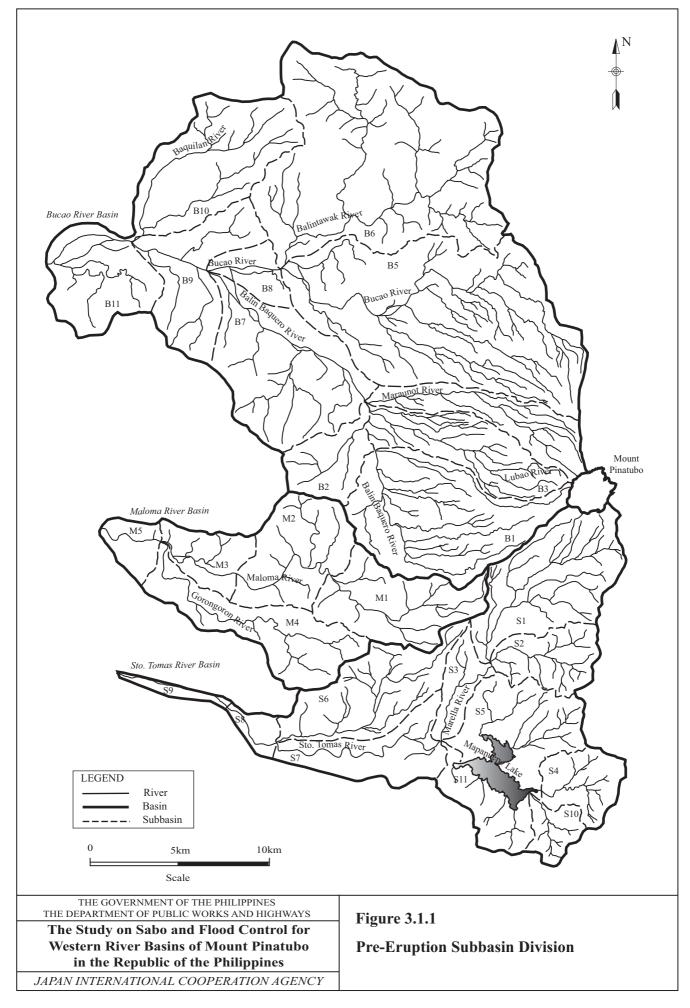
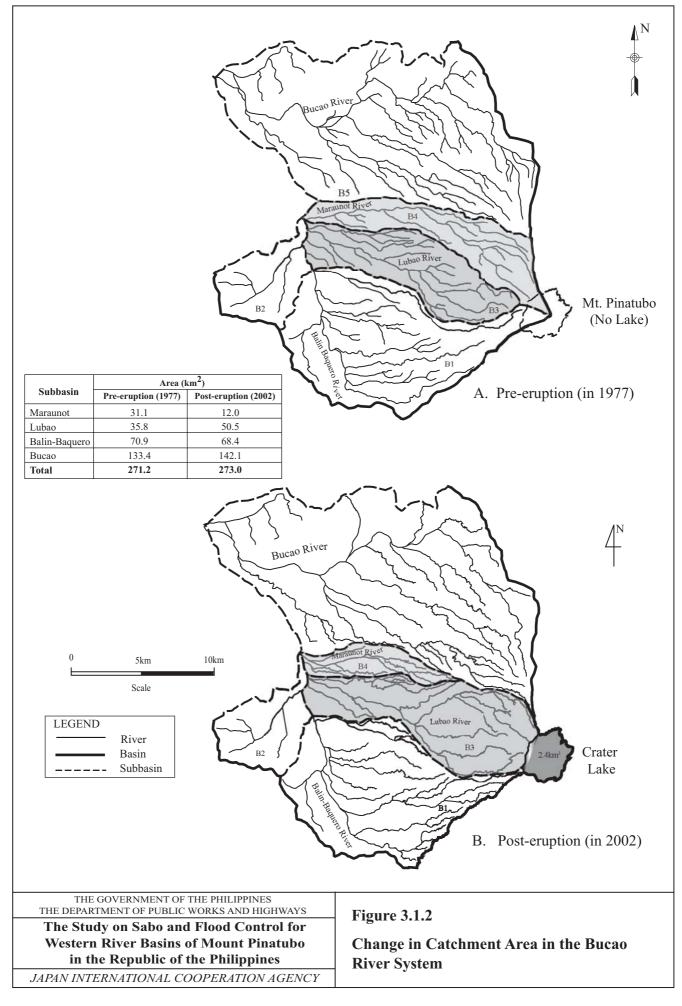
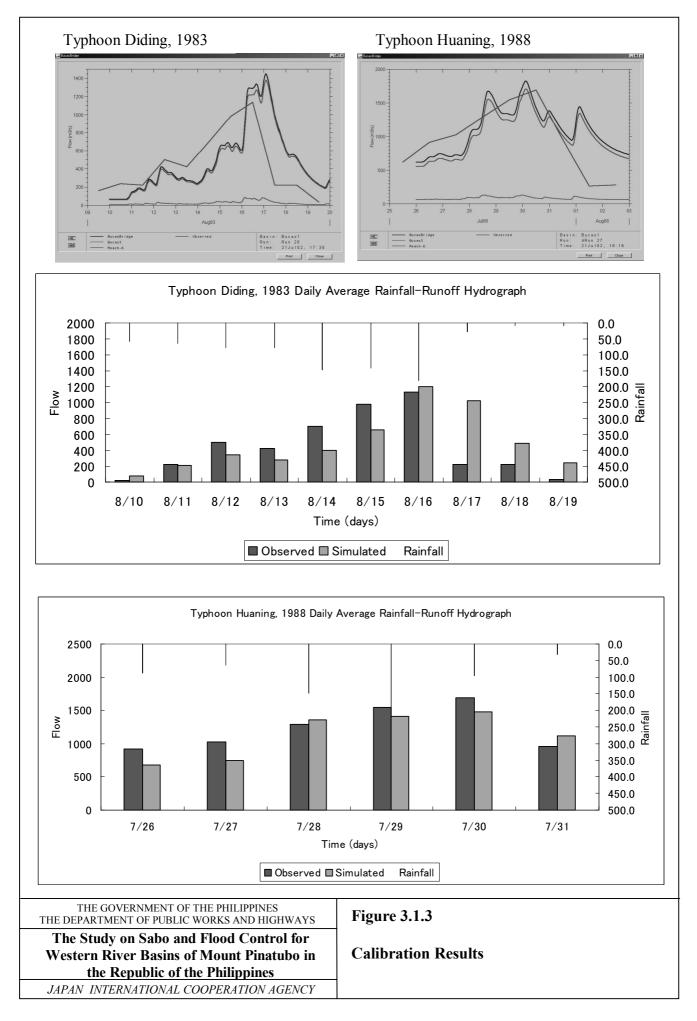


