

### 3-2-5 Core Boring

#### 3-2-5-1 Outline

The investigation area is topographically and geologically classified into two areas: the Thanlyin-Kyauktan ridge underlain by Tertiary (mainly Neogene) layers and the eastern plain covered with Quaternary Alluvium layers (called “the hill” and “the plain” respectively in this report). To grasp the representative geological sequence and layer condition in each area, core boring was carried out at each single point. Table 3-2-5-1 and Figure 3-2-1-1 (presented above) show the location and outline of the points.

The drill depth was first planned as 300 m at the D-2 point in the hill and 350 m at the D-4 in the plain. However, due to the limited ability of the contractor, the drilling finished at 272 m and 248 m respectively. The standard diameter of drilling was 66 mm.

The obtained core samples were used mainly for hydrogeological purpose to infer aquifer horizons. However, in such an area where an outcrop is rare, they are also very useful for geological study (stratigraphy and sedimentology). Therefore they were handed over to an academic sector in Myanmar for further study with them.

**Table 3-2-5-1 Outline of Core Boring Locations**

Name	Planned Depth (m)	Drilled Depth (m)	Ground Elevation (m)	Coordinates (WGS84)		Location	Topography / Surface Geology
D-2	300	272	18.0	N 16° 41' 13.0"	E 96° 18' 28.9"	In Thilawa SEZ Supporting Committee compound, Thanlyin Township	Hill / Tertiary Pegu Group
D-4	350	248	3.6	N 16° 44' 50.5"	E 96° 26' 04.4"	On Payagon-Thongwa Road between Kan Myint and Thaik Tu Gan settlements, Thongwa Township	Plain / Quaternary Alluvium

#### 3-2-5-2 Work Progress of Core Boring

The core drilling investigation was commenced at the D-2 site on 9 November and at the D-4 site on 25 November 2012, respectively. The D-2 hole was drilled to the depth of 272 m. The D-4 hole was drilled to the depth of 248 m. Both holes could not be drilled to the planned depth of 300 m and 350 m because drill rods and the core barrel were jamming many times due to collapsing strata, such as unconsolidated sand and clay. Drilling work therefore was forced to be interrupted. The work progress of the core drilling is shown in Figure 3-2-5-1.

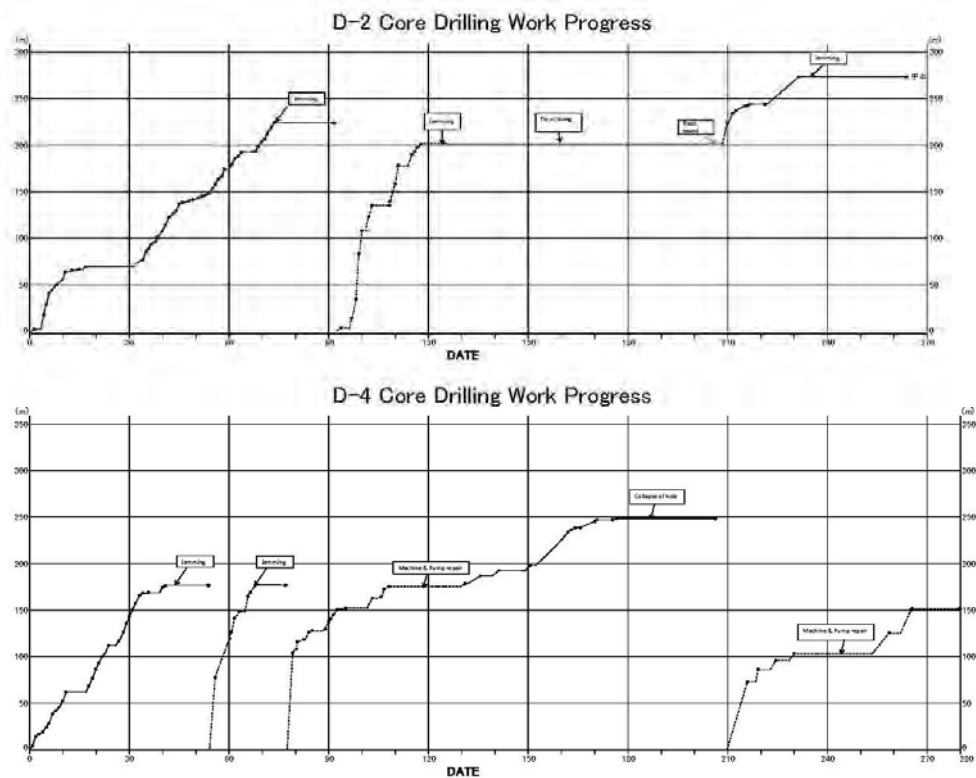


Figure 3-2-5-1 Core Drilling Work Progress

The drilling period planned was far exceeded because both holes were re-drilled 2-4 times due to jamming. The reasons were that the drilling machines and mud pumps employed to do the work were very old with more than 20 years of use, so they frequently broke down. Then the procurement for spare parts took a long time due to having to have been imported from outside of Myanmar.

In addition, drillers in Myanmar had little experience with the very deep core drilling work, and their drilling technique was also unskilled. This led to drilling accidents like the jamming of rod and the ground subsidence by collapse of the hole wall.

As most of the working period was spent in recovery after drilling accidents or in machine repair, the actual operation rate during the work period was only about 25 percent, as shown in Table 3-2-5-2. The drilling accidents include the jamming of rod and the ground subsidence due to collapse of the hole-wall

Table 3-2-5-2 Operation Rate of Core Drilling Work

Hole	Work Period	Actual drilling	Operation	Machinery Repair & Jamming
D-2	264 days	70 days	26.5%	194 days
D-4	279 days	71 days	25.4%	208 days

When the very deep core drilling work is carried out in Myanmar the next time, it is recommended that the work is executed under the guidance of experienced Japanese drillers with new drilling machines and mud

pumps procured from Japan.

### 3-2-5-3 Boring Results

#### (1) D-2 (on Hill)

The detailed boring log and quality core photographs are attached in the "Supporting Data". Figure 3-2-5-2 to Figure 3-2-5-4 show an outline of facies (lithology) of layers and inferred aquifer horizons judged from the core sample condition.

##### 1) Facies (Lithology)

###### All

The layers consist of alternation of semi-consolidated fine- to medium-grained sandstone and mudstone. Mudstone is generally more consolidated than sandstone. Sandstone dominates as a whole. Layers dip with 15 to 25 degrees.

A sandstone layer is usually a few ten centimeters to a few meters thick, but, in places, makes fine alternation with a mudstone layer with millimeter to centimeter units. Thick sandstone is generally massive, but is striped with dense black mica fragments in portions. Fine-grained sandstone is well consolidated. Sandstone containing medium-grained sand is generally not sorted well. The hardness varies from a slightly scrapable one with nail to easily crushable with the fingers (the latter described as "soft" in Figure 3-2-5-2 to Figure 3-2-5-4). Rip-up clasts and granules are contained in portions.

Mudstone partly looks massive, but mainly consists of fine alternation of clay and silt layers or silt and very-fine-grained sand layers with a few millimeters of lamination. The lamination is mostly crossed. Below 238.5m from the ground, it is very hard and partly looks like the shale.

###### By interval

0 ~ 43.55 m	Mudstone dominates. The present weathering zone extends down to 4.8 m (Figure 3-2-5-8). Brown spots and ferruginous concretions contained. Sandstone is moderately weathered, brownish with oxidized iron, and soft.
43.5 ~ 95.1 m	Sandstone dominates; mainly medium-grained, moderately weathered, brownish with oxidized iron, and soft (Figure 3-2-5-9).
95.1 ~ 100.6 m	Fine alternation of silt and fine-grained sandstone; hard (Figure 3-2-5-10)
100.6 ~ 176.2 m	Hard sandstone dominates. 131~148 m: Joint surface brownish with oxidized iron. Partly soft (Figure 3-2-5-11)
176.2 ~ 184.9 m	Mudstone (Fine alternation of clay and silt)
184.9 ~ 238.5 m	Sandstone dominates; soft, crushable with fingers in a considerable length of interval (Figure 3-2-5-12)
238.5 ~ 272.0 m	Hard mudstone dominates. Sandstone is hard, but a little contains soft portion, crushable with finger (Figure 3-2-5-13 and Figure 3-2-5-14)

## Stratigraphy

According to existing reports, the Pegu Group of Oligocene(?) to Miocene age is distributed around the drilling point. Win Naing et al. (1991) (see Table 3-1-4-1) describes the lithology as “Alternation of shale and sandstone with ferruginous stripes. Sandstone is fine- to medium-grained.” This description almost meets the core sample lithology, though sandstone dominates and ferruginous stripes develop only within 95.1 m from the ground in the core.

Note: It is considered that the ferruginous stripes were made when the groundwater table was fluctuating in the horizon. At present, such oxidization to the deep near 100 m below ground is impossible to occur. It might have occurred in the Glacier Age when the sea level lowered more than 100m maximum and the groundwater base level went down and up.

### 2) Possible Aquifer Horizons

Based mainly on the consolidation degree of sandstone, it is inferred that the aquifer lies in the intervals indicated with red line shown in Figure 3-2-5-2 to Figure 3-2-5-4.

#### (2) D-4 (in Plain)

The detailed boring log and quality core photographs are attached in the “Supporting Data”. Figure 3-2-5-5 to Figure 3-2-5-7 show an outline of facies (lithology) of layers and inferred aquifer horizons judged from the core sample condition.

##### 1) Facies (Lithology)

###### All

An unconformity is found at 82 m from the ground. Above it, there lie unconsolidated soil, clay and sand, and, below it, weakly-consolidated mudstone (silt and clay) and slightly- to weakly-consolidated sandstone (called “sandrock” in Myanmar). Sand and sandstone are not sorted well and mainly medium- to coarse-grained. Silt, clay and mudstone mainly consist of laminated fine alternation of clay and silt, or, silt and very fine sand with a few millimeter of unit layer. The layers lie almost horizontally.

###### By interval

0 ~ 12.3 m	Mainly fine alternation of silt and very fine sand; unconsolidated (Figure 3-2-5-15)
12.3 ~ 28.0 m	Mainly light brown fine sand; unconsolidated.
28.0 ~ 68.1 m	Mainly fine alternation of clay and silt; unconsolidated.
68.1 ~ 82.0 m	Poorly sorted fine- to coarse-grained sand; gravel less than 20 mm contained in the lower part; unconsolidated.
82.0 ~ 92.9 m	Organic mudstone of old soil and dark gray mudstone with brown spots of old weathered zone; weakly consolidated (Figure 3-2-5-16)
92.9 ~ 100.0 m	Fine alternation of clay and silt; weakly consolidated.

100.0 ~ 142.7 m	Mainly poorly sorted medium-grained sandstone; coarse-grained sand and granule contained partly; slightly consolidated.
142.7 ~ 173.0 m	Fine alternation of clay and silt; weakly consolidated (Figure 3-2-5-17)
173.0 ~ 248.0 m	Alternation of medium- to coarse-grained sandstone and mudstone (fine alternation of silt and very fine sand) (Figure 3-2-5-19); slightly to weakly consolidated; trace fossil at 201.4 m (Figure 3-2-5-18)

#### Stratigraphy

The layer above the unconformity is unconsolidated and classified as Quaternary formation. The layer below the unconformity should be considered to be Irrawaddy Formation of Pliocene (to Pleistocene ?) age, because it is slightly to weakly consolidated and lies almost horizontally.

#### 2) Possible Aquifer Horizons

Sandstone could be an aquifer excepting the fine-grained parts, if it has sufficient thickness, because it is unconsolidated or weakly consolidated. The aquifer possibly lies in the intervals indicated with a red line shown in Figure 3-2-5-5 to Figure 3-2-5-7.

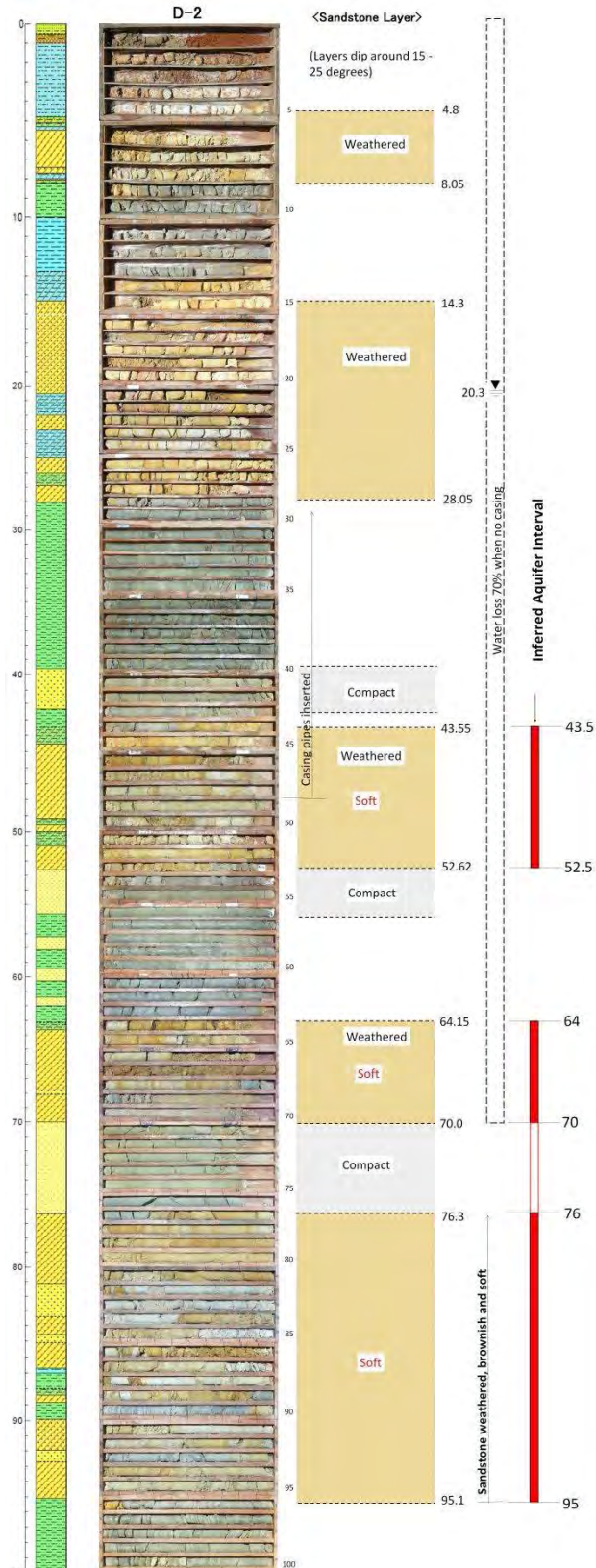


Figure 3-2-5-2 Photo and Facies Outline of D-2 Core Sample (1/3)

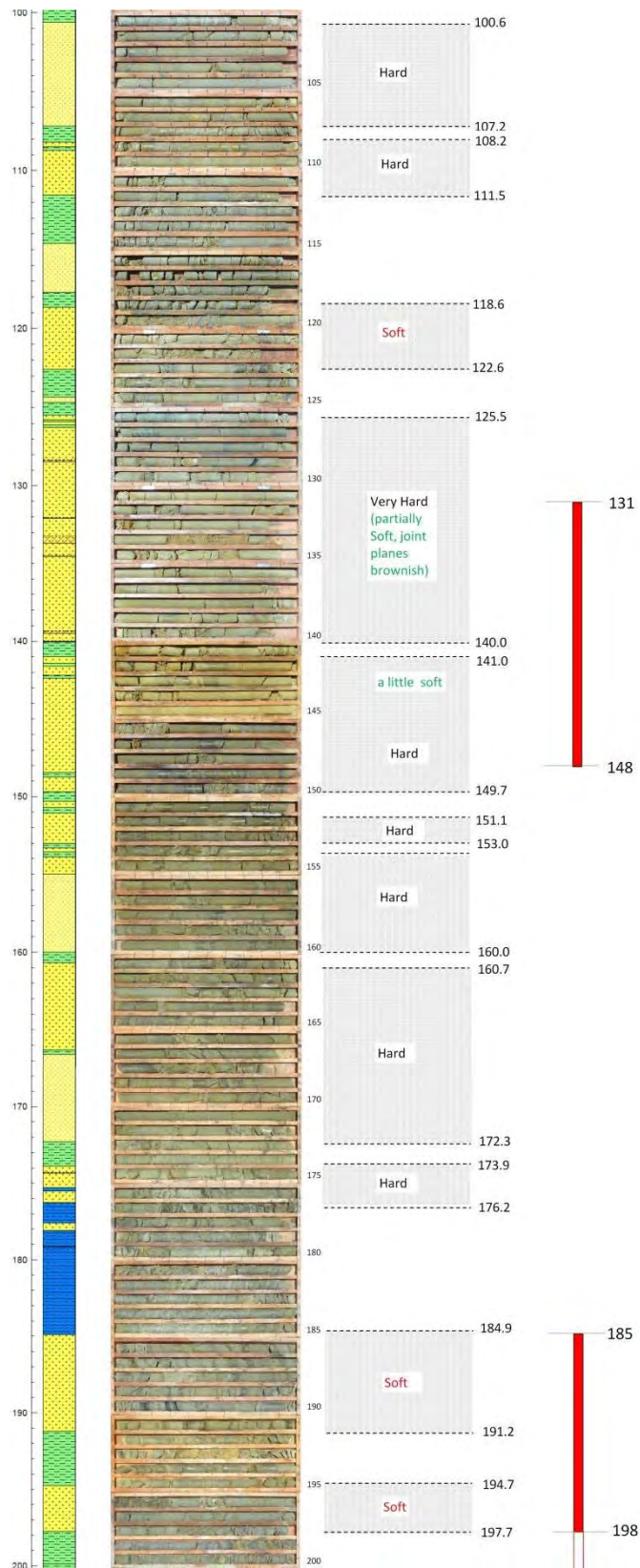


Figure 3-2-5-3 Photo and Facies Outline of D-2 Core Sample (2/3)

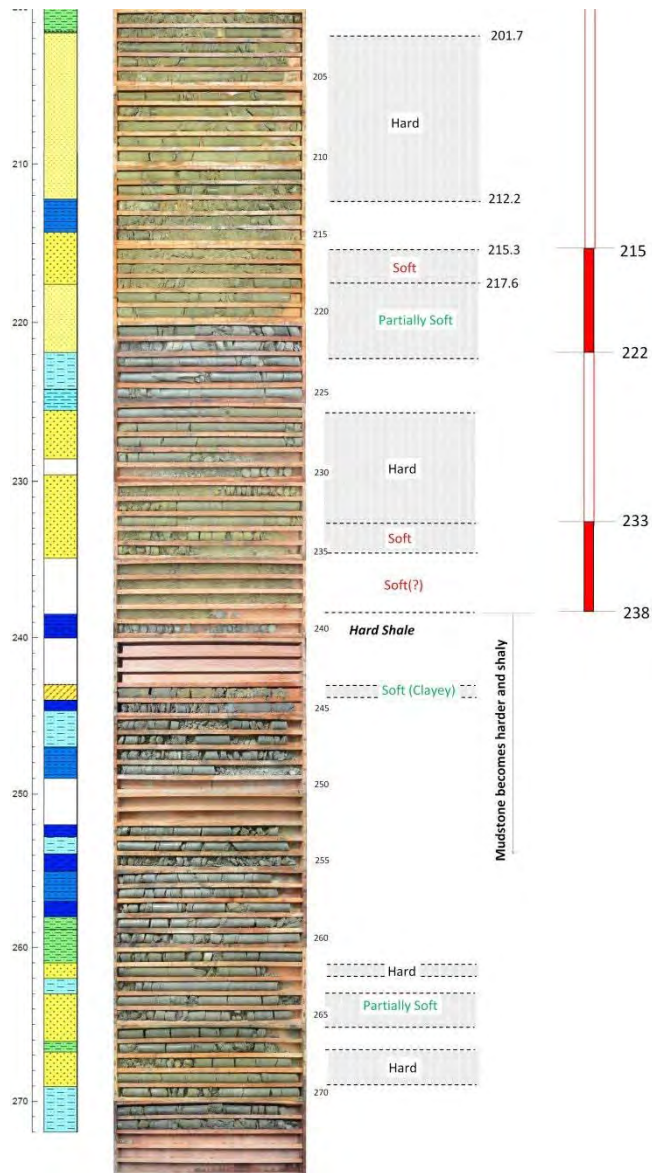


Figure 3-2-5-4 Photo and Facies Outline of D-2 Core Sample (3/3)



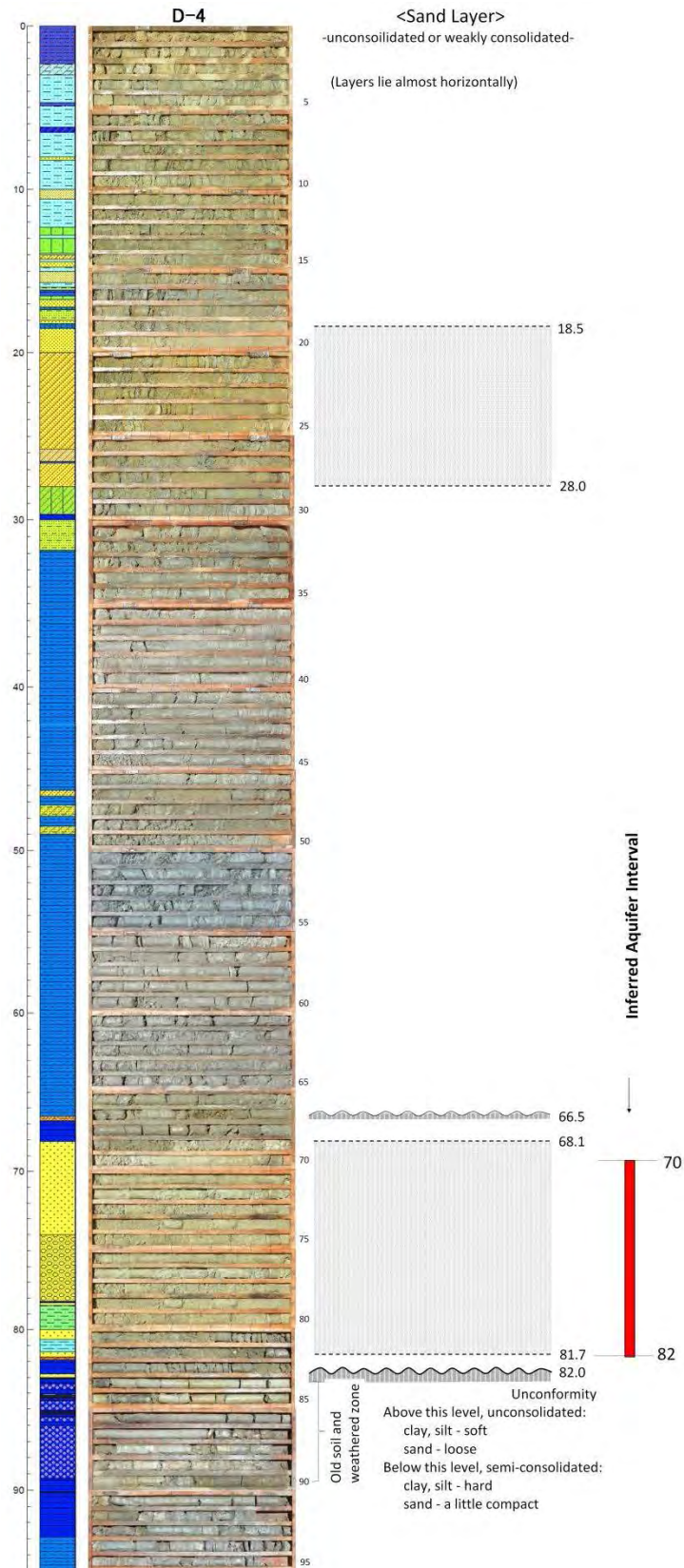


Figure 3-2-5-5 Photo and Facies Outline of D-4 Core Sample (1/3)

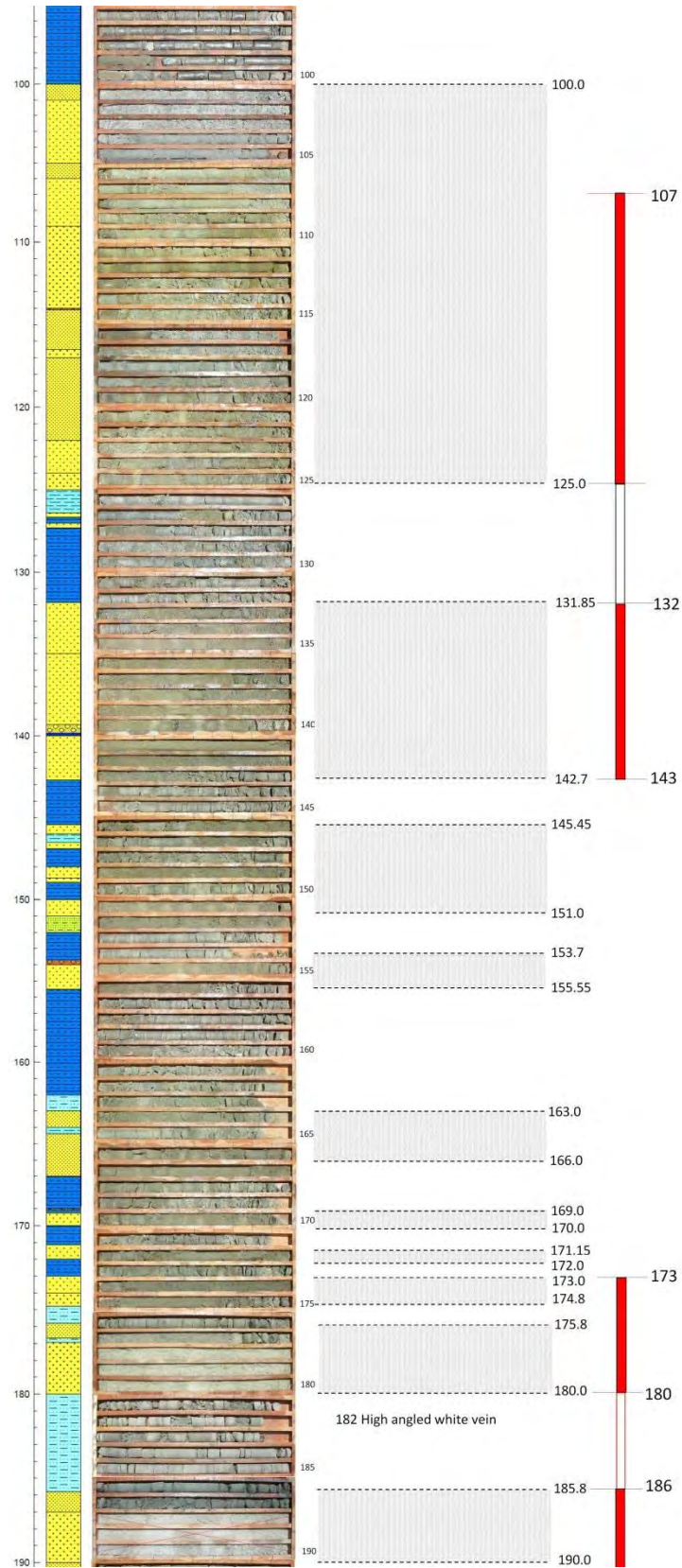


Figure 3-2-5-6 Photo and Facies Outline of D-4 Core Sample (2/3)

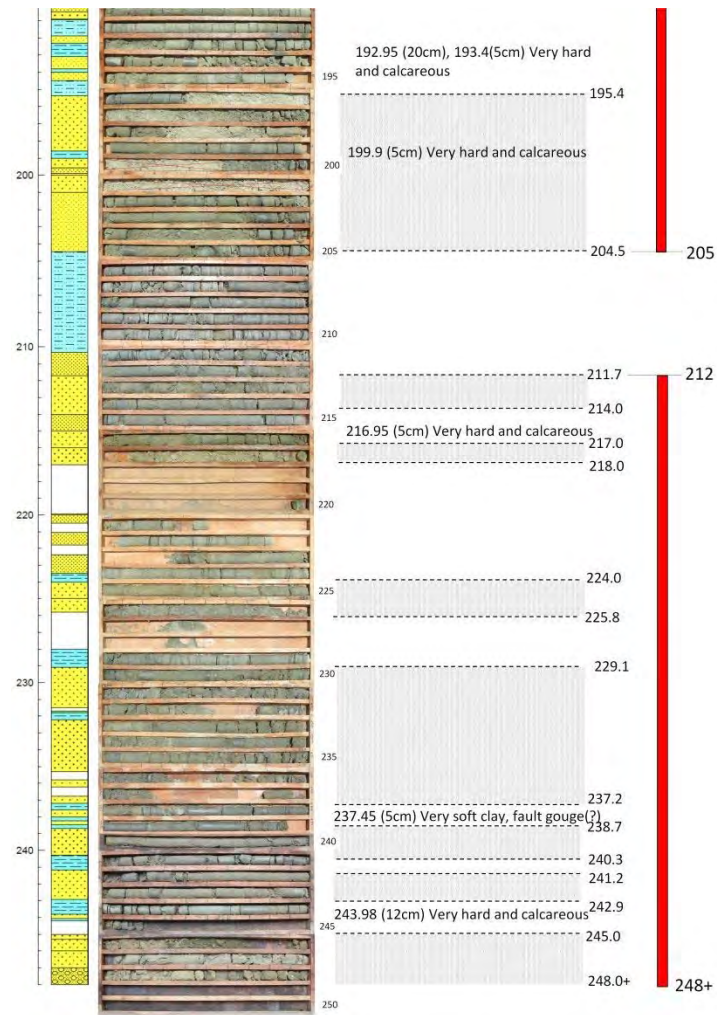


Figure 3-2-5-7 Photo and Facies Outline of D-4 Core Sample (3/3)



