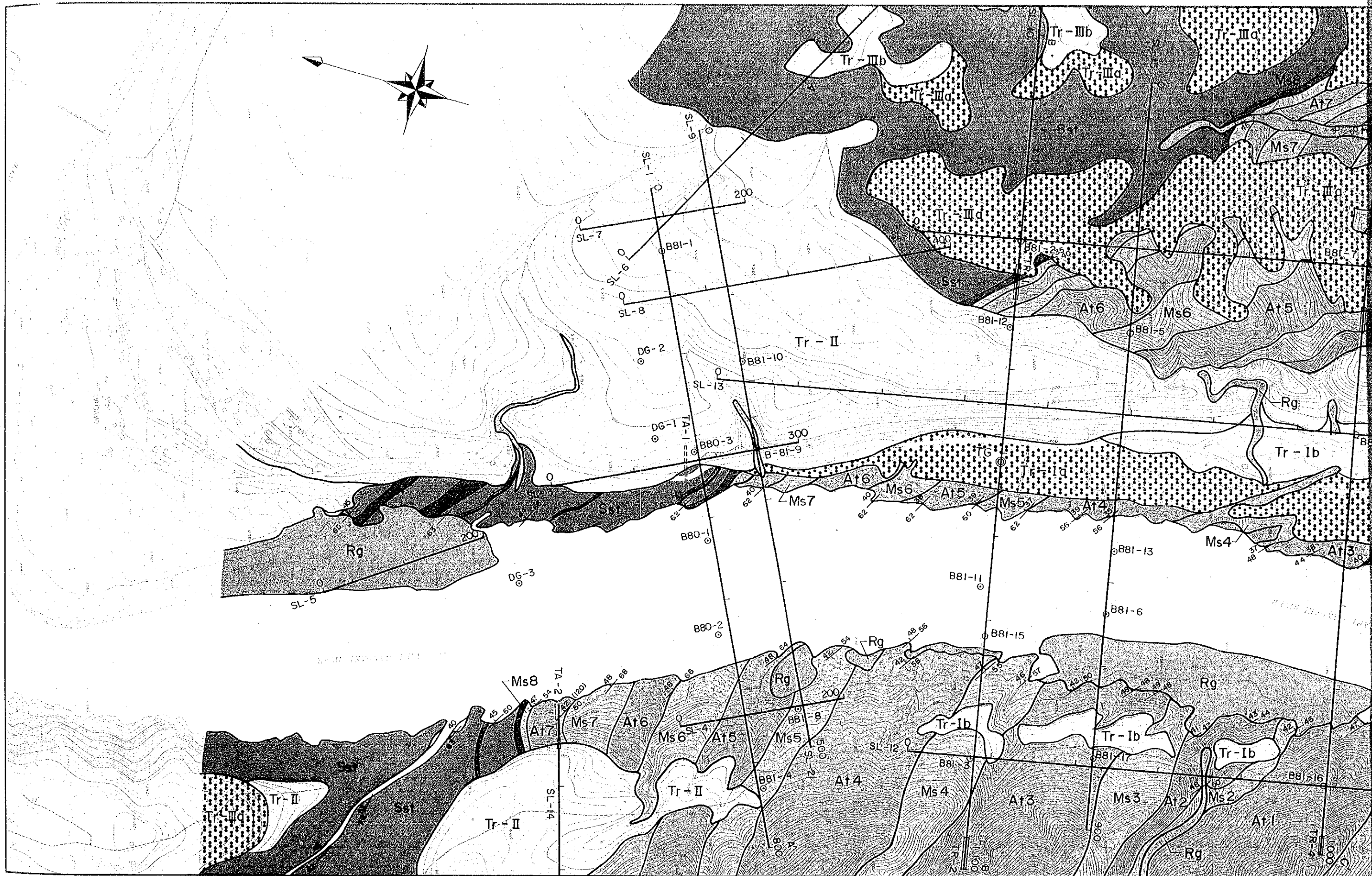
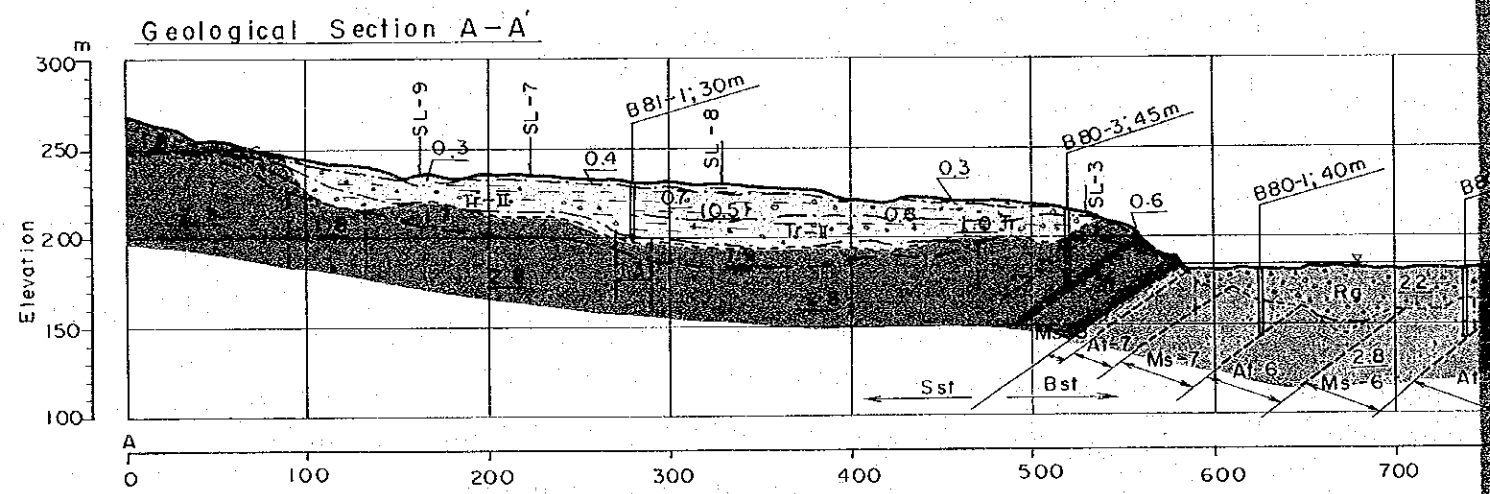
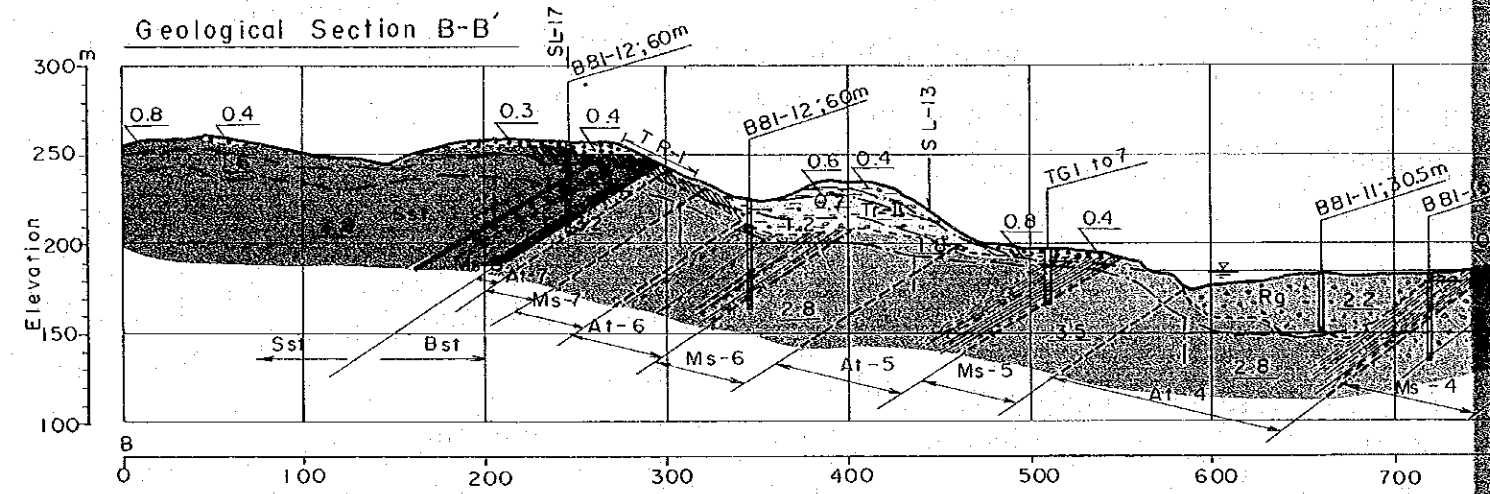
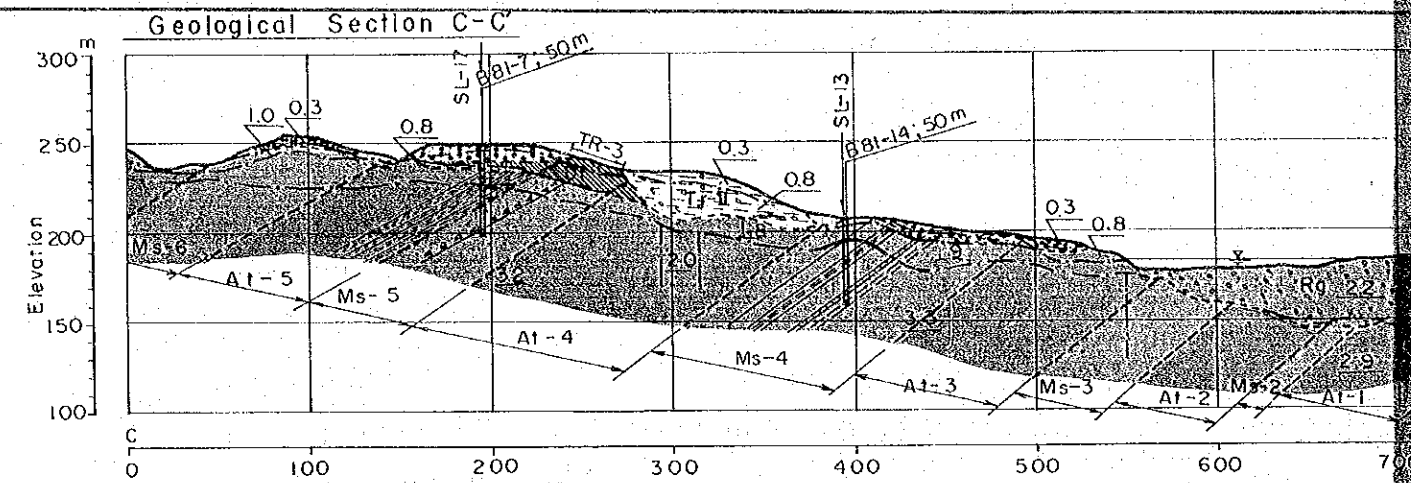


FIG- E.1 : GEOLOGICAL MAP OF RESERVOIR AREA

HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
 SAPT GANDAKI HYDROELECTRIC
 POWER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
 FEASIBILITY REPORT
 JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY



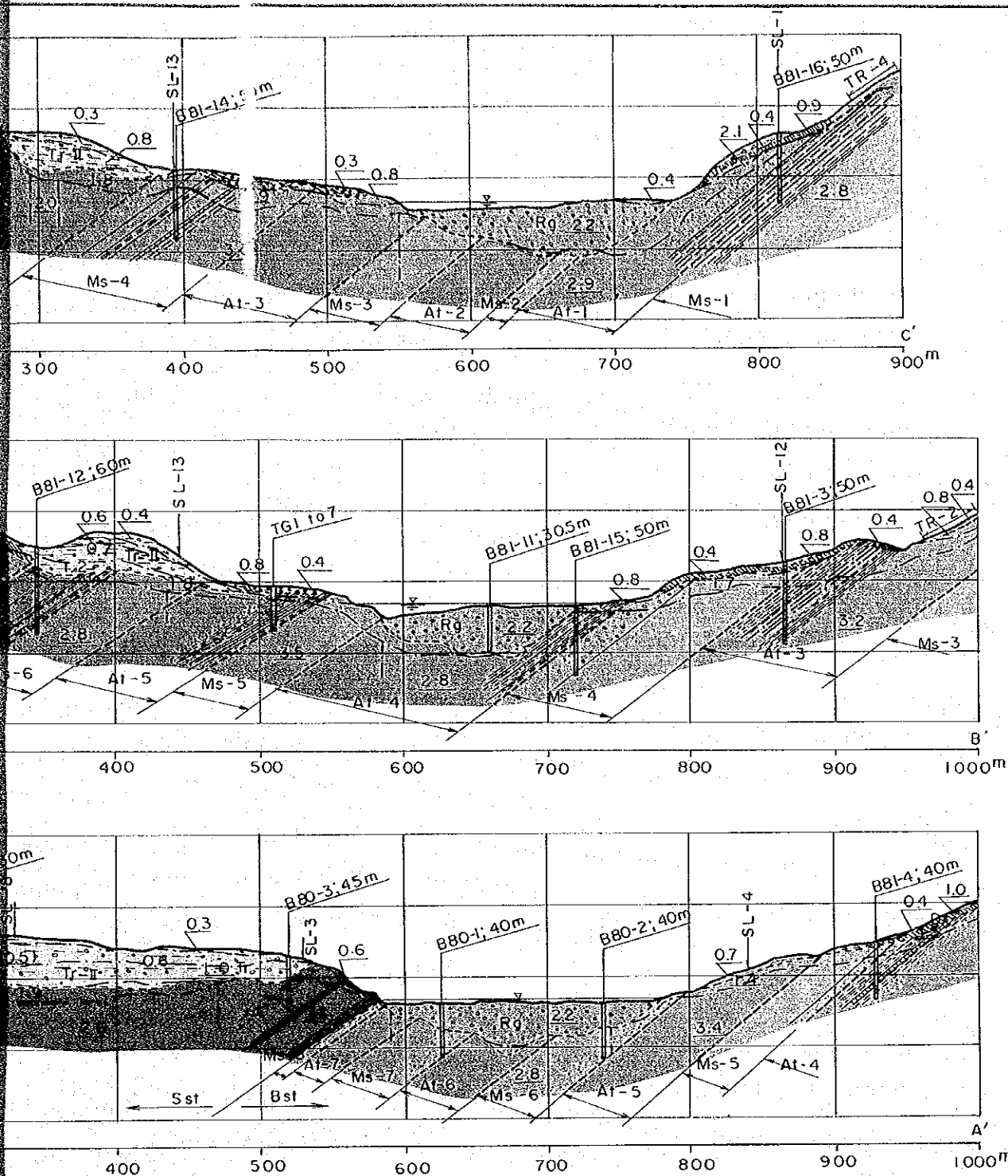


Marks in the Plan

- - - Boundary of strata.
- Strike and dip of bedding.
- B81-1 Test drilling point.
- SL-4 Seismic refraction survey line.
- A—A' Geological section line. (A, B and C)

Marks in the Sections

- Number of seismic B80-3; 45m
- Bore-hole No. and depth drilled. (unit in meter)
- Ground surface.
- River water level.
- Boundary of seismic wave velocity zone
- Boundary of geological facies.
- Seismic wave velocity (unit in km/sec)



Explanation

		Descriptions	Thickness	
Alluvium	Riverbed Deposits	Rg	Silt, sand and gravel. 15 to 40 m in the main channel	
	Terrace Deposits	Lower Terrace	Tr-Ia Tr-Ib	Silt, sand, gravel and cemented conglomerates. 0 to 8 m Silt, sand and gravel. 3 to 10 m
		Middle Terrace	Tr-II	Thick deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel and cemented conglomerates; including large boulders. 20 to 40 m
		Higher Terrace	Tr-IIIa Tr-IIIb	Brownish color clay, silt and sand with basal gravel. 3 to 10 m Brownish color clay, silt and sand with soft pebbles and underlying residual soil. 2 to 8 m
Siwalik Group	Sst Formation (200 m+)	Mudstone Bed Conglomerate Bed	Massive and pebbly, medium to coarse sandstones; with interbeds of 3 to 7 m-thick pebble conglomerate beds and argillaceous rock beds. 200 m+	
	Bst Formation (600 m+)	Ms-8 Member	Ms-8	Massive and pebbly sandstones. 7 m
		At-7 Member	At-7	Bedded calcareous shales, muddy sandstones and fine sandstones; interbedding a intraformational breccia. 15 to 20 m
		Ms-7 Member	Ms-7	Massive medium to coarse sandstones; including laminations and concretions. 25 m
		At-6 Member	At-6	Bedded calcareous shales, greenish mudstones and sandstones; the lower half is thickly bedded fine sandstones. 30 m
		Ms-6 Member	Ms-6	Massive medium to coarse sandstones; including pebbles and concretions; fine sandstones are interbedded in the lower. 30 m
		At-5 Member	At-5	Bedded shales, mudstones, fine sandstones and breccias; argillaceous rocks and fine sandstones are alternated. 35 m
		Ms-5 Member	Ms-5	Massive medium to very coarse sandstones separated in three units by two layers of greenish thin mudstones; pebble layers are in the lower. 25 to 30 m
		At-4 Member	At-4	Bedded shales, mudstones, fine to very fine sandstones and breccias; shales are calcareous and hard with thick bedding. 65 m
		Ms-4 Member	Ms-4	Massive medium to very coarse sandstones with a few intercalations of calcareous shales, mudstones and fine sandstones. 45 to 60 m
		At-3 Member	At-3	Bedded shales, mudstones, fine to very fine sandstones and breccias; a few meter thick calcareous shales are striking in the middle part. 50 to 65 m
		Ms-3 Member	Ms-3	Massive sandstones with scattered pebbles; laminations and concretion layers are included. 30 m
		At-2 Member	At-2	Bedded shales, mudstones and fine to very fine sandstones with intraformational fragments; fine sandstones are predominant. 35 m
		Ms-2 Member	Ms-2	A thick bed of medium to coarse sandstone. 10 m
		At-1 Member	At-1	Bedded shales, mudstones, very fine to medium sandstones and breccias; generally calcareous except greenish color sandy mudstone. 45 m
		Ms-1 Member	Ms-1	Massive medium to coarse sandstones with pebbles; a few meter thick intraformational breccia interbedded in the middle. 105 m
		At-0 Member	At-0	Bedded shales, mudstones and fine sandstones. 15 m+

Marks in the Sections

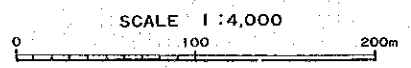
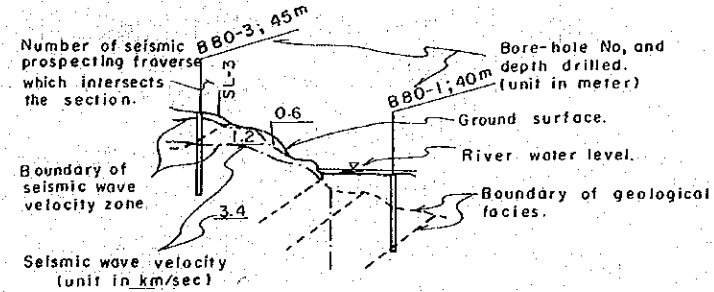


FIG- E.2 : GEOLOGICAL MAP AND SECTION OF DAMSITE

HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
 SAPT GANDAKI HYDROELECTRIC
 POWER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
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- LEGEND**
- DG- Core drilling hole
B80-
B81-
 - TG Location of Test Grouting
 - TP Test pit for earth material
 - CTP Test pit for coarse aggregate of concrete
 - FTP Test pit for fine aggregate of concrete
 - R Location of quarry rock sampling
 - ⌋ Test adit
 - SL- Traverse of seismic exploration
 - ⌚ 1/500 Topographic survey area

