

MSEA TOTAL Q MAP (X1000 cu.m)
 YEAR: 1981

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	1066	209	1039	293	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	366	455	323	399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	84	136	0	0	0	0	1117	274	2525	175	434	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	16	16	1319	2419	1552	345	3988	1124	245	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	351	197	84	228	1955	0	134	446	428	392	219	1120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	903	779	641	254	0	523	1193	62	314	205	524	373	380	143	283	1644	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	1424	624	456	482	0	616	4562	376	979	446	561	863	583	777	386	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	1256	2310	2209	1244	1238	5703	601	900	411	486	280	533	71	212	249	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	276	354	0	1517	2543	1189	959	1084	0	127	57	127	281	347	1411	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1225	183	98	185	403	547	397	948	0	280	640	613	2806	131	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1010	491	0	339	720	683	485	333	638	657	939	463	295	447	3319	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	511	0	0	0	0	457	751	0	1862	0	3415	944	1558	1327	7379	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	373	703	0	246	773	933	136	628	728	3100	1281	258	377	9059	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	362	0	745	462	500	0	1741	4900	4933	1306	2149	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	148	253	347	0	955	1395	746	1573	6036	232	4746	5817	2322	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	260	0	181	1671	2982	673	975	4237	1334	215	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	522	889	5536	829	461	171	954	321	2104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	966	318	1560	286	853	222	1858	650	475	140	0	608	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	397	974	1527	677	782	0	1908	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	1328	2045	1030	175	311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	947	553	136	175	2671	0	433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	666	1119	394	0	0	0	0	0	0	484	548	357	2191	2939	1177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	1536	457	787	0	0	0	0	0	1273	827	708	903	1285	9570	6695	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2132	877	525	2958	1333	1134	3892	1119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	471	573	5984	849	2169	2714	1495	945	1237	1913	7933	251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	775	258	0	0	710	0	0	2543	4917	1200	1314	1634	3403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	2065	0	0	0	549	746	0	0	46	909	780	1469	2846	3533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	1325	0	0	0	0	0	0	201	323	0	0	516	0	778	464	1307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	1752	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1291	775	0	0	917	513	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	272	481	1749	2748	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TOTAL Q IN MODELED AREA = 333.130 MCM/YEAR

STUDY FOR THE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT
 IN METRO MANILA

FIGURE 8.5.16(1)
 DISCHARGE MAP IN 1981

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

MSA TOTAL Q MAP (X1000 cu.m)
 YEAR: 1983

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	1164	470	1169	391	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	365	455	323	359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	0	0	233	84	135	0	0	0	1311	274	2525	167	431	126	0	0	0	2216	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	16	16	1319	2435	2092	345	4101	804	201	295	0	0	0	1236	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	351	107	84	377	1271	0	134	446	353	223	157	474	0	0	172	714	0	0	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	0	0	7	632	780	526	254	0	601	1291	9	314	193	352	135	107	65	146	1299	0	0	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	0	22	616	380	439	531	0	572	3422	376	979	446	561	461	150	280	305	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	0	7	892	2531	2192	1652	1254	3779	262	569	411	557	280	370	33	115	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	0	0	0	0	0	276	364	0	1455	1869	560	451	1084	0	127	57	114	217	337	642	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1411	183	98	95	179	423	397	948	0	280	640	575	1997	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1098	491	0	208	437	503	556	333	638	571	983	463	295	450	224	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	494	0	0	0	224	584	71	1062	0	3473	914	1685	1327	737	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	309	550	0	102	317	593	123	628	728	3100	1573	258	377	905	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	196	130	0	569	448	500	0	1936	5028	4933	1533	214	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	148	253	277	0	767	1187	746	1401	6077	232	5262	5675	24	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	260	0	181	1221	2532	587	727	3001	1334	215	0	0	1950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	522	1135	4463	848	461	164	954	321	2104	0	0	1994	2556	0	0	0	0	0	
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	866	318	1453	286	853	222	1746	533	475	140	0	508	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1784	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	1557	2705	1030	175	486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	767	135	175	3036	0	433	0	0	0	0	0	0		
24	0	0	0	619	973	317	0	0	0	0	588	548	357	2512	3324	1177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25	0	0	0	1647	439	787	0	0	0	1181	827	795	903	1484	9859	5689	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
26	0	0	872	0	0	0	0	0	0	2174	644	525	2867	1562	1380	3678	660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
27	0	0	0	0	440	553	5785	1086	2160	3035	1495	945	1553	2225	7033	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
28	0	0	0	775	258	0	0	710	0	2543	4917	1375	1314	1892	3539	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
29	0	0	2065	0	0	0	329	553	0	46	500	780	1469	3196	5006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
30	1325	0	0	0	0	0	125	323	0	0	485	0	778	464	1158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
31	1762	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1068	573	0	0	817	513	345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	272	617	2157	2770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

TOTAL Q IN MODELED AREA = 319.181 MCN/YEAR

STUDY FOR THE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT
 IN METRO MANILA

FIGURE 8.5.16(3)
 DISCHARGE MAP IN 1983

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

NSA TOTAL Q MAP (X1000 cu.m)
 YEAR: 1985

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	1235	470	1169	489	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	506	455	323	557	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	0	0	233	84	136	0	0	0	0	1311	274	2677	160	431	117	0	0	0	2508	263	0	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	16	16	1319	2435	2218	497	4286	548	165	261	0	0	0	0	1201	0	0	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	351	107	84	329	793	0	134	446	357	648	1349	188	0	0	128	954	0	0	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	0	0	14	433	733	568	349	0	568	1291	0	371	141	233	44	22	27	125	1022	0	0	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	0	0	10	243	225	424	180	0	513	2507	376	979	446	561	262	32	109	239	1269	0	0	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	0	0	3	625	2524	2176	1652	1254	2380	107	415	411	557	280	255	15	60	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	276	364	0	1374	1383	246	185	1084	0	127	57	103	0	223	277	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1517	183	98	89	74	375	397	948	0	280	640	540	1344	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1185	491	0	125	255	354	555	333	638	597	926	463	295	505	2259	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	478	0	0	104	328	71	1062	0	3294	839	1685	1523	7379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	256	427	0	39	120	262	111	628	728	3100	1808	258	377	9059	0	0	0	0	0	
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	42	0	361	435	500	0	1996	5029	4933	1685	21499	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	148	253	218	0	611	1050	746	1244	5988	232	5262	6037	23589	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	260	0	181	846	1929	512	536	2997	1334	215	0	255	26299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	522	1135	3223	750	451	157	954	321	2104	0	1994	25569	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1090	318	1229	265	853	222	1698	527	475	140	0	608	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	1481	1185	677	782	0	1505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	1914	2450	1030	175	486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	574	767	136	175	3111	0	433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
24	0	0	0	395	723	254	0	0	0	0	652	548	357	2600	3402	1177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25	0	0	0	1355	364	787	0	0	0	0	1083	827	795	903	1660	9853	4664	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
26	0	0	875	0	0	0	0	0	0	2040	587	525	2882	1932	1380	3158	381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
27	0	0	0	0	0	381	819	5968	950	2160	3035	1753	945	1625	2312	7096	497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
28	0	0	0	833	252	0	0	710	0	2543	5558	1375	1314	2106	4125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
29	0	0	2236	0	0	0	230	495	0	46	900	780	1469	3195	6456	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
30	1325	0	0	0	0	0	77	323	0	0	456	0	778	464	1423	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
31	1762	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	881	420	0	0	817	771	847	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	272	617	2157	3007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

TOTAL Q IN MODELED AREA = 312,599 MCM/YEAR

STUDY FOR THE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT
 IN METRO MANILA

FIGURE 8.5.16(5)

DISCHARGE MAP IN 1985

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

MGA TOTAL Q MAP (X1000 cu.m)
 YEAR: 1989

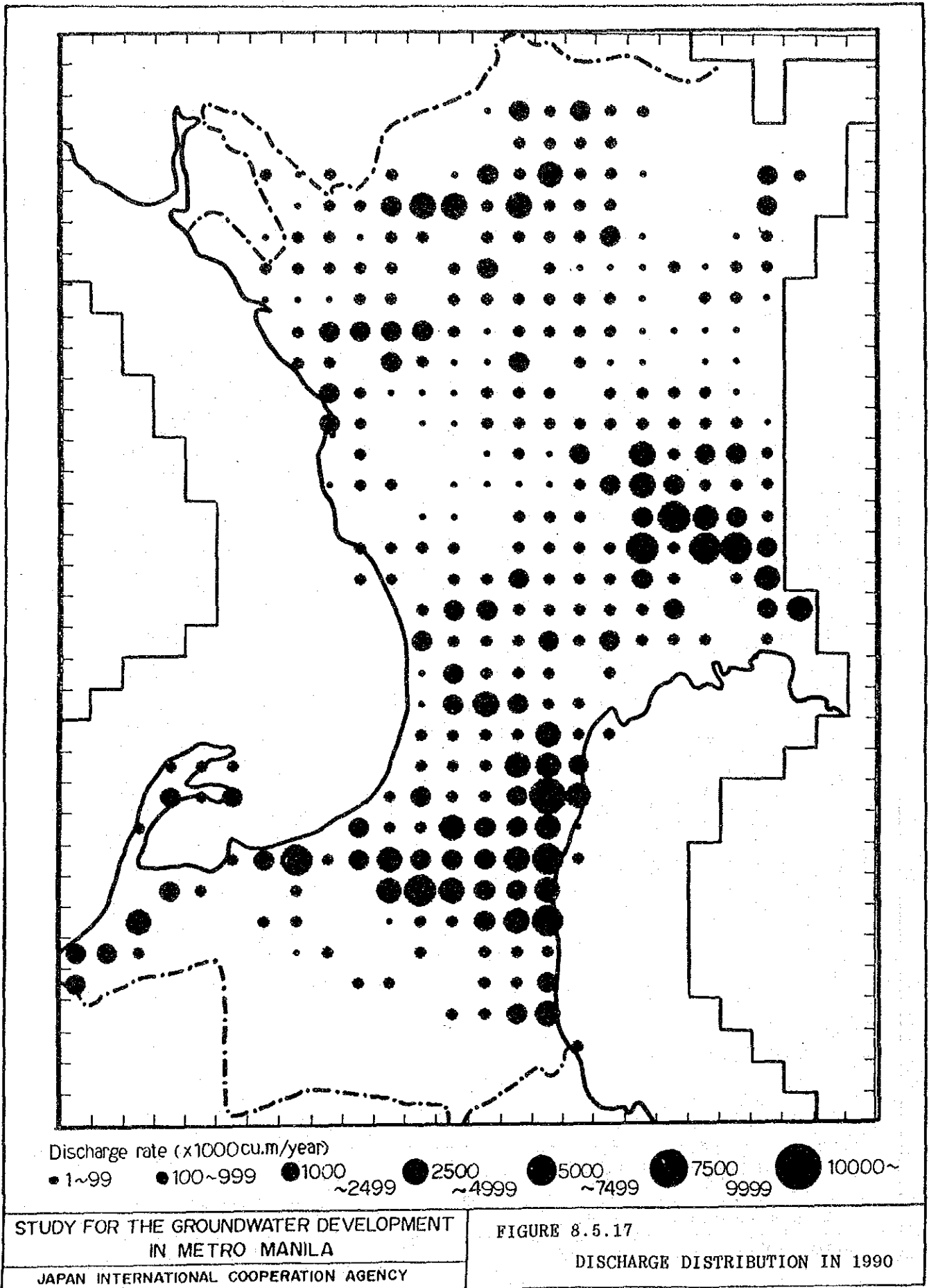
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	1235	470	1169	469	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	569	455	323	567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	233	84	135	0	271	0	99	1567	345	2154	256	683	101	0	0	0	2479	221	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	212	212	1319	3539	2885	742	4631	256	109	419	0	0	0	0	1957	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	8	430	192	84	984	469	0	134	446	253	348	545	25	0	0	0	71	575	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	2	186	677	941	564	0	453	1291	0	371	74	98	3	0	4	143	623	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	298	2380	2143	1840	1453	675	13	215	411	557	280	116	3	15	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	364	364	0	1143	494	32	24	1084	0	127	57	83	0	90	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1472	225	98	6	9	207	397	948	0	280	640	476	506	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1186	491	0	40	75	180	556	333	638	534	926	463	295	263	123	999	999	999	999	999	999	999
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	445	0	0	0	18	132	71	1062	0	326	827	1665	1523	737	999	999	999	999	999	999	999
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	173	284	0	4	12	68	89	628	936	3700	2024	258	377	905	999	999	999	999	999	999	999
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	3	0	135	407	500	0	2103	5028	4933	1667	214	999	999	999	999	999	999	999
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	148	341	130	0	379	991	746	971	5316	232	5262	6229	2106	999	999	999	999	999	999	999
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	260	0	181	372	1278	383	281	976	1324	215	0	480	2635	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	522	1135	1630	666	461	142	954	321	2104	0	0	1954	2705	999	999	999	999	999	999
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1090	318	915	767	1256	222	1608	258	475	140	0	608	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	1909	956	677	782	0	836	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	362	767	136	175	3355	5	433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	183	368	161	0	0	0	0	0	603	543	357	2500	3849	1177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	1318	266	737	0	0	0	0	0	632	1498	795	990	2055	9531	2198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	556	0	0	0	0	0	2112	764	525	3502	1984	1538	2560	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	357	1063	6753	1012	2160	4535	2332	1261	1798	2651	7373	381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	1379	998	0	0	710	0	0	2879	6250	2139	1401	2451	4126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	3975	0	0	0	356	488	0	0	46	900	780	1426	3196	6546	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	1574	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	323	0	0	402	0	778	639	926	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	1762	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	594	226	0	0	817	771	1030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
?	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	

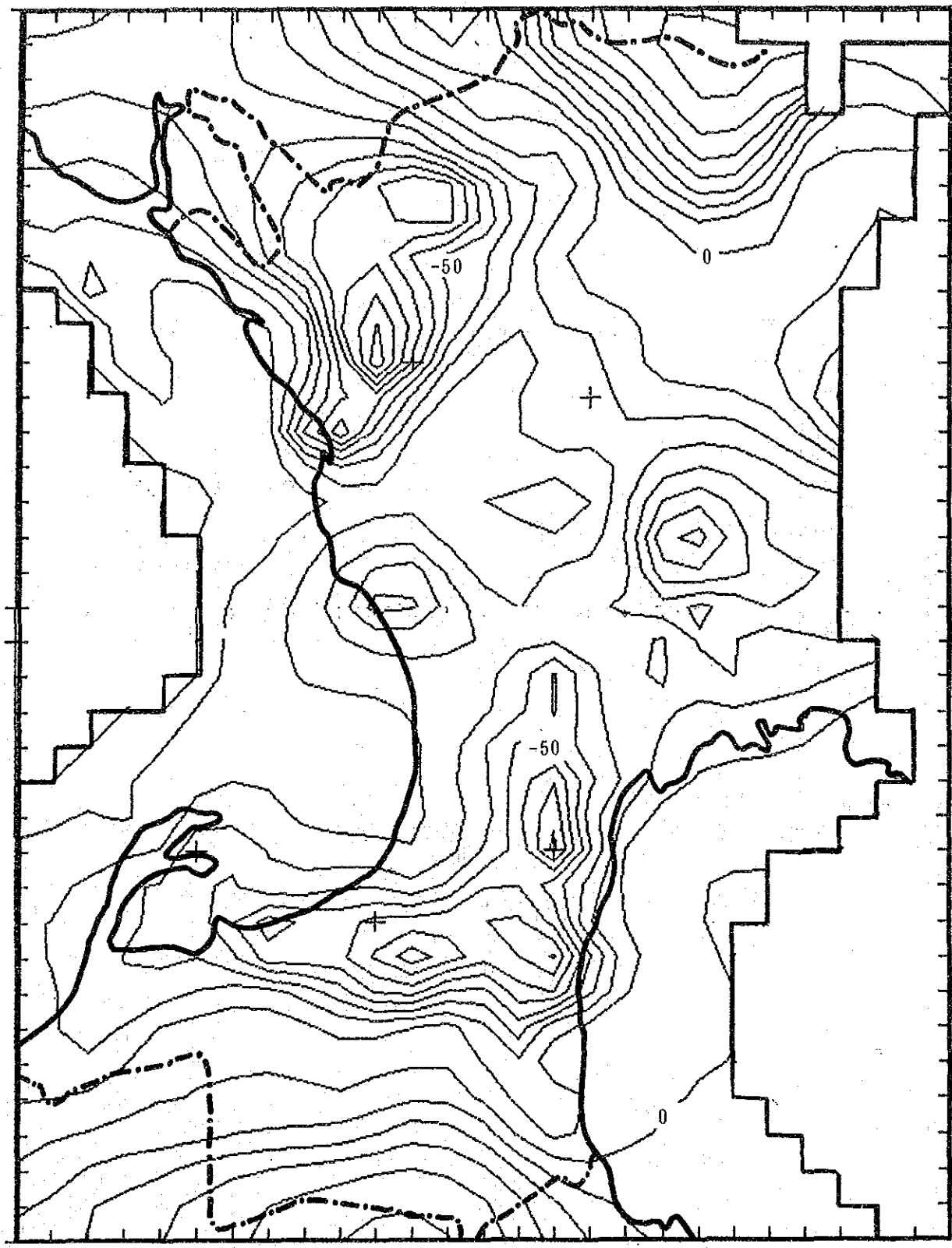
TOTAL Q IN MODELED AREA = 308.981 MCM/YEAR

STUDY FOR THE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT
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FIGURE 8.5.16(9)
 DISCHARGE MAP IN 1989

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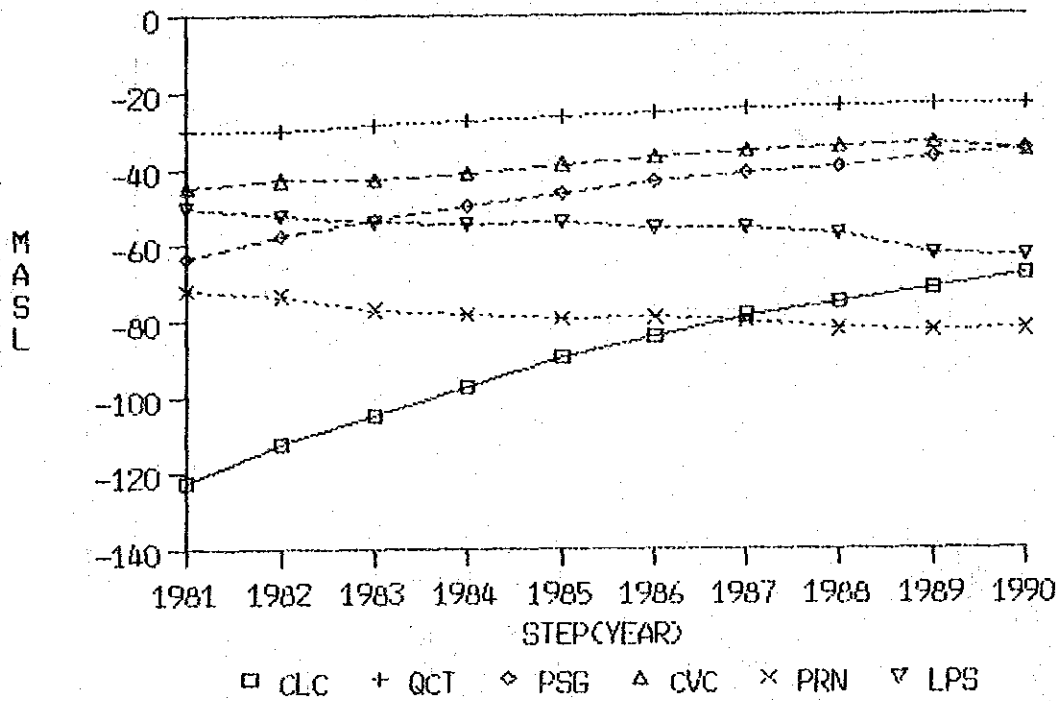


(Contour Interval: 10m, Unit: masl)

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FIGURE 8.5.188
SIMULATED PIEZOMETRIC HEADS IN 1990

SIMULATED PIEZOMETRIC HEADS
(NONSTEADY-STATE, Q=ACT. Q)

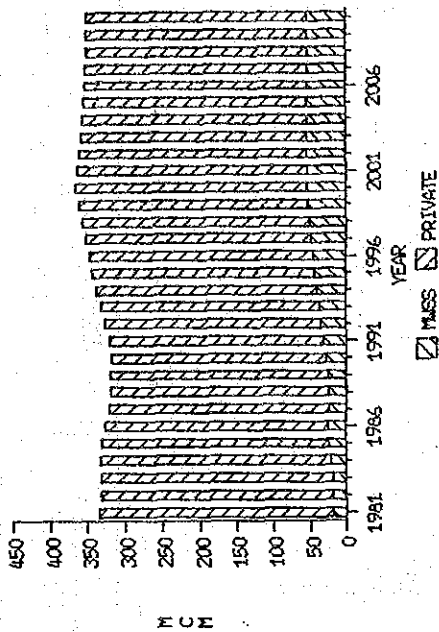


STUDY FOR THE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT
IN METRO MANILA

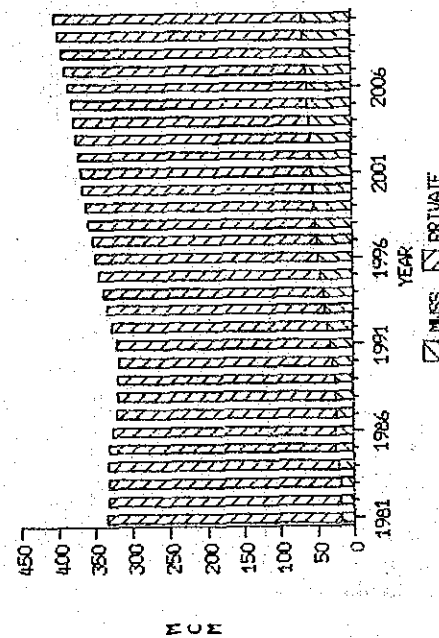
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

FIGURE 8.5.19,
SIMULATED PIEZOMETRIC HEADS BY
NONSTEADY-STATE CALCULATION

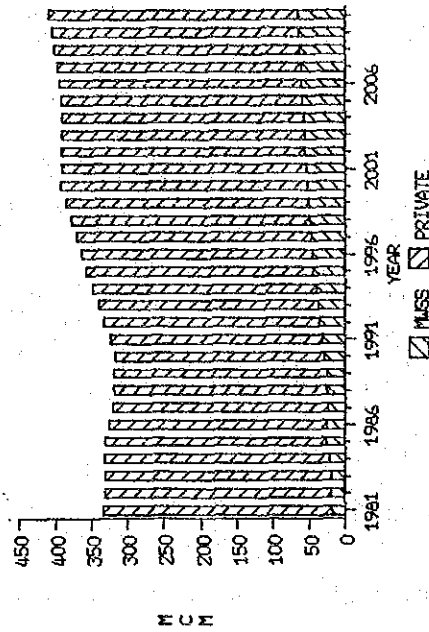
GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION IN MODELED AREA (SCENARIO-2)



GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION IN MODELED AREA (SCENARIO-1)



GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION IN MODELED AREA (SCENARIO-4)



GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION IN MODELED AREA (SCENARIO-3)

