



LEGEND

RECENT

 **Riverine Deposit** : Consisting mainly of boulders of fine grained sandstone and shale in a matrix of sand. Found mainly along rivers and side streams.

OLIGOCENE - MIOCENE

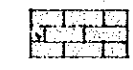
Setap Shale

 **Shale Unit** : Consisting mainly slaty hard shale with very little amount of sandstone intercolation (3%). Thinly bedded (2 to 3 cm thick), regionally metamorphosed, folded, faulted and fractured with infilling quartz veins




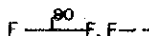





 **Sandstone Unit**

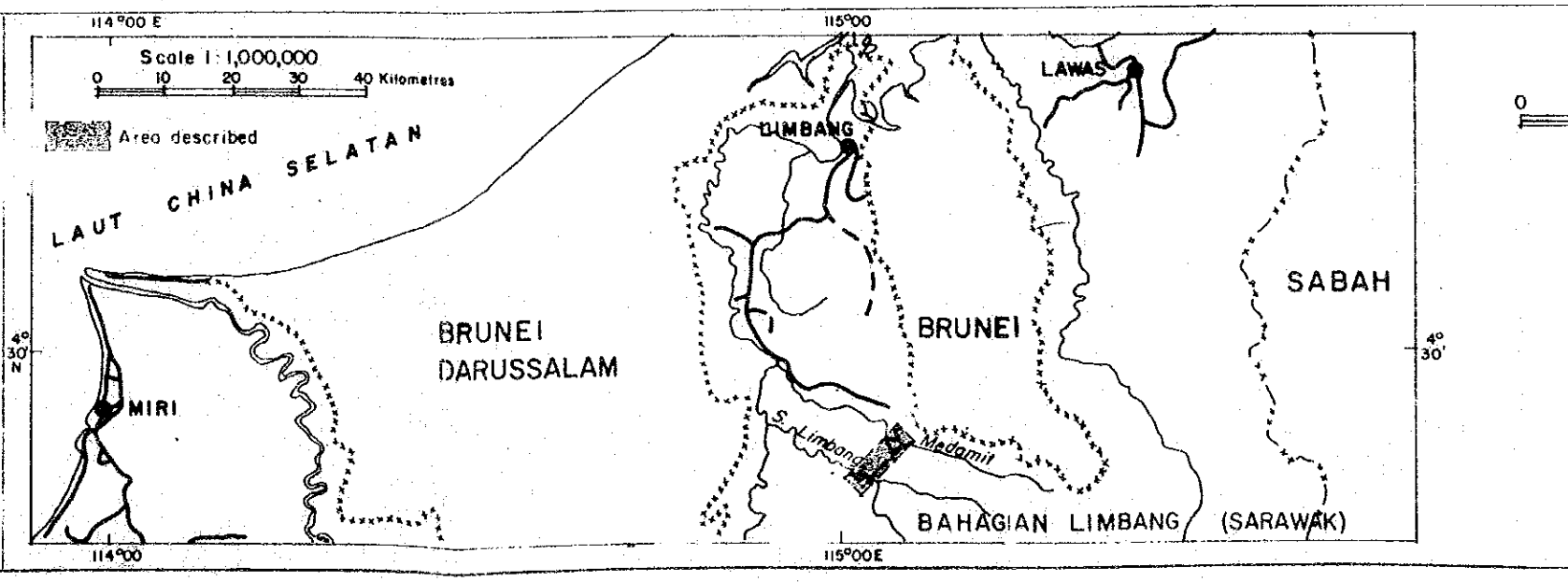
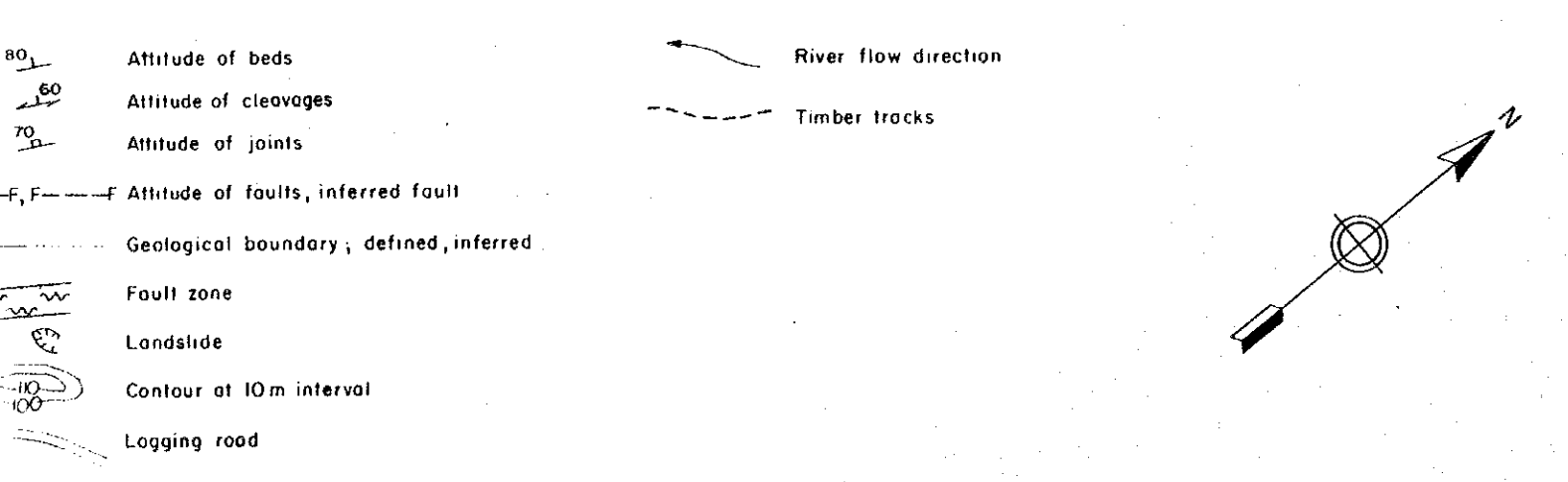
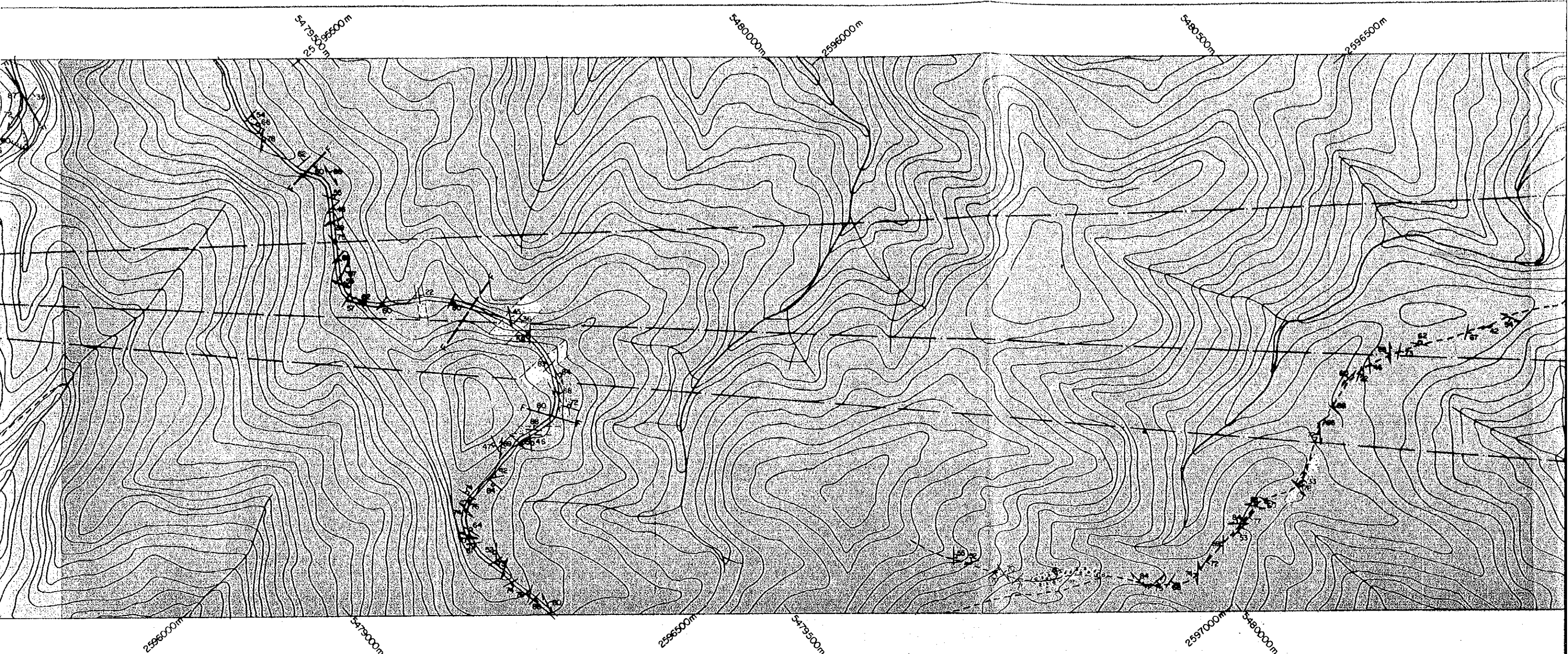
Consisting of hard, fine grained, dark grey sandstone. Thickly bedded, slightly metamorphosed, faulted, fractured and slightly folded. Quartz veins are commonly infill cracks within the