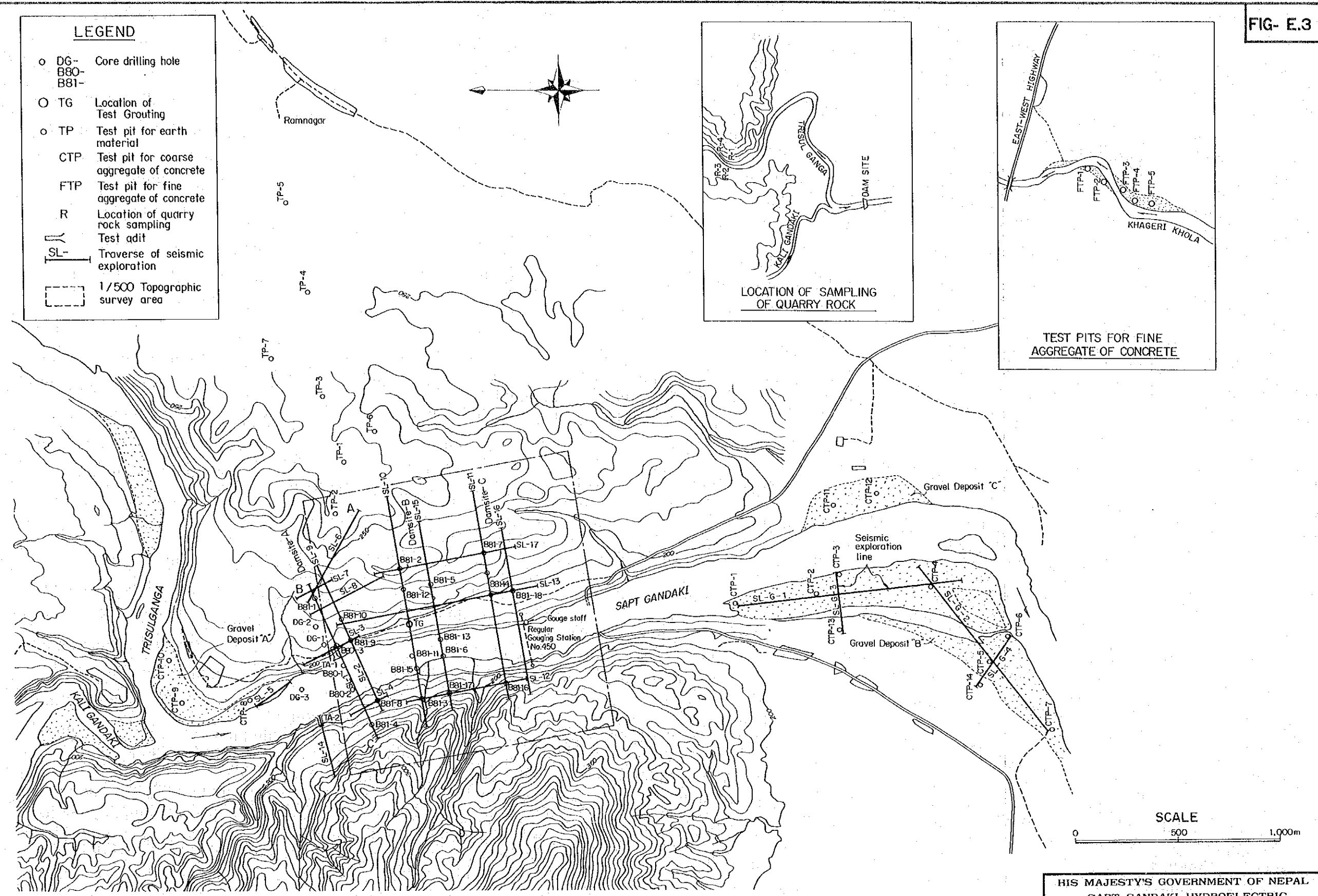


FIG- E.3 : LOCATION MAP OF INVESTIGATION

HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
 SAPT GANDAKI HYDROELECTRIC
 POWER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
 FEASIBILITY REPORT
 JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

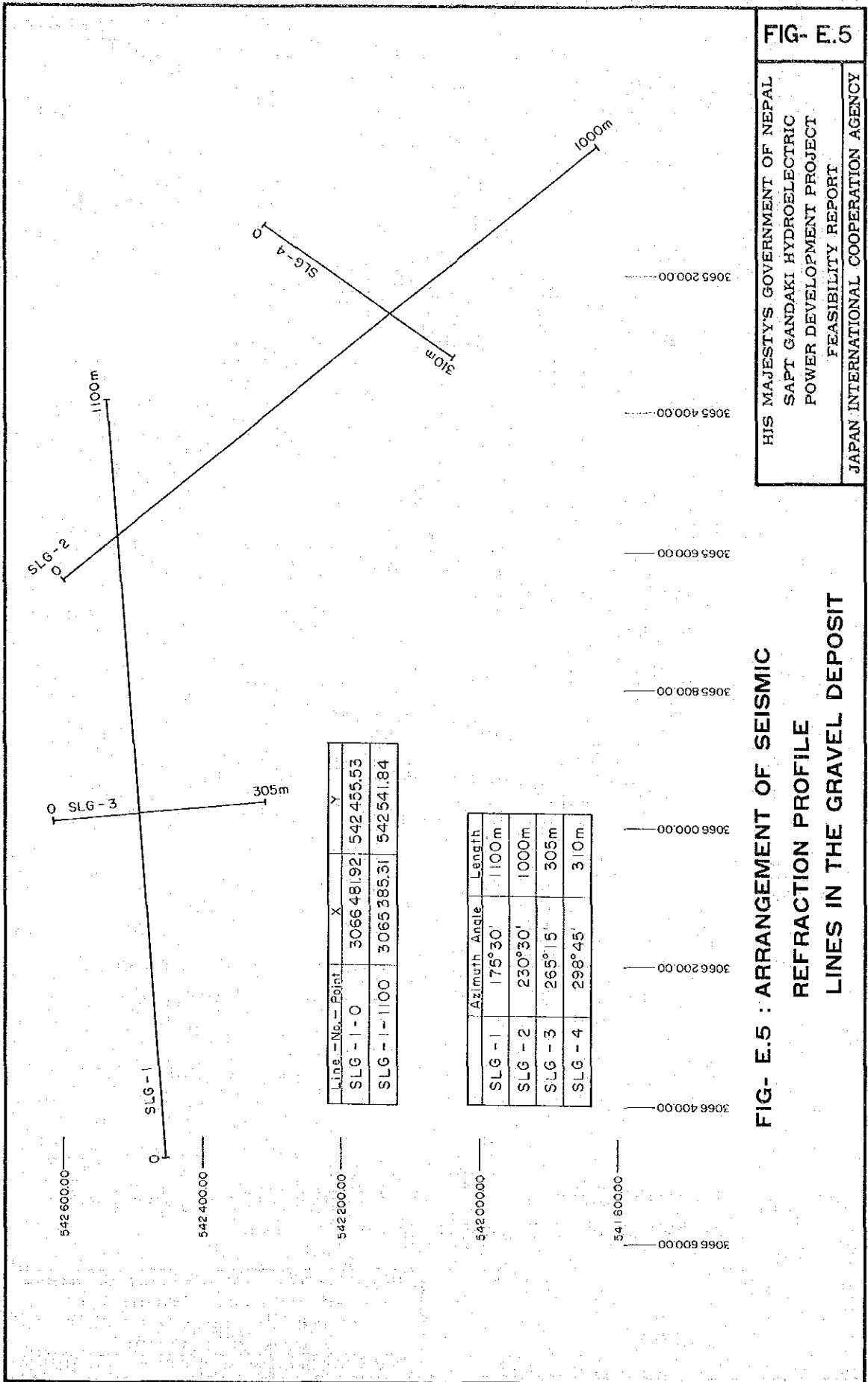
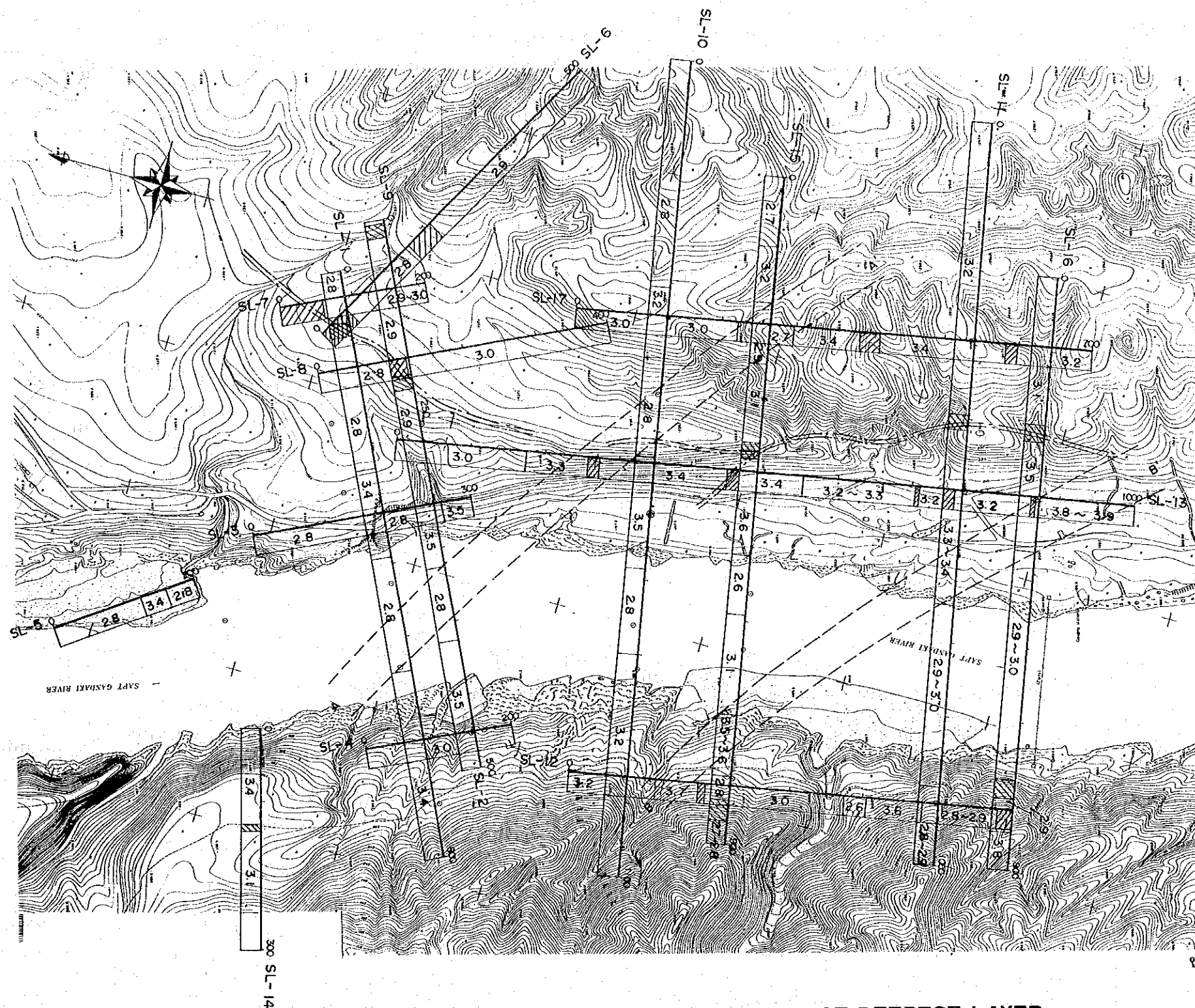


FIG- E.5 : ARRANGEMENT OF SEISMIC REFRACTION PROFILE LINES IN THE GRAVEL DEPOSIT

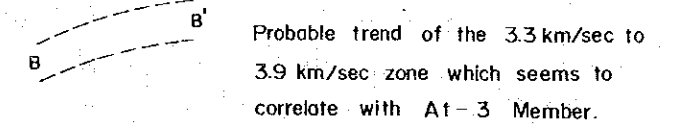
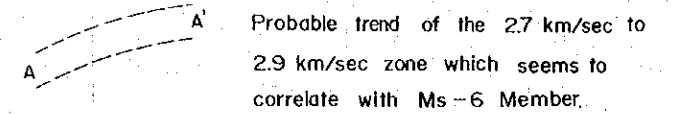
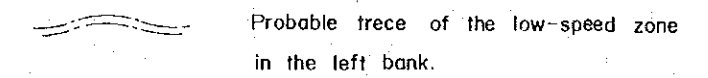
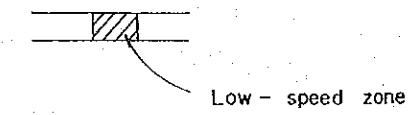
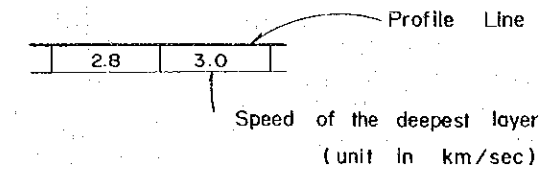
FIG. E.5

HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
 SAPT GANDAKI HYDROELECTRIC
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EXPLANATION

SL - 1 to 17 : Refraction Profile NO.



- Note:
- 1 The deepest layer generally represents the besement (fresh bedrock) in refraction profile.
 2. The trace of the low - speed zone in the left bank probably correlates to the steep edge line of old river channels.

FIG- E.6 : DISTRIBUTION OF SPEED OF DEEPEST LAYER IN SEISMIC REFRACTION PROFILE

HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
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[The page contains extremely faint and illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the document. The text is too light to transcribe accurately.]

FIG- E.7

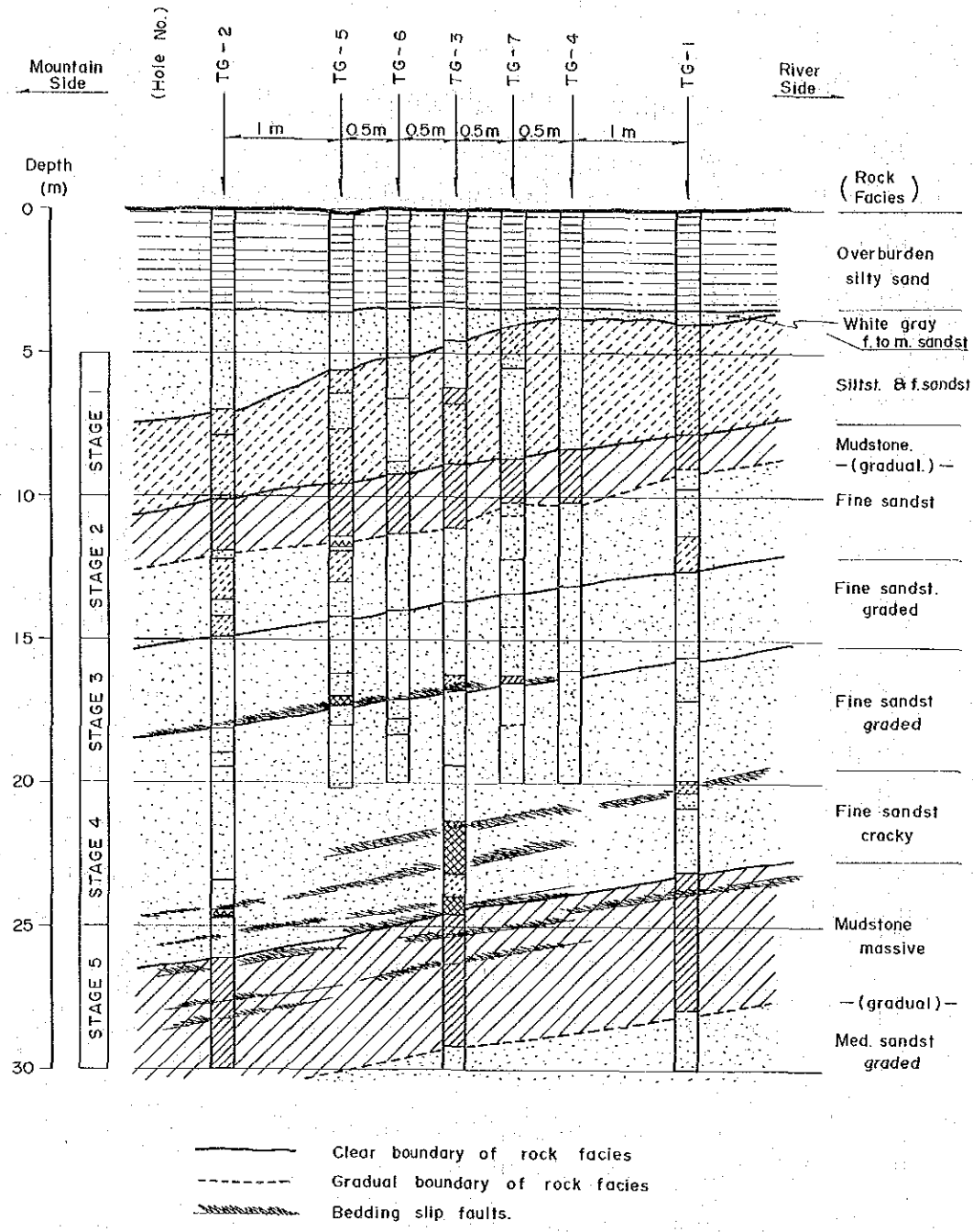


FIG- E.7 : GEOLOGIC SECTION OF THE TEST GROUT SITE

HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
 SAPT GANDAKI HYDROELECTRIC
 POWER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
 FEASIBILITY REPORT
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FIG- E.8

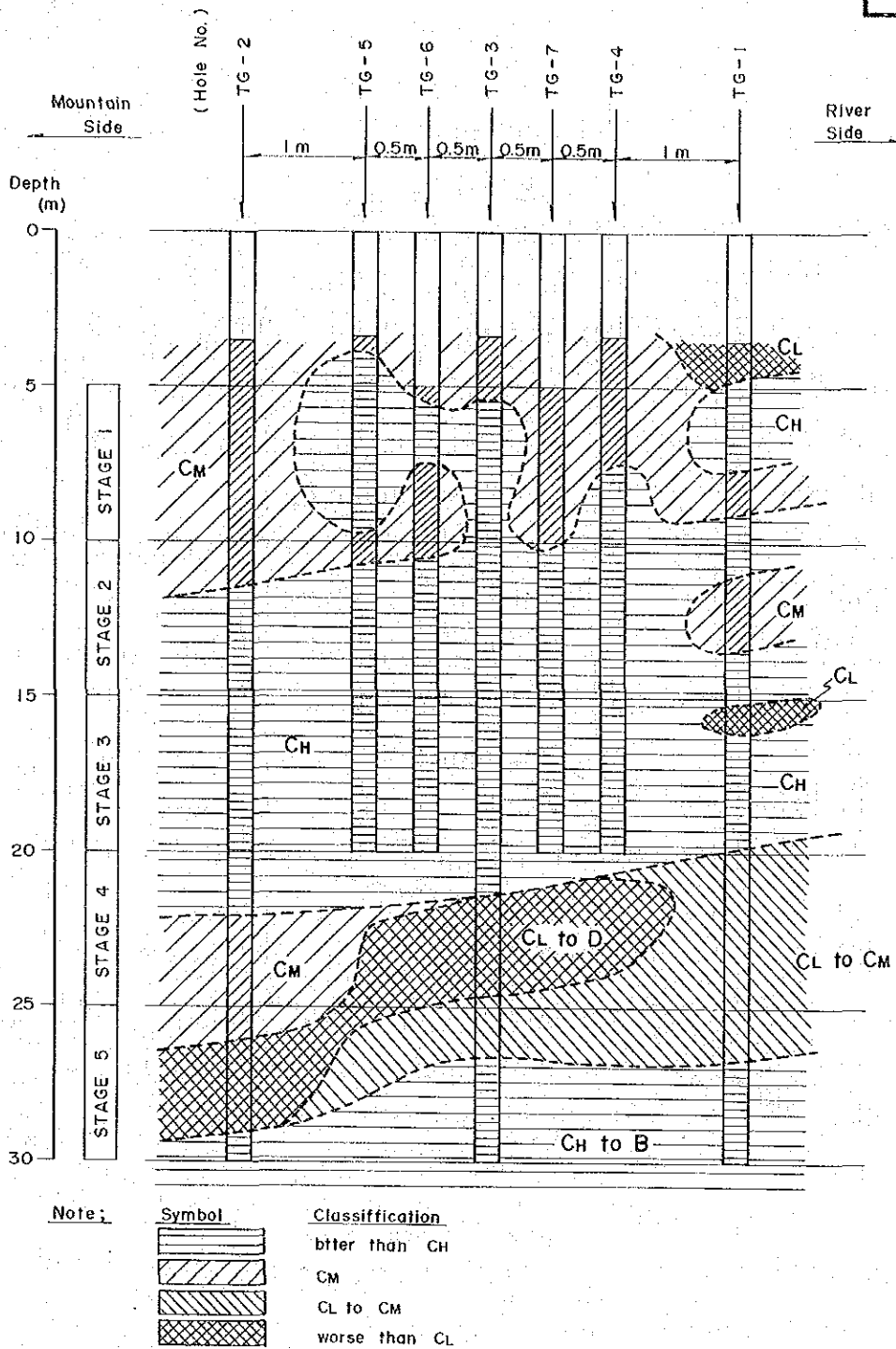


FIG- E.8 : CROSS SECTION OF ROCK CLASSIFICATION IN THE TEST GROUT SITE

HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
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Depth (m)	Grouting Stage No.	TG-2 (Primary Hole)		TG-5 (Tertiary H)		TG-6 (Check Hole)		TG-3 (Secondary H)		TG-7 (Check Hole)		TG-4 (Tertiary Hole)		TG-1 (Primary Hole)		
		1m apart	0.5m	0.5m	0.5m	0.5m	0.5m	1m	0.5m	0.5m	0.5m	1m	0.5m	0.5m	0.5m	(Ground surface)
0	(No grouting)															
5	1	70.00 49.52	3.84 0.68	1.2	5.12 0.43	not tested	4.16 9.16							137.92 107.68		
10	2	3.68 0.58	3.04 0.54	0.07	2.56 0.68	0.2	2.64 0.41							3.20 0.71		
15	3	1.49 1.41	2.24 1.35	0.2	1.07 0.87	0.1	1.71 0.55							25.88 345.31		
20	4	1.76 0.54			1.20 1.36									2.48 2.27		
25	5	1.60 7.73			0.92 0.68									1.42 0.32		
30																

Date of grouting

Upper: Result of Lugeon Test (Lugeon unit)

Lower: Grout take cement weight in kg. per bore-hole linear meter

* Check holes were not grouted. Then dates show the Lugeon tested date.
The 1st stage of TG-7 was not tested due to leakage of water from TG-6.