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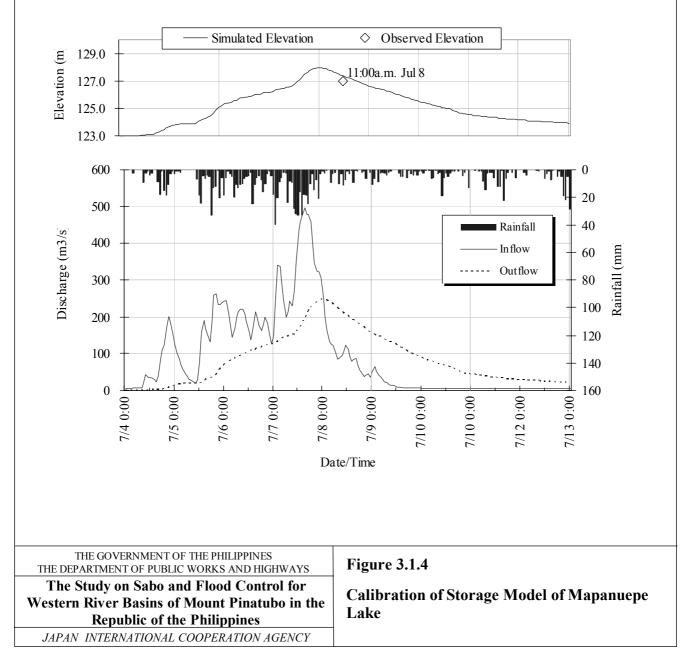