EOCENE - MIOCENE



Melinau Limestone : Argillaceous, fossiliferous, thickly bedded (about 1 m), faulted and fractured with infilling calcite veins

-  Altitude of beds
-  Altitude of cleavages
-  Altitude of joints
-  Altitude of faults, inferred fault
-  Geological boundary, defined, inferred
-  Fault zone
-  Landslide
-  Contour at 10m interval
-  Logging road



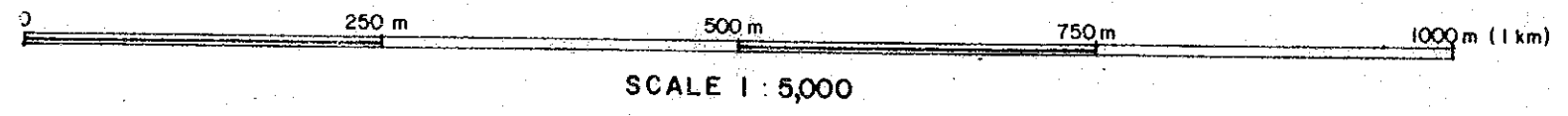
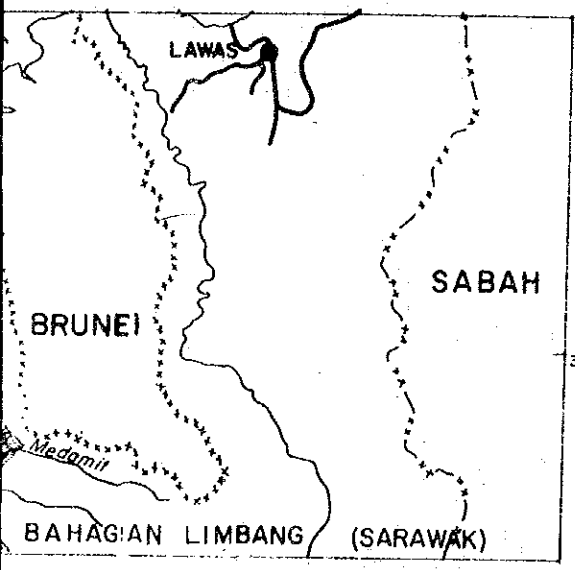
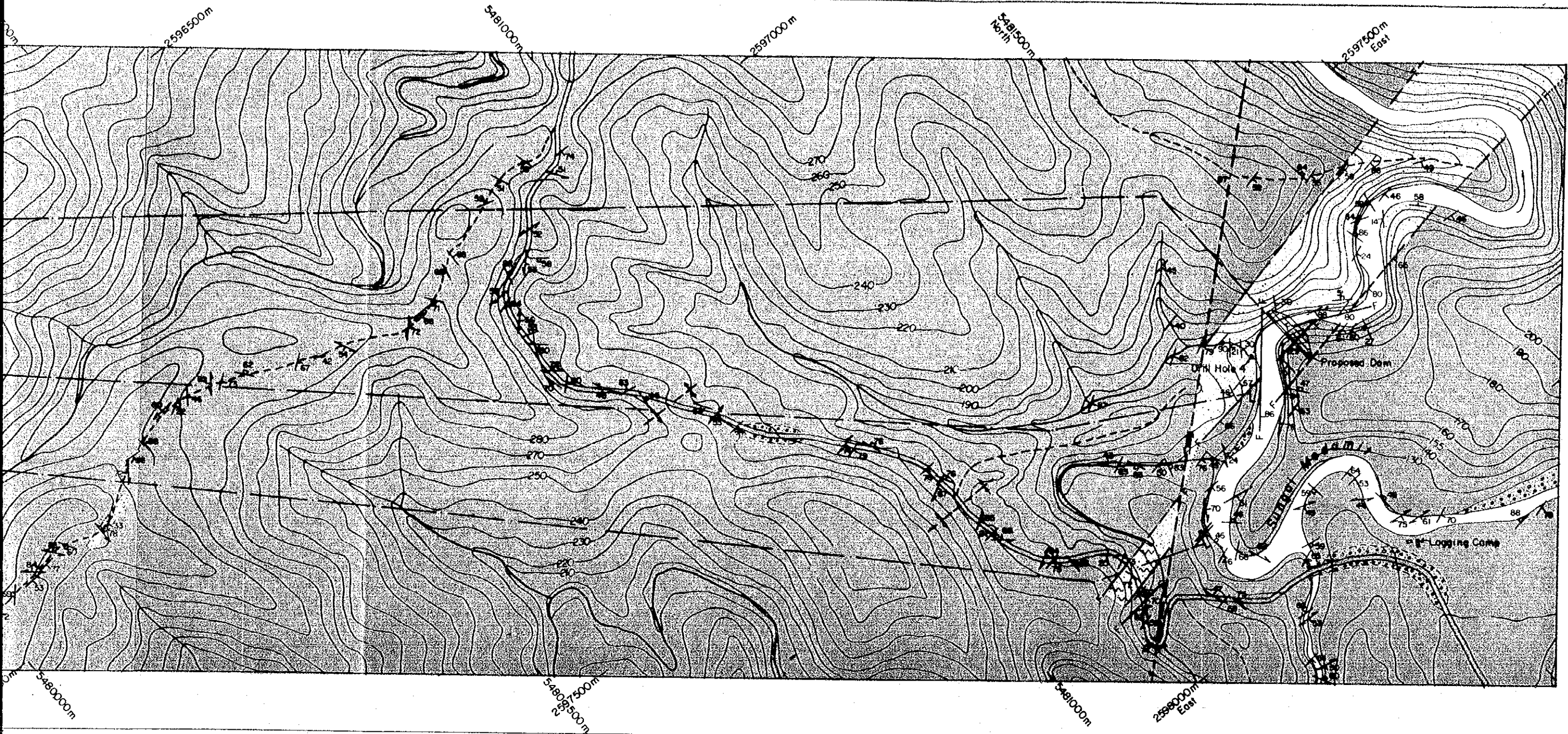
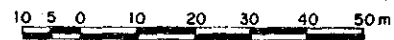
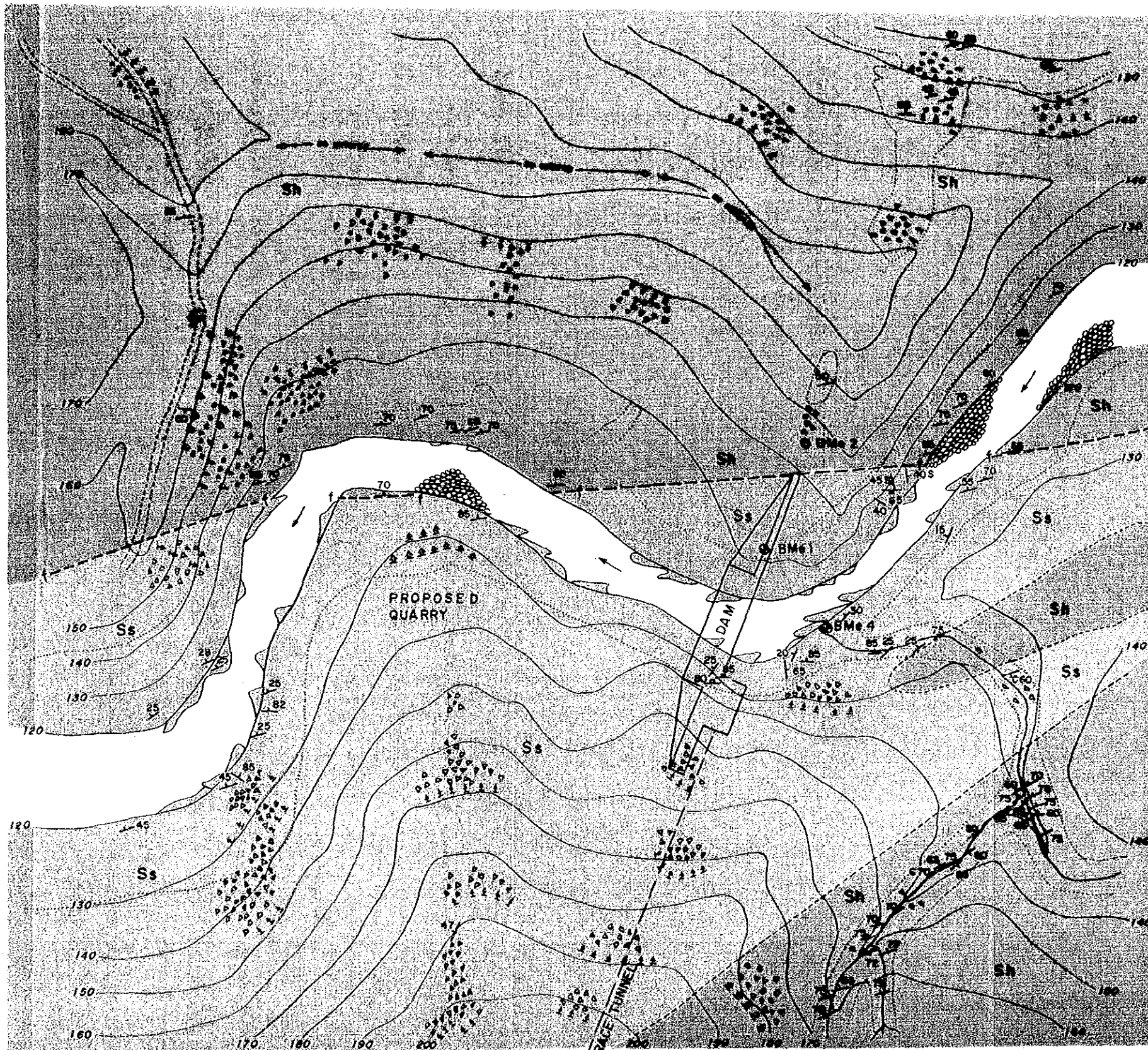