Figure 3-2-5-8 D-2 Surface - Lateritic Soil and Weathered Zone



Figure 3-2-5-9 D-2 86.5 ~ 89.5 m - Ferruginous Brown-colored Weathered Zone



Figure 3-2-5-10 D-2 95.5 ~ 96.5 m - Semi-consolidated Fine Alternation of Silt and Very Fine Sand



Figure 3-2-5-11 D-2 131.5 ~134.5 m-Hard Sandstone and Brownish Weakly Consolidated Sandstone



Figure 3-2-5-12 D-2 186.0 ~ 189.5 m - Weakly Consolidated Sandstone (Crushable with Fingers)



Figure 3-2-5-13 D-2 249.4 ~ 249.55 m - Fine Alternation of Clay and Silt; Almost Horizontally Bedded



Figure 3-2-5-14 D-2 255.5 ~ 256.5 m - Fine Alternation of Silt and Very Fine Sand; Dipping Approx. 15°



Figure 3-2-5-15 D-4 9.3 ~ 9.5 m - Fine Alternation of Silt and Very Fine Sand  
(Disturbed by Drilling Torque)

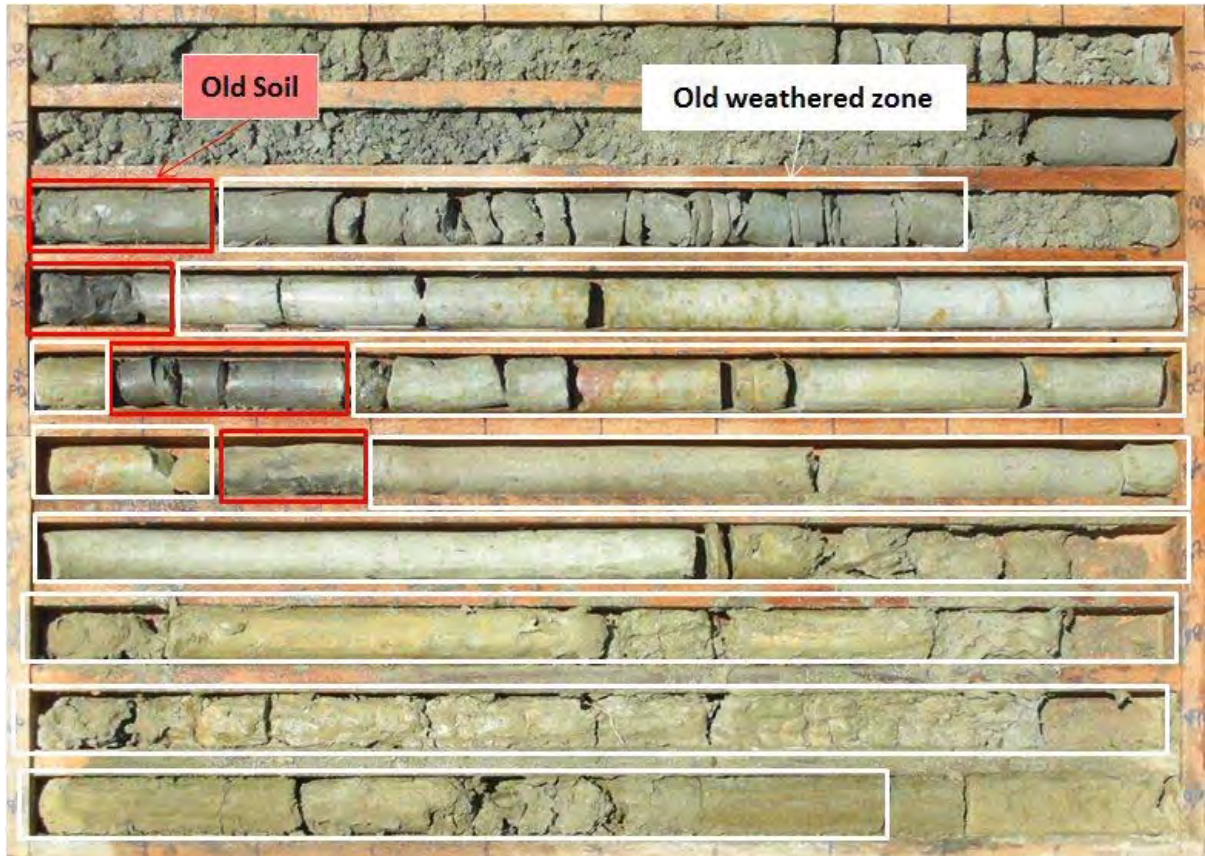


Figure 3-2-5-16 D-4 around 83 m - Old Soil and Old Weathered Zone

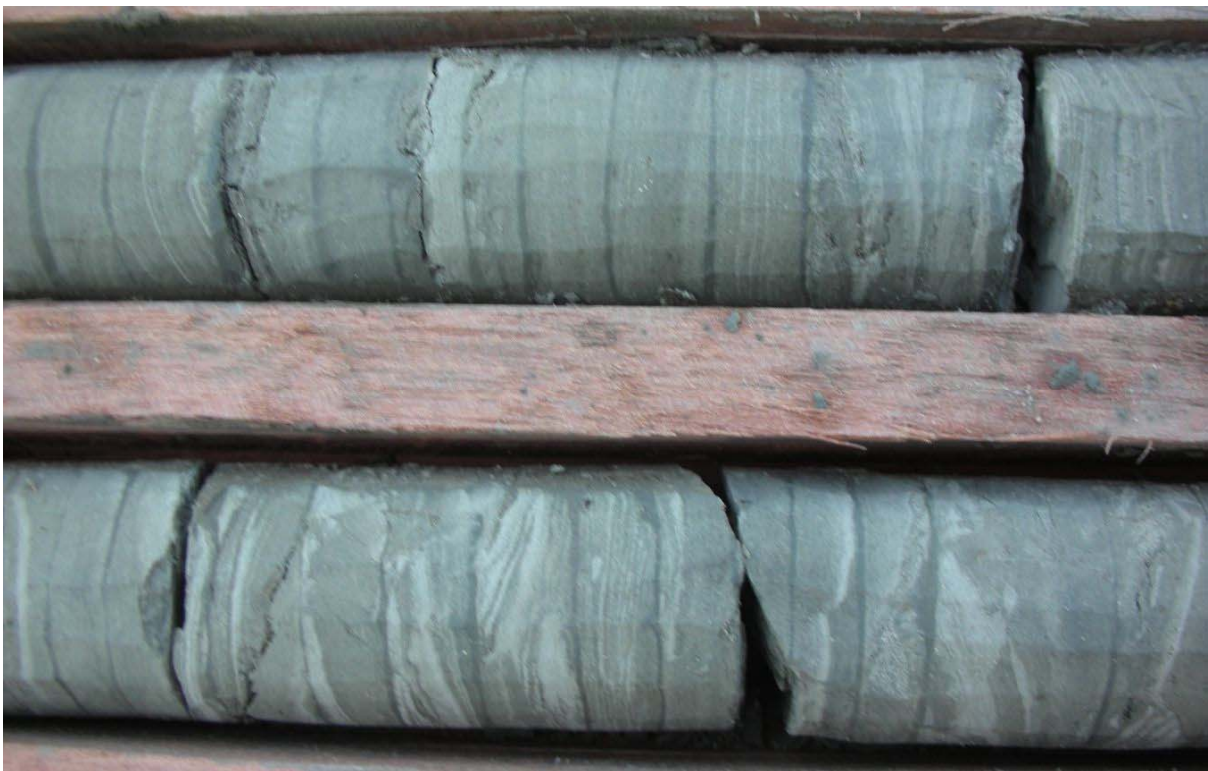


Figure 3-2-5-17 D-4 152.5 ~ 153.5 m - Fine Alternation of Clay and Silt (Weakly Consolidated)





Figure 3-2-5-18 D-4 201.4 m - Trace Fossil



Figure 3-2-5-19 D-4 223.5 ~ 224.5 m - Alternation of Silt and Very Fine Sand, and Slightly Consolidated Sandstone

### 3-2-6 Test Well

#### 3-2-6-1 Outline

To grasp the aquifer distribution and hydraulic ability in the investigation area, test wells were installed

at three sites in the Tertiary hill and at two sites in the Quaternary plain. In each site, two (2) to four (4) test wells with different depths were installed, because there are a few aquifers as shown in Figure 3-2-6-1.

Figure 3-2-1-1 (presented above) shows the location of the test wells and Table 3-2-6-1 shows their attributes. At the D-4 site, three test wells were planned. However among them, the deepest D-4-3 well could not be completed, because of the difficulty beyond the contractor's ability to hold the drill hole against the wall collapsing.

The diameter of the casing and screen is 6 inches. The material of the screen is PVC for a well shallower than 150 m and steel (GI) for a well deeper than 150m. The screen type is slit for the former, and wound wire for the latter.

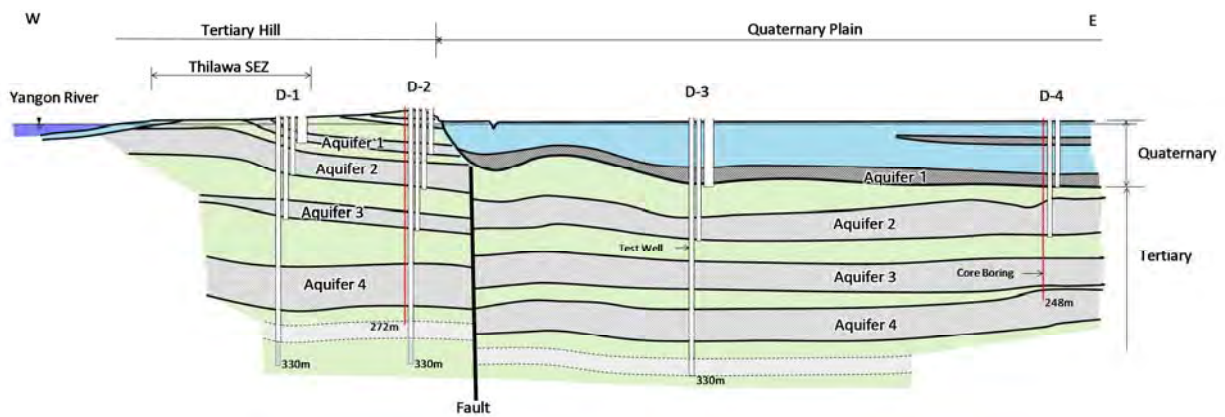


Figure 3-2-6-1 Schematic Profile of Test Well Allocation

Table 3-2-6-1 List and Attributes of Test Well

Site	Well No.	GPS POSITION (WGS84)		Actual Drilled Depth (GL-m)	Casing Installation Depth (GL-m)	Screen Position (m)	Total Screen Length (m)	Elevation (m)			Target Aquifer No.
		Latitude	Longitude					Top of Casing	Concrete Basement	Ground	
D-1	D-1-0	N 16° 40' 23.3"	E 96° 16' 59.9"	52	52	36.7-48.0	11.30	6.767	6.015	5.249	1
	D-1-1	N 16° 40' 23.5"	E 96° 17' 00.2"	85	85	66.1-83.0	16.95	6.759	6.010	5.265	2
	D-1-2	N 16° 40' 23.4"	E 96° 16' 59.6"	150.0	140.0	109.8-138.0	28.25	6.784	5.979	5.264	3
	D-1-3	N 16° 40' 23.3"	E 96° 16' 59.8"	330	285	187.0-199.0, 211.0-232.0 256.0-283.0	60.00	6.779	6.015	5.294	4
D-2	D-2-0	N 16° 41' 12.5"	E 96° 18' 27.5"	56	56	31.4-37.1 48.4-54.0	11.30	19.551	18.754	17.871	1
	D-2-1	N 16° 41' 12.2"	E 96° 18' 28.6"	97	97	66.8-95.0	28.25	19.459	18.608	17.654	2
	D-2-2	N 16° 41' 12.7"	E 96° 18' 28.3"	150	150	125.4-148.0	20.70	19.748	18.914	18.058	3
	D-2-3	N 16° 41' 11.7"	E 96° 18' 29.2"	330	303	196.0-217.0 223.0-225.0 241.0-250.0 268.0-277.0 283.0-301.0	69.00	19.019	18.147	17.414	4
D-3	D-3-1	N 16° 43' 01.7"	E 96° 21' 10.6"	80	79	60.4-77.3	16.95	5.436	4.633	3.833	1
	D-3-2	N 16° 43' 01.6"	E 96° 21' 10.0"	180	151	112.1-123.4 132.1-137.7 143.4-149.0	22.60	5.278	4.491	3.764	2
	D-3-3	N 16° 43' 01.6"	E 96° 21' 09.5"	330	330	244.0-274.0 298.0-328.0	60.00	5.298	4.584	3.751	4
D-4	D-4-1	N 16° 44' 50.6"	E 96° 26' 06.4"	85	85	66.1-83.0	16.95	5.125	4.290	3.667	1
	D-4-2	N 16° 44' 50.7"	E 96° 26' 06.4"	146	146	110.1-132.7 138.4-144.0	28.25	5.169	4.373	3.542	2
	D-4-3	N 16° 44' 50.6"	E 96° 26' 05.9"	(330)	Unable to complete						
D-5	D-5-1	N 16° 46' 08.8"	E 96° 14' 49.7"	65	65	46.1-63.0	16.95	25.848	25.114	24.238	1
	D-5-2	N 16° 46' 08.8"	E 96° 14' 49.2"	100	100	81.1-98.0	16.95	24.854	24.080	23.299	2
	D-5-3	N 16° 46' 08.8"	E 96° 14' 49.5"	350	240	180.0-240.0	60.00	25.502	24.736	23.929	3,4

### 3-2-6-2 Investigation Results

#### (1) Well Log

The well logs of all test wells are attached in the "Supporting Data". Figure 3-2-6-2 shows an example. The log contains facies of layers by observation of slime, logging results, drilling time and well structure. Based on the results of the test well investigation and core boring, a correlation of aquifers was carried out and aquifer profiles were created. Those results are presented in "3-2 Aquifer Distribution and Its Nature".

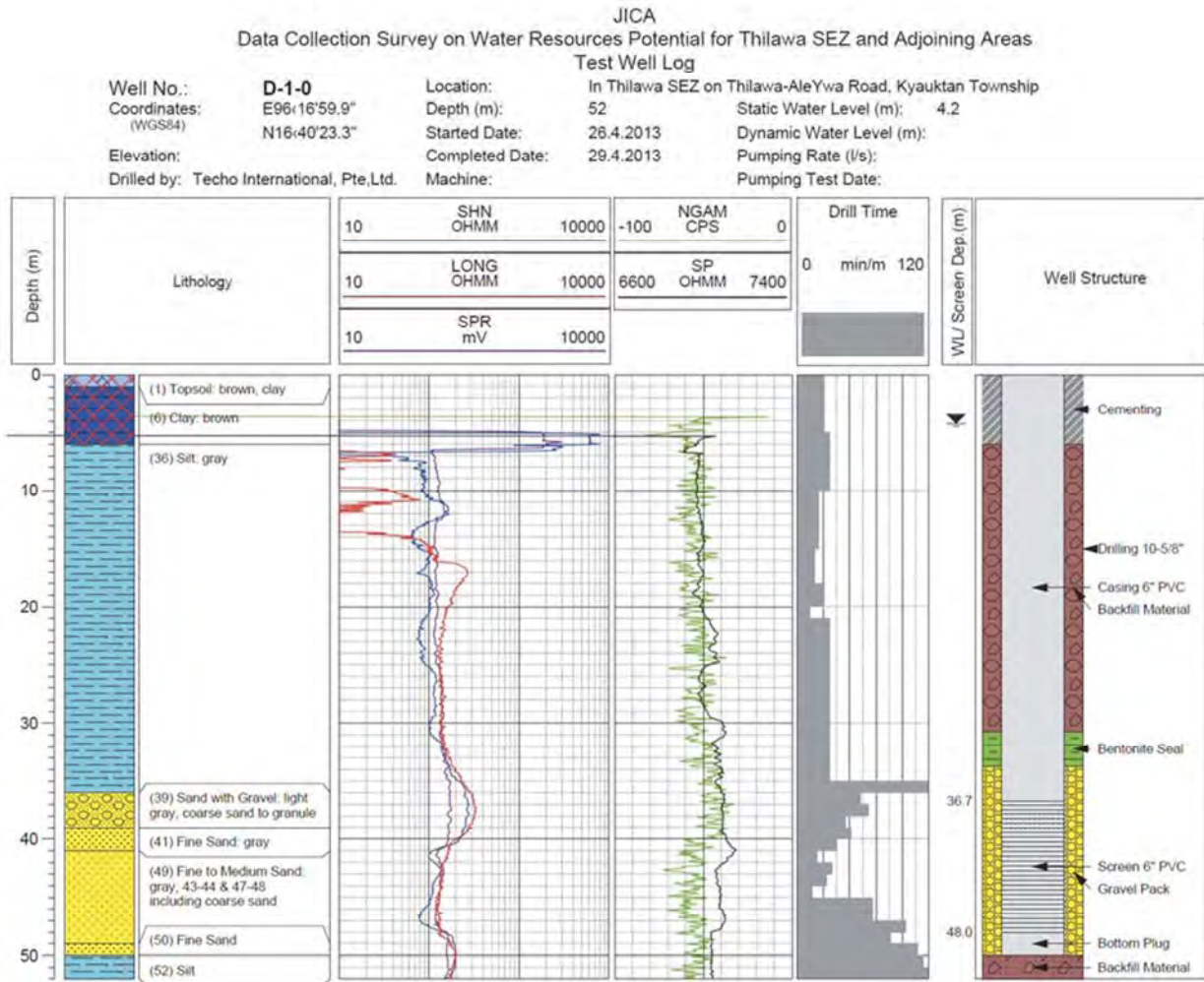


Figure 3-2-6-2 Example of Well Log

## (2) Pumping Test

After completion of the well, a pumping test was carried out to grasp well capacity and hydraulic ability of the aquifer around the well. The test constitutes three sub-tests: preliminary, step drawdown (5 steps down and up) and constant discharge (48 hours in principle) tests. (See the files in the attached CD for the detail of the pumping test results)

### 1) Step Drawdown Test

The test was carried out with five (5) down-steps and four (4) up-steps, totaling 9 steps. Each step was held for 100 minutes. Table 3-2-6-2 shows a summary of the test. The pumping rate for the constant discharge test was determined based on this result.

At D-2-0, D-2-2 and D-5-1, the step drawdown test was not carried out, because the well yield was small. At D-2-1 and D-5-2, the test was done with three steps, because drawdown was large compared with discharge. At D-1-1, the fifth step was skipped, because the dynamic level almost reached the pump installation level at the fourth step. At D-1-3, the fifth step was cancelled, because of the limit of

pump capacity.

## 2) Constant Discharge Test

Table 3-2-6-3 shows a summary of the constant discharge test. The duration of pumping was basically 48 hours. At D-2-0, D-2-2 and D-5-2, the pumping ended before 48 hours passed, because the drawdown was large, even though the discharge was the smallest one measurable with the triangular weir.

At the D-3 and D-4 sites in the plain and at D-1 at the western base of the hill, the applied discharge was 400 to 900 m<sup>3</sup>/day. The average permeability calculated is  $9 \times 10^{-4}$  to  $3 \times 10^{-2}$  cm/s.

At test wells shallower than 150m at D-2 and D-5 sites which are located on the hill ridge, the applied discharge was 20 to 70 m<sup>3</sup>/day. The average permeability calculated is  $3 \times 10^{-5}$  to  $5 \times 10^{-4}$  cm/s.

There is more than ten times difference between them. However it is notable that, at D-5-2, much leakage of mud water occurred in drilling and many bags of bentonite were injected into the aquifer. The original permeability around the well must be larger.

## 3) Water Quality Test

Water quality analysis was carried out with samples taken in the constant discharge test. The analysis was entrusted to laboratories in Myanmar and Thailand. The results are presented later in “2-8 Water Quality Test of Test Well”.

Water in D-3-1, D-4-1 and D-4-2 is a little saline. Generally, water contains much iron and zinc.

Table 3-2-6-2 Summary of Step Drawdown Test of Test Wells

Site	Test Well No.	Screen Position (m)	S.W.L. (GL-m)	Step-1		Step-2		Step-3		Step-4		Step-5		Step-4		Step-3		Step-2		Step-1		
				Q1 (L/min)	D.W.L. (GL-m)	Q2 (L/min)	D.W.L. (GL-m)	Q3 (L/min)	D.W.L. (GL-m)	Q4 (L/min)	D.W.L. (GL-m)	Q5 (L/min)	D.W.L. (GL-m)	Q4 (L/min)	D.W.L. (GL-m)	Q3 (L/min)	D.W.L. (GL-m)	Q2 (L/min)	D.W.L. (GL-m)	Q1 (L/min)	D.W.L. (GL-m)	
D-1	D-1-0	36.7-48.0	3.70	74	4.325	152	4.908	266	6.05	420	7.89	596	9.55	420	7.881	266	6.389	152	5.124	74	4.40	
	D-1-1	66.1-83.0	8.65	74	14.23	152	19.42	266	26	377	32.83					266	27.16	152	21.12	74	16.47	
	D-1-2	109.8-138.0	3.90	74	8.85	152	10.44	266	14.07	420	17.17	523	21.66	420	21.3	266	19.64					
	D-1-3	187.0-199.0 211.0-232.0 256-283	5.00	74	6.09	152	6.85	266	8.43	420	10.99					266	9.51	152	8.22	74	7.91	
D-2	D-2-0	31.4-37.1 48.4-54.0	6.83	Test not conducted because of small discharge																		
	D-2-1	66.8-95.00	7.96	27	29.39	36	36.68	47	44.58									36	40.05	27	32.81	
	D-2-2	125.4-148.0	10.08	Test not conducted because of small discharge																		
	D-2-3	196.0-217.0 223.0-225.0 241.0-250.0 268.0-277.0 283.0-301.0	12.96	27	19.81	74	27.18	152	36.34									74	28.90	27	20.88	
D-3	D-3-1	60.4-77.3	1.60	78	2.93	152	3.91	266	5.56	420	7.61	618	10.58	420	8.62	266	6.49	152	4.98	78	3.79	
	D-3-2	112.1-123.4 132.1-137.7 143.4-149.0	1.85	74	6.145	152	8.962	266	13.845	420	19.387	564	25.56	420	22.13	266	17.845	152	12.778	74	8.9	
	D-3-3	244-274 298-328	1.40	74	2.95	152	4.64	266	7.13	338	8.79	420	10.14	338	9.45	266	8.12	152	5.48	74	3.65	
D-4	D-4-1	66.1-83.0	2.09	74	2.55	152	3.33	266	4.25	420	5.39	618	7.22	420	6.16	266	4.99	152	3.82	74	2.69	
	D-4-2	110.1-132.7 138.4-144.0	1.35	74	1.81	152	2.53	266	3.1	420	3.8	618	4.95	420	4.38	266	3.66	152	2.96	74	2.24	
D-5	D-5-1	46.1-63.0	17.00	Test not conducted because of small discharge																		
	D-5-2	81.1-98.0	28.01	27.0	34.05	47	36.95	90	43.52									47	40.3	27	35.69	
	D-5-3	180.0-240.0	35.96	27.0	38.70	74	42.18	109	43.62									74	42.7	27	40.15	

Table 3-2-6-3 Summary of Constant Discharge Test of Test Wells

Site	Test Well No.	Screen Position (m)	Total Screen Length L (m)	S.W.L (GL-m)	Discharge Q		Pumping Duration (hr)	D.W.L (GL-m)	Draw-down s (m)	Transmissivity T (m <sup>2</sup> /sec)	Permeability k (cm/sec)	Srativity S	Specific Capacity Sc		T/Sc	Target Aquifer No.
					(L/min)	(m <sup>3</sup> /day)							(m <sup>3</sup> /sec/m)	(m <sup>3</sup> /day/m)		
D-1	D-1-0	36.7-48.0	11.30	3.70	596	858	48	9.65	5.95	5.4E-03	3.4E-02	4.8E-13	1.7E-03	144	3.2	1
	D-1-1	66.1-83.0	16.95	8.65	378	544	48	36.79	28.14	2.3E-04	1.4E-03	2.1E-04	2.2E-04	19	1.0	2
	D-1-2	109.8-138.0	28.25	3.90	266	383	48	27.96	24.06	4.3E-04	1.6E-03	7.9E-03	1.8E-04	16	2.3	3
	D-1-3	187.0-199.0 211.0-232.0 256-283	60.00	5.41	465	670	48	20.7	15.29	5.4E-04	9.0E-04	-	5.1E-04	44	1.1	4
D-2	D-2-0	31.4-37.1 48.4-54.0	11.30	6.83	13	19	2.3	26.02	19.19	1.1E-05	9.6E-05	7.7E-02	1.1E-05	1	1.0	1
	D-2-1	66.8-95.00	28.25	7.96	27	39	48	34.54	26.58	2.4E-05	8.4E-05	2.6E-05	1.7E-05	1	1.4	2
	D-2-2	125.4-148.0	20.70	10.08	20	29	0.4	49.80	39.72	6.0E-06	2.6E-05	1.2E-01	8.4E-06	1	0.7	3
	D-2-3	196.0-217.0 223.0-225.0 241.0-250.0 268.0-277.0 283.0-301.0	69.00	12.96	153	220	48	44.24	31.28	8.8E-05	1.3E-04	8.3E-03	8.1E-05	7	1.1	4
D-3	D-3-1	60.4-77.3	16.95	1.60	564	812	48	12.45	10.85	9.7E-04	5.8E-03	3.5E-02	8.7E-04	75	1.1	1
	D-3-2	112.1-123.4 132.1-137.7 143.4-149.0	22.60	1.85	266	383	48	18.90	17.05	3.1E-04	1.4E-03	1.9E-02	2.6E-04	22	1.2	2
	D-3-3	244-274 298-328	60.00	1.40	564	812	48	11.74	10.34	1.3E-03	2.2E-03	1.3E-03	9.1E-04	79	1.5	4
D-4	D-4-1	66.1-83.0	16.95	2.09	564	812	48	7.59	5.50	3.8E-03	2.2E-02	1.6E-07	1.7E-03	148	2.2	1
	D-4-2	110.1-132.7 138.4-144.0	28.25	1.35	618	890	48	5.65	4.30	6.5E-03	2.3E-02	2.3E-09	2.4E-03	207	2.7	2
D-5	D-5-1	46.1-63.0	16.95	17.00	13	19	26	36.90	19.90	7.3E-06	4.3E-05	7.4E-02	1.1E-05	1	0.7	1
	D-5-2	81.1-98.0	16.95	28.01	47	68	48	43.09	15.08	7.8E-05	4.6E-04	3.0E-04	5.2E-05	4	1.5	2
	D-5-3	180.0-240.0	60.00	35.96	109	157	48	48.51	12.55	7.1E-05	1.2E-04	2.0E-02	1.4E-04	13	0.5	3,4

### 3-2-6-3 Test Well by another JICA Team

#### (1) Outline

In parallel to the present survey, another JICA team which makes preliminary design of infrastructure for SEZ installed test wells and carried out tests. Their locations, appearance on the ground and attributes are shown in Figure 3-2-6-3, Figure 3-2-6-4 and Table 3-2-6-4 respectively. The “TW” well is a preliminary test well. It was drilled with a water jet, and a simple one-hour pumping test was carried out with airlift discharging. The “PW” well could be converted to a production well. A 72-hour pumping test was carried out with it. A water quality test was conducted for all wells.

#### (2) Investigation Results

The well logs are attached in the “Supporting Data”. Table 3-2-6-5 shows a summary of the pumping test. The hydraulic parameters obtained are similar to the results at D-1 showing the same order values.