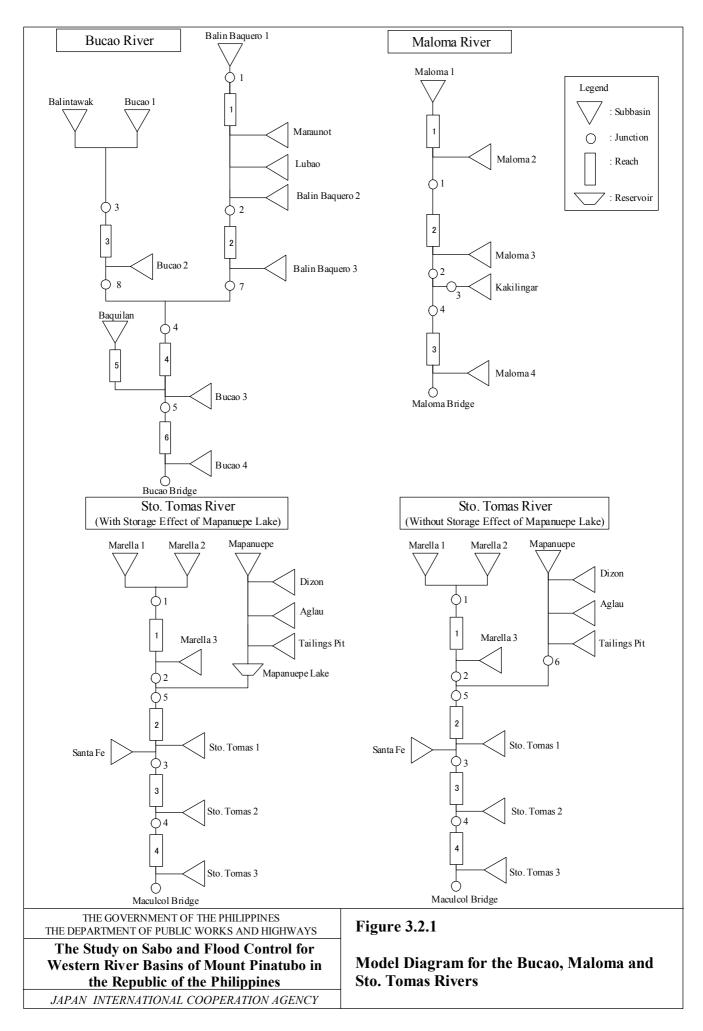


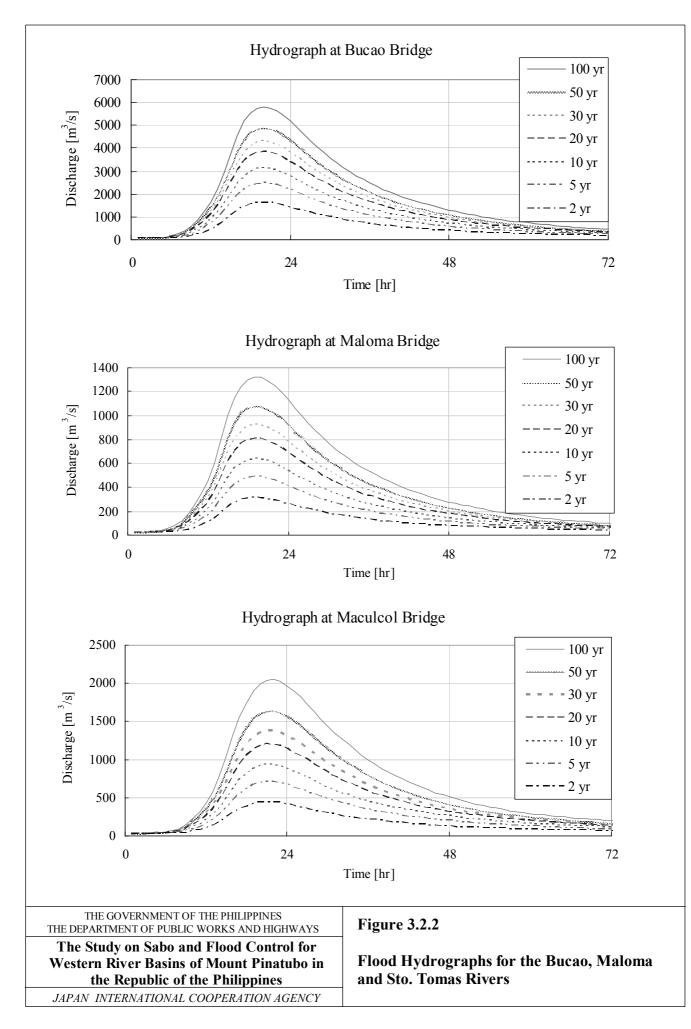


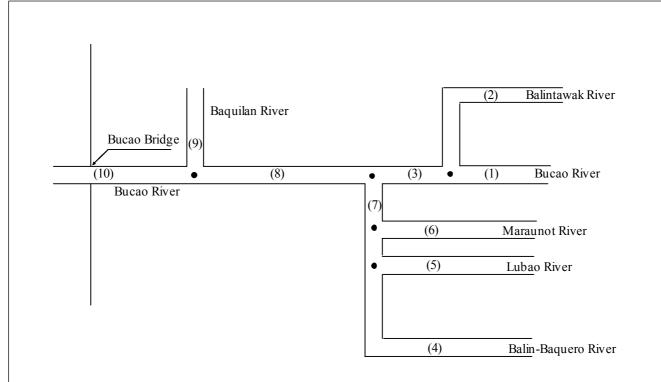
Mapanuepe Lake Water at 11:00 a.m. July 8

Contour Line at downstream of Mapanuepe Lake





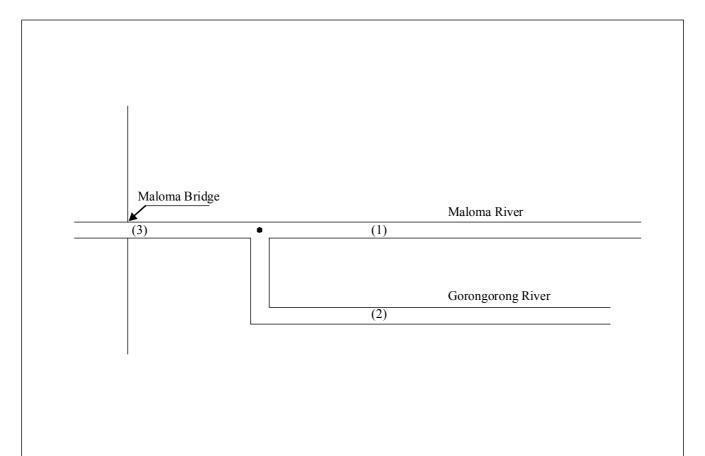




Reach -	Return Period (year)						
	2	5	10	20	30	50	100
(1)	210	310	400	490	540	620	740
(2)	350	520	660	820	910	1,000	1,200
(3)	550	830	1,100	1,300	1,400	1,700	2,000
(4)	190	290	370	250	510	580	690
(5)	160	240	310	380	420	480	570
(6)	40	60	80	100	110	130	150
(7)	660	1,000	1,300	1,500	1,700	2,000	2,300
(8)	1,300	1,900	2,400	2,900	3,300	3,800	4,400
(9)	180	290	350	440	490	560	660
(10)	1,600	2,500	3,100	3,800	4,300	4,900	5,800