Fig. I - 2 GEOLOGICAL MAP OF MEDAMIT - 2 AREA ,
PROPOSED SITE FOR SMALL SCALE HYDROELECTRIC
PROJECT.

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FEASIBILITY STUDY
SMALL SCALE HYDROELECTRIC POWER PROJECT IN SARAWAK
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY



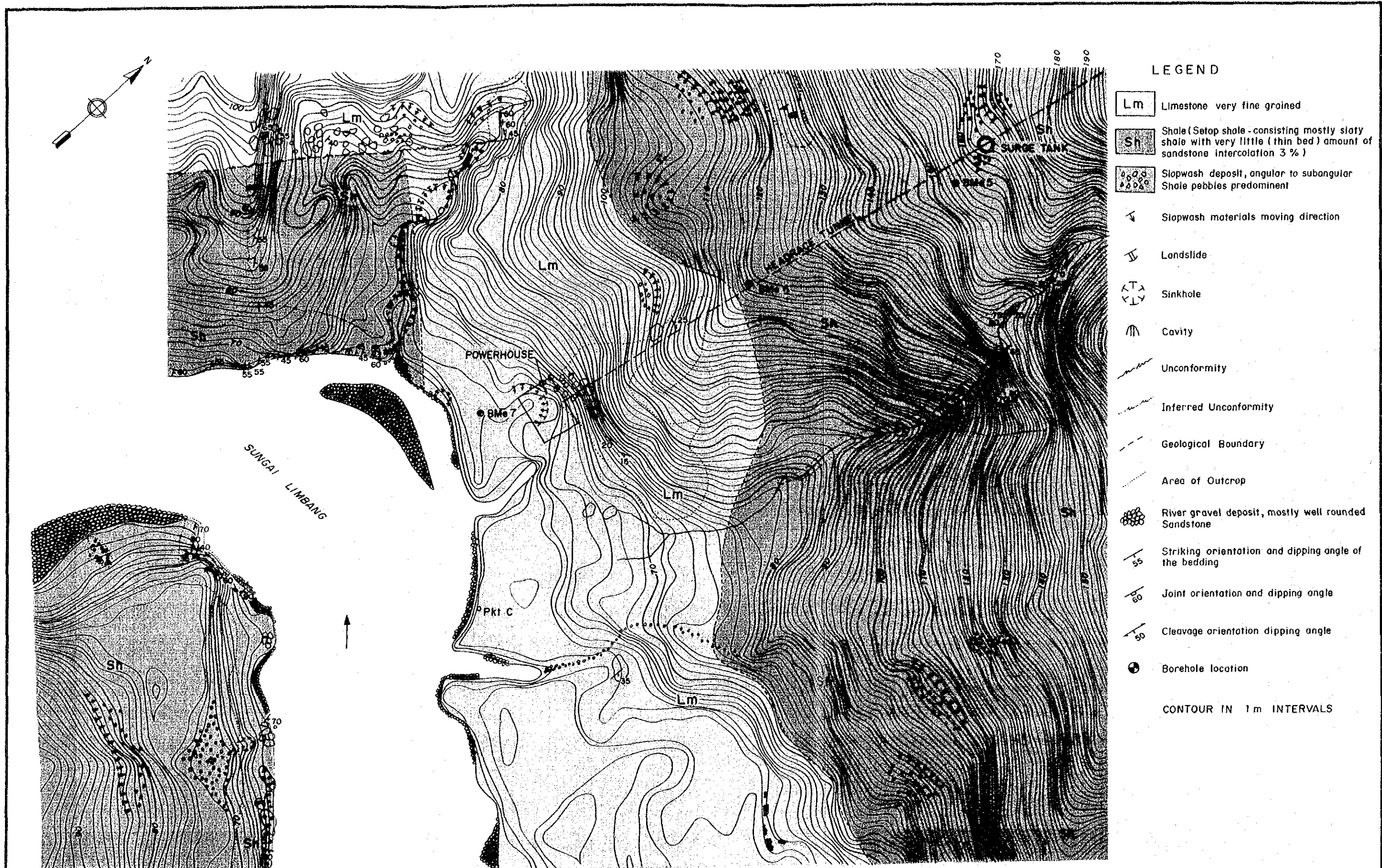
LEGEND

- Sandstone, fine to medium grained, slightly metamorphosed faulted, fractured and slightly folded Quartz veins are common
- Shale (Setap Shale - Consisting mostly slaty shale with very little (thin bed) amount of sandstone intercolation 3%)
- Slope deposit, angular to subangular sandstone pebbles predominant.
- Slope deposit, angular to subangular shale pebbles predominant.
- Riverbank gravel deposit, mostly well rounded from 1 cm to 50 cm diameter sandstone origin predominant.
- Slope material moving direction (Collapse Area)
- Landslide
- Cave
- Strike & dip.
- Joint orientation & dipping angle.
- Cleavage orientation and dipping angle.
- Fault
- Timber track
- Geological boundary
- Area of outcrop
- River flow direction
- Borehole location

CONTOUR IN 10m INTERVALS

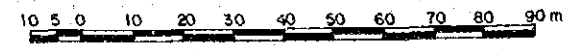
Fig.1-3 (1/2) GEOLOGICAL MAP OF MEDAMIT - 2

