JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY(JICA)

No. 17.

MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY PUBLIC CORPORATION (EMPAGUA)
THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA

THE STUDY
ON
THE IMPROVEMENT
OF
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
IN
THE GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA

FINAL REPORT

VOLUME V SUPPORTING REPORT(III)



NIHÓN SUIDO CONSULTANTS CO., LTD. PACIFIC CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL

\$\$\$ JR 96 - 102

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY(JICA)

MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY PUBLIC CORPORATION(EMPAGUA) THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA

THE STUDY ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT IN THE GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA

FINAL REPORT

VOLUME V SUPPORTING REPORT(III)

AUGUST 1996

NIHON SUIDO CONSULTANTS CO.,LTD. PACIFIC CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL

1131807 (8)

LIST OF REPORTS

VOLUME I	EX	ECUTIVE SUMMARY	
VOLUME II	MAIN REPORT		
VOLUME III	SUPPORTING REPORTS (I)		
	A.	Population	
	В.	Water Supply Sources and Effect of Wastewater	
		Discharges	
	C.	Laws, Regulations and Standards on Water	
		Pollution Control	
	D.	Public Attitude Survey	
	E.	Water Quality Surveys	
	F.	Industrial Effluents and Questionnaire Survey	
	G.	Existing Small-Scale Sewage Treatment Plants	
	H.	EMPAGUA's Administration	
•	J.	Selection of Treatment Process	
	K.	Pollutant Load Estimation	
VOLUME IV	SU	PPORTING REPORTS (II)	
	L.	Sewer Design	
	M.	Treatment Plant Design	
	N.	Sanitation Facility Design	
	O.	Cost Estimation	
	P.	Economic and Financial Evaluation	
VOLUME V	SU	PPORTING REPORTS (III)	
	Q.	Topographic Survey	
	R.	Geotechnical Survey	
	S.	Environmental Impact Assessment	
VOLUME VI	DR	AWINGS	
VOLUME VII	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (SPANISH)		
VOLUME VIII	MAIN REPORT (SPANISH)		
VOLUME IX	DATA BOOK (ENGLISH)		

. . . .

ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS OF ORGANIZATION / SIGLAS DE ORGANIZACION

71001031111	10110 01	
AID	=	Agency for International Development
		Agencia Internacional para el desarrollo
ANAM	=	National Association of Municipalities
		Asociacion Nacional de Municipalidades
BANVI	=	National Housing Bank
		Banco Nacional de Vivienda
BANGUAT	=	Central Bank of Guatmala
		Banco de Guatemala
BCIE	=	Central American Economic Integration Bank
		Banco Centroamericano de Integracion Economica
CIDA	=	Canadian International Development Agency
	=	Agencia Canadiense de Desarrollo Internacional
CACIF	=	Coordinator Committee of Agricultural, Industrial and Financial Associations
		Comite Coordinador de Asociaciones Agricolas, Industriales y Financieras
CAPRE	=	Regional Coorinating Committee of Drinking Water and Sanitation of Central
		America, Panama and Dominican Republic
		Comite Coordinador Regional de Instituciones de Agua Potable y Saneamiento de
		Cetroamerica, Panama y Rupublica Dominicana
CIEN	==	National Economic Research Center
		Centro de Investigaciones Economicas Nacionales
CNPE	Ħ	National Council of Economic Planning
		Consejo Nacional de Planificacion Economica
CONAMA	=	National Environmental Commission
		Comision Nacional del Medio Ambiente
CONAP	=	National Council of Protected Area
		Consejo Nacional de Areas Protegidas
COPECAS	==	Permanent Committee of Coordination of Water and Sanitation
		Comite Permanente de Coordinacion de Agua y Sancamiento
EDOM	=	Study of Metropolitan Orderliness
		Estudio de Ordenamiento Metropolitana
DGSS	=	General Bureau of Health Services
200		Direction General de Servicios de Salud
DST	=	Environmental Sanitation Department Division de Saneamiento del Medio
ra ma otta		Guatemala Municipal Water Supply Corporation
EMPAGUA	=	Empresa Municipal de Agua de la Ciudad de Guatemala
EDIO		Regional School of Sanitary Engineering
ERIS	=	
PAO		Escuela Regional de Ingeneria Sanitaria Food and Agricultural Organization
FAO	=	Organizacion de Comidas y Agricultura
GOG	_	Government of Guatemala
GOG	=	Gobierno de Guatemala
GOJ	E	Government of Japan
GOJ	-	Gobierno de Japon
GTZ	==	German Cooperation Agency
010		Sociedad Alemana de Cooperacion
IBRD	==	See "WB"
ЮКЭ	-	Vease "WB"
IDA	. ==	International Development Association
WA	-	Asociacion Internacional de Desarrollo
!DB	· 😝	Inter-American Development Bank
*****	-	Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo
IGM	2	Military Geographic Institute
7074	=	Instituto Geografico Militar

IGSS	=	Guatemalan Institute of Social Security Instituto Guatemala de Seguridad Social
INAFOR	=	National Institute of Forestation Instituto Nacional de Forestacion
INDE	=	National Institute of Electrification Instituto Nacional de Electrificacion
INE	_	National Institute of Statistics
INE	=	Instituto Nacional de Estadística
INFOM		National Institute of Municipal Development
INFOM	=	Instituto Nacional de Fomento Municipal
INSIVUMEH	_	National Institute of Seismology, Vulcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology
HASIAOMEH	=	Instituto Nacional de Sismologia, Vulcanologia, Meteorologia e Hidrologia
INTECAP	=	Technical Institute of Training and Productivity
		Instituto Tecnico de Capacitacion y Productividad
JICA	=	Japan International Cooperation Agency
•	=	Agencia de Cooperacion Internacional del Japon
МСТуОР	=	Ministry of Communications, Transportation and Public Works
,	=	Ministerio de Comunicacion, Transportacion y Obras Publicas
MINFIN	=	Misnistry of Public Finance
		Ministerio de Finanzas Publicas
MSPyAS	==	Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance
		Ministerio de Salud Publica y Asistencia Social
MUNI	=	Municipality of Guatemala
MOIN	_	Municipalidad de Guatemala
OECF	=	Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan
OLCI	-	Fondo Japones de Cooperacion Economica Ultramar
РАНО	=	Panamerican Health Organization
17010		Organizacion Panamericana de Salud
PLAMABAG	=	Guatemala City Water Supply Master Plan
LAMADAU		Plan Maestro de Abastecimiento de Agua a la Ciudad de Guatemala
SEGEPLAN	=	General Secretariat of Economic Planning
SCOLI LAIN	-	Secretaria General de Planificación Económica
SRH	==	Secretariat of Hydraulic Resources
OMI	-	Secretaria de Recursos Hidraulicos
UEA	=	Emergency Water Unit
ULA		Unidad de Emergencia de Agua
UENIA	=	Study Unit of New Water Introduction
OBNIA	_	Unidad de Estudios de Nuevas Introducciones de Agua
UN	==	United Nations
ON		Organicacion de Naciones Unidas
UNDP	==	United Nations Development Program
UNDI		Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo
UNEHIVAGUA	_	Executant Unit of Hydrological Study of Guatemalan Valley
ONEMVACOA	_	Unidad Ejecutora del Estudio Hidrologico del Valle de Guatemala
UNEPAR	=	Executant Unit of Rural Aqueduct Program
ONEIAK	-	Unidad Ejecutora del Programa de Acueductos Rurales
UNESCO	E	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNESCO	_	Organizacion Educacional, Sientifica y Cultural de Naciones Unidas
UNICEF		United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
ONICET .	=.	Fondo de Nacioned Unidas para la Infancia
USAC		University of San Carlos of Guatemala
OSAC	27	Universidad San Carlos de Guatemala
HEATIN	_	United States Agency for International Development
USAID	=	Agencia Internacional de Desarrollo de Estados Unidos
wn		World Bank
WB	72	Banco Mundial
WUO		World Health Organization
WHO	=	Organizacion Mundial de Salud
		Orkonicacion intitatos ac pana

ABBREVIATIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

B/C Benefit Cost Ratio BOD Biochemical Oxygen Demand Closed Circuit Television **CCTV** Chemical Oxygen Demand COD Debt Service Ratio DSR Environmental Impact Assessment EIA Economic Internal Rate of Return EIRR Financial Internal Rate of Return FIRR Gross Domestic Product **GDP GDE** Gross Domestic Expenditure Gross Fixed Capital Formation **GFCF** High Water Level HWL Intermediate Clarifier IC Initial Environmental Examination IEE Net Present Value **NPV** Operation and Management O/M Peak Dry Weather Flow **PDWF** Primary Sedimentation Tank **PST** Reinforced Concrete Pipe **RCP** Standard Conversion Factor SCF SDB Sludge Drying Bed Sludge Digester Tank SDT Screen • Grit Chamber SGC Trickling Filter TF Terms of Reference TOR Value Added V٨

Value Added Tax

Wastewater Treatment Plant

VAT

WWTP

ABBREVIATIONS OF MEASURES

```
1
      Length
                                        millimeter
           mm
           ¢m
                                        centimeter
                                  =
           m
                                        meter
                                  =
           km
                                        kilometer
                                  =
                                        inch
                                  ==
2
      Arca
           m2, sq.m
                                        square meter
                                  ==
           ha
                                        hectare
                                  =
           km2, sq.km
                                  =
                                        square kilometer
3
      Volume
                                        cubic centimeter
           cc
                                  =
           lit, I,L
                                        liter
                                  =
           lcd
                                        liter per capita per day
                                  =
           m3, cu.m
                                        cubic meter
                                  =
           Gal, Gallon (US)
                                        3.785 liter
      Weight
                                        milligram
           mg
                                  =
                                        gram
           g
           kg
                                        kilogram
                                  ==
           t
                                        ton
                                  =
5
     Time
           s, sec
                                        second
           mim
                                       minute
                                  =
           h, hr
                                       hour
                                  ==
           đ
                                        day
                                  =
           yr
                                       year
6
     Money
                                       Quetzales (unit of Guatemalan currency)
           Q
                                  =
           US$,$
                                  =:
                                       US Dollar
           ¥
                                       Japanese Yen
7
     Electric Measures
           Α
                                  =
                                       ampere
           ٧
                                       volt
           kV
                                       kilovolt
                                  =
           kW
                                       kilowatt
```

kWh kilowatt hour kilovolt ampere kVA ==

Hz hertz =

8 Other Measures

milli Sicmens mS

micromho = conductivity μ mho = parts per billion ppb

parts per million ppm == most probable number **MPN** ==

per thousand ‰ == % percent == PS 0.736 kW =

degree minute = second =

°C degree centigrade

9 Derived Measures Based on the Same Symbols

centimeter per second cm/sec meter per second m/s, m/sec ==

cubic centimeter per minute cm3/min = cubic meter per second m3/sec, cu.m/sec == cubic meter per second m3/s, cu.m/s = cubic meter per minute m3/min, cu.m/min == cubic meter per hour m3/h, cu.m/h = cubic meter per day m3/day, cu.m/day m3/d, cu.m/d cubic meter per day = liter per capita per day lpcd

cubic meter per square meter per day m3/m2/day =

specific discharge m3/sec/km2 == pollutant load kg/day = ton/m2 ton per square meter = unit areal pollutant load kg/day/km2 =

=

areal pollutant load per unit rainfall kg/(ha•mm) =

milligram per kilogram mg/kg = milli Siemens per centimeter mS/cm =

milligram per litre mg/L =

gram per cubic centimeter g/cm3 ==

Gallon per minute **GPM** =

EXCHANGE RATES USED IN THIS STUDY

1. Selection of Priority Regions (Master Plan)

1 US = Q 5.71 = Yen 100.75 (average of May '95~April '94)

2. First Stage Project

1 US\$ = Q 5.88 = Yen 99.12 (average of July '95~December '94)

SUPPORTING REPORT Q TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYS

SUPPORTING REPORT Q TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Q1	INTRODUCTION	Q - 1
	Q1.1 Purpose	Q - 1
	Q1.2 Scope of Survey	Q - 1
	Q1.2.1 Main Collector Sewer Route	Q - 1
	Q1.2.2 WWTP Site	Q - 1
	Q1.2.3 Sanitation System	Q - 2
	Q1.2.4 Results	Q-2
	Q1.3 Personnel and Equipment	Q-2
Q2	TOPOGRAPHIC MEASUREMENTS	Q-5
	Q2.1 Topographical Measurements of the Proposed Site for the WWTP	Q - 5
	Q2.1.1 Central Region WWTP (Chinautla)	Q-5
	Q2.1.2 South 3 Region WWTP(Los Alamos)	Q-5
•	Q2.2 Cross - Section Surveys at the River - Crossing for the Las Vacas	
t	Main Collector	Q-6
	Q2.3 Longitudinal Survey along Pinula Main Collector	Q-7
	Q2.4 Longitudinal Measure of the Sewerage Collectors to Service	
	the Sanitation Areas	Q-7
Q3	GPS SURVEY	Q-8
ANNE	EX-QA LIST OF BENCH MARKS	Q - 10
	LIST OF FIGURES	
Fig. (Q - 1 a) Location Map of Topographic Surveys: Central Region	Q-3
_	Q - 1 b) Location Map of Topographic Surveys: South 3 Region	
	LIST OF TABLES	
Table (Q-1 Results of the GPS Survey	Q-9

O TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

Q1 INTRODUCTION

01.1 PURPOSE

Topographic maps available are either 1:15,000 or 1:50,000 scale and are not suitable for facility planning in the Feasibility Study. Therefore, topographic surveys were carried at selected locations along the main collector sewer route, at WWTP sites and at colonies for sanitation system. Fig. Q-1 a) and Q-1 b) show the topographic survey locations.

Q1.2 SCOPE OF SURVEY

01.2.1 Main Collector Sewer Route

Topographical surveys for main collector sewer routes were as follows:

a) Cross-sectional Surveys at River-Crossings

Purpose was to establish the locations of river crossings for pipe bridge so that pipe bridge span does not exceed 20 m. Locations and altitude were established using GPS (Global Positioning System) and leveling from Bench Marks as follows:

Central Region - 4 river crossings (B-6,7, B-8, B-9, and B-10)

South 3 Region - one river crossing (B-12)

b) Longitudinal Survey along Pinula Main Collector (South 3 Region)

Excavation of Pinula Main Collector near Los Alamos area changes from tunnelling method to open - cut method. Therefore, longitudinal survey was carried out in this area to establish the location of where change in excavation method is necessary. Distance surveyed was 1.2 km.

Q1.2.2 WWTP Site

1

Topographic survey was conducted at the proposed WWTP sites for Central Region and South 3 Region. Scale of the map is 1:2,000 and the interval of contour is 5 m.

Q1.2.3 Sanitation System

Longitudinal survey was carried out for those colonics where sanitation system is proposed. Scale of the map is 1:1,000, and that of longitudinal profile is vertical scale of 1:200 and horizontal scale of 1:1,000.

Q1.2.4 Results

Results of the topographic surveys are shown on Drawings, Volume VI.

Q1.3 PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT

Following staff worked in this survey:

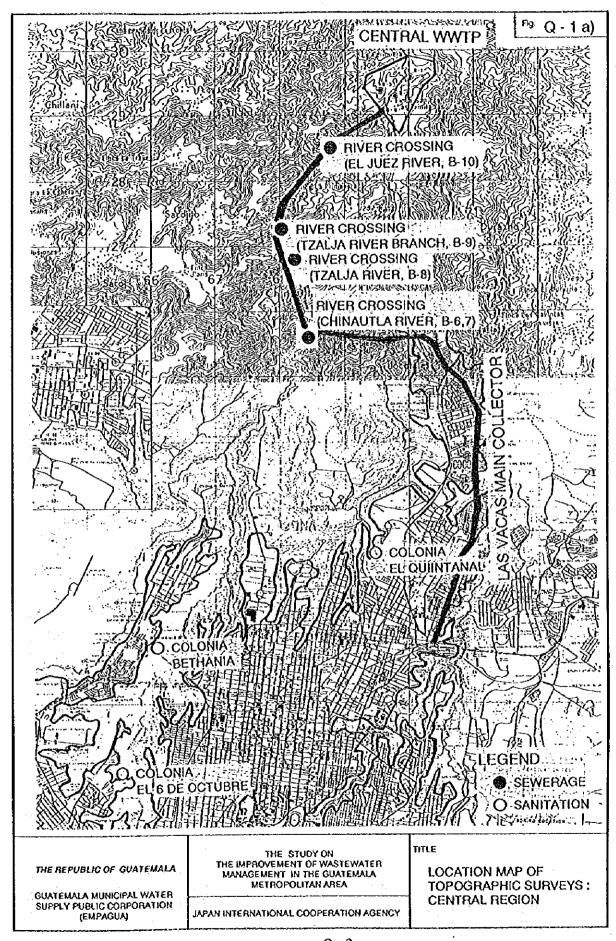
Engineer	4
Supervisor	2
Calculator	3
Draughtsman	. 3
Topographer	4
Chainman	8
Laborer	10

The followings were used to carry on this survey:

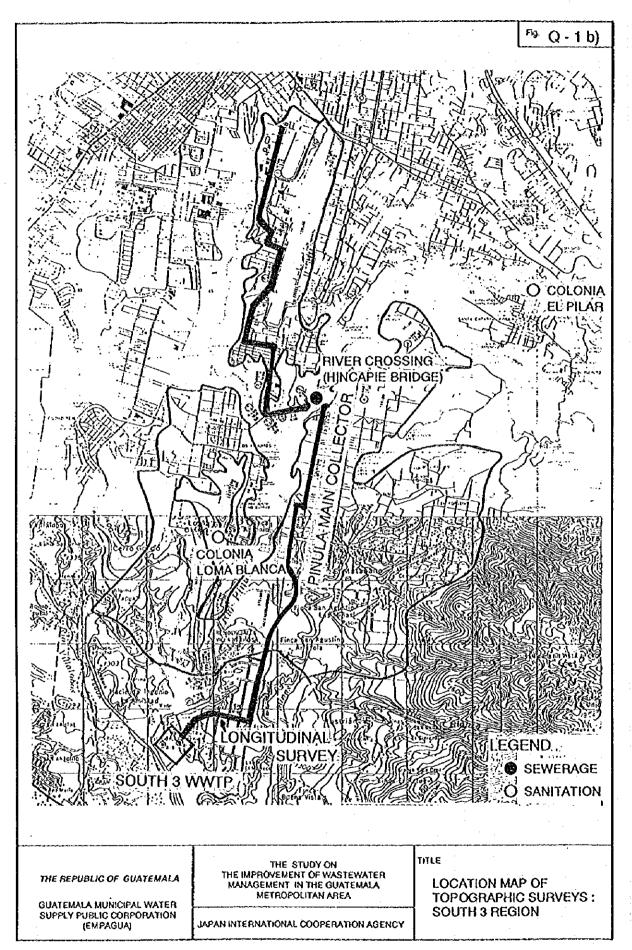
- * Two WILD T-16 Theodolites
- * One WILD T-1 Theodolite
 - One SOKKISHA TM-20 Es Theodolite
 - One KERN 778GK0-A Level
 - One ZEISS NI 52 Level
 - * One WILD N2 Level
 - * Distornat Electronic PENTAX
- * DTK Computer PENTIUM 75MHz
- * 486 OCTEK Computer 33 MHz
- * EPSON FX-1050 Printer
- * EPSON FX-1170 Printer
- * And Other Survey Equipment Required in the Works

GPS EQUIPMENT

- Pathfinder Trimble Basic Plus
- * 9 Channel Base Station



3



Q2 TOPOGRAPHIC MEASUREMENTS

Q2.1 Topographical Measurements of the Proposed site for the wwtp

Q2.1.1 Central WWTP (Chinautla)

To obtain the site configuration, the land surveying procedure was applied, taking the isolated configuration points. For this purpose, a base polygon was measured and from the same vertexes the site points were radiated, thus obtaining their distance and drop, which makes it possible to locate them with an angle, distance and elevation, since in these works the conspicuous isolated points of the site are taken. For the drawing, contour lines were obtained by interpolating them between the cotas of the fixed points. Moreover, important details were taken as reference points such as constructions, boundaries, rivers, communications, and different level stratum.

To establish the site's configuration, reckoning was accomplished from the BMIAP-7, with an elevation of 1,180.8891 m above mean sea level (MSL). This bench mark (BM) is located in a bridge near the entrance of Finca Las Trinitarias and on the road from Guatemala City to San Rafael Las Flores.

The final map was made to A-1 size and to a 1:2,000 scale, showing contour lines every 5 meters.

Q2.1.2 South 3 WWTP (Los Alamos)

The topographic survey was accomplished using the method of cross sections. An open polygon was traced, which was marked every 30 m; besides, points where the ground changed slope or direction due to topographic accidents were taken into account. Then this axis was leveled in order to obtain the cotas of all the points, and later cross sections were made in all and every one of the axis points marked every 30 m. Sections were normal at the axis. Important details such as constructions, boundaries, towers from INDE (National Institute of Electrification), rivers, communications, etc., were also taken into account.

The base in this leveling was BM KKK-7A, which is located in the road from Guatemala to Villa Canales, with an elevation of 1,292.7566 m MSL.

The map was made to A-1 size and to 1:2,000 scale showing contour lines every 5 meters in uneven areas. In flat areas contour lines were interpolated to every meter.

Q2.2 CROSS - SECTION SURVEYS AT THE RIVER - CROSSING FOR THE LAS VACAS MAIN COLLECTOR

Using as base BM IAP-7, with an elevation of 1,180.8891 m above the sea level, a closed leveling was obtained. This BM is located in a bridge near the entrance of Finca Las Trinitarias and on the road from Guatemala to San Rafael Las Flores. In this closed leveling it was necessary to have a six kilometer reckoning due to the fact that this BM was the only one available, so it was necessary to reduce distance between the leveling points related to the initial BM and the places where the cross sections were to be measured.

Following this closed leveling, the 1,220 m elevation was located in each cross section and it was established that the place where the points had initially been located on the plans of 1:15,000 scale did not coincide with the actual location established in this survey.

Therefore, the following reckonings were made:

a) Cross Sectional Survey B-6 And B-7

A 1,285 meter reckoning was made to determine the 1220 m elevation in the cross section B6 and 7. Five cross sections were made from this point plus three upstream sections and two downstream sections.

b) Cross Sectional Survey B-8

A 1,800 meter reckoning was made in cross section B-8 on the Tzala River to locate the 1,220 m elevation. From this point, sections were made every fifty meters, as well as in the points where change in direction occurred. There was a total of nine cross sections, one corresponding to the 1,220m elevation, four upstream sections and four downstream sections.

c) Cross Sectional Survey B-9

With the purpose of establishing the 1,220 m elevation above the sea level in cross section B-9, a 1,720 m reckoning was made. Cross sections were made every fifty meters and in the points of intersection. There were a total of eleven cross sections, one corresponded to the 1,220 m elevation, six upstream sections and four downstream sections.

d) Cross Sectional Survey B-10

A closed leveling was performed to establish a 1,220 m elevation. Cross sections at every fifty meters were taken, also in the points where there was a change in direction. In total, there were fifteen cross sections: one at 1,220 m elevation, six downstream and eight upstream.

e) Hincapie Bridge

Leveling was started from BM KKK-4, that has an elevation of 1296.5249 m MSL; the point of 1,290 m elevation was located on the river bed. Cross sections were taken every fifty meters and in the places of change in direction, because the river trail showed meandering. Ten cross sections were taken: one at 1,290 m elevation, five upstream, and four downstream.