FIG-E.9 : RECORD OF TEST GROUTING

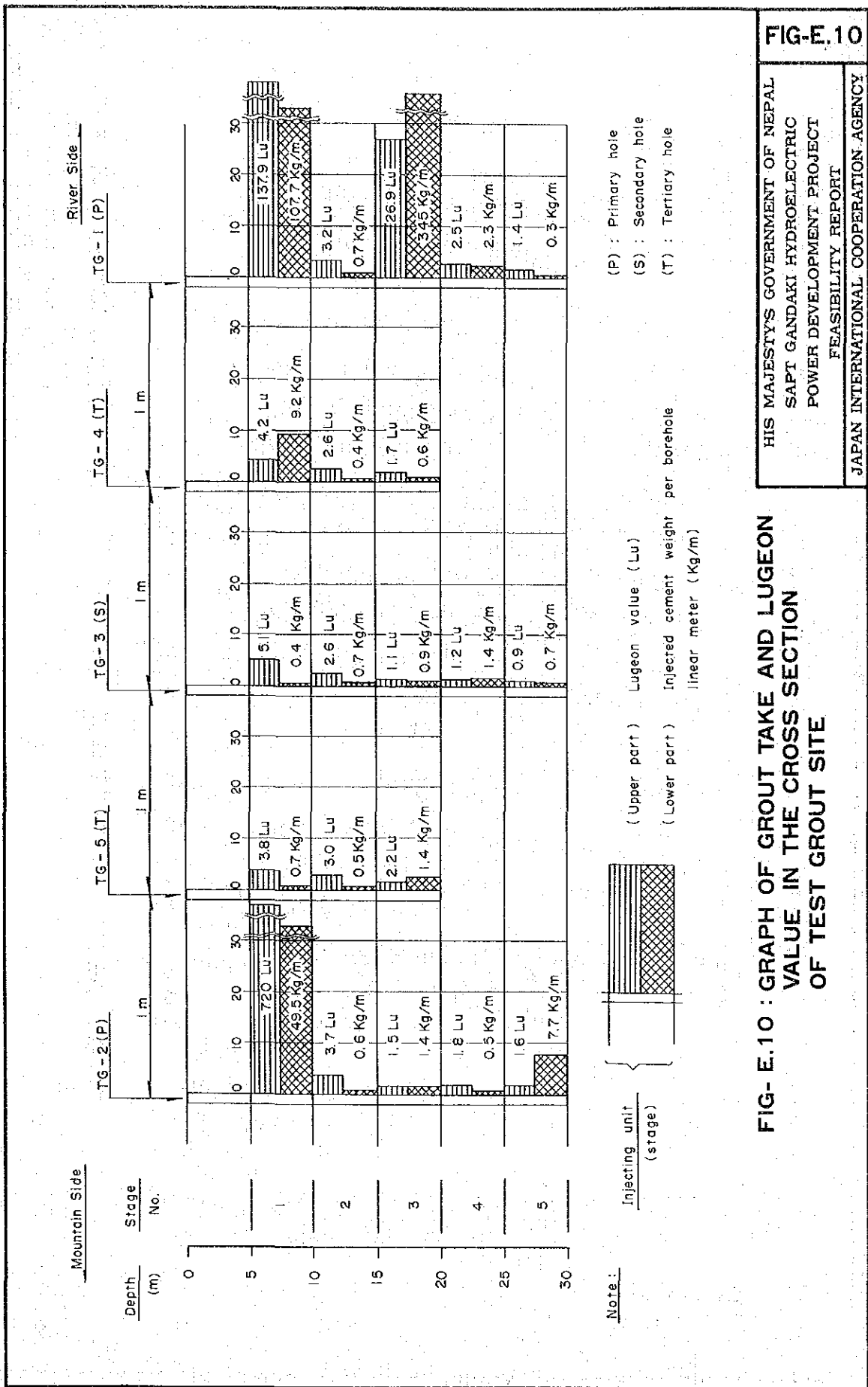
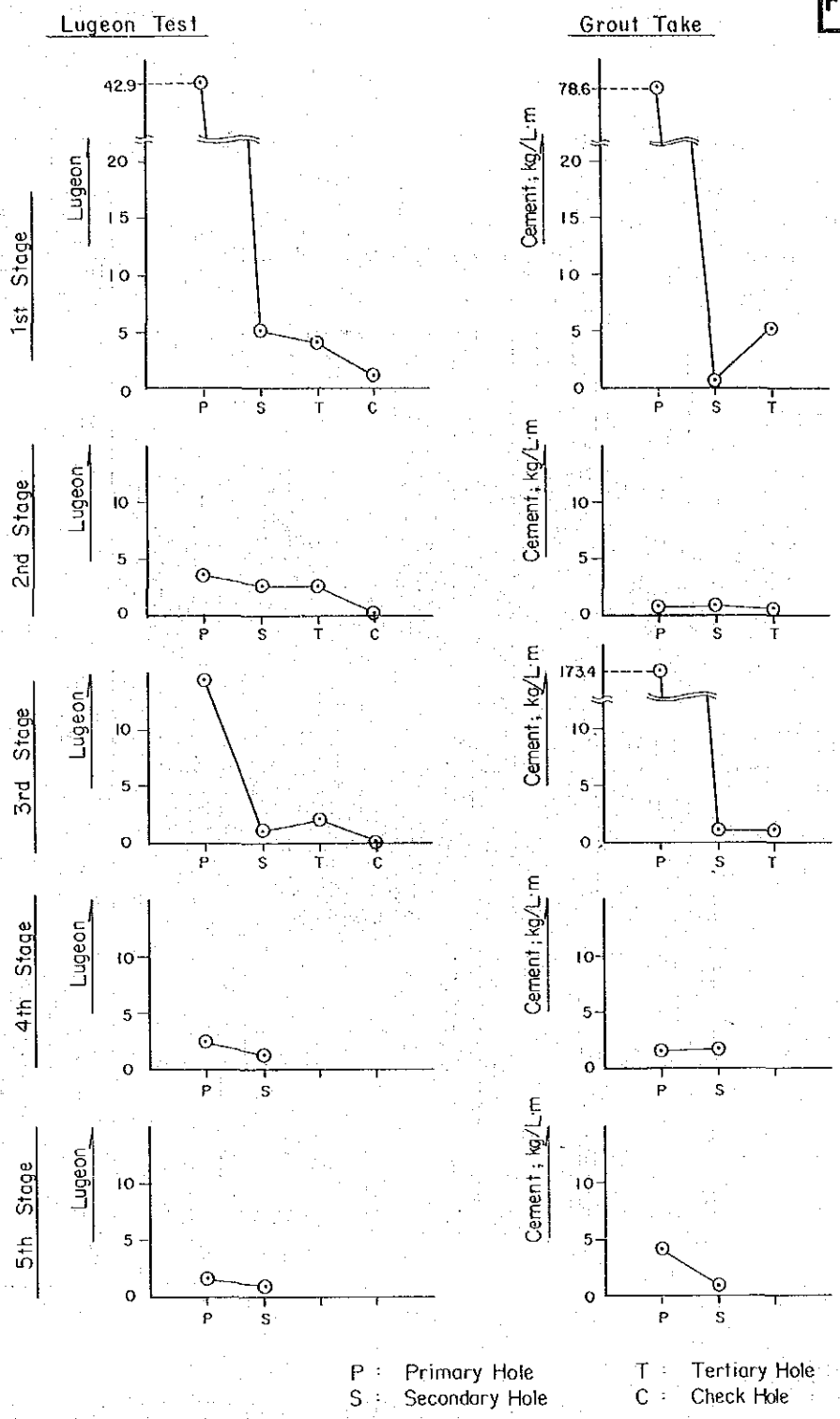


FIG-E.10

HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
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FIG- E.10 : GRAPH OF GROUT TAKE AND LUGEON VALUE IN THE CROSS SECTION OF TEST GROUT SITE

FIG-E.11



P : Primary Hole T : Tertiary Hole
 S : Secondary Hole C : Check Hole

FIG-E.11 : EFFECT OF GROUTING

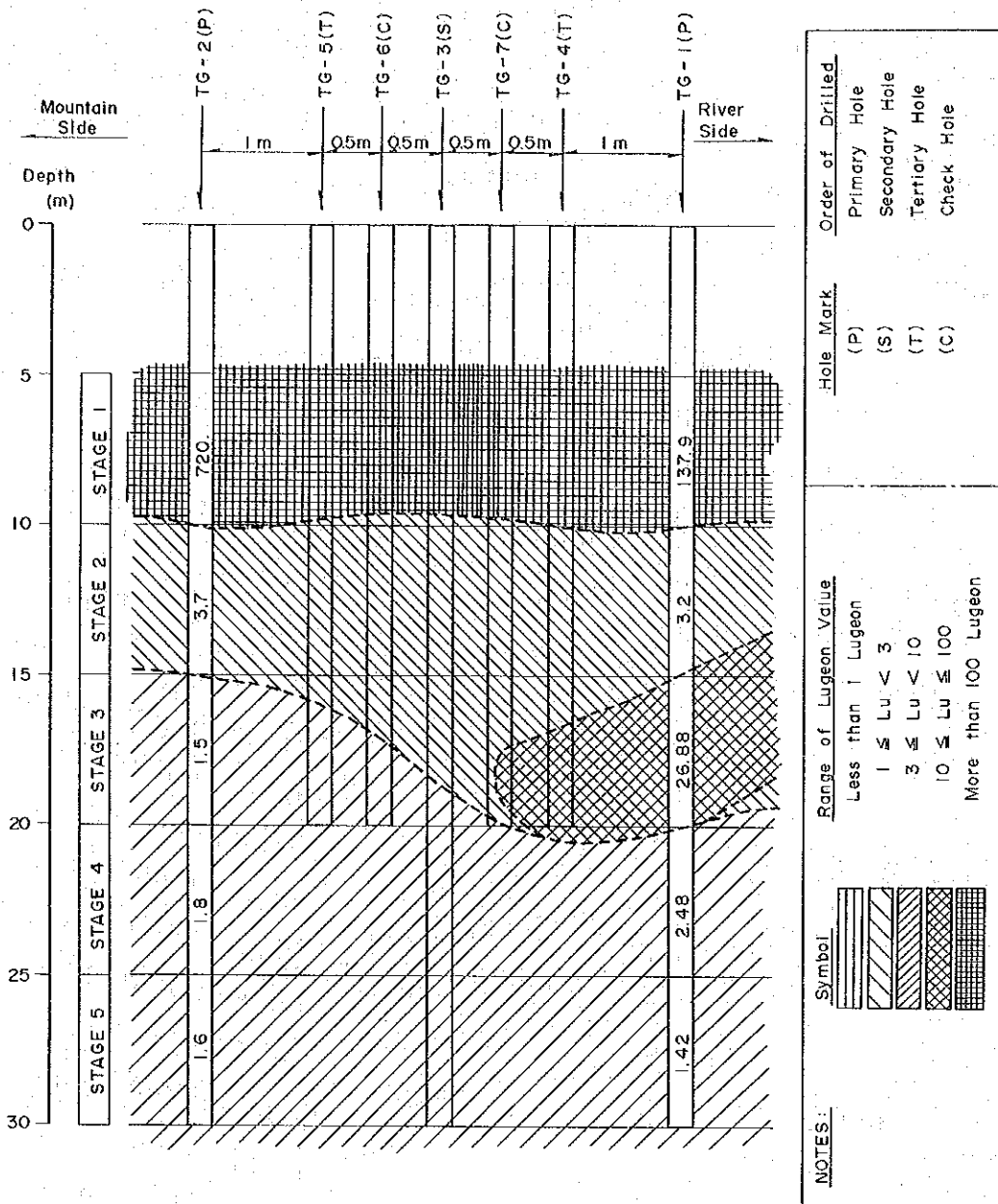
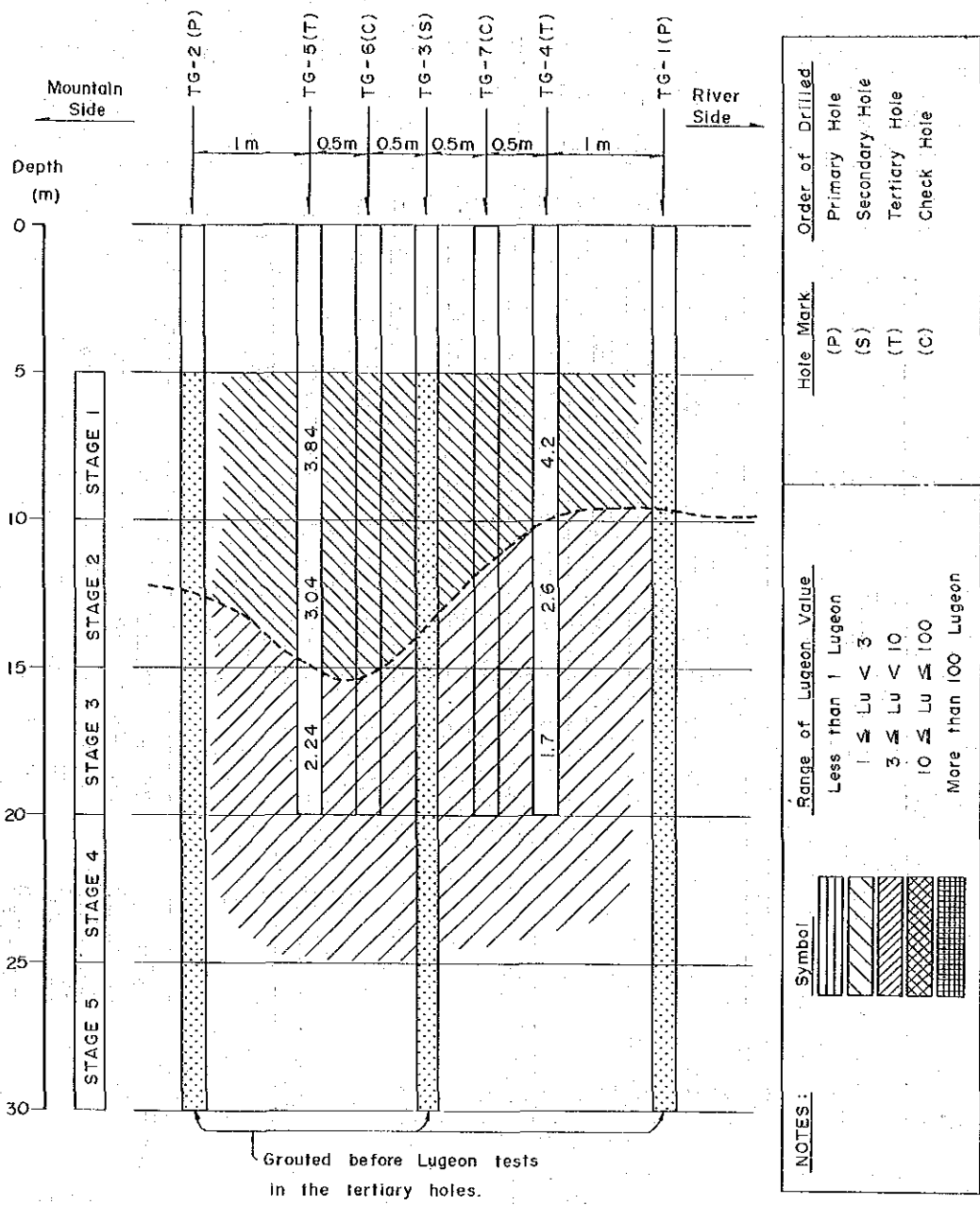
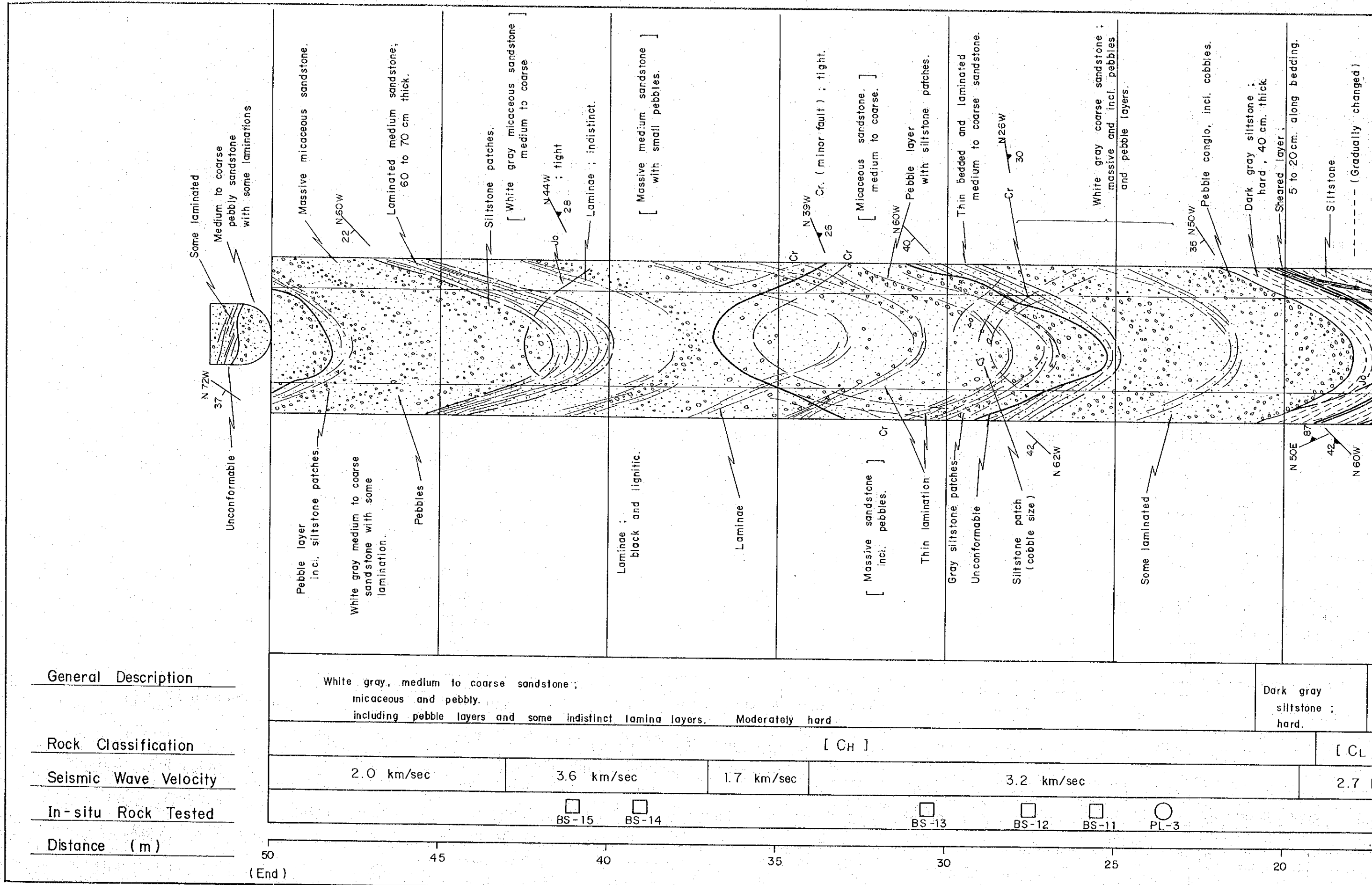


FIG- E.12 :
 PERMEABILITY (BY THE LUGEON TEST) MAP
 IN THE CROSS SECTION OF THE TEST GROUT SITE(1)
 BEFORE GROUTING: i.e. LUGEON TESTS IN PRIMARY HOLES



**FIG- E.13 : PERMEABILITY (BY THE LUGEON TEST) MAP
IN THE CROSS SECTION OF THE TEST GROUT SITE(2)
AFTER GROUTED IN 2M APART:
i.e. LUGEON TESTS IN TERTIARY HOLES**



General Description

White gray, medium to coarse sandstone; micaceous and pebbly. including pebble layers and some indistinct lamina layers. Moderately hard.