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- LEGEND**
- Lm Limestone very fine grained
 - Sh Shale (Setap shale - consisting mostly slaty shale with very little (thin bed) amount of sandstone intercolation 3%)
 - ▲▲▲▲ Slipwash deposit, angular to subangular Shale pebbles predominant
 - ↙ Slipwash materials moving direction
 - ↘ Landslide
 - ⊕ Sinkhole
 - ∩ Cavity
 - ~ Unconformity
 - - - Inferred Unconformity
 - - - Geological Boundary
 - ⋯ Area of Outcrop
 - ⊙ River gravel deposit, mostly well rounded Sandstone
 - ↘ 55 Striking orientation and dipping angle of the bedding
 - ↘ 60 Joint orientation and dipping angle
 - ↘ 80 Cleavage orientation dipping angle
 - ⊙ Borehole location
- CONTOUR IN 1m INTERVALS

Fig.1-3(2/2) GEOLOGICAL MAP OF MEDAMIT-2 PROPOSED POWERHOUSE SITE



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 SMALL SCALL HYDROELECTRIC POWER PROJECT IN SARAWAK
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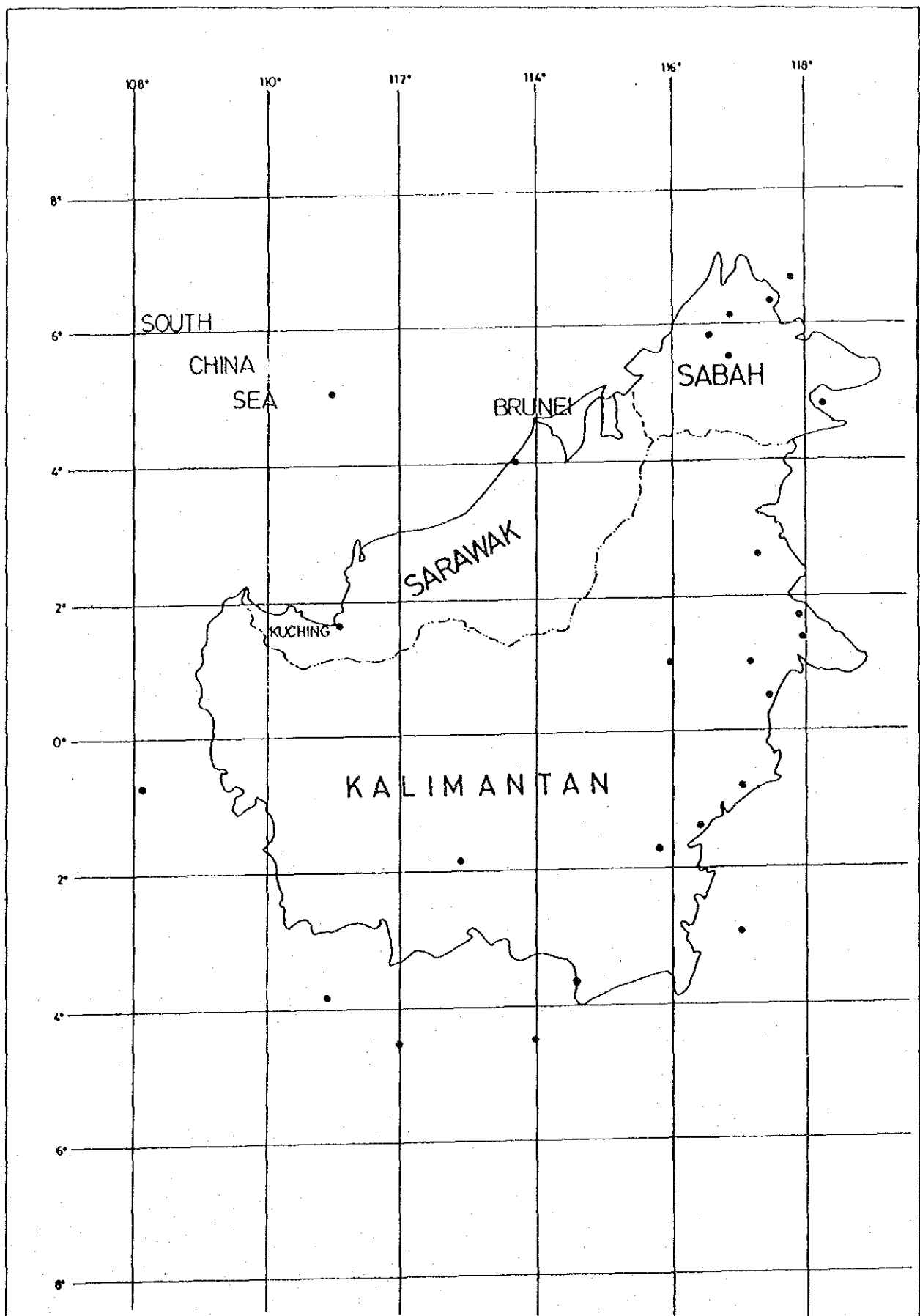
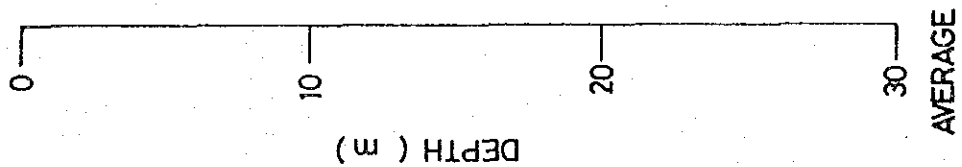


Fig. I-4 Epicentres of Seismic Events in Sarawak and Sabah 1896 - 1976

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BME-1		BME-2		BME-4		BME-7	
Lu. Value	P.C.	Lu. Value	P.C.	Lu. Value	P.C.	Lu. Value	P.C.
5	1.589×10^{-5}			0.6	1.091×10^{-6}	(129)	
(32.5)	9.925×10^{-5}	1	3.461×10^{-6}	82	7.168×10^{-6}		
11.7	3.776×10^{-5}	2.4	3.141×10^{-6}	32	2.624×10^{-6}		



Note : P.C. = Permeability Coefficient

Fig. I-5 LUGEON TEST RESULTS at MEDAMIT-2 SITE

BMK-1	BMK-2	BMK-3	BMK-5	BMK-6	BMK-7
50/1	3/30	7/30	9/30	8/30	1/30
	6/30	9/30	24/30	10/30	3/30
	50/15	50/20	27/30	12/30	4/30
	50/20	50/10	23/30	14/30	50/10
	50/19		16/30	50/20	
	50/17		27/30	39/30	
	50/5		11/30	19/30	
			13/30	25/30	
			27/30	26/30	
			18/30	51/20	
			25/30	52/20	
			22/30	61/20	
			27/30	78/5	
			27/30		
			50/17		
			50/17		
			50/9		
			50/5		

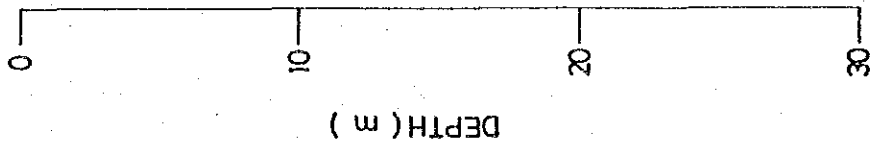


Fig.I-6 SPT. N-VALUES at MEDAMIT-2

NOTE: 1) SPT. is the abbreviation of Standard Penetration Test.

2) Figures before and after slash are shown in the number of blows (times) and the penetrated length (cm) respectively.