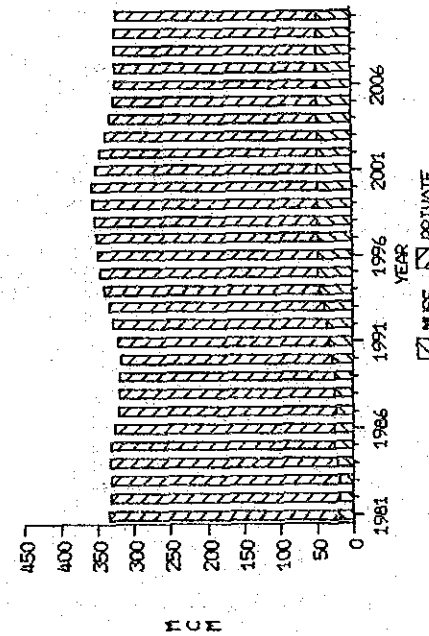
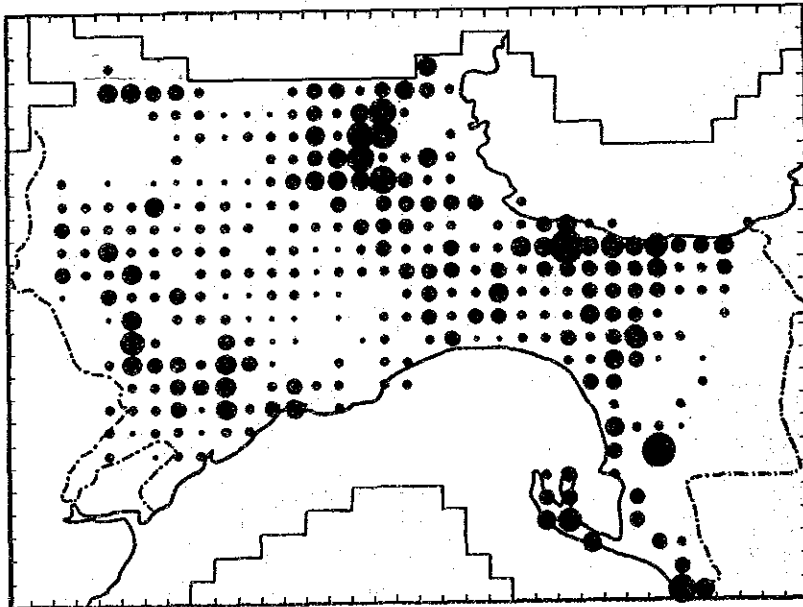


FIGURE 8.5.20

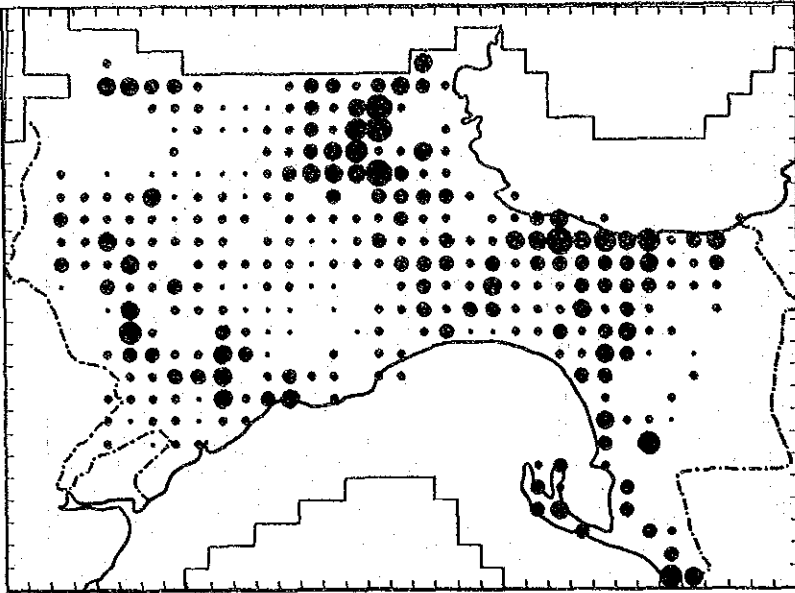
GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION OF EACH SCENARIO

STUDY FOR THE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT IN METRO MANILA

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY



a) Scenario 1



b) Scenario 2

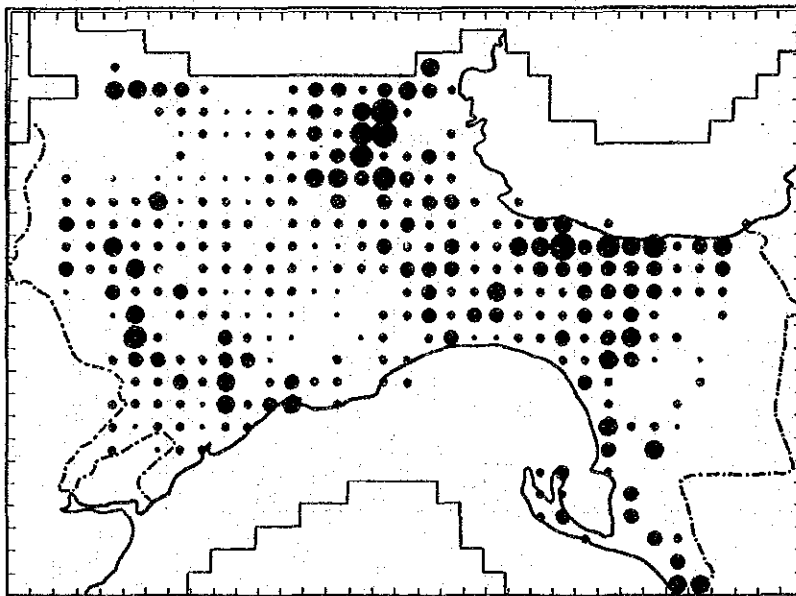
Discharge rate (x10000cum/year)
 • 1-99 • 100-999 • 1000 • 2500 • 5000 • 7500 • 10000-
 • 1499 • 1999 • 2499 • 2999 • 3499 • 3999 • 4499 • 4999

FIGURE 8.5.21

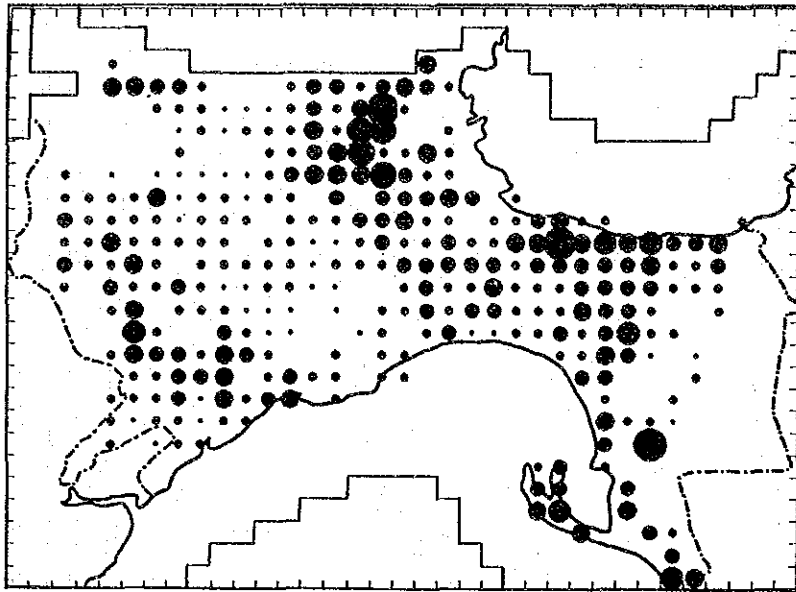
DISCHARGE DISTRIBUTION IN 2010
 (Scenario 1, Scenario 2)

STUDY FOR THE GROUNDWATER
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a) Scenario 3



b) Scenario 4

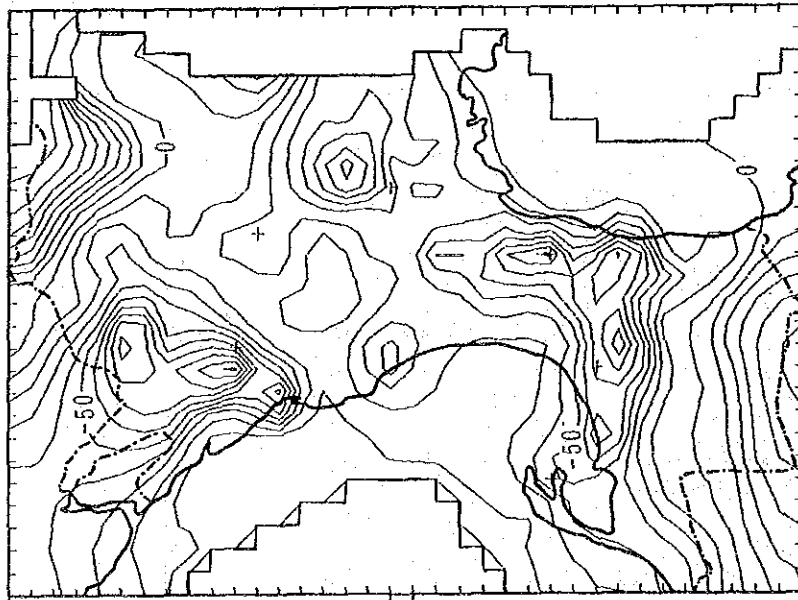
Discharge rate (x1000 cum/year)
 • 1-99 • 100-999 • 1000-2499 • 2500-4999 • 5000-7499 • 7500-9999 • 10000-

STUDY FOR THE GROUNDWATER
 DEVELOPMENT IN METRO MANILA

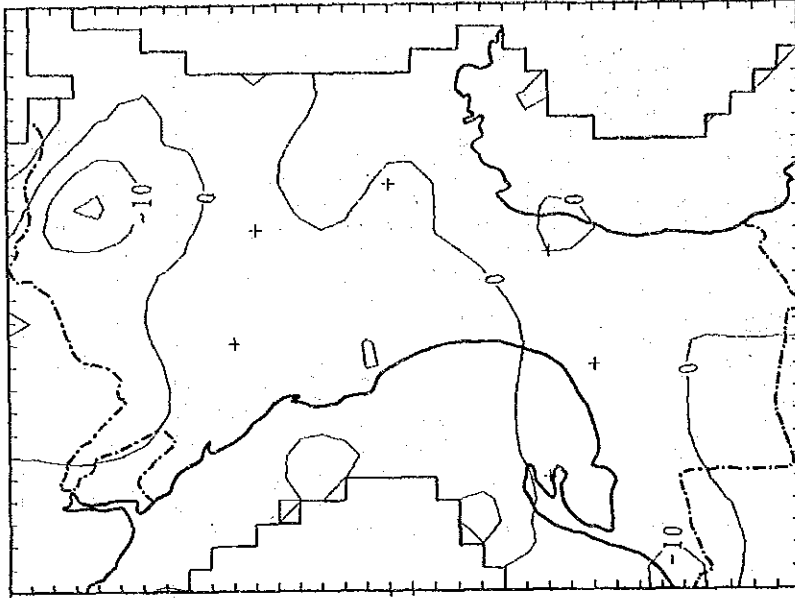
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

FIGURE 8.5.222

DISCHARGE DISTRIBUTION IN 2010
 (Scenario 3, Scenario 4)



a) Simulated Piezometric Heads in 2010
(Contour Interval: 10m, Unit: masl)



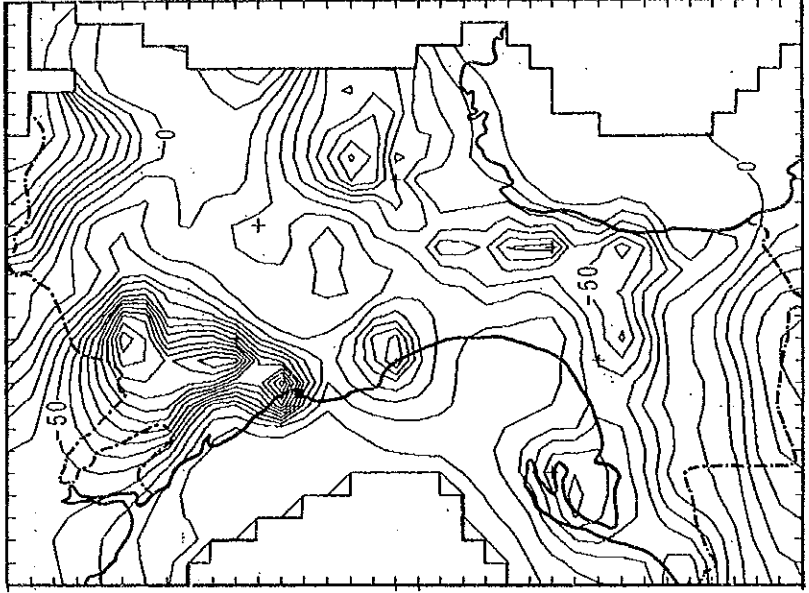
b) Simulated Piezometric Changes from 1991 to 2010
(Contour Interval: 10m, Unit: m)

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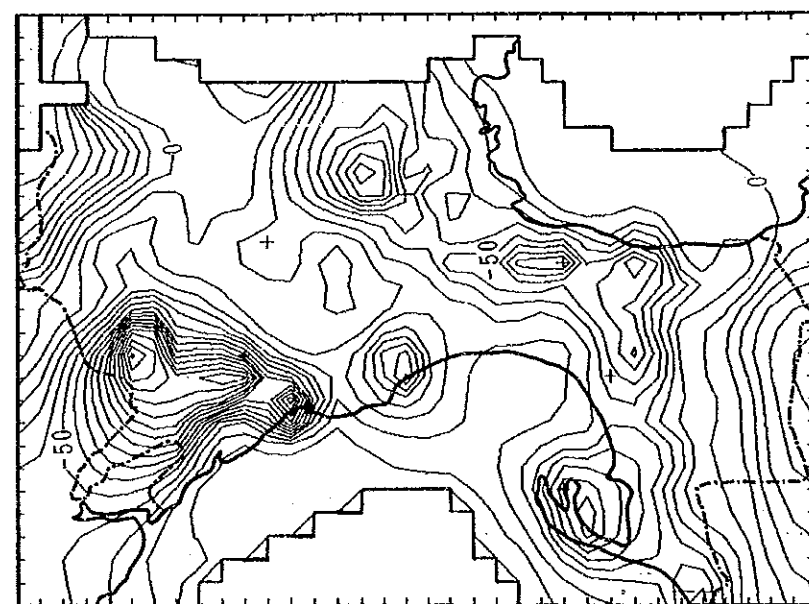
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FIGURE 8.5.23

SIMULATED PIEZOMETRIC HEADS AND CHANGES



a) Scenario 1
 (Contour Interval: 10m, Unit: masl)

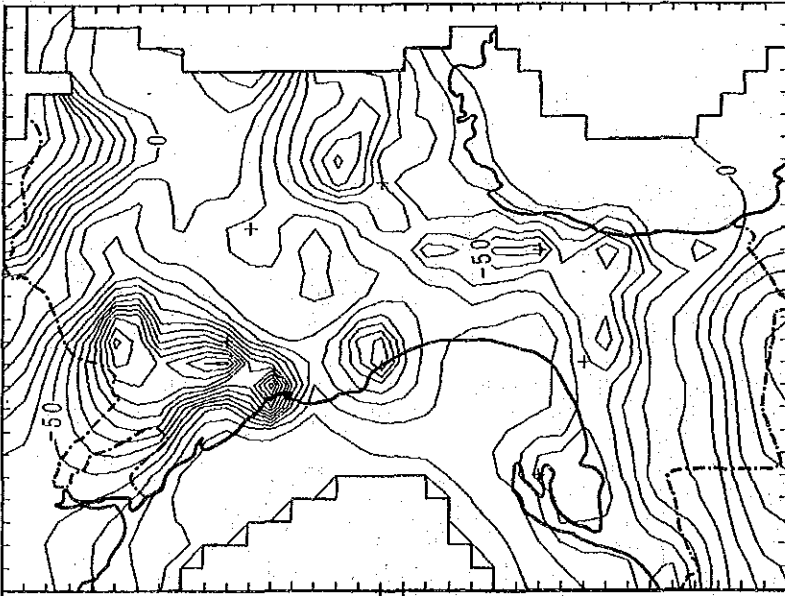


b) Scenario 2
 (Contour Interval: 10m, Unit: masl)

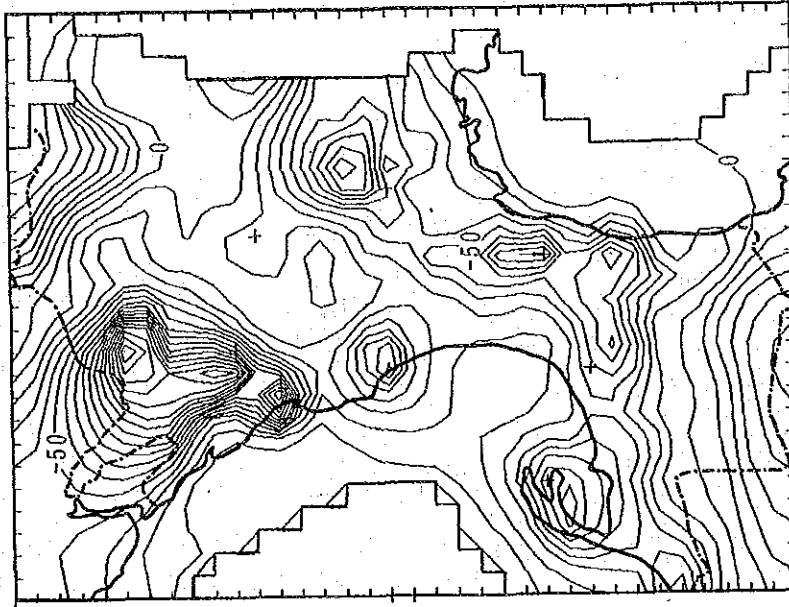
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FIGURE 8.5.24

SIMULATED PIEZOMETRIC HEADS IN 2010
 (Scenario 1, Scenario 2)



a) Scenario 3
 (Contour Interval: 10m, Unit: masl)



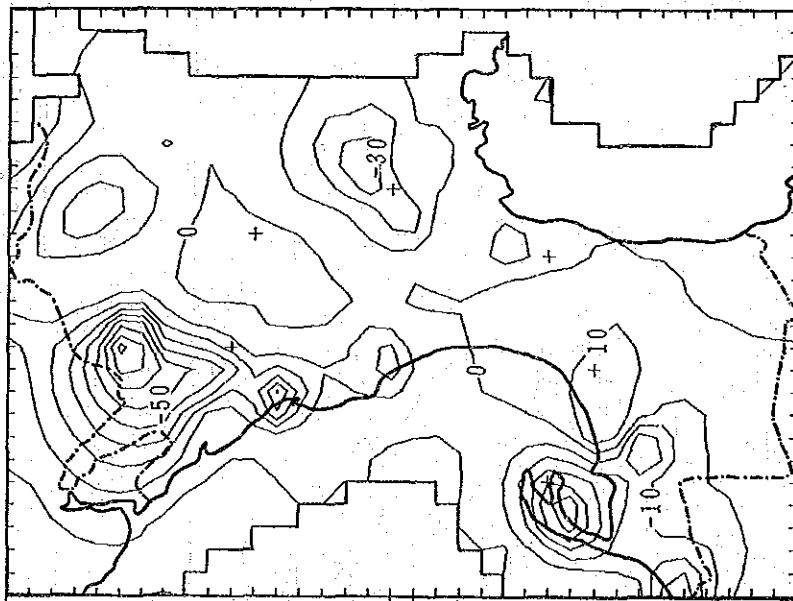
b) Scenario 4
 (Contour Interval: 10m, Unit: masl)

FIGURE 8.5.255

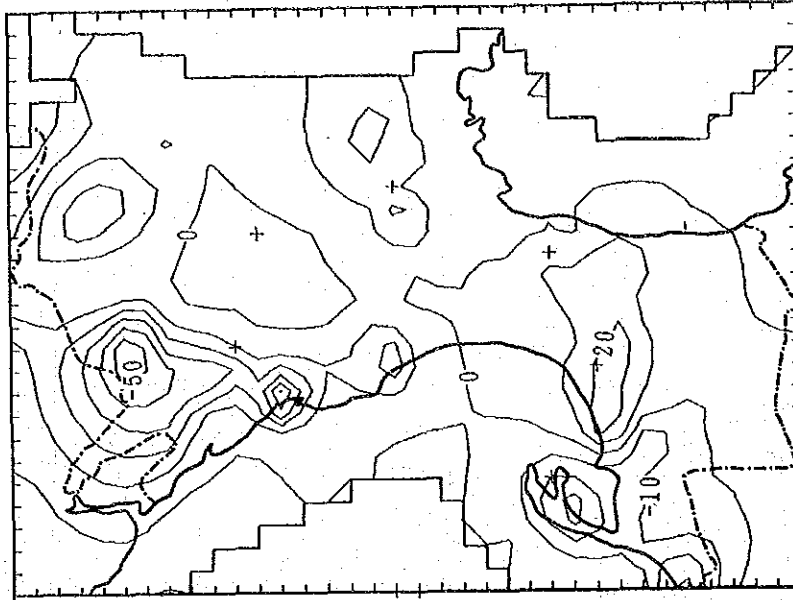
SIMULATED PIEZOMETRIC HEADS IN 2010
 (Scenario 3, Scenario 4)

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a) Scenario 1
 (Contour Interval: 10m, Unit: m)



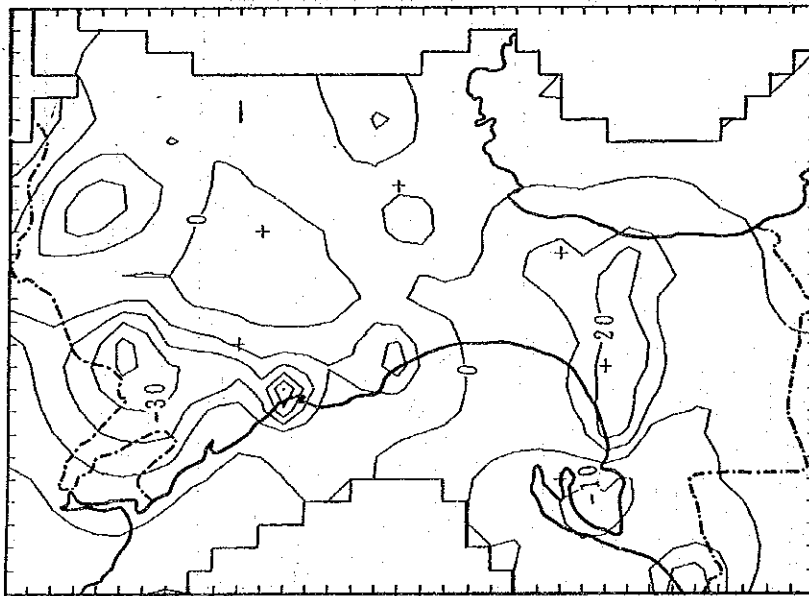
b) Scenario 2
 (Contour Interval: 10m, Unit: m)

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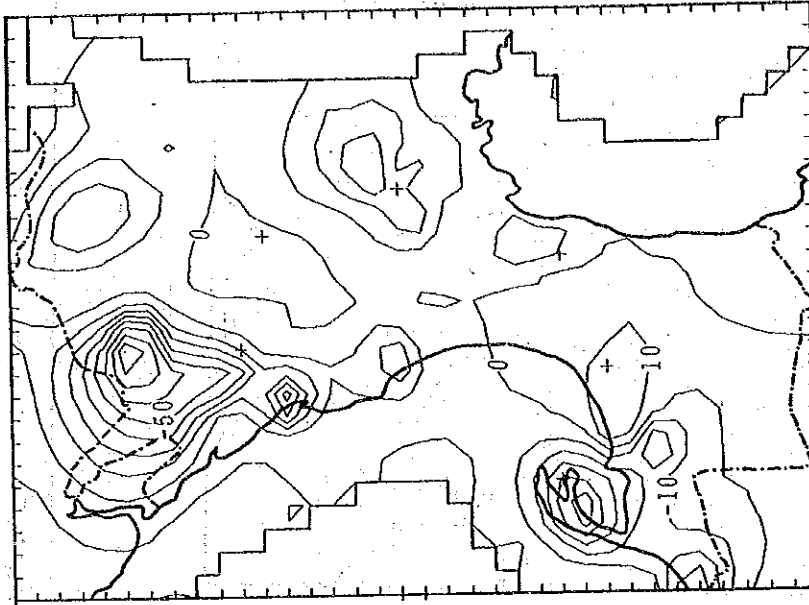
FIGURE 8.5.26