Q2.3 LONGITUDINAL SURVEY ALONG PINULA MAIN COLLECTOR

This survey was conducted in Los Alamos area. Leveling was started from BM KKK-7A, which is situated in the road from Guatemala to Villa Canales and whose elevation above sea level is 1,292.7566 m. During this study total of 1,206.04 m were reckoned. The longitudinal measure covered 30 m in width throughout the route. The plans show street intersections, directions, houses, vacant lands, distances, marker banks, at a horizontal scale of 1:2,000 and a vertical scale of 1:200.

Q2.4 LONGITUDINAL SURVEY OF COLLECTOR SEWER IN THE SANITATION AREAS

Survey was conducted in the following colonies:

a) Central Region

1

- 1) Colonia El Quintanal (Zone 6)
- Colonia Seis de Octubre (Zone 7)
- 3) Colonia El Pilar (Zone 14)
- 4) Colonia Bethania (Zone 7)

b) South 3 Region

5) Colonia Loma Blanca (Zone 12)

For El Quintanal, Calzada Milla IGM 1964, which is situated at Calzada Jose Milla Y Vidaurre "La Parroquia", about 1,770 m from El Quintanal with an elevation of

1,474.6869 m MSL was used as reference Bench Mark. The total length of main sewer route surveyed in El Quintanal was 572.70 m identified by the JICA Study Team. In case of Colony Seis de Octubure, BM Hospital (near entrance of Sanm identified by the JICA Study Team. In case of Colony Seis de Octubure, BM Hospital (near entrance of San Juan de Dios Hospital on Avenida Elena), about 5,568.50 from Seis de Octubure with an elevation of 1,509.8428 m MSL was used as reference Bench Mark. The total length of main sewer route surveyed in Seis de Octubure was 455.615 m.

In case of El Pilar, BM City 23 (located in the El Cambray water treatment plant), about 1,057 m from El Pilar colony, with an elevation of 1,619.5735 m MSL was used as reference point and total length surveyed in El Pilar was about 656.48 m. For Loma Blanca, BM City 21 (located in the village Boca del Monte) with an elevation of 1,367.2840 which is 4,800 m from Loma Blanca was used as reference Bench Mark. Longitudinal profile was plotted for the length of 2,151.88 m. For Colony Bethania BM Hospital with an elevation of 1,504.6388 m MSL was used as reference Bench Mark. Longitudinal profile was plotted for the length of 2,003.68 m of main sewer route identified by the JICA Study Team.

For each colony, map with the scale of 1:1,000 on horizontal and 1:200 on vertical was plotted to show longitudinal profile of main sewer route. Also street intersections, identification marks, houses, site of Community plant and point of effluent discharge were marked.

O3 GPS SURVEY

As part of the topographic surveys five locations of river crossings were established using Global Positioning System (GPS).

These five points were located in deep, narrow valleys where the 1220 m elevation (in four points of the Chinautla area) and the 1290 m elevation (in one point at Pinula River, near the Hincapie Bridge) were found. These topographic peculiarities in several instances made it difficult to obtain precise measures due to the inconveniences of the related positioning of the satellites.

Table Q-1 shows the coordinates of the river crossings established by GPS Survey..

Table Q-1 Results of the GPS Survey

River		UTM Coo	Level	
Crossing	Location	North	West	(m MSL)
B-6,7	Chinautla	1,625,803.674	768,539.516	1220
B-8	Chinautla	1,626,666.785	768,158.627	1220
B-9	Chinautla	1,627,443.399	768,284.237	1220
B-10	Chinautla	1,628,589.967	769,210.003	1220
B-11	Hincapie Bridge	1,610,778.205	766,600.702	1290

Annex QA

List of Benchmarks

Nación	Caracterfetice de la Merce Ficha de 6 cm3.		
Guatemala	Incrustada en alcantarilla.	BX KKX-6	
Provincia	Establacida por (Organización)	Cirrecide 2200 1017	
Guatemala	I.Q.N.	1309.4047	(
Musicipio	Organización (fundida en la Marca)	Orden	
Villa Canales	I.A.Q.S	Primer	(Final) (Prefferin
Lines KKK	Eutampado	O Glum	
Guatemala - Amatitlán,	BM XKK-6 1971 I.O.N.	MSNM	
Descripción Ostallada del punto			FCA. SAN ALLYTIN
de la alcantarilla, a	localizada en muro de piedra proximadamente a 150 mts. de San Agustín y dista 1.7 Kms.	Park and a second secon	
REFERENCIAS:	AZIMVI: DISTANCIA(mts.)		! !
A) Centro de carretera.	115" 5.65 "	ا ہا۔] ! '
B) Orilla alcantarilia.	190 1.28 "	[t-\l]	l i
C) Orilla alcantarilla.	100 0.30 "		1 1
D) Cerco.	3.75 "		i
		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Ì
		1 7 1 3/	i
		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ļ
•		1.31	i
		1 1 1 1	
	•	I = I I	
Jorge Vidal Ló	pez. IGM	1,994	
Descritate Reacon adalpar	Organización - LOSI	Fochs	

MONOGRAFÍA DE LA COTA FIJA

1292.7646

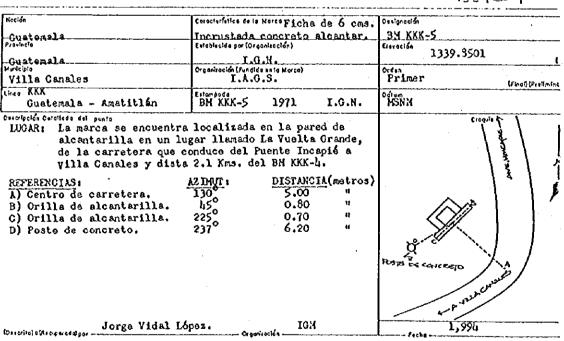
Nación .	Característica de la Marcaficha de 8 cms.	Cesignodán
Guatemala	Incrustada concreto alcantar.	BM KKK-7A
Provincia Guatemala	Eriablecida por (Organización) I.O.N.	1292.7566
Nuncipio Villa Canales	Organizaciós (fundida en la Marca)	Orden Primer Fried(Prefimin
Lines KKK Guatemala - Amatitlán	Estampoda BM KKK-7A 199h I.G.M.	MSNN 4 Croquia
creto de una alcanta	a localizada en el muro de con- rilla casi frente a la Fábrica ar llamado Los Alamos y dista . del BM KKK-6. AZIMUT: DISTANCIA(mts.) 280° 5.50 " 280° 1.00 " 1.15 " 100° 10.00 "	SHAW CALLON OF THE WAY AND THE

MONOCALFÍA DE LA COTA FIJA

Nación ,	Coracterística de la	Merce Ficha de	6 cms.	Designación	
Guatemala	Incrustada	concreto de p	ouente.	BM XXX-u	
Pravincia	Establecide por (Org	onización}		Standartin	
Gustemala	τ.	0.3.		1296.521	13A
Nedelale	Organización (Fundid			Orden	
Puente Incanié	T.A	.G.S.		Primer	(Final) (Prefinite
Live a KKK	Exiampada			Datum	
	BH KKK-II	1971 10	GN	MSNH	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Guetemala - Amatitlán - Descripción Celoride del punto				Çı	r¢ du¹e
te baja del Puente KKK-3B. REFERENCIAS: A) Centro de carretera. B) Esquina muro. C) Esquina muro.	AZIMUT: 310° 35° 35°	DISTANCIA 19,00 5,00 2,70	,	The Use of	A BOT TO T
bushelskingsstages Jorge Vidal	López.	inoción IGM		1,99	ļ

MONOGRAFÍA DE LA COTA FIJA

1339850



MONOGRAFÍA DE LA COTA FIJA

		•
COUNTRY	TYPE OF MARK Disco de 6 Cms.	DESIGNATION OF MARK
Gustomela,	Incrustado Concreto Muro Puente	B.M. IAP-7
PROVINCE, STATE OR DEPARTMENT	ESTABLISHED BY (ASENCY)	1180.8391
Gustemals.	I.G.N.	1100,0071
HURICIPALITY, COMMUNITY OR REGION	ACCHOY (CAST IN MARK)	OADER .
Chinautla.	1,4,0,8,	CONALS (
LINE	HARA IS STANFED	DATUM
Guatomala a las Trinitarias.	B.M. 1AP-7 1,969.	
DESCRIPTION	del centro de la cerretera que	1×(1CH
del puente, a 1.94 Kms. del B. IAP-4 que se encuentra en la f tro, a 1.90 Kms. del B.M. IAP- de caminos a San Rafael Las Pl Trinitarias. La marca está situada a 2.75 M carretera, a 7.66 Mts. al N 52 4.90 Mts. al N 6 W de la esqui 16.50 Mts. al N 52 W de la esqui	W del centro del puente, a na del muro N. del puente; a uina del muro S. del mismo puen- la esquina del muro È. del mis-	A SAN BAFAEL AS FLORES AGUATEM

1AGS Form 190 (17 Oct 55)

DESCRIPTION OF BENCHMARK

ARMY COROZAL G. Z.

COUNTRY	TIPE OF MARK Disco de 6 Cms.	DESIGNATION OF MARK
Gustemals.	Incrustado Monumento de 30 x 30	B.M. IAP-8
PROVINCE, STATE OF DEPARTMENT GUSTOMS 13.	ESTABLISHED BY (ACENCY) I.O.N.	1212.3817 (F
NUNICIPALITY, COMMUNITY OR REGION	AGENCY (CAST IN MAPK)	ORCER
Chineutla.	1.A.G.S.	(FINAL) [PREL
une Guatomala a Las Trinitarias.	B.H. IAP-8 1,969.	DATUM
DESCRIPTION	1	S#EECH
va de Chinautla a San Antonio	del centro de la carretera que . las Flores y finca Las Trinita- to que se encuentra en el cruce ores y Fca. San Francisco las	

de caminos a San Marsel Las Flores y For. San Prancisco las Trinitarias, a 1.90 kms. del B.M. IAP-8, a 7.09 kms. del B.M. IAP-4 que se encuentra en la Pilita en la casa de Marcos Castro y a nivel del suelo.

La marca está situada a 10.50 kts. al N 65 W del centro de la carretera, a 28.50 kts. al S 45 W de la intersección de caminos, a 15.75 kts. el N 65 W. de la orilla de un paredón, a 0.45 kts. al S 75 E de un cerco, a 31.50 kts. al S 75 E de un árbol de roble.

CATE 1,959,

(DESCRIBED) OR (RECOVERED) BTI.__

DESCRIPTION OF BENCHMARK

ARMY COROZAL C. 2.

LAGS Form 190 (27 Oct 55)

SUPPORTING REPORT R GEOTECHNICAL SURVEYS

SUPPORTING REPORT R

GEOTECHNICAL SURVEYS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

R1	INTRODUCTION R -
	R1.1 Purpose R -
	R1.2 Summary of Investigation
	R1.2.1 Quantity of Investigation
	R1,2.2 Investigation Procedure
	R1.3 Drilling Schedule R - 1
	R1.4 Personnel and Equipment
	R1.4.1 Personnel R -5
	R1.4.2 Equipment R -
R2	METHODOLOGY R -10
	R2.1 Drilling Techniques
	R2.2 Geotechnical Test
	R2.3 Undisturbed Sampling. R - 10
	R2.4 Standard Penetration Tests
	R2.5 Laboratory Test
	R2.6 Soil Percolation Test
R3	GENERAL GEOLOGY R - 10
	R3.1 Regional Geology R - 10
	R3.1.1 Physiographic Provinces of Guatemala R - 10
	R3.2 Geological Aspects of Guatemalan Valley
R4	RESULTSR - 27
	R4.1 Geotechnical Aspects of Main Collector Sewer
	R4.1.1 Geotechnical Description of Boreholes R - 23
	R4.1.2 Las Vacas Main Collector
	R4.1.3 Pinula Main Collector
	R4.1.4 Profile Types R - 24
	R4.1.5 Excavation Methods R - 20
	R4.1.6 Construction Difficulties R - 23
	R4.2 Geotechnical Aspects of the Proposed Sites for Wastewater
	R4.2.1 Geological Characteristics of the South 3 WWTP R - 31
	R4.2.2 Geological Characteristics of the Central WWTP R - 33
	R4.2.3 Bearing Capacity R - 34
	R4.3 Soil Percolation Test for Sanitation System

		R4.3.1	Geological Characteristics of the Test	R - 35
		R4.3.2	Results of the Test	R - 35
R5	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS			
	R5.1 Main Collector			
		R5.1.1	Central Region.	R - 37
		R5.1.2	South 3 Region	R - 38
	R5.2	Wastewater Treatment Plant		R - 39
		R5.2.1	South WWTP	R - 39
		R5.2.2	Central WWTP	R - 40
	R5.3	Sanitation System		R - 40
Annex	-RA	во	ORING LOGS	R - 41
Annex	-RB	RE	SULTS OF LABORATORY ANALYSIS	R - 42
Annex	-RC	RE	SULTS OF SOIL PERCOLATION TESTS	R -43

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig. R - 1	Location Map of Borcholes: Central Region R - 2			
Fig. R - 2	Location Map of Boreholes: South 3 Region			
Fig. R-3	Phisiographic Provinces of Guatemala R - 20			
Fig. R-4	g. R - 4 Geotechnical Profile of Las Vacas Main Collector (Central Region) R - 2			
Fig. R-5	g. R - 5 Geotechnical Profile of Pinula Main Collector (South 3 Region)			
Fig. R-6	Tunnel Cross-Sections for Main Collector			
Fig. R - 7	Geological Map of South 3 Region WWTP			
	LIST OF TABLES			
Table R - 1	Summary of Geotechnical Investigations			
Table R - 2	Summary of Rock and Soil Laboratory Test			
Table R - 3	Boring Characteristics R - 6			
Table R - 4	Weathering Intensity R - 12			
Table R - 5	Fractures Specimen			
Table R - 6	Rock Quality Index of Deere			
Table R - 7	Joint Characteristics			
Table R - 8	Number of Laboratory Tests			
Table R - 9	Data of Soil Percolation Test			
നംപ്പം D _ 10	The Results of Soil Percelation Rate R - 36			

R1 INTRODUCTION

R1.1 PURPOSE

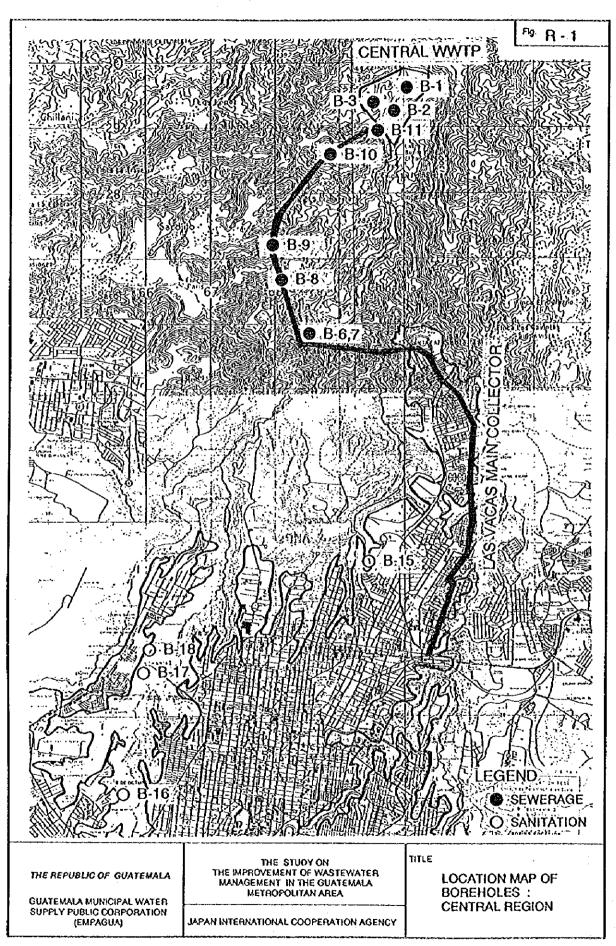
The geotechnical survey aims at identifying the subsurface geological condition of the main collector sewer route, the wastewater treatment plant sites and the sanitation facilities.

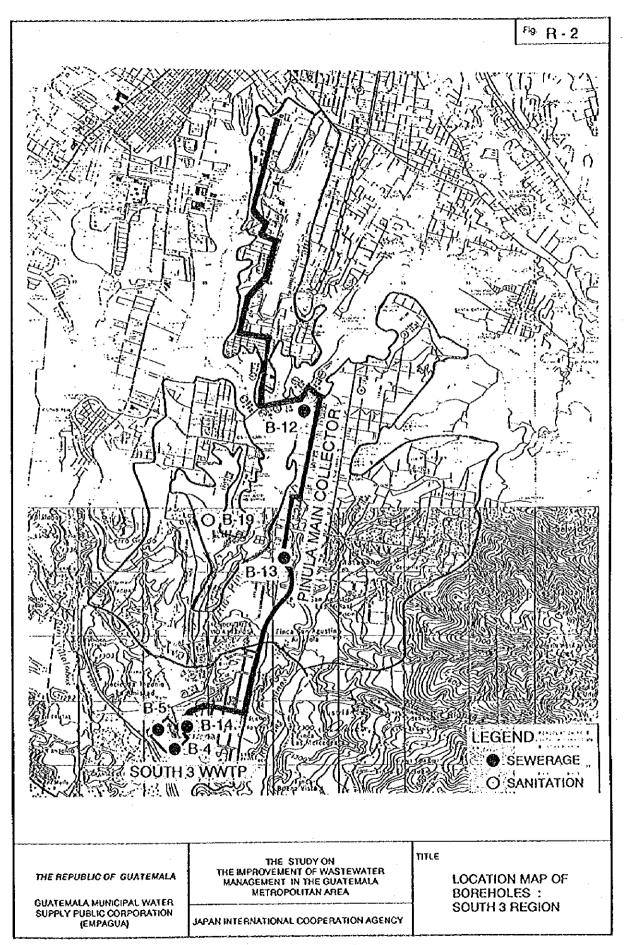
Survey included the following items

- Borings, SPT, Observation of borehole logs and Core Samplings
- Soil Percolation Tests
- Laboratory Tests of Core Samples

Field investigation was carried out by Swiss Boring Co. Ltd. employed by JICA Study Team from Dec. '95. to Mar. '96. In the same period, topographic survey was also carried out by the same company.

Location map of Boreholes are shown in Fig. R-1, and Fig. R-2.





R1.2 SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION

The field work consisted of 13 drillings, for a total of 370 m, obtaining core recuperation samples and/or soil by helicoidal auger, 296 standard penetration tests (SPT) and undisturbed samples with Shelby tube, and core samples for unconfined compression strength test. The study included other five drillings of 20 m in depth each, for soil percolation tests for sanitation facilities. This amounts to a total drilled depth of 470m.

Detailed topographic survey was carried out, covering poligonals in proposed zones for the treatment plants (WWTP), longitudinal profiles for collector routes of wastewater and sanitation areas, collateral sections. Geographical location of drilling points were determined by Geographic Positioning System (GPS). Topographic surveys are reported in Supporting Report Q, Volume V.

R1.2.1 Quantity of Investigation

The geotechnical and topographic investigations program were carried out from December 1, 1995 to March 1996. The drilling program started out in the Chinautla zone (WWTP Central Region), on December 7th. 1995 with borehole B-1.

Table R-1 shows the summary of geotechnical investigations and the rock and soil laboratory test.

Table R-1 Summary of Geotechnical Investigations

Item	Number	Remarks
Borcholes	18 (470m)	
for Sewerage System	- 13 (100m) -	1
for Sanitation System	- 5 (370m) -	
Soil Percolation Test	5	Sanitation System
Samples	12	Sewerage
Soil Samples	- 8 -	System
Rock Samples	- 4 -	
Standard Penetration Test	296	Ì
Central Region	- 142 -	
South 3 Region	- 154 -	J
Soil Laboratory Test		
Visual Soil Classification	16	
Grain Size	8	
Direct Shear (Undrained, Unconsolidated)	6	:
Unconfined Compression	2	
Density	8	
Moisture Content	6	
Rock Mechanics Test		
Unconfined Compression in Core Rock/Soil	4	

Table-R-2 Summary of Rock and Soil Laboratory Test

Borehole	SPT	Visual Soil	Grain	Direct	Moisture	UNCONFINED
' No.		Clasif.	Size	Share	Contest	COMPRESSION
B-1	20	2	1	1	1	18
B-2	20	: .				
B-3	19	4	2	1	1	
B-4	19 .	3	1	1	1	1s
B-5	19	2	1	1	1	
B-6,7	31					1r
B-8	12					1r
B-9	7					1τ
B-10	8		:	:		11
B-11	25	2	1	1	1	
B-12	29					
B-13	58	2	1	1	1	
B-14	29	1	1			1.1
Total	296	16	8	6	6	

Note: R: Rocks and S: Soil

Table R-3 Borhole Characteristics

Boring	Level	Depth	Location	Date			
No.	(mm)	(m)					
For Sewerage System							
B-1	1157	20	CHINAUTLA	07/12/95-08/12/95			
B-2	1208	20	CHINAUTLA	18/12/95			
B-3	1215	20	CHINAUTLA	24/02/96-26/02/96			
B-4	1240	20	ALAMOS	07/02/96-09/02/96			
B-5	1233	20	ALAMOS	12/02/96-13/02/96			
B-6.7	1235	34	CHINAUTLA	16/02/96-18/02/96			
B-8	1220	30	CHINAUTLA	03/03/96-05/03/96			
B-9	1220	30	CHINAUTLA	23/01/96-09/02/96			
B-10	1220	30	CHINAUTLA	04/01/96-18/02/96			
B-11	1213	26	CHINAUTLA	12/12/95-15/12/95			
B-12	1293	30	INCAPIE	01/02/96-03/02/96			
B-13	1302	60	BOCA DEL	24/02/96-27/02/96			
	•		MONTE	,			
B-14	1271	30	ALAMOS	01/02/96-03/02/96			
Sub Total		370					
		For Sanita	ntion System				
B-15	1487	20	BETHANIA I	07/01/96			
			(Zonc.7)				
B-16	1482	20	BETHANIA II	11/01/96			
ļ		,	(Zonc.7)				
B-17	1508	20	6 DE OCTUBRE	12/01/96			
			(Zonc.7)				
B-18	1324	20	LOMA BLANCA 12/01/96				
			(Zone.12)				
B-19	1451	20	QUINTANAL	16/01/96			
			(Zonc.6)				
Sub '		100					
То	tal	470					

R1.2.2 Investigation Procedure

Several pieces of equipment were used according to the different aspects of every borehole site:

- Access conditions to every site
- Existence of water sources for boring fluids
- Borchole depth

- Different kind of materials

A total of 296 Standard Penetration Tests (SPT) were done and 5 undisturbed samples were obtained from thin wall (shelby tube) samplers (the sample of boring B-14 wasn't good), others 4 core samples were obtained for unconfined compression test.