The results of the water quality test are presented in “2-8 Water Quality Test of Test Wells”. Saline water was found in all wells located to the west of TW7.

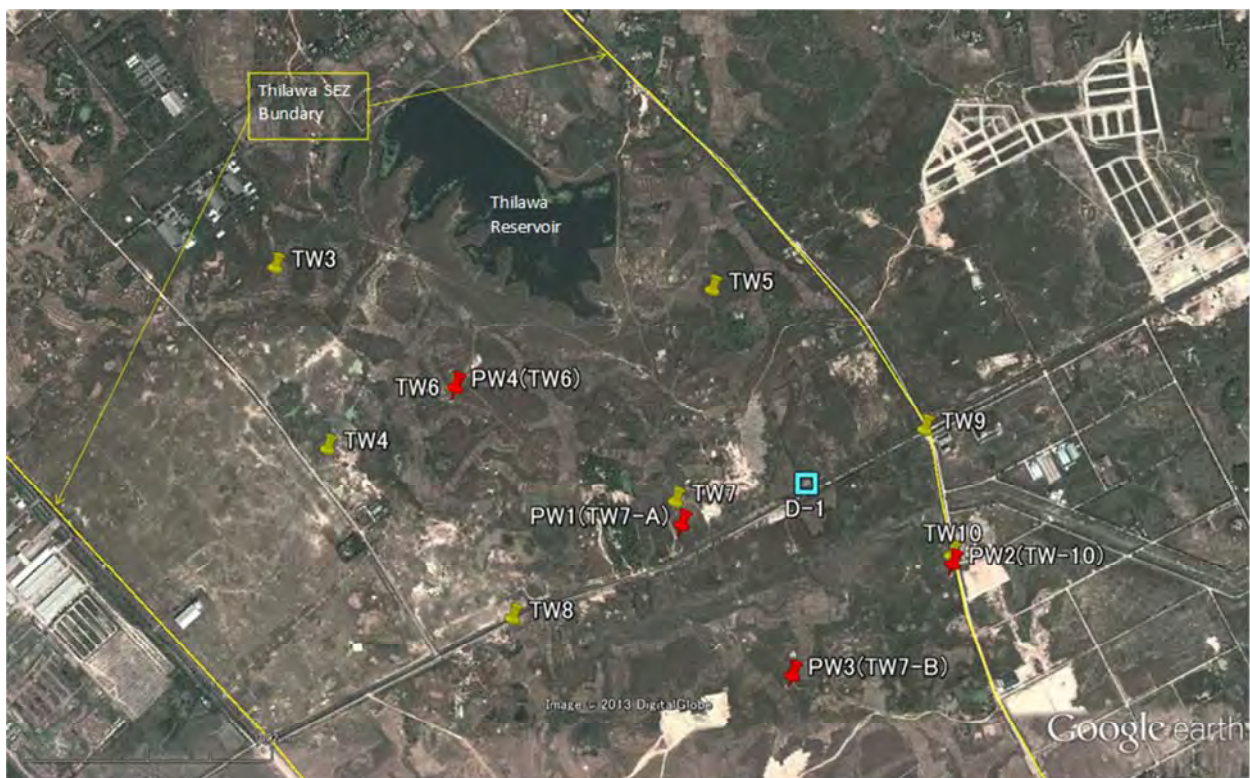


Figure 3-2-6-3 Location of Test Wells by another JICA Team



Table 3-2-6-4 List and Attributes of Test Wells by another JICA Team

Kind of Well	Dia- meter	Name of Well	Drilled Depth (m)	Screen Position (m)	Coordinated (WGS84)		Elevation (m)		
					Latitude	Longitude	Top of Casing	Concrete Basement	Ground Elevation
Test Well	1.5"	TW3	198.1	36.6~42.7	N16° 40' 49.68"	E96° 15' 47.04"	7.569	7.094	7.032
		TW4	198.1	45.7~54.9	N16° 40' 26.16"	E96° 15' 54.12"	6.105	5.86	5.748
		TW5	204.2	88.4~97.6	N16° 40' 46.80"	E96° 16' 46.26"	7.152	6.946	6.788
		TW6	198.1	48.7~54.9 70.1~76.2	N16° 40' 34.14"	E96° 16' 11.16"	9.519	9.315	9.163
		TW7	195.1	79.2~85.3	N16° 40' 19.26"	E96° 16' 41.28"	5.681	5.298	5.082
		TW8	198.1	48.8~54.9	N16° 40' 04.14"	E96° 16' 19.20"	6.097	5.984	5.776
		TW9	198.1	73.1~79.2	N16° 40' 28.68"	E96° 17' 15.06"	4.881	4.6	4.35
Production Well	10"	PW1	91.4	32.9~49.4 50.0~55.5 61.0~66.4	N16° 40' 16.32"	E96° 16' 42.12"	5.493	5.392	5.092
		PW2	91.4	36.0~52.4 57.9~68.9	N16° 40' 11.28"	E96° 17' 18.84"	5.114	4.692	4.341
		PW3	91.4	27.4~32.9 33.5~66.4	N16° 39' 56.70"	E96° 16' 57.12"	5.679	5.371	5.058
		PW4	91.4	51.8~85.7	N16° 40' 34.20"	E96° 16' 11.46"	9.853	9.692	9.331

Source: Nippon Koei (2013); Elevation surveyed by the present JICA survey team.



TW well



PW well

Figure 3-2-6-4 Appearance of Test Wells by another JICA Team

Table 3-2-6-5 Summary of Pumping Test of Test Wells by another JICA Team

Test Well No.	Dia-meter	Screen Position	Total Screen Length L	S.W.L	Discharge		Pumping Duration	D.W.L	Draw-down s	Trans-missivity T	Perme-ability k	Specific Capacity		T/Sc	Pumping Method	
					Q	Q						Sc	Sc			
	(mm)	(m)	(m)	(GL-m)	(L/min)	(m <sup>3</sup> /day)	(hr)	(GL-m)	(m)	(m <sup>2</sup> /sec)	(cm/sec)	(m <sup>3</sup> /sec/m)	(m <sup>3</sup> /day/m)			
TW3	38.1	36.6~42.7	6.1	6.63	82	117	1	7.33	0.70	2.3.E-03	3.7.E-02	1.9.E-04	16	12.2	Airlift	
TW4		45.7~54.9	9.1	5.72	136	196	1	6.10	0.38	8.3.E-03	1.4.E-01	3.7.E-04	32	22.3		
TW5		88.4~97.6	9.1					1								
TW6		48.7~54.9	12.2	8.63	90	130	1	9.30	0.67	2.9.E-03	1.2.E-02	1.6.E-04	14	17.7		
		70.1~76.2														
TW7		79.2~85.3	6.1	4.63	90	130	1	5.75	1.12	4.7.E-03	7.6.E-02	2.6.E-04	23	17.8		
TW8		48.8~54.9	6.1	5.36	122	176	1	5.73	0.37	4.9.E-03	8.0.E-02	3.6.E-04	31	13.8		
TW9		73.1~79.2	6.1					1								
TW10		149.0	6.1	Flowing				1								
		~155.1														
PW1	254	32.9~49.4	27.4	4.26	454	653	72	8.99	4.73	2.0E-03	7.1E-03	8.4.E-04	73	2.3	Sub-mergible Pump	
		50.0~55.5														
61.0~66.4																
PW2		36.0~52.4	27.4	-0.61	454	653	72	32.06	32.67	2.9E-04	1.0E-03	2.4.E-04	20	1.2		
		57.9~68.9														
PW3		27.4~32.9	38.4	4.33	454	653	72	10.34	6.01	1.5E-03	4.0E-03	7.3.E-04	63	2.1		
		33.5~66.4														
PW4		51.8~85.7	32.9	8.70	454	653	72	43.81	35.11	2.6E-04	7.9E-04	1.7.E-04	15	1.5		

Source: Nippon Koei (2013)

### 3-2-7 Water Quality Survey of Existing Wells

#### 3-2-7-1 Outline

100 wells each for the shallow and deep wells were selected based on the results of the well inventory survey to grasp spatial water quality condition of groundwater. The locations are shown in Figure 3-2-7-1. A water quality survey was carried out each once during the dry and wet seasons, targeting the following in-situ measurement items:

##### Measurement Items

Odor, Taste, Turbidity, Color, pH, EC and Temperature

#### 3-2-7-2 Results

Table 3-2-7-1 and Table 3-2-7-2 show the results of water quality measurement for the shallow wells. Table 3-2-7-3 and Table 3-2-7-4 show those for the deep wells. Because many wells were not used in the wet season, the figures of areal distribution of water quality are presented here mainly for the dry season.

##### (1) Electric Conductivity (EC)

As already described in “2-2-4 Water Quality”, in the groundwater in the area, chloride and sodium ions occupy a large proportion among the main anions, so that chloride ion concentration and electric conductivity (EC) have a good relationship and it is presumed that approx. 750  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$  of EC correspond to 200 mg/l of chloride concentration beyond which people possibly feel water is salty.

As shown in Figure 3-2-7-2 and Figure 3-2-7-3, EC rarely exceeds this value for both shallow and deep wells on the hill, but it exceeds this at many wells in the plain. The depth of the deep wells in the plain ranges from 120 m to 180 m, as shown in Figure 3-2-7-1

##### (2) pH

As shown in Figure 3-2-7-4, the measured pH values show that water is mostly acidic in the shallow wells on the hill, neutral at the shallow wells on the plain and deep wells on the hill, and basic at the deep wells on the plain.

##### (3) Turbidity

As shown in Figure 3-2-7-5, there is no characteristic of turbidity distribution. Turbidity must be mainly related to the finishing quality of the well.

##### (4) Color

As shown in Figure 3-2-7-6, the color index shows mostly a small value at the shallow wells in the hill, but shows a large value at the shallow wells on the plain and the deep wells. High content of humic material and/or iron ion may be a main factor for the high color index.

(5) Taste

As shown in Figure 3-2-7-7, salty water was found at the wells on the plain and to the south of the hill.

(6) Odor

As shown in Figure 3-2-7-8, rust-smelling water was found at the wells on and near the hill, and a rotten smell was detected at the wells on the plain and the shallow wells to the south of the hill.

(7) Temperature

There is no characteristic of spatial distribution of water temperature.











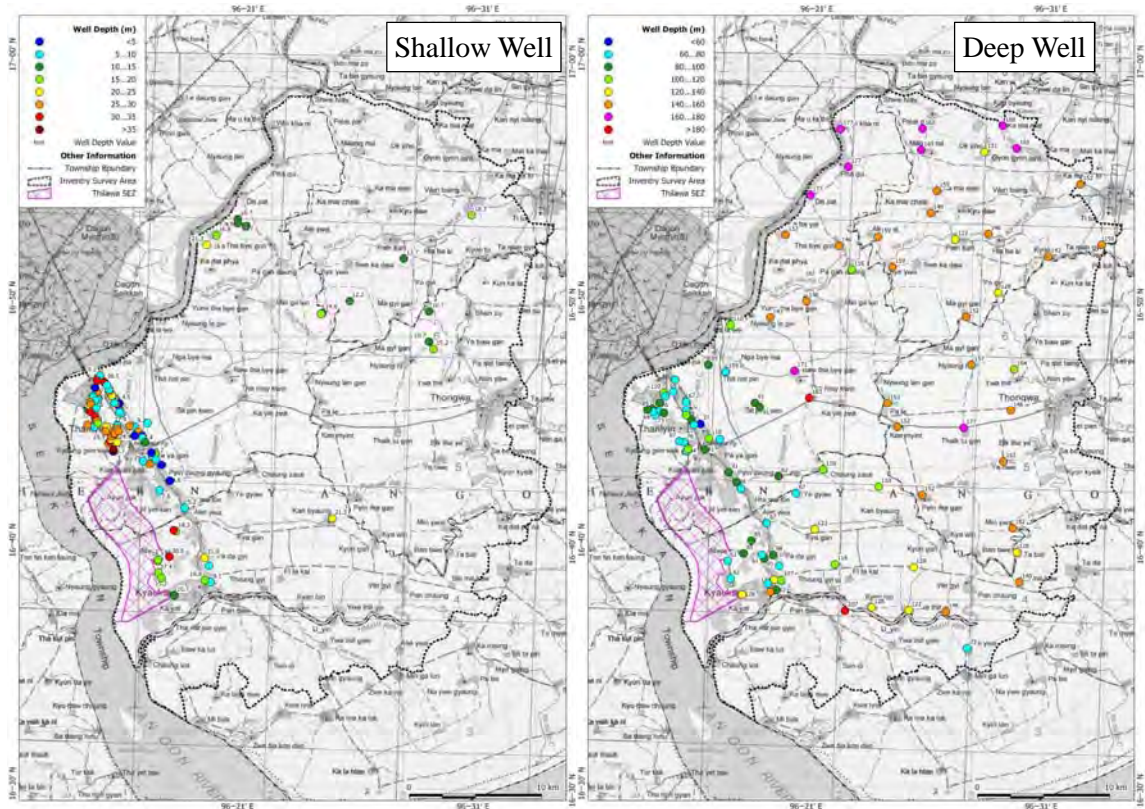


Figure 3-2-7-1 Location and Depth of Existing Wells for Water Quality Survey

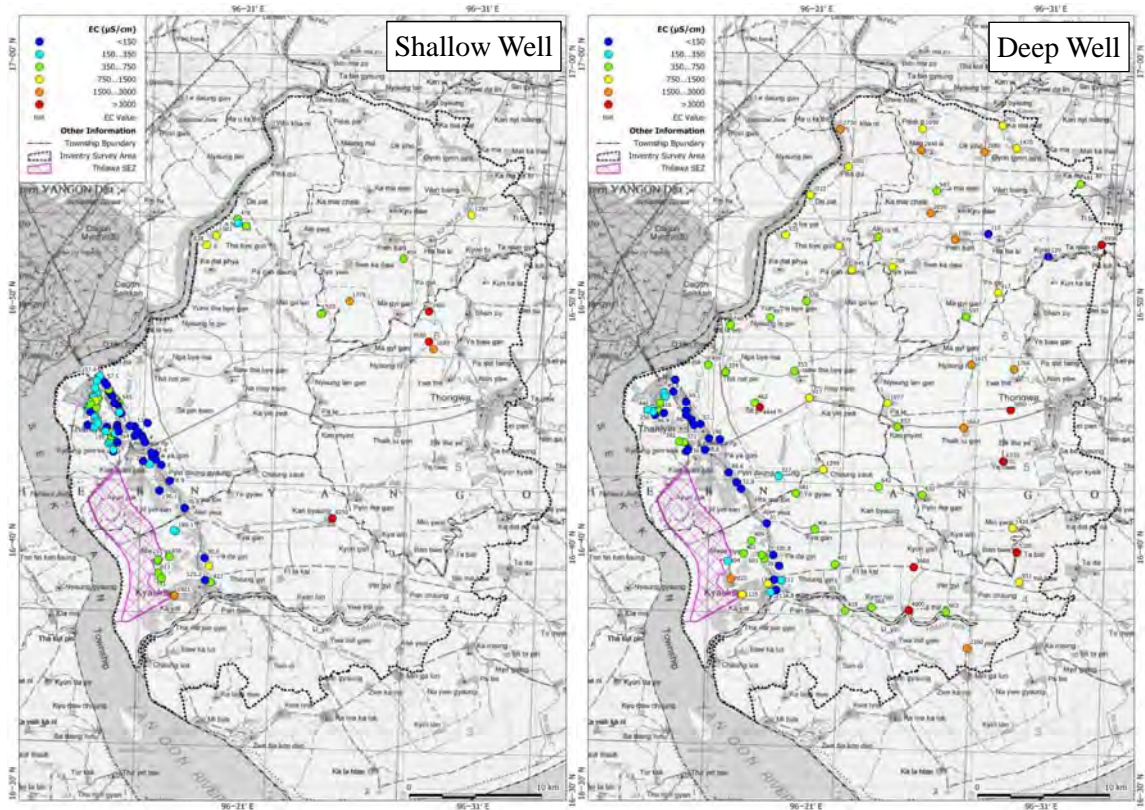
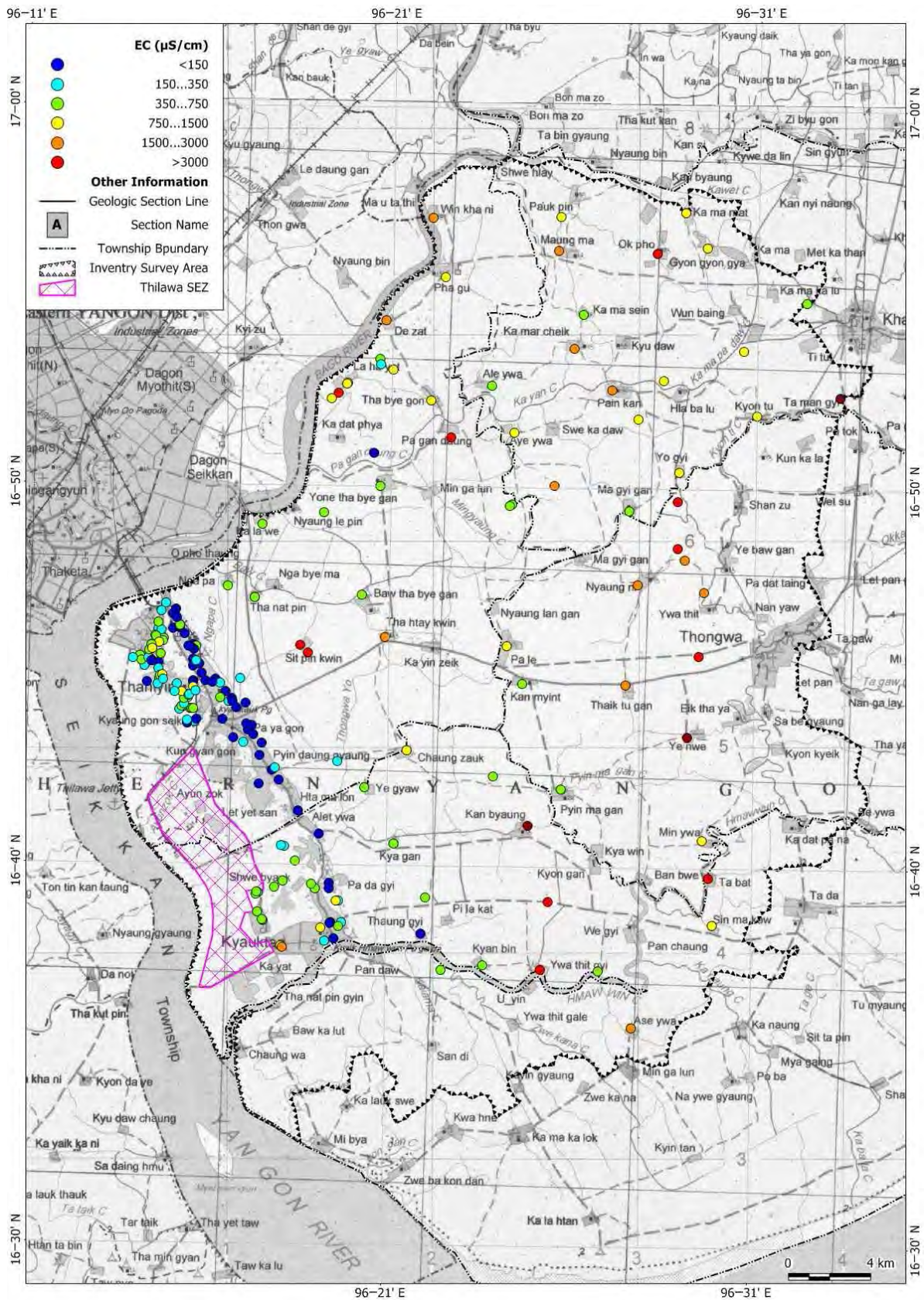


Figure 3-2-7-2 Distribution of Electric Conductivity (EC) of Existing-Well Water (Dry Season, 2013)



Note: A higher EC value in the dry and wet season adopted for plot.

Figure 3-2-7-3 Distribution of Electric Conductivity (EC) of Existing-Well Water (Both Seasons, 2013)

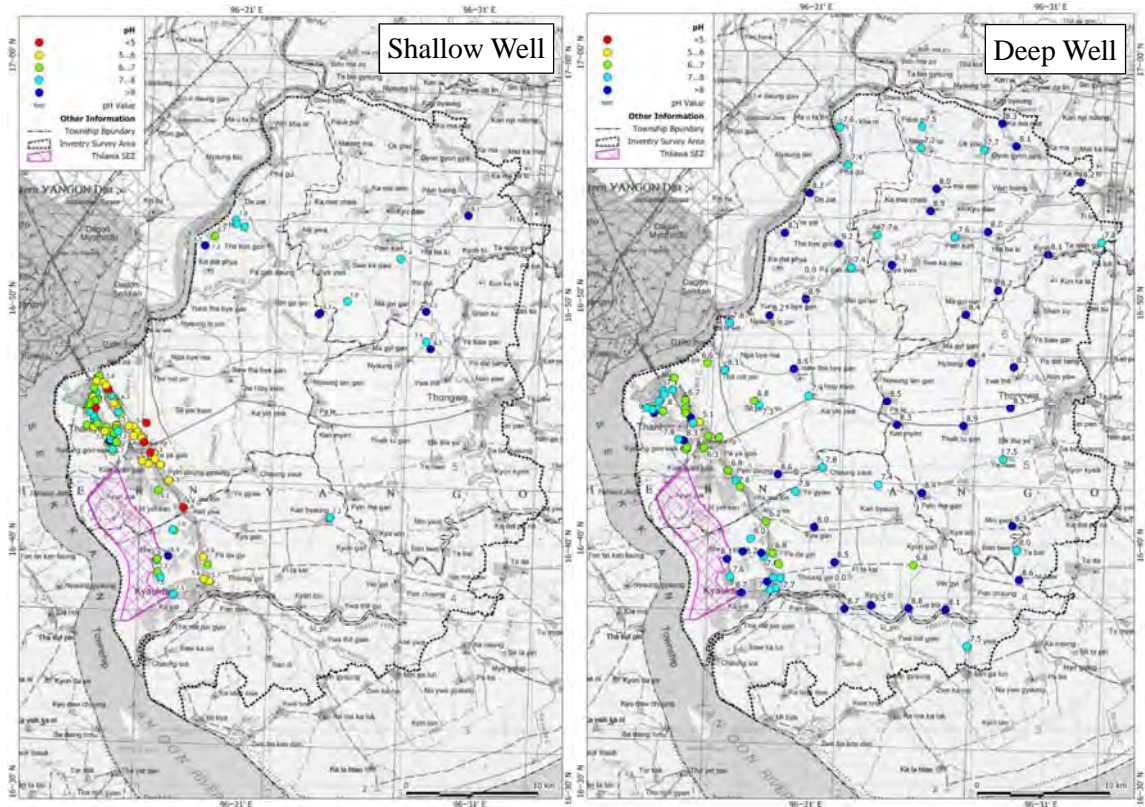


Figure 3-2-7-4 Distribution of pH of Existing-Well Water (Dry Season, 2013)

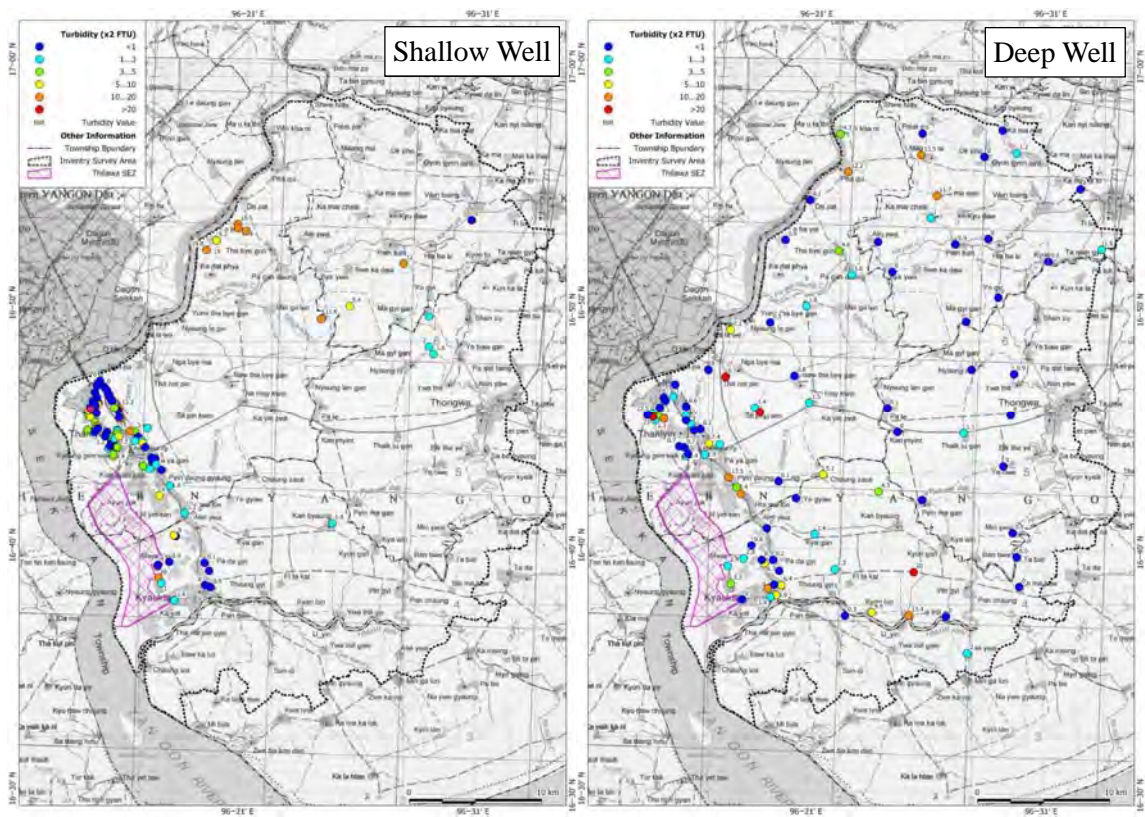


Figure 3-2-7-5 Distribution of Turbidity of Existing-Well Water (Dry Season, 2013)

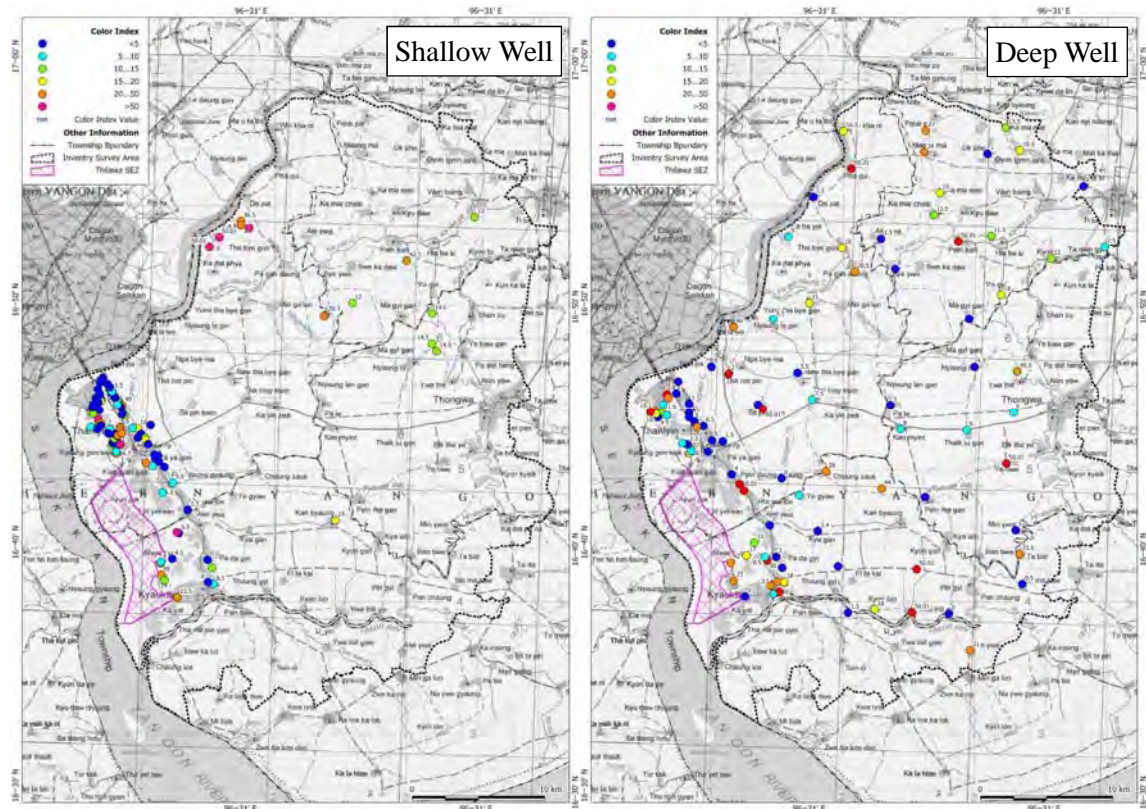


Figure 3-2-7-6 Distribution of Color Index of Existing-Well Water (Dry Season, 2013)