Dark gray siltstone; hard.

Rock Classification

[CH]

[CL]

Seismic Wave Velocity

2.0 km/sec

3.6 km/sec

1.7 km/sec

3.2 km/sec

2.7 km/sec

In-situ Rock Tested

BS-15

BS-14

BS-13

BS-12

BS-11

PL-3

Distance (m)

50
(End)

45

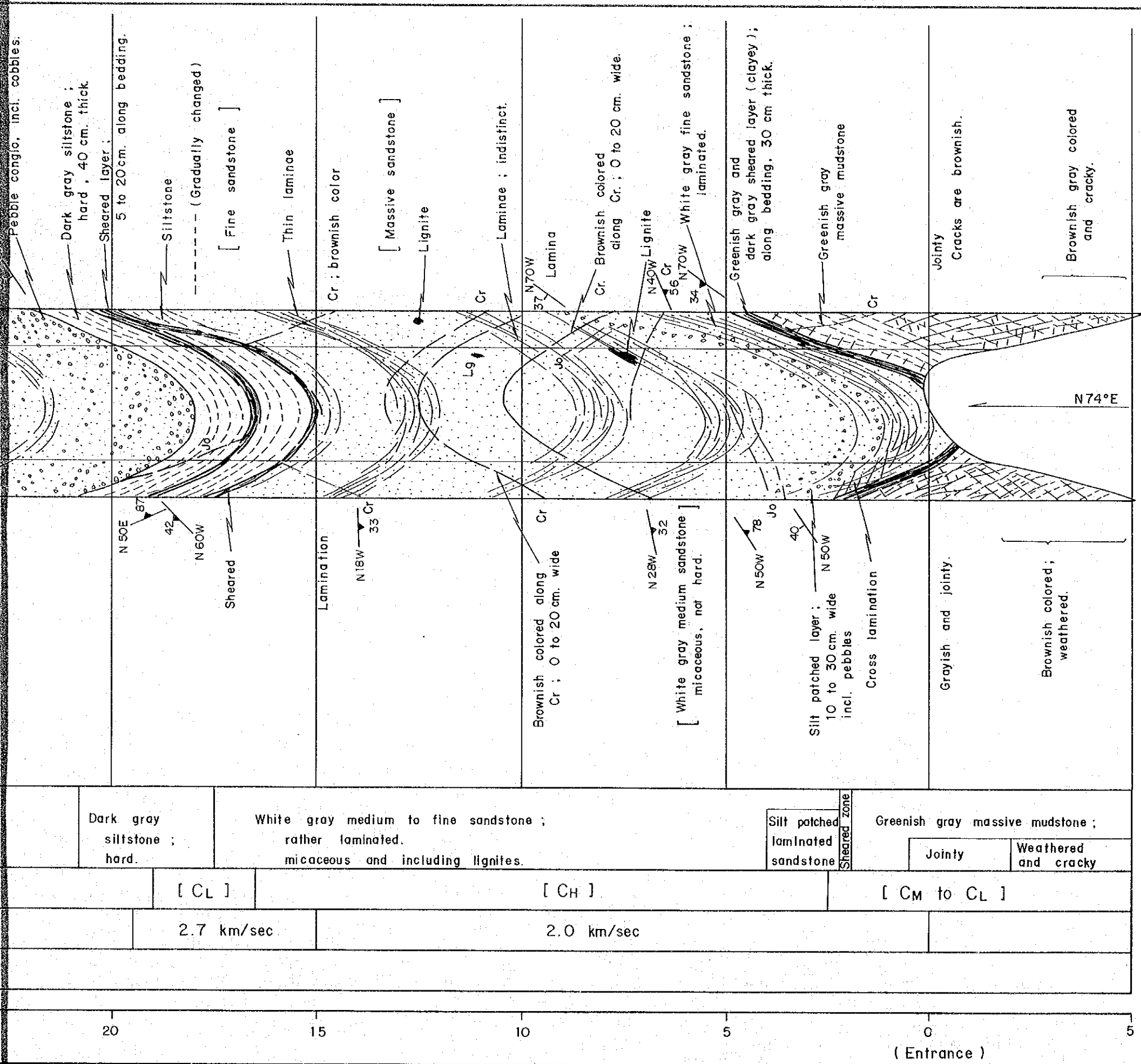
40

35

30

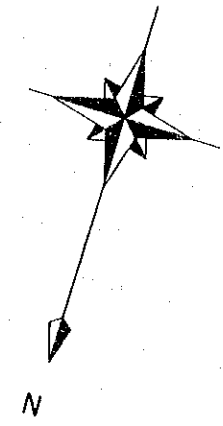
25

20



Upstream Side

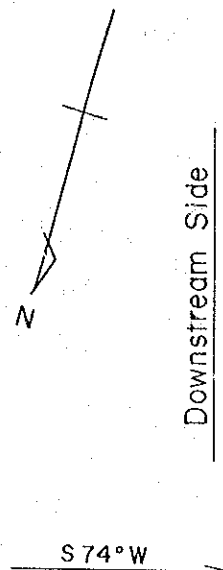
Downstream Side



Explanation

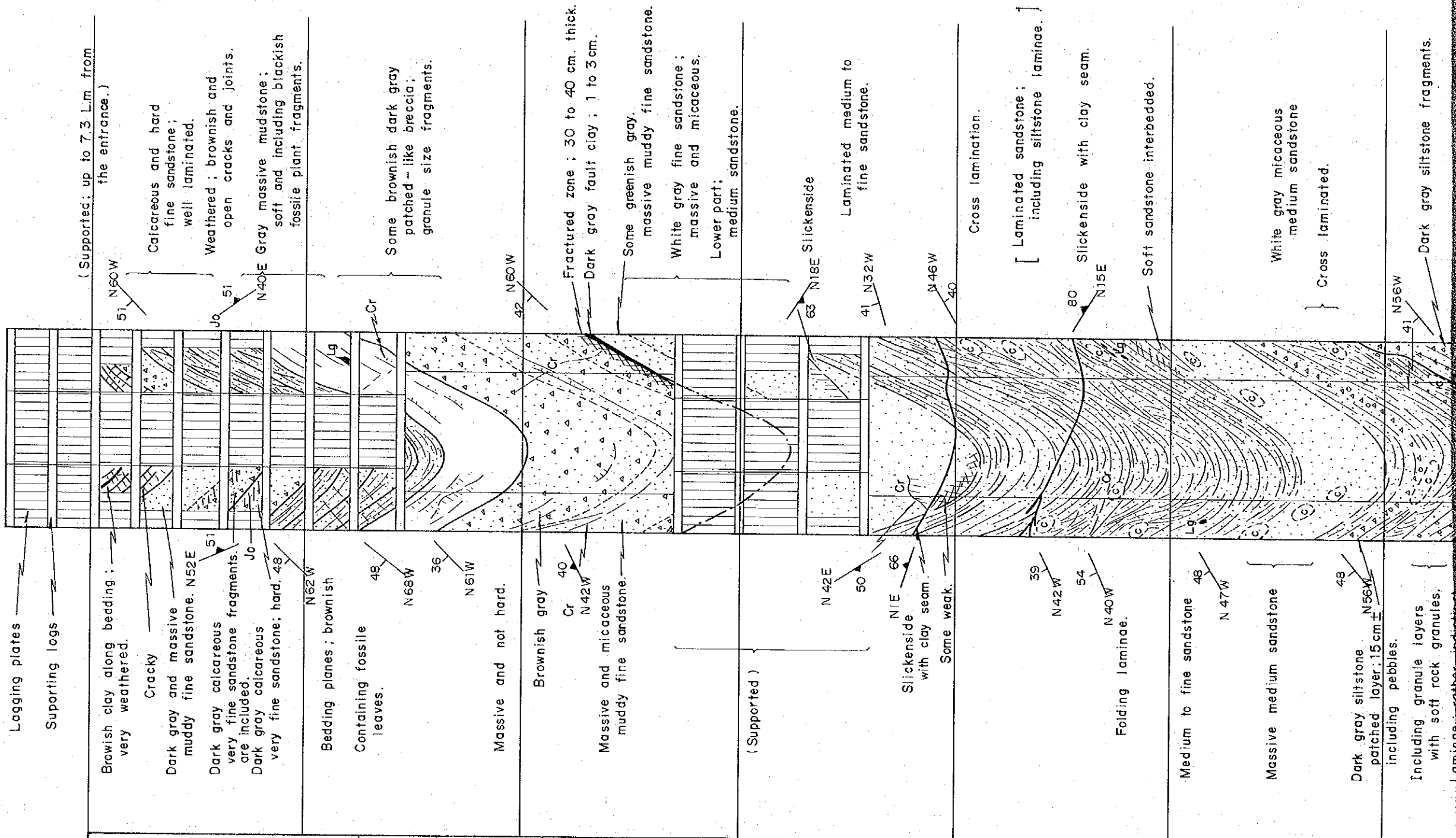
- Sandstone
- Pebbles and cobbles
- Rock fragments
- Bedding and significant discontinuity
- Lamina and minor discontinuity
- Concretion
- Strike and dip of bedding and lamina
- Strike and dip of crack and fault
- BS : Rock shear tested point
- PL : Plate loading tested point
- Cr : Crack
- Jo : Joint
- Lg : Lignite

FIG-E15 :
GEOLOGICAL SKETCH OF THE TEST ADIT TA-1



Downstream Side

Upstream Side



Weathered		Dark gray	Brownish dark gray	White gray massive	White gray laminated medium to fine sandstone;	
Fine sandstones;	Calcareous	massive	very fine sandstone, with	fine to medium	micaceous.	
	hard, very fine	mudstone;	calcareous siltstone small	sandstone.		
	sandstone	soft rock	fragments (many)			
Very weathered	CM (Massive but weak,		D	CM (Some weak)		
CL	or hard but weathered and jointy)		(Sheared)			
2.5 km/sec		1.7 km/sec		2.8 km/sec		3.45 km/sec
BS-10		BS-9	BS-8	BS-7		

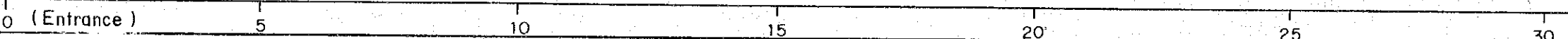
General Description

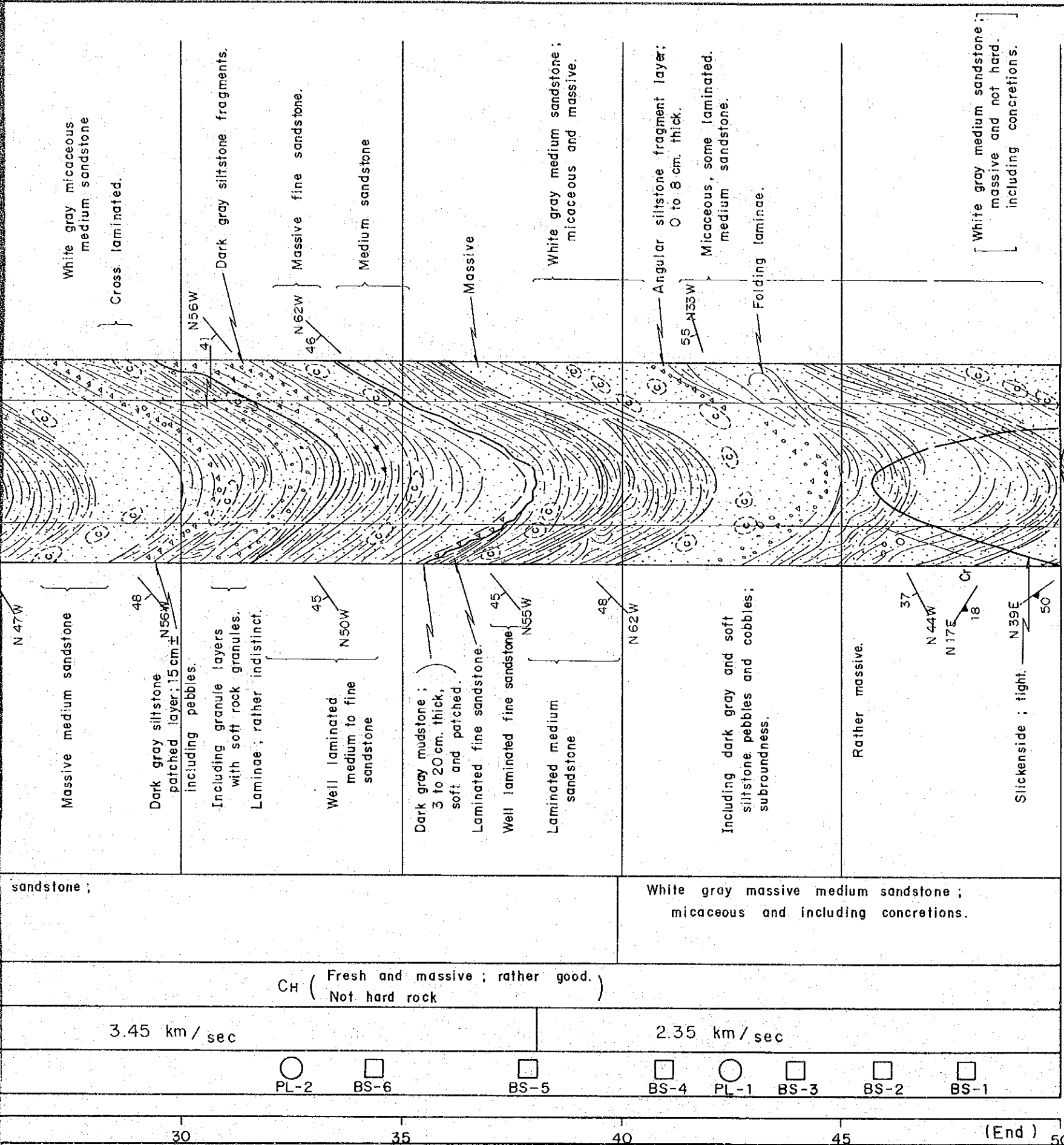
Rock Classification

Seismic Wave Velocity

In-situ Rock Tested

Distance (m)





Explanation

	Sandstone	Cr ; Crack
	Pebbles and cobbles	Jo ; Joint
	Rock fragments	Lg ; Lignite
	Bedding and significant discontinuity	
	Lamina and minor discontinuity	
	Concretion	
	Strike and dip of bedding and lamina	
	Strike and dip of crack and fault	
BS :	Rock shear tested point	
PL :	Plate loading tested point	

FIG-E.16 : GEOLOGICAL SKETCH OF THE TEST ADIT TA-2

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial reporting and auditing. The text notes that incomplete or inaccurate records can lead to significant errors and discrepancies, which may have legal and financial consequences.

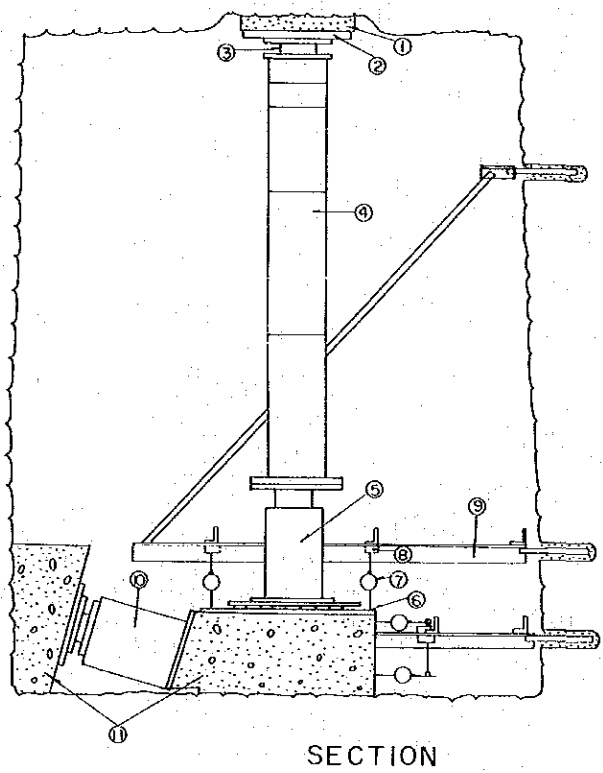
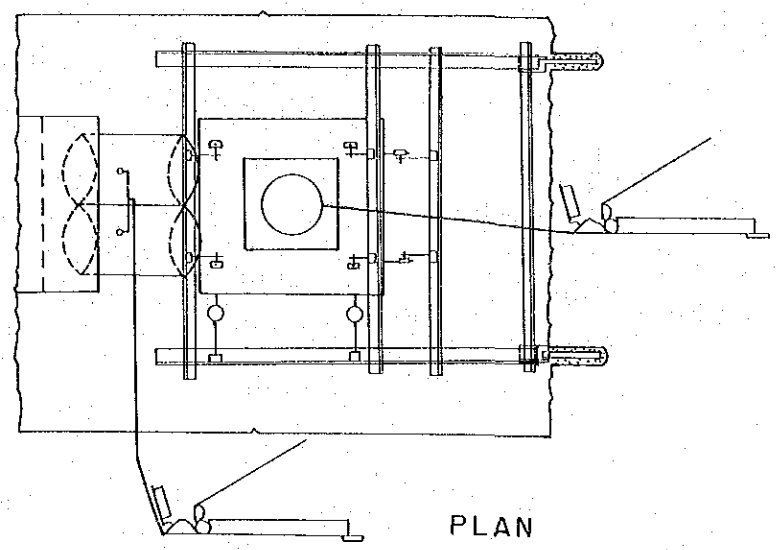
2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used for data collection and analysis. It highlights the need for standardized procedures to ensure consistency and reliability of the data. The text also discusses the challenges associated with data integration from multiple sources and the importance of data validation and quality control measures.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the application of statistical techniques to analyze the collected data. It describes how statistical models can be used to identify trends, patterns, and correlations within the data. The text emphasizes the importance of choosing appropriate statistical methods based on the nature of the data and the research objectives.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the ethical considerations and privacy concerns related to data collection and analysis. It stresses the need for transparency in data handling practices and the importance of obtaining informed consent from individuals whose data is being collected. The text also mentions the need for data protection measures to safeguard sensitive information.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It reiterates the importance of a systematic and rigorous approach to data collection and analysis, and the need for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the data management processes. The text also suggests areas for future research and improvement in data management practices.