Borehole depths varied from 20 to 60 m, diameters of HQ (96.00 mm hole/63.5 mm core) and hollow stem augers (6 1/2" O.D. 3 1/4" I.D.)

All drillings were performed in the metropolitan area of Guatemala City, including the municipalities of Villa Canales, Chinautla and Guatemala.

Boreholes B-1, B-2, B-3 and B-11 were drilled in the low zone of Chinautla (WWTP), and boreholes B-6.7, B-8, B-9, B-10 in surrounding areas, in the river crossing for the main collector.

Boreholes B-12 and B-13 were drilled in the border Guatemala and Villa Canales, and boreholes B-14, B-4 and B-5 in Los Alamos area (WWTP-South 3 Region).

Soil percolation tests were carried out at Boreholes B-15, 16, 17, 18 in the locations identified for sanitation system.

R1.3 DRILLING SCHEDULE

The investigation program is based on mechanical drillings, and insitu tests, as well as five soil percolation tests.

The objectives of the drillings, are:

1) Soil and Rock investigation through mechanical drillings in:

- a) Proposed sites for the construction of two wastewater treatment plants.
- b) River crossings for collectors
- c) Junction of main collector sewer
- d) Main collector sewer inlets to the proposed wastewater treatment plants.

2) Soil Percolation Test

 a) Soil percolation test and visual soil classification at proposed sites, for the construction of absorption wells.

R1.4 PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT

R1.4.1 Personnel

Three drilling crews were working for one shift to complete the work. Each crew composed by 1 driller, 1 assistant driller and 2 workers. Other assisted workers in the mobilization and construction of access roads and drilling platforms.

Four crews were working for topographical works, each one consisted of 1 topographer and 5 helpers. All works were coordinated by a Civil Engineer.

R1.4.2 Equipment

a) Drilling Rigs

- Longyear 34 No. 1, rotary and hydraulic pressure, 54 HP diesel Deutz engine and drilling capacity of 375 m with NQ diameter.
- Truck mounted drill auger
- With B/O, mounted in treads
- Rodio SR-2 Model, with wireline system, with HQ and NQ mechanical schuck

b) Pumps

- FMC 535, lister engine, 2 single action pistons, flow rate of 135 L/min at 500 psi

- FMC 535, Deutz engine, 1 single action piston with maximum flowrate of 80 L/min at 500 psi

c) Electric Generator and Welding Equipment

- Miller
- Lincoln

d) Piping and Drill Bits

- HQ-NQ drilling rods for wireline system
- HW-NW casing
- HQ-NQ drilling pipes
- HQ-NQ corebarrels
- Tungsten carbide and diamond for triple tube bites, HQ-NQ, widias, diamond.
- Several reamers, diamond and tungsten carbide drilling shoes HQ and NW diameter
- Cutter head, conical type
- Center plug w/drag bit
- Octogonal hollow stem augers 6 1/41

R2 METHODOLOGY

R2.1 DRILLING TECHNIQUES

The drilling techniques used throughout the program varied according to the conditions encountered at the different borehole sites. Most of the drilling were carried out with double tube HQ diameter (96.00 mm hole / 63.5 mm core) core barrels. These core barrels were equipped with surface set diamond or tungsten carbide drill bits.

The boreholes drilled with this type of tools had to be cased with NW casing (114.3 mm O.D. / 101.6 I.D.) in order to prevent caving and to ensure that the borehole bottom was free of any loose material prior to every Standard Penetration Test (SPT) or every time an undisturbed sample was to be obtained.

When an SPT test was performed, the core barrel's inner tube had to be removed and the SPT sampler lowered inside the HQ rods string. In this case of undisturbed sampling, with the 3" O.D. Shelby Tube, all the HQ rods string were removed and the hole cased with HW casing (4" ID).

Almost all drillings were performed with water, as drilling fluid, due to presence of gravels and sands, mainly borings B-4, B-5, B-12, B-13 and B-6.7.

At the sites were ground conditions permitted, drilling was carried out with hollow stem augers (6 1/4" O.D. / 3 1/4" I.D.). The hollow stem augers were equipped with an inner, finger type drill bit which was retrieved to the surface every time a SPT was to be performed or an undisturbed sample was to be obtained. The sampling tools were lowered to the borehole bottom through the stem.

The drilling for percolation tests in soil was performed with a driller with hollow stem augers.

The core was placed in wooden core boxes for storage.

R2.2 GEOTECHNICAL TEST

For the geological and geotechnical descriptions of the soil and rock samples obtained in the drillings, the following parameters were used: The earth manual U.S. bureau of Reclamation and Deere's rock quality index.

The Geologic and Geotechnical description of soil and rock samples obtained during the drillings, is based on the Earth Manual U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and Deere's Rock Quality Index (See Tables R-4 to R-7), among others.

R2.3 UNDISTURBED SAMPLING

Undisturbed sampling from the boreholes was carried out with 3" O.D. x 2 7/8" I.D. thin wall shelby Tubes. For this sampling technique the thin walled tube was attached to the sampler head and was lowered to the borehole bottom through the casing or hollow stem augers using AW drill rods (44.4 mm O.D.). When the sampler reached the bottom of the borehole, the tube was pushed into the ground by means of the rig's hydraulic system. The maximum pressure required to push the sampler into the ground was recorded and the sampler was then retrieved to the surface. Every tube was protected at both ends with paraffin, labeled and sent to the laboratory for testing.

R2.4 STANDARD PENETRATION TESTS

The Standard Penetration Tests were performed according to ASTM D1586 specification. The SPT split spoon samplers used were 2" O.D. x 1 1/2" I.D. When used in free flowing sands or silts, the samplers were equipped with inner basket retainers and plastic sleeves in order to prevent loose soils from falling out during retrieval to the surface. The percussion hammers used were donut type weighing 140 pounds with a 30" drop and a rope-cathead hammer drop system. The sampling rods used were AW rods with an outside diameter of 44.4 mm. The catheads were mounted on the drillrigs and were propelled by the drill rig's engine.

R2.5 LABORATORY TEST

Every undisturbed and disturbed soil sample as well as all the rock core obtained during the program, was identified and described in situ. Disturbed samples were stored in glass jars and properly labeled. Undisturbed samples were covered with paraffin to avoid loss of water content.

Table R-4 Weathering Intensity

Class	Term	Description
1	FRESH(F)	No visible signs of weathering on the rock material, maybe a slight decoloration on the surface
1		' "
		discontinuities.
2	SLIGHTLY	Decoloration indicates alteration of the rock material
	WEATHERING	and the discontinuities surfaces. The whole rock
	(SI)	material maybe decolored and also softer than fresh.
3	MODERATE	Less than half on the rock material is altered and/or
	WEATHERING	disintegrated to soil. Fresh rock or decolored is
	(MI)	present either as discontinuous bands or fresh rocks
		intervals.
4	HIGHLY	More than half of the rock material is altered and/or
	WEATHERING	disintegrated to soil. Fresh rock or decolored is
	(HI)	resent either as discontinuous strips or fresh rock
·		cores
5	FULLY	All the rock material is altered or disintegrated to
	WEATHERING	soil. The original structure of the rock mass is
,	(FM)	intact.

Table R-5 Fractures Specimen

Class	Specimen (mm)	Denomination	
1	> 2000	VERY WIDE	VW
2	600 - 2000	WIDE	W
3	200 - 600	MODERATE	M
4	60 - 200	NARROW	N
5	< 60	VERY NARROW	VN

Table R-6 Rock Quality Index of Deere

Class	%	Denomination	
1	100 - 90	EXCELLENT	E
2	90 - 75	GOOD	G
3	75 - 50	REGULAR	R
4	50 - 25	BAD	В
5	25 - 00	VERY BAD	VB

Table R-7 Joint Characteristics

SUMM	SUMMARY OF THE JOINT CONDITIONS				
	1. Principal joint				
TYPE	2. Open joint				
·	3. Closed joint				
	4. Geological contact				
	5. Secondary joint				
	1. Joint and/or joint with movement				
CŁASS	evidence				
	2. Joint without movement evidence				
,	3. Artificial fracture				
	1. Stair step				
FORM	2. Undulated				
	3. Plane				
	1. Rough				
ROUGHNESS	2. Soft				
	3. Polished				
4-1	1. Clean				
FILLING	2. Oxidation				
	3. Clay				
	4. Crush rock				
	5. Calcite				
	6. Silt				
	7. Crusts				
	8. Sand, etc.				
	1. (< 0.5mm) closed				
OPENING	2. (0.5 - 10 mm) open				
	3. (> 10mm) very open				

Some rock cores were sent to the laboratory to obtain tests of unconfined compression.

The 8 undisturbed samples are:

- . B-1 (3.00 3.70 m)
- . B-3 (1.70 2.05 m)
- . B-3 (2.05 2.15 m)
- . B-4 (11.00 11.45 m)
- . B-5 (5.00 5.70 m)
- .B-11 (11.55 11.75 m)
- .B-13 (21.00 21.16 m)
- .B-14 (4.00 4.45 m) (sample unadecuated for the test)

Unconfined compression tests were only applied to samples B-1 and B-4 due to the condition and type of materials in this sites. The following tests were applied to the rest of the samples (Table R-8).

Table R-8 Number of Laboratory Tests

, Item	Number of Tests
Visual classification	16
Particle size	8
Unit weight	6
Moisture Content	6
Direct shear	6

Rock cores were obtained for tests of unconfined compression (see Annex RB).

The samples and boring are:

- . B-6.7 (26.90 m)
- . B-8 (6.50 m)
- . B-9 (10.50 m)
- . B-10 (10.50 m)

R2.6 SOIL PERCOLATION TEST

Soil percolation tests were performed at five locations to determine the soil absorption capacity which is required to calculate the size of soil absorption system in order to effectively dispose the effluent of the septic tank.

These boreholes were situated in plains or volcanic terraces, formed by tuffaceous deposits, pumice and pumiceous ashes with different thickness, alternation of these materials and their physical conditions.

In general terms, the drilled materials are fairly clayey (heavy thickness of weathering), that do not favor water percolation. Besides, one site, Bethania II showed a depression, channel or duct, considerably permeable.

The drillings were performed with hollow stem augers to a depth of 20 m and diameter of 200 mm. Material samples were obtained every meter to identify and classify the type of soil. The descriptions are shown in Annex RC.

Once the drilling was concluded, the borehole was filled with clean water and was left overnight to saturate the soil strata. On next day, the level of water was measured every hour during seven hours. Percolation rate of soil was measured in terms of min./100mm.

R3 GENERAL GEOLOGY

R3.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Guatemala is part of northern Central America, which includes Belize, El Salvador, and Honduras. A typical continental crust exists, formed by Pre-Cambrian-Paleozoic metamorphic rocks, and overlying upper Paleozoic (Pennsylvanian and Permian) sedimentary rocks.

These rocks are covered by big extensions of Mesozoic sediments, mainly Cretacic carbonatic rocks, minor extensions of Tertiary sedimentary rocks and diverse intrusive rocks crops, and Tertiary and Quaternary volcanic rocks located in the southern part of the country.

Two structural and physiographical trends are predominant in Guatemala and are strongly associated to its rock-type formations:

a) An East-West Arch:

Convex towards the South, with predominant plutonic, metamorphic and Paleozoic-Mesozoic sedimentary rocks, which form the country[s base. This arch goes from Chiapas (Mexico), through Guatemala, up to the Caribbean Sea.

b) North West-South trend:

It goes through all the central and southern part of Central America; it is formed by volcanic rocks from the Tertiary and Quaternary periods, showing a volcanic chain of high cones and volcanic plateaus.

The continuous interaction and sliding of three main tectonic plates; Caribbean, Coco and North American, make of Guatemala a country with continuous and strong earthquakes and dynamical deformation of rocks and soils. For this reason, the seismic and volcanic risk here is high. Peten region does not register active tectonic stress that can produce seismicity or volcanic activity.

R3.1.1 Physiographic Provinces of Guatemala

There are four physiographic provinces in Guatemala, characterized by the distribution of rock formations and closely related to the regional tectonics. From South to North, the provinces are (see Fig. R-3).

- a) PACIFIC COASTAL PLAINS
- b) VOLCANIC PROVINCE
- c) CENTRAL RANGE
- d) PETEN LOWLANDS

a) Pacific Coastal Plains

It reaches from Tehuantepee Isthmus in Mexico to Acajutla in El Salvador, with an approximate length of 700 km, its major width is Guatemala on the west part (San Jose Port). Its average width is 40-50 km, and its elevations range from sea level to 500 mas).

The Coastal Plain originated from the sedimentation of materials from volcanic chains. Volcanic activity and erosion produce large amounts of loose materials in high elevations, and strong slopes which are transported by water streams, and when deposited, a extense plain is deposited. The shape of the coast is irregular, convex to the sea shore west from San Jose Port and concave to the cast. The width of the coastal plain is considerably larger to the West.

Sediments consist of boulders, gravel, sands, pumiceous ash, laharic deposits, alluvium and coastal environment deposits (channels, deltas, sand bars) close to the sea shore.

In the upper part of the coastal plain, the materials change gradually to volcanic piedmont deposits (colluvial, detritus, etc.) Toward the South, near the coast, the grain size is reduced to silt-clay size materials.

b) Volcanic Province

It covers the west, east and southern parts of Guatemala, reaching to the other Central American nations. It is formed by volcanic products from Tertiary and Quaternary ages.

The Tertiary volcanism was characterized by fissural eruptions, producing big amounts of rhyodacitic products, tuffs, and andesitic and basaltic lava flows. The quaternary activity is distinguished by important pyroclastic deposits, pumiceous tuff andesitic cones and lava domes (actual volcanic chain). The valley where Guatemala city is located, is formed by deposits of tuffs.

In the South-East, the quaternary volcanism presents important lithological changes, with big andesitic cones, groups of small cinder cones and basaltic flows, most of them affected by North-Southern trend fissures.

The average width of Guatemala is about 25 km. Two zones can be seen, the first one in the northwest part, goes from Tecuamburro to Tacana volcanos, and is constituted by active and high volcanoes. The second one is a group of small cones and volcanoes of little activity, influenced by the Jocotan fault system.

In Guatemala, there have been defined more than 300 volcanic structures, at least 14 of these are considered the main apparatus or strato volcanoes of higher elevations, ranging from 2000 to 4210 m. Tajumulco Volcano is the highest peak in Central America (4210 m).

c) Guatemalan Central Range

This is a Paleozoic strip of plutonic metamorphic and folded sedimentary rock, in the central part of the country, formed by the oldest rocks of Guatemala. It is part of an important regional mountainous system, starting in Chiapas, Mexico up to Islas de la Bahia in Honduras.

Guatemala has a very extensive topographical relief. The Cuchumatanes range, Chuacus, De Las Minas, Chama, Merendon and other Sierras are part of this relief. Big depressions such as Motagua, Polochic, Chixoy, Selegua and Cuilco river valleys and the Izabal lake are also part of this range.

The southern part of the strip is mainly formed by metamorphic and plutonic rocks, that include Paleozoic schists, gneiss serpentinites and granites. They are partially overlayed by volcanic deposits, mainly tuff and pumiceous ash, especially in Quiche, Totonicapan and Huehuetenango. Chinautla is in the limit of this volcanic area.

Inmerse in the Central range we find the Jocotan-Motagua-Polochic fault system. This system divides the tectonic plates of North America and Caribbean, where strong historial earthquakes have been taken place, such as the one of February 4th. 1976, with a magnitude of 7.6 Mb and maximum horizontal displacement of 3m.

d) Peten Lowlands

This province is located in the northern part of Guatemala. Its average height is 200 m and the maximum 1000 (Sierra del Lacandon and Monta§as Mayas). It is mainly formed by carbonatic sedimentary deposits, strongly karstic.

As part of the karstic process, the most important and largest rivers of Central America and Mexico, are located in Peten lowlands, such as Lacantun, San Juan, La Pasion, Chixoy and

Usumacinta, the last one is the main and final water collector, that has an average low rate of 1200 m3/s and an average annual level oscillation of 30 m.

R3.2 GEOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF GUATEMALAN VALLEY

The valley of Guatemala (where Guatemala City and neighboring municipalities are located) is part of the physiographic province called "Volcanic Lands"

The valley has a lengthwise shape, north to south, and is drained by two hydrographic basins: the sub-basin of Amatitlan lake at the south and the basin of Las Vacas river at the north. The border of both basins constitutes the Continental Divide.

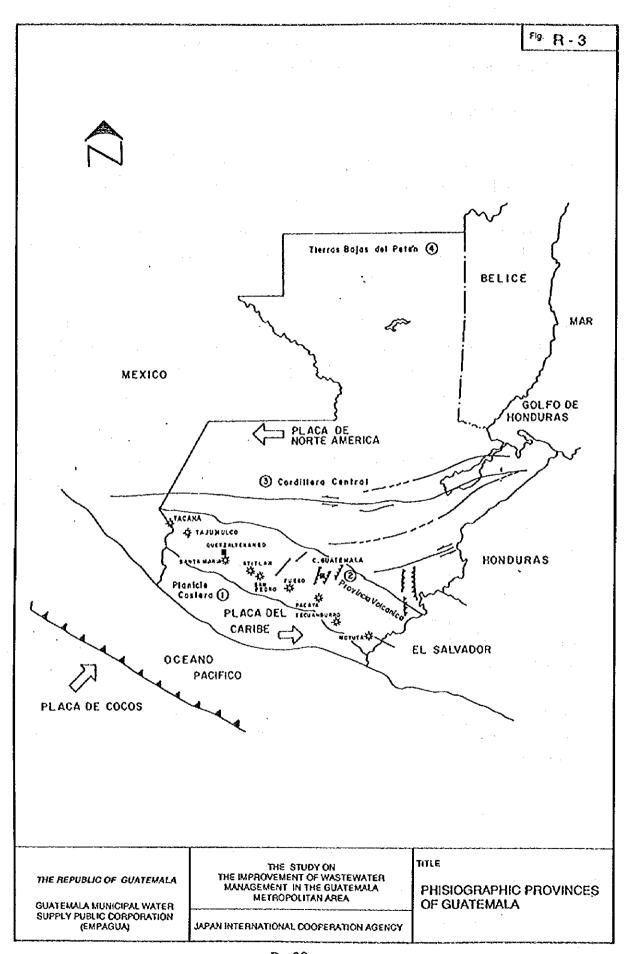
The geological structure of the valley is known as the graben of Guatemala city, and has normal systems of faults in steeped shape. This is known as Mixeo faults system that limits the valley on the western zone and the Santa Catarina Pinula faults system on the eastern zone.

The valley is properly named as a depression, partially filled in by a series of relatively recent ash flows of tuffaceous and pumiceous types, in addition to other sedimentation process (lacustrine flow). In the north part of the valley, the limits are related with limestones uplift blocks and intrusive rocks, mainly of granite type.

The geomorphologic features of the valley are characterized for being plains or terraces at similar topographic levels, crossed by deep and narrow valleys and escarpments and/or ravines. Most of the ravines are deeper than wide. This is caused by tuffaceous and pumiceous deposits which are susceptible to remotions provoked by the concentrated water flows (the materials have a lower density rather than the water). Therefore, the valleys are of considerable depths and small hydrographic basins.

1

Another geomorphologic unit is constituted by the valleys of Villalobos, Pinula, Chinautla, Las Vacas river, etc., which are formed by fluvial-facustrine sediments of considerable thickness.



R4 RESULTS

R4.1 GEOTECHNICAL ASPECTS OF MAIN COLLECTOR SEWER

R4.1.1 Geotechnical Description of Boreholes

a) BOREHOLES B-1, B-2, B-3

These boreholes are located in the low area of Chinautla, and were performed with the purpose of finding out the characteristics of the materials where the WWIP Central region treatment plant will be located. It is the limit between the volcanic materials (tuff and pumiceous ashes, re-worked in part), the granite rocks (in full weathering condition) and the fluvial valley of Las Vacas River.

The slope is small with round hills and short terraces of alluvial and/or volcanic type. Recently, faults have been discovered in this zone, and there are also unstable slopes, one of them of great importance, in the central part of the project area, next to Las Vacas River, the old road Chinautla-San Antonio Las Flores is located in this zone.

The drilled materials were pumiceous ashes and weathered tuffaceous to silts and clay, meteorized and fractured granites, and fine alluvion layers (sand and silts).

b) BOREHOLES B-8, B-9, B-10 AND B-11

These boreholes were drilled in deep rivers that run from west to east in narrow valleys, where also second grade fissures are found (Tzalja river, La Primavera and La Juez). However, the B-11 was realized in a small plain.

The drilled materials were intrusive rocks of granite type, massive, with weathered thickness of up to 25 m, however, this aspect may be related to the boreholes position in the bottom of the valleys.

The borehole B-9 crossed some dikes of hypabisales rocks that form the confined acuiferous. One of the dikes was crossed at a depth of 18 m, with an estimated pressure of 5 bar.

c) BOREHOLE B-6.7

At first, it was planned to drill two boreholes, but the narrow valley only permitted one (Chinautla river, right margin). This borehole was completely performed, and it was found volcanic materials and thick paleosoils. It is very probable that this drilling point is the limit of southeast with calcareous rocks at depth and the northweast with granite rocks.

d) BOREHOLES B-12, B-13 AND B-14

These boreholes are located in the southern zone of the valley and/or hydrographic sub-basin of Amatitlan lake. The borehole B-12 was drilled near the Hincapie bridge, at the right margin of the Pinula River. The materials drilled were sand, gravel, and clayey silts.

The borehole B-13 is located in Boca del Monte highway and the B-14 is in Los Alamos zone. The first 18 m of borehole B-13 were pumiceous ashes, and there on (more than 40 m) fine sands. The borehole B-14 passed through by tuff and pumiceous ashes, smooth and loose.

e) BOREHOLES B-4 AND B-5

These boreholes were drilled in a fluvial-lacustrine valley, in the confluence of Villalobos and Pinula Rivers (left margin). In this place the WWTP South 3 Region treatment plant is located.