SIMULATED PIEZOMETRIC CHANGES FROM 1991 TO 2010
 (Scenario 1, Scenario 2)



a) Scenario 3

(Contour Interval: 10m, Unit: m)



b) Scenario 4

(Contour Interval: 10m, Unit: m)

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FIGURE 8.5.27

SIMULATED PIEZOMETRIC CHANGES FROM 1991 TO 2010
(Scenario 3, Scenario 4)

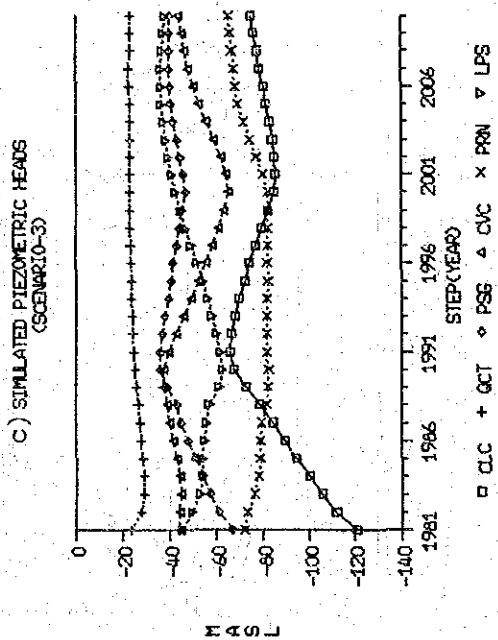
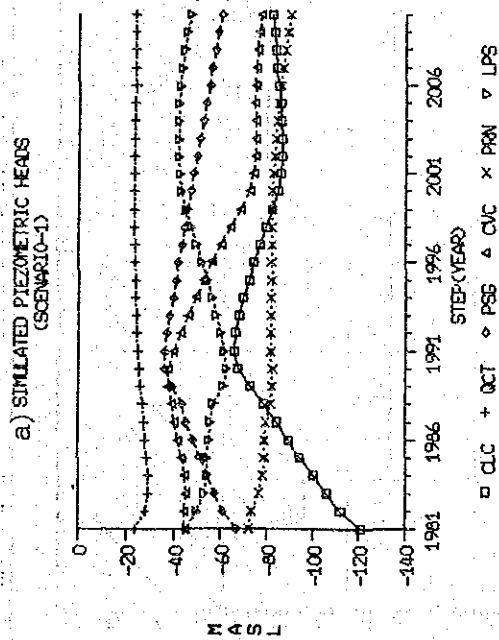
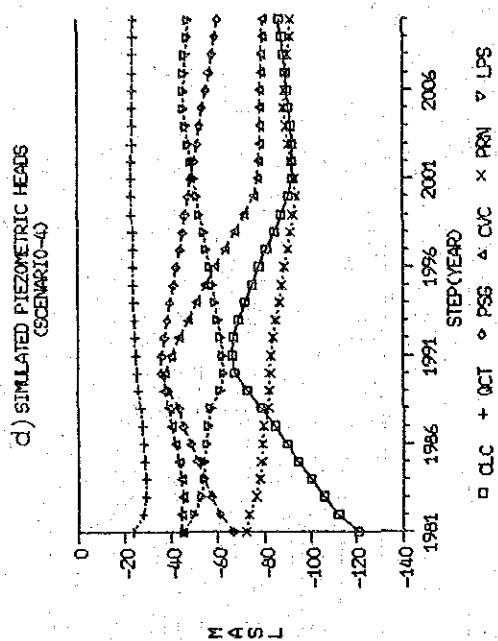
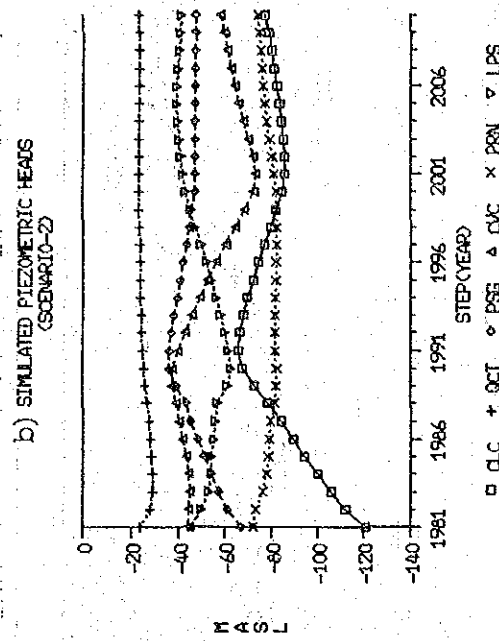
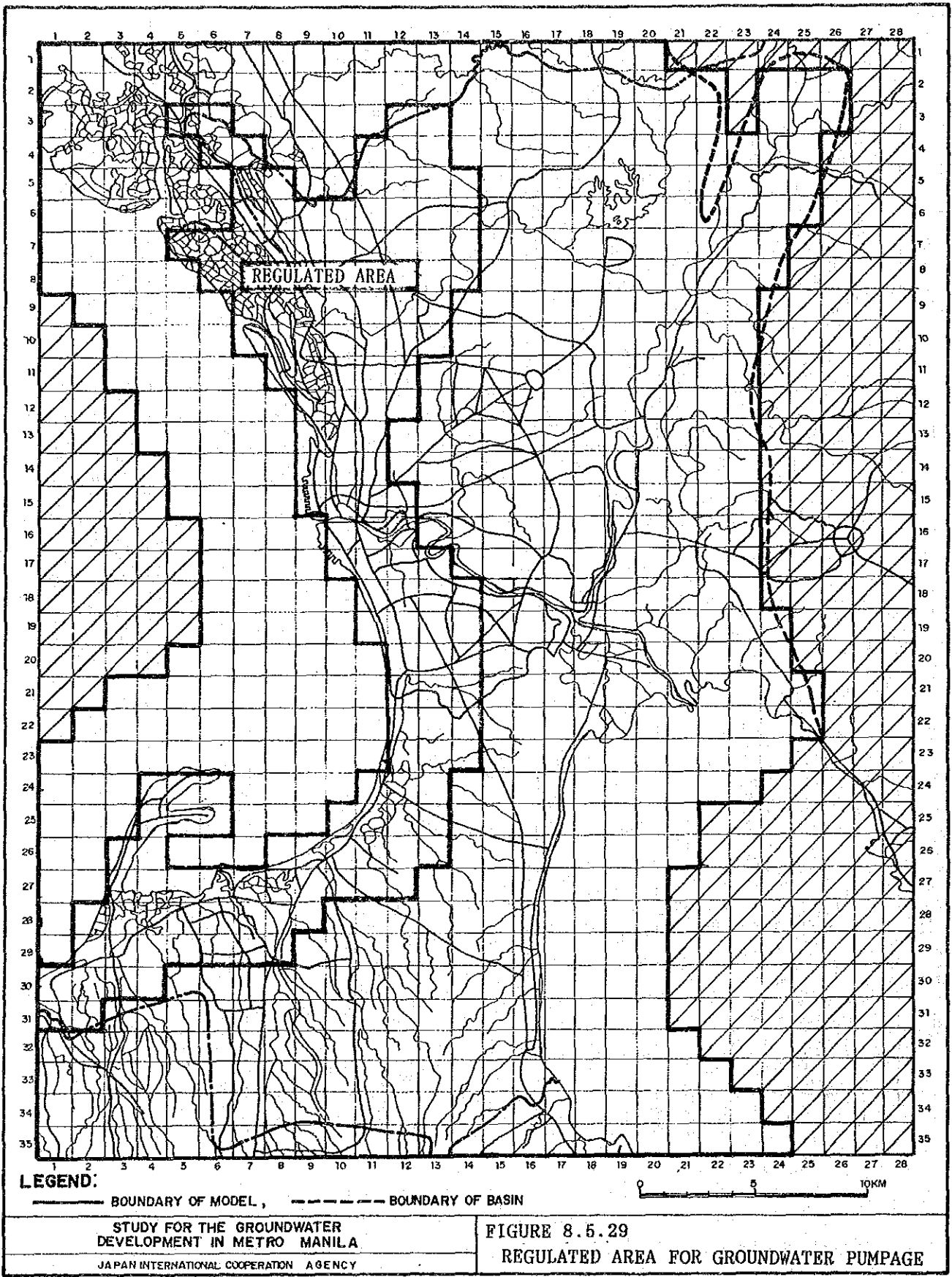
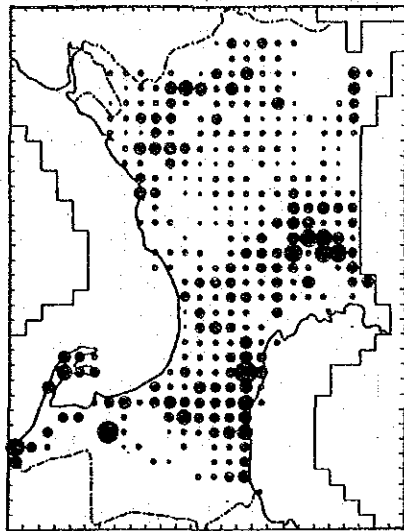


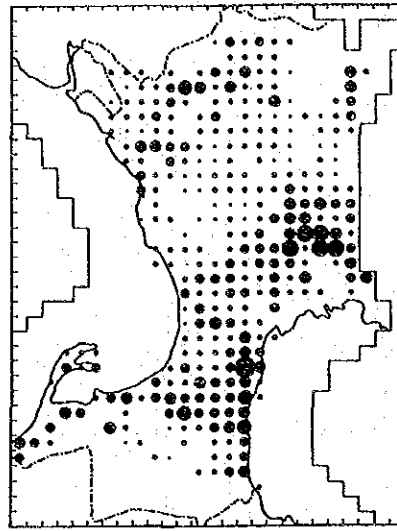
FIGURE 8.5.289
SIMULATED PIEZOMETRIC CHANGES
IN THE SCENARIOS

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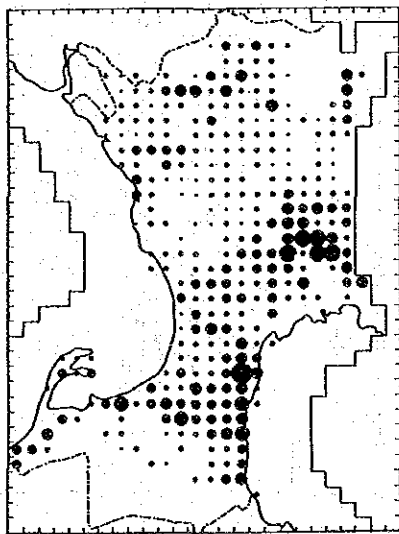




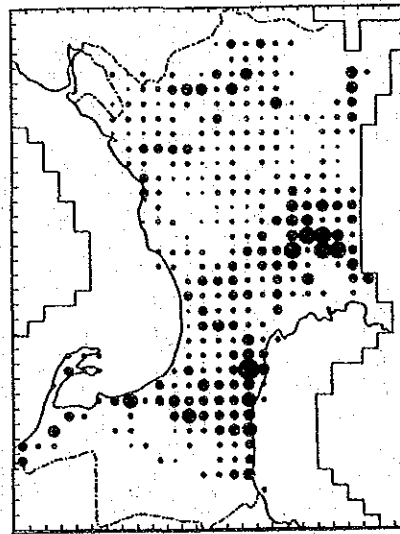
Scenario 1



Plan(a)



Plan(b)

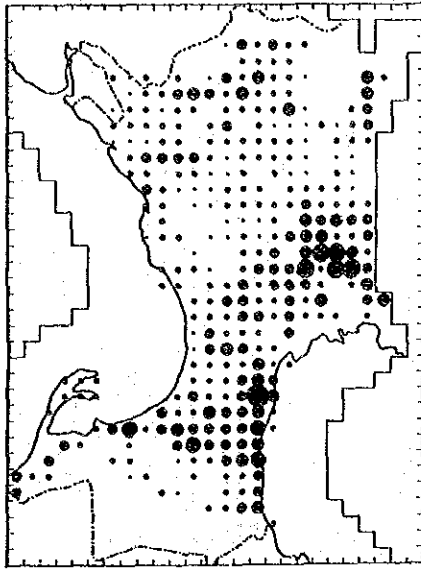


Plan(c)

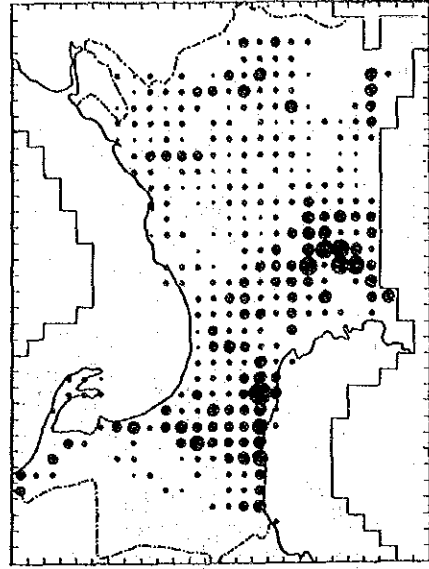
Discharge rate (x10000L/yr)
 ● 1-99 ● 100-999 ● 1000-2499 ● 2500-4999 ● 5000-7499 ● 7500-9999 ● 10000-

STUDY FOR THE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT
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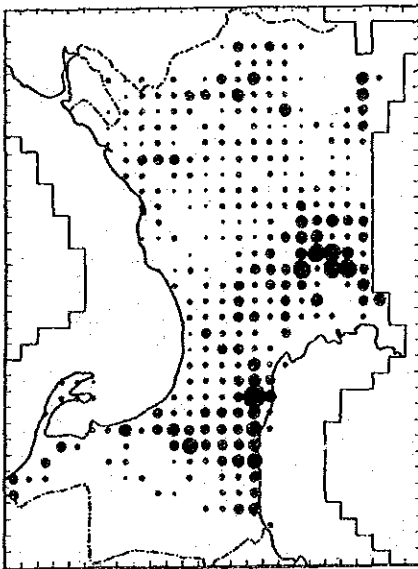
FIGURE 8.5.30
 DISCHARGE DISTRIBUTION OF FUTURE
 PLANS IN 2010 (1)



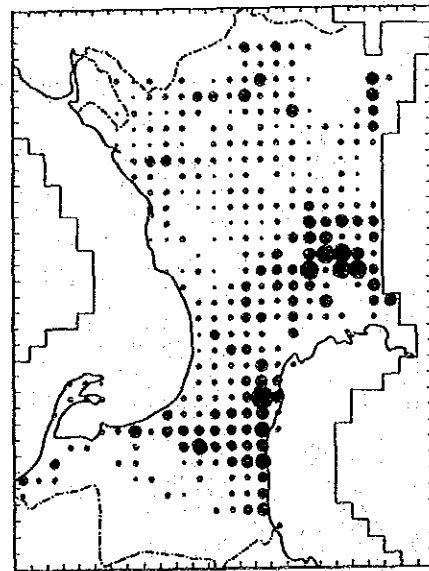
Plan(d)



Plan(e)



Plan(f)



Plan(g)

Discharge rate (x10000m³/yr)
 ● 1-59 ● 100-999 ● 1000-2499 ● 2500-4999 ● 5000-7499 ● 7500-9999 ● 10000+

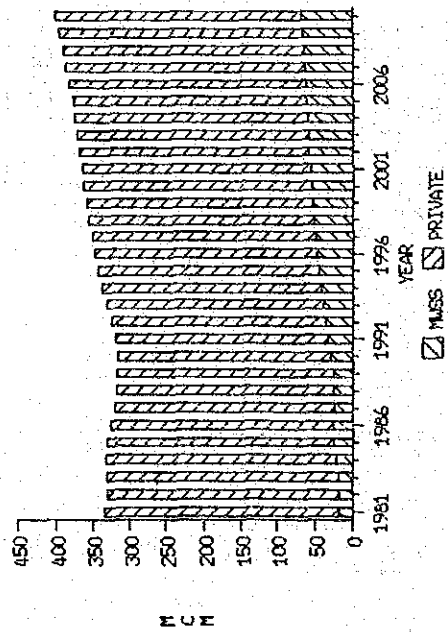
STUDY FOR THE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT
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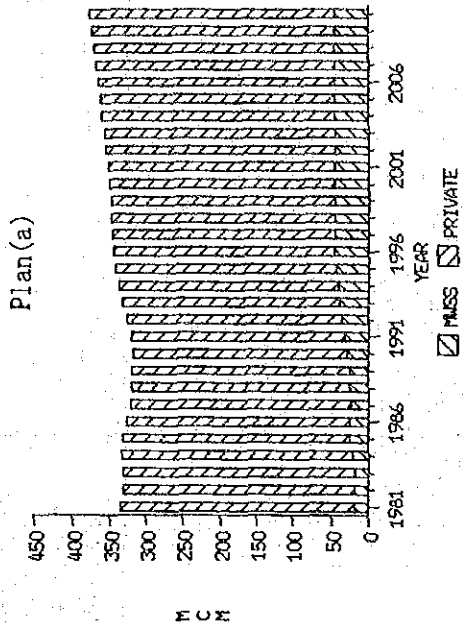
FIGURE 8.5.31

DISCHARGE DISTRIBUTION OF FUTURE
 PLANS IN 2010 (2)

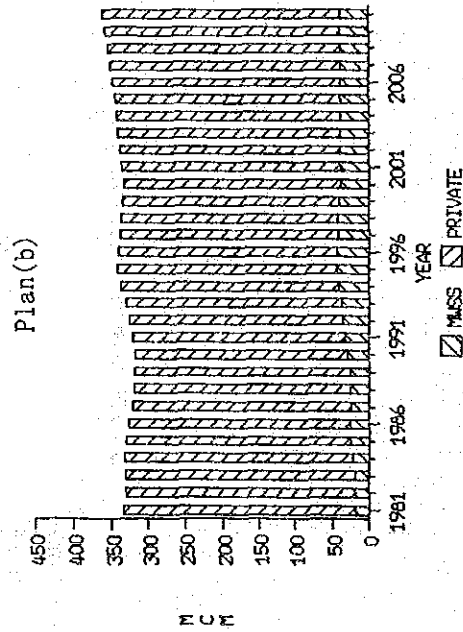
GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION IN MODELED AREA
(SCENARIO-1)



GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION IN MODELED AREA



GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION IN MODELED AREA



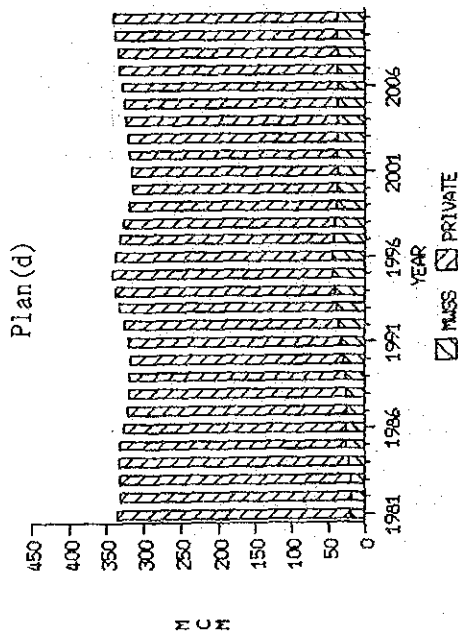
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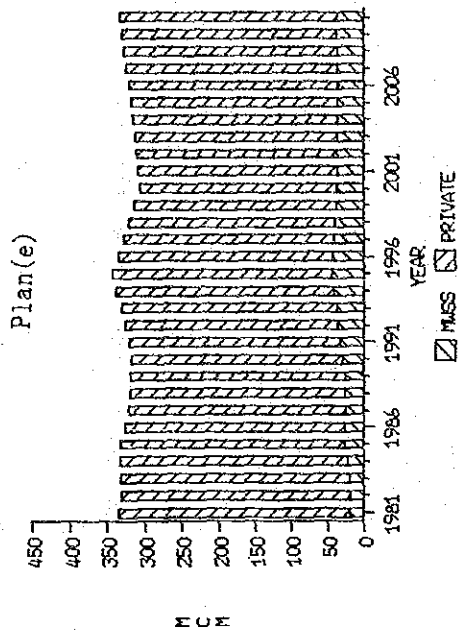
FIGURE 8.5.32

YEARLY DISCHARGE OF FUTURE PLANS (1)

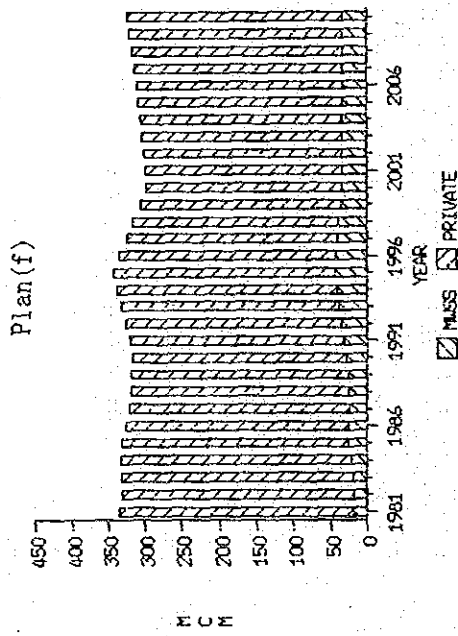
GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION IN MODELED AREA



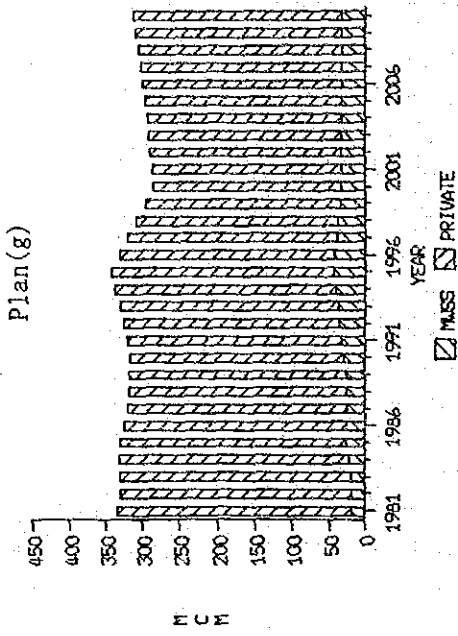
GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION IN MODELED AREA



GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION IN MODELED AREA



GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION IN MODELED AREA

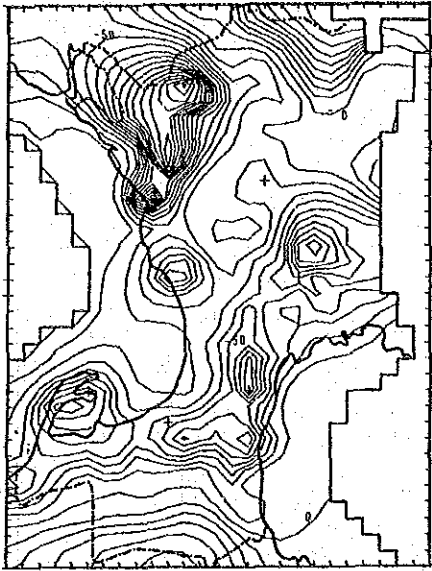


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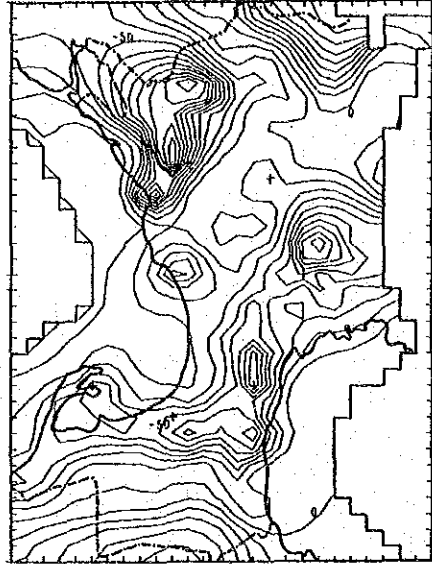
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FIGURE 8.5.33