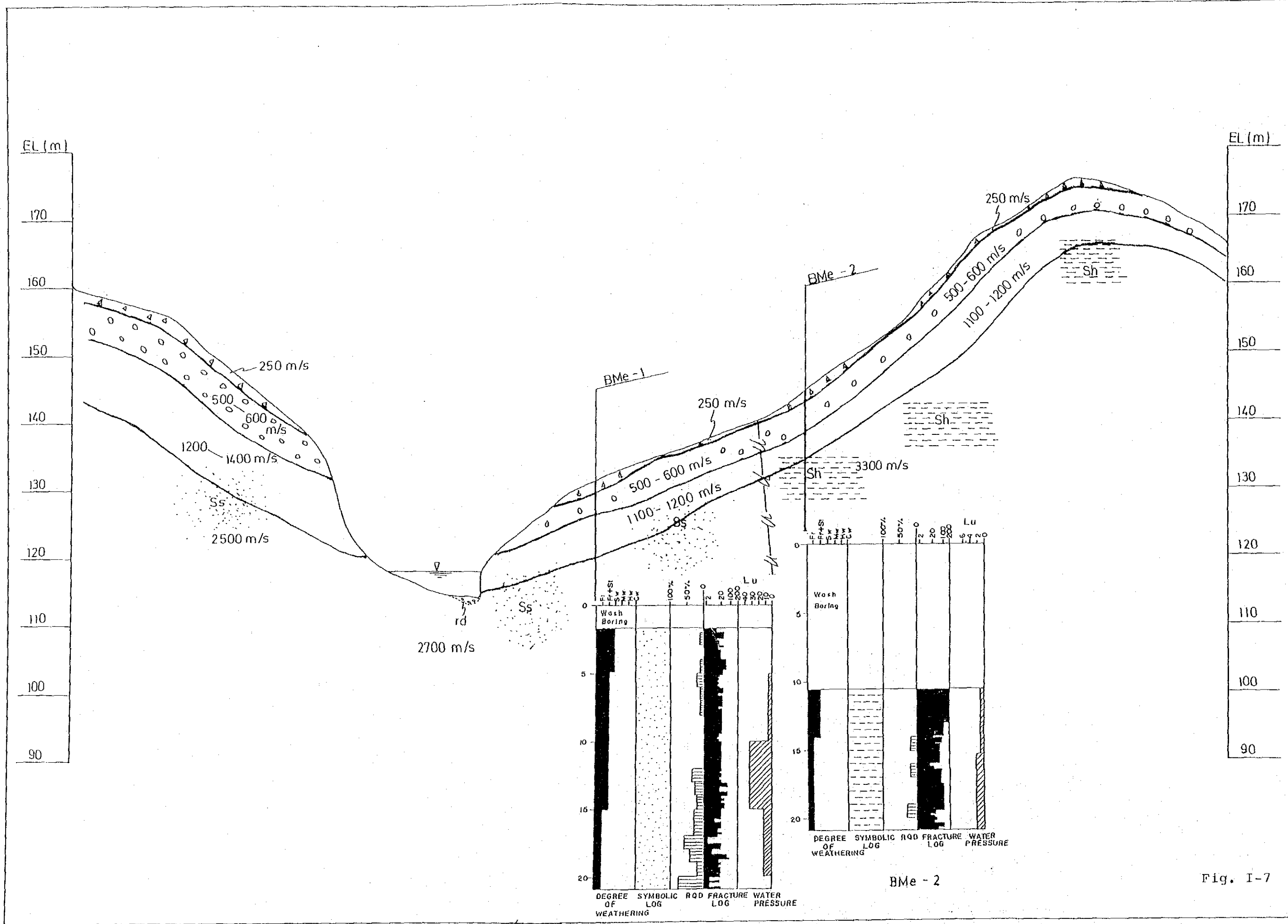
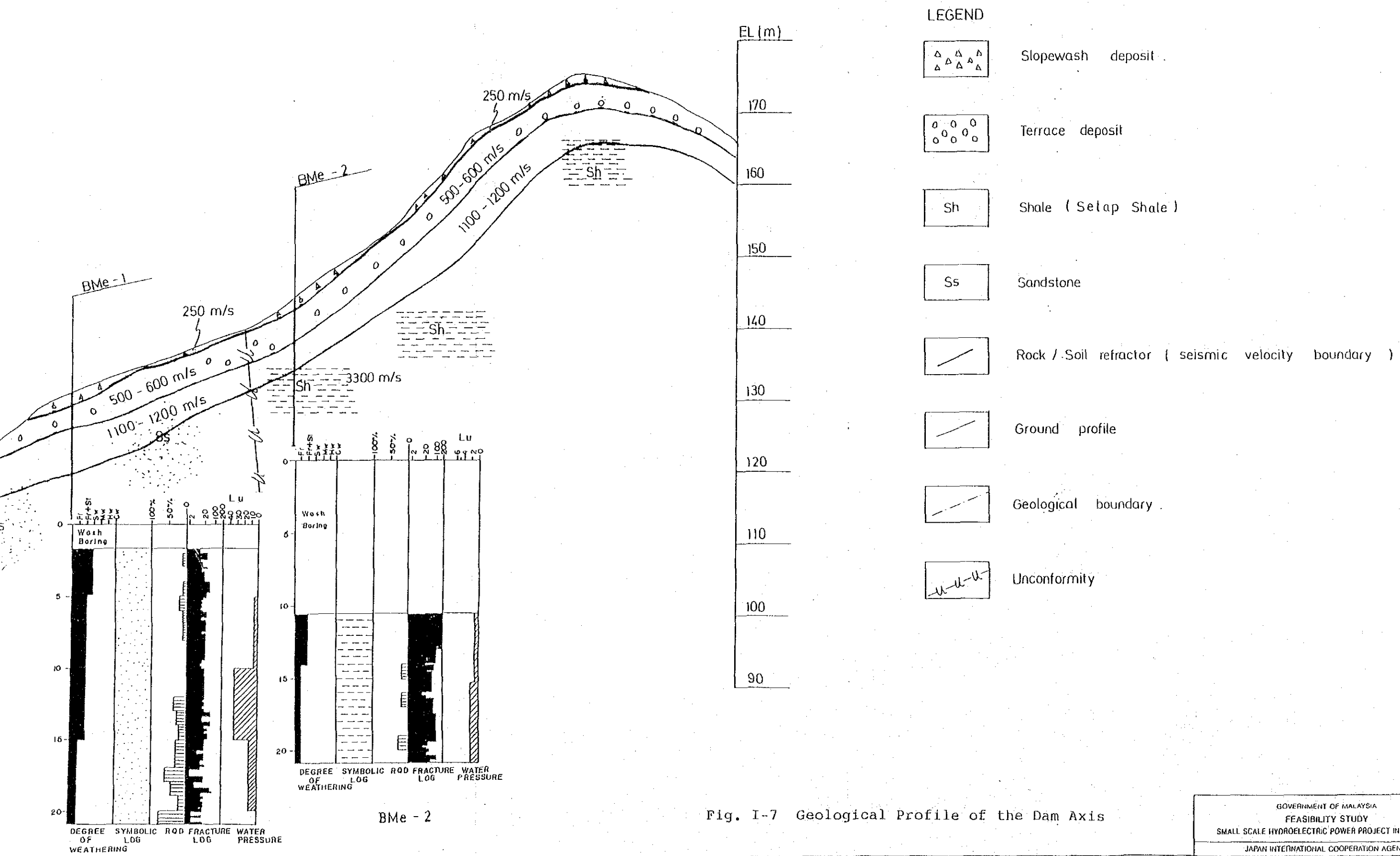