The borehole B-4 is located at the bottom of the hillside. This drilling initiated with tuffaceous materials, but after 7 m sand and gravel were crossed. B-5 located on alluvial terraces, crossed gravels and sand layers, fragments of pumices and clays and silts. Minimum thickness of the materials is 20 m.

R4.1.2 Las Vacas Main Collector

Unconfined compression strengths were 40.4 kg/cm² (B-8), 75.0 kg/cm² (B-7) and 94.1 kg/cm² (B-10), which are very low in relation to the origin of the rocks (granite and igneous). Sampling locations were in river valleys close to river bed and there are many locations on the surface which are weathered.

Las Vacas Main Collector passes through mountainous area (altitude 1250 - 1350m) between Chinautla River (B-6.7) and Central WWTP for about 4 km, In some locations earth cover exceeds 150 m. In these areas tunnel is envisaged to pass through origin of the rocks

(granite and igneous) and the unconfined compression strength will be many times of that measured at boreholes. Based on this, medium - hard rock is expected in this section of collector with an unconfined compression strength in the range of 200 to 500 kg/cm².

Most of the tunnel will be constructed in granite rock, found between Chinautla and Tzalja rivers and up to the outlet in B-11 site.

Slopes or topographic depressions were studied in the borings B-8, B-9 and B-10, determining an alteration of thickness up to 25 m. This characterizes a rocky mass of poor quality with a Rock Quality Rate (RQD) less than 25%.

This apparent alteration, does not extend laterally, although the granite rock is broken. This is a characteristic of poor quality rocky mass or RQD between 25 and 50%, seen in the sites of rough slopes or topographic depressions.

The geological materials found in B-6.7 borehole, in the Chinautla River, are clay and silty clays layers, soft, probable produced by the alteration of pumiceous ashes and alluvial deposits of fine grain.

In this section (possibly 300 m) the materials are of poor quality and require reinforcement of the tunnels' profiles.

It is probable that the upstream of boreholes B-6 and B-7, is through calcarcous rocks. Especially limestone strongly fractured, fragile of medium quality (See Fig. R-4).

R4.1.3 Pinula Main Collector

6

1

The estimated length of the collector is about 10 km and its diameter is 1,500 mm.

It starts with pumiceous ashes, soft, low resistence, easy to excavate and susceptible to erosions, therefore it requires protection to avoid undermining and slidings.

Then, it was found layers of alluvial origin, gravel and silts of medium grain interpolated with sandy silts and clayey silts with materials of pumiceous and tuffaceous ashes. These deposits are very unconsistent, and granulated, with unstable geotechnical properties, difficult to excavate and to build a strong support for the channel-tunnel.

To cross the valley of the Pinula river (Hincapie bridge), a pipebridge will be used. The construction of the tunnel-channel under the Boca del Monte colony, would be in granule

sandy materials, sandy silts, pumiceous ashes in a silt master. Geotechnically, these materials are unstable, and could present water pressures through layers of permeable materials causing irruptions of water into the tunnel.

The B-13 boring crossed more than 40 m of this kind of materials and although it presented an average N value, moderated to high, could provoke subsidency (compactation loss and disintigration of the sandy materials).

The freatic level was found under 10 m from the surface, therefore, great part of the tunnel has to be constructed below this depth.

This geotechnical characteristics require autosupportable structures, with tunnel profile type III and IV.

Towards the south of the Boca del Monte, passing through the cross of Villa Hermosa and up to Los Alamos, volcanic materials are found, such as pumiceous and tuffacceous, loose and soft, easy to escavate, and moderate to good stability, but it is susceptible to erosions caused by concentrated water flows, reason why the structure must have a profile type III.

The final part of the collector will be by open exeavation which will be set in pumiceous ashes, with sections of clayey silts. This final part must be protected against erosion and undermining.

In summary, the geotechnical characteristics give a parameter of technical measurements to be taken in the construction of the tunnel. (See Fig.R-5)

R4.1.4 Profile Types

Main collectors should have tunnels. The following security measures will be taken: (See Fig. R-6)

a) TYPE I

Granitic and calcareous rocks are massive and firm, with no need of great support. In areas of intense fracturations or formed by clay stuff materials, a support is needed, this support should be isolated ground anchors.

b) TYPE II

Strongly fracturated and weathered rock in alternate hard and soft beds, of poor cohesion, such as big, weathered granites, and tuffaceous materials of moderate consistency. This type of materials have a limited stability, therefore need a superficial protection and rigid support.

The profile consists of protecting the surface with a shortcrete bed with net and eventually ground anchors.

c) TYPE III

Rocks totally fracturated and decomposed as well as tuffaceous volcanic materials loose and smooth affected by the water flow. They require a limited stability to be used as metalic supports with hangers, sheets and ground anchors.

d) TYPE IV

Soft rocks of clayey type, plastics with low resistance, that may cause plastic deformations around the excavation. In a provisional way, this process should be contrarrested by placing, after the excavation, systematic supports with ground anchors, hanged and eventually shortcrete.

Definite stability will be achived by placing a concrete covered ring, it is necessary to excavate, in circle, to diminish the magnitude push.

The dimensions of the transversal section of the tunnel will depend on he excavation form and the machinery used in this job. Due to the extension of the two sections of the tunnels, it was considered to excavate with conventional methods, such as:

- Drilling and blasting
- Manual or small drilling excavation equipment and material remover

The tunnel of the Central Region section will be of enough size to carry the rubble, pipes to be used as fan conduct.

In rocks, of good or poor conditions, it is considered a section with form of window with vertical doors and semi-circular vault.

In the rocks and/or materials of low quality, the section will have a horseshoe shape or circular.

The medium distances and the ground anchors longitudes will be calculated in relation to the extension of the rocks and the classification of the massive rocks, as well as the TUNNELS QUALITY INDEX (NGI) or the Deere ROCKS QUALITY INDEX.

The longitude of the ground anchors may vary according to the type of rock between 1m and 2m from good to middle rock; and from 2 to 3.5 m in bad rock; the interval distances of the hanging will be between 0.75 to 1.50 m. In zones with firm rock and with high cover, the vertical walls must be protected with ground anchors against local disclose.

At the profile type IV, the cover thickness can be up to 0.45 cm, notwitstanding, it should be exactly determined throu analytical calculations from rocks (mechanic of rocks) parameters.

The cement that will be used should only be of high resistance against sulphate, and of type HS, according to DIN 1164 (equivalent to the type V as known in Guatemala).

The metallic supports will consist of steel arcs covered with steel sheets or any other appropriate metal.

R4.1.5 Excavation Methods

According to the type of materials, the excavation methods are classified in two systems.

- Excavations in rock, performed in materials predominantly rocky that require drilling and blast for expansion.
- 2) Excavations in soft rock/soil predominantly volcanic materials, such as tuffaceous and pumice type, alluvial and colluvial deposits, faults or any other type of material that do no require blasting to obtain its expansion. This excavation method is mannual, small drilling, and equipment to remove materials.

Both methods should consider acceptable procedures that will allow a permanent control of the work and also to avoid tunnel failure during excavation.

R4.1.6 Construction Difficulties

In the gallery excavations, some construction difficulties may be found due to bad conditions of the rock or soil, also possible presence of water pression associated to failures and fractures, and dike cuts or rock beds with pression of water (artesian watering).

The water irruption may be of three types according to the materials found:

- a) Water duct by materials removal (volcanic and alluvial materials)
- b) Faults and fractures (all types of materials)
- Dikes or materials beds confined (Granitic rocks and alluvial beds between imperious materials

In the first case, it may cause sliding or detachment especially with volcanic materials of tuffaceous and pumice type.

This situation might arise at the crossing zone of the Chinautla river (B-6.7), where the conduction structure runs through volcanic materials, at least 2kms.

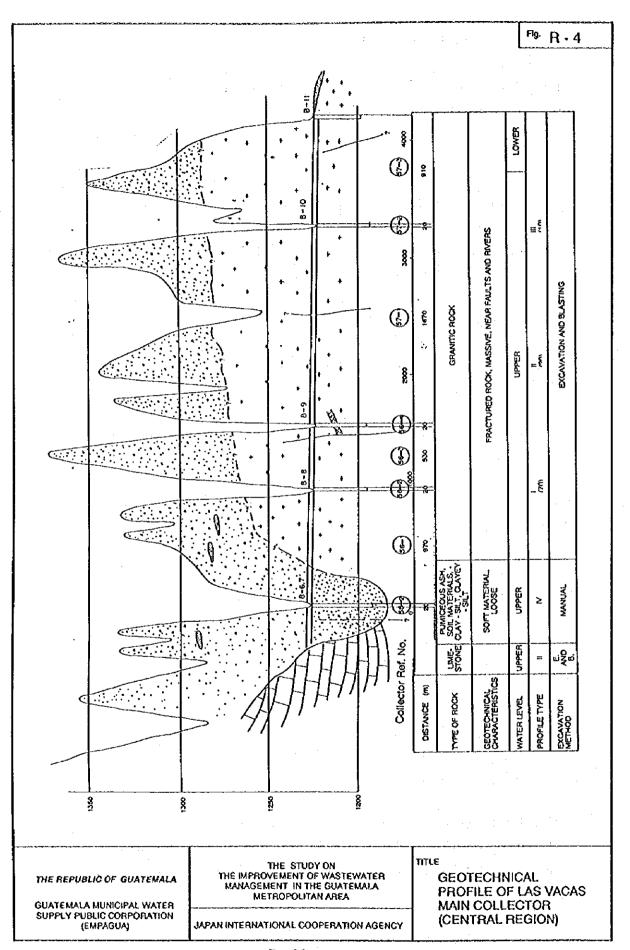
This risk is higher at the south 3 collector, because the longitude of volcanic materials stratum is bigger.

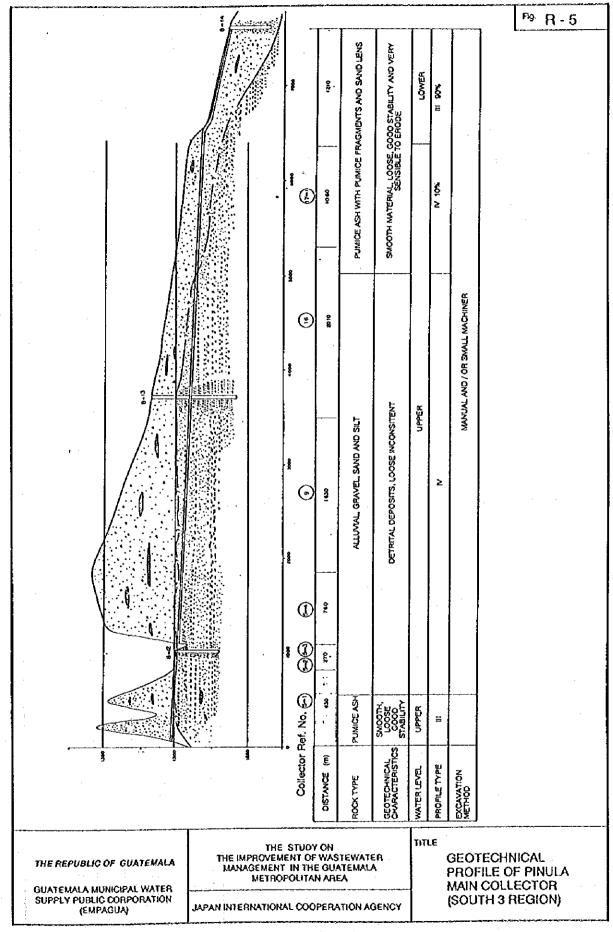
It is probable the entrance of water through faults or fractures, especially in the Chinautla zone, between B-6.7 and B-11 drillings, due to faults systems with general direction E-W.

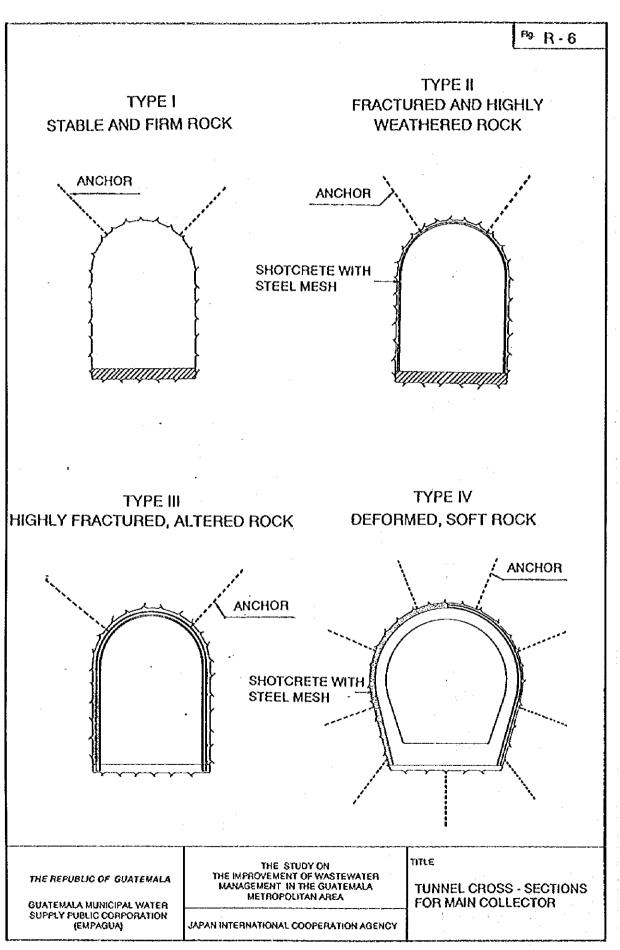
In the drilling B-9 performed in granitical rocks at the Tzalja River to 18 m of depth (1202 m elevation) a hypabyssal dike type was cutted with water pressure (approx 5 bar).

Other construction topographical inconveniences are related to the narrow of the valleys of the Chinautla, (B-6.7); Tzala (B-8); La Primavera (B-9) and La Juez (B-10) rivers. It requires strong material excavations to open the access to these points and to remove the materials from the tunnel.

The south collector tunnel has an extension of approximately 4 km. in alluvial deposits of sand, and occasionally gravels. This will make difficult the excavation of tunnel and also excavation costs will be higher (Borehole B-13 crossed more than 40 m of loose silty sand layer).







R4.2 GEOTECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE PROPOSED SITES FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

R4.2.1 Geological Characteristics of the South 3 Region WWTP

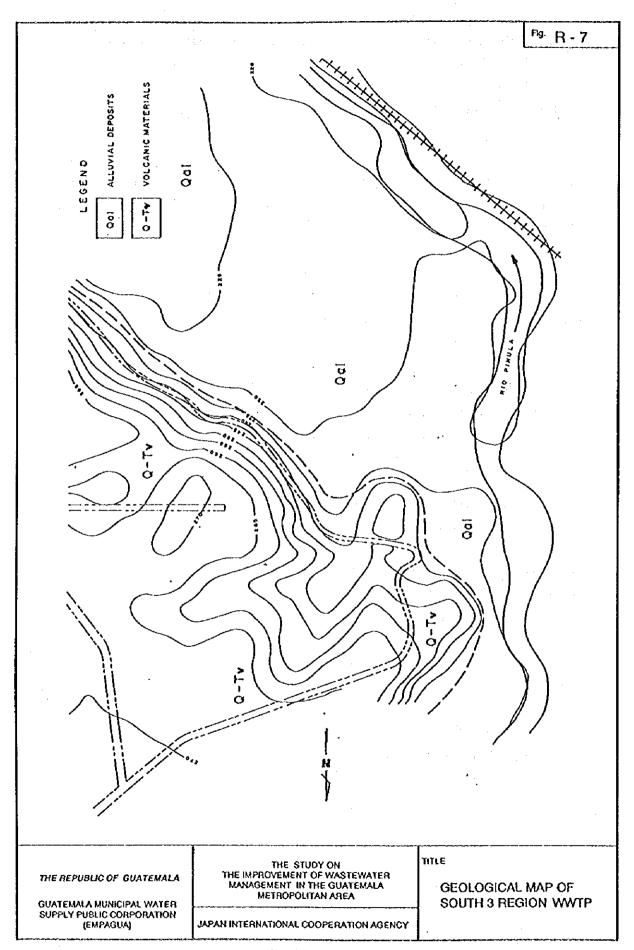
The WWPT South 3 Region is located in the left side of Pinula River, at the Villabobos river confluence. Two geomorphological units have been recognized, the first one consists of small hills to the north, and the other unit in an extense alluvial terrace to the south (See Fig.R-7).

The hills are formed by volcanic materials; tuffaceous and pumiceous ash, loose and soft, with at least 6 m of weathering silts and clayey silts. In relation to slope unstability, no identified ancient and/or potencially unstable zones were identified, the pumiceous deposits are not susceptible to slides.

The second unit is constituted by several types of alluvial and fluvial deposits in the river margins and in the surroundings of the ancient lake (recent deposits). They consist in sequence of fine to medium sands, fine gravels and silty sands, thicknesses greater than 30 m.

The south region presents two well defined materials. The highly formation is adecquate for superficial foundations such as footings, provided the residual soil is removed. If any cut must be done in such material, a slope of 1:0.3 (Vertical: Horizontal) should be considered. It is very important to protect the surface after a cut is made, to avoid erosion due to loss of humidity, or existence of water flows. The surface of the slopes should be protected by either grass or by shotcrete.

The lower area presents a more difficult situation for foundation considerations. The presence of fine-satured sand layers could eventually produce liquefaction, if the soil is subjected to dynamic forces. A drainage system should be developed in order to dry these fine sands. In addition, a controlled compaction procedure should be implemented and if necessarry, a pre-loading procedure too, in order to avoid future settlements.



R4.2.2 Geological Characteristics of the Central WWTP

It is located at the left margin of Las Vacas River, composed by small hills and reduced plains with one continuous and descending slope towards the NE, cut by rough slopes and small rivers.

The proposed site for the plant is in the border of the mountain scarp at S-SW and the alluvial valley of Las Vacas River characterized by colluvial and alluvial materials of low thickness (gravel and sands).

The base material is granite rocks, weathered and fractured with thickness of more than 20 m and deposits of pumiceous ashes of fine grain, possibly reworked and slide (colluvial and alluvial layers, gravel, sands and lime of fluvial and lacustrine origin.

This heterogenity of the materials and the presence of faults in sites with slopes and possibly undermined by rivers, have generated unstability and sliding of faults.

One of them was found within the proposed area for the plant, and it caused the change of the route between Chinautla and San Antonio Las Flores. Nevertheless, most of the proposed area does not present unstable taluds.

The results of soil laboratory tests show that the colluvial material of the upper layers, eventhough, it shows high cohesion values, the valves are relatively low, which could result in small loading capacity of the soil. In order to obtain a more homogeneous basement for the structures, the volcanic and colluvial materials of the upper layers (0-3.00 m) should be removed.

Regarding slope stability, eventhough there is no visual sign of unstability, any cut should maintain slopes with a minimum slope of 1:0.5 (Vertical: Horizontal).

乱

R4.2.3 Bearing Capacity

The formula developed by Peck, Hansen, and Thornburn, is a correlation results from a correlation between blow-count (SPT), and internal friction angle. From the following figure, the factor N and N are determined, which incorporate the allowance for local shear failure, in dry soil, over water level.

The formula will give the bearing capacity for a given foundation width B. For this case, the foundation width is unknown, and a value of 3 feet is assumed (0.90 m.). thus,

$$\frac{\Omega (q_s) = \delta B N_s + \delta dN_q}{2}$$

where: N_a and N_a = bearing capacity factors.

Northen Region: Southern Region:

 $\delta = 106 \text{ lb/ft}^2$ $\delta = 88 \text{ lb/ft}^2$

 $\emptyset = 34$ $\emptyset = 33$

N (SPT) = 38 N (SPT) = 25

Thus, for the above parameters, the bearing capacities are:

Northern Region:

From graph: $N_{\lambda} = 25$

 $N_{q} = 24$

Bearing capacity =19,500 lbs/ ft^2 = 19.5 ton/ft = 5.5 ton/ ft^2 = 5.0 kg/cm²

Southern Region:

From graph: $N_s = 25$

 $N_q = 24$

Bearing capacity = $14,784 \text{ lb/ft}^2 = 4.9 \text{ ton/ft}^2 = 4.0 \text{ kg/cm}^2$

R4.3 SOIL PERCOLATION TEST FOR SANITATION SYSTEM

R4.3.1 Geological Characteristics of The Test

The materials found in the boreholes, are mainly clay and clayey silt, product of the weathering volcanic deposits. Thickness of these materials are higher than 20 m (Bethania I). Levels of paleosoil (clayey silts to clay) between pumice ash beds were usually found. The high weathering thickness is attributed to the closeness of scarpments, and the intensity of the slopes.

In general, they show an heterogeneous physical disposition in relation to the grain size, composition, thickness, density and hydraulic characteristics. Some sites showed stuffed materials, possibly from old rivers or permeable underground zones.

The characteristics found at the drilling sites and the results of the percolation tests are not favorable for the construction or implementation of absorption wells in these locations.

R4.3.2 Results of The Test

Table R-9 and R-10 show the drop of water level in every percolation test, the rate and time.

a) Bethania I

The drilled materials consist of mixture of clay and clayey silts of medium to high plasticity, dark brown color, with thickness of more than 20 m (see pictures of the core boxes) and the stratigraphic description.

In the first meter of drilling, there were found stuff materials which were used in the construction of the colony and the highway. The percolation rate is 429 min./100 mm.

b) Bethania II

At this site, the soil strata consisted of clayey silts of little to medium plasticity and in the deepest zones it consisted of sand traces, fine to medium. The drilled hole could not be filled with water up to saturation, anyhow, it was filled with 7,000 L. It indicated that the borehole has a stratum of porous materials, highly permeable. Another borehole was tried in the nearby, but it showed the same.

c) 6 De Octubre

The drilled materials were alternate beds of clayey silt and silt, little to medium plasticity, with levels of fine sand and pumice fragments, which steadily continued until 20 m depth. The percolation rate is 375 min./100 mm.

d) Loma Blanca

At the upper part, the materials are clayey silts, smooth, slight plasticity, then, it changed to pumice ashes, fine sand and clayey silts, in more than 15 m depth. This disposition of materials and its characteristics favor the objectives of the project. The percolation rate is 50 min/100mm.

e) Quintanal

At this location, soil strata consisted of silty-clays and silt, medium plasticity, smooth, and major contents of pumice ash, deeply, which continues through the depth of the drilling (20 m). The percolation rate is 171 min/100mm.