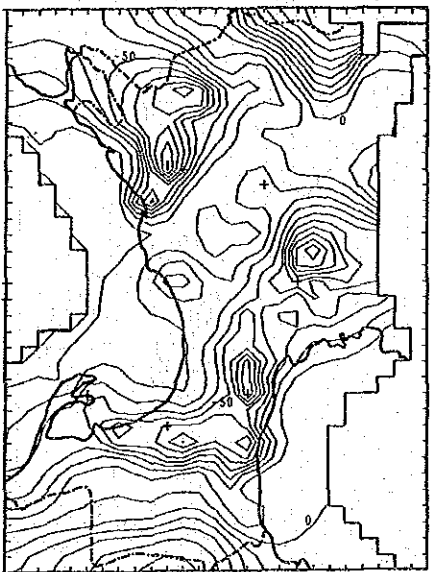
YEARLY DISCHARGE OF FUTURE PLANS (2)



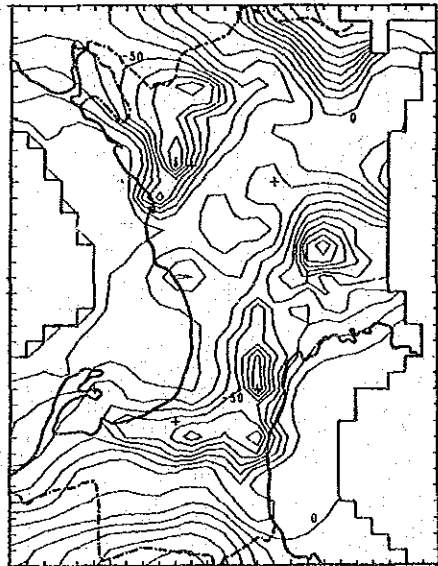
Scenario 1



Plan(a)



Plan(b)

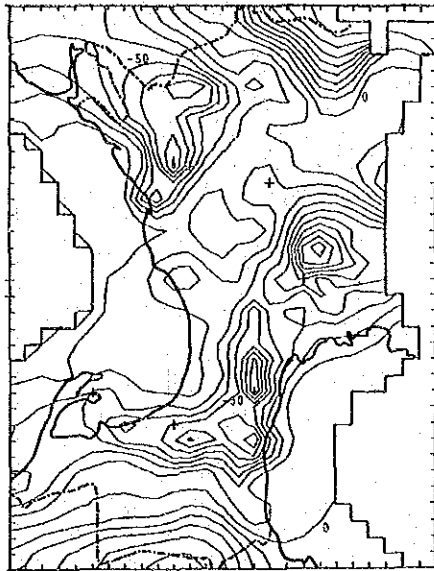


Plan(c)

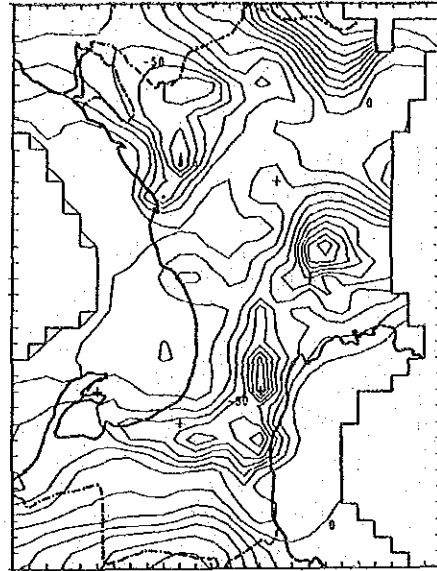
(Contour Interval: 10m, Unit: masl)

STUDY FOR THE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT
 IN METRO MANILA
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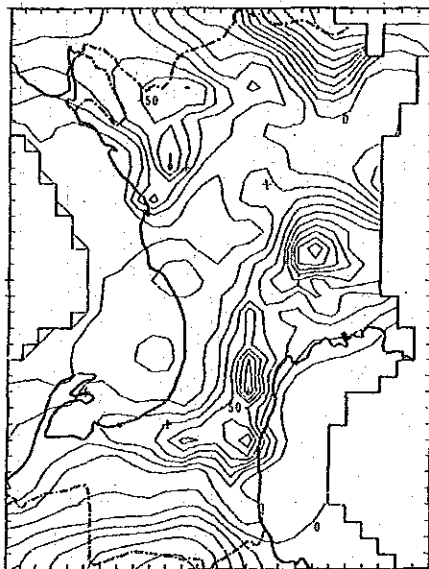
FIGURE 8.5.34
 SIMULATED PIEZOMETRIC HEADS IN 2010
 BY THE FUTURE DISCHARGE PLANS (1)



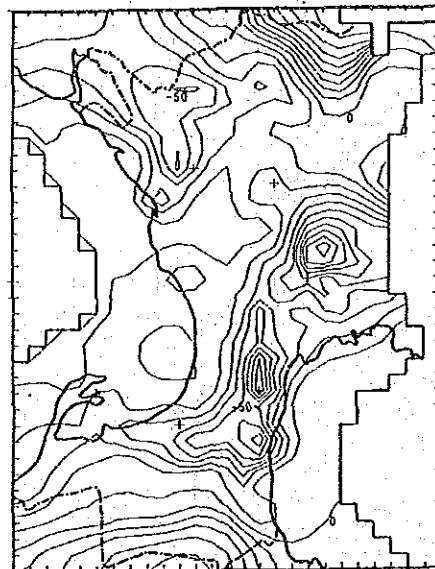
Plan(d)



Plan(e)



Plan(f)



Plan(g)

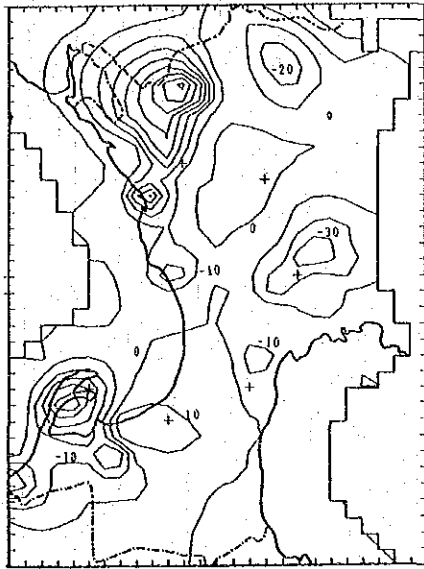
(Contour Interval: 10m, Unit: masl)

STUDY FOR THE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT
IN METRO MANILA

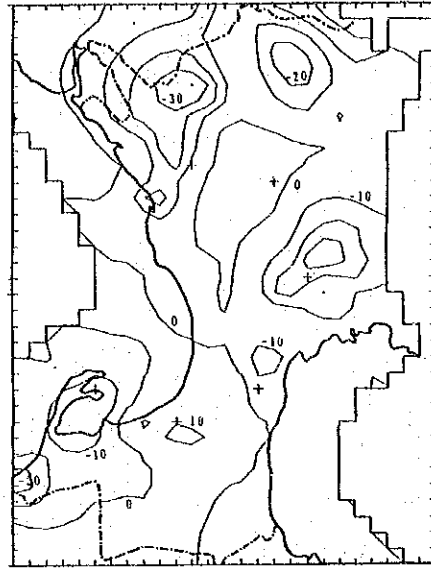
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FIGURE 8.5.35

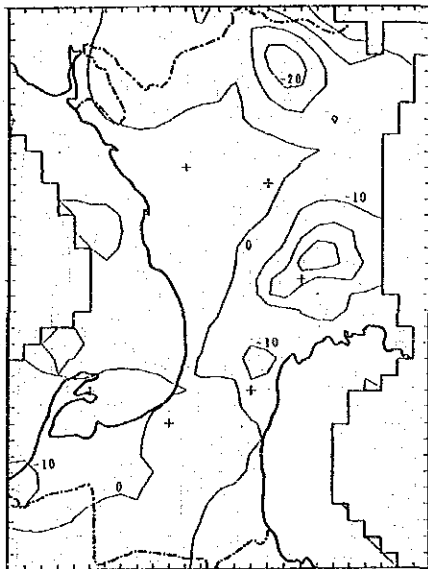
SIMULATED PIEZOMETRIC HEADS IN 2010
BY THE FUTURE DISCHARGE PLANS (2)



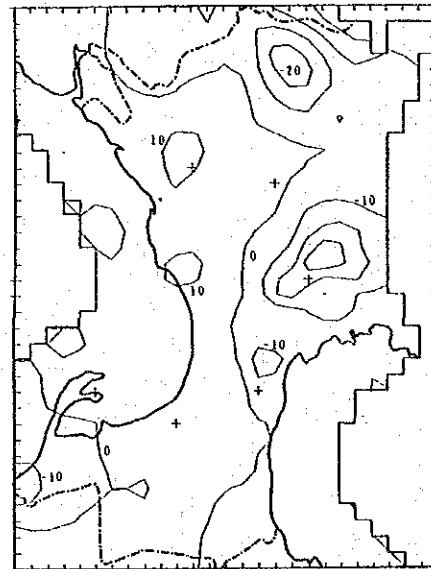
Scenario 1



Plan (a)



Plan (b)



Plan (c)

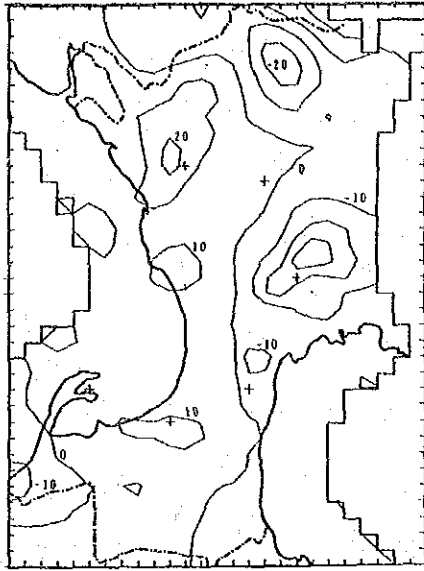
(Contour Interval: 10m, Unit: m)

STUDY FOR THE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT
IN METRO MANILA

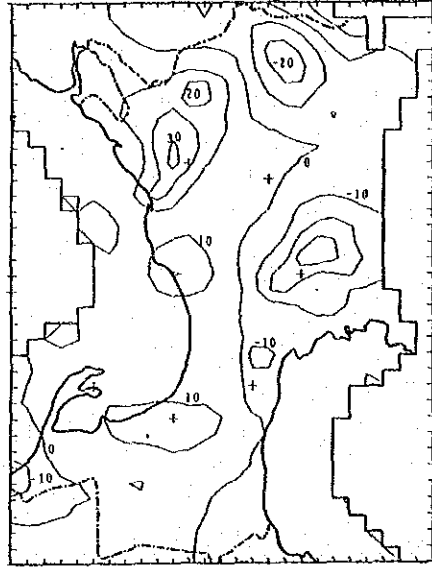
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FIGURE 8.5.36

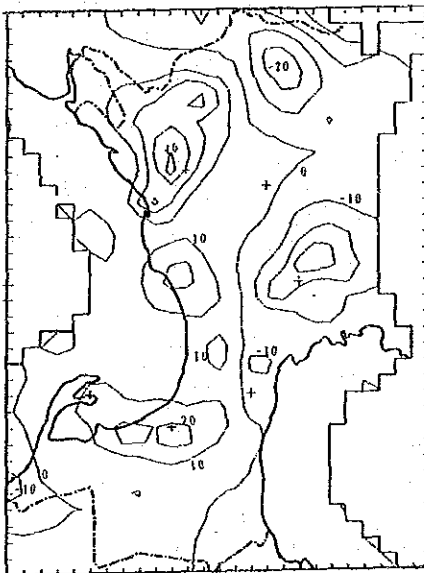
SIMULATED PIEZOMETRIC CHANGES FROM 1991
TO 2010 BY THE FUTURE DISCHARGE PLANS (1)



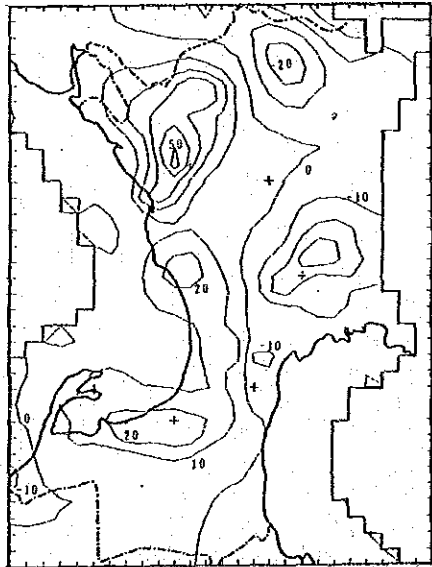
Plan(d)



Plan(e)



Plan(f)



Plan(g)

(Contour Interval: 10m, Unit: m)

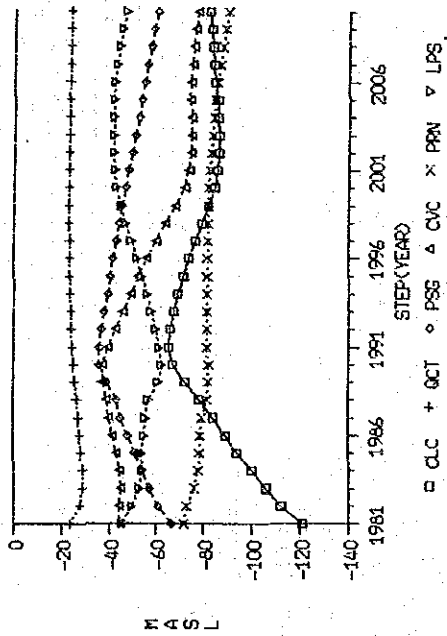
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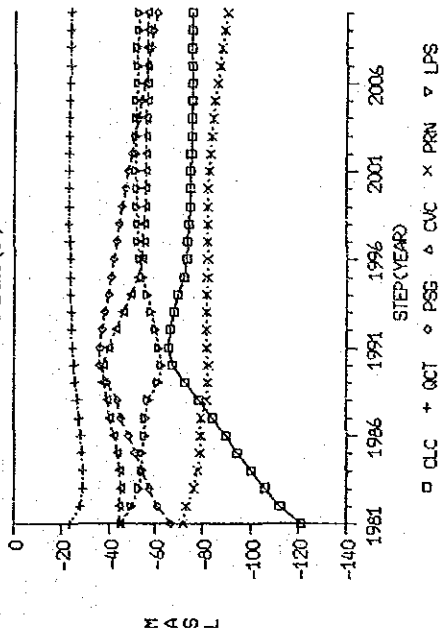
FIGURE 8.5.37

SIMULATED PIEZOMETRIC CHANGES FROM 1991
TO 2010 BY THE FUTURE DISCHARGE PLANS (2)

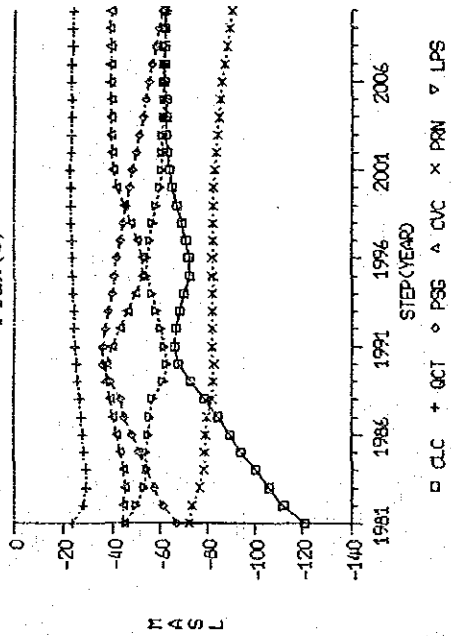
SIMULATED PIEZOMETRIC HEADS
(SCENARIO-1)



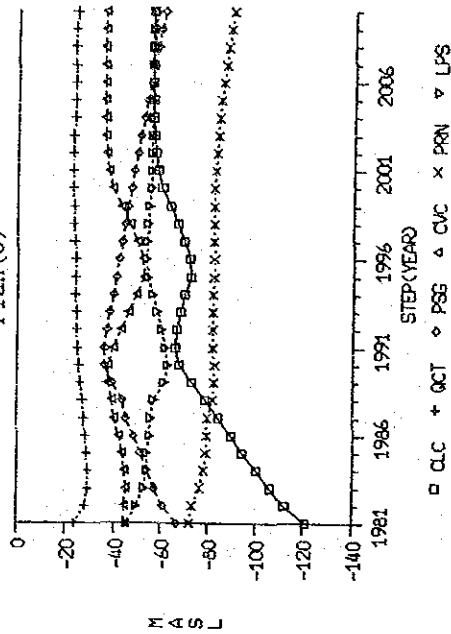
SIMULATED PIEZOMETRIC HEADS
Plan (a)



SIMULATED PIEZOMETRIC HEADS
Plan (b)



SIMULATED PIEZOMETRIC HEADS
Plan (c)

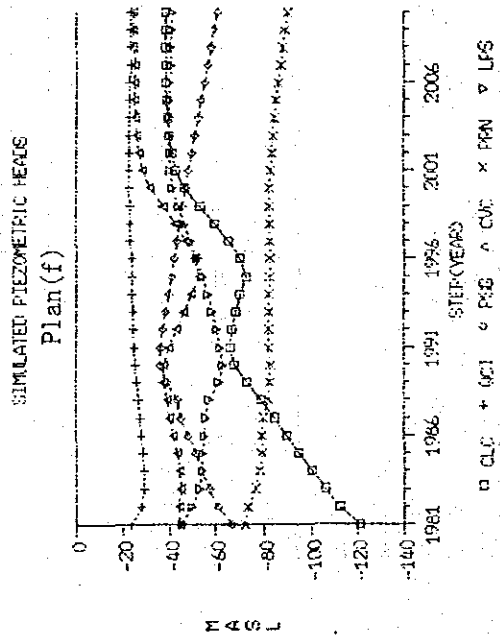
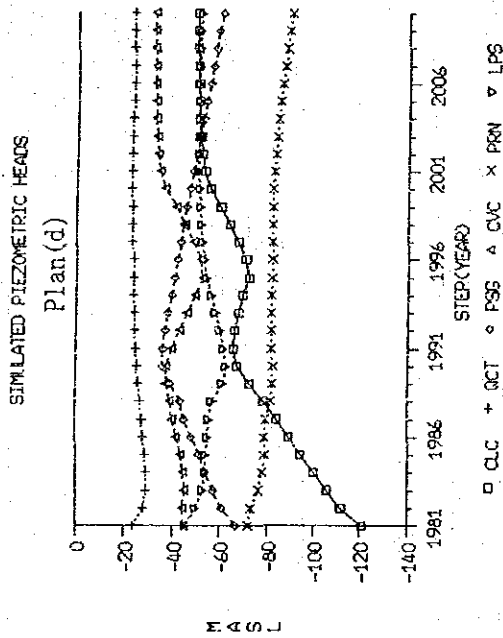
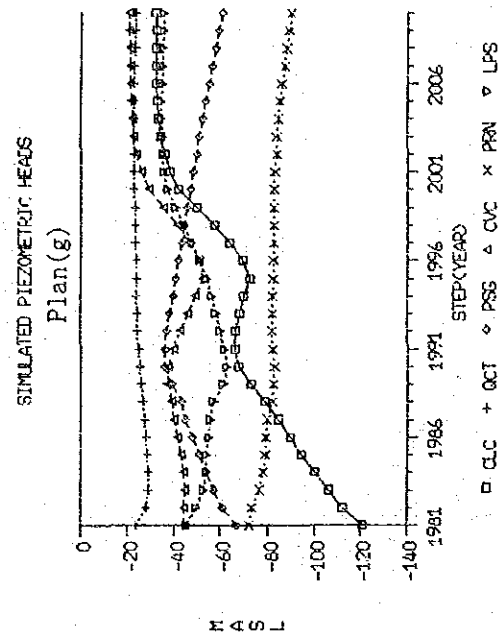
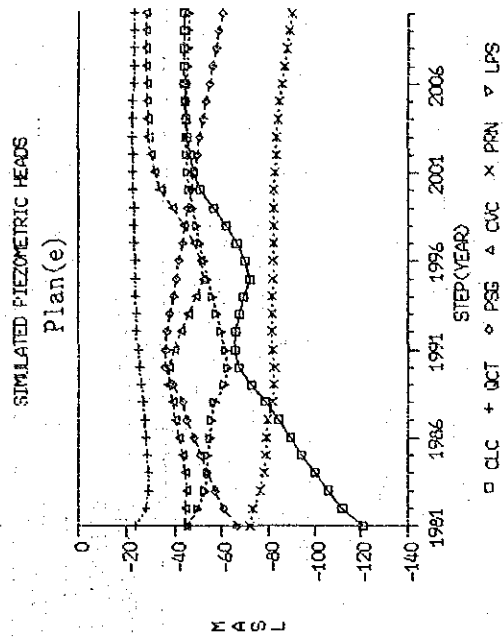


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FIGURE 8.5.38

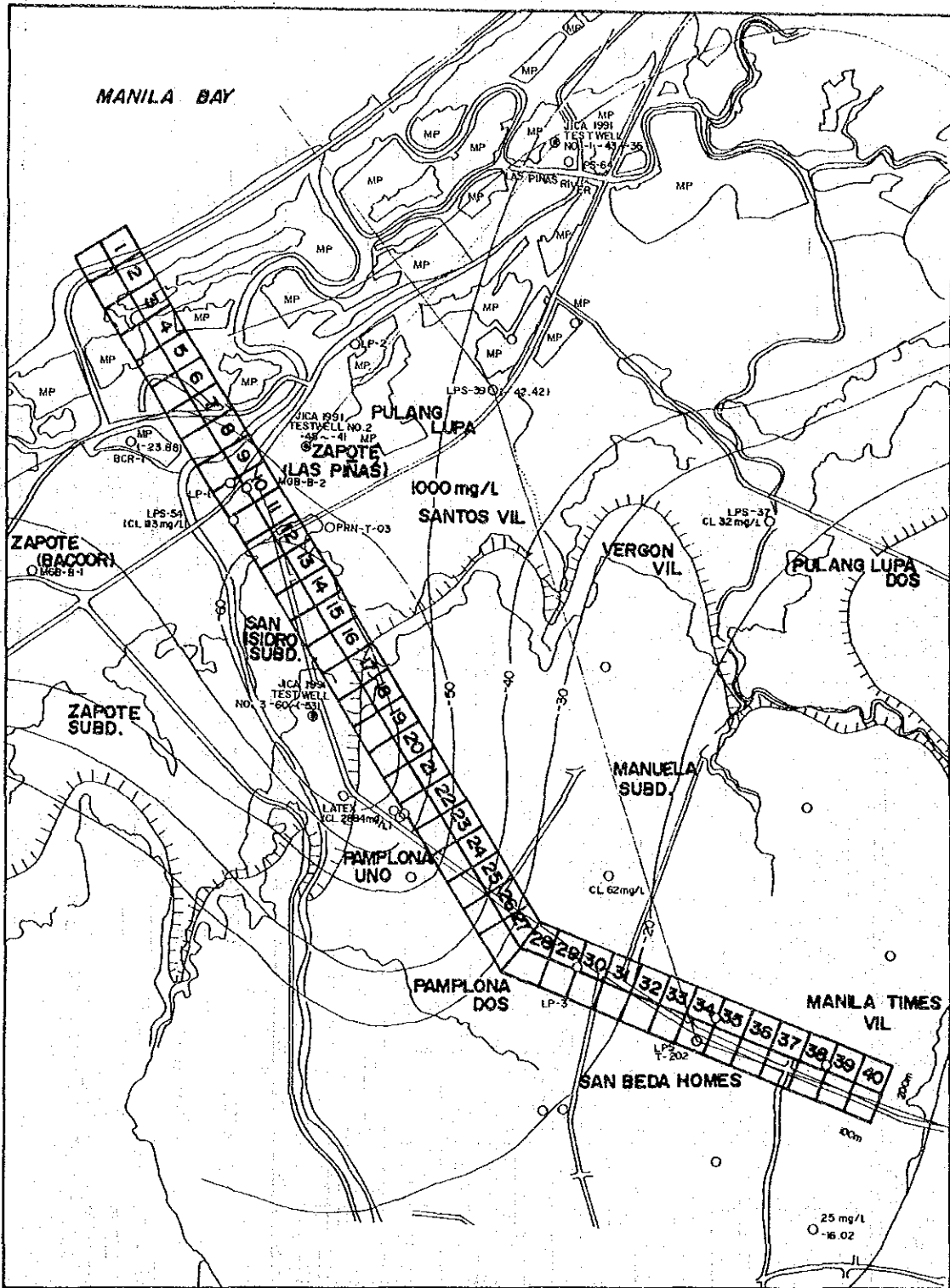
SIMULATED PIEZOMETRIC CHANGES BY
THE FUTURE DISCHARGE PLANS (1)