Fig. I-7 Geological Profile



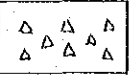
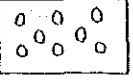
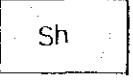
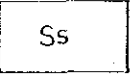
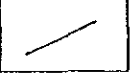
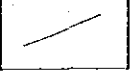
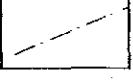
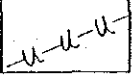
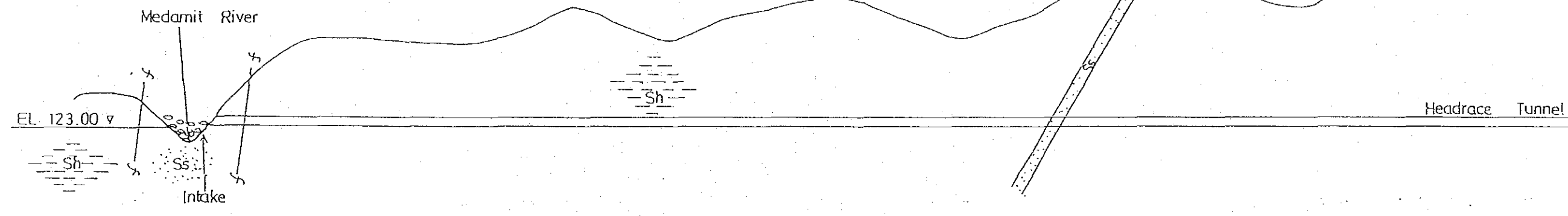
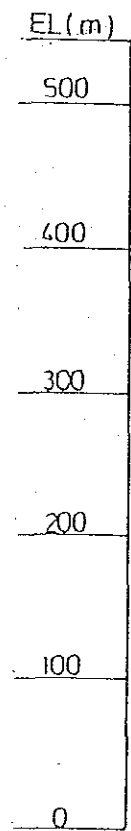
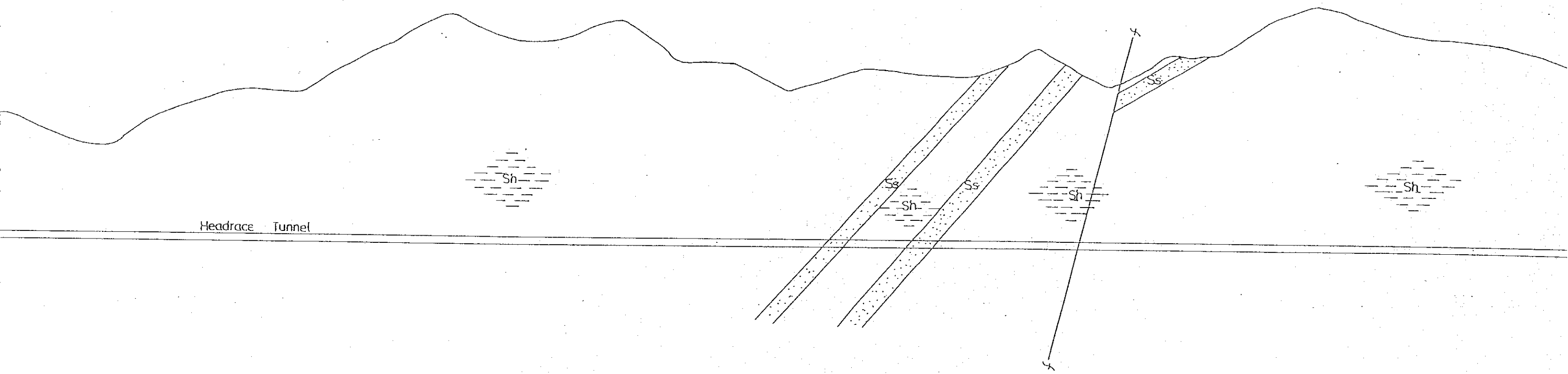
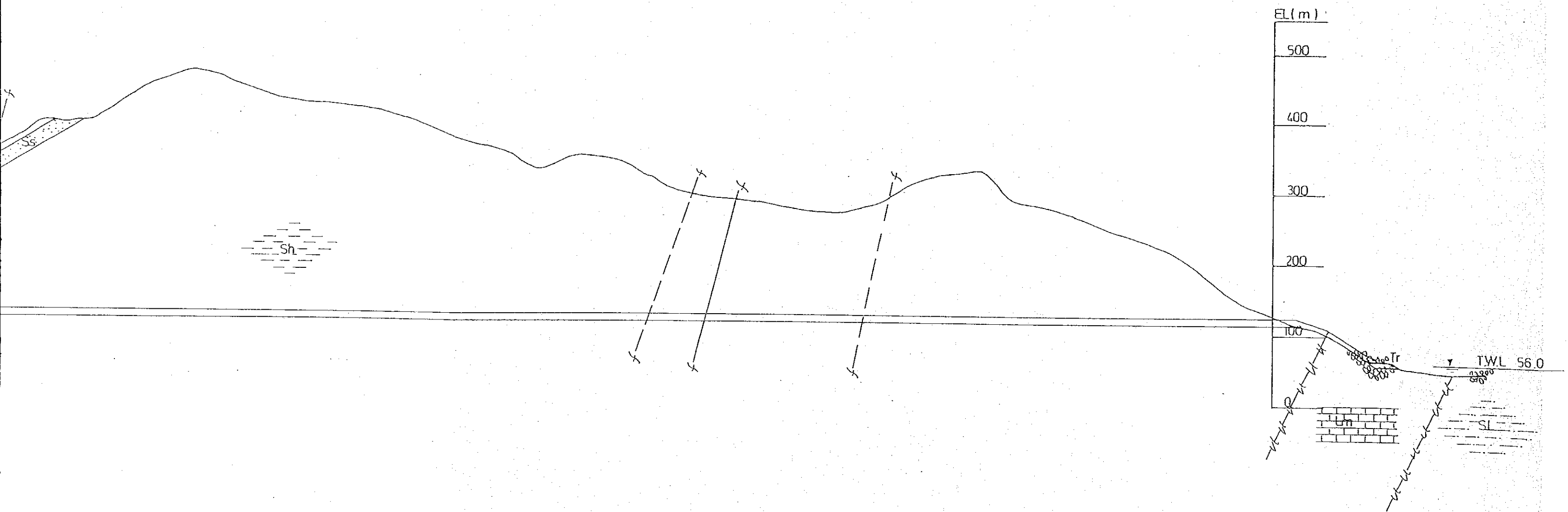
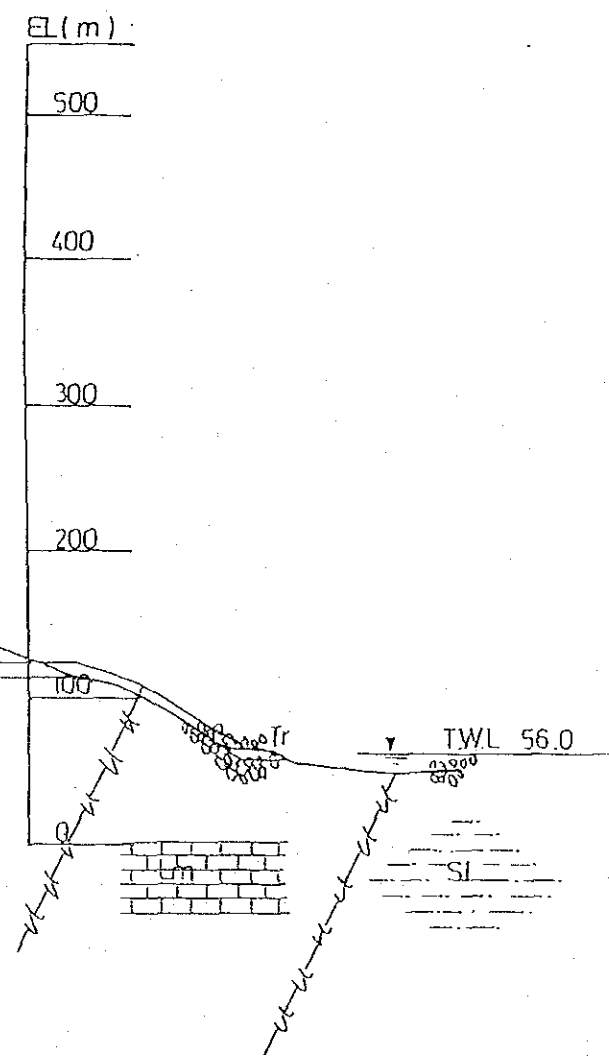
- LEGEND
-  Slopewash deposit
 -  Terrace deposit
 -  Shale (Setap Shale)
 -  Sandstone
 -  Rock / Soil refractor (seismic velocity boundary)
 -  Ground profile
 -  Geological boundary
 -  Unconformity

Fig. I-7 Geological Profile of the Dam Axis









LEGEND

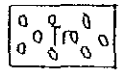
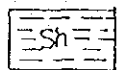
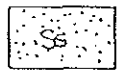