Table R-9 Data of Soil Percolation Test

Time	BETH	ANIA I	BETH	ania ii	6DE O	CTUBRE	LOMA	BLANCA	QUIN	ANAL
Elapsed ,	WL	Drop	WL	Drop	WL	Drop	WL	Drop	WL	Drop
(hour)	(m)	(mm)	(m)	(mm)	(m)	(mm)	(m)	(mm)	(m) ¹	(mm)
S	9.35	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		·	5.06		9.38		5.45	
1.0	9.38	30	-	-	5.10	38	9.65	270	5.51	65
2.0	9.41	25	-	-	5.12	20	9.85	200	5.57	60
3.0	9.43	20	-	-	5.14	17	10.07	220	5.62	50
4.0	9.44	15	•	•	5.16	18	10.17	100	5.66	40
5.0	9.45	13	-	-	5.17	15	10.29	120	5.70	40
6.0	9.47	14	-	•	5.19	15	10.43	140	5.73	30
7.0	9.48	12	-	-	5.20	13	10.55	120	5.76	30

Table R-10 The Results of Soil Percolation Rate

Borehole Site	Water Level Drop Rate				
	mm/1 hour	min/100 mm			
Bethania I	14	429			
Bethania II	•	*			
6 De Octubre	16	375			
Loma Blanca	120	50			
Quintanat	35	171			

R5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

R5.1 MAIN COLLECTOR

R5.1.1 Central Region

From south to north, the collector will cross three types of rocky material: limestone, volcanic tuffaceous and granite. All of them present different physical conditions, therefore, diverse types of support are required.

According to the Terzaghi classification system, all along the tunnel there are: 1) rocks (somewhat broken), 2) rocks broken in block sizes 3) triturated rocks. And according to the DEERE Rock Quality Index, the quality of the rocks is very bad (lower than 25% RQD).

The boreholes B-6.7, B-8, B-9, B-10 and B-11 showed high density of meteorized and fractured materials, soil and rock weathering.

The Unconfined Compression Tests indicated a value between 40.43 and 94.1 kg/cm2, which are very low in relation to the type and origin of the rock (granites and intrusive rocks).

Due to the mentioned characteristics of the points that cross the tunnel, this tunnel has to be reinforced with concrete revestment. The point on Tzalja river (boring B-8) is the only exception because it is located on granitic and cuarciferous rock (the boring B-8 was performed downstream of the 1,220 level, the rock at this point is of low quality.

All the points that cross the tunnel, present topographical difficulties for the construction of access routes to the place and the preparation of platforms for the machinery needed to build the entrance to the tunnel.

Several conclusions and recommendations to overcome the difficulties the construction phases, are presented in paragraph R2.5

Based on the physical status of the site, and the types of materials found, it is recommended that the conventional methods for excavating tunnels be used (drilling and blasting). In some points, there could be soft materials, which might be excavated with small machinery.

In some points, the excavation can be performed facing the front of the tunnel and inclined to its upper part, in order to investigate whether water flows exist. These points may be located in the southern part of Chinautla river (B-6.7), and near borehole B-9.

The crossing of creeks, will required a concrete coating, and rip rap upstream and downstream protection, for the prevention of erosion. It is necessary to make soil movements in order to prepare a long platform above the tunnel, where the rivers will to flow. The high slopes of the creeks, at level 1220, fasten the mentioned platforms.

Another recommendation is to make drillings near borehole B-6.7, to make contact with the re-worked tuffaceous/soil, limestone and granite.

It is very important to perform drillings in extensive areas with the purpose of determining the phreatic level and the hydraulic load at the tunnel level.

It is also important to practice Pressure Permeability Tests (Lugcon Type), and geophysical lines (Seismic refraction).

These surveys will help to obtain full information for the application of the best methods and geotechnical parameters to classify the massive rock.

R5.1.2 South 3 Region

The change of the topographic level in the valley of Pinula river, will permit the location of the collector in an external pipe placed over the metalic bridge, not in use at present (Incapie bridge).

The valley of the Pinula river has more than 30 meters of alluvion, gravel, sands and clayey silts. These granular materials are very consistent but no dense.

An underground structure needs strong reinforcement and manual excavation methods.

The tunnel structure has to be dig taking into consideration the increasement of the Pinula river. Nevertheless, the background of the metallic bridge indicates that it is fairly possible that the overflows of the Pinula river might affect the proposed structure.

The geological profile from this collector to Los Alamos, presents two types of rock that should be crossed, pumiceous ashes and sands (medium to fine size) with clayey silts.

A tunnel constructed in pumiceous ashes presents a good stability and smooth excavation with manual methods, but its walls have to be protected to avoid erosion caused by water flows.

The geological correlation between the valley of the Pinula rivera (B-12) and the borchole B-13 (Boca del Monte) indicates that there is a high possibility that the collector will be located on fine sands and clayey silts with reworked tuffaceous layers. It requires conventional excavations methods, with small machinery, and reinforced tunnel profiles.

It is necessary to perform, at least, two drillings between the valley of the Pinula river (Incapic bridge) and the site of borehole B-13, in order to confirm the materials and phreatic level in the site. This information is necessary to determine the tunnel profile and the required reinforcements, and also to calculate the costs.

It is also recommended to perform a borehole between the valley of the Pinula river and the unloading of the present collector, to determine the type of materials and geotechnical characteristics.

Between the sites of boreholes B-13 and B-14 in Los Alamos, there is a geological contact with alluvial materials and pumiceous ashes and tuffaceous.

Due to the geotechnical characteristics of these materials, the excavation method and profile types, it is necessary to perform two boreholes and find the contact point. This was indicated in the geotechnical profile. (See Fig. R-5)

The materials along the proposed tunnel are granitic and weathering materials, especially sands and fine gravel, which requires that the tunnel profile be very strong in order to avoid erosion and intervention of water flows.

The excavation in tuffaceous and volcanic materials, is easier to realize and presents better stability. It also needs reinforcement because the materials provoke erosion.

R5.2 WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

R5.2.1 South 3 WWTP

Volcanic materials are adequate for superficial footing. These materials will have a bearing capacity above 5 kg/cm², at a depth of 4.00 m. Depending on the weight of the structures the upper layers must be removed. In the event of cuts, it is important to protect the slopes

and to maintain the slope ratio over 1:0.3 V:H. It is recommended slopes no hither than 5 m, and if higher slopes are required, there must be steps 1 to 1.5 m wide. These steps must be with a counter slop, about 3% towards the slope, and a water collector must be provided.

In the lower area, saturated sands present difficult founding conditions. A deep foundation method (piles) could be utilized. Alternatively, these sands may be drained and comparted in order to densify them and avoid any possibility of liquefaction.

R5.2.2 Central WWTP

The proposed site for the Central Region WWTP seem to be adequate with bearing capacity over 4 kg/cm², provided the superficial heretogenous material is removed. The slopes should maintain a slope of over 1:0.5. In this case, it is also recommended slopes no ther than 5 meters, and if higher slopes are required, these must be setps 1 to 1.5m wide. These steps must be with a counter slop, about 3% towards the slope, and a water collector must be provided. It is recommended that surfaces are protected by means of synthetical lining (geo-membrance), shotcrete or natural methods such as grass and vegetation.

R5.3 SANITATION SYSTEM

The results of the soil percolation tests practiced in the mentioned sites, do not favor the construction or implementation of absortion wells. The percolated materials consist of interbedded clays, limes, clayey limes with thin layers of pumiceous ashes, the thicknesses exceed the 20 m. In the case of the first indicated materials, they form waterproof layers, pumiceous ashes due to their susceptibility to be removed by water concentrated flows, form cavities (paleochannels) or very waterpoof hydraulic conductors.

In Loma Blanca, the percolation rate was 50 min./100mm, the best for the study's purpose, meanwhile in Bethania I, it was 429 min./100mm, as well in Bethania II there were loses of 7500 L, while trying to fill the boring, possibly due to the presence of a paleochannel or waterproof hydraulic conduct.

The possible construction of absorption wells in other sites should be based in the existence of materials with relatively less weathering and reduced possibilities of conducts or underground sewers, this characteristics could be determined by geological and hydrological studies in the cuts of the ravines, with background information of nearby wells or septic tanks nearby, and the application of the techniques described in the present study.

Annex-RA Boring Logs

Borehole B - 1

Borehole B - 2

Borehole B - 3

Borehole B-4.

Borehole B - 5

Borehole B - 6.7

Borehole B - 8

Borehole B - 9

Borchole B - 10

Borehole B - 11

Borehole B - 12

Borehole B - 13

Borehole B - 14

Secretary for the product of the pro			-							~			.			-7		
Service Activity of the property of the proper	Labuguapas, Capaga masas Cemangrafes		Canbest 5 we 80t. Seminages Confere Dat C	Farne	# 1 4 30 6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	25 038 F A 5-04	Disturbage Pro-	25 5	2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2	3,000	0) 0) 40)) 0 1 7 4 4 7	ACCOVERCE SAMPLE	Ro si	fari	413	-1		ektermeçkanı tak Sanêra
Section Control Con	- 3	CLAYET SILTS, DARK BROWN TO BLACK	***	\dashv		Ť	H	-	+	+	Πř	-	hři	ĨĪ	✝	1	- *OLC DISHETER 61/6	
20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	0.40	AND CREAKIC MATTER (100 SOIL) Limp preitiens, epit greure a orga, pies pies, esa tropps de depar o tribos essar	****	•	1			•	* *	>							Ottoffing per source	Perforación LOCATION CHINADTLA
Second content of the content of		CE ATET SIESS, BADNY, MEDIUM PLAS- TICTTS, WITH CENE GRAVEE AND SANDS LIME OF ELECUSES, SEA STANDED OR BETTHE PROGRESSOR, EM L.)				1		:		3	-						a same such by 1026	Etewacon Superficies (139,270 0.21E 51247ED 7 /12/95 Fetha decinico 0.21E Fibi/ShEQ Fetha de finduscitión 8 / 12/95
Sufficient field from the fearth and field f		WOTH FENE SANDS, Arcfine timese, tofe ameriftenie, tea												V		١	PENETRATION PRESSURE	INCLINATION VERTICAL
Section (Continue) Section (Continue) Section							o A	•	10 21	, .	•	.43 100			뵻	-	WATER LEVELS 440 M EDECEMBER 12, 1595 B	Profundaded Total
10 11 12 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15		DENSE, WATER SOME SINE GRAVEL AND VOLCANIC MATERIALS.		~] [,]	,	21 40 1 1	4	0	.43 100		 	· -			Metodo de Pertorocisó ROTARE WASH BORING Levodo de Muestra AUGER BORING Pertoración con Lucer O.00 20.00 m
8.75 but sand with class string 8.76 but sand with class string 8.77 but sand with class string 8.77 but sand with class string 8.78 but sand with class string		,			,		1.	3	11 22	33								Núclea de Roca DRILLING FLUIDS
1.75 2		• •					3 A											Agus clore BENTONITE,MUD,
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		GROWN, WITH SEIGHT PLASTICITE GRANITIC ROCKS	ft i		9					1	ŀ	.30 600					1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	, i
11 12 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15		Reamente pleatice terrenezade a una sumi			10		2	4	ω	€0							•	
CRANITIC SOCES, NIGHLE TO COUNTE. 15					"	i	90.7	•5	60 ~ 10	63)	<u> </u>	 					: .	
SWISSO FING TO SOLL LANGE SECURIFICATION THE STREET ACCE ALS PRINCIPLE TO COUPLE TO COUPLE TO COUPLE TO COUPLE TO COUPLE TO COULD AND AS SOLD FAIRTS OF THE STREET ACCE ALS PRINCIPLE TO COULD AND AS SOLD FAIRTS OF THE STREET ACCE THE STREET ACCE ALS PRINCIPLE TO COUPLE TO COUPLE TO COUPLE TO COULD AND ASSOCIATION THE STREET ACCE STREET AND ASSOCIATION TO COULD AND ASSOCIATION TO COUPLE				-	12		;; <u>-1</u> A	• 3	20 - 20 -	50	3	.23]>00]]					
To soil Analon some Paris of . Rece produce, ett a complete anti- minority is estimate recent time. The product of the complete anti- minority is estimated and the complete anti- minority is estimated anti- minority is estimated anti- minority is estimated. The product of the complete anti- minority is estimated. The product of the complete anti- minority is estimated. The product of the complete anti- minority is estimated. The product of the complete anti- minority is estimated. The product of the complete anti- minority is estimated. The product of the complete anti- minority is estimated. The product of the complete anti- minority is estimated. The product of the complete anti- minority is estimated. The product of the complete anti- minority is estimated. The product of the complete anti- minority is estimated. The product of the complete anti- minority is estimated. The product of the complete anti- minority is estimated. The product of the complete anti- minority is estimated anti- minority is estimated anti- minority is estimated. The product of the complete anti- minority is estimated anti- minority is estimated. The product of the complete anti- minority is estimated anti- minority is est		TELY WEATHERING, ROCK WATERIAL			13		? 2	45	50	50		.83 1000					V 3	
SWISSDOTING WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA PIGN Moestro de Soneomiento del Area Metropolitano GEOTHECNIC INVESTIGATION investigación Geolecnico BORING Nº 8-1		TO SOIL AND FOR SOME PARTS OF A WEST HEREO ROCK Reck gradifics, size a completements	1.1	5.2	ا•،ٰ					×		<u> </u>						
SWISSDOTING WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA PIGN Mossiva de Sonsomiento del Area Metropolitano GEOTHECNIC INVESTIGATION Investigacion Geolecnico BORING Nº B-1		Penning file declarage and a party age to		• 1	15		1.0.0	3	- -	50	٠ ا	107 100						
TO THE CONTROL OF THE GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA PIGN Moestro de Soneomiento del Acco Metropolitano GEOTHECNIC INVESTIGATION Investigación Geolecnico BORING Nº B-1					16		;;o;;	 35 				.100						swissb⊛ring
19 Control investigation Investigation GEOTHECHIC INVESTIGATION Investigation Georgeolog BORING Ferferacion Nº B-1					ŀ	-	٠.	×2 		\$2	ſ							GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA Plan Moestro de Sonzamiento del
								H		∞								
	'	Ì			19			П	١,	× ,]].				•	

F			г—	1-	111	PLES	Τī) t 6	47.4	7-	Te .	19.			т	1	
State County	STADTIGRAPHIÇ BESCRIPTIĞN Beicription Estretlyretice	HIC SYMBOL Ingia Grafika	0.77 £	(to proper	2 0384A	Distribute Office Section	9	,		974 JEC	Sample Accord	PCACO SAMP		PY 1 Blev 1 Idol	WATER LEVEL	COMMENTS Commentation	BOREHOLE EMFORMATION Totormation est Sandro
		SAAPHIC 3 Sembelingie	``		Various Re Or	ăå	:	=	7]*-	1	ş,			ļ,		N 1945
.	SILES SANDENTE CLAY, DARE BROWN, LIGHT PLASTICIES, WIEN HIGH CAGA- NIC CONTENES.		٠٠ الم		T	Π.	1			\prod	L.					Diametra candos	
0.30	Lima prenoso, con prelito, co la decuro, rigaro mento piestico, con metorio orga- rico			,		.0.4	•	ŀ	,		0.30	0.67	Ì	$\ $			BOREMOLE B = 2 LOCATION WWTP, CENTRAL REGION LOCATION
	HEOIDM TO FINE SMOS MITH SHE, TE- LEDWISH OF LISE WITH TRACES OF PUNICEOUS TUFF, MEDIUM DENSE			,			ŀ	,	22 37		0.45	•00		N		:	SURFACE ELEVATION 1207.87 Elevación Superficial 1207.87
	Arene media a fine, con timo cafa amo- ciitanto, cantrojan da toba pomicat maderodomente danca (Sw)					Н,		$\ \ $		Ш	ļ			11	1		DATE STARTED : 12/18/95 Petho de inicio : 12/18/95 DATE FINISMED
2.73	FINE SANGS, WITH CLAY ESANDS-CLAY MIXTURES L BEICE, VERT LOOSE.	11163		,		(10.43	\	ľ	•		0.40	0.61					DATE FINISMED Fecha de finalización : 12/18/95 DRIEL RIG : TRUCK MOUNTEO AUGER DRIEL Perferodora : CAMION AUGER CME - 55
	with pumiCEOUS FRACMENTS. Avang lina, can prolite, blancambulga custra can fragmanias pumiticas 150)					\$ 1	١.	,	,		0.40	0.09		$\ $			INCLINATION: VERTICAL Inclination TOTAL DEPTM Profended Total: 20.00 m
							,				033	673					METHOD OF DRILLING
· · ·				5										1		·	Metodo de Perforectos ROTARY WASH BORING. Lavada de Nuestra
				6		اَجُ ا	•		4		0.45	2		\parallel			AUGER BORING : 0.00 - 20.00 m. Perforeción con Auger
					!	ş <u>.</u>	,,) (()		0.43	100		\mathbb{N}			ROCK CORING . Nyeteo de Roca
•					•	j.											PRILLING FLUIDS Fluido de Perioración CLEAN WATER.
				8	ļ	6	(**	xo	10 50 		0.43	100					Agua ciara BENTONITE MUD. Lada Bentonifica
	:			١		? -	í		24]**		0.45	100					
				"	i].										e e e	
-				ю	•	; A		13	100		0.43	100		Ш		. :	
		//				: <u>1</u>	 22 23	ļ.;			0.40	0.33		$\ $			
ŀ		1.		``	!	Ç 4	,				0.43	:⊗					
		<u>/</u>	İ	12		اهرز	~ 		,	1						<u>-</u>	
	FINE SANCS AND SILTERS LATERS BEDGED, TERLOWISH ORANGE, MEDIUM DEASE, WATH PUMICEOUS TUPF FRAC- MENTS, SMOOTH, SIZES TO JEN OF			13	-	•		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	37		0.43	•00	Ш	VI.			-
	DIAMETER, Attanabatis de sante de arena fina con			١	-	3 7					0.50	0 4 7		$\left\{ \left[\right] \right\}$:	
\cdot	ting, tele amoresteal à de genelied mo- derade, con frogmentes de tobe gumb - éto, èverze de tomble 3 cm de digman tra.			"				i				\dashv		$\ $			•
				۱,,		37	15	15 (54 5	<u>> 15</u>		0.43	100					
	<i>:</i>			-		\$7	.,	31 4	1 76		0.45	100					
				"[سر ت				4					.		swissboring
	Sans meterlet Emilies el misne melerlet			,,		20.7		, 당,	• 62 • 52		0.43 0.28	100 100 100					WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA Pica Moestro de Sanzamiento del Area Metropolitano
				18		آ د	•	~						$\ $			GEOTHECNIC INVESTIGATION Investigation Geotecnica
1				[،،		0	•3	15.5	• "		0.39	**1					BORING Nº B-2
4				ا.	Ì	ؿ ڰ	11	23 4	, 72		3.45	100			<u> </u>		SCALE 1-50 LOCECO ST. Ling. R. Alvorado

Stratigraphic Change	STRATIGRAPHIÇ BESCHIPTIÇA Ocsertacian Expertigrafica	CAAPHIC SYMBOL Simbalactic Geoffee DATE	100 P	8		т.	3) 13 cms.	CONC AGE	Chalacter actions	PACCOUNTED SAMPLE	SPT dn of Bond top? top	MAYER LEVEL	CCWWENTS Comensation	BORENOLE INFORMATION . Informacion con States Secon 1/1 Hajo
1.60	Cityey uitin, dork brann, with penita fragments and the carde Line ecollices, selv accord and fragments day and ten archited Cityey'ulte, dork brann, numers, who according a card traces Line archites, dark according archites Line archites, darks according and		2				5		9.10	0.12			- HOLE DIAWETER B 1/4" Diametra del Senaca	BOREHOLE: 8-3 Parteraction: 8-3 LOCATION Localization: CHINAUTLA SURFACE ELEVATION Elevación Suparticia: 1215 m. OATE STARTEO Fecha de Inicia: 24/02/95
4.60	Ellegusede, auft begau etth fregreist deung finder, dafs geurs dan greis find Blity gunde, greinlid graf, angoth Japes	**/ 10/11				6 8	22)	 		0.47				OATE INITIAL OF ORISE IN COMMENT OF ORISE RIG FEBRUARY OF SR-2 INCLINATION: VERTICAL TOTAL DEPTH Profended Total: 20.00 m. METHOD OF ORISEING MEIOGO de Perforesion
7.25	drang timesa, grit verdece, quevo, ennile Sandy-nicle to fine ende light heave, dense, hard, with motoriel of gravita erigia Line graves, ende ciero, dance dergé des mytorielse de wigne gravitica		5			9 (2 C) S(20 3		0.45	100				ROTARY WASH GORING Levedo de Meesirs AUGEZ BORING Priforction ton Auger ROCK CORING NUCLES de Roco ORILLING FLUIDS Fluids de Roco CLEAN WATER ROCK CORING CLEAN WATER ROCO ROCO ROCO ROCO ROCO ROCO ROCO RO
000	\$113g cleads with time gravel, light to derk brown, doors, hard. Areng Husses can grave time, core silero securé donne, dara \$113g alaga, dark gray, hard danne		9			××	323		0.43	•		\$	Werer level 9, 50 m blind de eque [23/02/31]	Açus ciera 0.00-20.00 m. BENTONITE MUD. Lada Beatanifica :
€5,45	Epoleveols). Asena limens, gria accero, dura, decua Edulazionia) Samés chays, derà la granniah grap, ulth quelsa duarea gralend. Arcilla denneue, gria accura a gria urr dan, dan granniah granna					0 21	3333	,	0.43	1.00			•	
500	Sitey usnes filochadded with source made sed that gravely, light brown, hard, with quarte general grained and materials adjusted for the filocometer and filoc		14-			15 50	- 3		0.43	••				
	:	24/02/94	16		1 10 5		32 3		0.23	14				SWISSDOTING WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA PICA Mossico de Sonsomiento del
		0/3 ×	19		7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2) SA	***		0.33	93				Area Metropolitana GEOTHECNIC INVESTIGATION Investigacion Geotecnica BORING Perforacion BORING Perforacion SELEL 1150 Esculus BITTING. R. Attarado