FIG-E.17



①	Mortar
②	Plate
③	Universal head
④	Pipe supports
⑤	Hydraulic jack(100ton)
⑥	Plate
⑦	Dial gauge
⑧	Magnet stand
⑨	Angle
⑩	Hydraulic jack(200 ton)
⑪	Concrete block

FIG-E.17 : THE BLOCK SHEAR TEST ARRANGEMENTS

BS-1 LOADING N = 72 ton $\theta = 17^\circ$

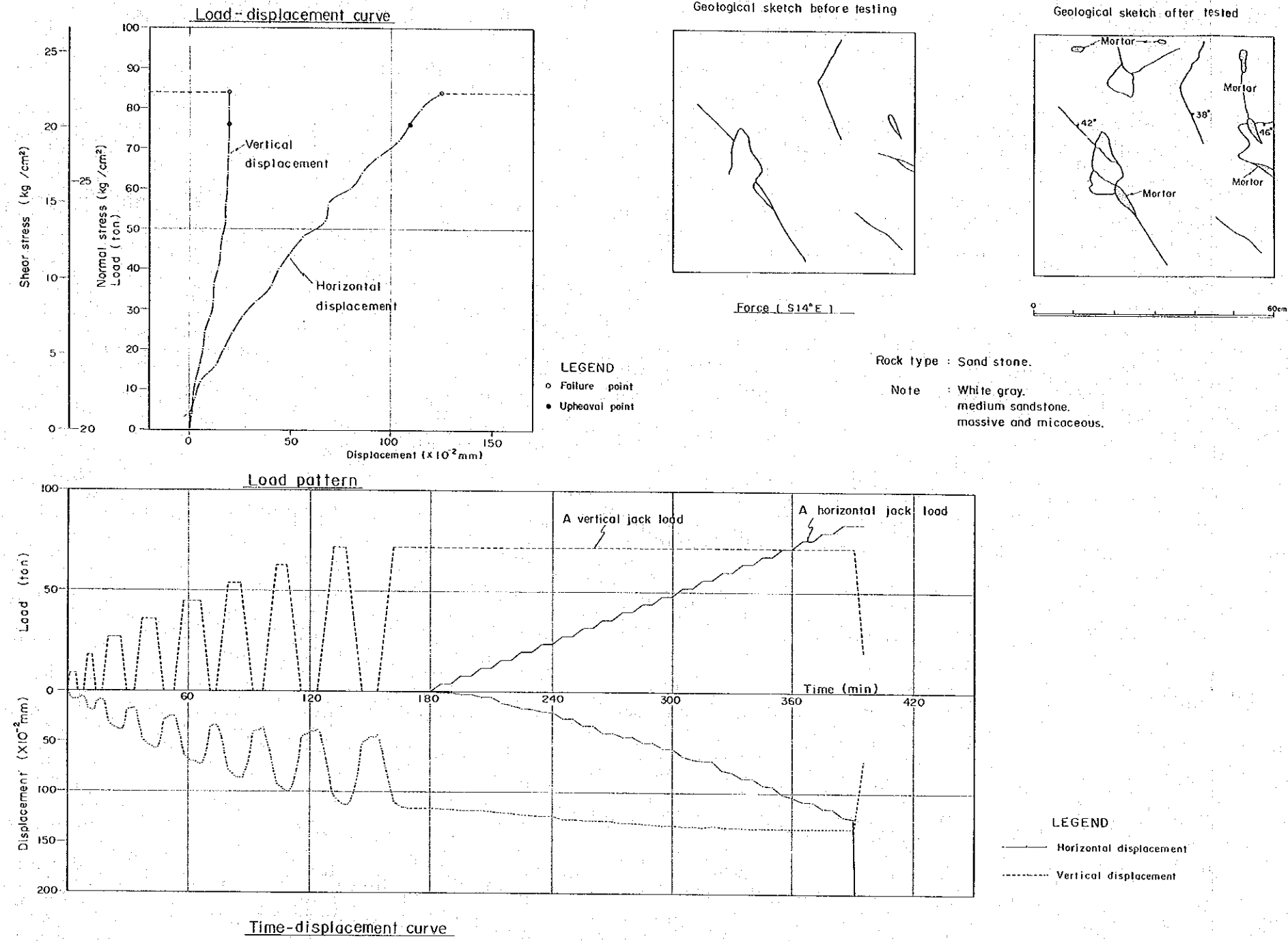


FIG- E.18 : BLOCK SHEAR TEST RECORD, BS-1

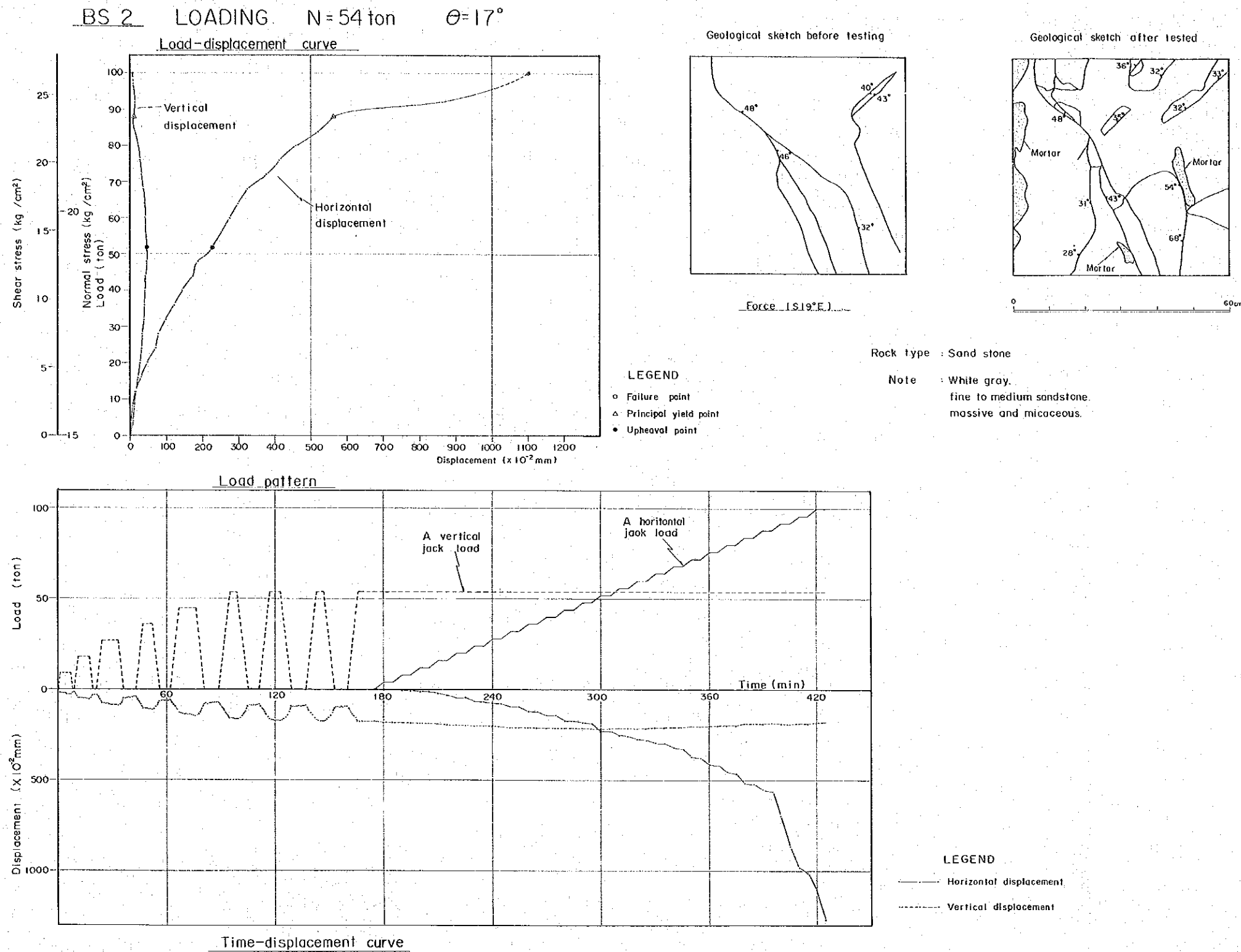


FIG- E.19 : BLOCK SHEAR TEST RECORD, BS-2

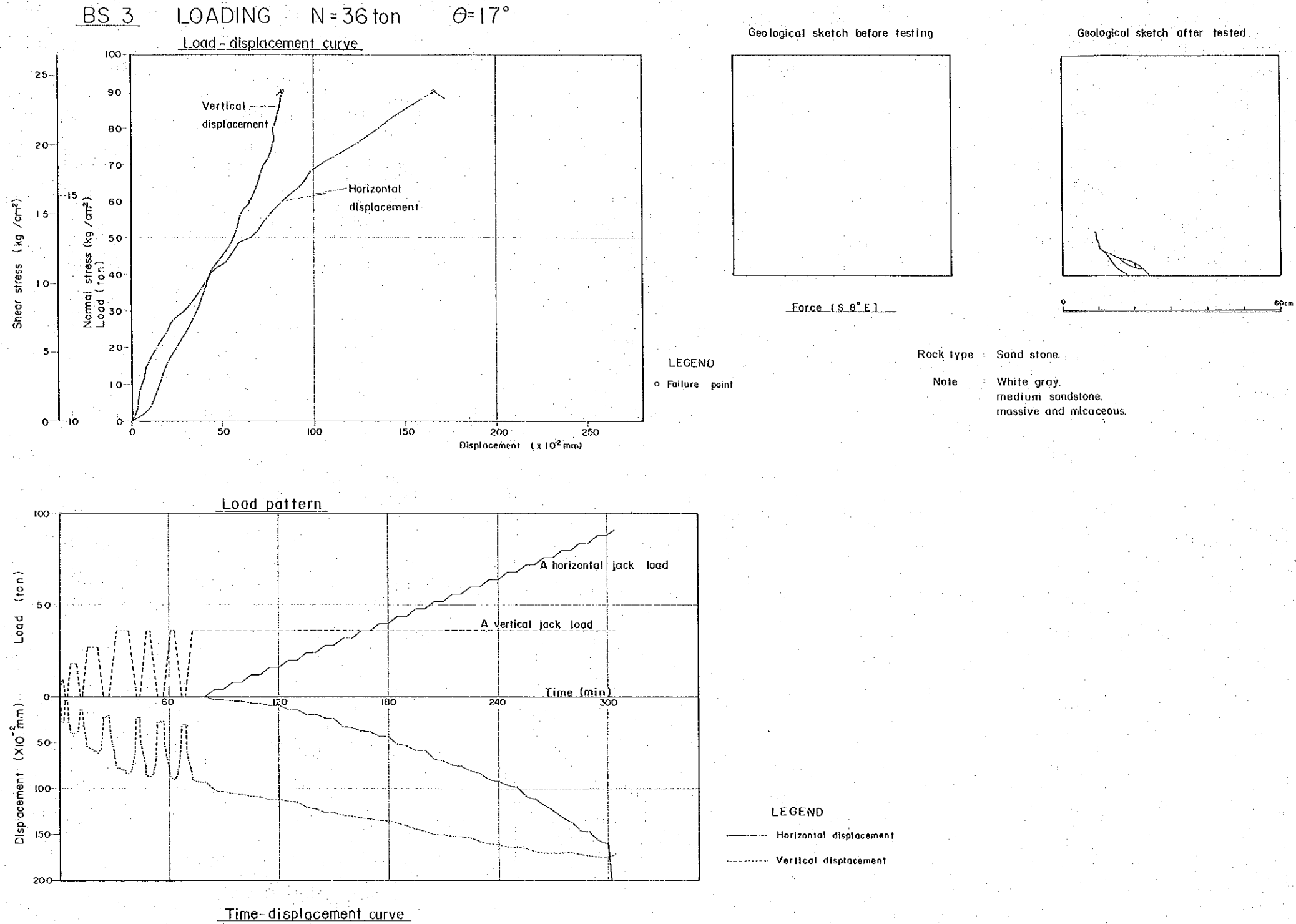
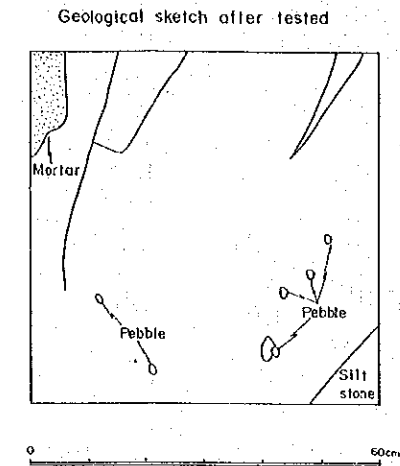
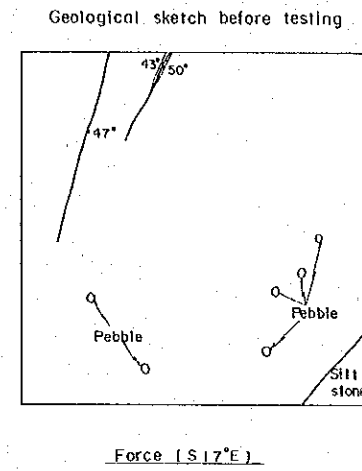
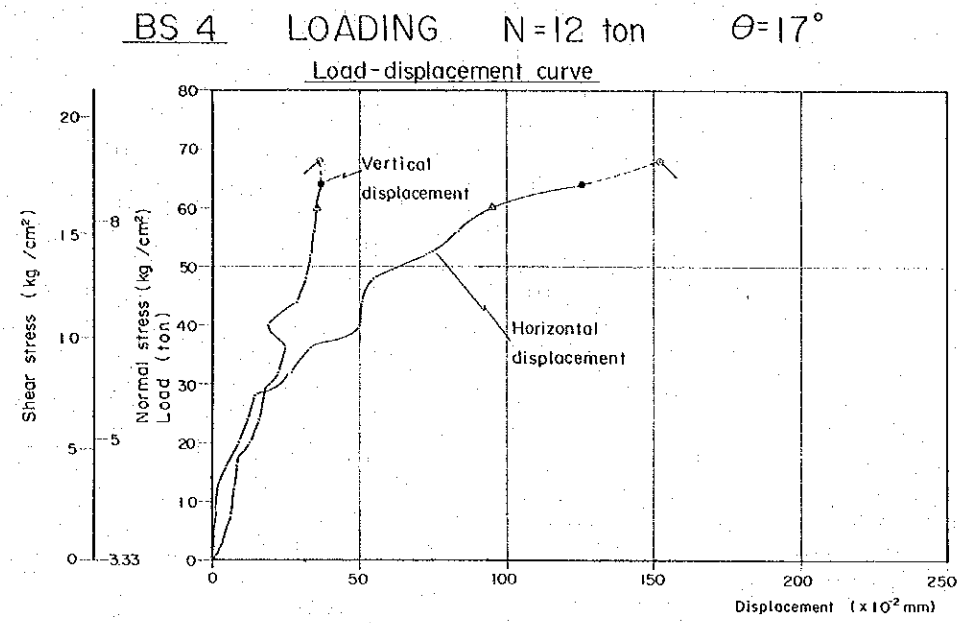


FIG- E.20 : BLOCK SHEAR TEST RECORD, BS-3



Rock type : Sand stone.

Note : White gray, medium to coarse sandstone, massive and micaceous.

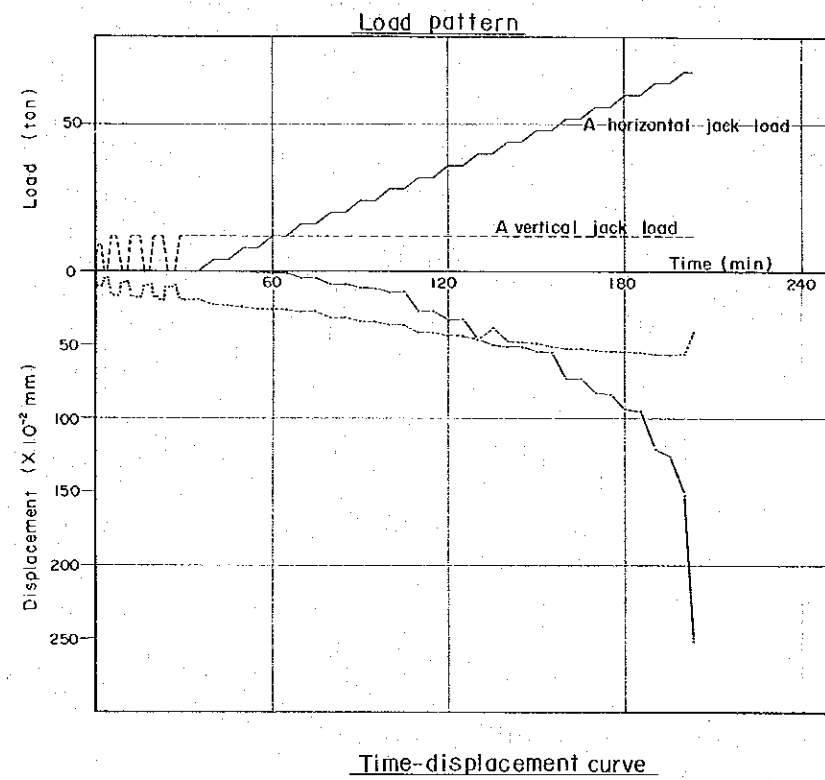
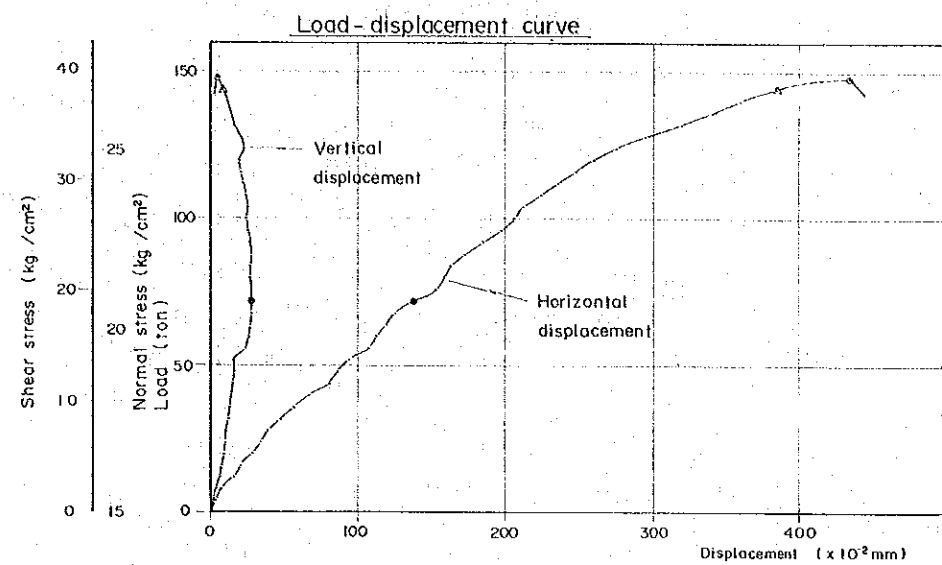
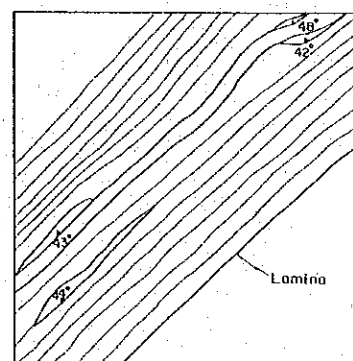