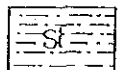
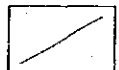
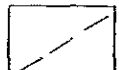
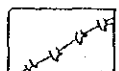
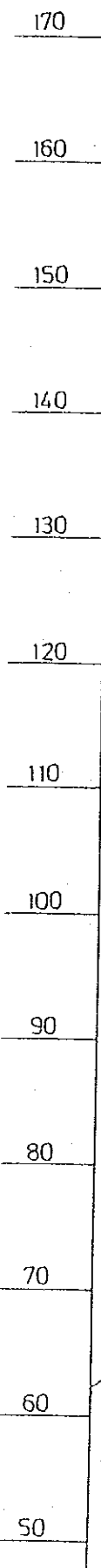
-  Terrace deposit
-  Shale (Setap shale) - consisting mostly slaty shale with very little (thin bed) amount of sandstone intercolation 3%
-  Sandstone, hard, fine to medium grained slightly metamorphosed faulted fractured and slightly folded. Quarry veins are common.
-  Limestone (Melinau Limestone)
-  Slate - shale
-  Fault
-  Interred fault
-  Unconformity



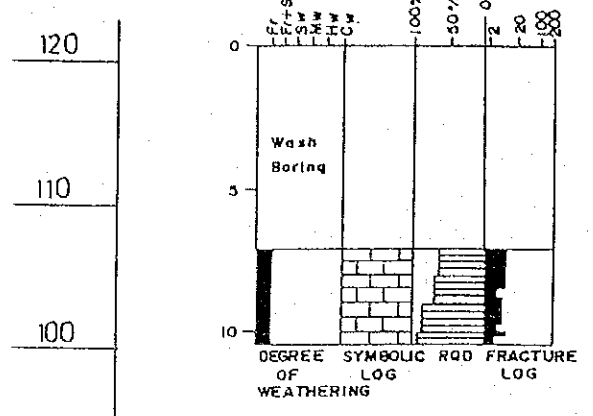
Fig. I-8 Geological Profile along Headrace Tunnel

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EL. (m)