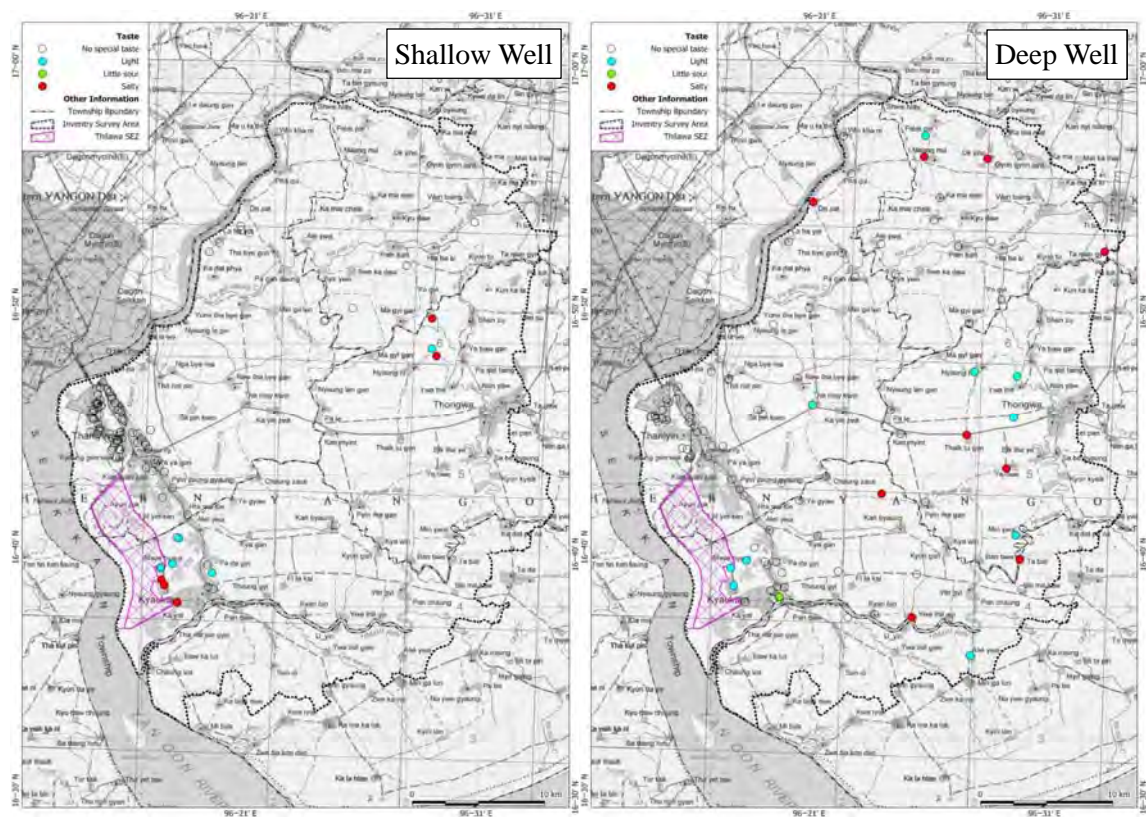


Figure 3-2-7-7 Distribution of Taste of Existing-Well Water (Dry Season, 2013)

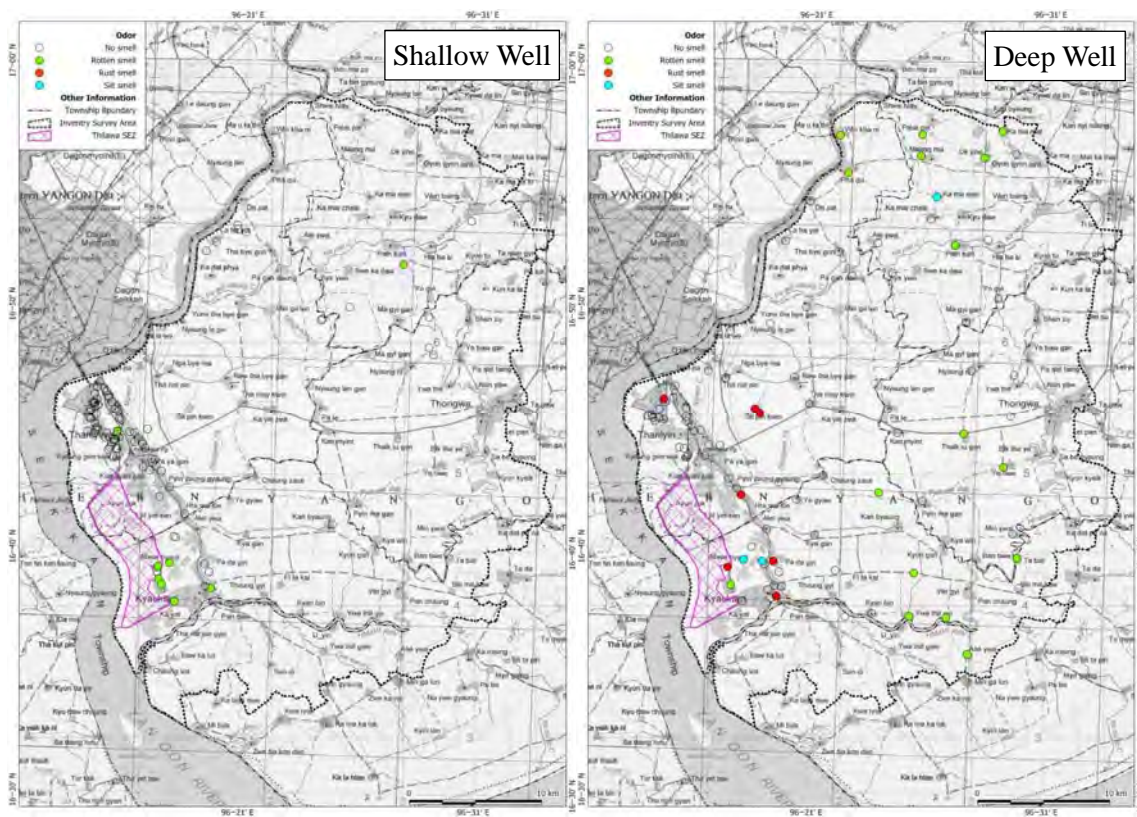


Figure 3-2-7-8 Distribution of Odor of Existing-Well Water (Dry Season, 2013)

### 3-2-8 Water Quality Test of Test Well

#### 3-2-8-1 Outline

The following water quality tests were carried out on the test wells:

- 1) Analysis of samples taken in the pumping test  
(Analyzed in laboratories in Myanmar and Thailand)
- 2) Monthly analysis of samples taken with a tube sampler  
(Analyzed with instruments brought by the JICA team in Myanmar and in laboratory in Japan)
- 3) Isotopic Analysis of samples taken with submergible pump  
(In-situ measurement and analysis in IAEA laboratory)
- 4) Water quality test of test wells in SEZ by another JICA team

#### 3-2-8-2 Water Quality Analysis of Samples Collected in Pumping Test

The contractor of test well work carried out sampling in the pumping test at every test well, and sent the sample to laboratories in Myanmar and Thailand for water quality analysis. The results are shown in Table 3-2-8-1.

Table 3-2-8-1 Results of Water Quality Analysis of Samples Taken in Pumping Test of Test Well

Item	Well No. (Depth) Unit	D-1-0 (52m)	D-1-1 (85m)	D-1-2 (150m)	D-1-3 (330m)	D-2-0 (56m)	D-2-1 (97m)	D-2-2 (150m)	D-2-3 (330m)	D-3-1 (80m)	D-3-2 (180m)	D-3-3 (330m)	D-4-1 (85m)	D-4-2 (146m)	D-5-1 (65m)	D-5-2 (100m)	D-5-3 (350m)	WHO Drinking Water Guideline Version 4, 2012 (or other guidelines)
pH		7.6	7.5	8.6	8.2	6.3	6.0	6.5	6.8	7.1	8.0	8.3	8.8	7.8	6.2	6.5	8.1	(6.5-8.5)*1
EC	µS/cm	283	351	234	262	54	44	210	291	3210	221	205	2750	1259	55	80	418	
Taste		Iron	Iron	Slightly iron	Slightly iron	Normal	Normal	Normal	Iron	Salty	Sulfuric	Iron	Sulfuric & salty	Salty	Iron	Iron	Iron	
Odor		Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Sulfuric	Normal	Sulfuric	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	
Color	TCU	90	60	nil	25	nil	nil	485	15	20	nil	nil	110	60	nil	30	5	(15TCU)*1
Turbidity	NTU	688	490	3	118	8	8	120	46	42	3	2	450	128	4	80	22	(5NTU)*4
Temperature	°C	-	29.7	31.1	33.5	28.4	28.7	30.0	31.8	29.7	31.5	36.7	30.5	32.3	29.8	30.0	-	
E. coli	MPN/100ml	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	
Total	MPN/100ml	>16	>16	9.2	>16	>16	>16	>16	>16	>16	2.2	>16	>16	>16	>16	>16	>16	
Fluoride	mg/l	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.09	1.5 mg/L
Ammonia	mg/l	0.19	0.12	nil	0.1	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	
Nitrate	mg/l	0.51	0.87	nil	0.59	0.12	nil	nil	0.11	0.03	nil	nil	nil	nil	0.09	nil	0.13	50 mg/L
Nitrite	mg/l	nil	nil	0.02	nil	0.002	0.003	0.004	nil	0.2	0.003	0.001	0.002	0.18	0.003	0.002	nil	3 mg/L
Hardness	mg/l as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	154	222	118	108	28	18	52	104	700	14	58	900	1240	30	38	86	
Calcium	mg/l	32	34	32	30	6	10	18	24	56	6	14	80	36	6	10	26	
Iron	mg/l	>10	6	0.35	10	0.2	0.8	5	2.5	0.7	0.3	0.8	6	16	0.4	4	0.8	(0.3 mg/L)*1
Manganese	mg/l	0.02	0.02	nil	0.01	nil	nil	0.05	0.12	0.02	nil	nil	0.04	0.03	nil	0.02	0.05	(0.05 mg/L)*1
Chloride	mg/l	32	77	7	12	5	6	6	4	1700	4	4	1450	570	8	7	8	(250 mg/L)*1
Sulfate	mg/l	27	28	16	20	15	12	22	12	128	18	25	92	188	8	22	28	
Bicarbonate	mg/l	230	224	236	250	48	40	104	146	175	218	200	172	208	44	68	212	
Potassium	mg/l	7	6	4	4	5	5	3	4.16	17	3	5	25	8	5	5	4	
Sodium	mg/l	62	48	52	72	8	7	20	34	255	96	65	735	398	6	14	62	(200 mg/L)*2
Arsenic	mg/l	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	0.01 mg/L
Copper	mg/l	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2mg/L
Lead	mg/l	nil	nil	0	nil	0	0	0	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	0.01 mg/L
Zinc	mg/l	0	0.2	1.0	0.9	6.2	24.6	5.4	3.0	4.7	19.4	25.2	23.8	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	(1 or 5 mg/L)*3
Chromium	mg/l	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.05mg/L
Cadmium	mg/l	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	0.02	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nd	0.003mg/L

3-2-8-3 Monthly Water Quality Analysis of Samples taken with a Tube Sampler

Water quality analysis was carried out monthly with instruments brought from Japan and in a laboratory in Japan. Table 3-2-8-2 shows items and methods for the analysis. A sample is collected with a tube sampler at the screen position of the well. Results are shown in Table 3-2-8-3 to Table 3-2-8-7.

Table 3-2-8-2 Item and Method of Monthly Water Quality Analysis of Test Wells

Classification	Item		Method	Measurement/Analysis Place	Sampling
	No.	Name			
Physical	1	Odor	By nose	In-situ	-
	2	Taste	By tongue		
	3	Turbidity	Digital turbidity & color meter		
	4	Color index	"		
	5	pH	Portable pH meter		
	6	EC	Portable EC meter		
	7	Temperature	Portable EC meter		
Micro-bial	8	Total Coliforms 1	Test Paper, 24 hours incubation	In labo.	100 ml sterile bottle
	8	Total Coliforms 2	EC Plate, 24 hours incubation		
	9	E. coli	EC Plate, 48 hours incubation		
Chemical	10	Fluoride	Digital pack test kit and meter	In labo.	500 ml bottle
	11	Nitrate	"		
	12	Nitrite	"		
	13	Ammonia	"		
	14	Iron	"		
	15	Manganese	Pack test kit (High accuracy type)		
	16	Hardness	Digital pack test kit and meter		
	17	Chloride	"		
	18	Sulfate	"		
	19	Potassium	Portable potassium electrode		
	20	Sodium	Portable sodium electrode		
	21	Bicarbonate	Bicarbonate titration kit		
22 ~ 27	Heavy metals (Arsenic, copper, lead, zinc, chromium, cadmium)	Authorized laboratory equipment	In Japan	500 ml bottle	









Table 3-2-8-6 Result of Monthly Water Quality Analysis of D-4 Site Wells

Measure/ Analysis Place	Items		Well No. Unit	D-4-1												Remarks/WHO Guide-line Value	
	No.	Name		18/07/2013	14/08/2013	18/09/2013	17/10/2013	15/11/2013	12/12/2013	14/01/2014	20/02/2014	18/03/2014	21/04/2014	23/05/2014			
In-situ	1	Odor		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2	Taste		Not tested	Not tested	Not tested	Not tested	Not tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	
	3	Turbidity	PTU	4.8	.65	4.9	14.7	5	150	2.8	1.2	150	2.4	0	0	0	
	4	Color index		15.5	>50	16.5	7	8.5	>50	4	11.5	35	4	6	6	6	
	5	pH		6.86	6.6	7.15	6.93	6.93	7.04	6.89	7.01	6.96	7.06	6.9	6.5-8.5 recommended		
	6	EC	µS/cm	4170	4180	4290	4540	4660	4890	4680	4650	4050	3250	4350	4350	4350	(Maybe salty if over 750)
	7	Temperature	°C	30.0	30.6	28.3	28.3	30.8	33.0	27.8	30.2	32.7	30.4	29.8	29.8	29.8	
In labo. with incubator	8	Total Coliforms 1	CFU/ml	23	4	10	0	0	3	4	Nil	1	Nil	48	48	by Test Paper	
	8	Total Coliforms 2	CFU/ml	13	0	70	0	0	32	7	95	Nil	2	506	506	by EC Plate	
	9	E. coli	CFU/ml	10	0	9	0	0	Nil	7	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	by EC Plate	
In labo.	10	Fluoride (F <sup>-</sup> )	mg/l	<0.4	0.52	0.62	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	0.58	<0.4	0.63	<0.4	1.5 mg/l		
	11	Nitrite (NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	mg/l	<0.02	0.073	0.035	0.029	0.065	0.325	0.038	<0.02	<0.02	0.052	<0.02	3 mg/l		
	12	Nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	mg/l	<1	<1	<1	<0.2	<1	<1	<1	1.8	<1	<1	<1	50 mg/l		
	13	Ammonium (NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> )	mg/l	4.02	>5	>5	>5	>5	>5	>5	>5	>5	>5	>5	>5	>5	
	14	Iron (Fe <sup>2+</sup> , Fe <sup>3+</sup> )	mg/l	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.51	<0.2	<0.3mg recommended		
	15	Manganese (Mn)	mg/l	0.05	0.02	0.1	0.2	<0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.02	<0.02	0.05	<0.4mg recommended		
	16	Total Hardness	mg/l	90	>100	>100	>20	>100	>100	>100	32.0	>100	102.0	>100	>100	>100	
	17	Chloride (Cl <sup>-</sup> )	mg/l	1380	2400	2240	2400	8.3(?)	16.5(?)	1560	1470	1430	1410	1470	1470	(Maybe salty if over 200)	
	18	Sulfate (SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> )	mg/l	<10	13	<10	<10	<10	<10	21	<10	<10	<10	<10	26	26	
	19	Potassium (K <sup>+</sup> )	mg/l	23	30	18.5	31	25	28	36	21	24	33	32	32	32	
	20	Sodium (Na <sup>+</sup> )	mg/l	185	260	200.0	270	350	320.0	320.0	0.2(g/l)	177.0	0.52(g/l)	0.29(g/l)	0.29(g/l)	0.29(g/l)	
	21	Bicarbonate (HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	mg/l	153	109	153	131	153	174	131	153	131	153	153	153	Resolution 21.8 mg/l	
	22	Arsenic (As)	mg/l	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	0.002	0.002	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.01 mg/l	
	23	Copper (Cu)	mg/l	<0.02	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2 mg/l	
24	Lead (Pb)	mg/l	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.003	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.01 mg/l		
25	Zinc (Zn)	mg/l	0.65	0.42	0.08	0.07	0.15	0.02	0.07	0.04	<0.01	0.01	0.02	<3 mg/l better			
26	Total Chromium (Cr)	mg/l	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.05 mg/l		
27	Cadmium (Cd)	mg/l	<0.0003	<0.0003	<0.0003	<0.0003	<0.0003	<0.0003	<0.0003	<0.0003	<0.0003	<0.0003	<0.0003	<0.0003	0.003 mg/l		
Measure/ Analysis Place	Items		Well No. Unit	D-4-2												Remarks/WHO Guide-line Value	
	No.	Name		18/07/2013	14/08/2013	18/09/2013	17/10/2013	15/11/2013	12/12/2013	14/01/2014	20/02/2014	18/03/2014	21/04/2014	23/05/2014			
In-situ	1	Odor		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2	Taste		Not tested	Not tested	Not tested	Not tested	Not tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	Not Tested	
	3	Turbidity	PTU	0	20	4.6	4.9	2.3	7.6	4.2	0.2	3	10.6	1	1		
	4	Color index		0.0	16.5	2.5	4.5	3.5	13.5	3.5	6	4	8	6	6		
	5	pH		7.44	7.6	7.98	7.74	7.87	8.06	7.71	7.65	7.82	7.73	7.65	6.5-8.5 recommended		
	6	EC	µS/cm	2160	2140	2340	2660	2560	5540	4750	3280	2780	3150	3130	3130	(Maybe salty if over 750)	
	7	Temperature	°C	30.0	31.0	28.8	27.3	31.2	32.8	29.4	30.6	33.0	32.8	30.1	30.1	30.1	
In labo. with incubator	8	Total Coliforms 1	CFU/ml	0	15	3	0	0	0	10	22	Nil	3	Nil	by Test Paper		
	8	Total Coliforms 2	CFU/ml	0	0	14	0	0	2	23	1	10	2	4	by EC Plate		
	9	E. coli	CFU/ml	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nil	2	Nil	by EC Plate		
In labo.	10	Fluoride (F <sup>-</sup> )	mg/l	<0.4	<0.4	0.62	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	1.5 mg/l		
	11	Nitrite (NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	mg/l	0.686	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	<0.02	0.281	0.055	<0.02	3 mg/l		
	12	Nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	mg/l	<1	<1	<0.2	<0.2	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	50 mg/l		
	13	Ammonium (NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> )	mg/l	4	<0.2	<0.2	1.76	1.22	>5	4.42	2.28	2.1	4.16	2.8	2.8	2.8	
	14	Iron (Fe <sup>2+</sup> , Fe <sup>3+</sup> )	mg/l	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.3mg recommended		
	15	Manganese (Mn)	mg/l	0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.05	0.05	<0.02	0.05	0.05	<0.4mg recommended		
	16	Total Hardness	mg/l	<100	>100	>100	>20	>100	>100	>100	>100	>100	>100	>100	>100	>100	
	17	Chloride (Cl <sup>-</sup> )	mg/l	640	840	>40	1040	37.3(?)	13.4(?)	1360	860	720	960	940	940	(Maybe salty if over 200)	
	18	Sulfate (SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> )	mg/l	<10	<10	21	16	<10	11	26	19	16	28	17	17	17	
	19	Potassium (K <sup>+</sup> )	mg/l	5.6	6.7	4.9	11.3	6.4	20	24	7.9	20	13.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	
	20	Sodium (Na <sup>+</sup> )	mg/l	90	80	148	199	220	450	380	166	67	0.41(g/l)	0.25(g/l)	0.25(g/l)	0.25(g/l)	
	21	Bicarbonate (HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	mg/l	153	109	153	131	153	218	174	196	174	196	196	196	Resolution 21.8 mg/l	
	22	Arsenic (As)	mg/l	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.01 mg/l	
	23	Copper (Cu)	mg/l	<0.02	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2 mg/l	
24	Lead (Pb)	mg/l	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.01 mg/l		
25	Zinc (Zn)	mg/l	0.14	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.05	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<3 mg/l better		
26	Total Chromium (Cr)	mg/l	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.24	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.05 mg/l		
27	Cadmium (Cd)	mg/l	<0.0003	<0.0003	<0.0003	<0.0003	<0.0003	<0.0003	<0.0003	<0.0003	<0.0003	<0.0003	<0.0003	<0.0003	0.003 mg/l		



### 3-2-8-4 Isotopic Analysis

To estimate the creation age of groundwater and the environment in which water was entrapped in an aquifer and to analyze the groundwater recharge mechanism, water samples for the isotope analysis were collected from the test wells and analyzed by the IAEA laboratory.

#### (1) Water Sample and Analysis Item

In principle, sampling was carried out at each well with the following containers which are prepared by IAEA:

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| a) Copper Tube             | 2 pieces; for helium gas analysis (age determination for a long range)   |
| b) 1000ml Plastic Bottle   | 1 piece; for tritium analysis (age determination for a short range)  |
| c) 500ml Plastic Bottle    | 1 piece; for the stable hydrogen and oxygen isotope analysis<br>(estimation of environment in which water was entrapped) |
| d) 50ml Amber Glass Bottle | 3 pieces; for CFC (chlorofluorocarbon) analysis (age determination<br>for a short range)                                 |

Note: C<sup>14</sup> analysis might be carried out also with 1000 ml plastic bottle sample.

#### (2) Sampling Method

Sampling was carried out with submergible pump after discharging water of a volume at least more than a whole capacity of the well casing pipe.

##### a) Copper Tube

Figure 3-2-8-1 shows a schematic figure of pipe system for helium gas sampling. Figure 3-2-8-2 shows the real pipe system and sampling scenes.

Because helium gas can easily move through plastic and glass, the water sample is collected into a copper tube. The sample water must be able to flow through the pipe under some water pressure to prevent water from degassing and mixing with the present air. Both sides of the tube are crushed well in order to be sealed under such a flowing condition. Hoses connected to both ends of the pipe must be transparent to confirm no bubble is in the sample water. A clamp to close the pipe is mounted on an aluminum rack with a copper tube. This set was provided by IAEA with the transparent hoses and a clamp handle. The diameter of the copper tube is small, so that diameter of the water-supplying pipe must be reduced step by step.

##### b) Amber Glass Bottle

Sample water for CFC analysis must be collected not to mix with the present air. After submerging the bottle in the sample water and letting the air in the bottle out, the bottle was rinsed well in water with the flowing sample water from the hose, and then capped also in water to close. The cap is lined inside with aluminum film.

c) Plastic Bottle

No special care is required for sampling for tritium and stable isotopic analysis. Sample water was collected from the pipe end after rinsing the bottle well with the same water.

(3) Sampling Work and Physical Water Quality Measured in Sampling

Table 3-2-8-9 shows a list of sampling wells and samples. Table 3-2-8-8 shows attributes of sampling wells and EC, pH and temperature of sample water measured in sampling.

At many wells, the water was rusty. A sulfuric smell and taste like hot springs are found at D-3-2 and D-4-1. The water was salty at D-3-1 and D-4-2. The water temperature is generally higher at a deeper well. It was 34 to 37 °C at a very deep well like D-3-3 and D-1-3. The pH level was low at shallower wells on the hill.

(4) Analysis Results

a) Hydrogen-Oxygen Stable Isotope

Figure 3-2-8-3 shows the result of the stable hydrogen and oxygen isotope analysis.

All sets of the values of both elements are plotted near the Global Meteoric Line and the difference among the values is small. This means that the rain water which turned to the groundwater was created in a similar environment on temperature and altitude, and spent a time in a similar history of storage and movement underground after the creation. However, the following difference is found:

Waters of the D-1, D-2 and D-5 sites located on the hill show a similar isotope ratio except D-1-3. The water of the deepest aquifer at D-1-3 shows a slightly less value. Waters of the D-3 and D-4 sites located in the plain show a slightly less isotope ratio than those in the hill and are near to the value at D-1-3.

b) Noble Gas Isotope

Table 3-2-8-10 shows the noble gas analysis result and calculated values like age of water based on it. Hereafter it is explained following the draft report prepared by Dr. T. Matsumoto, IAEA.

Tritium Age

The amount of Helium 3 created by the collapse of Tritium gives a groundwater age for relatively short storage in aquifer less than 50 to 100 years. As shown in Table 3-2-8-10, the age was obtained only for the D-2-1 and D-5-2 samples. It is 40 years ( $\pm 7$ ) and 36 years ( $\pm 15$ ) respectively. The age of the other samples are estimated to be more than 50 years.

Helium 4 Age

Even if the age exceeds 100 years, it can be estimated by using the phenomenon that the long life nuclei, U (Uranium) and Th (Thorium) in the earth crust collapse to Helium 4 and it is added to groundwater as time. This method allows estimation of age even over a million year. The decrease of

$^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$  ratio as increase of Helium 4 shown in Figure 3-2-8-4 proves that the Helium 4 was added in groundwater as time. As shown in Figure 3-2-8-5, the isotope ratios locate along the mixture curve of the air and the continental crust components. Figure 3-2-8-7 shows the estimated Helium 4 ages on an aquifer profile. These ages are reliable on relative oldness, but for the accurate absolute value, a cross calibration like with krypton 81 is required.

The calculated Helium 4 ages of the D-2-1 and D-5-2 samples show a few ten years of young age like the Tritium age. The other samples show a few hundred to a few thousand years of old age. Especially the D-4-1 and D-4-2 sample show very old ages, 8671 years and 21785 years respectively.

The D-2-1 and D-5-2 wells are located on the hill ridge and the sampled aquifer is the main target of groundwater use. There are many wells around and much groundwater is being extracted. Furthermore, a large seasonal groundwater level fluctuation responding to rainfall is confirmed. These facts suggest that the seepage velocity in the area is relatively large and the water is circulating relatively fast. Therefore the above-said relatively shorter storage in aquifer meets the hydrogeological condition.

The other sampled wells are located in the eastern plain (the elevation less than 4 m) or the western lowland. The area is covered with a thick clayey layer. In addition, groundwater use and the seasonal fluctuation of groundwater level are small. These facts imply that the seepage velocity in the area is relatively small and the water is circulating relatively slowly. Generally it is inferred that the water circulation through a deeper aquifer takes a longer time, because the water must go across more impervious layers between aquifers. Therefore the obtained large ages and the larger value as going deeper match well the hydrogeological condition. However the following two points are a little off the line.

- At the D1 site, the deeper located D-1-3 water shows a younger age than the shallower located D-1-3 one. Concerning the hydrogen and oxygen isotope ratios, as explained above, only the D-1-3 water shows a little different value among D1, D2 and D5 sites, which is near to the value of D3 and D4 sites. The deep portion at the D1 site may be in a different environment.

- The D-4-1 and D-4-2 waters show very old ages, though their aquifer depths are not so large. The natural “gas shows” on the ground surface are reported around the D4 site as shown in Figure 3-2-8-6. The upward move and mixing of the gas possibly increased the concentration of  $^4\text{He}$  and give an apparent older age.

#### Paleo-Temperature of Groundwater Recharge Area

The paleo-temperature of the groundwater recharge area can be estimated from the dissolved amount of all noble gases because it depends on the temperature. As shown in Table 3-2-8-10, the estimated paleo-temperature is  $16.1^\circ\text{C} \sim 23.6^\circ\text{C}$ , which is smaller than the present average temperature  $27^\circ\text{C}$ . The gas dissolution rate is also related to the barometric pressure, which is

correlated to the altitude. To obtain the precise temperature, a careful estimation with further analysis data is required considering the geologic history in the area as well.