Stationaphic Change antita Color hayoflice	STRATIGURAPHIC DESCRIPZION Bescripgina Cutratiquelica	Sambatague Grafitte	2,44,6	0£.97.4 #49*undidag	Debig Tuesco Ki	Orstunece and	1) 15 tes. 25	1000	3) 15 cm.	CONC RUE	Sampić ACCOV(ACO	A PECOVENED SAMPLE	apared and annual	SFI of Bu per for	1 63.7%	Mivel de Anne	CCMMENTS Comentaries	BORENDLE IMPORNATION Inter-paign del Sendra Sanet \$/1
<u> </u>	Sity-Souds, and long smooth, troop with the property of the contract of the co	i	1	_	T		1			\prod		1.6				Ì	- HOLE BIAMETER E 1/4 DIAMETRO DEL SONDEO	
0-0-	le ten meterin negenien.	4		2-	İ	0,49 (100,49			H 3+		0.4 7	3 10	1					GOREHOLE Parforccion: 6-4 LOCATION LOCATION: LOCATION: LOCATION LOCATION: SURFACE ELEVATION Elevación Superficial: 1240 m. OATE STARTEO PETRA de inicio: 7/2/96
٠	tima araber, penicas biarcuca, sve- ec _s eustia caa fragmanies de pomar,			3		اُدُ اِدُ					0.4							Period cernical OATE FINISHED Facha de finalización 19/2/96 ORILL RIG Periodoga : CAMION AUGER CME-55 INCLINATION: VERTICAL TOTAL DEPTH Profundiacó Total : 20 m.
				5-		0.45 (+0.45 (+0.0		50	29 51 38 6	3	0.4	; io						METHOD OF ORILLING Metada de Perfacción ROTARY WASH BORING Evado de Muestra AUGER BORING Perfacción con Auger ROCK CORING
			24/1/2	7-				24	25 5		04	3 10	•					Nucleo de Roca ORILLING FLUIDS FIGIDO DE PERIORCION CLEAN PERIORER: Aque ciara
. 2 0	ntenticite, with argenit tentents		, 	9		0,43 4.0,43	٦		17 3	Ш		3 10			=	F	Velez level Nicot de agea EP/N /921	BENTONITE MUD. Lada Benianilica
100	Epationalità L'ima arcillara, esta dinta a biancazca bala piasificiara, can materila organica Epatonacanio Congay alite, wbita to light bravo lov			10-					12 2	Ш		3 10						
φ.	placeficity, analth. \$ try - acade, whirleh, angely boses			I‡ -	200						0.35	1 10	١				Stalisy w.C. pressure 10019/64 ⁸	
, 0	Line grange, blancesce, reere, reelle			13.		45 6.0.45			13 23		0.4							
100	Arena madia a fina, grib clora, tostia can pater filoso Cingator filoso Cinga sitro, tight gray, anadia	2000		14:		L+0.38 L+0.	4 4	Ш			0.4	1	1					
4.0	Arcilla limosa, gria glara, svara			15-		L+0.43	4	30	2<3	-	0.4	3 10	٥					
	Sanda-silly, gray, amanla Arone (imase, gria, teets			16-		1.0.43	4	13	٠,	4	0.4	3 10	9					swissbering
.00	Backerally, light le dark bioro, pecies elon plantitis.			17-		1.0.45			23 3	Ш	0.							WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA Pich Moesito de Soneomiento del Area Metropolitona
	clon presidesy, defector a blicara, and acceptance procedured and acceptance procedured and acceptance and acce			19		11-043 1-04	4		22 S	Ш	0.4	_	_					GEOTHECNIC INVESTIGATION Investigacion Geolecnica BORING Perforocion Nº B-4
		ij		20		å		×	30 2	<u> </u>	0.4	3 10	٠			1		Beseite der bing, R. Alvarade Eccaia 7 1-50 Beseite der bing, R. Alvarade

[-7		12.1		[344	PL (:	1	1 5	674 6161	т-	-19		7 :	<u> </u>		Т	_[
Wester Chang	ştratigrapnıç deschiption Beschipten Extenternica	Saberec Truede.	DAVE	96,000,00	MOISTUABLO				~~	CONC RUM	2000 P	ton Assessed	MET OF STREET	44.4	PT Bisot Cast	אנט רנהנר	**	Çç w m En T S Esmanterias	BORENOLE INFOLMÁTICA Información del Savása
1	<u> </u>	33		<u> </u>	3:	5	š :		7	Ľ,		1	¥,		μ	*			\$14cm 1/1 14cm 1/1
1.63	Sand - gitty, light brown to unitieb, foota, emotie, with organic Limp granges, note clare o bievantine cotto, anna gan materia arganica					ş									$\ $			Diametra del sendio	BORENOLE B-5
	Puntusuus ask, näite to tight kränn,			2 -		0.45			4 8	li		3,43	100	И					LOCATION Localizacion: LOS ALAMOS SURFACE ELEVATION: 1233 m. Elevación Superficial DATE STARTEO Fecha desnicia : 12/2/96
	Space, with a mapra pand, Canise pumices, blanca a cafe alors, availe, dreases, aviva.			3-		20.43	,		,,	Ш		.40							DATE FINISHED Feeha de finekijacida: 13/2/95 DRILL RIG PERFORANO TRUCK MOUNTED DRILLRIG PERFORANO TRUCK MOUNTED DRILLRIG
				4-		1 (5.0)	<u>ו</u>	4	4			-35	11						INCLINATION: VERTICAL Inclinación: VERTICAL TOTAL DEPTH : 20.00 m. Profundidad Total
3.0	Seedelije line is medium grained, dark gras, ladan			5-														Sonlby 10: 15: Pressure 300 18/3cig ⁰	<u>WETHOO OF ORILLING</u> <u>Wilodo de Perforación</u> ROTARY WASH BORING.
	Seasa dimaia, gram #/2 & flas, sunta gria abstare.			6		1000		,	3	2		.43	100			콥	1	Wefor Isaat 4.00 m Hinst do ogra 12/2/86	Loused de Muestra AUGER BORING Perforación can Auger : 0.00 - 20.00 m. ROCK CORING Núcleo de Roca
				7.		5003	,	4	3	,		.40	4)						RRILLING FLUIOS FIVIGO ES PEIFOIGEIGN CLEAN WATER: 2.00-20.00 m.
			2/2/2	8 -		\$2.83	4.	2	3	,	-	.40	41						Agua clora BENTONITE MUD. Loco Bentonífico
			,	9		\$70.1			Is .	2	٩	2.34	84						
				10-	$\ $	1.9.43	1 "	14	24 3	3		.40	13					-	·
e o				12	$\ $	43 (*0.4)	_		14 3			.35			N			·	
	Fire to medium grovel with vittend clay Arean groves a 1/2, eas time y creitle			13		43			24				4,5		1			:	
M.2	Fing is madica sadif, dect bises.			14		0.43 4.0		12	.2			.34	16						
	legts, with the, to made myrevel designs and chappy silts. Area fine a mode celle escure, scalte, can train de grace fine a 1/2 y time acciliacs.	A PARTY		13		9.43	<u> </u>			٥	-	3. 80							
				16		.0.45] 	١,		$\left\ \cdot \right\ $.35							swissboring
	Sandyensine, Interbadded with the search, dark to Hight brown, elighty planticity. Alternancia de orang Hosser, can orang			17		1.0.45	4 ,					.30	47)					WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA Pian Maestro de Sancomienio del
	fine, sole arcees a clair, figure a cete glantica,		15/2/14	18		(1.0,43		3	,			.32	71					, i	Areo Metropolitono GEOTHECNIC INVESTIGATION Investigacion Geolecnico
			' \$1	15	$\left\ \cdot \right\ $	0.45 (=0.45	2	3	3		} <u>-</u>	2.36	13						BORING Perforacion Nº 8-5 SCALE 1 5150 Cocced St. Ling, R. Alvacedo Escala 1 5150 Encoles Sec. Ling, R. Alvacedo

r			r					17.				76		r			T	
	ilentigensplace Change arthur Ericetografica	STRATIGRAFFIC ISKAPTISH Desergeion Berestgiotics	GRAPHIC SYMBOL Stabalogia Grafica	DATE Fothe	06,014	A Chierbied Bu	OISTURGE OF STATE	11 13 400, 125	21 13 tmt.	T.	COME RICH	SAMPLE ACCOVERS	PECONCALD SAMP	37 40 91 347	dieet feet	WATCA LCUCL	ÇC WWENTS Eqmanterizes	BORZHOLE SWEDRWATION Information est Socies Sheet 1/2 Hele 1/2
	1,15 2,35 3,45 4,10	Ciegoy alire, light Breen, amark with aley and flee cooke. Line certifera, grite etare, anare and excitite g crean find. decenty, medium grateod, with aleyoy alire, light breve drow are an arcitate light alire. Ciegoy alire, light breve light alire. Carre to find cooke, with alire. drom a ground a find don line. Bitty accels, dark brave, officere. Carre Bornes, and accerd an archite.		14/2/4	3		1.0.14 1.0.07 1.0.43	\$ × \$	35 9	7 2 3	00'1 0'89 0'99	6.30 0.43 0.30 0.40 0.50 0.51	\$7 . 56 . 61 . 49 . 600 . 657 . 71			皇	Dienetra sardab Bienetra sardab Bienetra sardab Water lavel 4,10 m. Biralda Agua (15/2/96)	BOREHOLE : B-E.7 Parferecton : B-E.7 Parferecton : CHINAUTLA Locaticon : CHINAUTLA SURFACE ELEVATION : 1235 m. DATE STARTEO : 16/2/96 DATE FINISHED : 16/2/96 ORILL RIG : SR-2 INCLINATION : VERTICAL IOTAL DEPTH Profundided Total : 34.00 m. METHOD OF ORILLING Metado de Parforocion ROTARY WASH BORING
		Fine asods and sitty anoth, interbadded, tight being beging, with histen af gra- nel and gunice feagmants. Heave time stoness and traves du grant latercetedes, colores between 6 gris dan fragresson de pames.		14/2/34	6		10 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	है। है। है। इस क्	\$18	***	0.42 0,41 0,40 0,40 0,13 0	0.41 0.23 0.17 0.17 0.48 0.48 0.24 0.23	18 22 37 22 37 22 24 25 27 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28					ROTARY WASH BORING. Levado de Muestra AUGER BORING Perferación con Auger ROCK CORING. DRILLING FLUIDS FILLING FLUIDS FILLING FLUIDS FLUIDS FOR CIGERO BENTONITE MUD. Lodo Bentonífico
	400 920	Punite cas, Egh) brown for whiteh, fence, abord frequently. Capa blee quecino, acomposto, frequentle, acomposto, frequentle, frequentle, graphes. Bitty annea, tighthrown with brown of Cherry south and graphes, acomposto, acompost		***************************************	15-		3/0+1 6/0+1 3/0+1 6/0+1 5/1 5/1 5/1	s٥		* * *	370 300 300	0.50 0.30 0.07 0.07 2.05 2.05 2.05 0.13	34 - - -					SWISSIDOTING WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA PION Maestro de Soncomicolo del Area Metropolitano GEOTHECNIC INVESTIGATION Investigacion Geolecnica BORING Nº 8-6.7 SCALLE I 1:50 BUSINESSE IN 189 R Alvarado

. . .

				,	,											 .			
Strangraphic Change Combine Edinoripation	STEATICE APINC DESCRIPTION Descripcion Extravioratica	SINDONNE STUBOL SINDONNIE GLUFED	0.476	O(PIN Prafundadud	Medianted E	DISTURBED IN	*) 19 cm, 200	1 54. 1 54.	VACOL 2	CORE AUN	SAMPLE RECOVERED	A RECOVERED SAMPLE	Museus Reguesteds	\$ P T % of Eq for So	•••	WATER LEVEL Mond de Aque	€01 - €1#	n beznīš astarīsa	EGRENOLE INFORMATION Information from the second se
- -	Eingap cents, brawn grag, motium gleasteile, with meetem gracuss fi- ne treess drung grailleau, gaten gris metera- emante plastick cantrava de grace t/2 g line.	1920		2:-						00'1	3.2	• • •	6						BOREHOLE Perforacion 6 - 6.7 LOCATION Localizacion CHINAUFLA
2230	Tilgat banda – titegay upod, grey and Ligat brown, tow planticity, with fing anda and punica fragmania Āranb limasa wyana grejityan grin — toka ciaro, ganfragmania da panaz y arara dina ptanifaldas beja			23		ſ	83	N 50	60				,				•		SURFACE ELEVATION: 1235 m. Elevation Superficial: 1235 m. DATE STARTEO: 16/2/96 DATE FINISHED Fecha de Incidización: 18/2/96 DRILL RIG: Perforada: SR - 2 INCLINATION: VERTICAL
	Bitly sand_dord brevs, breed in agree goods bighty pharbelly, danso, hard, with ground leptas, and provincial in-	111111		25-		2	23 3				1.23	21							TOTAL DEPTH Profundided Total: 34.00m. METHOD OF ORILLING Meteds de Perforación ROTARY WASH BORRING. Levado de Muestro
*	sala, Āreitip tīmase gala apgura y degra, Bliamanla pigvilis, danin, darā can Iranga ga grera can tīlestes da augla Igateavola)		14/2/10	26-		n x	32/3	2 45			¢.16	-	-				•		AUGER BORING Perfereción con Auger ROCK CORING ROCK CORING: D.00 34.00 m. ORILLING FLUIDS ETUIDS GAPAIfereción CLEAN WATER: D.00 34.00 m.
	28,00 - 29.00 Pateusqis 361985446			28 ·		1	10 11	2 (3	27		0,42	\vdash	1						Agus clara 0.00 - 34.00 m. BENTONITE MUD. Lada Bentonífica
	Some material, with aright placeticity cariotisms			30		7 7	·) is	23			100		-					
	Canifes at Mine peterial, gen ligen eas verfazilares en la guesticidad.			32		H.	6 15		2		130	100	,			į			
			12/41	34			(0)	1	×2		1.10	100							
																			swissboring
	·																•	. :	WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA Plan Maestro de Soncomiento del Areo Metropolitano GEOTHECNIC INVESTIGATION Investigacion Geotecnica
																			BORING Perforacion Nº B 6.7 BCSLE 11:50 LCCCCO 81, 1 Ing. R. Alveredo Licano 1 11:50 Licano 84, 1 Ing. R. Alveredo

	T	14.	r -	,	14#	e. [1	737	1 6	474	T	- -Ţ	4 .	13.	γ	Т	1		
Strategraphic Change Canada Cyterigaelike	STRATIGNAFAIC DESCRIPTION Descripcion Telegifyretico	GAAPING SYMBOL Simbologia Graffen	DATE	905-50-50-6 61-61-61-61-61-61-61-61-61-61-61-61-61-6	Ma Chatertade	DISTURBED TO	1) 1) (mr.	23 13cmi.	1 3 Car.	AND DECY	Managed	AMPLE RECOVERED August Recuperado M.	PECONENCO SAMP	SPT Re of Bloo gar feet	1	WATER LEYEL Hissi di Aqus	Comunits Comunication	BOREHOLE LUFGAWATION Informacion dis So-Era So-era 1/2 Paja /2
3.3	Ctayey sills, yalloufub aranga, lades,	0.0		-	Ť	łτ	$\dagger \dagger$	-		\dagger	rf		<u>.</u> č		Ť		MQ MOLE BIAMETER Diametra est series	
1.00	with residence on the god greater recht from some formation metalist metalist metalist. I have been some some some some some some some some	0 - Q	•	1-			(3	21	33 54			0.13	25			<u>Ş</u>	weise icool Nivel datagen	BOREHOLE B-B Purforacion B-B LOCATION Localizacion CHINAUTLA
:	Greatsic reck, bights to fetly intempa- stree, light breen, come part with alogay altre, the ariginal of rechar of the rack mass in intack		3/03/3	2-		1.9.45	וו	14	26 <			0.36	60		1			SURFACE ELEVATION: 1220 m. Elevacion Superficiel: 1220 m. OATE STARTEO: 3/03/96 Fatha de laicio: 3/03/96 Cate finisheD Fatha de finolización: 5/03/95
	Rece groutite, alte e completemen- te fotompatitade cole stere en parte line prolitico, la estructura cisimol de la roce permanda interior.			3-			IJ			Ш		0.28	61				•	ORILL RIG : LONG YEAR 34 INCLINATION : VERTICAL
				$ \ $		3	(*)	34	53 H	1	$\ \cdot\ $	0.32	"	$\{\ \ \ \ $	١			TOTAL DEPTH Profundidod Total: 30.00 m.
5.45	1 i			3.			,	42	4			0.43	100					<u>METHOO OF ORILLING</u> Metada <u>de Perforoción</u> ROTARY MASH BORING. Lovada de Muestra
	lagrange the weethering of the rech, some pects to claying will a fight brain to greatly fight brain to greatly free with tecky free mosts.	•		6.		100	13	33	53 43			0.25	53					AUGER BORING Perferación con Auger ROCK CORING Núcles de Roco
	Aumente la Inferagentzaston de la race, an partas decilis-limera, calor anto ciera - gris saccasa, dera, can tragmen- las racasas.	: : :		7-		П	30	•	- 🛚			<u>0.[4</u>	1545			İ		<u>Prilling Fluios</u> <u>Fuido de Perforción</u> CLEAN WATER: 0.00-30.00 m. Agus ciora
		· ·		8		T		-	- 54			<u> </u>	J88					BENTONITE MUD, Lodo Bentanítica
R. 36		•		9		П	\$∞	-	ř			ďΨ	300					
	Greatife rock, brevalle gracelsh, open fractures, soft, with city and exi- des,			ю		肾	\$		- 🗴	ļ		o u	730					
	Raca granitica, dalar cafa dala nordolo madorada u altrimanto fotampelitado fractardo a blartos, coposa can arcillo 17 geldos.	•		n-		01,00,10		-	- *	0			æv					
		····	\$4/60/7	15-		500	\$50	٠	- *	,	И	0.70	1007 33					
	Graniiig soch, moderata intempericad, greenich grap, apon fractarse, fergb, and salt, with alog and anides	, ,	•	ı3:								0.70	 23					
	Granida mađelada nasta intemperizoda gria vardeno, fraktores abiosta rega- nas y anaves den alides y ordisa.	,,		15								1.10	43					• .
		X		,									ļ <u>.</u>					
	15.30 - 20.40. Freetoren zene gra-	<u> </u> ;•		16								£17	"					swissb@ring
	176.50 - 20.40. Frektoren 2014 gra- nfrig esek	1:/:/	1	17							19	0.26						WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA Plon Moestro de Saneomienio del Areo Metropolitiono
		く		[8-								6.43	63	 			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	GEOTHECHIC INVESTIGATION Investigacion Geotecnico
		: ·		19								0.45	; •0					BORING Perforation Nº B-8
	1, 1	1		20		Ц	\coprod		1	L	19		L	$\coprod \coprod$	1			SCALE : 1+50 LOCGED DE Ting. R. Alegrado

Stratigraphic Change Cambras Estratignation	STRATIÇA RPMIC DESCRIPTION Diecriscian Exteritoratica	SALPHIC SYMBOL Stabologia Graffes	7007	Profession Contraction	Birthelia	Oleverhade (**	, 10 cm.	30,710	CORT RUE	WALC ACCOUNTACO	PECONEMED SAMPLE	2	SP of I	19=6	MATER LEVEL Mirel de Anne	CC#WENTS Comunitaries	earenale imparation information del Souden South 2/ Paje /2
# 3	Brautife soct, order ate vestägtes getrop fractores, lete mparized, with acides and alog. Raso gravisica myderada mente inten- parizeda, fractores ragonab, alterada			21 -			2			3,	ı						BORENOLE Perferecion 1 8 - 8
สบร	Con asides y crelits. Diarite dikabighly intemperised dark brana, with glopay situs, frequite, frequenced, physical bad canzibles,	- : - : / / / / /	:	23						6.4 6.3 6.3		2					LOCATION LOCATION: CHINAUTLA SUFFACE ELEVATION: 1220 m. Eterocion Superficiol: 1220 m. OATE STARTEO: 3/03/86 Fethactinicio: 3/03/86 OATE FINISMED Fethactinicion: 5/03/86 ORILL RIG: LONG YEAR 34 INCLINATION: MCLINATION: VERTICAL
	Dique distitica fressomenta letem- parizada, extercela exerca gravelt- no, metricial line activora, fresit- gravenda de gajo candician listec,	1	3/03/34	25-						_	•						TOTAL CEPTH Profuncided Total: 30.00 m. METHOD OF ORILLING Metads de Perfaración ROTARY WASH BORING, Levado de Meestro AUGER BORING Perfaración con Auger: ROCK CORING ROCK CORING: O.00 30.00 m.
\$ 625	Evraple rach, moderate de highly latem period d, fractored, with asides and dieg.	ソジバ		26						1	72						ORIELING FLUIDS Fluidg Ge Perforesión CLEAN WATER; 0.00 – 30.00 m. Agua clare BENTONITE MUO. Lede Benionífice
	Roca gractico, materada a gliamento ottocodo, grana grano, frectorada can azidon y arallios en fractoras.			29-													•
				30													
									:								
																•	SWISSDOTING WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA PION Moestro de Sancomiento del Areo Metropolitana
																	GEOTHECNIC INVESTIGATION Investigacion Geotecnico BORING Perforacion Nº B-8 SCALE : 1:50 Locato 87 2 mg. R. Alvocado Escalo : 1:50 Escurio 67 2 mg. R. Alvocado

	Satologeopte Change	Steatigekenic ptschiefiğu Gescripcien Extretigratice	Charact Symbol.	2446	06.61.64.6	Na Oceanogo Ca Na Oceanogo Castalago Castalago	£ 5 5		There's Objection "	SP 2 Me of Blovs gur foot	Mart of Asset	CC WW ENTS Comentaries	Special Sylvens Special 3/5
		Granisia aucho, fatty mothorad, tight brown Roco granitica, completementa matego- dizada, katar bata alara						\$	100		Œ)	Wolse Livel 0.00 Rivel deleges 0.00 (23/1/98)	BOREHOLE Perforction: 8-9
		•		6/ %	2	0.00 1 .000			•2 200)			Bigmetry deflording	PETTOCECON LOCATION LOCATION LOCATION LOCATION SUPPREE ELEVATION ETEROLOM SUPERFICION: DATE STARTEO FACEN GENERA DATE FINISHED DATE FINISHED DATE FINISHED DATE FINISHED DATE FINISHED CATE FINISHED
					•	1.000 - N	,		1,			:	Fertoradora Conversor 39 INCLINATION: VERTICAL TOTAL DEPTH Prolyndidad Total 30 m
	3.04	Granitic rach, bighty to modurate was- lanced, while and light brown, fractives planes bith address and city.	* \ \		5	50,011 . 80,			100)				METHOD OF DRILLING MITOGO de PERFORCIÓN FOTARY WASH BCRING: 0 - 30 m AUSER BORING
		Roca granitica, alla a madarecompato matentizade cafa stera a bienquecias. Frecturos con asidos y arcille.		, , , ,	7	-A	33 38	\$ 270.22 8 270.00					Perforación con Auger ROCK CORING: Núcleo de Roco DRILLING FLUIDS FIILO de Perforación
		•			8			0.20 0.21 0.21 0.01	7				CLEAN WATER: 0-30m Aqua ciara : 0-30m BENTONITE MUD. Loco Bentanitico
	9.70 -				3				100				
		Sampparis are slightly feasing			Ħ	1		37	19				
2)	Tranb da faca manas laton portrada			12				72				
					13-		1	33	42				
		Freciscus are apen, undulated with stay and cits and autous, Frectures are demonstly uproless,			15-			2.5	13				
	E COL	freches ablerte, paduleder con erelle, sina y asides					!	5 0 27	27				swissb⊛ring
					17	,			"				WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA Plon Mossiro de Sancomiseio del Areo Metropolitano
		Acid dise, grass, stightly to fresh, deste, hard, then grained, Dieve notice wards, tigaramanta sitan					İ		•••		Ì,	8.10m Attestan acalleraus, 8. Burs pressore sprealmetoly Acallera pressing the 8 bar da pressin	GEOTHECNIC INVESTIGATION Investigacion Geolecnico BORING
		tedo 6 ague, danse, dure, grove tine.	Ŕ		·		i L	0.33	00			epreste adamento	Perforation Nº B-9 State 1 1:50 Cotto of Ling. R. Abaredo Estate 1 1:50 Dataile est ling. R. Abaredo