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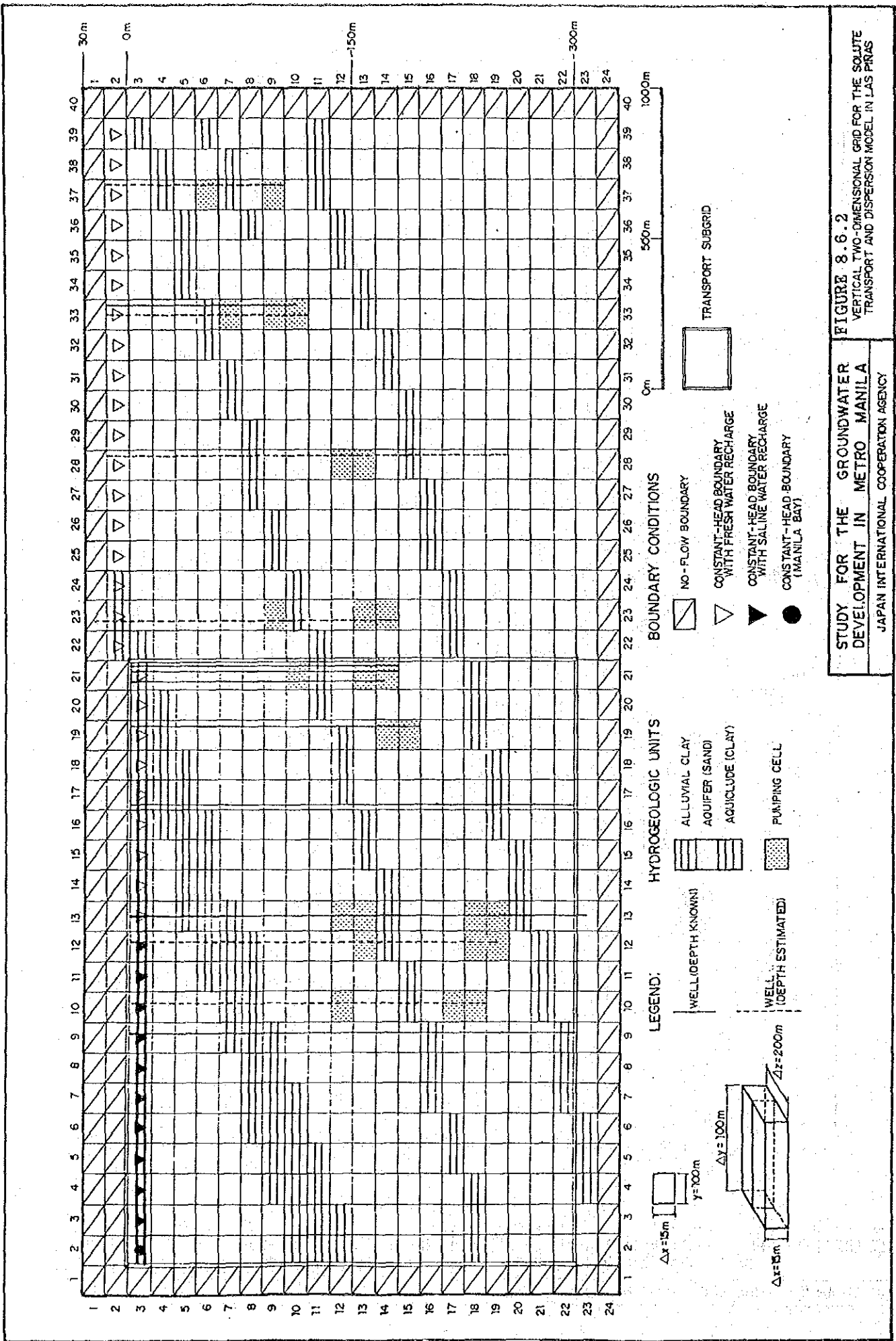
FIGURE 8.5.39
SIMULATED PIEZOMETRIC CHANGES BY
THE FUTURE DISCHARGE PLANS (2)

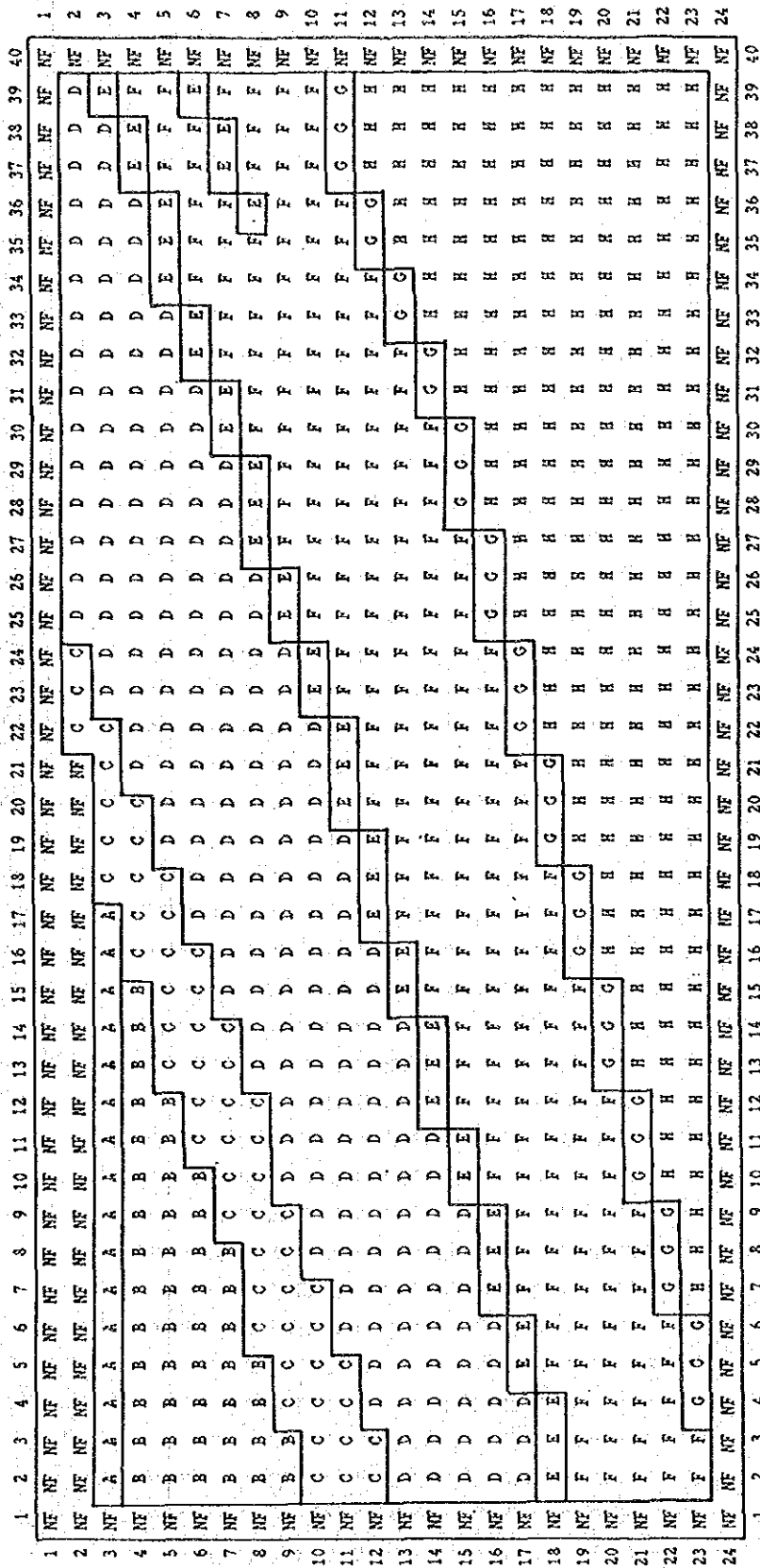


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FIGURE 8.6.1 LOCATION OF VERTICAL
TWO-DIMENSIONAL MODEL FOR
SALTWATER INTRUSION ANALYSIS





Label	Hydrogeologic Unit
A	Alluvium
B	Aquifer-1
C	Aquiclude-1
D	Aquifer-2
E	Aquiclude-2
F	Aquifer-3
G	Aquiclude-3
H	Aquifer-4
NF	No-Flow Boundary

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FIGURE 8.6.3
MODELED HYDROGEOLOGIC UNIT

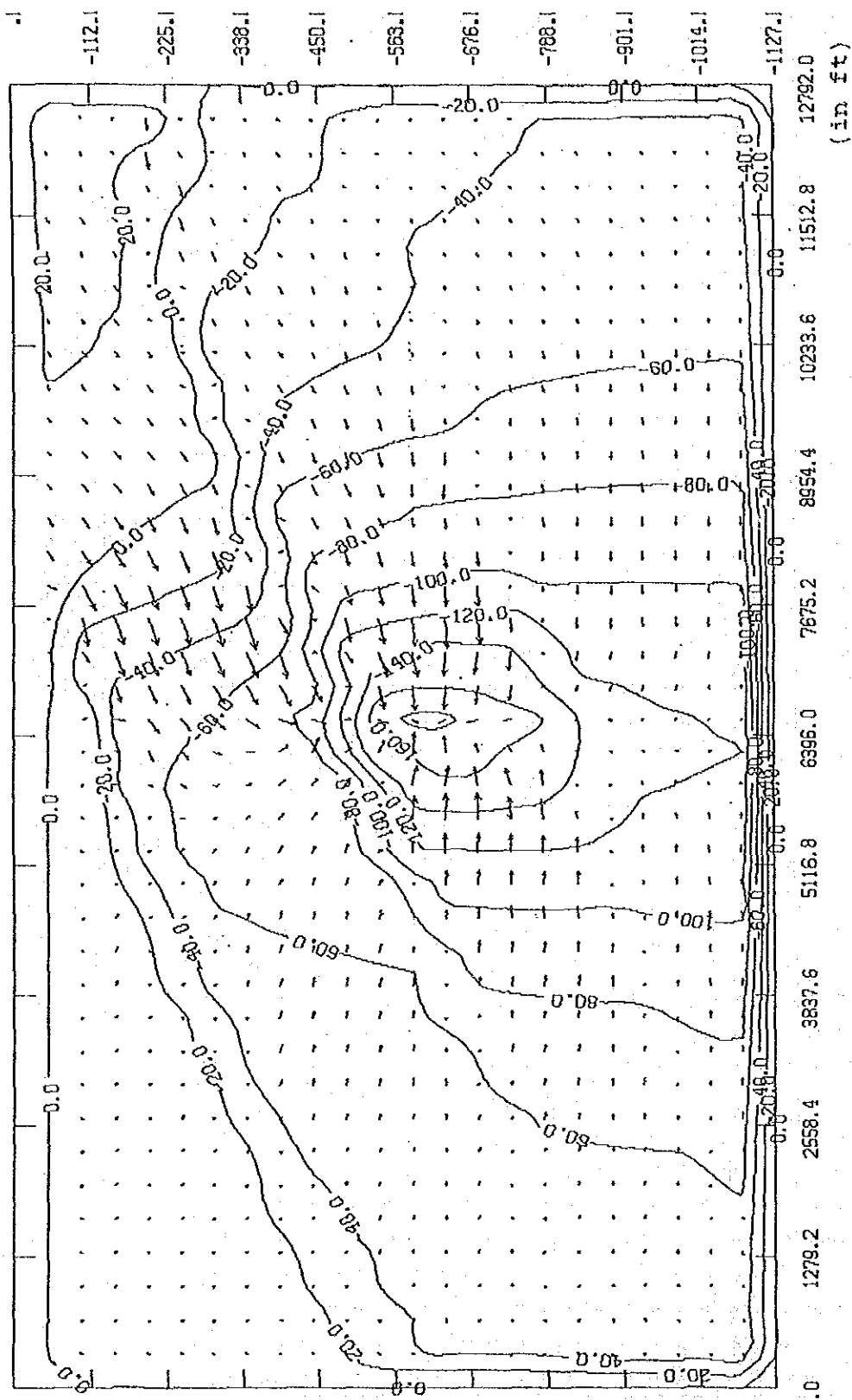


FIGURE 8.6.6
SIMULATED PIEZOMETRIC HEADS
IN STEADY-STATE CONDITION

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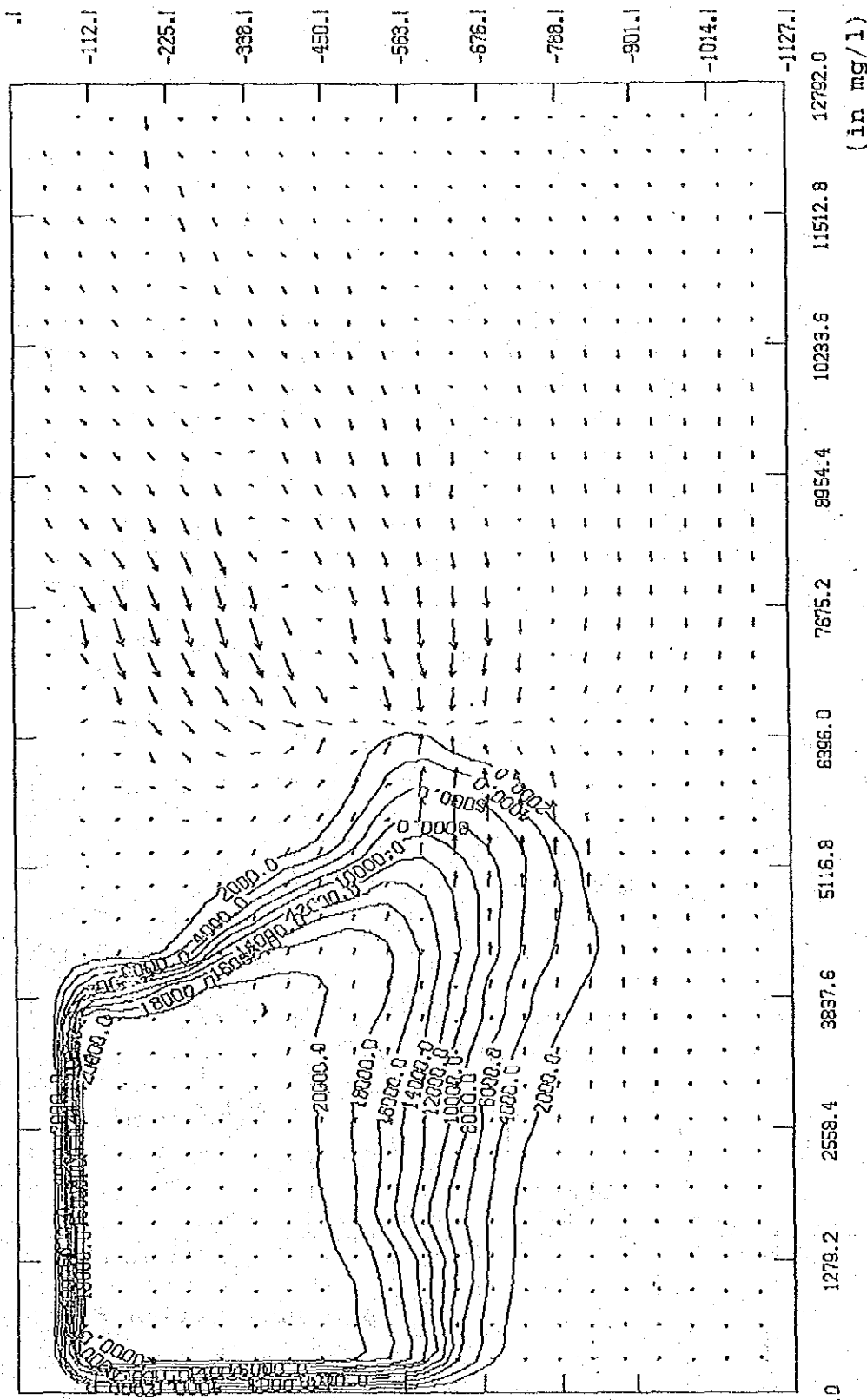
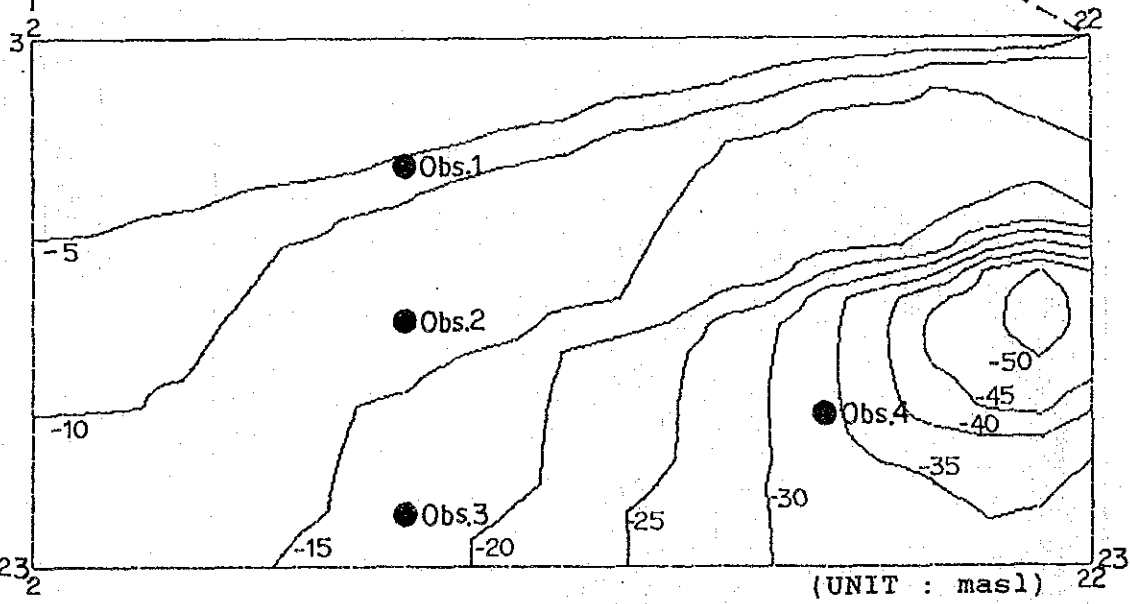
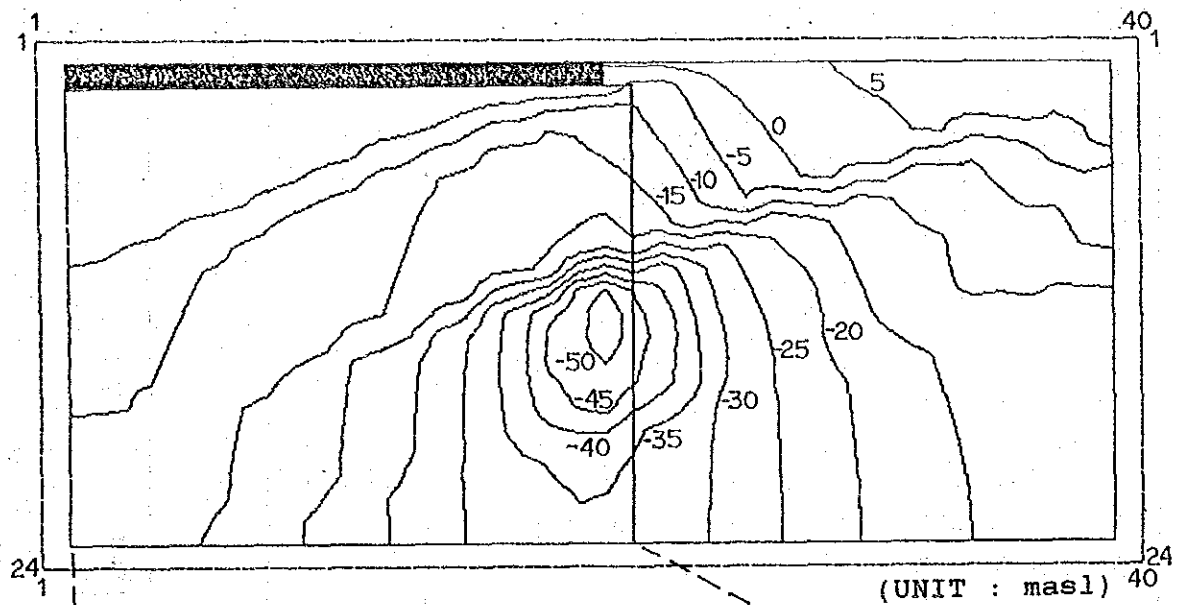


FIGURE 8.6.7
 COMPUTED CHLORIDE CONCENTRATION
 AFTER 10 YEARS SIMULATION

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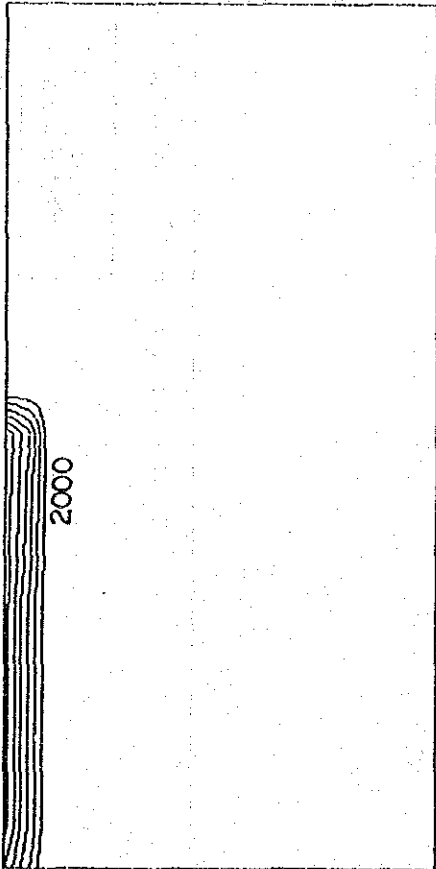
● : Observation Point