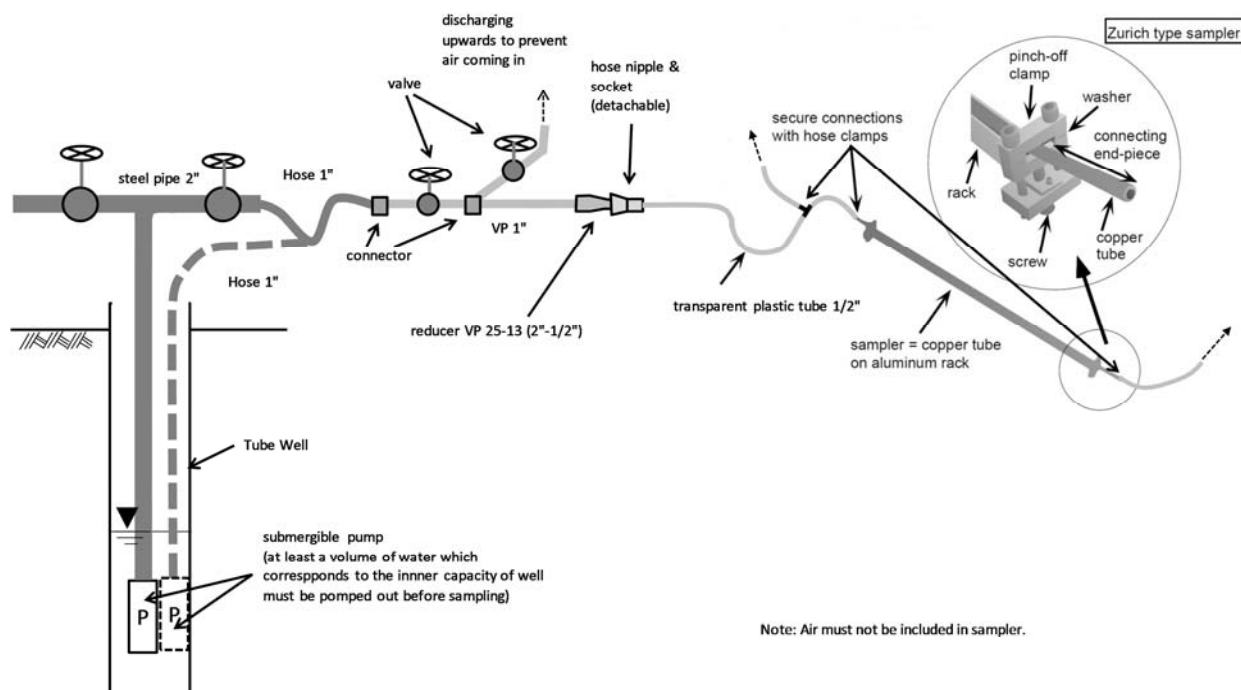


Figure 3-2-8-1 Schematic Figure of Pipe System for Helium Gas Sampling

Table 3-2-8-8 Attributes of Sampling Well and Physical Water Quality Measured In-situ

COUNTRY AND PROJECT CODE: Myanmar, Data Collection Survey on Water Resources Potential for Thilawa Special Economic Zone and Adjoining Area by JICA DATE: 25/07/2013  
 INSTITUTE: Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Survey Team for the Project Responsible Officer: Shigeru Sugiyama

No.	Sample Code (local name)	Aquifer name	Samp. depth (a)	Coordinates		Altitude (m)	Field data			Remarks
				Latitude N/S DDDMMSS.DD	Longitude W/E DDDMMSS.DD		Cond $\mu$ S/cm	Temp. $^{\circ}$ C	pH units	
1	D-1-1	Ridge-S-1	66.1-83.0	N 16 40 23.5	E 96 17 00.2	5	660	29.7	7.2	Iron taste. A little turbide, Slight iron taste.
2	D-1-2	Ridge-S-2	109.8-138.0	N 16 40 23.4	E 96 16 59.6	5	430	31.1	7.6	Measured in rain; hose cooled.
3	D-1-3	Ridge-S-3	211.0-232.0	N 16 40 23.3	E 96 16 59.8	5	540	33.5	7.8	A little iron taste
4	D-2-0	Ridge-S-0	31.4-37.1	N 16 41 12.5	E 96 18 27.5	20	96	28.4	5.7	
5	D-2-1	Ridge-S-1	48.4-54.0	N 16 41 12.2	E 96 18 28.6	20	75	28.7	5.7	
6	D-2-2	Ridge-S-2	66.8-95.00	N 16 41 12.7	E 96 18 28.3	20	210	30.0	6.4	Turbidity increased at final
7	D-3-1	Plain-1	125.4-148.0	N 16 43 01.7	E 96 21 10.6	4	2100	29.7	7.0	Salty taste
8	D-3-2	Plain-2	60.4-77.3	N 16 43 01.6	E 96 21 10.0	4	440	31.5	7.7	Sulfuric smell and taste
9	D-3-3	Plain-4	112.1-123.4 132.1-137.7 143.4-149.0	N 16 43 01.6	E 96 21 09.5	4	390	36.7	7.9	Iron taste
10	D-4-1	Plain-1	244-274 298-328	N 16 44 50.6	E 96 26 06.4	4	4600	30.5	6.6	Sulfuric smell and taste. Many micro bubbles appeared on the inside tube surface which was not coming by flow.
11	D-4-2	Plain-2	66.1-83.0	N 16 44 50.7	E 96 26 06.4	4	2100	32.3	7.7	Salty taste, with a little brownish color. Many micro bubbles appeared on the tube which was not coming by flow.
12	D-5-1	Ridge-N-1	110.1-132.7 138.4-144.0	N 16 46 08.8	E 96 14 49.7	25	109	29.8	5.9	Iron taste
13	D-5-2	Ridge-N-2	46.1-63.0 81.1-98.0	N 16 46 08.8	E 96 14 49.2	25	157	30.0	5.9	Iron taste

Note: Presumed recharge area - the area around wells where sampling was done. Mean annual temperature - 27.4 $^{\circ}$ C at Yangon.

(a) For samples collected from aquifers, lakes and reservoirs, the sampling depth field (spec. depth, range of depths or screen ranges) should always be filled in.

(b) If possible taken with a GPS, otherwise from a 1:50,000 topographic map. If relevant, please provide a short description of the lithologies of the aquifers in the study area. Lithological units:



Water Resources Programme





Figure 3-2-8-2 Sampling Scene

Table 3-2-8-9 List of Samples for Isotopic Analysis

LIST OF SAMPLES FOR ISOTOPE OR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS  
 COUNTRY AND PROJECT CODE: Myanmar, Data Collection Survey on Water Resources Potential for Thilawa Special Economic Zone and Adjoining Area DATE: 25/07/2013  
 INSTITUTE: JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) Survey Team Responsible Officer: Shiguru Sugiyama

No.	Sample Code (ccal) (a)	Sampling date (b)	Type	Bottle Type and Volume	No. of bottles shipped	Other information	Target analysis			
							H <sub>2</sub> (Noble Gas)	Tridium	Stable Isotopes	CFC
1	D-1-1	24/07/2013	GWB	Copper Tube	2		Y	Y		
				1000ml Plastic	1					
				500ml Plastic	1			Y		
				50ml Amber Glass	3				Y	
2	D-1-2	26/06/2013	GWB	Copper Tube	2		Y	Y		
				1000ml Plastic	1					
				500ml Plastic	1			Y		
				50ml Amber Glass	3				Y	
3	D-1-3	24/07/2013	GWB	Copper Tube	2		Y			
				1000ml Plastic	0					
				500ml Plastic	1			Y		
				50ml Amber Glass	0					
4	D-2-0	24/06/2013	GWB	Copper Tube	0					
				1000ml Plastic	1			Y		
				500ml Plastic	0					
				50ml Amber Glass	3				Y	
5	D-2-1	26/06/2013	GWB	Copper Tube	2		Y	Y		
				1000ml Plastic	1					
				500ml Plastic	1			Y		
				50ml Amber Glass	3				Y	
6	D-2-2	24/06/2013	GWB	Copper Tube	2		Y	Y		
				1000ml Plastic	1					
				500ml Plastic	1			Y		
				50ml Amber Glass	3				Y	
7	D-3-1	22/06/2013	GWB	Copper Tube	2		Y	Y		
				1000ml Plastic	1					
				500ml Plastic	1			Y		
				50ml Amber Glass	3				Y	
8	D-3-2	22/06/2013	GWB	Copper Tube	2		Y	Y		
				1000ml Plastic	1					
				500ml Plastic	1			Y		
				50ml Amber Glass	3				Y	
9	D-3-3	22/06/2013	GWB	Copper Tube	2		Y			
				1000ml Plastic	0					
				500ml Plastic	1			Y		
				50ml Amber Glass	0					
10	D-4-1	24/06/2013	GWB	Copper Tube	2		Y	Y		
				1000ml Plastic	1					
				500ml Plastic	1			Y		
				50ml Amber Glass	3				Y	
11	D-4-2	01/07/2013	GWB	Copper Tube	2		Y	Y		
				1000ml Plastic	1					
				500ml Plastic	1			Y		
				50ml Amber Glass	3				Y	
12	D-5-1	01/07/2013	GWB	Copper Tube	0					
				1000ml Plastic	1			Y		
				500ml Plastic	0					
				50ml Amber Glass	3				Y	
13	D-5-2	01/07/2013	GWB	Copper Tube	2		Y	Y		
				1000ml Plastic	1					
				500ml Plastic	1			Y		
				50ml Amber Glass	3				Y	
Total				Copper Tube	25 (empty 2)					
				1000ml Plastic	11 (empty 1)					
				500ml Plastic	11 (empty 1)					
				50ml Amber Glass	35 (empty 3)					

(a) It is essential that the codes placed on the labels correlate with the sample codes listed in this Table.  
 (b) GWB-groundwater (borehole), GWD-groundwater (dug, shallow well), GWS-spring, SLA-lake, SFE-reservoir, SFR-river, SPR-precipitation

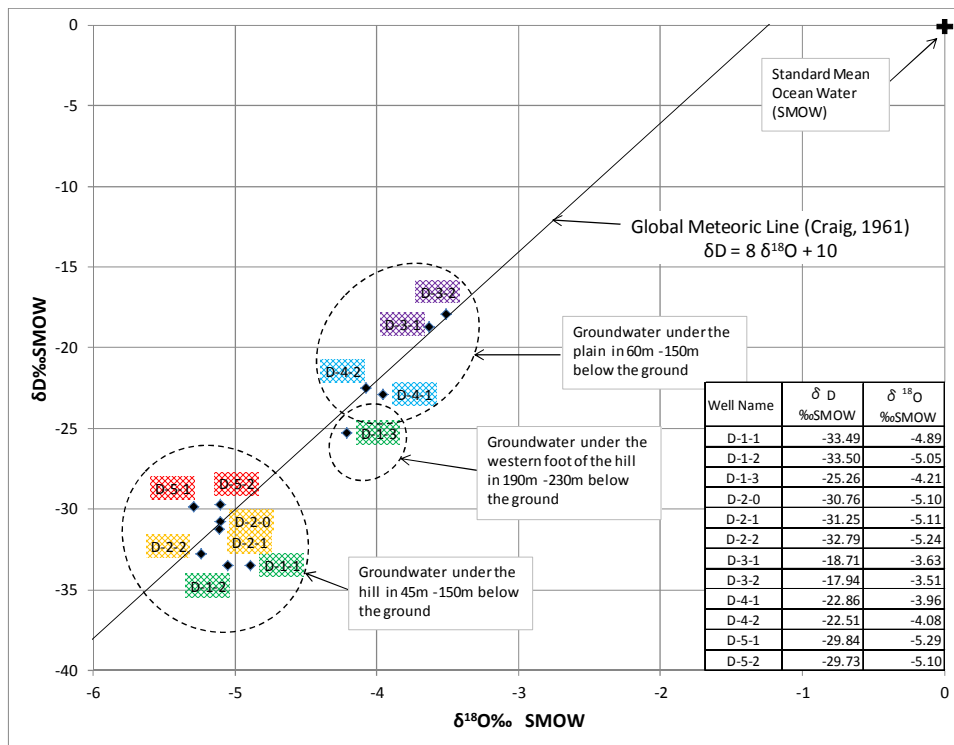


Figure 3-2-8-3 Result of Stable Isotope Analysis – Hydrogen and Oxygen

Table 3-2-8-10 Noble Gas Analysis Result and Values Calculated by Model

Sample ID	He (cm <sup>3</sup> STP/g)	=	Ne (cm <sup>3</sup> STP/g)	=	Ar (cm <sup>3</sup> STP/g)	=	Kr (cm <sup>3</sup> STP/g)	=	Xe (cm <sup>3</sup> STP/g)	=
D-1-1 (JICA-MYAN)	1.99E-07	2.72E-09	2.82E-07	3.03E-09	4.30E-04	6.66E-06	8.37E-08	2.71E-09	1.11E-08	5.18E-10
D-1-3 (JICA-MYAN)	1.21E-07	1.65E-09	3.00E-07	3.15E-09	4.87E-04	7.54E-06	9.10E-08	2.93E-09	1.16E-08	5.29E-10
D-2-1 (JICA-MYAN)	6.74E-08	9.01E-10	2.61E-07	2.87E-09	3.73E-04	5.55E-06	7.54E-08	1.83E-09	1.02E-08	5.15E-10
D-3-1 (JICA-MYAN)	9.58E-08	1.19E-09	2.71E-07	2.99E-09	4.31E-04	6.41E-06	8.85E-08	2.16E-09	1.18E-08	5.92E-10
D-3-2 (JICA-MYAN)	1.11E-07	1.36E-09	2.79E-07	3.06E-09	4.35E-04	6.51E-06	8.71E-08	2.14E-09	1.08E-08	5.54E-10
D-3-3 (JICA-MYAN)	4.18E-07	6.98E-09	1.23E-06	1.30E-08	9.62E-04	1.52E-05	1.35E-07	4.35E-09	1.50E-08	6.77E-10
D-4-1 (JICA-MYAN)	4.31E-07	6.42E-09	1.49E-07	1.55E-09	2.72E-04	4.20E-06	6.32E-08	1.55E-09	8.89E-09	3.61E-10
D-4-2 (JICA-MYAN)	1.05E-06	1.89E-08	2.41E-07	2.53E-09	3.81E-04	5.88E-06	7.78E-08	2.54E-09	1.13E-08	5.24E-10
D-5-2 (JICA-MYAN)	6.80E-08	8.49E-10	2.64E-07	2.90E-09	3.81E-04	5.67E-06	7.60E-08	1.85E-09	9.78E-09	5.02E-10

Sample ID	Tritium (TU)	=	<sup>3</sup> He/ <sup>4</sup> He	=	NGT	T- <sup>3</sup> He age (years)	=	Crustal <sup>4</sup> He (\$) (cm <sup>3</sup> STP/g)	<sup>4</sup> He age (#) (years)
D-1-1 (JICA-MYAN)	b.d		5.40E-07	2.79E-09	20.9			1.28E-07	2846
D-1-3 (JICA-MYAN)	b.d		8.79E-07	6.21E-09				4.54E-08	1008
D-2-1 (JICA-MYAN)	0.3	0.1	1.41E-06	9.26E-09	20.3	41	6	1.70E-09	38
D-3-1 (JICA-MYAN)	b.d		8.98E-07	3.94E-09	17.5			2.88E-08	639
D-3-2 (JICA-MYAN)	b.d		8.35E-07	3.86E-09	21.2			4.16E-08	924
D-3-3 (JICA-MYAN)	b.d		1.29E-06	8.24E-09				9.96E-08	2212
D-4-1 (JICA-MYAN)	b.d		2.08E-07	2.10E-09				3.90E-07	8671
D-4-2 (JICA-MYAN)	b.d		1.45E-07	2.24E-09	16.1			9.91E-07	21785
D-5-2 (JICA-MYAN)	0.2	0.1	1.37E-06	9.23E-09	23.6	36	15	1.78E-09	39

NGT : Equilibrium temperature (Centigrade) between the air and the recharge water inferred by the noble gas. The blank shows low reliability of the data to approximate with the model.

( \$ ) Crustal <sup>4</sup>He: The sample gas was a mixture of gases of three origins (continental crust, mantle and air) and each component amount can be calculated. This value shows the value from the continent crust.

( # ) To obtain a precise <sup>4</sup>He age, various factors like the geology of the sampling area, configuration of the sampling well etc. are required as well as a reasonable estimation of the addition rate of helium to the groundwater. The additional rate of <sup>4</sup>He was assumed to be the same as the one estimated from the T-<sup>3</sup>He analysis with two samples. If the other sample waters are in the same groundwater system as them, the relative age(older or younger) is reliable, but the absolute value needs cross calibration like with krypton 81 for accuracy.

(Translated by JICA survey team)

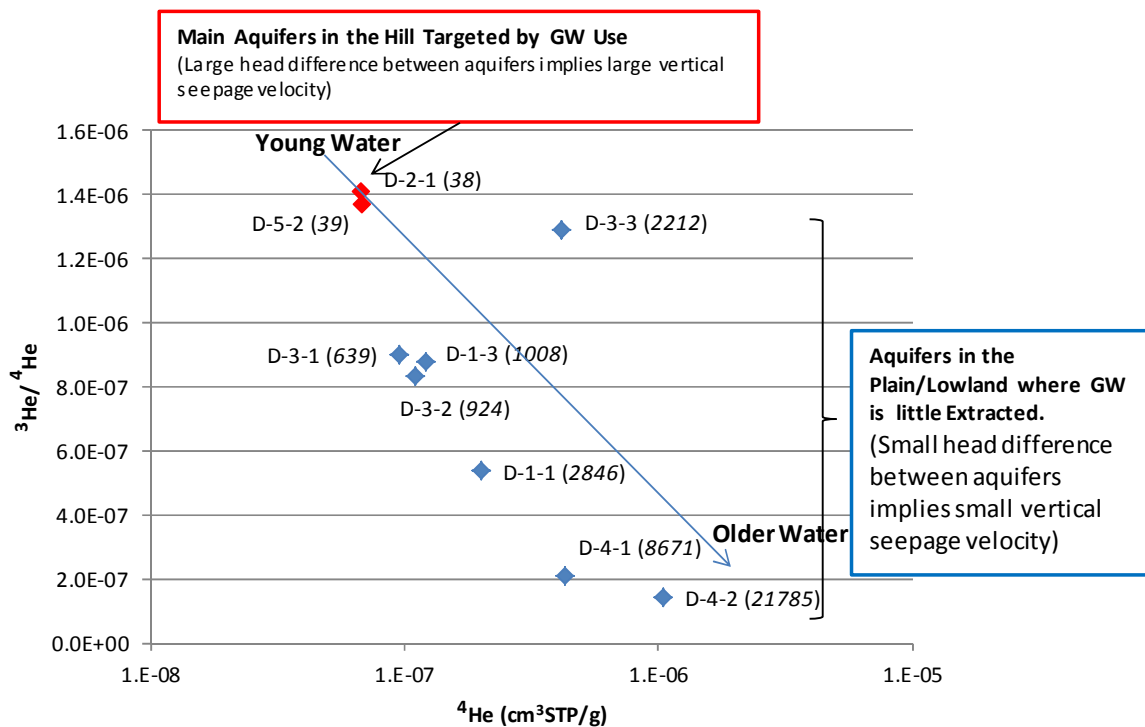
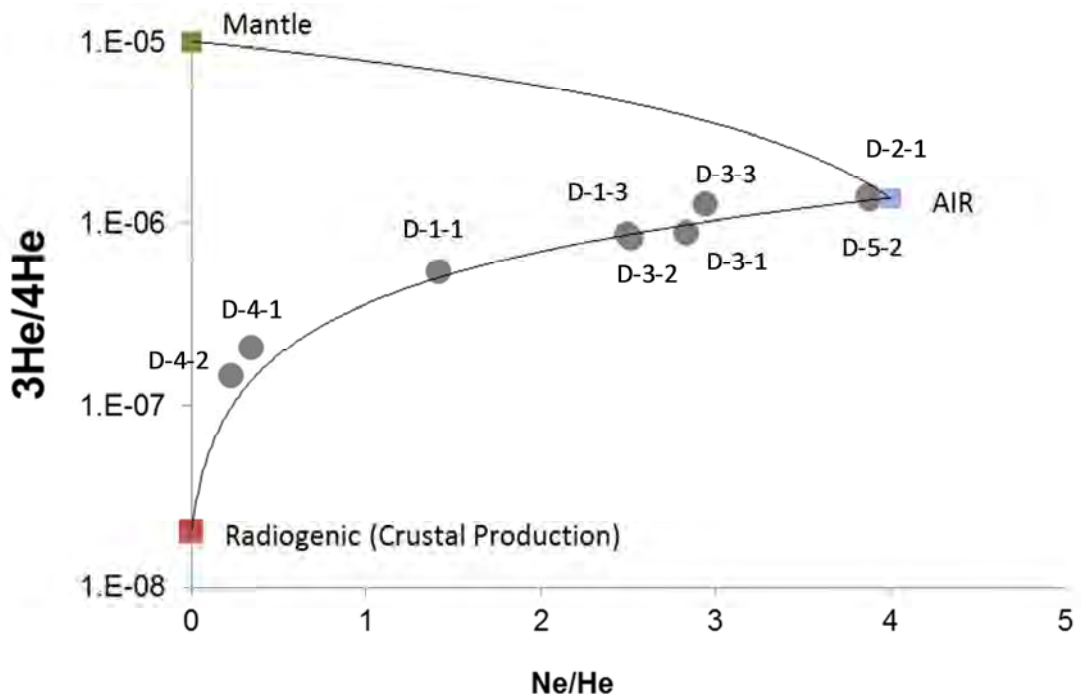
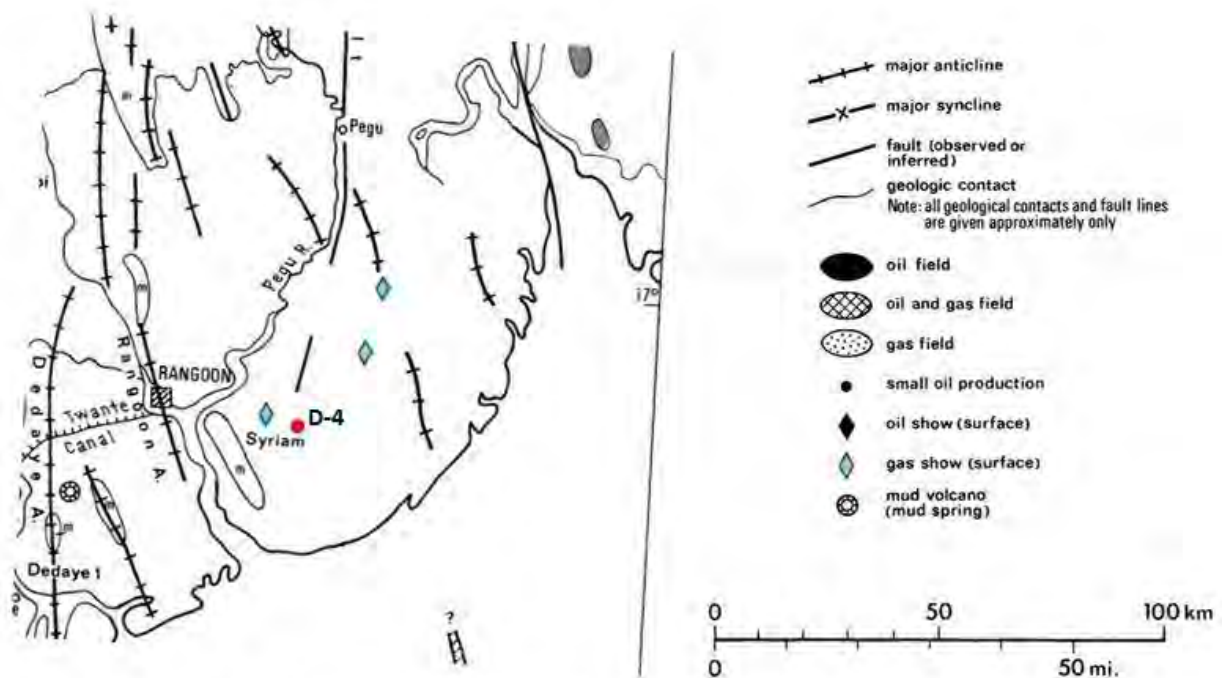


Figure 3-2-8-4 Relationship between Helium 4 and Isotopes



Source: T. Matsumoto (2014, unpublished), IATA ; Sampled well names added.

Figure 3-2-8-5 Relationship between Helium Isotopes and Ne/He



Source: Beder (1983) Geology of Burma; excerpted and retouched.

Figure 3-2-8-6 Natural Gas Show around D-4 Site

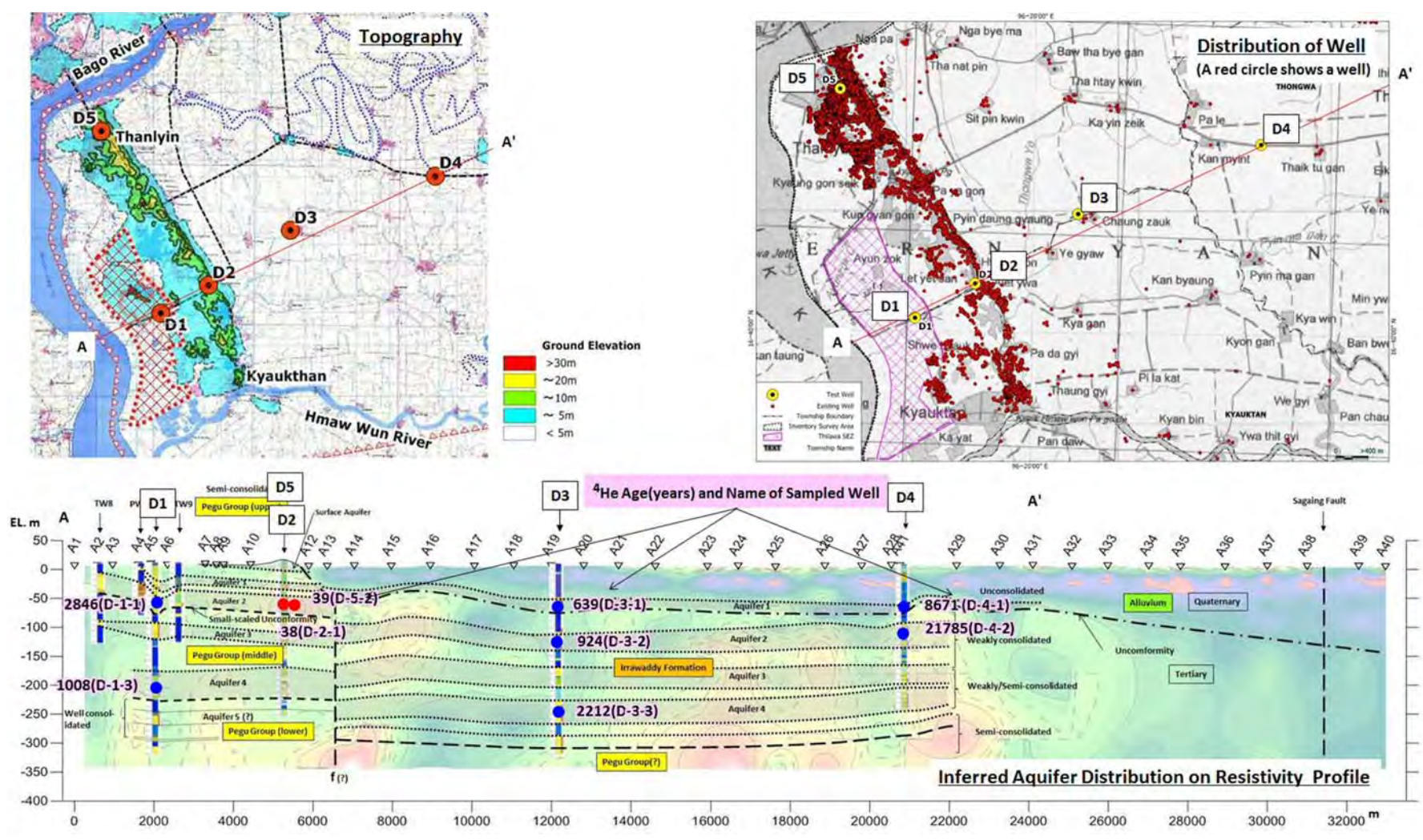


Figure 3-2-8-7 Helium-4 Age Distribution on Aquifer Profile

### 3-2-8-5 Water Quality Test of Test Wells in SEZ by another JICA Team

In parallel to the present survey, another JICA team, which makes preliminary design of infrastructure for SEZ, installed test wells and carried out a water quality test. Table 3-2-8-11 shows the test results. The well location is shown with the EC value in Figure 3-2-8-8. The aquifer lying shallower than 100 m in the eastern and central parts of SEZ has an EC beyond 1,400  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ . It must be a little salinized. The result also shows that iron concentration is high at many wells.