Probable	Peak	Discharge	(m^3/s))
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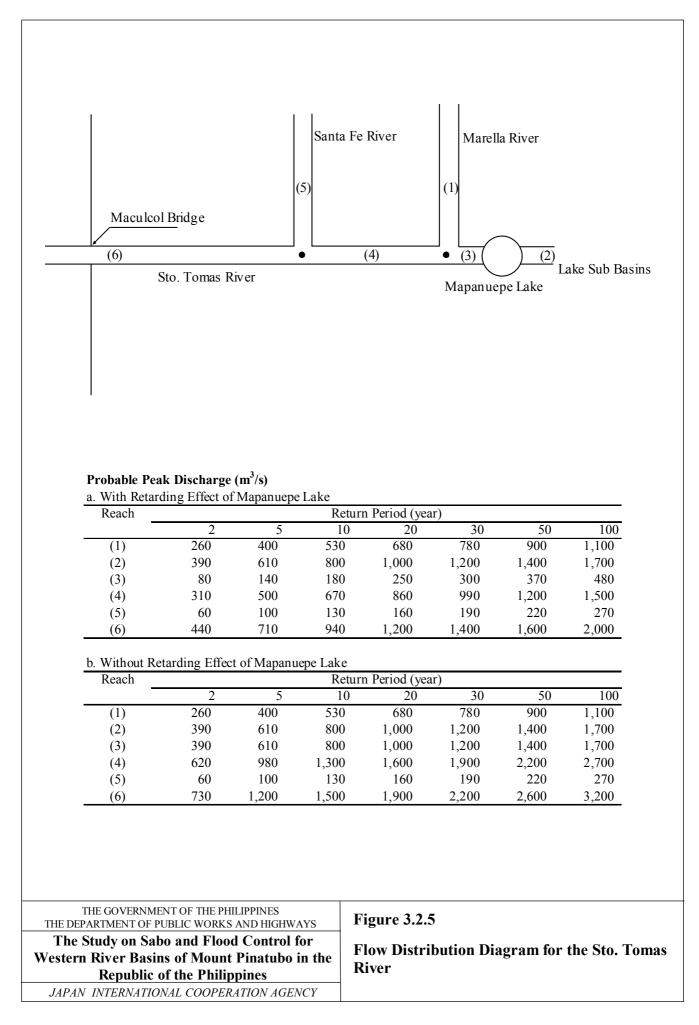
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS The Study on Sabo and Flood Control for Western River Basins of Mount Pinatubo in the Republic of the Philippines <i>JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY</i>	Figure 3.2.3 Flow Distribution Diagram for the Bucao River
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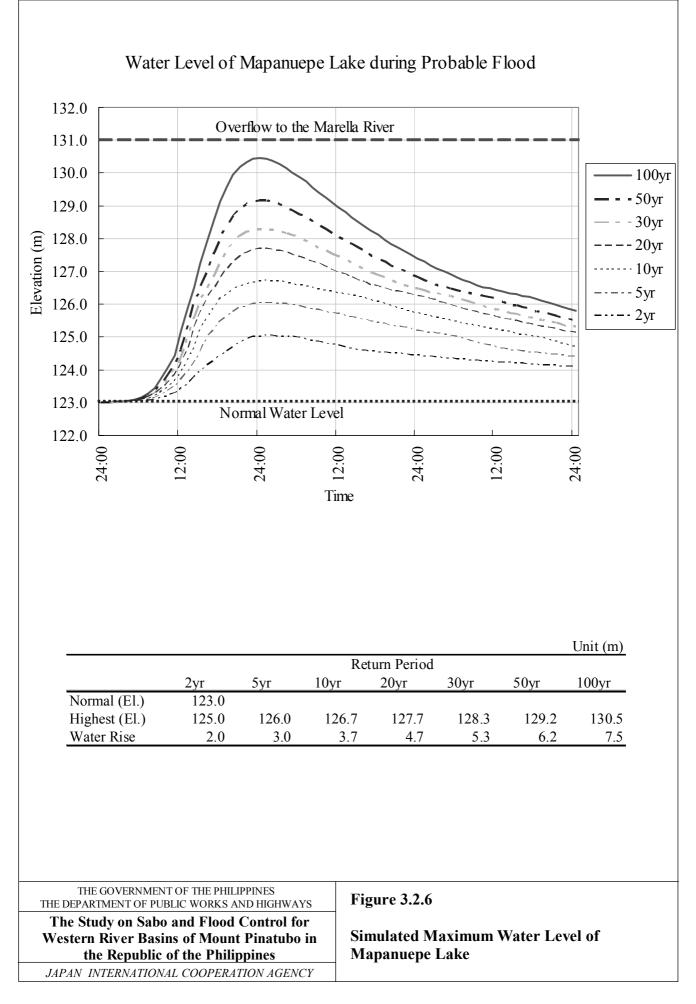