The first principle and the first principle The first princip	<u> </u>		11	~-7	_	114	7. (5	32	I Ç4	11		3.	194	Т			T-	T			
SWISSION TITLE STATE OF THE STA	West Cons	STRATIGRAFHIC BESCRIPTION Peteripsien Estretigrafica	APHIC SYMBOL	7,44,6	DEP1H	Participate	STURBER	1		7	2000 TO 1000	V2/0220 3 74	CONTACO 1410	je,	SP (af) ani (T I is a t	NICA LEVEL				Enformación dol Sondro
AND STEWARD AND STATES	3		53			3	֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓	<u></u>	4	ŀ	~~	31	Įž.	1;	, p. 1		**	L			Noje 2/2
SWISSDOTING SWISSDOTING SWISSDOTING WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE GUT HEAVER STANG	20%	carrastos raek, hypablisot, light grey,	[4]	×,	21-							}	L	,							Focation : CHINAULTY Focation : CHINAULTY
Section 1997 1998	Ī		-		}							1,43	100								DATE STARTEO : 23/1/96 Fecha Gelnicio : 23/1/96 DATE FINISHED Fecha Gelinolización : 26/1/96
SWISSD@TING SWISSD@TING WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE GUATEWATER, Statute		course groined, deastly fractured, sema pransi, tangk ond ondrieted,		٦	24-							0.50	100	11							INCLINATION: VERTICAL IOCIONACION: TOTAL DEPTH Profundidad Total: 30 m.
SWISSDOTING Wastewater Management for the Guareman Messive Sancominnod and Ace Metropolitan Area Pin Messive Sancominnod and Ace Metropolitan Area Pin Messive Sancominnod Area Metropolitan Area Pin Messive Sancominnod Area Metropolitan Area Pin Messive Sancominnod Area Metropolitan Area Pin Messive Sancominnod Area Metropolitan Area Pin Messive Sancominnod Area Metropolitan Area Pin Messive Sancominnod Area Metropolitan Area Pin Messive Sancominnod Area Metropolitan Area Pin Messive Sancominnod Area Metropolitan Area Pin Messive Sancominnod Area Metropolitan Area Pin Messive Sancominnod Area Metropolitan Area Pin Messive Sancominnod Area Metropolitan Area Pin Messive Sancominnod Area Metropolitan Area Pin Messive Sancominnod Area Metropolitan Area Pin Messive Sancominnod Area Metropolitan Area Pin Messive Sancominnod Area Metropolitan Area Metropolitan Area Pin Messive Sancominnod Area Metropolitan		Roca lictrentra, bigabinat, gris alaro, grasa grouso danaawanta fractorada alaona abiartan rocasan wandoicdas	- •		 							0.70	100								Metodo da Perfacoción ROTARY WASH BORING Levado de Mustre AUSER BORING Perfereción con Auser ROCK CORING
SWISSDOTING WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE GUATEMAL METERAL ME												_	-	$\ $	•						DRILLING FRUIDS Eliste de Perforesión CLEAN WATER: 0.00 - 30.00
SWISSD@ring Wastewater Management for the guatemala del are Metropoliton area from Metropoliton area Geothern investigation of the state of the s	74 W	Gracisia allaugeryich ta with a "bard, dan «	∴1									0.03	ю	Ш							BENTONITE MUD. Leda Benienífico *
SWISSDOTING WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA Pian Mastro de Sancomiento del Areo Metropolitana GEOTHECNIC INVESTIGATION Investigacian Geotecnica	_	dense, grane fine, Fræteres amgetz, agab alban,			30-				-			0.73	"								
SWISSDOTING WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA Pian Massico de Sancomiento del Areo Metropolitana GEOTHECNIC INVESTIGATION Investigacian Geotecnico																					
SWISSDOTING WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA Pian Massico de Sancomiento del Areo Metropolitana GEOTHECNIC INVESTIGATION Investigacian Geotecnico																					
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA Pian Massico de Sancomiento del Areo Metropolitana GEOTHECNIC INVESTIGATION Investigacian Geofecnica																				•	
GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA Plan Maestro de Sancomiento del Areo Metropolitana GEOTHECNIC INVESTIGATION Investigacian Geotecnica																			. 1		swissboring
Tavestigocian Geatecnica																					GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA Plan Maestro de Soncomiento del
SORING Perforacion Na B-9																			•		lavestigacion Geotecnica
SCOLE 1230 LOCCED BY 1 log. R. Afracado	.																			: 1.	

		·										1	, -		r,		
rather appeal Changs		grassica krnic description Discriscian Corressoration	CAAPME SYNBOL Sentengae Confice	0276	#1 #10	** O. ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **		1) 15 cm;	П	CORE RUE	OJA)vOJJA JJAmes	Shares Objectives	\$ P T No. of B's par loo		WATER LEVEL Hourt do Aque	Countals Consolarios	BOREMOLE JUSORNATION tolemation di Sandra Sacci 3/2 roja /2
-	겍	dock material, greated by ps felt weaths-	17			T	T		. .	121	0. 23	100	ĦΪ	Ħ	ভঙ্গ	tigfor land! Miral do agus	
		eing fdw) Cigns grap to Ifqus brawn. Mazorial recess, kips granito compiste- musta mateorizade [CM], color gris cla- ro a anfo.		2,3,4	2		L+0.08 L+0.13	272 -18		sed eeo] ***	0.3 0.3 0.3 1.0 0.0	100				4/1/36 HG HOLE DIAMETER Diemetre dat condes	BOREHOLE B-10 Perferection : B-10 LOCATION . LA JUEZ CREEK CHINAUTLA LOCATICON : Overbose le Juez SURFACE ELEVARION . Elevación Superficial : 1220 m. DATE STARTED . PERDO Edinicia : 04/01/95
				**************************************	3 -		L-0,st L-0,04	\$150 1150		2 200	0.04	21 21 100;					DATE (IMISHED Fetha de linabiación: 09/01/98 Petha de linabiación: 09/01/98 ORILL RIG.: LONGYEAR 34 Pictoradora: LONGYEAR 34 INCLINATION: VERTICAL IOTAL DEPIM: 30 m. Profundicad Tatat: 30 m.
	į	Granicie roch, folig fa höghig üntemppe elsad, cherh grainne, Baca gendlieg, cambielemente g atta- manta matsaclinda, gräha grussb		*	6					32 1970 300	0.63 0.19 0.14	75 0					METHOD OF DRILLING Metado de Perforación ROTARY WASH BORING. Lavado de Muestro AUGER BORING Perforación con Auger ROCK CORING: 0.00 - 30.00 m. Núcles de Raco
				` `&\	8		1-000 L-0.10	\$14 \$15		× 00°	9.10 9.10 9.00	, 60y 1, 2,00y					<u>PRILLING FLUIDS</u> <u>Fluido de Parlaceció</u> s CLEAN WATER: 0.00 - 30.00 m. água clara BENTONITE MUO. Loda Bentonítica
	ĺ	Granilia recti, medurato latomassikad, sigal brava, open dractores, with gley and acides inglessas. deca granilica, moderadanganto intan- acticada, cata atero a biangeacios, tractorias abbrillas da aterolity y abidas			9-					1,00,1	1.00	ļ-					
		54-276-54-			12					06'1 94'0	6.54						
o.	42	Granita, cauran arystat, docolored, blighty to madocate latemportical,		61/2	13-					06.3	1.30	100					
	١	engaciaty indicatores, Open feactures, cough, with aleg and anides, Executo, articlei grande, descentride ligeranistis a anducedamento alluta- da aspanialmento da lecatores, Fractures ablieras, reguns acousti- fractures ablieras, reguns acousti-			15					\$10 64.0 82.0	0.71	1					
		He y Biffes,			16					Γ				۱)	-		swissb⊛ring
					17					4.1 1.7.9.1	6.73						WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA Pion Mossico de Soncomicalo del Areo Metropolitano
										9,74		0.81					GEOTHECNIC INVESTIGATION Investigacion Geolecnica
,,	֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֟֓֓֓֓	Feezbyrod pono _s highig listomporized. Zono deoxioedd y attamonio altyradd	1	6.4	19					H	-	0.63					BORING Nº B-10 Perforación Nº B-10
L			?		20	\prod		Ц	\prod	Ц	<u></u>		Ш				Statt 1:50 (0000 97 1/100, R. Alveredo

Statistical designation of the statistics of the	·		r	r	Y	12		;T:		 	7.	y:	, <u>.</u> 1			,	-	 · · · · ·		
Secretaria de la constitución de	Socialization Compa		GRAPHIC SYMBOL Stabelegie Grafics	CATE	DC FTH Fraturese	Undestonate St	01STVBBCD	1 15 cm.	11 13 cm.	CONE AUR	ביחשיל שנכסהנשני	Musika Batagarada	Newsons Reduces	te of	8 4-1	Wass de Abus			•	fofarmæçilen det Sondog
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE GUATÉMALA METAOPOLITAN AREA Plon Mossito de Soneomiento del Aleo Metropolitano GEOTHECNIC INVESTIGATION Investigacion Geolecnica BORING Nº 8-10 ECALE 150 ECCEPT Nº ING. R. Alvorado	214	signt brown and white, Open foreign, with clay and anided. Genetic, Regardments attended attended and the situation of singuestion. Frective stiertes, angeoral suguest, and the situation of situation of the sit			23- 24- 25- 26- 28- 28-					1,50 1,42 1,27 1,07 1,09 1,43 1,37	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	37	***							BOREHOLE : 8-10 Perferction : 8-10 LOCATION . LA JUEZ CREEK CHINAUTLA Locolizacion : Guebrada lo Jest SURFACE ELEVATION : 1220 m. DATE STARTED : 04/01/95 OATE STARTED : 04/01/95 OATE STARTED : 09/01/95 ORILL RIG. : LONGYEAR 34 INCLINATION : VERTICAL TOTAL DEPTH Profundicad Total : 30 m. WETHOD OF ORILLING Maioda de Parforación ROTARY WASH BORING LU-020 de Mustira AUGER BORING Perforcción con Auger : ROCK CORING : 0.00 - 30.00 m. DRILLING FLUIOS Fluido de Parforación CLEAN WATER : 0.00 - 30.00 m. Bettlonte MUO.
R - 54																				WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA Plon Massico de Sonsamiento del Alco Metropolitano GEOTHECNIC INVESTIGATION investigación Geolecnica BORING Nº 8-10
									-		F	? -	ś 4	į						

•

							· 		· · · · · ·	-	
***************************************	staatignaphic DESCRIPTION Description Extratignatica	CRAPTIC SVEROL	Profession Pablished Rebossions			٦,,	Z : §	SPF egt Blavs per fast	matte ctvt.	countries Constrores	Spatiacis in the constitution of the spatial states of the constitution of the spatial states of the spatial s
1.33	FILTY AND YEAT FIRE SANDS, BAGGE, COMPASSICES Y WERE ORGANIC MANTERS, ESTAGE ORGANIC MANTERS, ESTAGE ORGANIC MANTERS, ESTAGE ORGANIC MANTERS, ESTAGE ORGANIC MANTERS, WITH SILT, MEDIUM DERSE, WITH SOUE FORCE FRACULES AND BEST FROM JOSEPH ORGANIC MANTERS AND METERS ORGANIC MANTERS ORGANI		$\Pi\Pi$	13 1.0.43 1.0.43 1.0.43	3 5 4	3	0.33 0.78 0.33 0.76 0.33 0.76 0.33 0.76 0.33 0.45 0.00 0.33 0.45 0.00 0.33 0.45 0.00 0.33 0.45 0.35 0.35 0.35 0.35 0.35 0.35 0.35 0.3		₽	4,65m WATER CCVEL E12/12/120	Testination 8-18 1 "Interior B-18 1 "Interior Chinautla 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
7.00	SILTY SANDS, LIGHT GRAY, DENSE OF VOLCENIC COMPONENTS Argue Dinase, gris chere, deme fr ern- pengales releanices.		5	ין ניסיו ניסיו ניסיו	6 9 0 6 9 0 2 3 3 5 3 3 7 4 3 3 7	9	0.43 100 0.43 100 0.40 89 0.23 : 100 1			Xiyat da Ague	METHOD OF ORILLING Method de Perforcion ROTERY MASH BORING Longs de Muestro 1/56E BORING 2/56E BORING 2/67Eroscion con Euger 6/56 LCR3NG N.CHAC DE Reco CRISTING FCUIDS FLUIGO de Perforción 1/62N MATER 4/4/30 — 26.00 m RENTONETE MUO LOSO BEPTONINCE
9.55	BROWN, WERS DENSE, WITH SIRE. ASSENTING ITE & green, cafe class may dean se, can little County Sires, with sine sends, GREWISH GRAY, HEDIUM PLASTICITY, DENSE Line scittors, can areas firm, gris sonders, moderade pleasitides, campacte E M. 1		9 10 11 22 12	1,020 1,043	9 +3 17 8 (4 41) 9 8E -00	»	0.45 100			PEWETRATION PRESSURE: 40012/5°	
4.5	COARSE SANDS WITH SILT, ORANGE TELLOWISH TO GRAY WITH FIRE CRAYEL, EUARCHEROUS, MARD. Ling, quie socilitates gris, can gress fine curreifore may dots CLAYET SILTS WITH FIRE SANDS CREENESS CREENES CREE, WITH LENS CF COARSE, WITH LENS CF COARSE SANDS Line arctitoss sans grass fine, gris we foss, metarate per licitoss can grass fine, gris we foss, metarate per licitod, camput		14.	1 0000 1000	300	***	0 30 100 0 30 100 0,45 100 0,45 100				
43	fa, câb halos da acom granto.		18	1 2 2	2 24 25 5 (3)7 50	× × ×	0.45 100 0.45 100 0.45 100 0.45 100				SWISSDOTING ***********************************

									.			_					
transport Charle	Stratigrafine Stackiffich Bosciegesa Estratigistica	GRAFHIC SYMBOL Simbologio diette	7.44	President des Control	De Gererbade		1) 15 cm.		1007	Opening strong	PLECOVERTO SAMPLE		SPI of B	laut Ist	WATER LEVEL	(EwwEats Competeries	OGOEMOLE CUTORMOTION INTERNACION AL SENEIS SOCIE POSE POSE POSE
	micacous cadalist soca, char, micrit intersecto Gadin micross, cis, ellenento olderafa.			2:-	440.25		* ±0	- 53		0.1	00					- POLE DIAMETER 6 1/2 Diametry dellandes	BOREHOLE Perference + B-17 LOCATION LOCGIZECTON : CHINAUTLA
22.5	GRAMÍTIC BOCAS, FULLY INTEMPÉRI- 260 Granîta compiosamento attaráda			23	993	<u>.</u>	2 -	- 50 • 50								ма эфце Веливтва Diamatra del sandos	SURFACE ELEVATION Elevación Superficies: 1212,545 DATE STARTEO: 12/12/95 DATE FINISMED: 12/12/95 DATE FINISMED FIETR de Innoissoiéa: 15/12/95 DAILL RIG. TRUCK MOUNTED AUGER DRILE PERforedara CAMION PERFORADOR CHE-55 INCLINATION: MCLINATION: VERTICAL
244	GRANISC ROCES, MODERATE INTEMPE- BLEED, OPER FRACTURES, SOME WITH CLAT, OCKSE, MAND Granite maderatements bremserilate, frechives unicides, Rhymos ten breihle de ma y dur	t∙:·I	-	24		3	2	**	0.45 0.40	₫	,50					- 24.33 te 26.00 ROCE COAIRG, Rictor de rece MOLE Grawetter Dismatre est Sandao M.Q	TOTAL DEPTH Profundided Total: 26.00 m WETHOO OF DRILLING Wated de Perforación ROTARY WASH BERING Lavada de Muestra
				26													AUGER BORING Perfercion con auger: 0.00 - 24.30 m ROCK CORING NUCLER CE ROCE DRILLING FLUIDS Fluido de Perferción CLEAN WATER Ague clore BENTONITE MUD Lode Bentonitice
	·																••
																	swissb@ring
																	WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA Pion Moestro de Soneomiento del Areo Metropolitano
								-									GEOTHECNIC INVESTIGATION Investigacion Geolecnico BORING
																	Perforacion Nº B-11 SCALE 1150 LCCES ST Ling, R. Alvacado Casta 1150 LCCES ST Ling, R. Alvacado

_			,,		<u>. </u>													
Sez a barantis Chanas	amban Colonisportion	STRATIGRAPHIC BESCHIPTION Distribution Expediquation	GARBHIC SYMBOL Simbabugla Geefice	DATE Facto	OCPTH Preferdade	We Disturbeds	DISTURBED TO	1) 13 cm. 10c	23 19 cm.	10.15	CORT RUE Managero	SAMPLE MICOVEALS	Sherry Bashing of	SPI SP of S per fe	ieus iet	WATCA LEVEL	CCMWENTS Commission	BOREPOLE LUFORWATION LATERPRICIES DEL BARDES Steel 1/2 Maja /2
2	. 8	Eccysy - sitts, dark brove, topco vibb granul and arganic centerin. Ling erclitaes, dafe occurs, evetta ton granu y motoria argunica. Gravelly sands, brovn and gray, litris, gr og lines. Arena granus, dafe y grie, bacan man serialson finan. EBW 1		14/2/96			45 100.45 140.43	2	1 4 -3 H	,		0.40	49				Diemetra est sures	EQRENOLE EQUATION LOCATION LOCATION: INCAPIE LOCATION: INCAPIE SURFICE ELEVATION: 1293 m. Elevedon Superficiel: 1293 m. DATE STARTEO: 14/2/96 Fetho estincia: 14/2/96 Fetho estinciacción: 16/2/96 GRILL AIG: IRBUCK MOUNTED AUGER DRILL CHE PERFECCEOTA: CAMION PERFORADOR CHE-55 INCLINATION INCLINATION: VERTICAL
6	İ	gearsa grainad.	•		5		1 10.45 (+25)	36 36	10 50	· 50		0.13	>>					TOTAL CEPTH Profuncidad Total: 30,45 m. WETHOD OF ORILLING Metada de Parfacación ROTARY WASH BORING, Lavada de Muestro AUGER BORING Perforación con Auger ROCK CORING NUCLOS de Racca: 0.00 – 30,45 m.
	00	•		-	8		0.43 6.03 6.0	-52	l	50	00.1	0.13	20 0					ORILLING FLUIDS Fluids de Perlacación CLEAN WATER: 0.00 ~ 30.43 m. Aqua elaca BENTONITE MUD. Locs Bentonífico
		Sitty-conds, light brees, with me- dian ends. Arang linesh, cafe clare, constant linese.			10		50.000		20 3	f 51		0.40						
	20	Modium ganda, brawa-graj, with gith, drang modiu, enforgris dan Alma. Bits and ding aganda, light brawn, foces, Limo y organ ting, eafa alaro, coalio, Bits and ding agada balankaddad with		15 / 2 / 94	13-		5 C+O.43 C+O.43		24 2			0.42						
		dears a harde gamica hab had fine pre- nati, Lamas y areans fines laterastratifica- der, cantrains du urane graces, conte fine gamicany grace fines.			15		45 1-0.43 1-0.4		272			0.43	74					swissb@ring
					17: (8:		0.48 (+0.48 (+0.		193			0.39	17					WASTEWATER WANAGEMENT FOR THE GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA Pion Moestro de Soneamienio del Areo Metropolitana GEOTHECNIC INVESTIGATION
					19		4000	•	н	121		·	¢					Investigacion Geofeculco BORING Perforacion Nº 8-12 Scalt 1150 LBC668 8: ing. R. Alvarada Estato 1150 Estato 100 R. Alvarada

\$ 3		8:1	7		\$ 1 12	PLES	8	541	គ្នា		9	171	TT	T	ī	
en Char	STRATIERAPHIC DESCRIPTION DESCRIPTION CETERITATION	GRAPHIC SYMBOL Summingin Graften	DATE Fache	Pagipunyard MAd 30	STUMBED	93997	13 (1)	13 cm.		Mariabre	SHOLC HCCOVE	" PECOVERED SAM	SPT DAY	7	CCW WENTS Compolation	SOCENOLS IMFORMATION fateroeffen det Sanges
3,				1	34	8 8	:	2 3		·	Sample Complete	9 1				Siest 2, Mije /2
	Biti and dion dands interbedded, fight hegen with aberse sunds, gumicums and and fien gegents durigen.			ij			Х	12 4	ista (0.4	100	{			
	Line y erones ffees interestratificades, selfa cius que bregas dourane grans, canta pamicas y grane ffee.		.•	21				1			0.4					BORENGLE 8-12 Perforcion: 8-12 LOCATION LOCATION LOCATION SURFACE ELEVATION: 1293 m.
				23		000	11	-	П		0.1					DATE STARTED: 14/2/96 Fetho ceinicio: 14/2/96 DATE FinishED Fetho de lingilización: 16/2/96 DOUL 10: VOUCE MAINTED MISTER DE L'AUE
23.45	Craces, eecs 3 fregmentes de pamer.			24		֡֝֞֞֞֞֞֞֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֡֟֝֡֡֝֟֝] [П		0.4					ORILL RIG . TRUCK MOUNTED AUGER ORELCHE PERFORMENT CAMION PERFORADOR CHE-55 INCLINATION : VERTICAL INCLINATION : VO.450
							202	9 24	ĺ		0.17	1 27				TOTAL CEPTH Profundiced Total So.45 m
	Sitts, fine conds, volcenic ash later - backed, with coarse asnds and flos gracul designs.		16/2,	25			29 3				0.4	0 89				METHOD OF CRILLING Melodo de Perferación ROTARY WASH BORING Levado de Muestra AUGER BORING
	Limo, grang ting, ganizo suicanizo intercaladdo, gan tiotan da arong grasas p grata filab.			27			24 3	H 45	73		0.3	4 74				Perforación con Auges * ROCK CORING : 0.00 - 30.43 m. Núcleo de Rocg :
				28		-	11	14 29	C		0.4	0 03				DBILLING FLUIDS FLUIDS GREATOCSCION CLEAN WATER: 0.00 – 30.45 m. BENTONITE MUD.
				28				4 0	Ш		0.4	2 22				Leds Centonitice
				3ò	-14	"	24 7	1	Н		0.4	3 100				
See			-	~~ ***	-	100	32	14	42	-	۵.4	3 .,				
				-												•
				:												
																swissb@ring
				A. C. A. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.												WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA Plan Mossifo de Sangamienio del Areo Metropolitana
																GEOTHECHIC INVESTIGATION Investigation Geolechico
									$\ $							BORING Nº B-12 Perforceion Nº B-12
L_	l	ᆜ			1	IJ.	Ц	1	I.I	L	L	_L_	ЩЩ	L		Scale 1: 1:50 COSSIO 81 2 jug. R. Alvarado