Table 3-2-8-11 Water Quality Test Results of Test Well in SEZ by another JICA Team

Kind of Well	Name of Well	Test Well (1.5" dia.)								Production Well (10" dia.)						Remarks		
		TW-3	TW4	TW5	TW6	TW7	TW8	TW9	TW10	PW1	PW2	PW3	PW4					
Screen Depth	m	36.6	45.7	73.2	70.1	79.3	48.8	73.2	91.5	149.0	32.9	36.0	27.4	51.8				
		-42.7	-54.9	-97.6	-76.2	-85.4	-54.9	-79.3	-97.6	152.4	-66.4	-68.9	-66.4	-85.7				
Sampling Date		17.10.12	22.10.12	22.10.12	19.20.12	12.10.12	14.10.12	12.10.12	12.10.12	12.10.12	3.12.12	6.12.12	12.12.12	17.12.12	19.12.12	20.12.12		
1	Appearance	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear		
2	Water Temperature	°C	30.6	30.5	30.4	30.4	31.2	31.4	29.4	30	29.6	28.6	28.9	26.8	30.5	27.9	27.1	
3	Total Dissolved Solid	mg/l	805	2110	212	994	710	765	175	180	169	848	710	86.1	330	710	994	Palatable if <600mg/l (WHO)
4	Electrical Conductivity	$\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$	1678	1420	254	2000	1420	1420	363	365	350	1420	1420	169.3	662	1420	1420	Maybe salty if >750
5	pH		7.12	6.62	7.92	7.87	7.97	7.97	7.95	7.9	7.95	7.45	7.58	6.48	7.24	7.74	7.78	
6	Magnesium (Mg)	mg/l	ND	ND	60	90	ND	70	ND	ND	55	75	55	46	80	80	90	
7	Alkalinity (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/l	135	ND	70	65	170	55	255	200	75	165	185	ND	105	45	25	
8	Sulphate (SO <sub>4</sub> )	mg/l	ND	ND	19	24	22	32	30	15	ND	91	104	ND	ND	19	15	
9	Iron (Fe)	mg/l	0.80	4.50	1.10	ND	ND	ND	1.05	0.80	ND	ND	0.09	0.40	ND	ND	ND	No taste and no staining if <0.3mg/l (WHO)
10	Potassium (K)	mg/l	4.1	ND	10	7.3	4.5	8.8	5.8	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.3	3.2	4.2	4.8	5.3	

Source: Nippon Koei (2013) The Preparatory Study for Infrastructure Development in Thilawa SEZ, Final Report

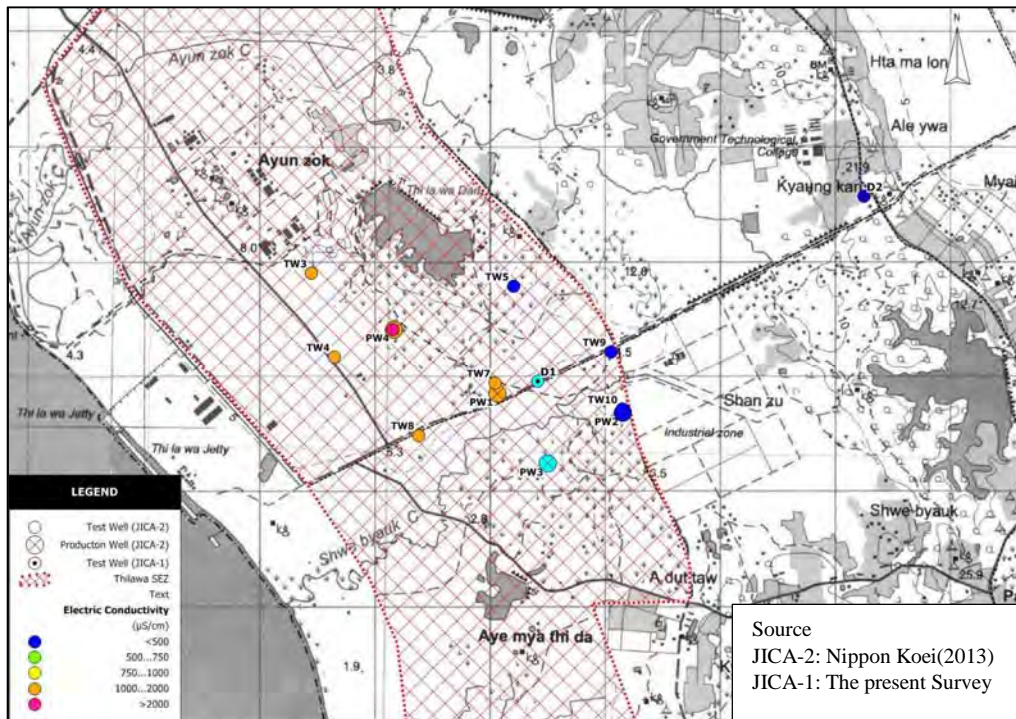


Figure 3-2-8-8 Location and EC of Test Well in SEZ by another JICA Team

### 3-2-9 Groundwater Level Monitoring

#### 3-2-9-1 Observation Well and Observation Period

Groundwater level represents a result of water budget. Therefore, the groundwater level is very important data to estimate the groundwater recharge and water extraction condition in the investigation area. In the present survey, an automatic water level meter is installed into every test well (see Figure 3-2-9-1), and the water level was monitored approximately for one year. The level meter has an accuracy of one centimeter and is equipped with a vent pipe to cancel the atmospheric pressure effect. Table 3-2-9-1 shows attributes and observation starting day of the wells. Due to the delay of well completion, the observation started mostly in July or August of 2013 and in October to November for D-2-3 and D-5-3. The delay of start for D-5-3 is due to the low water level which forced re-ordering of the sensor with a longer cable.

The monitoring work was carried out by the JICA survey team until Aug. 7<sup>th</sup>, 2014.

#### 3-2-9-2 Results of Observation

Figure 3-2-9-2 and Figure 3-2-9-3 show the groundwater level fluctuation in elevation at all the observation wells and at those in the plain/lowland respectively. Figure 3-2-9-4 and Figure 3-2-9-5 show the fluctuation in depth from the ground. Figure 3-2-9-6 to Figure 3-2-9-10 show the fine fluctuation at every site. Table 3-2-9-2 shows the daily rainfall in Yangon in 2013, which are plotted in the fluctuation figures. The annual rainfall sums about 2,800 mm, which is almost the average during the recent 30 years.

Hereunder, the characteristics of groundwater head distribution and fluctuation found in the graphs are described:

##### (1) Observation Wells on the Hill

###### 1) D-2 Site

This site is located in the compound of the Thilawa SEZ Supporting Committee which lies on the Tertiary hill ridge. The ground elevation is EL. 17.4 m ~ EL. 18.1 m. Four observation wells named D-2-0 ~ D-2-3 are installed. The screen depth from the ground is 31 ~ 54 m, 67 ~ 95 m, 125~ 148 m and 196~301 m respectively.

The observed groundwater head ranges mostly EL. 3 m~EL 15 m and is lower at a deeper well. The difference of head between two wells is 1m, 4m and 3m from the shallower set.

The head fluctuates responding cumulatively to rainfall and a shallower well has a larger short-time variation. The annual fluctuation is about 5 m at D-2-1 and D-2-2.

The pumping test carried out at D-2-3 in the middle September of 2013 affected the groundwater head largely at D-2-2 and slightly at D-2-1. After the pumping test, recovery of the head took about three months. This implies that the permeability of the aquifers and the aquitards between them is small. This corresponds to that the compactness of the layer increases below 95m from the ground

according to the core boring result.

A drawdown during about a half day which is made by extraction of a nearby well is clearly found on the graph of D-2-1 (drawdown about 5 cm) and D-2-3 (ditto. 15 cm) as shown in Figure 3-2-9-7. The compound has a well in it, which has a screen faced to the same aquifer as D-2-1.

## 2) D-5 Site

This site is located on the ridge of the northern Tertiary hill near the hill end. The ground elevation is EL. 23.3 m ~ EL. 24.3 m. Three observation wells named D-5-1 ~ D-5-3 are installed. The screen depth from the ground is 46 ~ 63 m, 81 ~ 98 m, 180 ~ 240 m respectively. There are many well around because the site is in the central part of the Thanlyin Town.

The observed groundwater head ranges mostly EL. 12m~EL. -12m (minus 12m) and is lower at a deeper well. The difference of head between two wells is 10 m and 7 m from the shallower one. At D-5-2, the water level is kept below EL. 0 m through a year except during from August to October. At D-5-3, it is kept below EL.-10m (minus 10m) throughout a year. The aquifer for D-5-2 is one of the main aquifers in the area and such low water level probably induces the saline water intrusion into the aquifer. This is a serious problem and an appropriate countermeasure must be taken (Refer to “3-8-2 Monitoring and Aquifer Management in Thanlyin Town”).

The head fluctuates responding cumulatively to the rainfall. The annual fluctuation amounts about 8m at D-5-1 and 10m at D-5-2.

At D-5-2, the daily fluctuation with 1 m~1.5 m in variation, which is made by wells around, is clearly found as shown in Figure 3-2-9-10. Such fluctuation is also found at D-5-1 (drawdown about 10 cm) and D-5-3 (ditto. 15 cm). At D-5-3, another fluctuation with two peaks in a day and about 6 cm in variation is found, which is probably made by the atmospheric tide (or the earth tide).

Around Nov. 20<sup>th</sup>, the water level changed down largely and then the level was depleting linearly. In the natural condition, the depletion curve of groundwater head is like exponential and such a linear type does not appear. The linear depletion must be made by the intensive extraction around the site.

## (2) Observation Wells in the Plain

### 1) D-1 Site

This site is located in the central eastern part of the Thilawa SEZ. The ground elevation is EL. 5.3 m. Four observation wells named D-1-0 ~ D-1-3 are installed. The screen depth from the ground is 37 ~ 48 m, 66 ~ 83 m, 110 ~ 138 m, 187 ~ 283 m respectively. The site is located on lowland, but is underlain by the Tertiary layers.

The observed groundwater head ranges mostly EL. 1.0 m ~ EL. -2.2 m and is higher at the deeper well. The difference of head between two wells is 0.6 m, 0.1m and 0.2 m from the shallower one.

The head fluctuates responding rather sensitively to the rainfall, but the level increase is small. The annual fluctuation is about 0.8 m at D-1-0 and 0.5 m at the other wells.

After the pumping test which is carried out at D-1-1 and D-1-3 in the middle and late July of 2013,



the water level at the three wells except D-1-0 increased gradually and it took about three months to recover to the normal level in the dry season. However, the level at D-1-0 reacts differently from them and shows a fluctuation similar to the shallower wells on the hill that the level is high in the rainy season and depletes exponentially in the dry season.

As shown in Figure 3-2-9-6, A daily fluctuation is found at every well with a variation about 1cm at D-1-0 and 3cm at other wells, which is provably made by the ocean or/and atmospheric tide. The long-span fluctuation with a half month cycle is also found, which must be made by the ocean tide. The short-time fluctuation by groundwater use around is not found.

## 2) D-3 Site

This site is located in the southwestern part of the plain. The ground elevation is EL. 3.8 m. Three observation wells named D-3-1 ~ D-3-3 are installed. The screen depth from the ground is 60 ~ 77m, 112 ~ 149 m and 244 ~ 278 m (298 ~ 328 m as well) respectively. The aquifer at 60 ~ 77 m is the basal sand layer (with gravel) of the unconsolidated Quaternary.

The observed groundwater head ranges mostly EL.1.8 m~EL.- 2.3 m and is higher at a deeper well. The difference of head between two wells is 0.2 m and 0.1 m from the shallower one.

The head fluctuates responding rather sensitively to rainfall, but the level increase is small. The annual fluctuation is about 0.2 m at every well.

The three level fluctuation curves look very similar as shown in Figure 3-2-9-8,

A daily fluctuation is found at every well with a variation about 1 cm at D-3-1, 1 ~ 2 cm at D-3-2 and 2 ~ 3 cm at D-3-3, which is probably made by the atmospheric tide. The short-time fluctuation by groundwater use around is not clear.

## 3) D-4 Site

This site is located in the central eastern part of the plain. The ground elevation is EL. 3.6 m. Two observation wells named D-4-1 and D-4-2 are installed. The screen depth from the ground is 66 ~ 83 m and 110 ~ 144 m respectively. The aquifer at 66 ~ 83 m is the basal sand layer (with gravel) of the unconsolidated Quaternary.

The observed groundwater head ranges mostly EL.1.9 m~EL.- 2.4 m and is lower at a deeper well. The difference of head between two wells is 0.2 ~ 0.3 m.

The head fluctuates responding rather sensitively to the rainfall, but the level increase is small. The annual fluctuation is about 0.4 m at every well.

A daily fluctuation is found at every well with 1cm of variation, which must be made by the atmospheric tide, because there are two peaks a day in the morning and evening and the peak time almost doesn't move according to the high resolution measurement at D-4-1 as shown in Figure 3-2-9-9. The short-time fluctuation by groundwater use around is not clear.

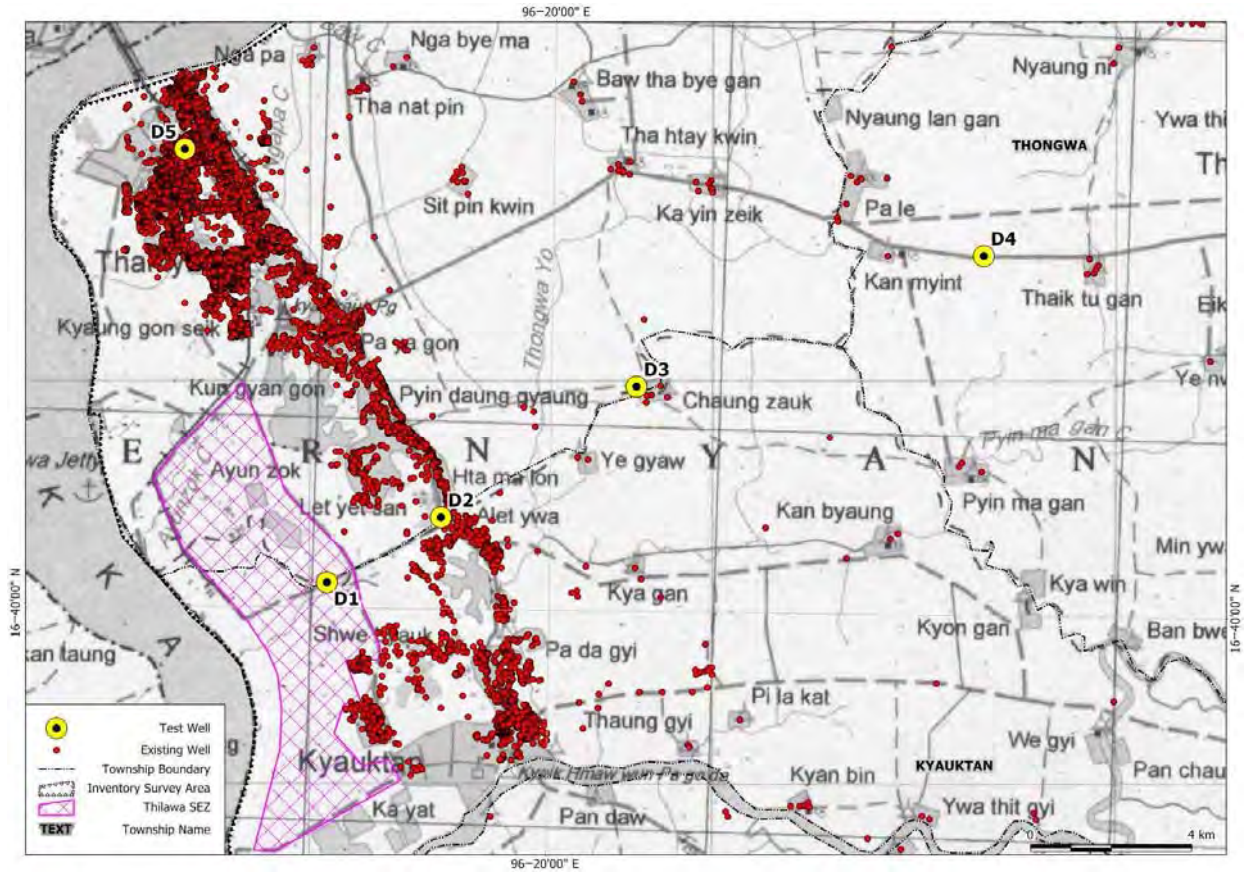


Figure 3-2-9-1 Location of Observation Wells and Existing Wells

Table 3-2-9-1 Specification of Observation Well

Name	Coordinates (WGS84)		Depth (m)	Screen Depth (m)	Elevation (m)			Water Level Observation Starting Day and Time		Serial No. of Water Level Data Logger	Measurable Range of Sensor (m)	Resolution of Water Level Measurement	Sensor Cable Length (m)	Sensor Depth from TOC (m)	Sensor Elevation (EL., m)	Remarks
	Latitude	Longitude			Head of Casing	Concrete Base	Ground									
D-1-0	N 16° 40' 23.3"	E 96° 16' 59.9"	52	36.7-48.0	6.767	6.015	5.249	14/08/2013	15:00	AQ120737	20	1 cm	30	20.50	-13.73	
D-1-1	N 16° 40' 23.5"	E 96° 17' 00.2"	85	66.1-83.0	6.759	6.010	5.265	14/08/2013	15:00	AQ120741	20	1 cm	30	21.07	-14.31	
D-1-2	N 16° 40' 23.4"	E 96° 16' 59.6"	150	109.8-138.0	6.784	5.979	5.264	14/08/2013	15:00	AQ120739	20	1 cm	30	21.31	-14.53	
D-1-3	N 16° 40' 23.3"	E 96° 16' 59.8"	330	187.0-199.0 211.0-232.0 256.0-283.0	6.779	6.015	5.294	14/08/2013	15:00	AQ120738	20	1 cm	30	20.90	-14.12	
D-2-0	N 16° 41' 12.5"	E 96° 18' 27.5"	56	31.4-37.1 48.4-54.0	19.551	18.754	17.871	18/07/2013	11:00	AQ130422	20	1 cm	30	21.36	-1.81	
D-2-1	N 16° 41' 12.2"	E 96° 18' 28.6"	97	66.8-95.0	19.459	18.608	17.654	18/07/2013	12:00	AQ120733	10	1 mm	30	15.20	4.26	
D-2-2	N 16° 41' 12.7"	E 96° 18' 28.3"	150	125.4-148.0	19.748	18.914	18.058	18/07/2013	10:00	AQ120713	20	1 cm	30	25.00	-5.25	
D-2-3	N 16° 41' 11.7"	E 96° 18' 29.2"	330	196.0-217.0 223.0-225.0 241.0-250.0 268.0-277.0 283.0-301.0	19.019	18.147	17.414	02/10/2013	14:00	AQ120715	20	1 cm	30	28.05	-9.03	
D-3-1	N 16° 43' 01.7"	E 96° 21' 10.6"	80	60.4-77.3	5.436	4.633	3.833	10/07/2013	12:00	AQ120718	20	1 cm	30	15.25	-9.81	Salty water
D-3-2	N 16° 43' 01.6"	E 96° 21' 10.0"	180	112.1-123.4 132.1-137.7 143.4-149.0	5.278	4.491	3.764	10/07/2013	11:00	AQ120720	20	1 cm	30	15.07	-9.79	
D-3-3	N 16° 43' 01.6"	E 96° 21' 09.5"	330	244.0-274.0 298.0-328.0	5.298	4.584	3.751	10/07/2013	11:00	AQ120712	20	1 cm	30	15.04	-9.74	
D-4-1	N 16° 44' 50.6"	E 96° 26' 06.4"	85	66.1-83.0	5.125	4.290	3.667	18/07/2013	14:00	AQ120731 (AQ130424 till 13/11/13)	10	1 mm	30	11.20 (18.22 till 28/01/14)	-6.07 (-13.09 till 28/01/14)	Salty water
D-4-2	N 16° 44' 50.7"	E 96° 26' 06.4"	146	110.1-132.7 138.4-144.0	5.169	4.373	3.542	18/07/2013	14:00	AQ120714	20	1 cm	30	20.27	-15.10	Salty water
D-5-1	N 16° 46' 08.8"	E 96° 14' 49.7"	65	46.1-63.0	25.848	25.114	24.238	13/08/2013	15:00	AQ120736	20	1 cm	30	30.28	-4.43	
D-5-2	N 16° 46' 08.8"	E 96° 14' 49.2"	100	81.1-98.0	24.854	24.080	23.299	18/07/2013	9:00	AQ130421	20	1 cm	40	37.53	-12.68	
D-5-3	N 16° 46' 08.8"	E 96° 14' 49.5"	350	180.0-240.0	25.502	24.736	23.929	22/11/2013	13:00	AQ120740	20	1 cm	50	47.47	-21.97	

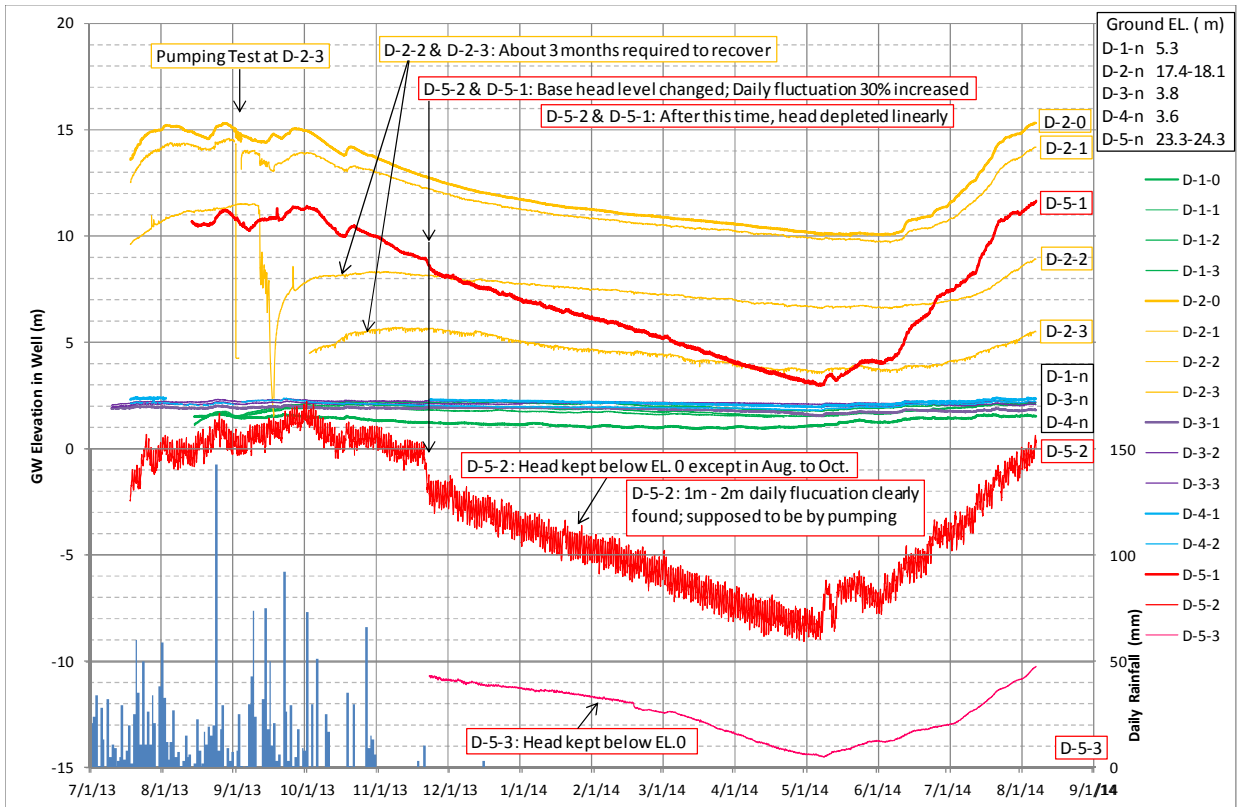


Figure 3-2-9-2 GW Level Fluctuation of Observation Well in Elevation – All Wells

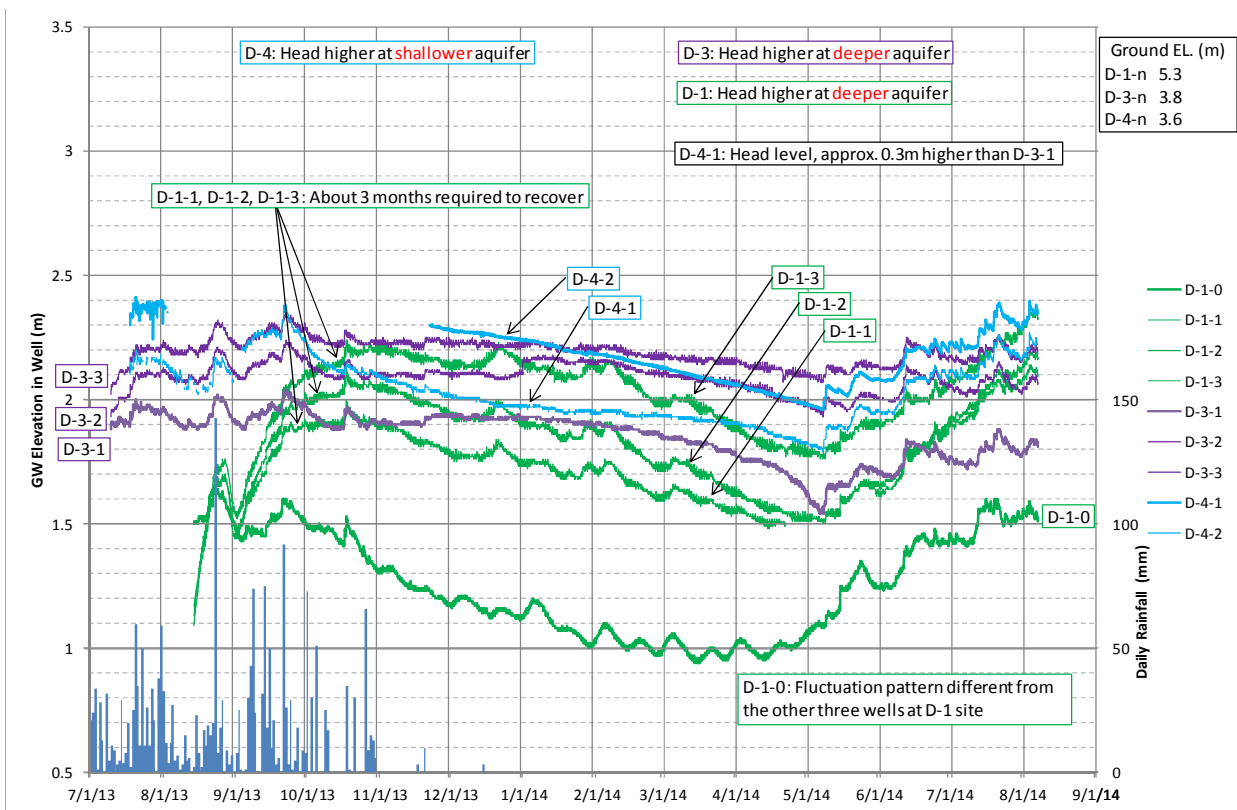


Figure 3-2-9-3 GW Level Fluctuation of Observation Well in Elevation – Wells in Plain/Lowland