FIG- E.21 : BLOCK SHEAR TEST RECORD, BS-4

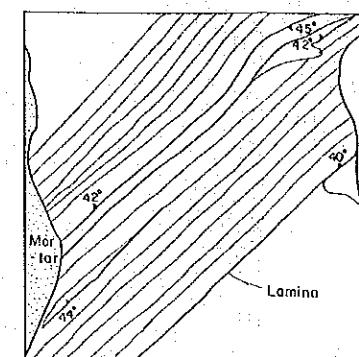
BS 5 LOADING N=54 ton $\theta=17^\circ$



Geological sketch before testing



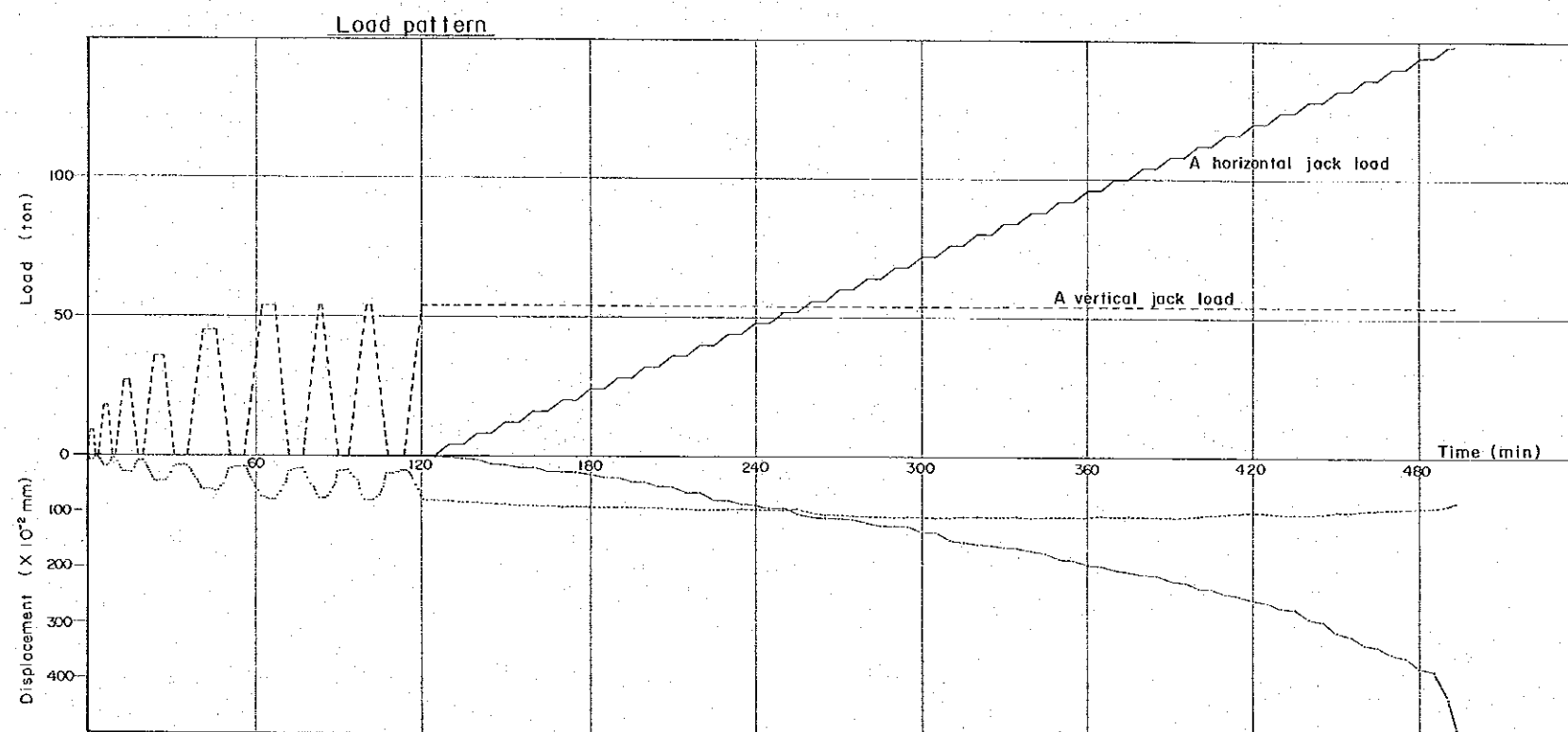
Geological sketch after tested



LEGEND
 ○ Failure point
 △ Principal yield point
 ● Upheaval point

Rock type : Sand stone

Note : White gray, fine sandstone,
 micaceous and laminated.



LEGEND
 — Horizontal displacement
 - - - Vertical displacement

Time-displacement curve

FIG- E.22 : BLOCK SHEAR TEST RECORD, BS-5

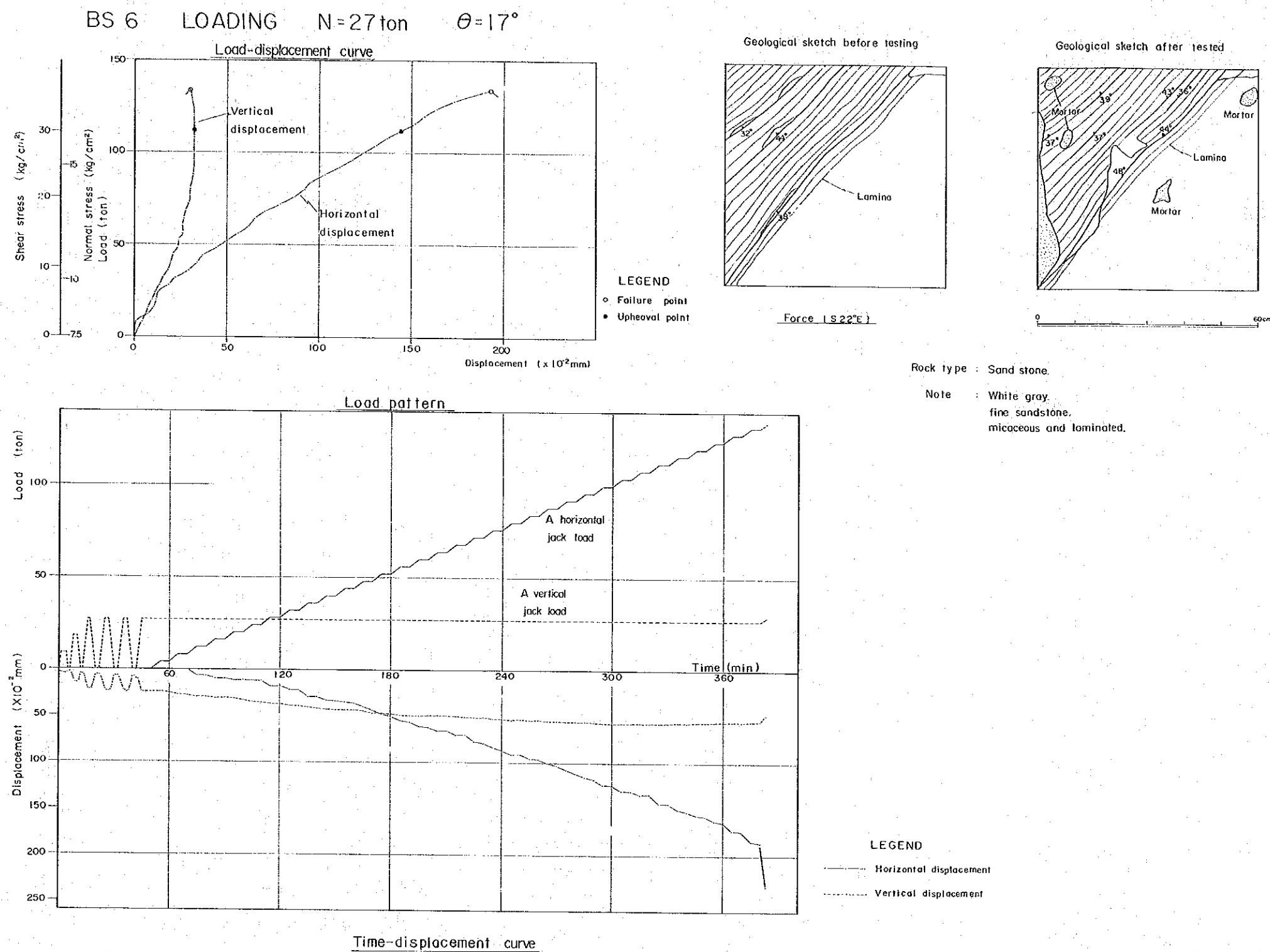


FIG- E.23 : BLOCK SHEAR TEST RECORD, BS-6

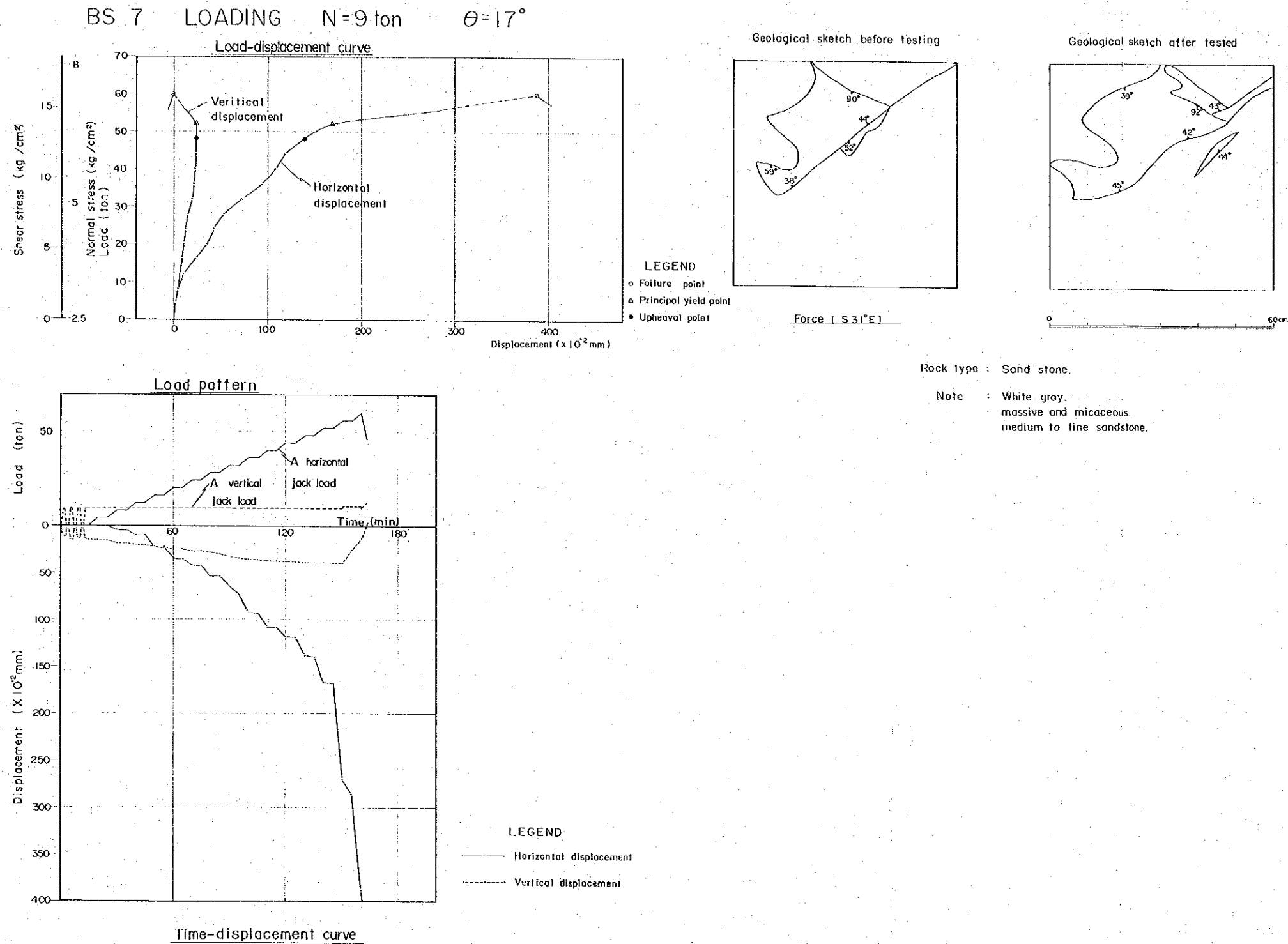


FIG- E.24 : BLOCK SHEAR TEST RECORD, BS-7

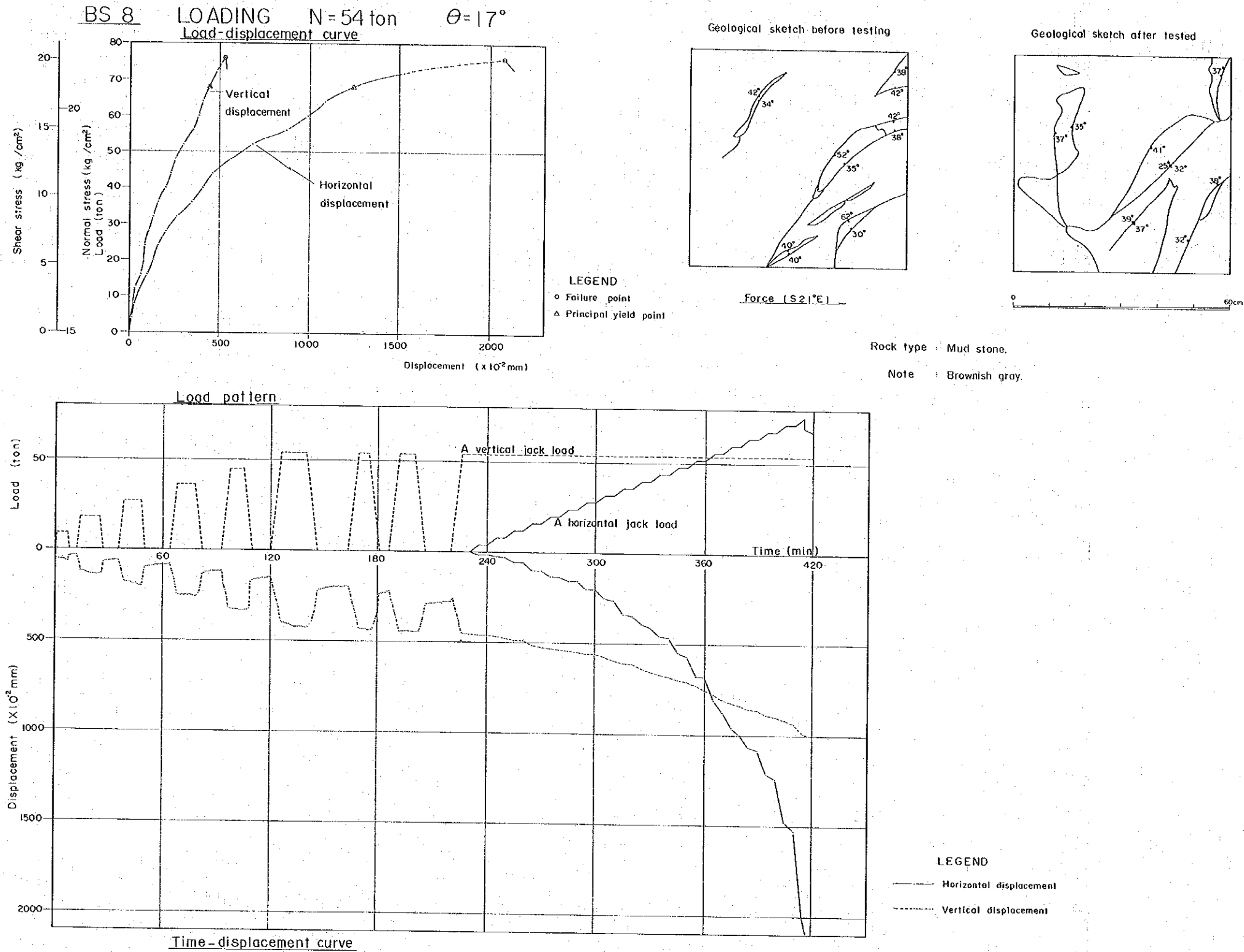
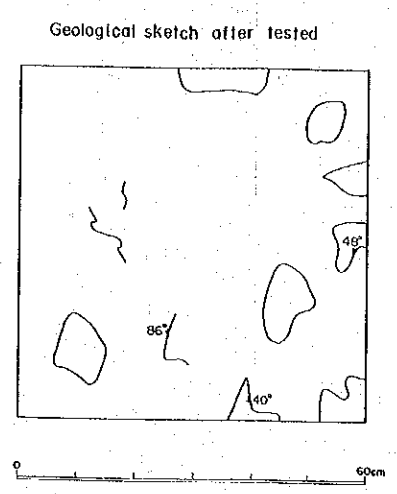
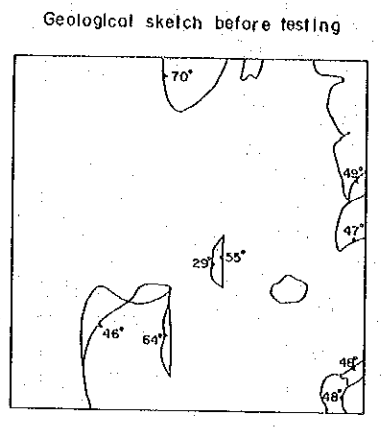
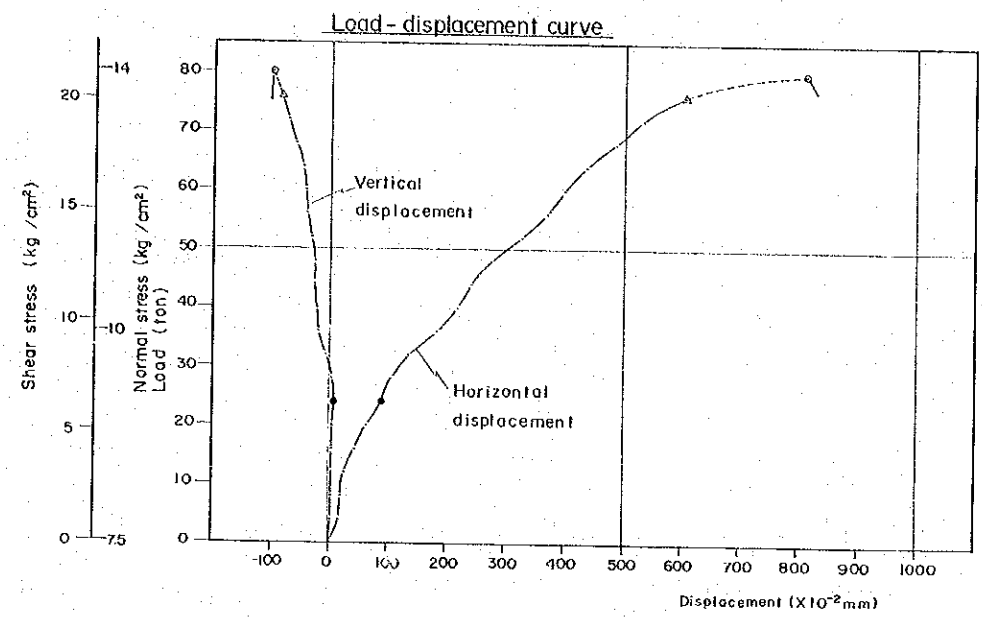


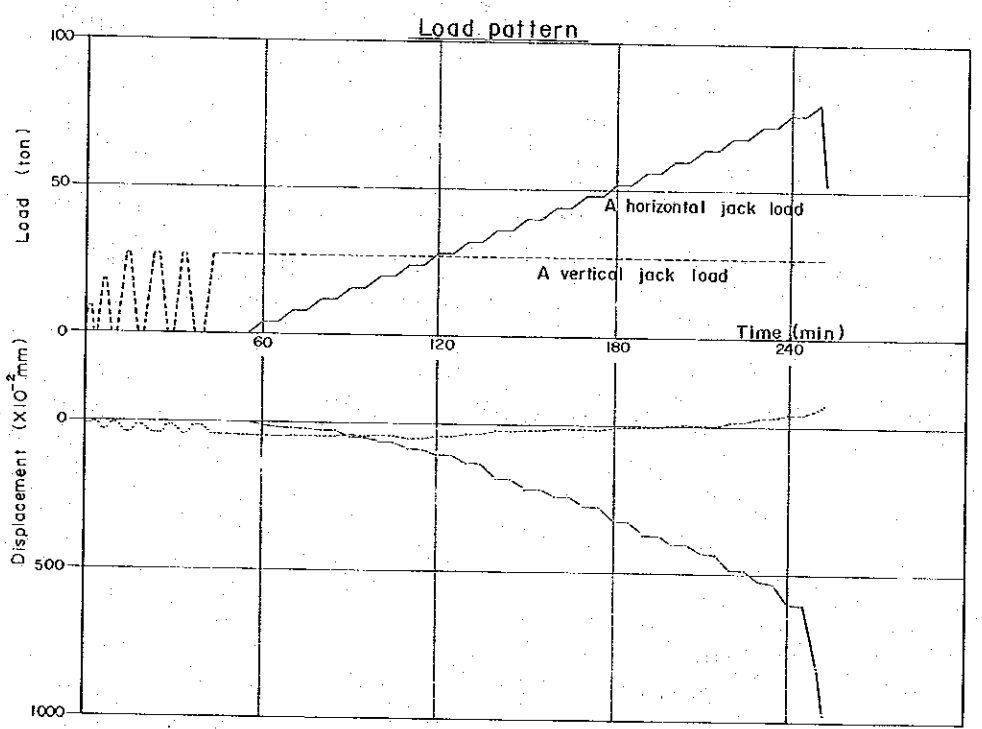
FIG- E.25 : BLOCK SHEAR TEST RECORD, BS-8

BS 9 LOADING N=27 ton $\theta=17^\circ$



LEGEND
 ○ Failure point
 △ Principal yield point
 ■ Upheaval point

Rock type : Mud stone
 Note : Brownish gray.