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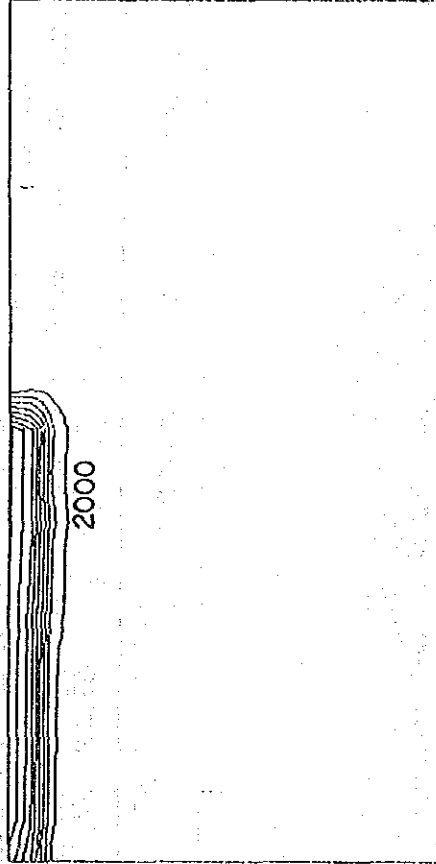
FIGURE 8.6.8
SIMULATED PIEZOMETRIC HEADS
IN TRANSPORT GRID

a) after 0.4 years

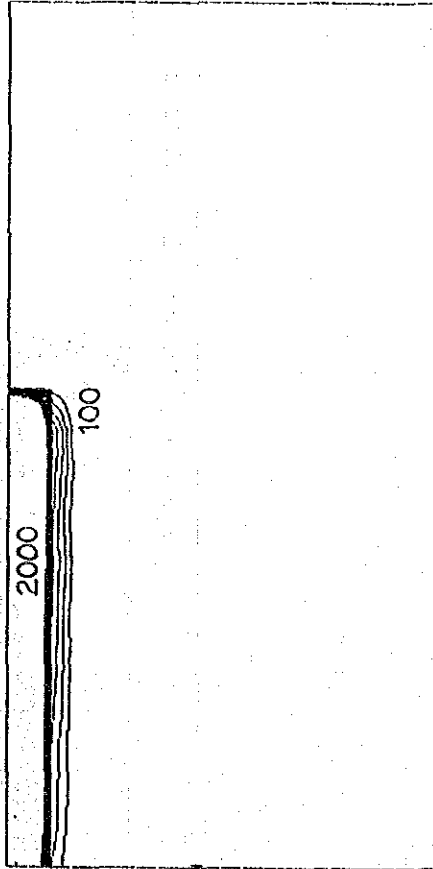


(Contour Interval : 2000mg/l)

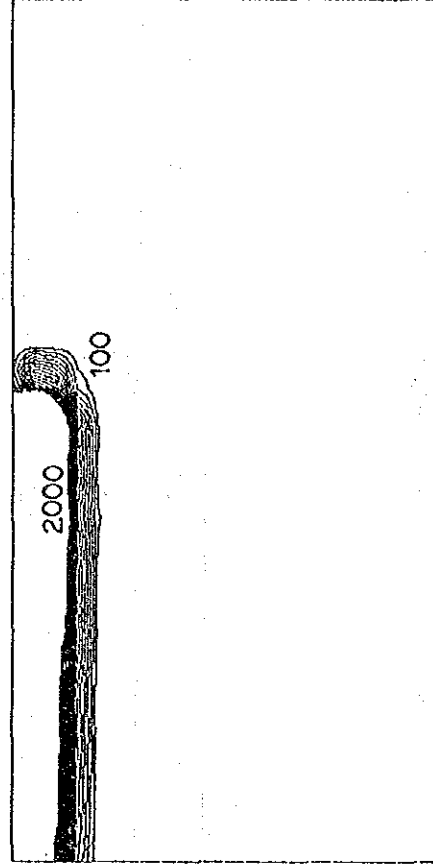
b) after 0.9 years



(Contour Interval : 2000mg/l)



(Contour Interval : 100mg/l)



(Contour Interval : 100mg/l)

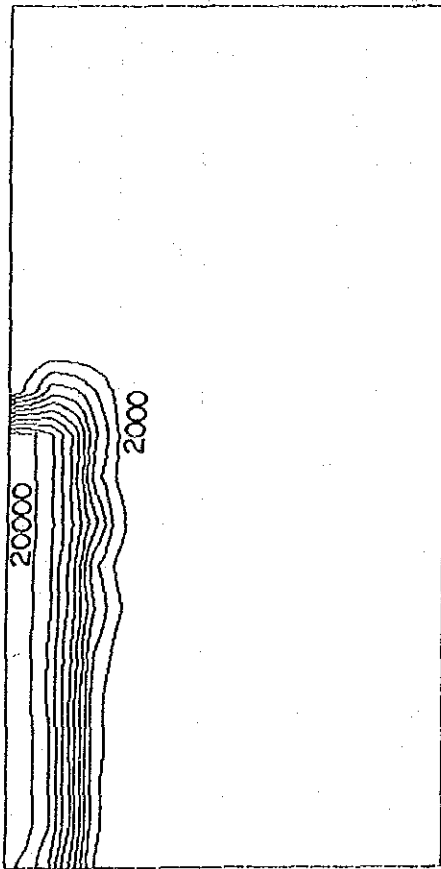
(UNIT : mg/l)

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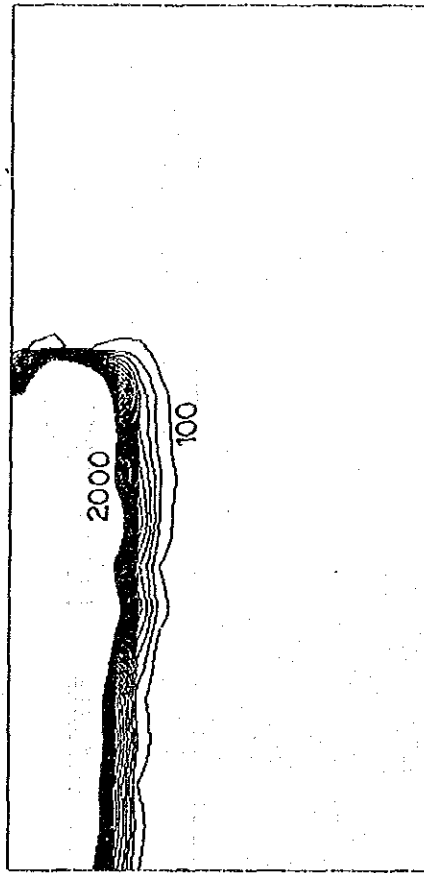
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FIGURE 8.6.9
SIMULATED CHLORIDE CONCENTRATION
(AFTER 0.4 YEARS, 0.9 YEARS)

a) after 2.2 years

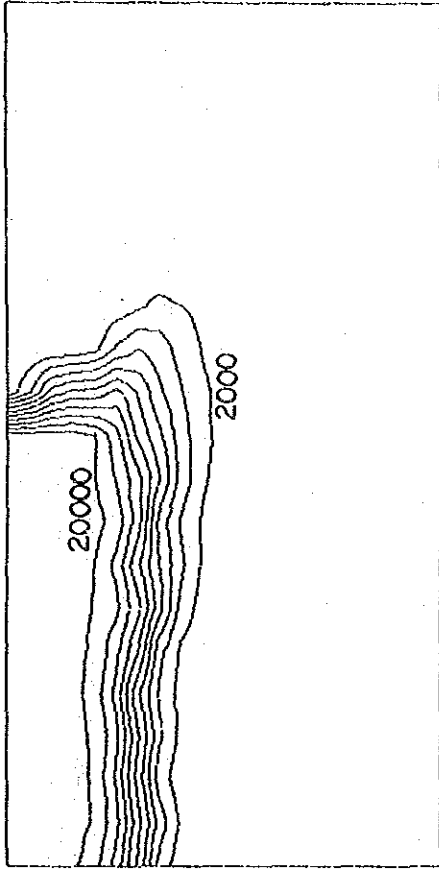


(Contour Interval : 2000mg/l)

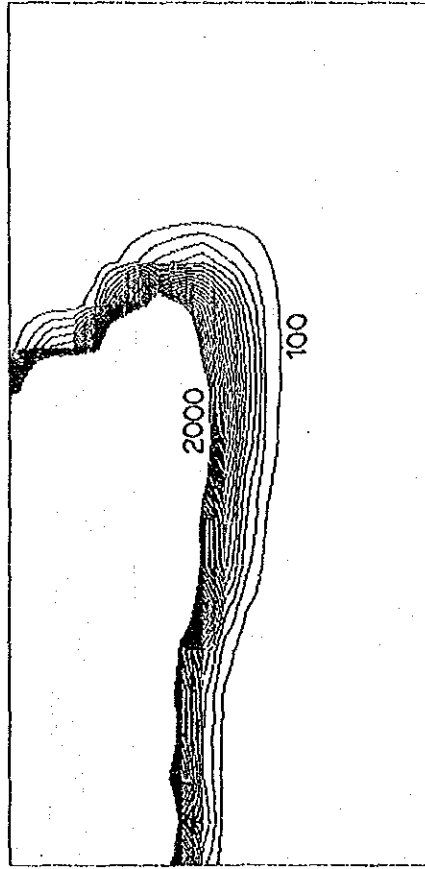


(Contour Interval : 100mg/l)

b) after 4.4 years



(Contour Interval : 2000mg/l)



(Contour Interval : 100mg/l)

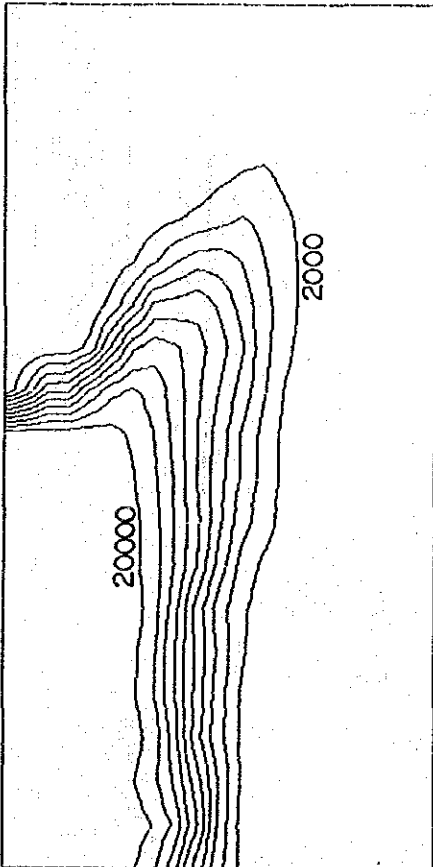
(UNIT : mg/l)

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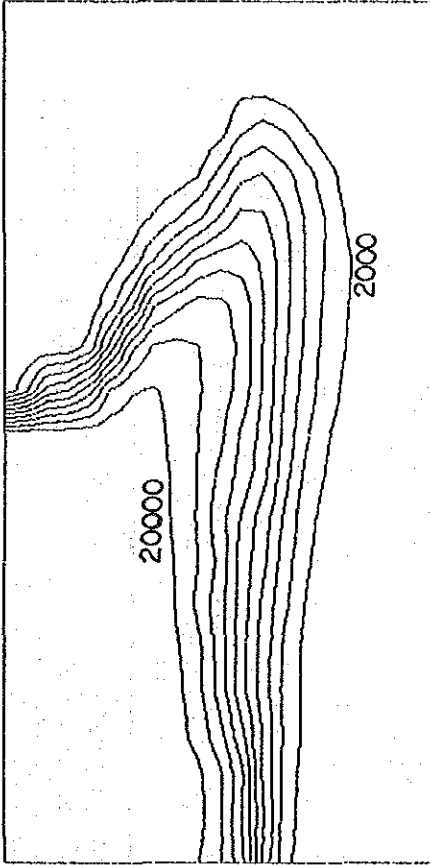
FIGURE 8.6.10
SIMULATED CHLORIDE CONCENTRATION
(after 2.2 years, 4.4 years)

a) after 7.1 years

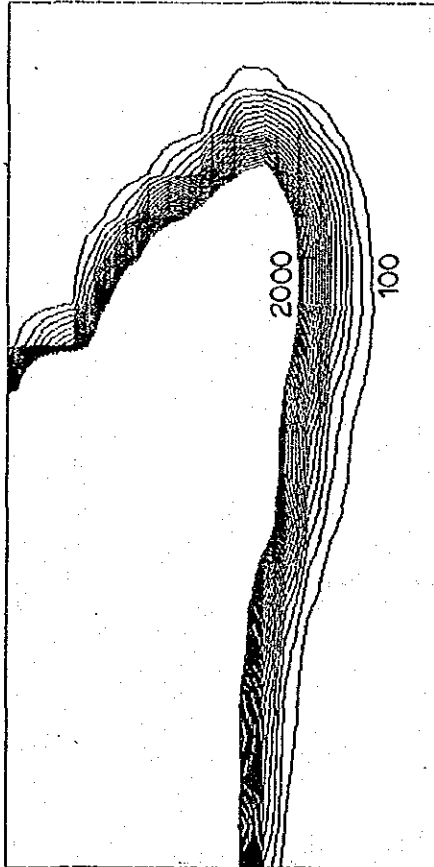


(Contour Interval : 2000mg/l)

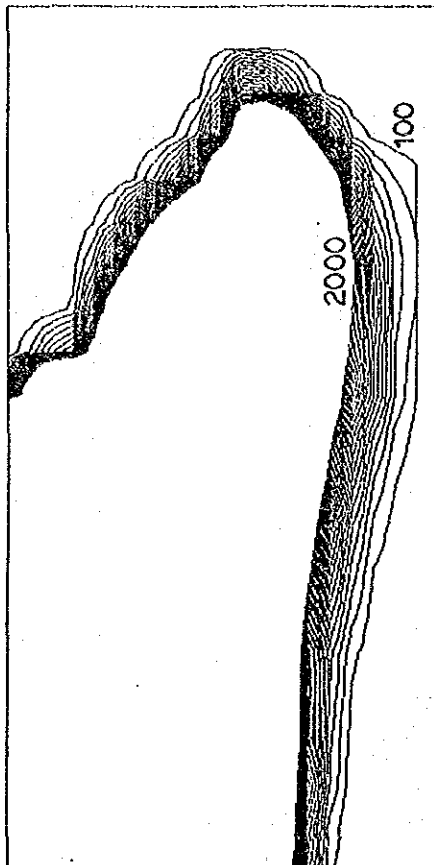
b) after 10.0 years



(Contour Interval : 2000mg/l)



(Contour Interval : 100mg/l)



(Contour Interval : 100mg/l)

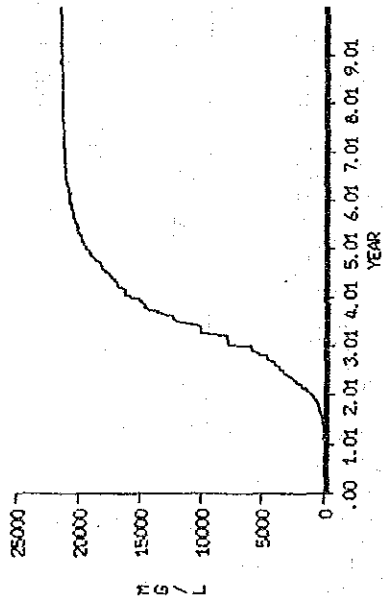
(UNIT : mg/l)

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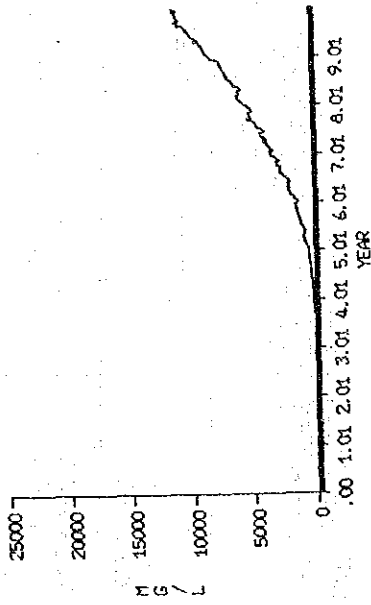
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FIGURE 8.6.11
SIMULATED CHLORIDE CONCENTRATION
(after 7.1 years, 10.0 years)

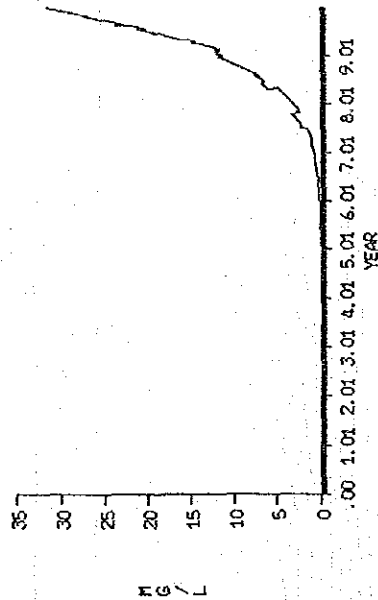
CHANGE OF CONCENTRATION AT OBS1(9,8)



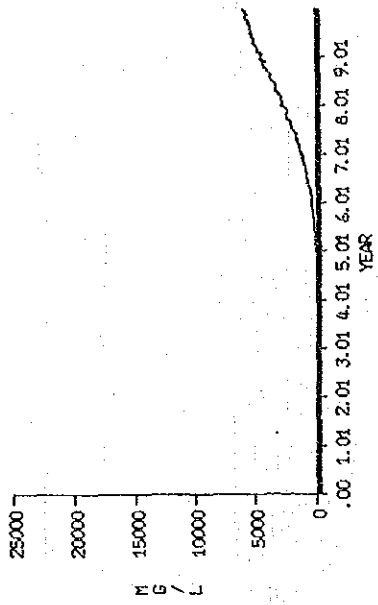
CHANGE OF CONCENTRATION AT OBS2(9,14)



CHANGE OF CONCENTRATION AT OBS3(9,21)



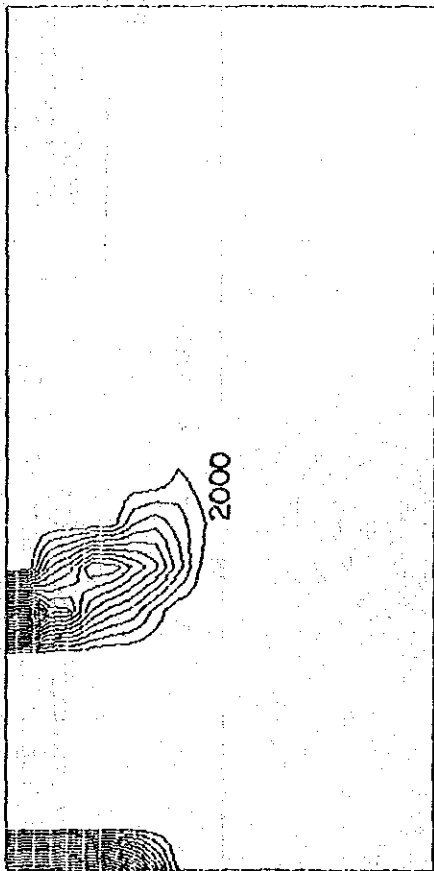
CHANGE OF CONCENTRATION AT OBS4(17,17)



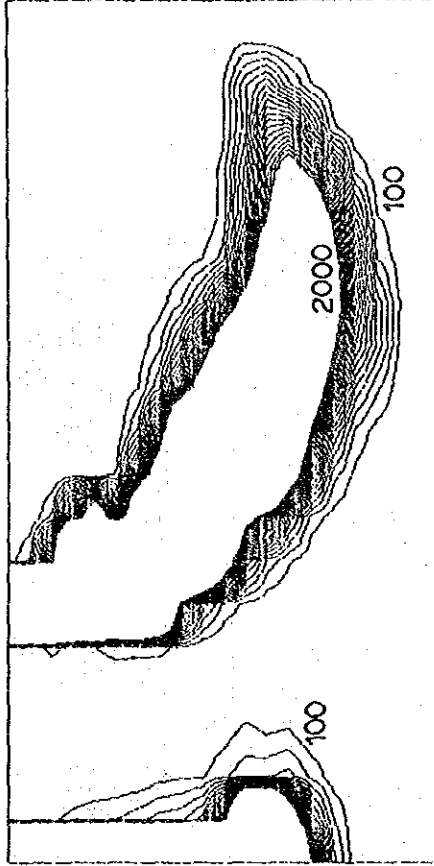
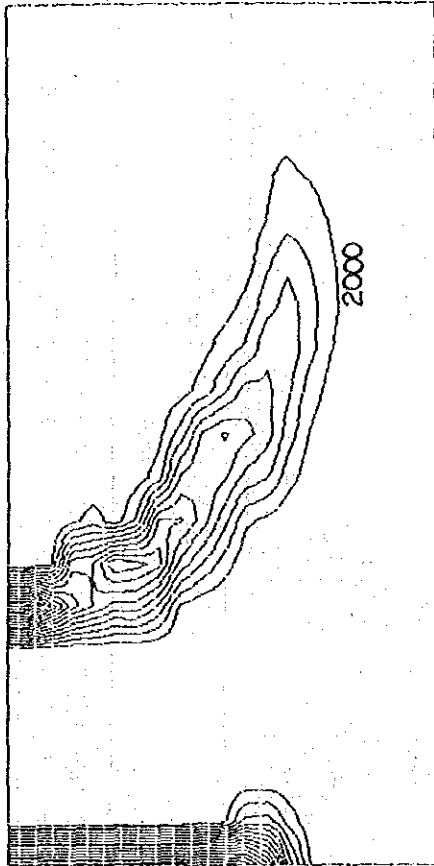
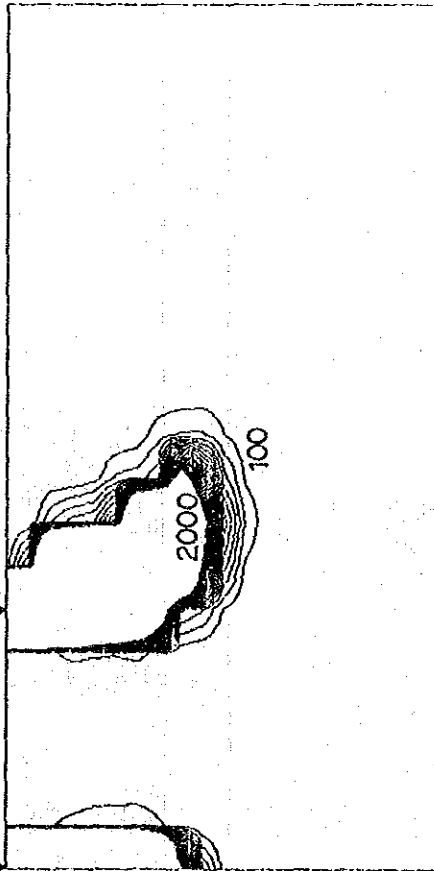
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FIGURE 8.6.12
CHANGE OF CONCENTRATION
AT OBSERVATION POINTS



Sea → Marine Pond →



a) after 4.4 years

b) after 10.0 years

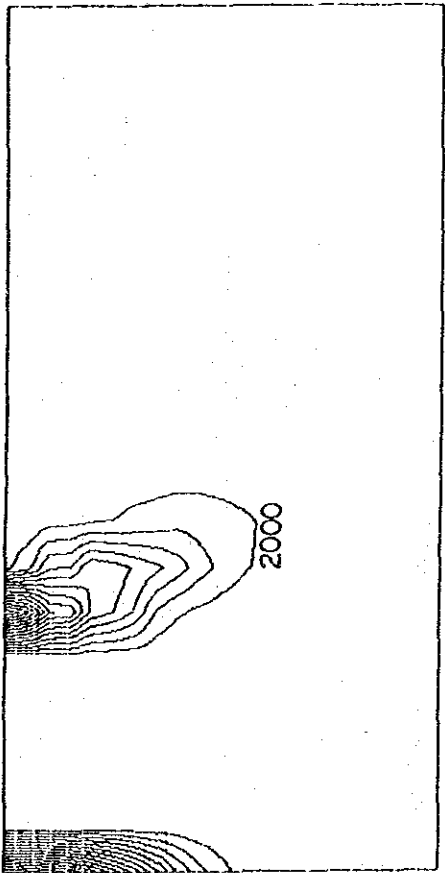
(UNIT : mg/l)