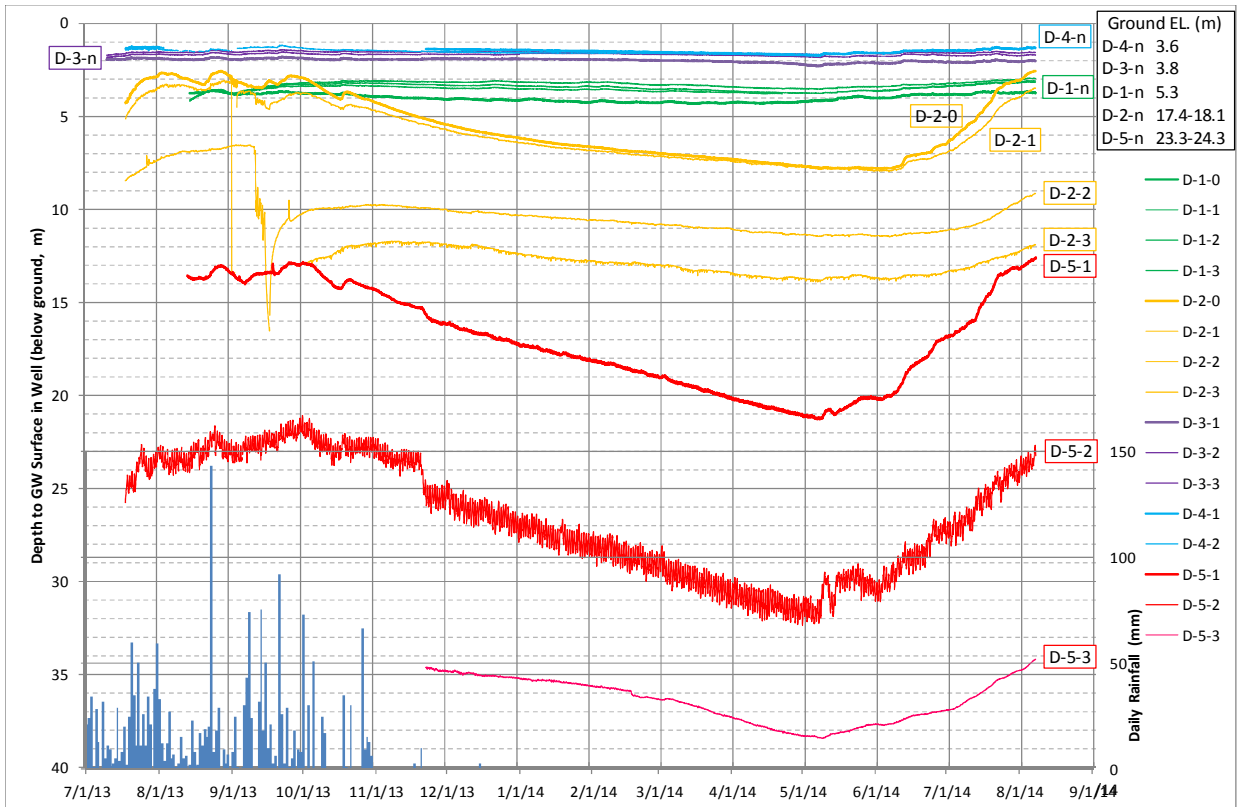


Figure 3-2-9-4 GW Level Fluctuation of Observation Well in Depth – All Wells

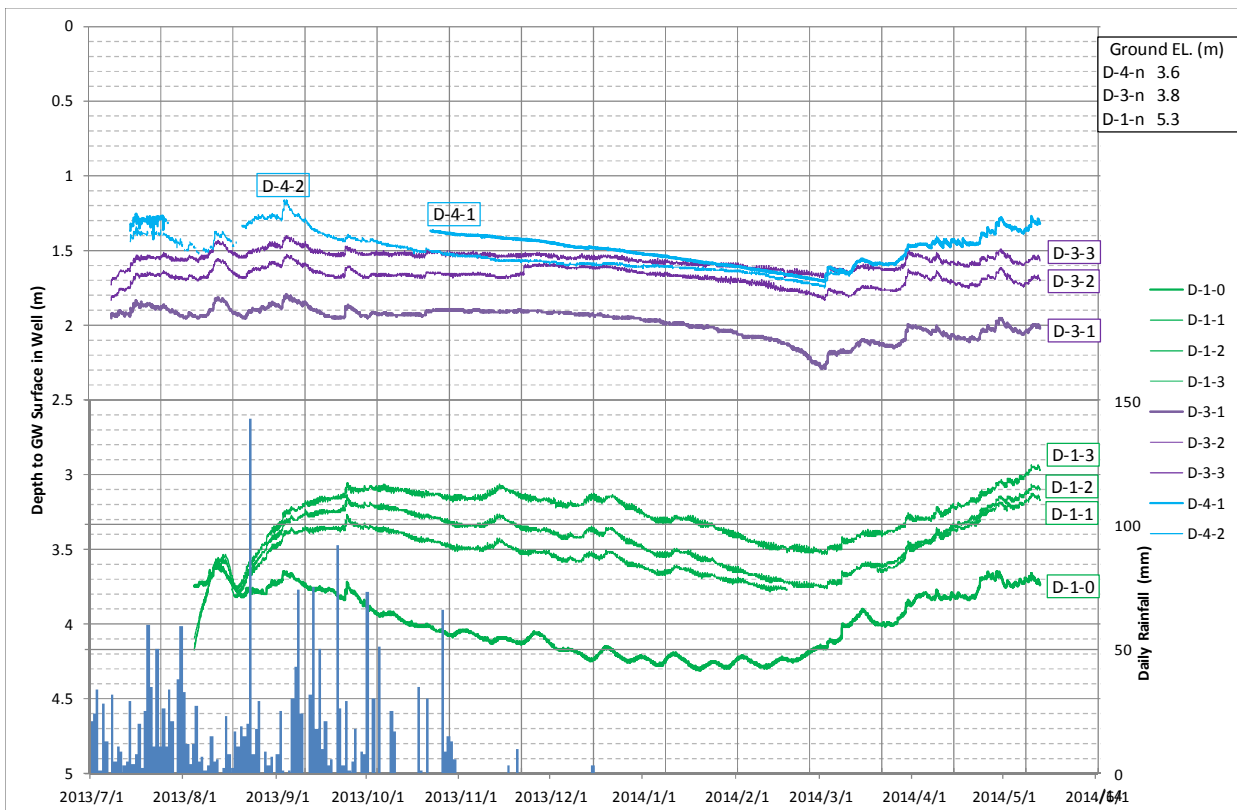


Figure 3-2-9-5 GW Level Fluctuation of Observation Well in Depth – Wells in Plain/Lowland

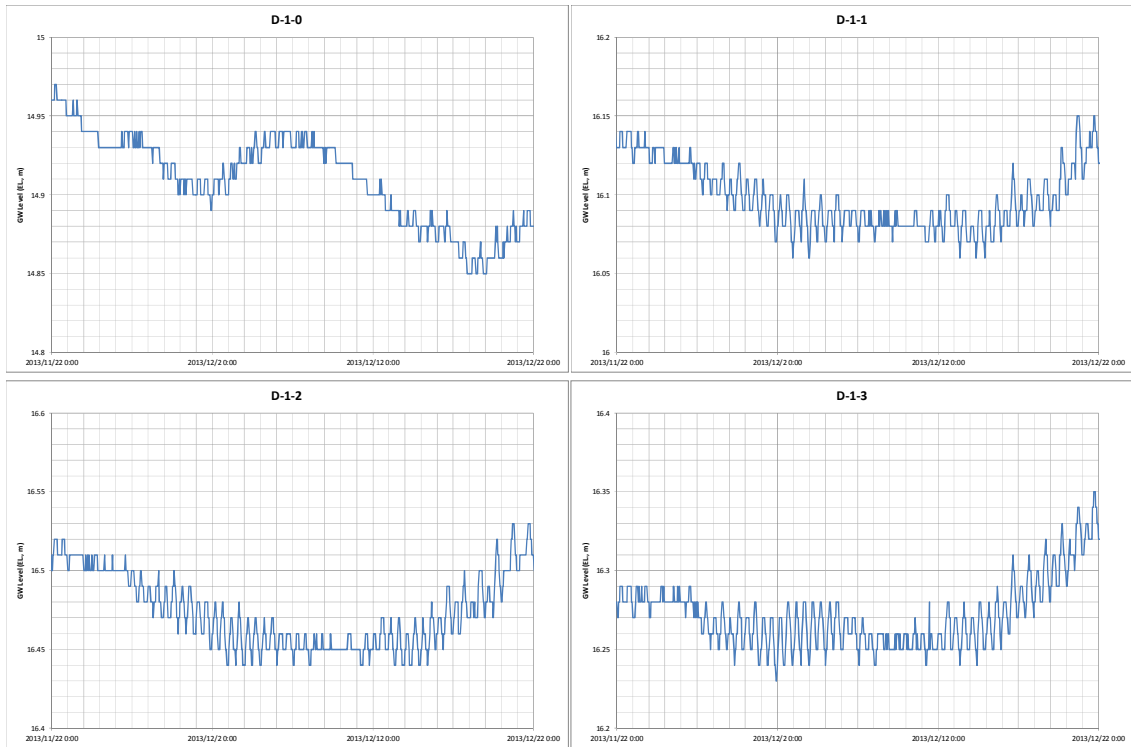


Figure 3-2-9-6 Fine Fluctuation of GW Level at D-1 Site Wells

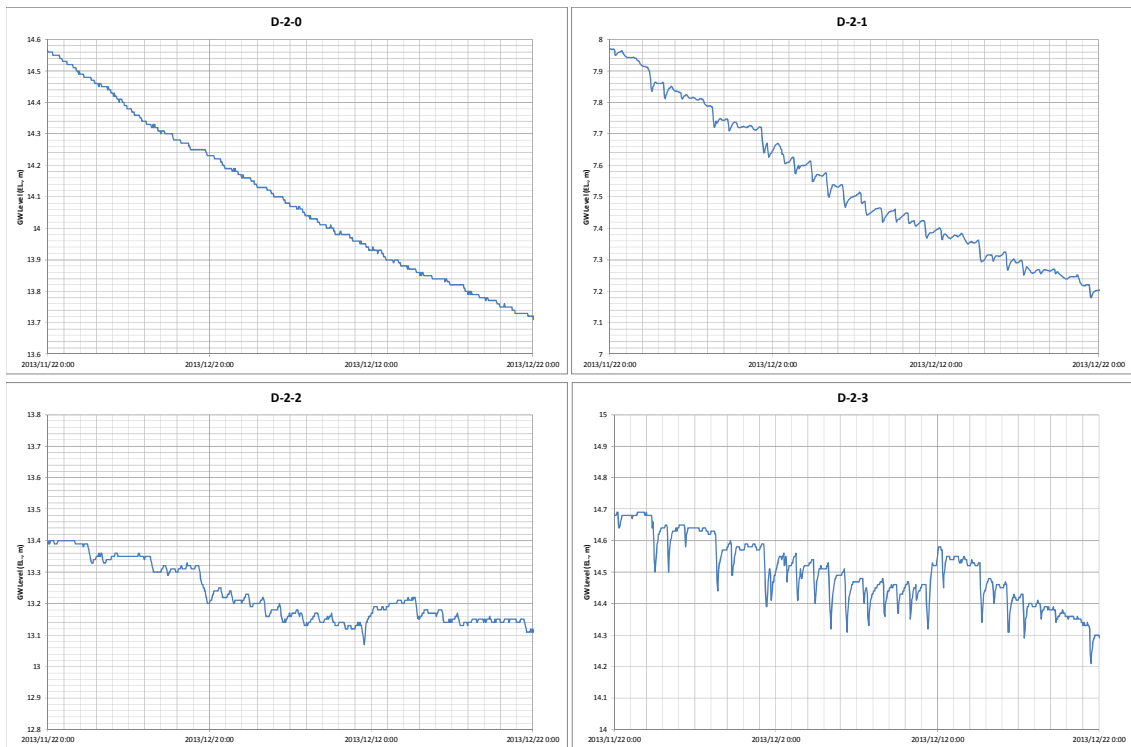


Figure 3-2-9-7 Fine Fluctuation of GW Level at D-2 Site Wells

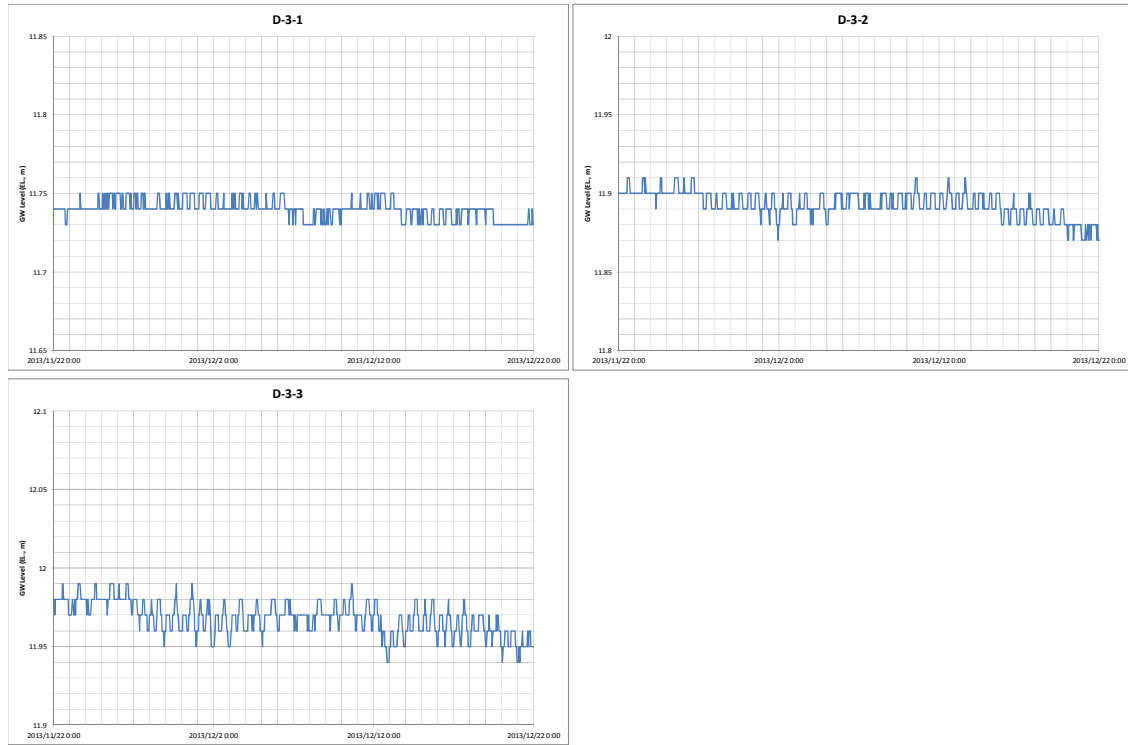


Figure 3-2-9-8 Fine Fluctuation of GW Level at D-3 Site Wells

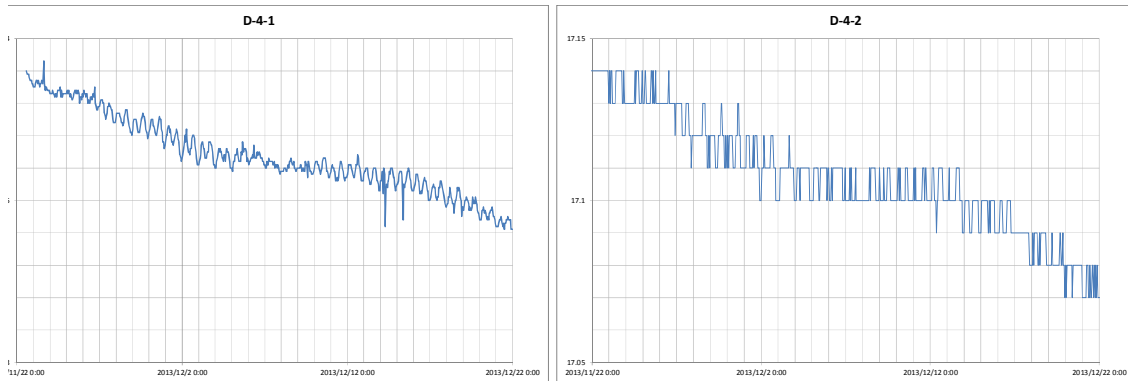


Figure 3-2-9-9 Fine Fluctuation of GW Level at D-4 Site Wells

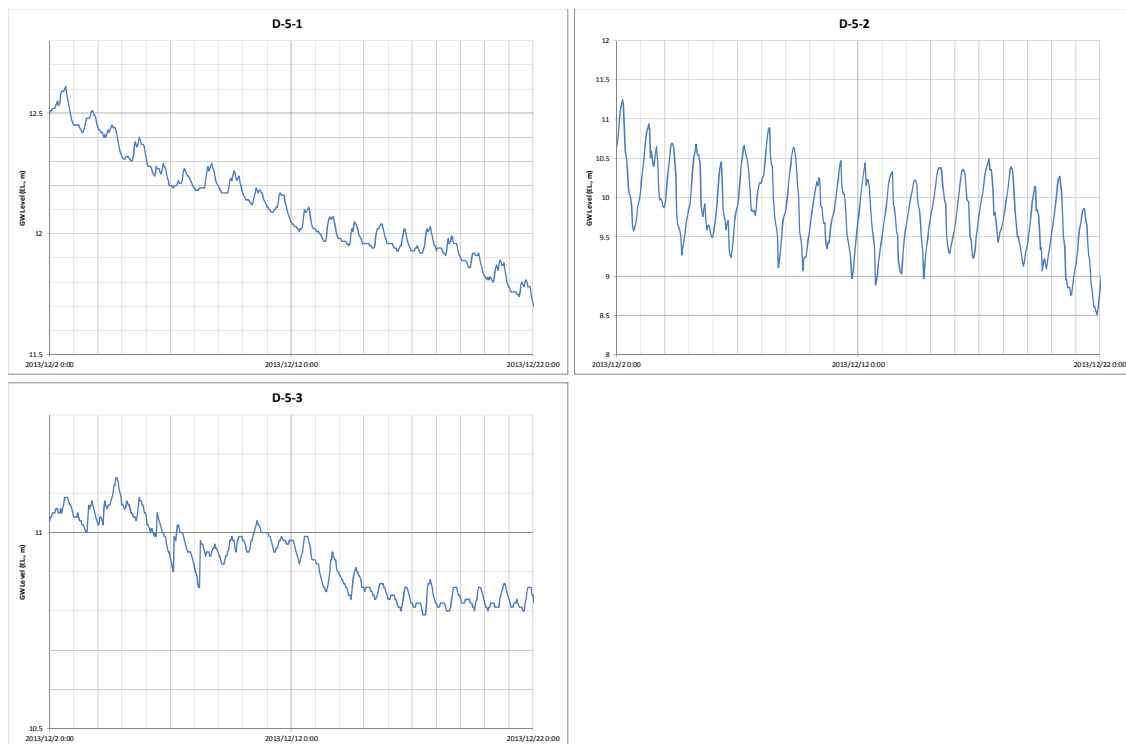


Figure 3-2-9-10 Fine Fluctuation of GW Level at D-5 Site Wells

Table 3-2-9-2 Daily Rainfall in 2013 in Yangon

Station:	Kaba-Aye (Yangon)											Year:	2013
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
1	0	0	0	0	0	16	21	33	8	73	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	12	25	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	0	0	9	34	4	1	30	0	0	
4	0	0	0	0	0	31	1	12	0	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	0	0	74	28	27	1	51	0	0	
6	0	0	0	0	0	14	13	5	30	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	7	43	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	0	1	21	32	1	74	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	0	0	13	5	3	24	25	0	0	
10	0	0	0	0	2	19	11	15	0	17	0	0	
11	0	0	0	0	0	20	9	5	0	0	0	0	
12	0	0	0	0	0	47	3	6	32	0	0	0	
13	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	0	75	0	0	0	
14	0	0	0	0	0	46	29	2	18	0	0	0	
15	0	0	0	0	0	11	4	23	50	0	0	3	
16	0	0	0	0	4	23	8	8	10	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	0	21	0	20	2	21	0	3	0	
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	17	3	35	0	0	
19	0	0	0	0	0	21	25	11	6	1	0	0	
20	0	0	0	0	0	2	60	19	0	0	10	0	
21	0	0	0	0	0	12	35	15	92	30	0	0	
22	0	0	0	0	25	2	11	20	26	0	0	0	
23	0	0	0	0	12	3	50	143	3	0	0	0	
24	0	0	0	0	17	18	11	8	29	0	0	0	
25	0	0	0	0	5	38	26	18	1	0	0	0	
26	0	0	0	0	1	17	11	29	5	66	0	0	
27	0	0	0	0	2	12	34	0	18	9	0	0	
28	0	0	0	0	2	20	21	9	0	15	0	0	
29	0	0	0	0	7	33	0	3	9	13	0	0	
30	0	0	0	0	21	3	38	7	8	6	0	0	
31	6	0	0	0	5	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	
											<b>Total</b>	<b>2780</b>	



### 3-2-10 Seasonal Groundwater Level Measurement at Dug Wells

To grasp the ground water level distribution and its seasonal change in the unconfined aquifer in the hill, the water level at dug wells was measured mostly in November, 2012 for all wells and at the end of April, 2014 for the selected 56 wells. Figure 3-2-10-2 and Figure 3-2-10-3 show the results. The depth to the groundwater table is small at the sides of the hill and large in the central part of the hill. The maximum depth at the end of April, 2014 was 11.65 m and it is dried up at some wells. The largest annual fluctuation was 6.1 m.

Figure 3-2-10-1 show the groundwater table contour map created based on the measurement in November, 2012. The groundwater is considered to flow from the ridge part of the hill to the both sides.

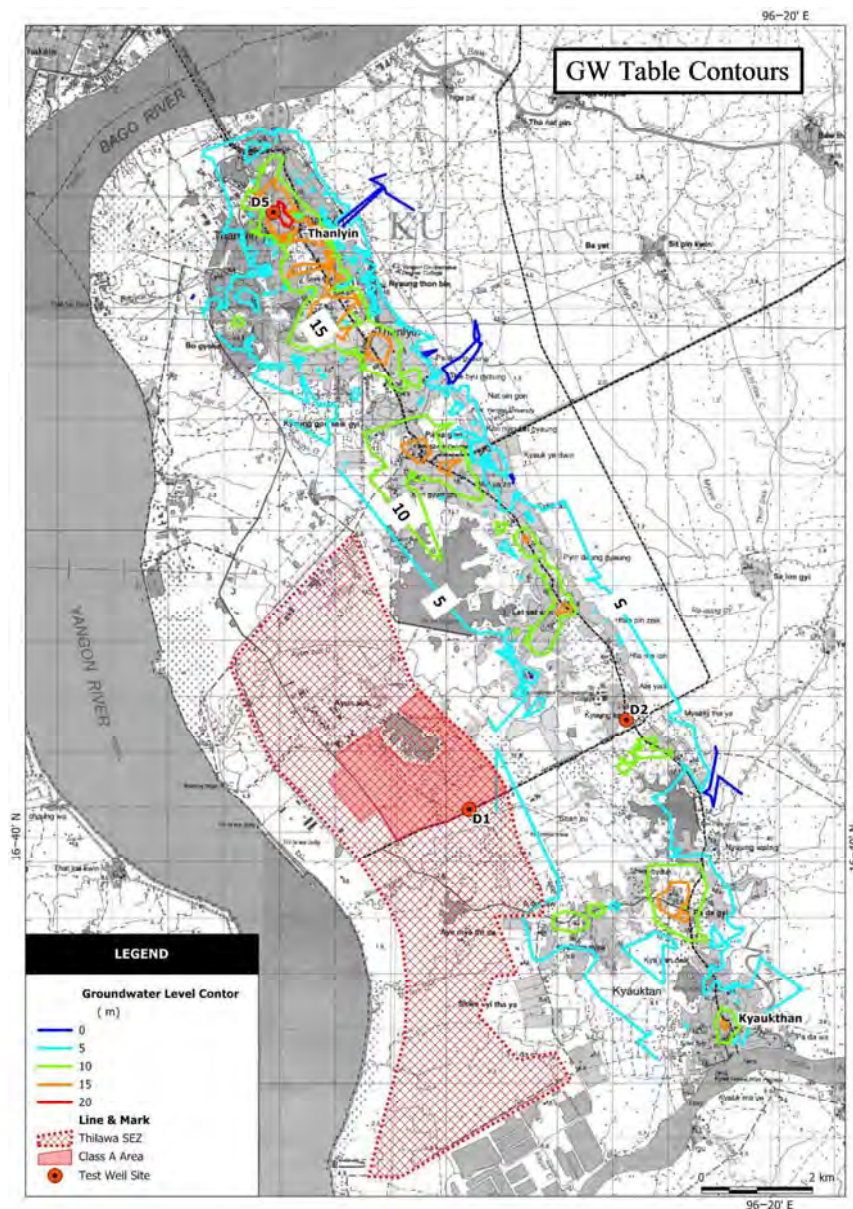


Figure 3-2-10-1 Groundwater Table Contours in Unconfined Aquifer in the Hill (Nov., 2012)