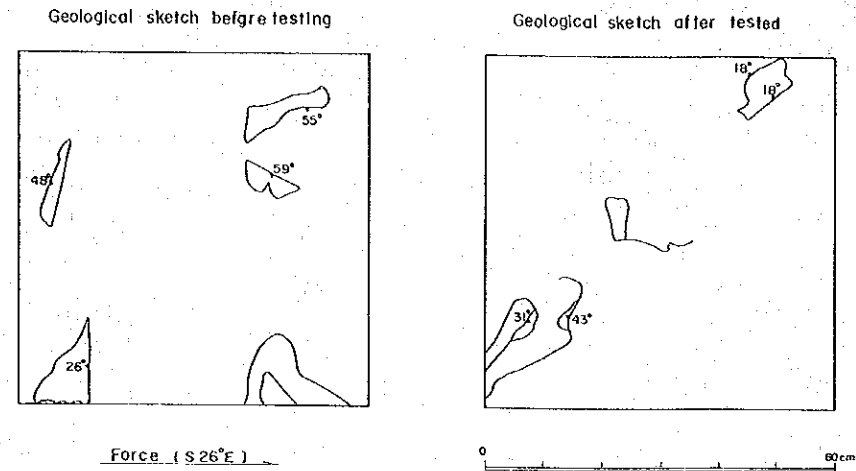
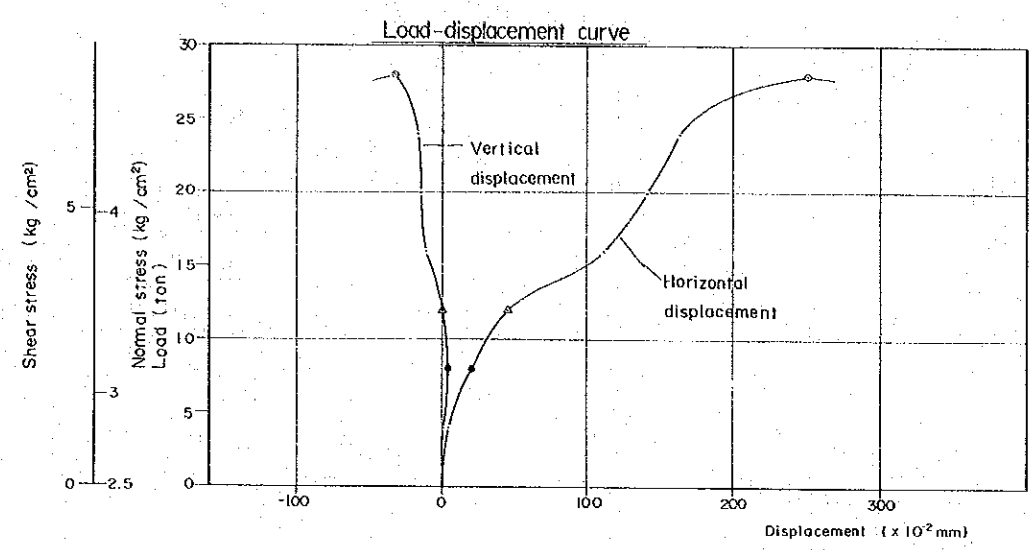


LEGEND
 — Horizontal displacement
 - - - Vertical displacement

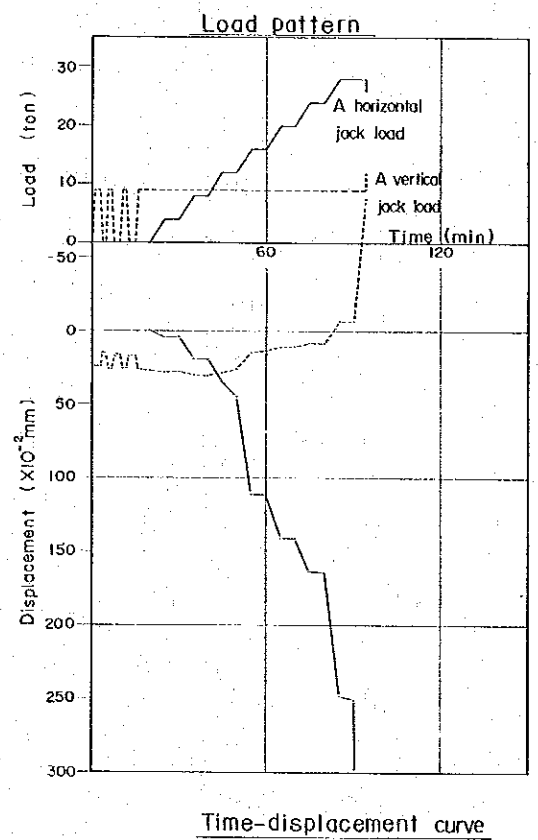
Time-displacement curve

FIG- E.26 : BLOCK SHEAR TEST RECORD, BS-9

BS 10 LOADING N=9 ton $\theta=17^\circ$



Rock type : Mud stone.
 Note : Dark gray, massive mudstone.



LEGEND
 ○ Failure point
 △ Principal yield point
 ● Upheaval point

LEGEND
 — Horizontal displacement
 - - - Vertical displacement

FIG- E.27 : BLOCK SHEAR TEST RECORD, BS-10

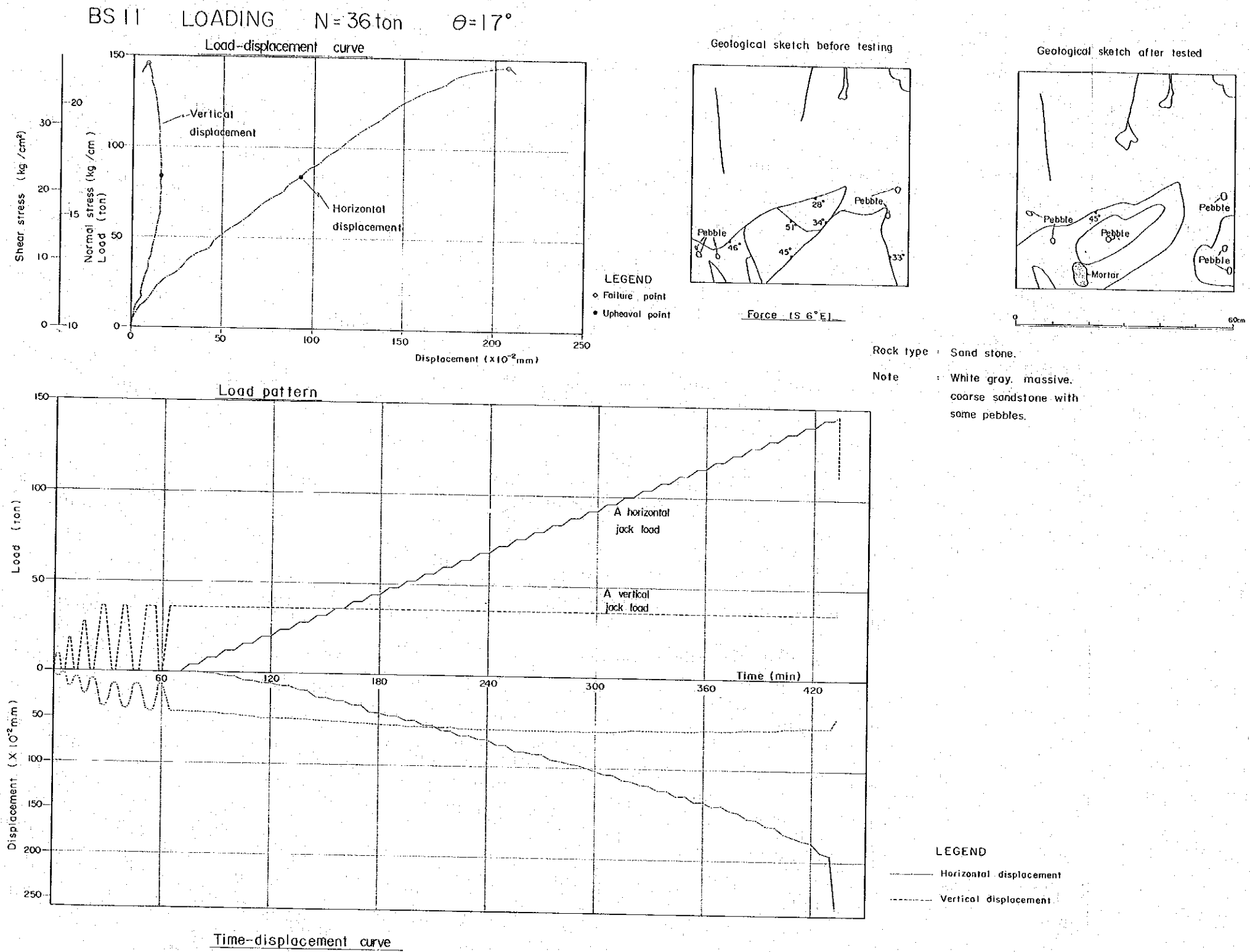


FIG- E.28 : BLOCK SHEAR TEST RECORD, BS-11

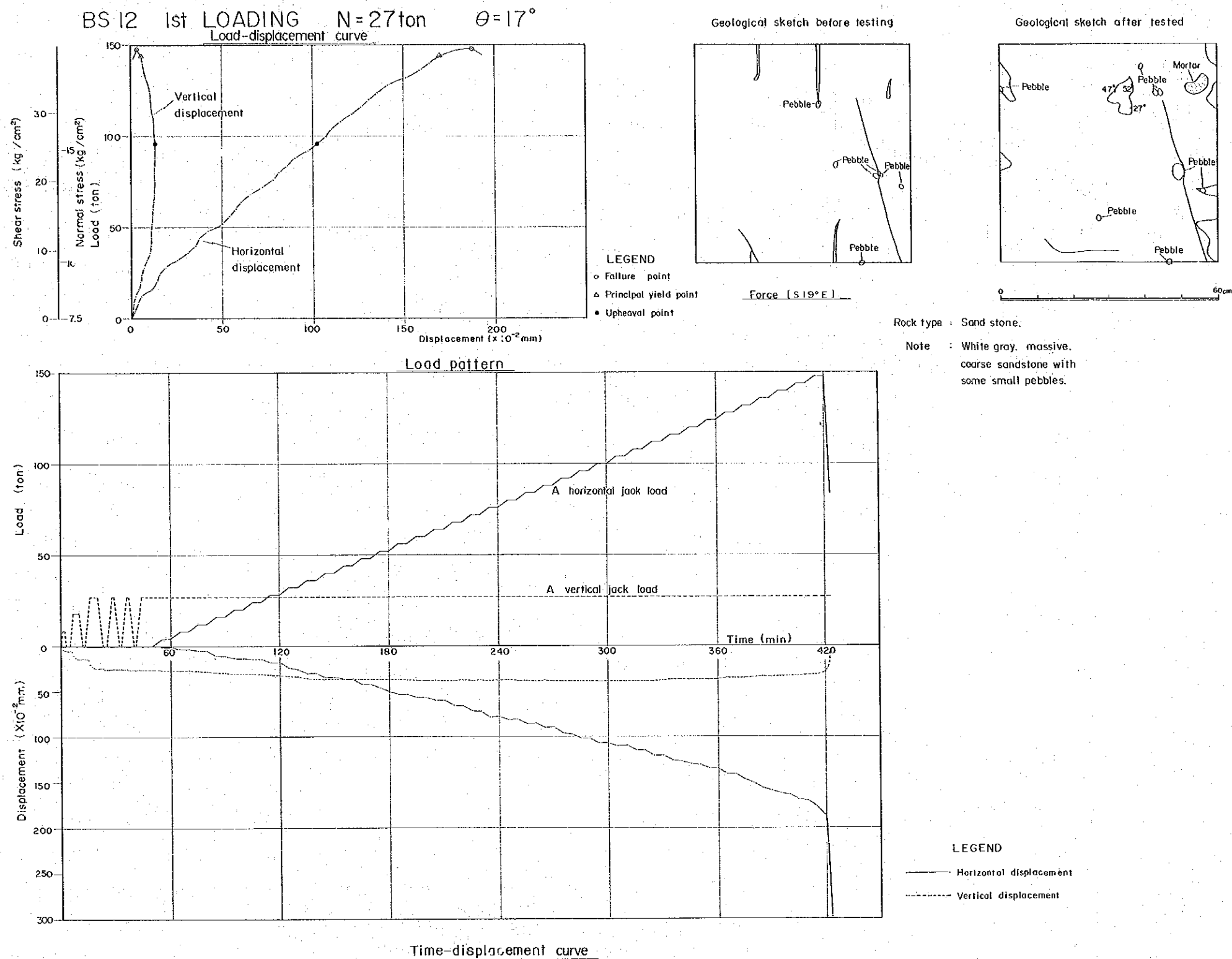


FIG- E.29 : BLOCK SHEAR TEST RECORD, BS-12

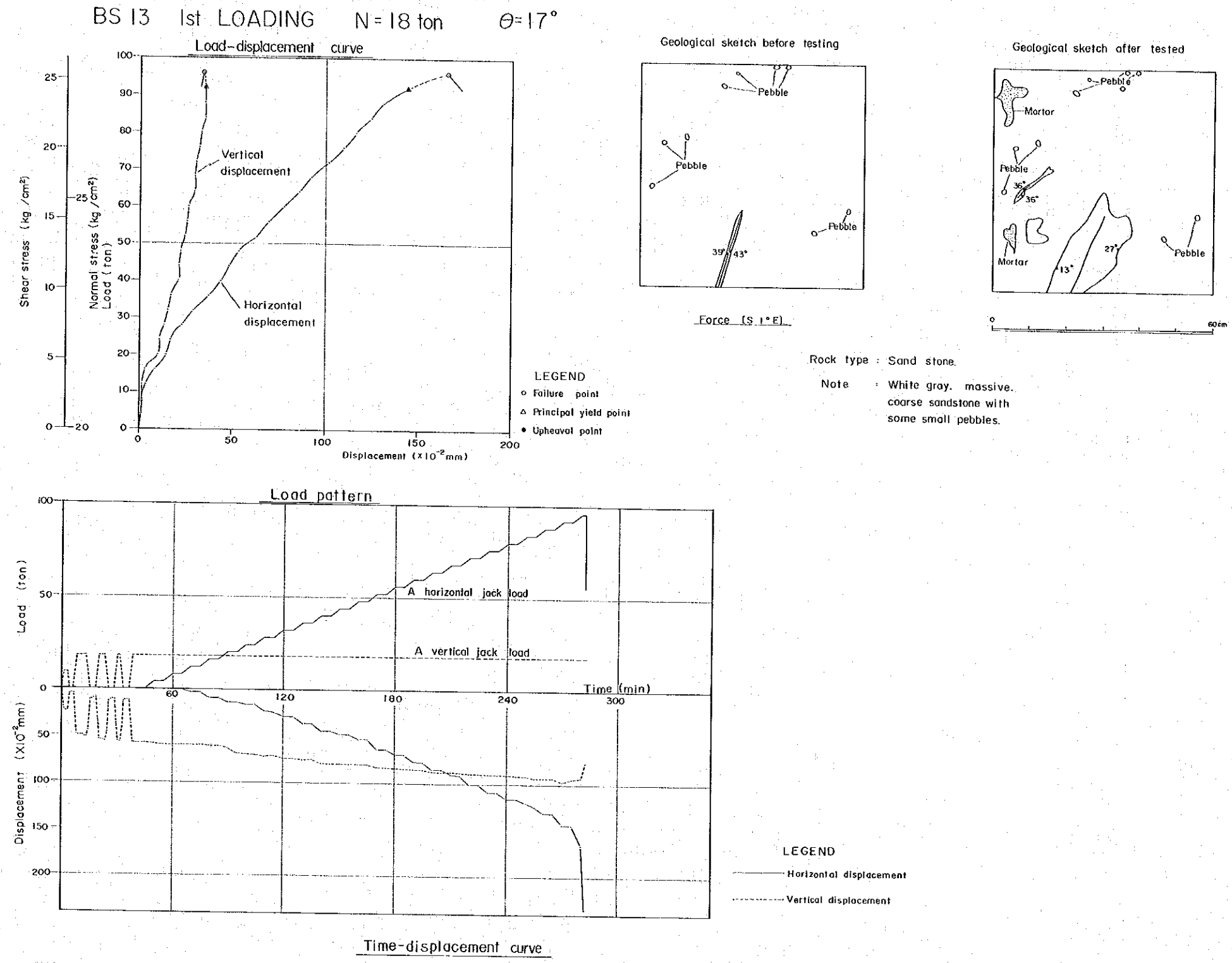
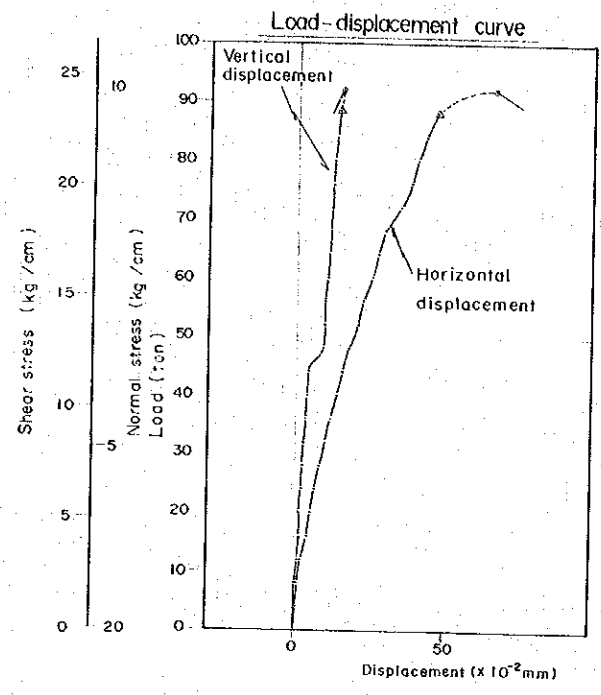
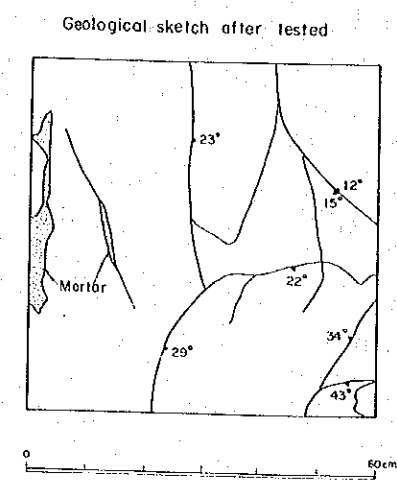
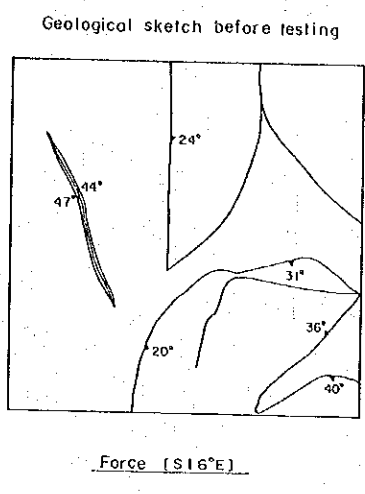


FIG- E.30 : BLOCK SHEAR TEST RECORD, BS-13

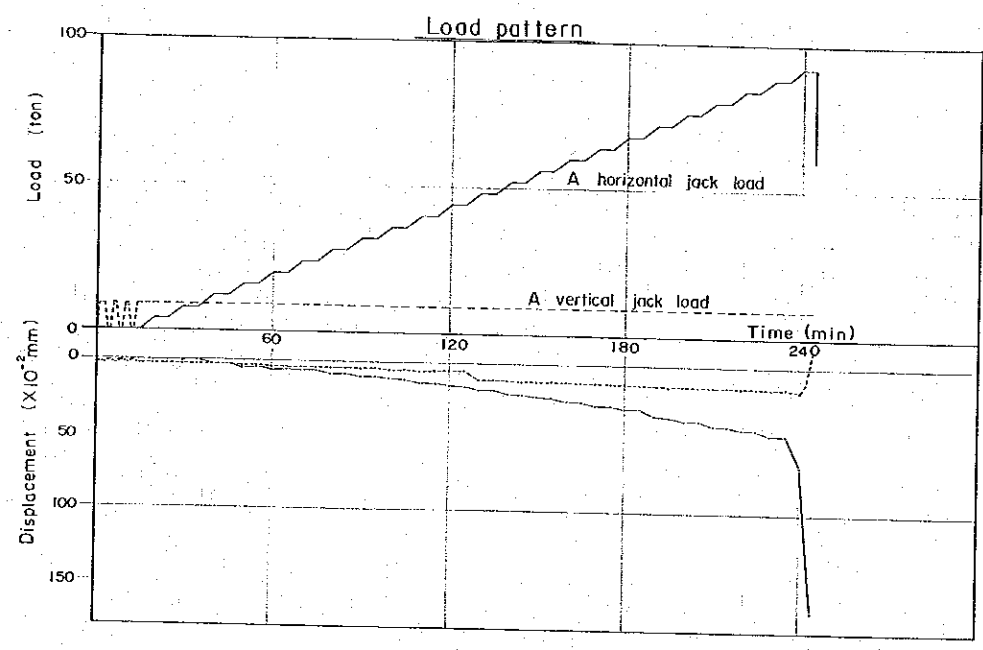
BS 14 1st LOADING N=9 ton $\theta=17^\circ$



LEGEND
 ○ Failure point
 △ Principal yield point



Rock type : Sand stone.
 Note : White gray, massive, coarse sandstone.