[Contour Interval]
 (Upper figure : 2000mg/l)
 (Lower figure : 100mg/l)

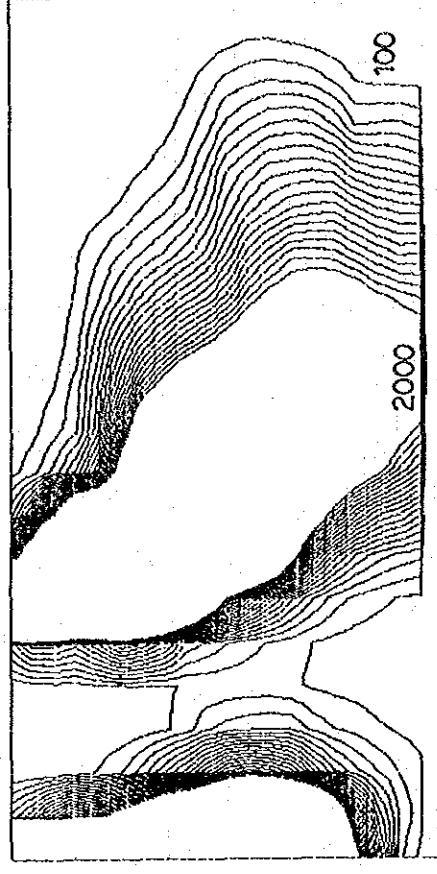
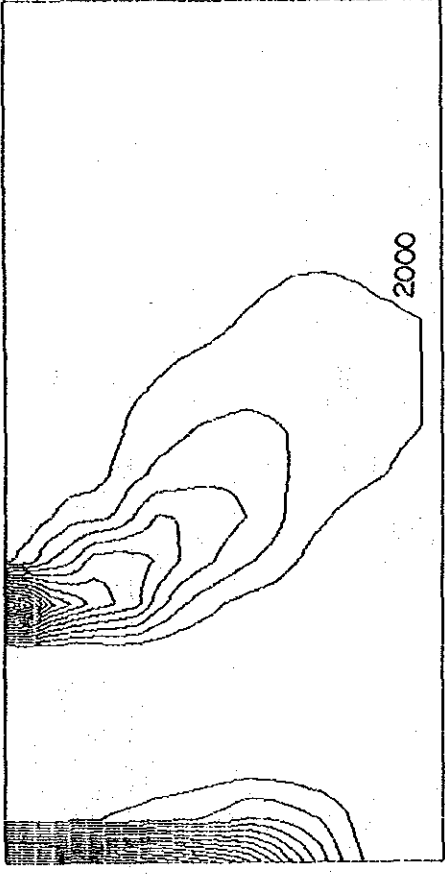
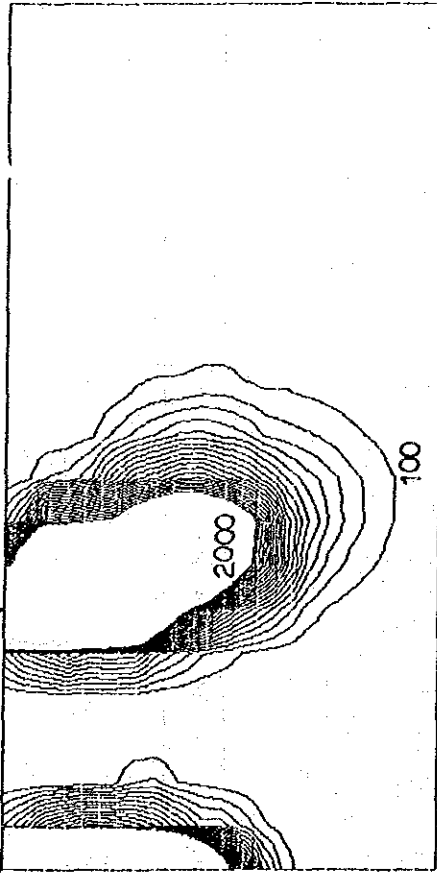
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FIGURE 8.6.13
 SIMULATED CONCENTRATION
 (Dispersivity = 7.0 ft)



Sea
Marine Pond



a) after 4.4 years

b) after 10.0 years

(UNIT : mg/l)

[Contour Interval]
(Upper figure : 2000mg/l)
(Lower figure : 100mg/l)

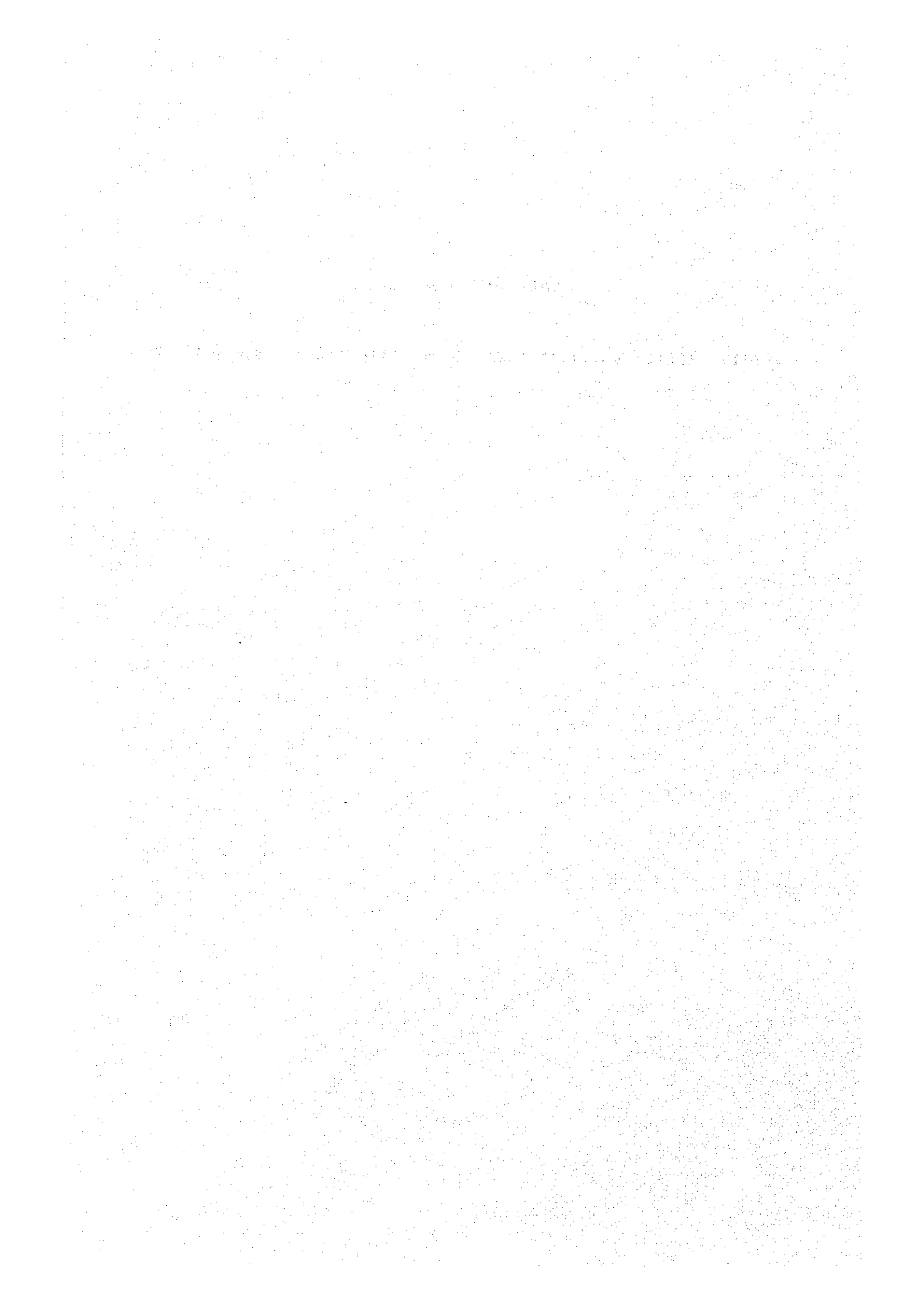
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FIGURE 8.6.14
SIMULATED CONCENTRATION
(Dispersivity = 33.0 ft)

CHAPTER 9

LAND SUBSIDENCE IN METRO MANILA



CHAPTER 9 LAND SUBSIDENCE IN METRO MANILA

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CHAPTER 9 LAND SUBSIDENCE IN METRO MANILA

9.1 INTRODUCTION

The rapid and heavy decline of groundwater levels in the coastal area throughout the 1960s and 1970s brought forth the belief that land subsidence may have occurred in some areas in Metro Manila.

Land subsidence in general is mainly caused by the withdrawal of groundwater, particularly in the alluvial plain. As the coastal areas of Manila Bay, Laguna de Bay and the area of Marikina River are covered by soft, clayey deposits of Alluvium age, the lowering of the groundwater head of underlying aquifers may cause the consolidation of these clayey deposits. Metro Manila in this sense has the requisite condition for land subsidence.

9.2 FIELD OBSERVATION

Indications of land subsidence are generally found at well sites, on roads, dikes, buildings, bridges, etc. They could also be observed on typical foundations such as piles of buildings and bridges. In the latter case, the displacement between ground surface and building can easily be identified. Inclination and cracks on walls of buildings due to unequal at-place subsidence rates may often be observed.

So that evidence regarding land subsidence in Metro Manila may be gathered, the Study Team conducted a field observation in the downstream area of the Pasig River and the coastal areas of Manila and Navotas. Several tall buildings and bridges located along the Pasig River -- from Nagtahan Bridge near Malacañang Palace to Jones Bridge--were investigated. No clear physical evidence of land subsidence was found by the Study Team. However, this does not mean that land subsidence is not happening in Metro Manila. What the outcome of the investigation provided was at least a negative evidence of land subsidence. The area's frequent flooding in the rainy season is due to its low elevation, not to land subsidence.

9.3 SOIL PROPERTIES OF ALLUVIAL CLAY

According to a previous soil and foundation study carried out by DPWH (1977), the ranges of consolidation characteristics of alluvial clay in the coastal areas of Pasay and Manila are those as shown in Figure 9.2.1 and Table 9.2.1. The data indicate that the alluvial clay is in normally consolidated condition. The range of consolidation parameters is basically the same as those of alluvial clays found in the world's coastal plains.

The clay layer can be consolidated easily by overburden or by the decline of pore water pressure. The final settlement is determined by the stress and thickness of the consolidated layer.

As mentioned earlier, the alluvial clay is generally thin with its distribution being limited to the coastal areas of Metro Manila. In addition, groundwater is mainly pumped from deep Guadalupe aquifers. For these reasons, the probability of land subsidence taking place is nil, even though the area has the soil properties required for land subsidence.

9.4 RISE OF MEAN SEA LEVEL

The Mean Sea Level (MSL) data at the Manila South Harbor tide station seem to provide evidence of land subsidence. Table 9.3.1 lists the data and variations. The data came from NAMRIA (National Mapping and Resource Information Authority), formerly Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey (BCGS).

Tides at the Manila South Harbor are measured and logged automatically on a recorder with a corresponding tide staff. The recorder and tide staff installed at Pier 13 of the Manila South Harbor were used till 1969. They were moved to Pier 15 in 1970.

The MSL of Manila has marked by risen since the mid-Sixties (Figure 9.3.1). Though not as marked, the same rising tendency and fluctuation of the MSL can be observed at Legaspi, Cebu and Davao. Worth noting too, and if a tectonic movement of the islands is imagined, is the

similarity between the steep rise of the MSL in Manila and those in Ilegaspi, Cebu and Davao for the period 1987-89.

From Table 9.3.1, it may be noted that from 1965 to 1989 the MSL at Manila appears to have risen by 0.478 m. Therefore, and assuming the MSL does not change, it may be inferred that land subsidence is occurring in the vicinity of the tide staff.

9.15 ELEVATION OF BENCHMARKS

NAMRIA established benchmarks of first, second and third order levelings in Metro Manila. The location map of benchmarks is given in Figure 9.4.1.

BM4 was used before as the reference benchmark until its loss in 1969. It was replaced by BM4a in 1970, which then became the reference benchmark throughout the 1970s up to the time of its loss in 1980.

BM4b is a benchmark located at Intramuros, Manila and is used as the reference benchmark for the elevation of all benchmarks established in Metro Manila and nearby provinces. The elevation of BM4b is reckoned from MLLW (Mean Lower Low Water). The height of MLLW is reckoned from OTS (Zero of Tide Staff). The height of BM4b reckoned from the OTS that was established in 1901 is maintained at 5.3065m.

Since the location and elevation of the reference benchmark changed thrice, a comparison between the old and new elevations is virtually impossible. Besides, and even if the elevation of BM4b can be adjusted, making such comparison is difficult because BM4b itself may be sinking, perhaps due to land subsidence in the vicinity.

Though elevation of the reference benchmark is different, several benchmarks were compared in order to know the vertical tendency of the displacements of land in Metro Manila.

Figure 9.4.2 shows the location of leveling routes for comparison. One route is located along the coast in the north-south direction. Another traverses Metro Manila in the east-west direction.

Presented in Table 9.4.1 are the elevations of the recovered benchmarks located along the year-1987 route. The table also presents the elevation of the same benchmarks surveyed before 1966. Differences in elevation of these benchmarks between years 1966 and 1987 appear to indicate land subsidence at almost all benchmarks.

Several benchmarks, for instance, OS-2, GM-R4 and GM-S9, are located on a hill composed of consolidated Guadalupe formation. From the viewpoint of the mechanical properties of the rock, this kind of location may not subside in response to the abstraction of groundwater. Therefore, if these benchmarks are immovable and the differences can be ignored, elevations in 1987 can be made the same as the elevations before 1966. Assuming that GM-S9 is the reference benchmark of the levelings in 1987 and those before 1966, the differences in elevation of other benchmarks become almost negligible errors. There is no definitive evidence therefore of land subsidence occurring.

Obtaining clear evidence of land subsidence thus requires the establishment of immovable points (control points) in the regional leveling in Metro Manila. The control points should be placed in a nearby mountainous area composed of hard rocks in order to properly evaluate the difference in elevation of two different levelings.

TABLE 9.2.1 RANGES OF CONSOLIDATION CHARACTERISTICS

Area	Py (kg/cm ²)	Cv (cm ² /min)		mv.P	Cc
		Primary consolidation	24-hr consolidation		
BB-1	h-0.5	0.18 to 0.42	0.1 to 0.2	1.27×10^{-1}	0.58
BB-3	h+0.2	less than 0.43	0.1 to 0.45	8.15×10^{-2}	0.38
BRA-1	h+0.2				0.37
BRA-2	h+0.48				0.28 to 0.58
BRA-3	h+0.06 to 0.27				
BL-1	h-0.73 to -0.35	0.13 to 0.33	3.8×10^{-2} to 1.8×10^{-1}	9×10^{-2} to 2.3×10^{-1}	0.41 to 1.86
BL-2	h-0.07 to +0.25	1.3×10^{-2} to 4.4×10^{-2}	1.1×10^{-2} to 2.4×10^{-1}	1.4×10^{-1}	1.21 to 1.71
BL-4	h-0.68 to +0.33	1.9×10^{-1} to 1.7	4.2×10^{-3} to 6.4×10^{-1}	8.5×10^{-2} to 2.2×10^{-1}	0.66 to 2.36

DATA SOURCE: DPWH, 1977

TABLE 9.3.1 ANNUAL MEAN SEA LEVELS AND VARIATIONS

Page 1

DATA SOURCE: NAMRIA

Year	MANILA OTS (1901)		LEGASPI OTS (1947)		CZBU OTS (1935)		DAVAO OTS (1947)		JOLO OTS (1947)		SAN FERNANDO OTS (1947)	
	Mean	Divergence	Mean	Divergence	Mean	Divergence	Mean	Divergence	Mean	Divergence	Mean	Divergence
	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
1947	2 [2.236]		4 [1.595]		5 [1.806]				10 [1.999]			
1948	2.188	2.188	[1.543]	-0.052	1.728	-0.078	[1.833]		1.968	-0.031	1.363	
1949	2.181	-0.007	1.542	-0.001	1.720	-0.008	1.832	-0.001	[1.948]	-0.020	1.352	0.031
1950	2.25	0.069	1.545	0.003	1.804	0.082	1.938	0.106	[2.079]	0.131		
1951	2.205	-0.045	1.558	0.013	1.733	-0.071	[1.820]	-0.118	2.022	-0.057		
1952	2.21	0.005	[1.607]	0.049	1.749	0.016	[1.912]	0.092	[2.034]	0.012		
1953	2.252	0.042	[1.630]	0.023	1.748	-0.001	[1.900]	-0.012	[1.994]	-0.040		
1954	2.238	-0.014	[1.626]	-0.004	1.773	0.025	1.894	-0.006	2.052	0.058		
1955	2.218	-0.02	1.633	0.007	1.781	0.008	1.928	0.034	[2.056]	0.004		
1956	2.234	0.016	1.620	-0.013	1.776	-0.005	[1.888]	-0.040	2.042	-0.014		
1957	2.173	-0.061	1.583	-0.037	[1.697]	-0.079	[1.842]	-0.046	1.968	-0.044		
1958	2.154	-0.019	1.592	0.009	[1.670]	-0.027	1.817	-0.025	[1.982]	-0.016		
1959	2.18	0.026	1.590	-0.002	1.714	0.044	1.838	0.021	-			
1960	2.245	0.065	1.605	0.015	1.742	0.028	1.912	0.074	2.016			
1961	2.215	-0.03	1.579	-0.026	1.711	-0.031	1.866	-0.046	[1.971]	-0.045		
1962	2.234	0.019	1.613	0.034	1.755	0.044	1.932	0.066	2.024	0.053		
1963	2.195	-0.039	1.571	-0.042	1.693	-0.062	[1.873]	-0.059	1.962	-0.062		
1964	2.219	0.024	1.594	0.023	1.718	0.025	1.903	0.030	1.975	0.013		
1965	2.238	0.019	1.612	0.018	[1.722]	0.004	[1.897]	-0.006	1.970	-0.005		
1966	2.262	0.024	1.618	0.006	1.725	0.003	1.912	0.015	1.972	0.002		
1967	2.288	0.026	1.572	-0.046	[1.724]	-0.001	1.904	-0.008	1.946	-0.026		
1968	2.283	-0.005	1.548	-0.024	[1.697]	-0.027	1.932	0.028	1.952	0.006		

[] Number of months due to instrument breakdown.

The integer above the bracket means the number of months.

TABLE 9.3.1 (CONTINUATION)

Page 2

DATA SOURCE: NAHRIA

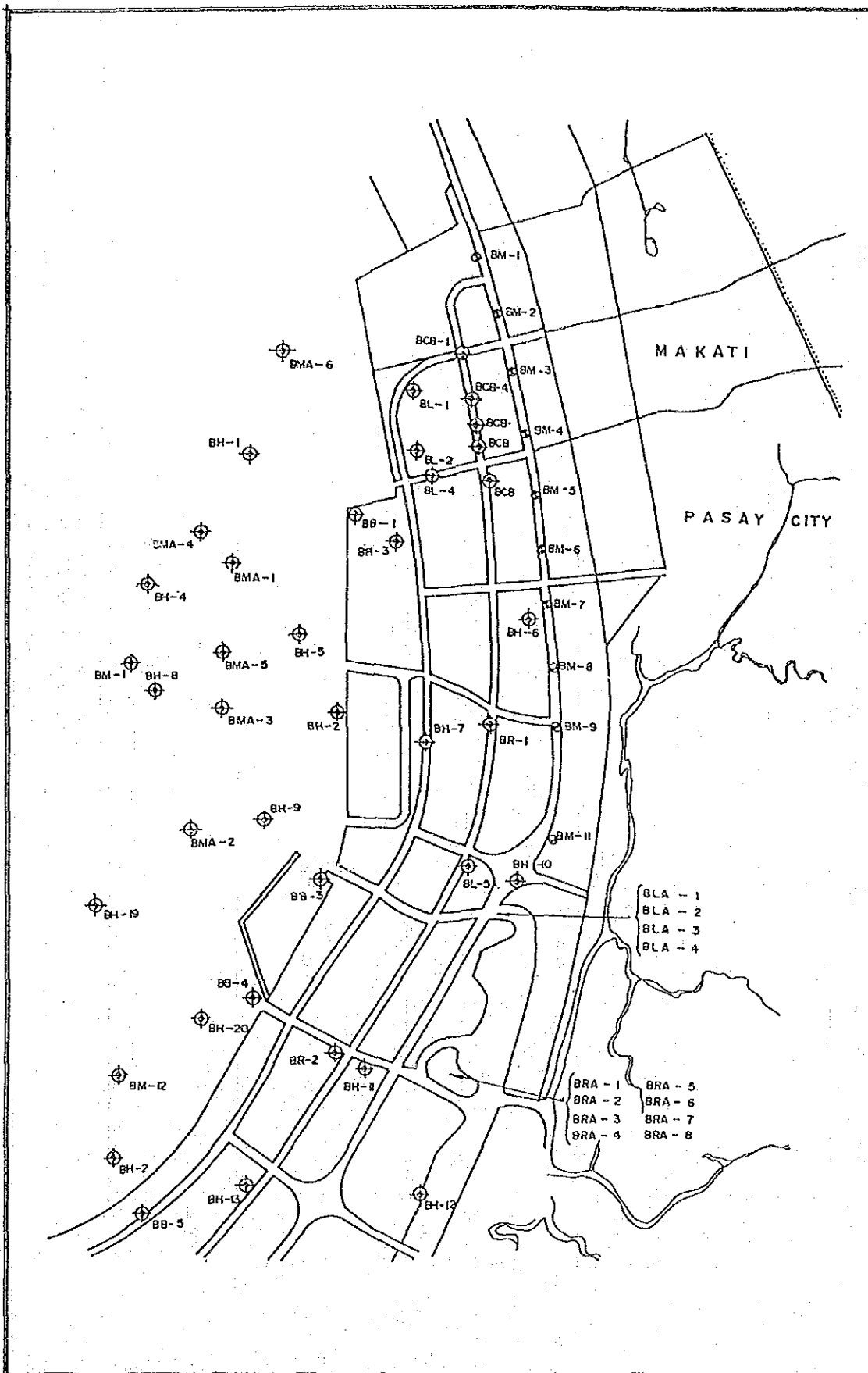
Year	MANILA OTS (1901)		LEGASPI OTS (1947)		CEBU OTS (1935)		DAVAO OTS (1947)		JOLO OTS (1947)		SAN FERNANDO OTS (1947)	
	Mean n.	Divergence n.	Mean n.	Divergence n.	Mean n.	Divergence n.	Mean n.	Divergence n.	Mean n.	Divergence n.	Mean n.	Divergence n.
1969	2.328	0.045	1.533	-0.015	1.657	-0.040	1.888	-0.044	1.938	-0.014		
1970	2.400	0.072	1.593	0.060	{1.678}	0.021	{1.952}	0.064	2.008	0.070		
1971	2.431	0.031	{1.612}	0.019	{1.773}	0.095	2.022	0.070	2.019	0.011		
1972	2.441	0.010	1.588	-0.024	1.712	-0.061	{1.925}	-0.097	1.932	-0.087		
1973	2.423	-0.018	1.579	-0.009	1.781	0.069	1.998	0.073	1.991	0.059		
1974	2.488	0.065	1.652	0.073	1.871	0.090	1.994	-0.004	{2.031}	0.040		
1975	2.514	0.026	1.738	0.086	{1.788}	-0.083	2.056	0.062	{2.048}	0.017		
1976	{2.541}	0.027	1.698	-0.040	1.752	-0.036	1.979	-0.077	1.972	-0.076		
1977	{2.538}	-0.003	1.697	-0.001	1.745	-0.007	2.008	0.029	2.008	0.036		
1978	2.561	0.023	1.680	-0.017	{1.692}	-0.053	2.051	0.043	{2.004}	-0.004		
1979	{2.583}	0.022	1.668	-0.012	-		2.021	-0.030	-			
1980	2.536	-0.047	1.653	-0.015	{1.663}		1.956	-0.065	1.973			
1981	2.575	0.039	1.675	0.022	1.726	0.063	1.992	0.036	{1.991}	0.018		
1982	2.575	0.000	1.692	0.017	1.711	-0.015	{1.959}	-0.033	1.929	-0.062		
1983	{2.578}	0.003	1.745	0.053	1.668	-0.043	2.017	0.058	1.932	0.003		
1984	2.658	0.080	1.738	-0.008	1.769	0.101	2.130	0.113	{2.035}	0.103	1.484	
1985	2.632	-0.024	1.715	-0.022	{1.693}	-0.076	2.078	-0.052	{1.985}	-0.050	{1.461}	-0.023
1986	2.606	-0.026	1.682	-0.033	{1.726}	0.033	2.061	-0.017	1.980	-0.005	{1.397}	-0.064
1987	2.568	-0.038	1.657	-0.025	{1.745}	0.019	2.012	-0.049	{1.947}	-0.033	{1.433}	0.036
1988	2.647	0.079	1.762	0.105	1.787	0.042	2.113	0.101	2.022	0.075	{1.490}	-0.057
1989	2.716	0.069	1.818	0.056			2.115	0.002			1.489	-0.001

{ } Number of months due to instrument breakdown.