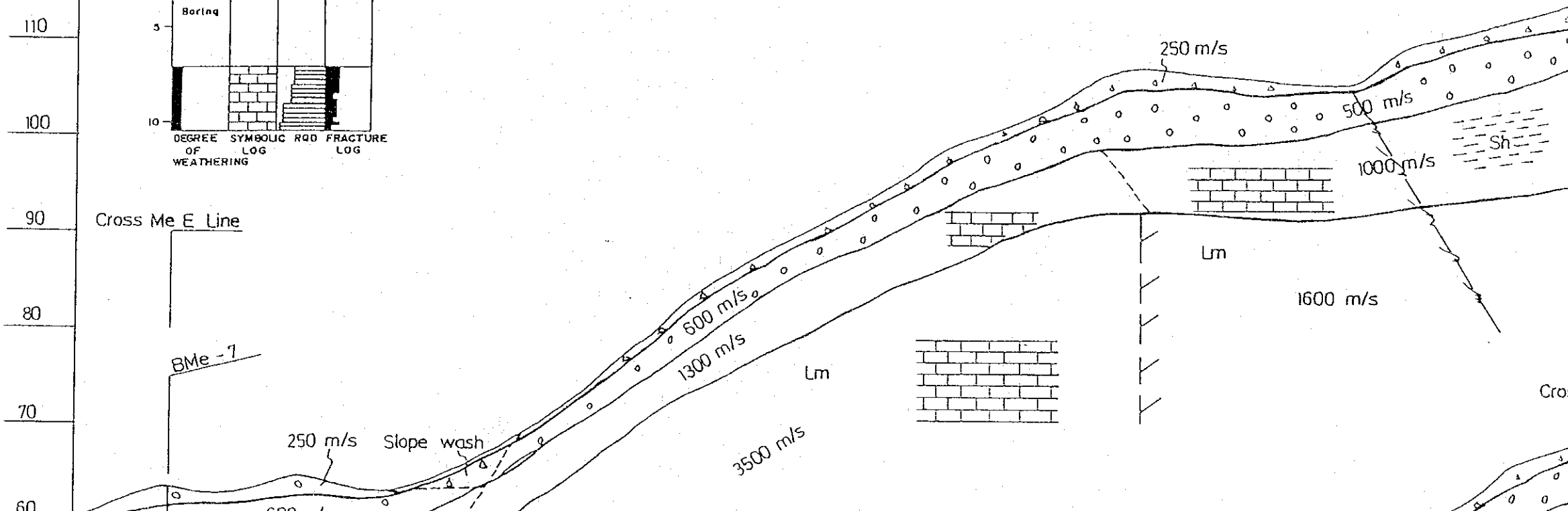


Me D LINE PROFILE



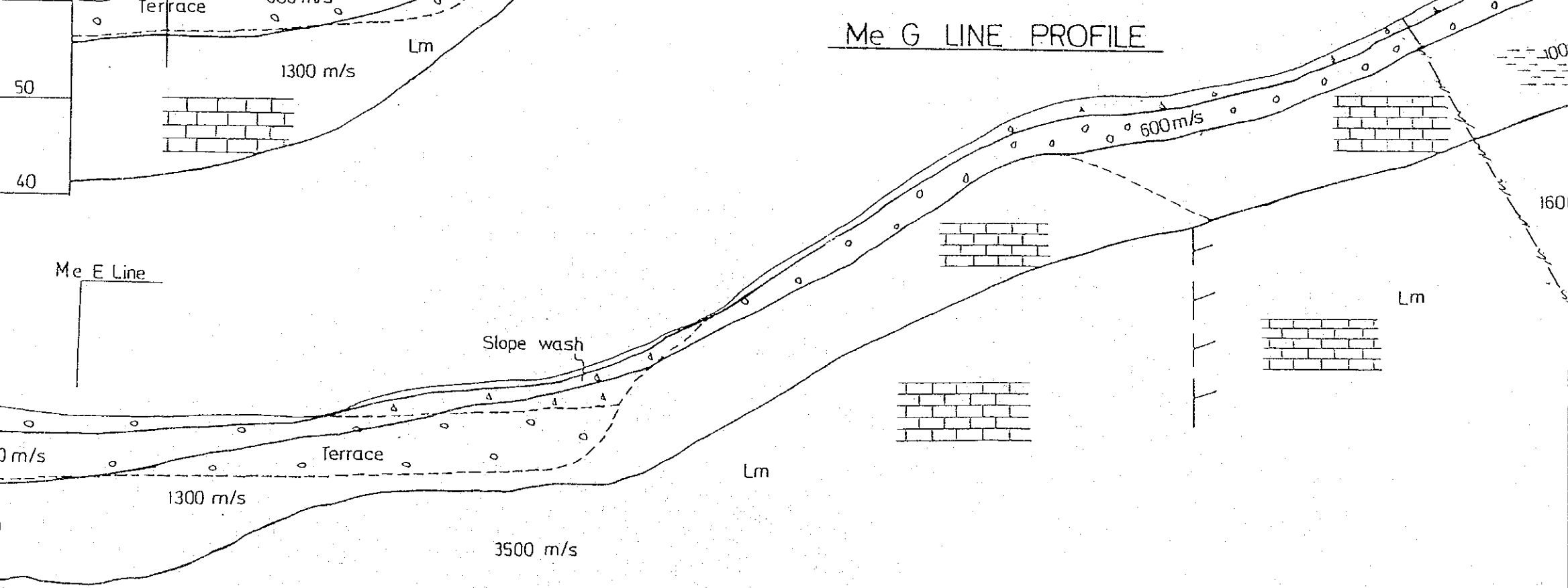
Cross Me E Line

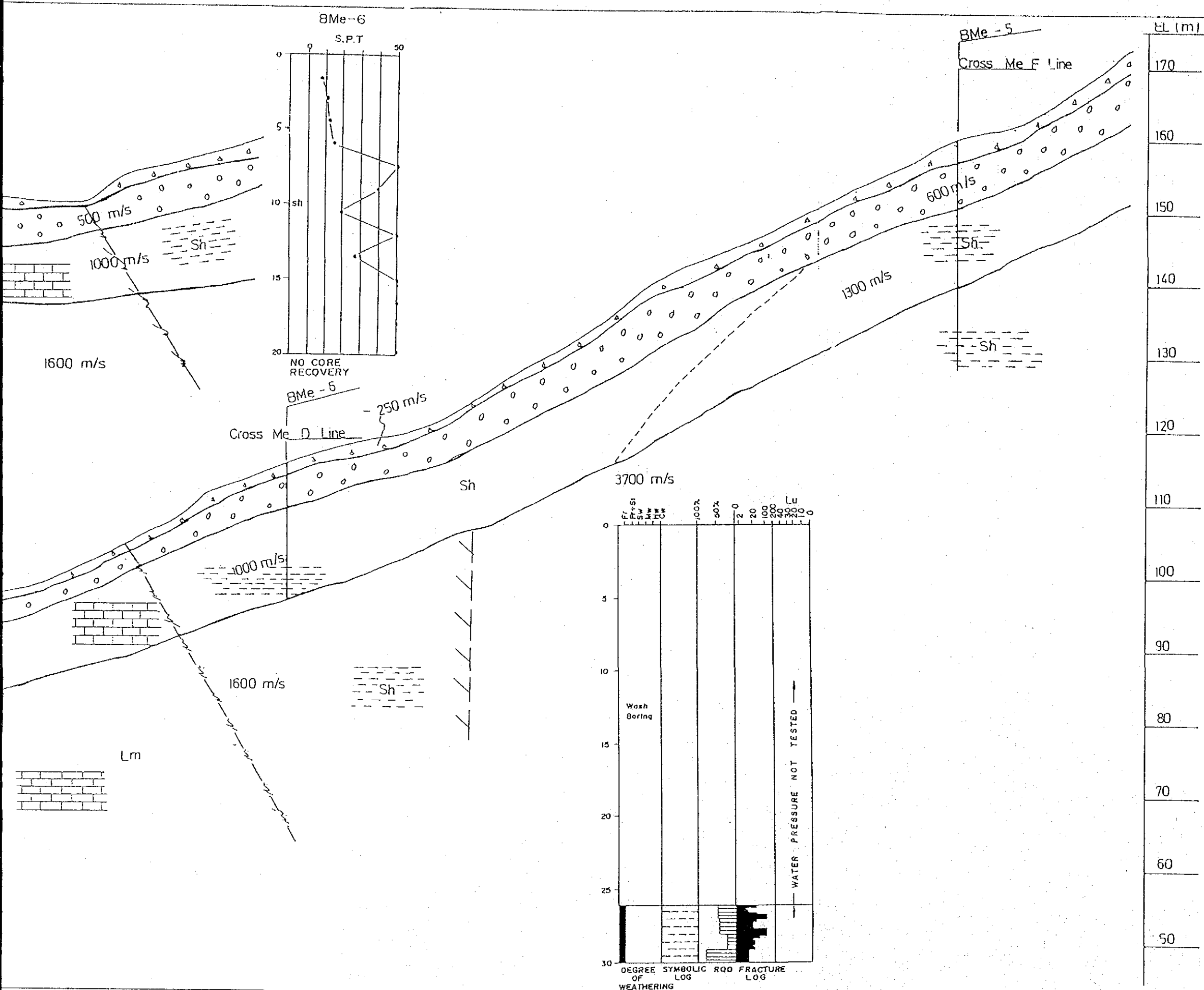
BMe - 7



Me G LINE PROFILE

Me E Line





LEGEND

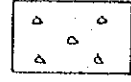
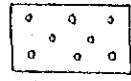
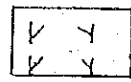
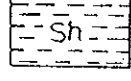
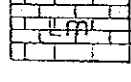
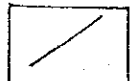
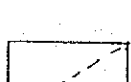
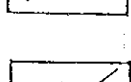
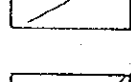
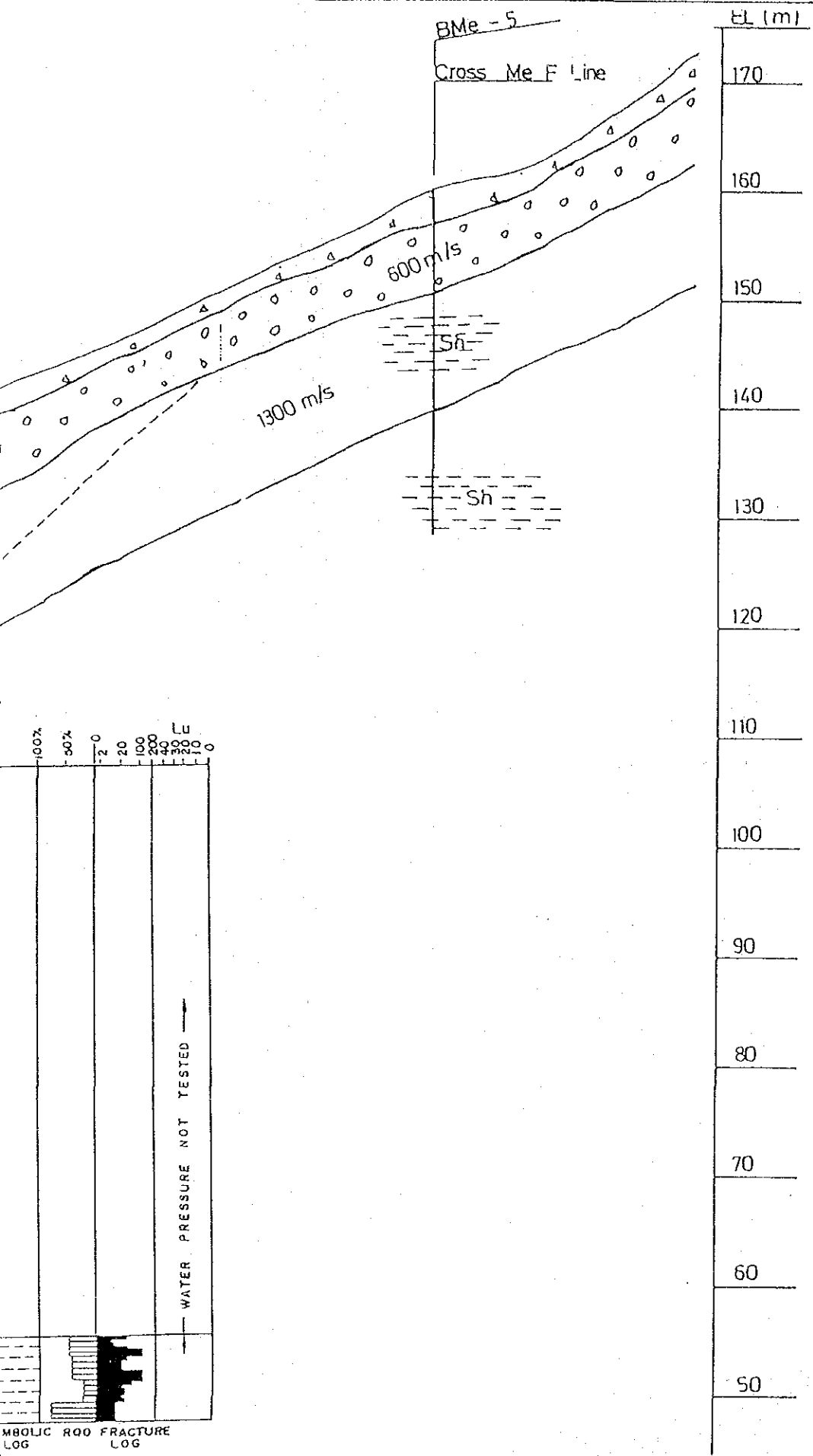
-  Slope wash deposit
-  Terrace deposit
-  Low velocity zone
-  Shale (Setap Shale)
-  Limestone
-  Rock / Soil refractor (seismic)
-  Velocity boundary within borehole
-  Ground profile
-  Unconformity

Fig. I-9 Geological Profile from Surge Tank to Powerhouse



LEGEND


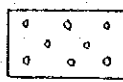
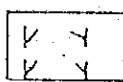
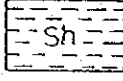
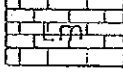
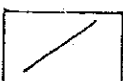
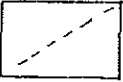
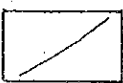
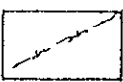
-  Slopewash deposit
-  Terrace deposit
-  Low velocity zone
-  Shale (Setap Shale)
-  Limestone
-  Rock / Soil refractor (seismic velocity boundary)
-  Velocity boundary within bedrock
-  Ground profile
-  Unconformity

Fig. I-9 Geological Profile from Surge Tank to Powerhouse

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