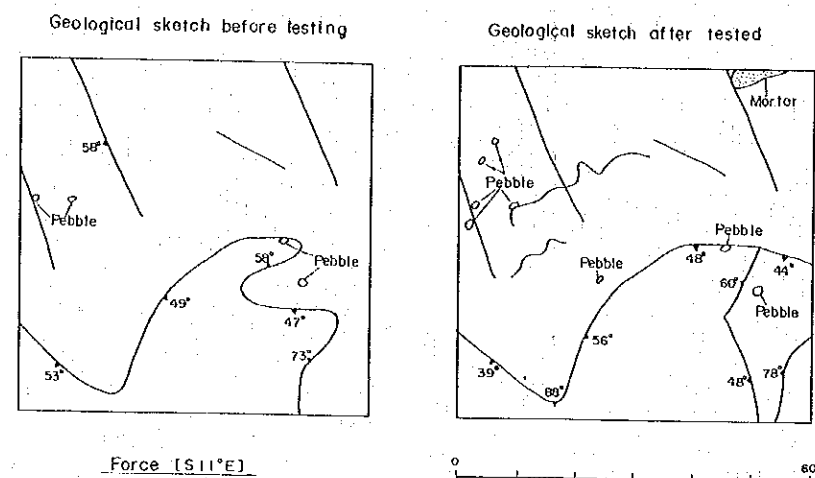
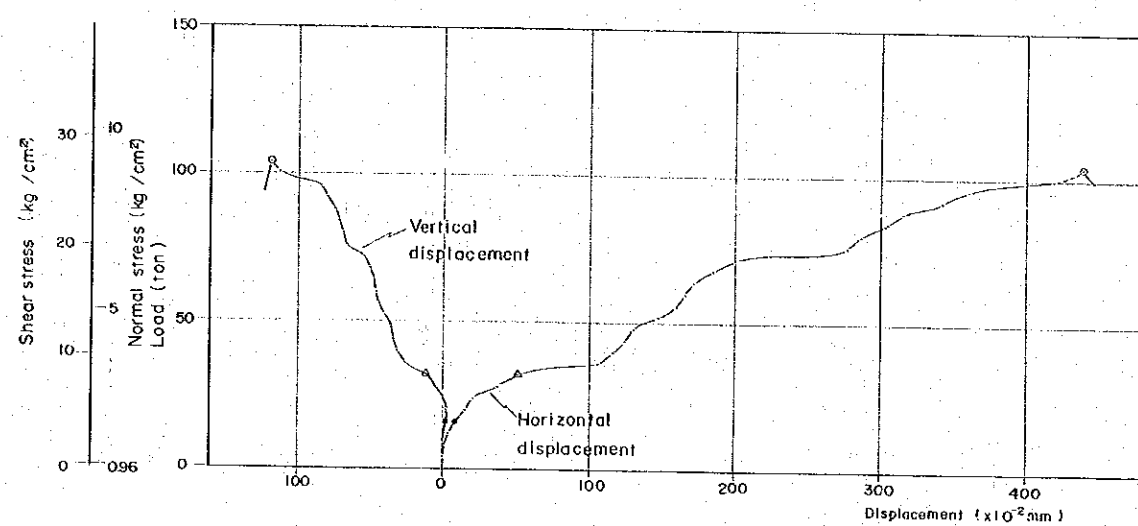


LEGEND
 — Horizontal displacement
 - - - Vertical displacement

Time-displacement curve

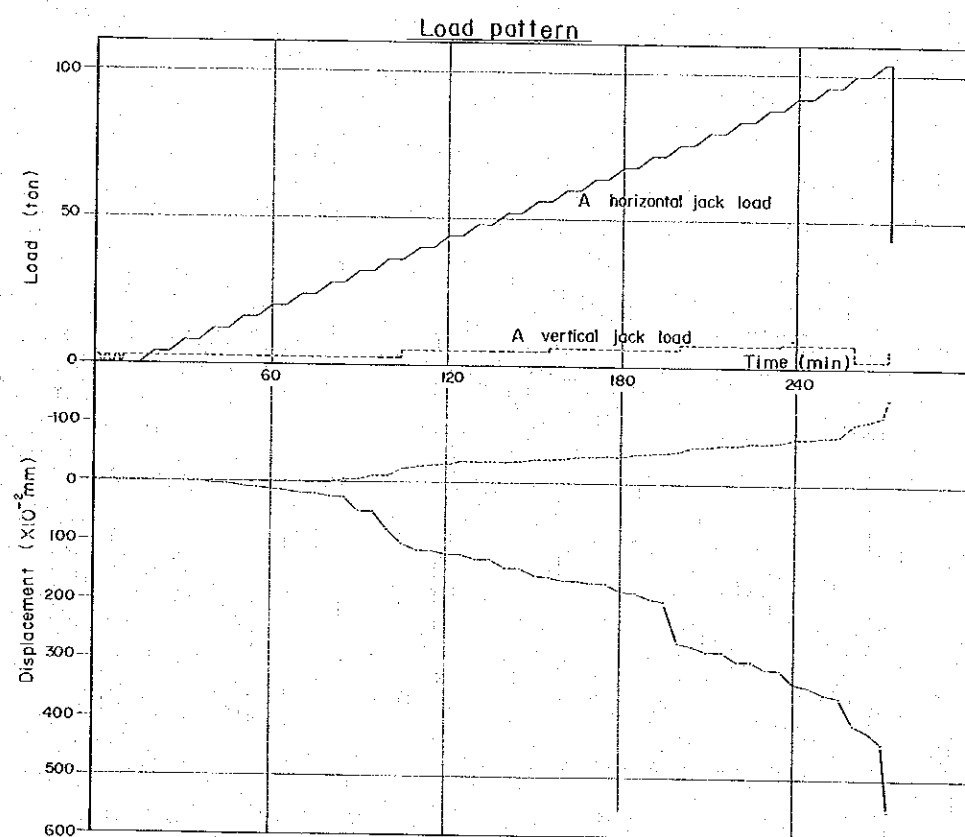
FIG- E.31 : BLOCK SHEAR TEST RECORD, BS-14

BS 15 1st LOADING N = 25 ton $\theta = 17^\circ$



Rock type : Sand stone.

Note : White gray, massive, coarse sandstone with some small pebbles.



LEGEND
 ○ Failure point
 △ Principal yield point
 ● Uheaval point

LEGEND
 — Horizontal displacement
 - - - Vertical displacement

FIG- E.32 : BLOCK SHEAR TEST RECORD, BS-15

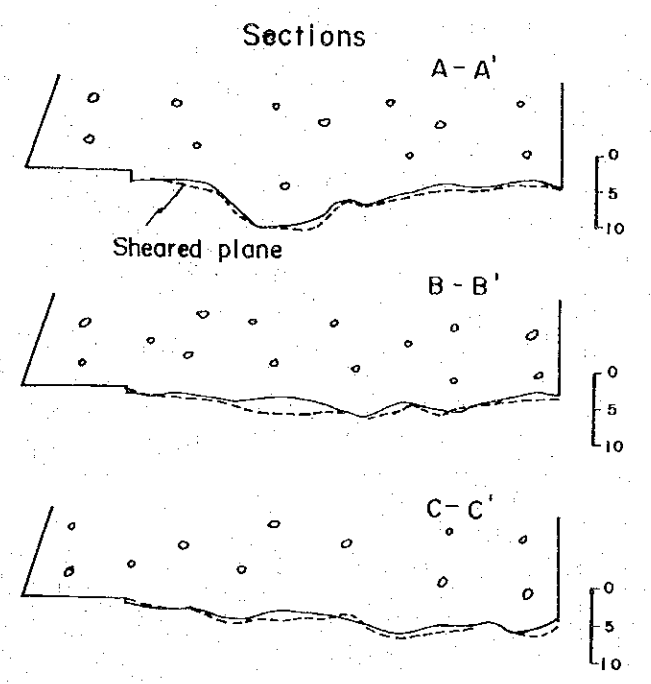
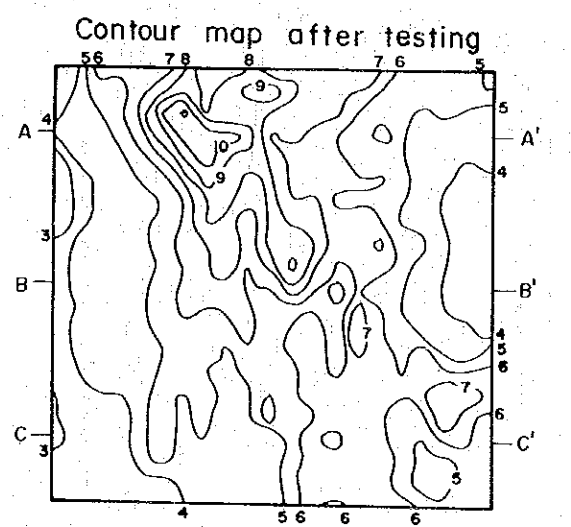
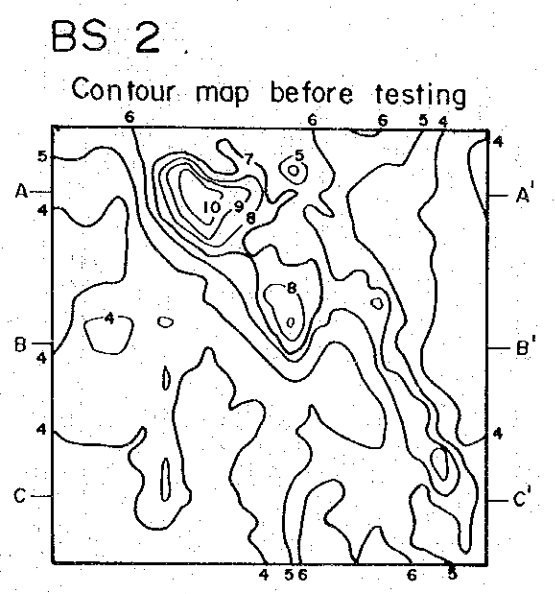
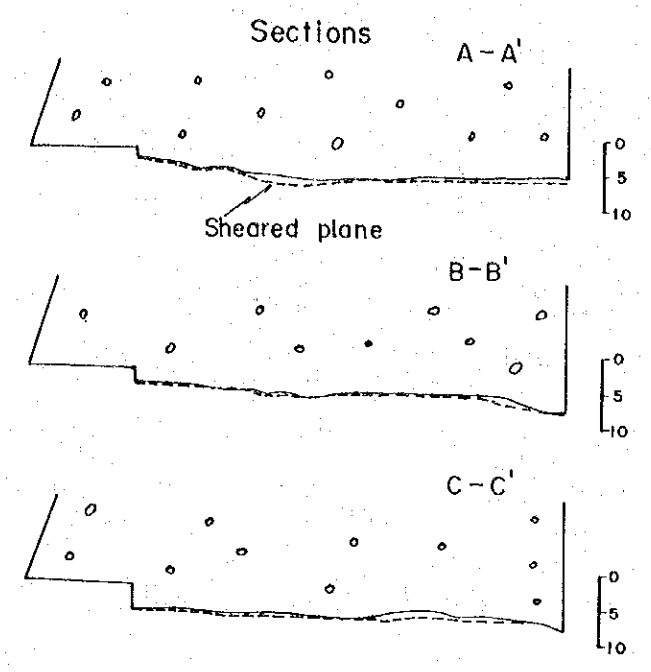
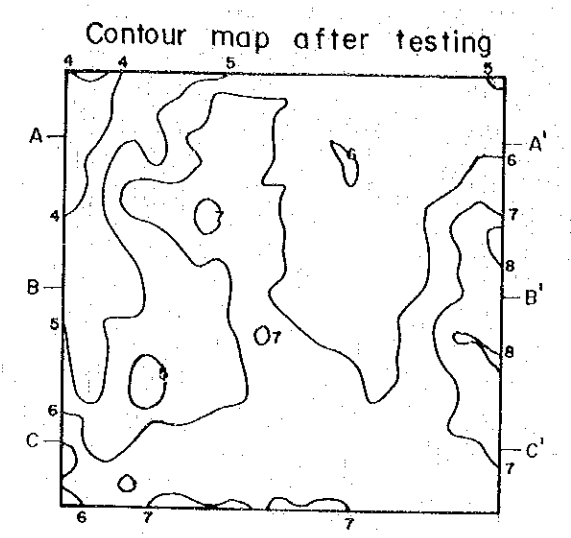
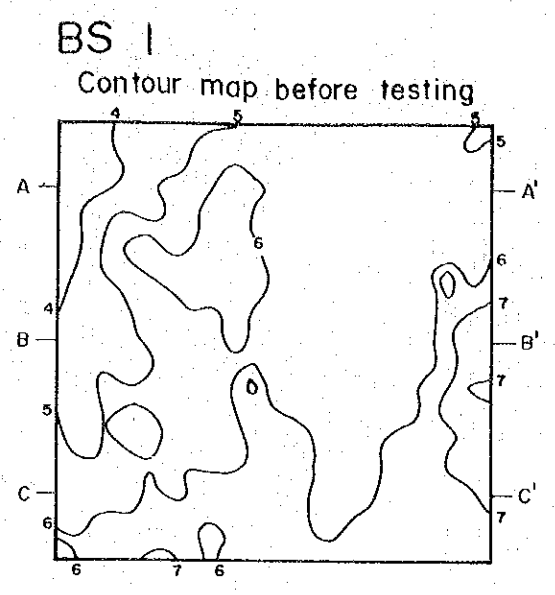


FIG-E.33 : BLOCK SHEAR TEST,
CONTOUR MAP OF TEST PLANES.(1)

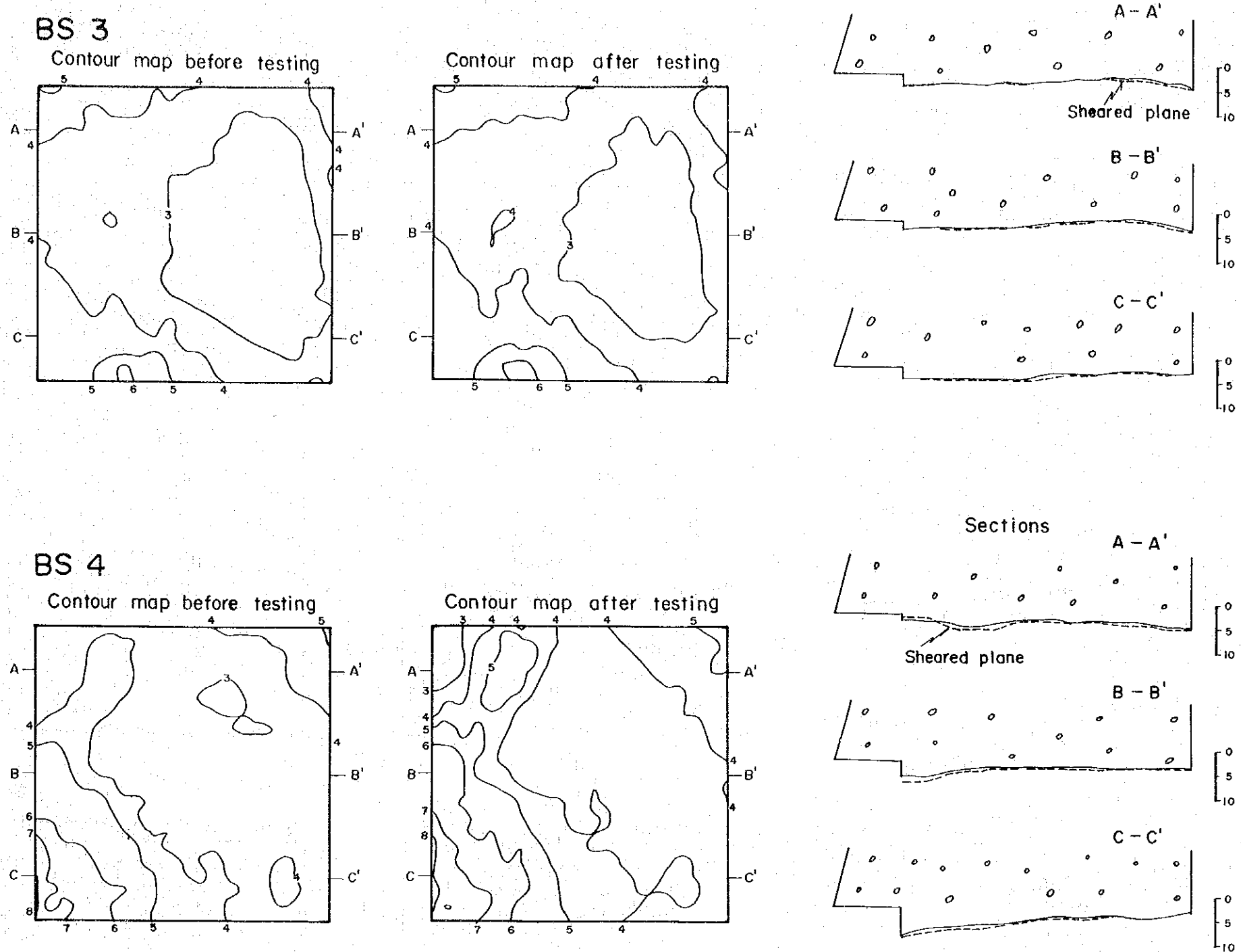


FIG-E.34 : BLOCK SHEAR TEST, CONTOUR MAP OF TEST PLANES.(2)