The integer above the bracket means the number of months.

TABLE 9.4.1 ELEVATIONS OF SELECTED BENCHMARKS IN METRO MANILA

Bench Mark	Elevations (m)		Difference (m)	Remarks
	Above MSL 1987	Above MSL before 1966		
BM-25	3.220	3.254	-0.034	
GM-8A	2.812	2.834	-0.022	
GM-7A	3.371	3.348	0.023	
GM-6A	2.820	2.759	0.061	
GM-9M	3.235	3.317	-0.082	
GM-8Ma	3.014	---	---	
GM-7M	3.117	3.190	-0.073	
GM-6M	2.691	2.811	-0.120	
GM-5Ma	3.226	---	---	
GM-U2	2.645	---	---	
GM-U1A	3.098	---	---	
GM-V1A	2.817	---	---	
F-10	2.721	---	---	
BMX	2.813	---	---	
BM25	3.220	3.254	-0.034	
GM-3A	2.139	2.223	-0.084	
GM-9C	2.643	2.772	-0.129	
P2a	2.833	---	---	
CIMA18a	1.955	2.006	-0.051	
E-36a	2.089	---	---	
GM-4Ja	4.410	---	---	
GM-N3a	7.340	---	---	
GM-N4	9.140	9.347	-0.207	
OS-3	19.906	20.066	-0.160	
OS-2	25.159	25.310	-0.151	
OS-1a	36.162	---	---	
GM-R4	34.307	34.441	-0.134	
GM-S9	40.941	41.101	-0.160	
GM-S8	14.029	14.124	-0.095	
GM-S7a	8.135	---	---	
OC-1a	4.743	---	---	
OC-2	4.861	5.114	-0.253	
OC-3	5.421	5.547	-0.126	
OC-4a	6.697	---	---	
BMX	2.8132	---	---	
BM 81	1.831	---	---	
GM 9AB	3.446	---	---	
GM-1A	3.716	3.859	-0.143	
GM-1B	3.546	3.677	-0.131	
FA-1a	3.187	---	---	
GM-2B	2.738	2.866	-0.128	
GM-3Ba	3.429	3.567	-0.138	
GM-4Ba	2.919	---	---	
GM-1Eb	3.154	---	---	
GM-2Fa	2.325	---	---	
GM-1Fa	6.159	---	---	
GM-1Fb	6.133	---	---	
GM-2Fa	2.420	---	---	
GM-2Fb	1.732	---	---	
GM-3Fa	3.311	---	---	
GM-4F	2.100	2.660	-0.560	
D-1a	3.287	---	---	
GM-5Fa	1.994	---	---	



STUDY FOR THE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT
IN METRO MANILA
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

FIGURE 9.2.1
LOCATION OF FOUNDATION
DRILLING (DPWH, 1977)

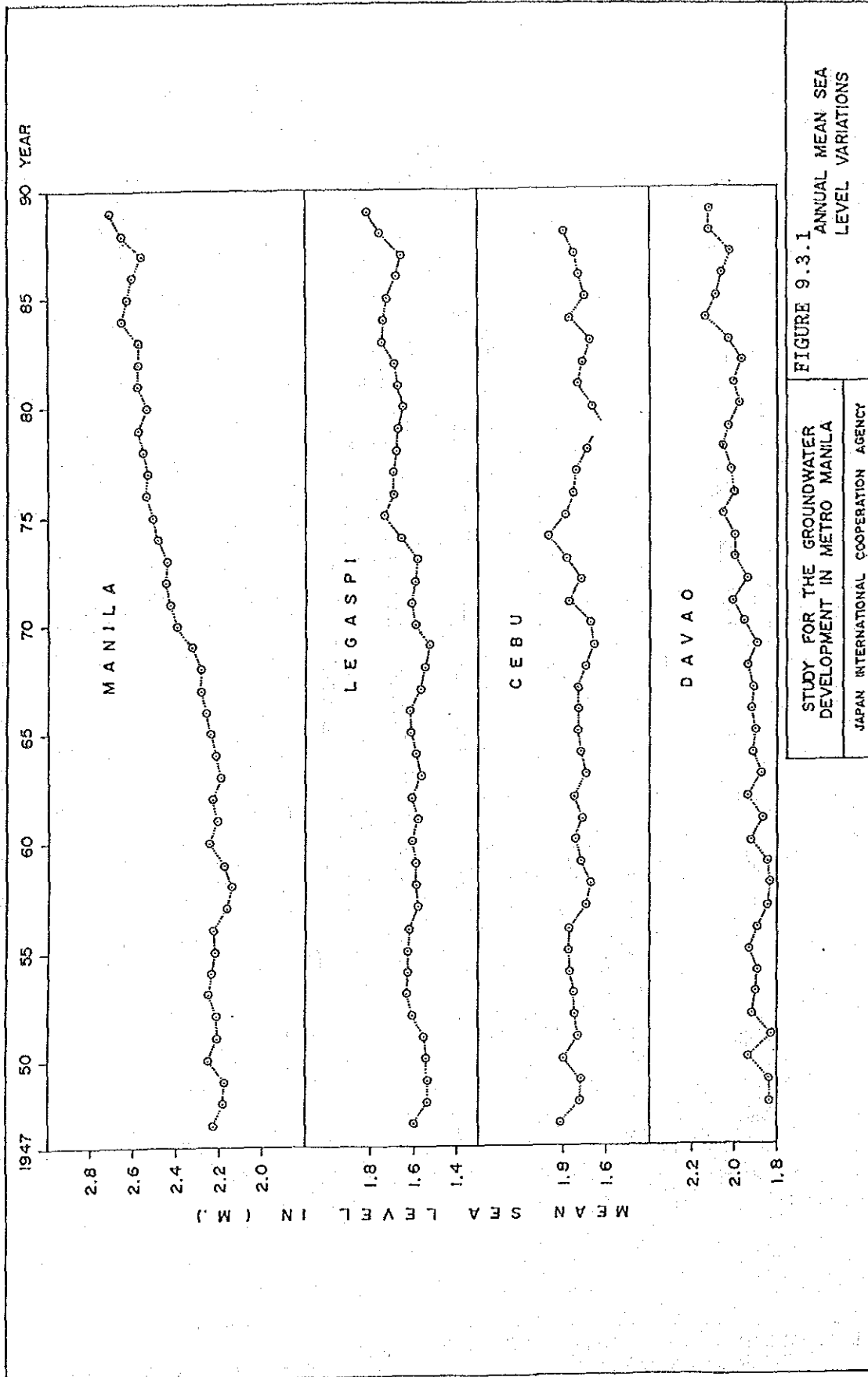


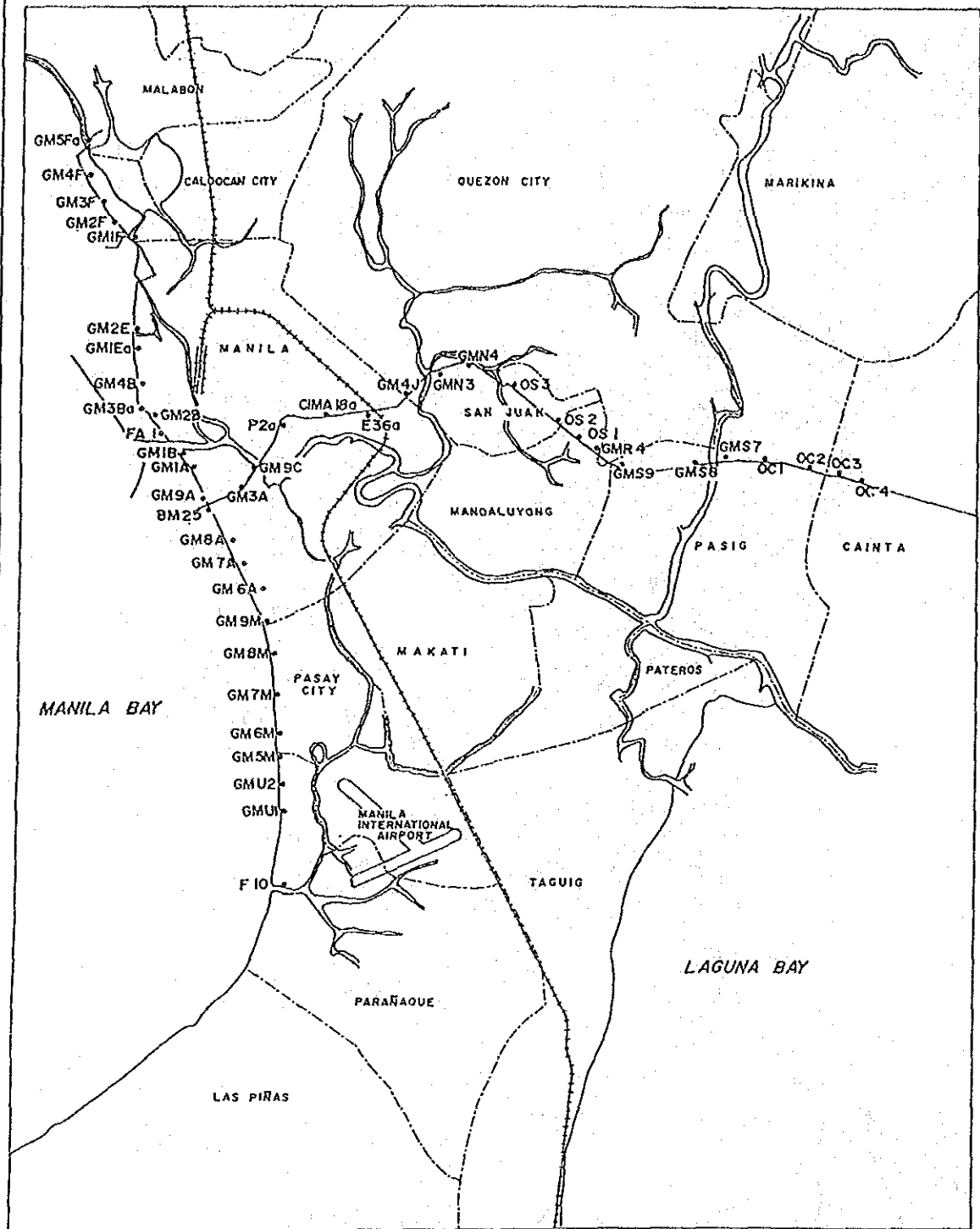
FIGURE 9.3.1 ANNUAL MEAN SEA LEVEL VARIATIONS

STUDY FOR THE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT IN METRO MANILA
 JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY



VERTICAL CONTROLS
METRO MANILA

<p>STUDY FOR THE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT IN METRO MANILA</p>	<p>FIGURE 9.4.1</p>
<p>JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY</p>	<p>VERTICAL CONTROLS - METRO MANILA</p>



STUDY FOR THE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT
IN METRO MANILA

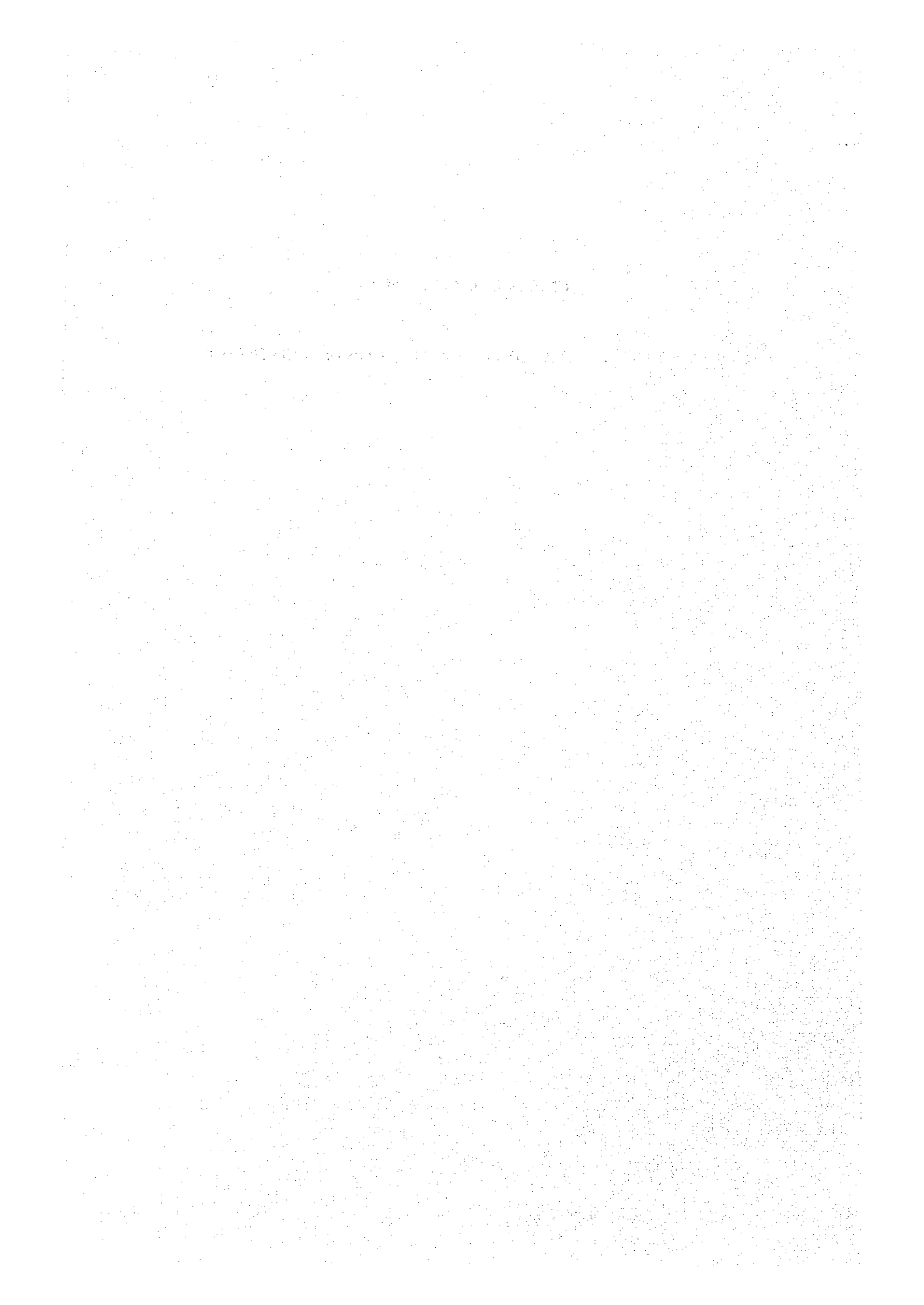
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

FIGURE 9.4.2

SURVEY ROUTE FOR COMPARISON

CHAPTER 10

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT



CHAPTER 10 ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

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CHAPTER 10 ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

10.1 MWSS ORGANIZATION

10.1.1 Introduction

The primary object of this chapter is to describe how the MWSS is organized, and then to examine, especially how the offices directly responsible for the operation, monitoring and maintenance of MWSS wells are managed.

The history of the modern water supply system in Metropolitan Manila has its roots in 1878 with the construction of the "Carriedo Waterworks", named after a retired Spanish Captain General, Don Francisco Carriedo y Pedro, who in 1743 bequeathed his entire fortune of ₱10,000 to Manila as the nucleus of a fund for the City's public water supply. This donation plus its accumulated interest was used in 1878 for the construction of said waterworks.

The "Carriedo Waterworks" which was completed in 1882 was the first properly-designed water supply system in the Far East. Its capacity of 15 Mlpd at the beginning was increased to 87 Mlpd in 1909, i.e., when its intake from the Marikina River in Santolan was transferred further upstream north to the town of Montalban.

In 1919, the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) was created by Republic Act No. 2832, to supply water for Manila and suburbs. Under its jurisdiction, the service area was expanded to include fourteen (14) adjoining cities and municipalities. With the Angat River as the new source of water supply, the construction of the Angat-Novaliches System was begun in 1925, with all the works completed in 1939. The first Balara treatment plant was constructed then, and this new system supplied 300 Mlpd.

After the World War II, on 18 June 1955, the National Waterworks and Sewerage Authority (NWSA) was created to take over the functions of the Metropolitan Water District, and at the same time, to centralize and consolidate under its administration all waterworks and sewerage systems

throughout the country, and so that the rehabilitation of water supply systems which were devastated during the war may be accelerated and the increasing demand met. During the NWSA period, the supply capacity of Metropolitan Manila Waterworks was increased to a total of 1,137 Ml/d.

On 19 June 1971, however, the Government of the Philippines set a policy goal to supply safe drinking water to every household throughout the country. NWSA was thus reorganized into two organizations, namely, MWSS and LWUA (Republic Act No. 6234, "An Act Creating the Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System and Dissolving the National Waterworks and Sewerage Authority, and for Other Purposes").

Through its long history, MWSS has now become one of the largest water supply systems in the world. It supplies 2,500 Ml/d to 9.3 million inhabitants in Metropolitan Manila and its environs (served population is 5.3 million). At present, the MWSS Service Area (MSA) totals about 150,000 hectares and covers five (5) cities and thirty two (32) municipalities.

In addition to these five cities and thirty two municipalities, "Lungsod Silangan" was legally included as a proposed supply area, i.e., when the time for it becomes opportune. Also, MWSS can annex other areas which are deemed as appropriate expansion areas of MSA, by mutual agreement between the concerned national and local authorities, subject to the approval of the President of the Philippines.

10.1.2 Organization of MWSS

The organization of the MWSS is shown in Figure 10.1.1. The Board of Trustees formulates policy, determines staffing levels and remuneration, considers and approves budgets, approves large scale contracts, appoints MWSS's Deputy Administrators, and recommends tariff adjustment for the President's approval.

The Secretary of Public Works and Highways as a rule is the Chairman of MWSS Board of Trustees, unless the President of the Philippines designates another person. Also according to this rule, the Undersecretary (for Construction) of Public Works and Highways is the Administrator, unless another is designated by the President of the Philippines.

The Administrator is supported by a Senior Deputy Administrator and six Deputy Administrators whose respective areas are:

Engineering; Construction Management; Operation; Customers Services; Finance; Administration

The number of MWSS personnel is approximately nine (9) thousand, of which four thousand eight hundred is regular staff and the rest casual.

Table 10.1.1 and Table 10.1.2. show the number of MWSS personnel by area and by department, respectively.

10.1.3 Management of MWSS Deep Wells

(1) Responsibility on Operation

The actual operation of MWSS-owned/supervised wells are handled by the Water Distribution and Maintenance Department (WDMD) through its Pumping Plants Division down to the Deepwell Pumping Plants Section. This office is wholly responsible for the operation and monitoring of both existing and non-operational deepwells. The number of personnel assigned to every well station is scheduled by rotation. Data and information on the water production of each well are recorded daily.

(2) Responsibility on Maintenance

The maintenance of all MWSS-owned wells is the responsibility of the Central Maintenance Department (CMD) through its General Control and Repair Division and General Workshop Section. The cost of maintenance and repair of small damages and minor engine troubles are all handled by the CMD for this office has the budget for this purpose.

(3) Responsibility on Rehabilitation/Construction

Based on the recommendation of the Central Maintenance Department (CMD) and the Water Distribution and Maintenance Department (WDMD), the rehabilitation of existing MWSS wells are undertaken by the Groundwater Monitoring Unit of the Hydrology and Research Division (HARD) under the Planning and Programming Department (PPD).

For the drilling of new wells, it is the Groundwater Monitoring Unit,

Hydrology and Research Division (HARD) under the Planning and Programming Department (PPD) which initiates the feasibility study for well specification and location.

10.2 ISSUES ON MANAGEMENT

10.2.1 Personnel and Training

MWSS staff are competent and hard working generally, and many of the technical staff, especially those in the senior-management and middle-management class, have served in their respective positions for several years, providing valuable continuity and making good use of their experience and in-depth knowledge of the system.

Also, MWSS's internal training system on human resource development is one of the most praiseworthy and successful training system in this field. MWSS's Human Resources Development Department (HRDD) is carrying out an extensive program, for all staff levels, from laborers to top management.

The program of training for 1990 as shown in Appendix C.3 includes 23 different courses for about 1,440 persons. In this program, training for the pump operators-WDMD is carried out in the course on "Plant Electrical Circuits and Motor Control." But this course focused mainly on the electrical aspect of pump operation, and not on the "well" itself. It may be recalled that as efforts in the past were largely focused on expansion projects, the maintenance of existing distribution facilities, especially of deep wells which supply water to outlying areas (those wells not connected to the CDS), received insufficient attention. Considering the serious state of MWSS deep wells, some program/seminar on basic strategies of deep well management in the MWSS should be planned.

10.2.2 Problem of Trimdown of Number of Personnel

Since the early 1980s, recommendations have been made in the MWSS regarding the relative highness of staff levels in relation to the number of connections and services provided. An appreciation of this problem

may be gleaned from the increment in the ratio of number of staff per thousand water connections during 1986-1987 when the ratio rose from 10.1 to 12.7, presumably reflecting the social turmoil in those times.

A significant reduction of such ratio has been made since then, and as of end-April 1991 this ratio was already at 8.9. On the basis of worldwide statistics however, this figure is still higher than the ratio of 4 staff per thousand connections which were achieved in very efficient water utilities. In Japan, for instance, the contracting out of meter reading and bill collection to appropriate public entities had this ratio even reduced to about 2.5 in large water utilities.

The crux of the matter therefore appears to be the way the number of personnel can be reduced. There are existing administrative orders, executive orders, national budget circulars, and related economy measures that are supposed to address this problem. But such behests in the main are aimed at the cutting down of overhead expenses, and may, in their implementation, be counterproductive because necessary personnel could be sacrificed; and justifications for the exemption of such personnel would involve tedious processes and lost manhours. To obviate the loss of precious personnel, and to have an efficient organization in place, an organizational audit of the MWSS may be pursued.

It is necessary to ensure the required number of capable and competent personnel, particularly in the area of Engineering and Construction Management, to cope with the ever-continuing expansion of MWSS's area coverage. The salary schedule in the MWSS may also be worth reconsidering, especially when seen with the aim of bringing the MWSS the status of an attractive public body where the most capable characters are employed.

The experience in most of the large towns and cities may be worth looking into: For domestic customers, 80 to 90 % of bill collection is carried out by withdrawing the due amount from the customer's bank accounts in accordance with the agreement between the customers and the water supply authorities. This minimizes the number of personnel for bill collection.