Probable Peak Discharge (m³/s)

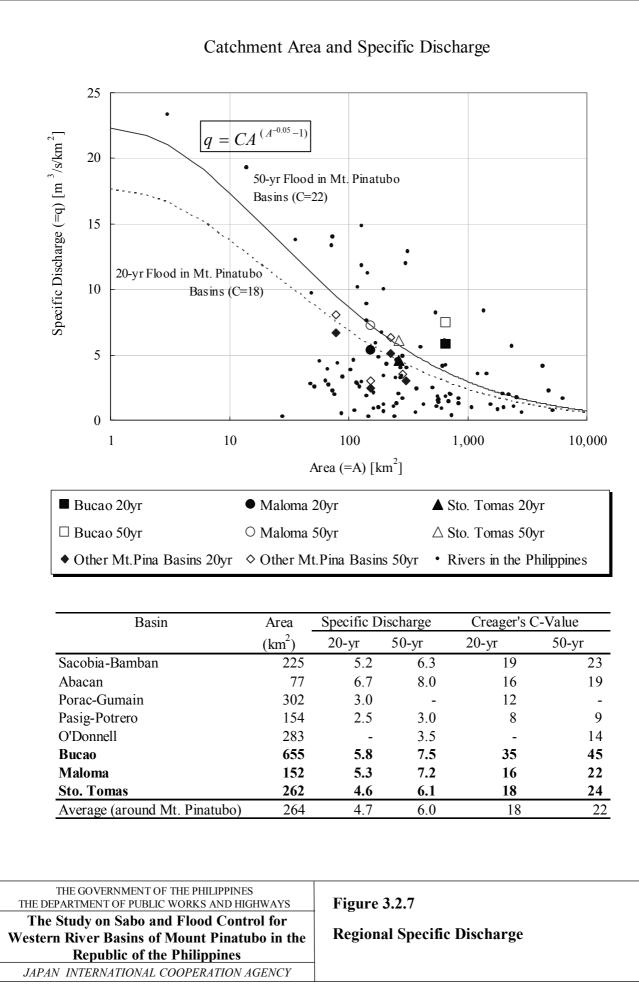
Reach —			Return	Period (year	r)		
Keach	2	5	10	20	30	50	100
(1)	220	350	450	570	650	770	940
(2)	60	100	130	160	190	220	270
(3)	310	490	640	810	920	1,100	1,300

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS	Figure 3.2.4
The Study on Sabo and Flood Control for Western River Basins of Mount Pinatubo in the Republic of the Philippines	Flow Distribution Diagram for the Maloma River
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	





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