111		[इ इ	ſ		1	A. [1	Tă.	1	AT &	Τ		ġ;	23	Γ			Τ.]		
County Con	STRATICALPHIC BESCRIPTION Describation Extratification	CRAPHIC SYMBOL Simbologia Guelles	OATC Factor	06.516						CORT RUE	i		ACCONCACO SAM	 -:		T Blass igot			ECHNEUTS Edmonterios	BOREKOLE SWEDRICETION REFERENCES DEL SELESE
	,	7.5			3.	٤	5 2		3 :			ļ	Ž.	ŀ	71		33	1		steat 1/s Male 1/s
	Clayoy altig and aldy, dark brave, so earb who frequents pentes ded some asil layets forgants porteals with also w-					П			۱	1				$\ $		П		ŀ	RETEMBIG BJON GN	•
J	biguty piantialty)],]]]					IJ			\prod	Ш	IJ	J	J		BOREHOLE: B-13
,	Lima grafitago paralitas, cato éscoro augus, can algusso alvaico de avelo égos materia arguntas y araitia actor			Ш		Ш				ļ	П				Ш			l	•	LOCATION : BOCA DEL MONTE
	manta ptactico. I			,			J			l	ļ							ļ		SURFACE ELEVATION : 1302 m."
1.50	•						4	3	3 4		$ \ $	0.43	100	ľ		Ш				DATE STARTED : 24/02/94
	Sitty conds, light brown, amouth, loose with city and liftly punice dragnous	Į.		3 1			J			L	Ц		_		W		l	l		DATE FINISHED Facho ga finalización : 27/02/96
1	árcoga bimásas, telastera, escua, sestisa, con arcitisa a pequaksi frig- munios de pamas,						4	,	9 14	İ	ľ	0.45	100		Ш			l		ORILL RIG Perforedura LONG YEAR 34 INCLINATION
ه.ه	M42104	Ш									╽╽		<u> </u>	$\ \ $	Ш			l		INCLINATION : VERTICAL
	Aşk şimleriyeklilek le ilgakkişiriye, ve-			[`]		3	4	,	ю гэ		ľ	0.45	1.00		I			l		Profundided Total: \$0.00 m.
	alam greinað logen vith tillta sitt bedr and pomían fregmeste,				$\ \cdot\ $	11							_				ŀ	1		METHOD OF DRILLING
	Cantra gumlcau, Stargecelau a cefe ciaro, tamedo mecia, sualta, can pa-		*	["]		3	4	ها	14 24			0.43	100		₩				•	<u>Wetodo de Perforoción</u> ROTARY WASH BORING Layada de Muestra
	eralar tepes fellus.		70/+	[[•				1		l.	•	AUGER BORING Perferoción con Auger
	. :	***	~	М			4		14 X	1	֓֡֓֞֜֞֜֞֜֓֓֓֓֜֜֡֓֓֓֜֜֡֓֓֡֓֜֜֡֡	0.43	1.00	$\ \ $	lì			ľ	٠	ROCK CORING: 0.00 - 60.00m
6.70	Cluzas alko, pollariab praceo, froso,		ŀ	[,]		إ[]	.]			ĺ			_	[[ĺ		DRILLING FLUIDS
	parathia paleanelt javat Limo arcistaca, ania ancelticoto, con-			$[\]$		8	4 '	.3	14 3	٠	֓֞֜֞֜֞֜֞֜֞֜֞֜֞֜֞֜֞֜֞֜֞֓֓֓֓֓֓֡֓֓֡֡	0.45	1,00	ļį	П			l		fluido de Perioreción
	es, ga ntela nivet de galega acle.			۱, ۱			וַ				Į		_					١		Agus clare 0.00 - 40.00 m. BENTONITE MUD.
1				ľ			4	15	(5)30	١,	ļ	0.43	100]]	!] ,		l		Lada Bentonifico *
440				١,			.]		1	ľ				$\ \ $	l		Ş -	J.	LOO Water Teres	
	Souty alife, light brave, with goalca ask frequents.			[]		راةِ	4 "	13	::33			9.45	100	IJ		\parallel	*	ľ	Rivel de diçon	
	Llas ereness, cofectore con freques- tes de contra profites.			Ю		П							_	$\ \ $				l	•	·
030	floa seeds with sill, whirich, with				Н	e l	4	:5	17 31			0.4S	100	П		1		l		
I	larga pumica fragmusts, Grang fing dan kimo, bianguveina dan Bragmantan grandan dupamaz,	1.1				١.	,			l				П	П			l		·
"	1104 2 1 110 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			["]		ô	*	**	3574	1	Š	3.43	160					l		
				12			1		١	ļ	Ц]			ļ	l	* *	
都	Tulfacaous sespeniceus ace, floo graines white sespink cofore with	1]"]	П	9	4**	50	- *	Ì	ľ	23	100	11	П	\				
1	tame salficrate.	***		13		ļ.,								$\ \ $	$\ $. :	÷
	Casizo tabecce e pentrico, granz tino, cator btonce y nendo, can ut- gance nivalas da palacento.			$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix}$		2,0	4''	5 0	- ×	1	ľ	211	+04					ĺ		
						3	_ار			֡֡֞֞֞֓֓֓֡֩֞֜֞֜֡֓֓֓֡֓֡֓֡֓֡֓֡֓֡֡֡֡֡֡֡֡֡֡֡֡	$ \int_{x}$	3. E 4	(2A		$\ \ $			J	·	
:						ľ	1~		ľ	1	֓֞֜֞֜֞֜֞֜֞֜֜֞֜֜֜֡֓֓֜֜֜֡֡֡		<u> </u>	ĺ	Ш			l	:	•
	·		i	15		إإ	ال						<u> </u>	$\ \ $	$\ $			l		
Ţ			:	[]			4×	30	- 54),43 	100	$\ \ $	$\ $					•
			730/62	16									<u> </u>		$\ $					oulecharing
1			Ä			8	(30	- x	l	ľ	3.45	100					١	:	swissb@ring
4.00		. III	ł	[,,]		[],	.]			П				$\ $	Ц			۱	•	WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE
	flon annda, totarbaddid usin silira			["]		8	4*	20	- ∞			3.45	102	$\ \ $				۱		GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA Plan Moestro de Sonsomiento del
1	and line ask, groyick to yighs brove ladse, itsnessiandess.		1	1,4		إإ		l	1	П			<u> </u>	$\ $	$\ \ $	╢		l		Area Metropolitana
.	Alfacacacia dagranes flocaccaciina p conica flos, gelo checo e cofe ciore	3		["]		9/	4	* 1	2 1 47	11	ľ	0.43	1543		$\ $				•	GEOTHECNIC INVESTIGATION Investigation Geofectica
	serifa, ha magaoaa.						إ			П			<u>_</u> _	$\ $,	1		BOOMS
		×		[']		راة	(*	**	>> s1		֓֞֟֟֟֝֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֟֟	0.43	160	$\ \ $	H			۱		Perforación Nº 8-13
				20-	\coprod	\prod								Ц	Ц			L		Scott : 1:50 Locces St Ling, R. Alegrado

### Description foundations of both services and both services an	Ì		30ENS			S A W	241	Įį.	1 64		_	9	Ĭ	<u> </u>		١,	Ţ		25
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	sign applie C		Apaleg SVI	047E f 0486	Of PTH	us Tenne	STUBED	13 th	15 cmi.	V	100		CONCINCO S.	k st	\$44 I	מנש רנג			fafermeeten det Benden
Training to the property of	\$					3 4	2 0	=	2 7	1			-7-	ii	ΪĪ		1		\$407.2/s
100 100					21-	100	1	ΙI		1 !								Diductra del pandas	Parforocina 8-13
23 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25		and fine and, grayled to light braun.			22	ĺ	П	l	24 21	7 53		Q-3	100						SURFACE ELEVATION : 1302 m., Erevoción Superficial : 1302 m., DATE STARTEO Fecha de Inícia : 24/02/96
### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##								1,7	50 -	50		0.23	100					. •	Fecha de finalización : 47744799 DRILL RIG : LONG YEAR 34
26		liman y cealcan tions, grin clare a	11	796			9	$\ $	ŀ			0.27	100						TOTAL DEPIM Profunction Total: 60.00 m.
27 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		gafa tiera, cerites banagerett.		7\$7															Metodo de Perfacesión ROTARY WASH BORING Levedo de Meestra AUGER BORING
28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28					27-													•	ROCK CORING . 0.00 - 60.00m.
30. 30. 30. 30. 30. 30. 30. 30. 30. 30.		,.			28		П			П								. •	<u>Eluida de Perforación</u> CLEAN WATER: 0.00 - 60.00 m. Agua clara BENTONITE NUO.
31. 32 32 32 33 33 33 33 33		- ffén paterfal			29-		62.0	45	20 -	33		0.23	20						
### Secretary of the filter s							Ш	30 :	\$> -	×		0.23	00						
Fine to come to the ching stands, graphic, finite to come and the comment of the	34.43						(*00.4)	13	21 46	,,					X		•		
SWISSDOTING SWISSDOTING WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA Plan Mostific de Soneamiento del Area Metropolitiono GEOTHECNIC INVESTIGATION Investigacion Geotecnica BORING ASS. 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 20		flee to carrie speets, graylik, folgeba- doc with energy litte, tight braws.		Ī		П	٦					\downarrow						•	
SWISSDONING SWISSDONING SWISSDONING WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA Plan Moestro de Soneamtento del Area Metropolitano del Area Metropolitano Geotecrica Geote		drance flode à medide gris giere gon Hous arenoses, cafa clare.			34		00.00	20 :	s o -	×		0.30	8						
SWISSION WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA Plan Moestro de Soneamiento del Area Metropolitano del Area Metropolitano del Area Metropolitano Geotecnico G					35		0 1 1 1	26.5	ю.	10		0.30	8						: :
Fine words to altity search, graphs, with some bests of single states. The control of the states of single states of the states				24.75	36		9 F	30 S	٥.	3 0		0.30	00					: •••	swissboring
Septiment of the second	PW	fine bands to ality seads, greptsh, with same bads of glagogulitis.			1		, A	30	. .	æ		2:5	99						Plan Moestro de Soncomiento del
		Aresta ficas a arena ilmaco, gele con algunas aspac dollma aralifaco,			1			21) 3	4 4 6			0.24	•"			:		•	GEOTHECNIC INVESTIGATION
SCALE 1:50 CACES 97 1 log. R. Afrace							3	3 4 5	2	×		0.18	0						Perforacion Nº 0-13

	Veren 1 go green	हुः		\Box	144	PL [5	\ \{\};	1 84	74		2 .	ž			Τ.	Γ		
Į,	STRATICALPHIC DESCRIPTICA Discription Estentiquelica	C LVUBOL	23	PY at	9	2:			١	3	SAMPLE RECOVER	AE0 SAI	5 100 95	P T	WATCH LEVEL	,	ZTP3wtQ; celtatene	CONENQLE LUSQUNATION Informacion del Sender
	•	Toward a	33	9	201	Destua	٤		3	5 3	, esse	ינכיאנ	şer	foct	WAY Co	. "		5,000 3/3 mole 3/3
	fles equés le alley equés, grayleh with bamb hade of alayay alles.				Ť	814	H	50	30	T	0.04	27	Tİ	ĬĨ	-	-	i	
	terna Chan a grasa blanca aris		,			2 4	╽╽		П					П	1			BOREHOLE' Perforociaa : B = 13
	atera, canalgeous depus do linu acultiusa.		76/20/97	֓֟֝֟֝֟֝ <u>֚</u>		0 4 4	["	54) -	22		0.20	60			()			Perference
			- 1	42		• 4		50 -	,,		0.16	60		$\ $				SURFACE ELEVATION: 1302 m.
			ł	ł		[]	IJ		Н	П				Ш				DATE STARTED FOCAS DESIRES DATE FINISHED DATE FINISHED
ŀ	:		_	43			-	<u>ب</u>	H	11	0.17	65				•	:	Fechs de linolización : 4774799 ORIL RIG Perforación : LONG YEAR 34
	•		ı				Ш	İ	$\ \ $	Ш				\prod		•		INCLINATION : VERTICAL
	, Fink to madium grainos sands, gru-			"]		ŠĀ	*	1	50		014	100	\parallel					TOTAL DEPTH Profundiced Total: '60.00 m.
	guich to dort gray, toesa, with some dy aftis light brown,		1	٠,,	1						0.6	,		П	1	_		HETHOS OF DRIFFING
		F	1	ł		۳ ز <u>ڏ</u> ا			$\lceil \rceil$					$\ \ $		•		<u>Melodé de Perforoción</u> ROTART WASH BORING _e Lovaco de Muestro
	Arenny finns a meries, gela ciara a nouve, quellos, con linga erentie.		ŀ	"		i 0 2	.	- -	30		<u> </u>	n						AUGER BORING Perforesion son Auger
	cofe clare.			{				1				ı	il					ROCK CORING : 0.00 ~ 60.00 m Nucleo de Roca :
	J I			47		34	(1)	- -	*		<u>ē:3</u>	100						DRILLING FLUIDS Fluida de Parforación
	1			ا.,					$\ \ $				11	֓֞֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֡֓֓֓֓֡֓֓֡֓֡֡֡֓֓֡֓֡֡֡֡				CLEAN WATER: 0,00 - 60.00 m.
			·	Ì		7 2	ж	40 30	19		0,23	55	\parallel				· ·	BENTONITE MUD. Lada Benianílica
	·			49		4 ±	134	so -			ó.:4	30		\prod_{i}				
1			Ì	1					H					֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֡֓֓֓֡			:	•
ļ	}			∞∤		•	50	- -	33		6.15	<u>.</u>	\prod			•	•	
	[l						11	П		l			. [
].			51		3 7	50	- -	l [®]		<u>0</u> 5	TOO	il					
			76/20	52.		٥. ن		. .		ŀţ	EIG	120	\parallel				·	
			20/22	-		3				$\{ \{$								
			ŀ	53		40	ಸಾತ	- اد	50	H	9,23	100	$\ $					
	7-11		ı	1						П			$\ $					•
İ	Tuffocture dad pumicasus est, dark bitaus, desta burdaus, desse, burda uith lorgu pumin du frogmanto und annu turate efuity uuds, juass,		ď	54	П		23	∞ -	50		0.10	62	֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓				}	
,				, 		= 3										•	•	
.		::[ľ			\$ [4	32 5	ю -			• ' '						. [
1	Cantan tobacan y pamican, cata accor en, during can tragmantan yencer de pamet y alguhan nivetas du arena il- muse, nunta,			56		0	<u>ا</u> ا	,,,	32		0.17	63						ouicch aring
		: 1	ı	┨		٦				П		•					:]	swissb⊚ring
		劇	 	57		9 9		14			1.19	50					ļ	WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA
1		$\cdot \cdot \mid$		أ ,						$\ \ $	[٠.		Pign Moestro de Saneamiento dei Area Metropolitana
			ľ	" 	$\ \ $	34	4 4	ا- [۵	×		2.18	4.0	$\ \ $					GEOTHECHIC INVESTIGATION
				,,			50	. .	ķ			9			-			Investigacion Geotecnica BORING No. 13
				1		~ 					l	İ		$\ \ $				· Perforacion No B-13
L				<u> </u>	ΪĮ	Ш	1	Ш		Ц			Ц	Ш	1			SCALE : 1+50 LOCGES ST. 1 Ing. R. Alveredo Bescrita par 1 Ing. R. Alveredo
	•		٠.		•	•	•							R	- 6	1		
	•													•	3	^ :		
																•		

•		4 2			144	25. C 5	133	ga.	I		ş <u>ş</u>	ži		Τ.		
esignature Che	STANTIGRAFNIC BESCRIPTION Descripcion Extrasignatica	GALPHIC SYMBOL Simbologia Gosfica	74624	DE.P1K	UNDISTUABLE No Distorbade	Disturbade Outside	13 (1)	15 600	3674	Manager	ANDONE BEENEAU	RCOVERED SAN	SPT Ng of Big eq gar faot	WAYER LEVE	CGWMENTS Camenterics	BOAEHOLE INFORMÁTION Información est Escesa Esces 9/2 Maja 9/2
3.3	Ctayay notits, Hight brenn, focus with organia contenta.				ŀr	$\frac{1}{1}$		+	-	7	33	Ž.	ii ii	-	- HOFE STANKLES & N	Kaja '72
	Line crainoce, cafe stere, evelte ca- materia arganica.	B Y		, -		- 4			115		Ø 51	40			Diemotra det sandea	BOREHOLE Perforacion : 8-14 LOCATION
•	Clayes - sitte, bight braun, with coles- ale fragments,					3				H						Location LOS ALANOS SURFACE ELEVATION Elevation Superficial : 1271 m.
	tina artillaco, tafo tiaro, tán frego mentos unicunicas,			2			, ,	، ا	22		0.43	100				DATE STARTED 1/2/96
	Pamicebes ush, ubita una tiqte bique, lausa,omasto,			3		****	,	,	ıd		0.43	ю				OATE FINISHED Fatho de finctipoción: 3/2/96 DRILL AIG: Perfordore: WIRTH INCLINATION: VERTICAL
	Canisa pumicas, bisaca y cale clara, acales, sucre.			4							-					TOTAL DEPTH Profundided Total: 30.45 m.
		* :		3		1.									Sherry # I, prestee 100 f/eutgft	METHOD OF ORILLING
						4.0.4	•	• •	1		0.45	60				Metodo de Pertoración ROTARY WASH BORING Lorado de Muestra
			**	6		(*O.43)	•		zż		0.43	100				AUGER BORING Perferacion con Auger 2 0.00 = 30.45 m, ROCK CORING . Nucles de Roca
			1/2/1	7 -			7 (4	.3	ಜ		0.45	100				DAILLING FLUIDS Finido de Paridroslóg
	Billy - cleyn , tight brave, embeth Araina timasa , cafa cface, auges			8-		.0.45	٠,	. 6	ıs		0.45	100				Agus etars 0.00 -30.45 m. BENTONITE MUD. Lodo Bentanifico
				9-		-0.45	6 7				0.4\$	100			: .	:
0.00				ω.									N			
	Clayay o histoh amaara, wish aata levala (pata baata) Araitla, biangakalab, baaya, aka					3/4		ľ			0.45	100				:
	airelas da auela (pelvasicia)			"		\$ 2 2	,	1 65	27		0.45	100	IWI			·
12.45	Pomicoure ack , white and light Braws, smooth lesse, Smooth lesse, Gentze yem troe, blunce o date clore, sudre, toalte,			12-		1.0.es	0	,	ę	$\left \right $	0.45	100				
	Cuyay mailka, fina pomicaous ano univ ta ta univinh, dansa, tagan, uith amail pamica fragmants,			13-		L + 0, 45	3 03	35	19		0.45	600				
	Lina argiifaso, ceniso ponices fino bionsa a bidequesino, dora, sustro con pequeñas fragmanias da gomos,			14-		1.0.43 E	17 3	3 ~ 3	78		0.45	130				
				15-		¢.00.4	22 >	34	"		0.43	100		•		
	• ,			:6-		1 1 1 6	201	47	43		0.45	100				swissboring
			• •	17		L-0.43	23-4	50	*		0.45	100				WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA Ploa Neesiro de Saneamiento del Acea Metropolitana
	(dam. mataptat)			18			، اد،	50	×		٥. د خ	100			•	GEOTHECHIC INVESTIGATION
				19		\$ Z	₹4.5×	, -	2		0.45	100				BORING Nº B-14
	lden. malgylet		/2/9	17 ·			23.4	\$ \$	45		0.45	100				WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AR PION Meestro de Sancomiento de Area Metropolitana GEOTHECNIC INVESTIGATION Investigacion Geolecnica BORING

F . :	<u> </u>	7.	Γ	I1	111	11/61	150	1 54	ta Į		<u>ء</u>	724	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Г		
Strangenth Charge	staatigaapnic description Descripcion Extravigratico	Smithing System Control	3470	Diptin	MOISTURBED S	DISTVABLO	10 CE 12	21 15 cmt.	10.12%	COAE NUM	AMPLE RECOVER	MACCONTACO SAMP	SP S 16.7 of Blac per fest	1		CCMHENIS Cementerios	BOREMOLE IMPORKATION INFORMATION del Senere Sener 2/2 Majo /2
	• •		\$6/2/2	21 -			23	39 3	72		0.4	3 100					BOREHOLE: 8-14 Perforcion: B-14 LOCATION LOCOPICCION: LOS ALAMOS SURFACE ELEVATION: 1271m. Elevación Superficial DATE STARTEO. FECNA CENTICIO: 1/2/96
3	Ciajayu alito, fino pomicopos dak ukito da ukitiph, dansa, loazo, ulth amali gunica fragusata.			23·		L-6.45 L-0.43	5 3	31 3: 30 3:	4		0.4						DATE FINISHED Fecho de finalización: 3/2/96 Perferedoro: WERTH INCLINATION: VERTICAL INCTIACIÓN: VERTICAL TOTAL DEPTH Profundidad Total: 30.45 m.
	Line profitore, controp on fices grand fine, brance brandwaring, dense, twelfe pageable fragmented de pemaz.			25 26		1.045 1.045 1.045	ıç	40 31	11		0.4	3 100					METHOD OF DRILLING Metado de Perforción ROTERY WASH BORING. Lavado de Muestra AUGER BORING Parferación con Auger: 0.00 - 30.45 m. ROCK CORING: Núcles de Roco: DRILLING FLÚIDS
,			7	28		1.00.43	11	33	П		0.4	5 100					Etuida de Perforación CLEAN WATER: 0.00 - 30.45 m. Agua clara BENTONTE MUD. Lado Bentanífico
30×3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			8		1 1	1 1	t	1,70		0.4	\$ 100					
1																	
							}										
																	SWISSINGTING WASTEWATER HANAGEMENT FOR THE GUATEMALA METROPOLITAN AREA PION MOESTIC & SONCOMICATO del Areo Metropolitano
																	GEOTHECNIC INVESTIGATION Investigacion Geolecnico BORING Perforacion Nº B-14 SCALE : 1:50 LOGGED BY : Ing. R. Alvacedo Ricera : 1:50 Entrito apr : Ing. R. Alvacedo