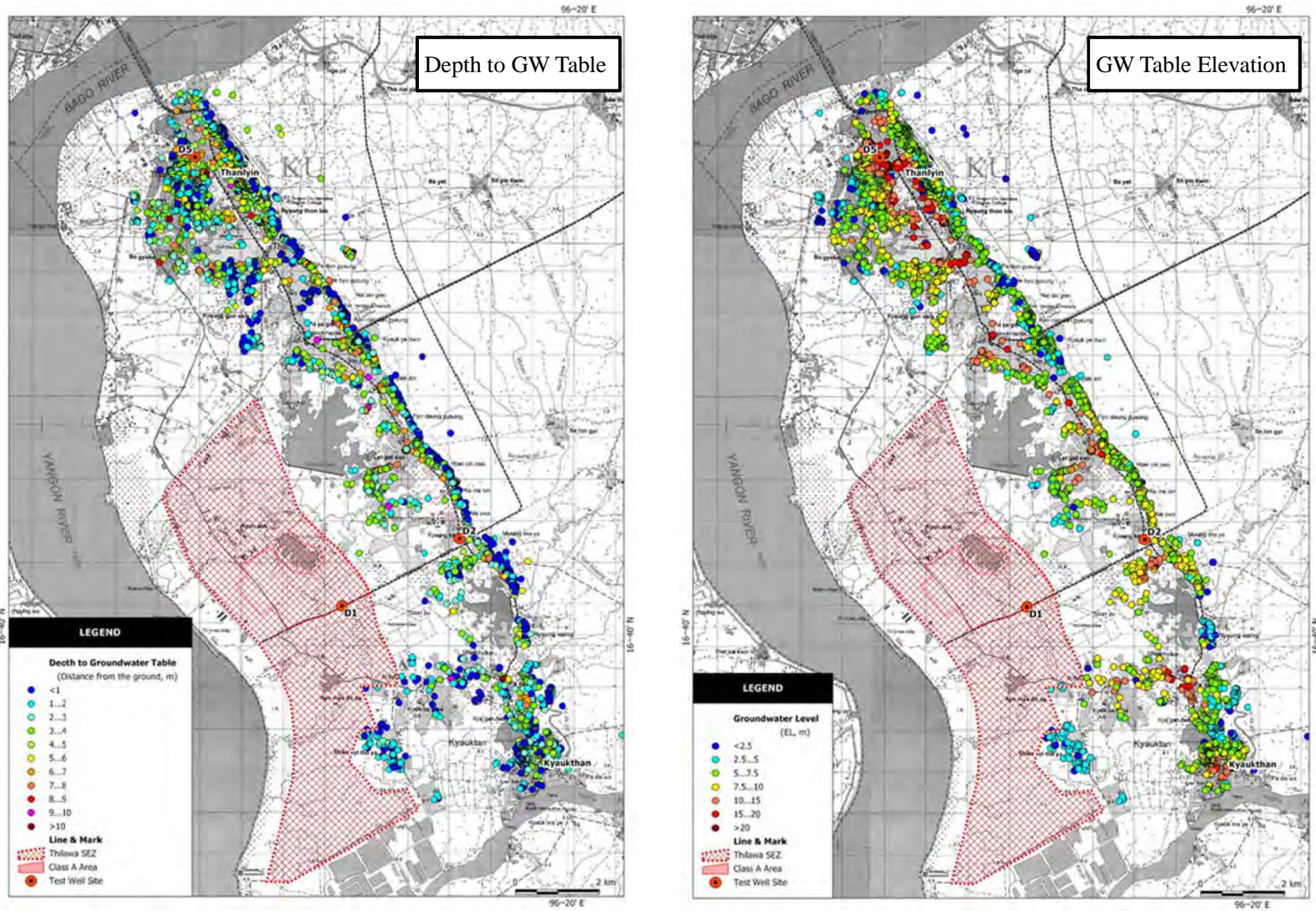


Figure 3-2-10-2 Groundwater Table Depth and Elevation in Dug Wells in Nov., 2012

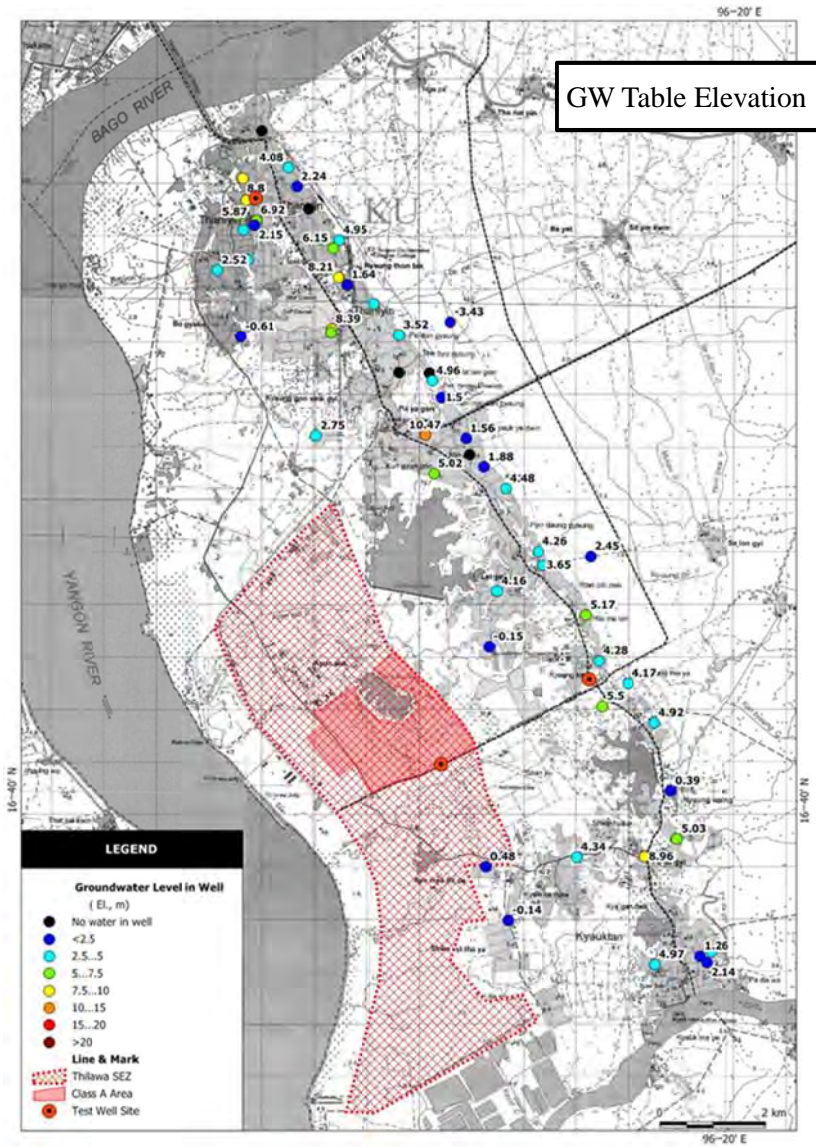
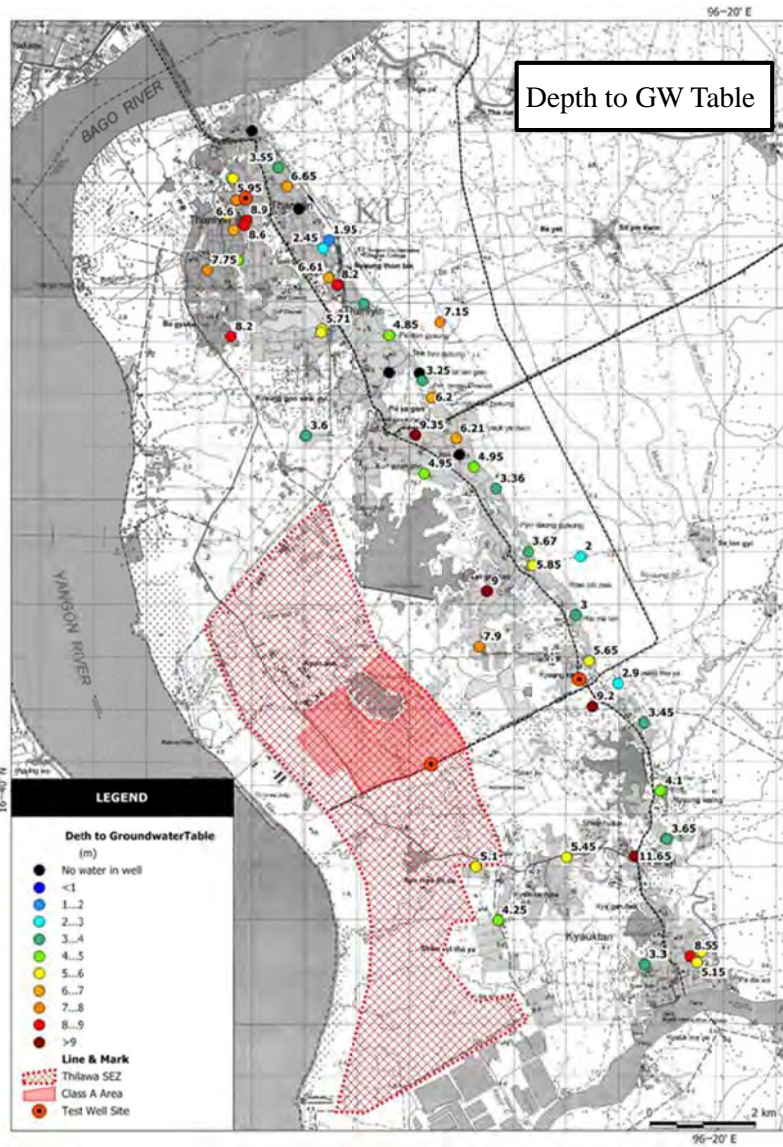


Figure 3-2-10-3 Groundwater Table Depth and Elevation in Dug Wells at the End of April, 2014

### 3-2-11 Creation of Landcover Map

A land cover map was created for the groundwater investigation area based on a satellite image to assist in the estimation of groundwater recharge and a load source of water quality. The SPOT image with a resolution 2.5m was used. The interpretation of the image pixel to a land cover classification was carried out first automatically by software. Then the interpretation was compared with the real condition in the field for typical land use and corrected manually with the comparing results.

The land cover map finally created is shown in Figure 3-2-11-1. Most of the area is covered with paddy fields. It is represented as five different classifications, which may reflect different water contents in the

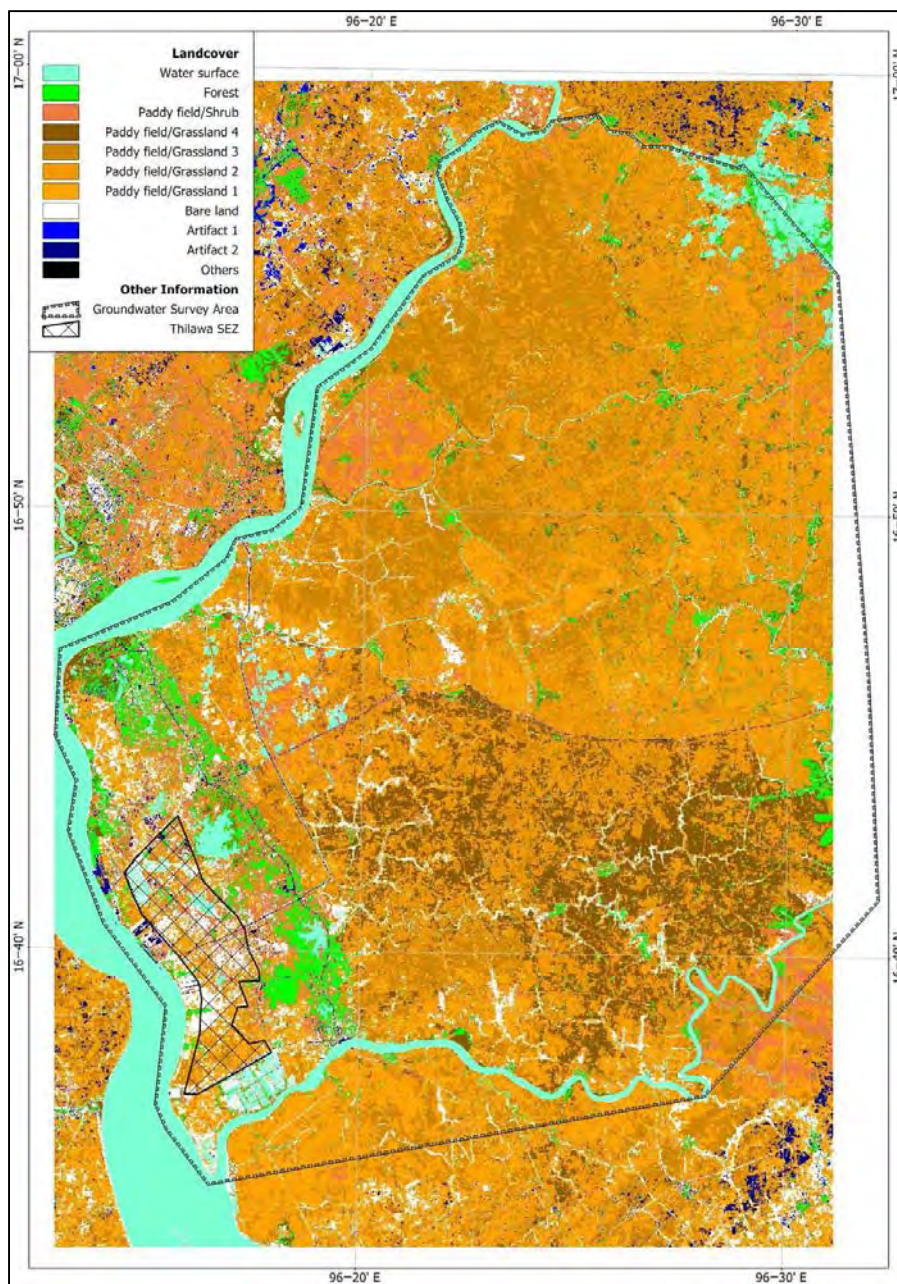


Figure 3-2-11-1 Land Cover Map of Groundwater Survey Area

soil and different growing conditions of the grass. The unused developed area in and around SEZ is also included in those classifications. A part of the paddy fields still keeps water and is classified to water surface, because the image was taken in the early dry season (December and January). Classification “Artifact” means a building or paved road. “Forest” and “Bare land” are more found in and near the Thanlyin-Kyauktan Ridge.

### 3-2-12 Outcrop Reconnaissance

It is difficult to grasp the geological condition on the hill because outcropping is rare. However, land development work for projects made some new outcrops showing a few meter height of cut face. The outcrops were visited and observation of facies and measurement of dip and strike of layer were tried out. Though a considerable part of outcrop is strongly weathered (lateritized), and it was difficult to know the bedding condition, the measurement was completed at a few outcrops. In addition, the stratified condition could be well observed on the sidewall of some dug wells. Figure 3-2-12-1 to Figure 3-2-12-5 show the locations of such outcrops and their geological conditions.

(1) Outcrops in the Northern Part of the Hill near Kyaik Kauk Pagoda

In this area, the boundary between the Irrawaddy Formation and the Pegu Group is located. Here weathered sand layers with lateritic soil are widely found. Layers dip 22 degrees to the northwest at the outcrop of laminated mudstone along a waterway located to the north of the pagoda. (See Figure 3-2-12-1 and Figure 3-2-12-2)

(2) Outcrops in the Central Part of the Hill to the East of Thilawa

Mudstone dominates and sandstone only covers a partial area to the east of SEZ. The layer strikes along the ridge and dips almost horizontally in SEZ and within 15 to 20 degrees to the northeast in the area to the east of SEZ. (See Figure 3-2-12-3)

(3) Outcrop on the Southern Part of the Hill along Hmaw Wun River in Kyauktan

Mudstone with lamination and a laterite surface distribute. The strike of the layer is concordant to the ridge direction, and the dip is 30 to 60 degrees to the northeast. Along the riverside of the Hmaw Wun River in the plain a little to the east of Kyauktan town, a gently-dipping laminated mudstone is found. (See Figure 3-2-12-4 and Figure 3-2-12-5)

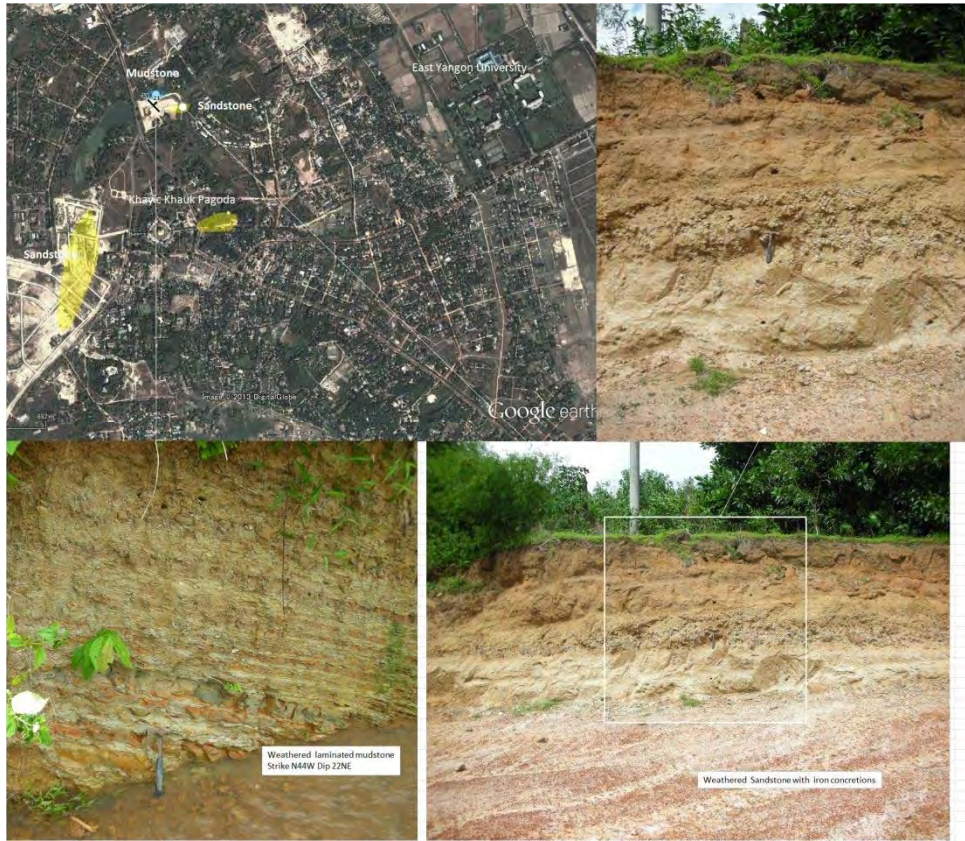


Figure 3-2-12-1 Outcrops in the Northern Part of the Hill near the Kyaik Kauk Pagoda (1)

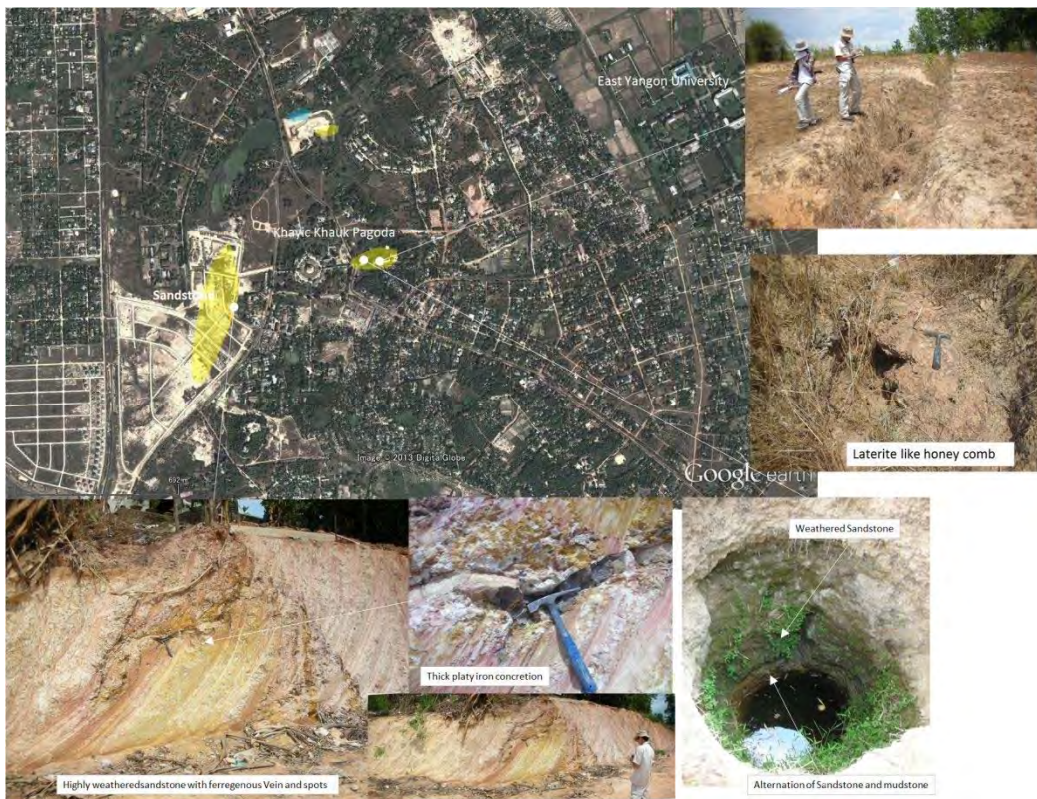


Figure 3-2-12-2 Outcrops in the Northern Part of the Hill near the Kyaik Kauk Pagoda (2)

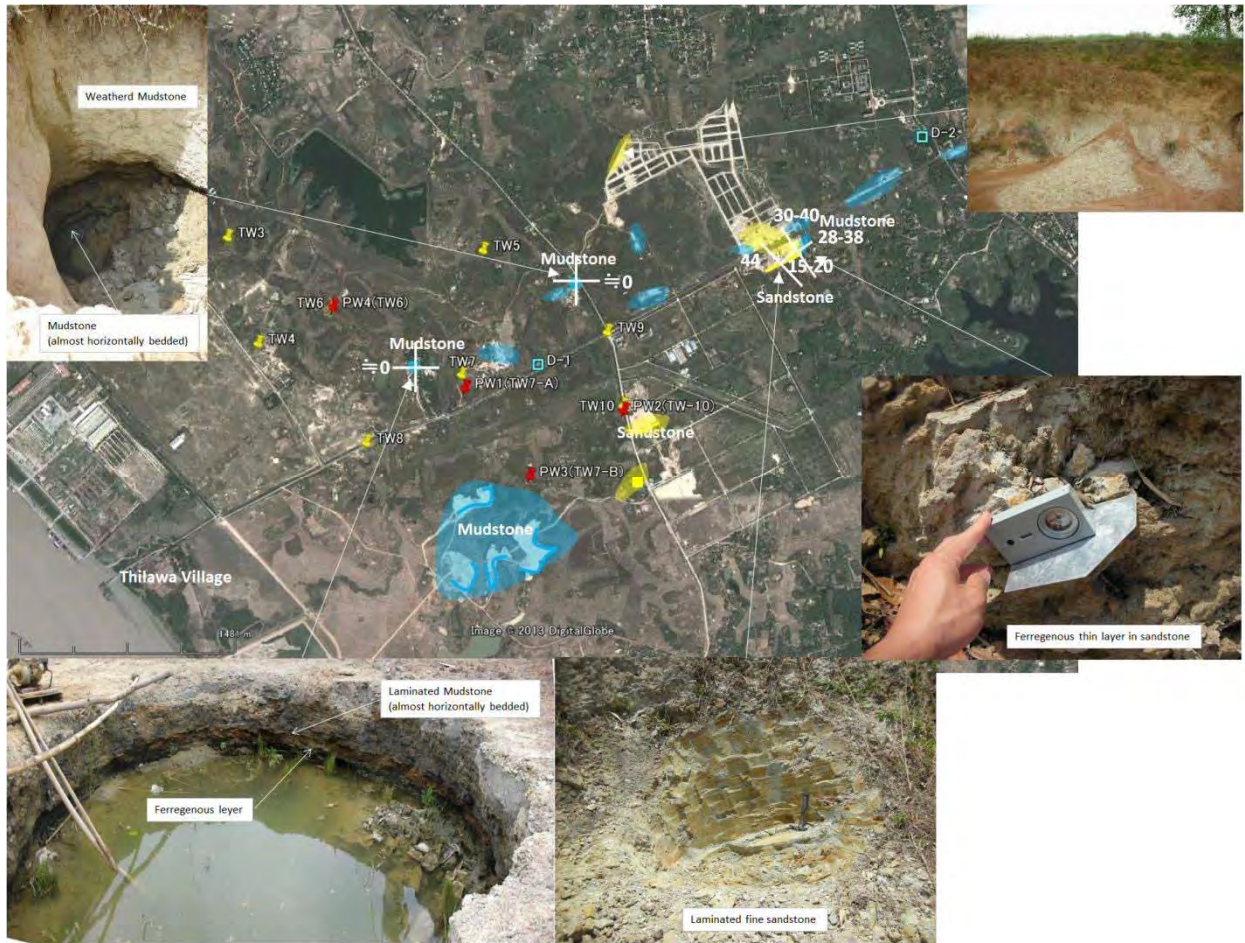


Figure 3-2-12-3 Outcrops in Central Part of the Hill to the East of Thilawa



Figure 3-2-12-4 Outcrop in Southern Part of the Hill along Hmaw Wun River in Kyauktan



Figure 3-2-12-5 Outcrop in the Plain along Hmaw Wun River to the East of Kyauktan Town



### 3-2-13 Pumping Test at Existing Wells

This pumping test was carried out to collect hydraulic parameters of the aquifer in the investigation area.

#### 3-2-13-1 Location and Features of Test Wells

As described in “2-3 Well Inventory Survey”, first, the candidate wells for the pumping test, 20 shallow wells and 20 deep wells, were selected from the well inventory. Then, reconnaissance of them was carried out to confirm whether the test is really possible or not (water level and discharge rate are measurable or not). Finally the three wells shown in Figure 3-2-13-1 were selected for the test. The main features of the wells are shown in Table 3-2-13-1.

Among the three wells, KYA-20-2617 and THA-27-8653 are a kind of shallow well of dug type and THA-8-5116 is a kind of deep well of tube well type. The aquifer of the former ones is considered to be soft sandstone of Tertiary age and kept in unconfined condition. The aquifer of the latter is inferred to be an unconsolidated sand layer of Quaternary age and being in confined condition.

Hereunder in this report, the names of the wells used are abbreviated for simplicity as “KYA-20” for KYA-2617, “THA-27” for THA-27-8653 and “THA-8” for THA-8-5116 respectively.



Figure 3-2-13-1 Location of Existing Wells for Pumping Test

Table 3-2-13-1 Main Features of Wells for Pumping Test

Township	Thanlyin		Thanlyin		Kyauktan
Owner	University of East Yangon		Private (U Sein Nyunt)		Monastery
Longitude	16.73728	16.73507	16.77122	16.77122	16.64256
Latitude	96.2848	96.28505	96.25458	96.25458	96.32532
Inventory Survey Well No.	<b>THA-8-5116</b>	-	<b>THA-27-8653</b>	-	<b>KYA-20-2617</b>
Tentative Well No.	No.4	No.2			No.1
Kind of Well	Deep well	Deep well	Shallow well	Shallow well	Shallow well
Type of Well	Tube well	Tube well	Dug well	Dug well	Dug well
Purpose of Water Use	Domestic, Drinking	Not used	Domestic, Drinking	Domestic, Drinking	Domestic, Drinking
Depth of Well	240'	180'	7.4 m	-	8.1 m
Depth of Screen	220' - 240' (67m-73m)				
Diameter of Well	6"	2"	1.1 m square	-	1.7m
Method to Take Water	submergible pump (3")	No pump	Suction pump and Bucket	-	Suction pump
Setting Depth of Pump or Mouth of Suction Pipe	140' (43m)	-	-	-	7.5 m
Suction Pipe Diameter	2"	-	1"	-	1"
Water Level Measurement	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible
Static Water Level	8' ~ 9' (2.5m-3.0m)		5.85 m (2/4/13)	-	5.02 m (2/4/13)
Dynamic Water Level	40' ~ 45' (12m-14m)		Not dried up even after one day	-	Dried up after on hour pumping
Possibility of One Hour Pumping	Possible		Possible	-	30 min recommendable
Pumping/Observation Well	Pumping Well	Observation Well	Pumping Well	Observation Well (7.9m from THA- 27-8653)	Pumping Well

### 3-2-13-2 Specification of Pumping Test

The pumping at the shallow well was carried out by a suction type of pump with about a 40 l/min discharge capacity which is almost the same as the one already equipped with the well (see Figure 3-2-13-3). The pumping at the deep well was done with a submergible pump originally equipped. The discharge was not controlled for simplicity of the test and not to damage the equipped pump. The pumping period was limited to one hour considering well use. The discharge rate by pump was measured by the cumulative flow meter (see Figure 3-2-13-2) and/or by bucket with stopwatch. The water level was measured by a pressure gauge type of automatic water level meter with a vent pipe as well as a manual water level meter (see Figure 3-2-13-4). At the wells THA-27 and THA-8, the water level of another nearby well was also measured.



Figure 3-2-13-3 Pump used at Shallow Well



Figure 3-2-13-2 Cumulative Flow Meter



Figure 3-2-13-4 Automatic Water Level Meter used for the Test

### 3-2-13-3 Measurement Result of Pumping Test

Measurement results of the pumping test at KYA-20, THA-27 and THA-8 are shown in Figure 3-2-13-5 to Figure 3-2-13-10. The water level change in the observation well at THA-8 and THA-27 was less than three centimeters.

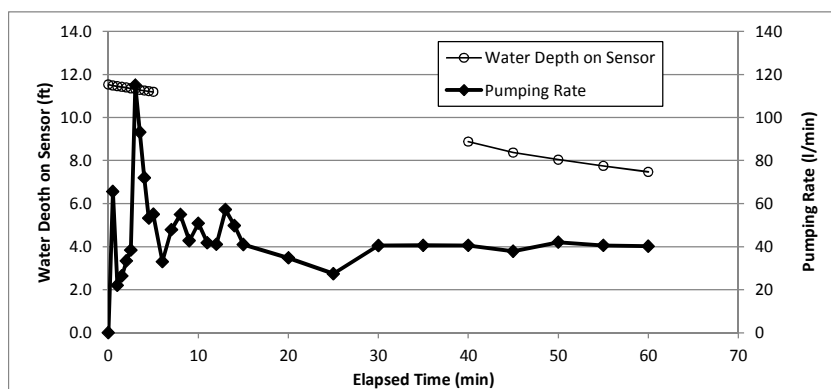


Figure 3-2-13-5 Water Level and Pumping Rate Change in Pumping at KYA-20

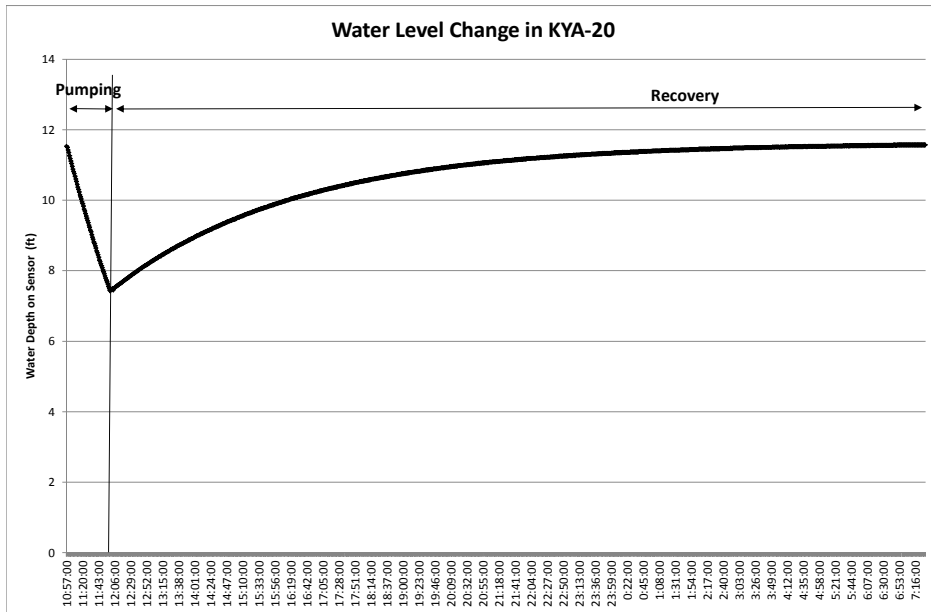


Figure 3-2-13-6 Water Level Change in Pumping and Recovery at KYA-2

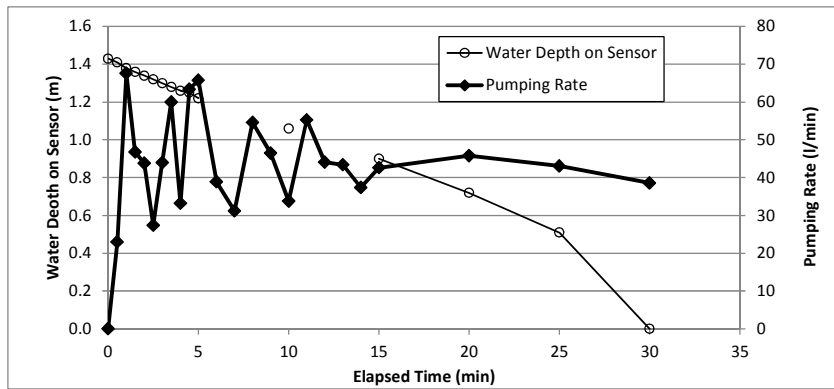


Figure 3-2-13-7 Water Level and Pumping Rate Change in Pumping at THA-27

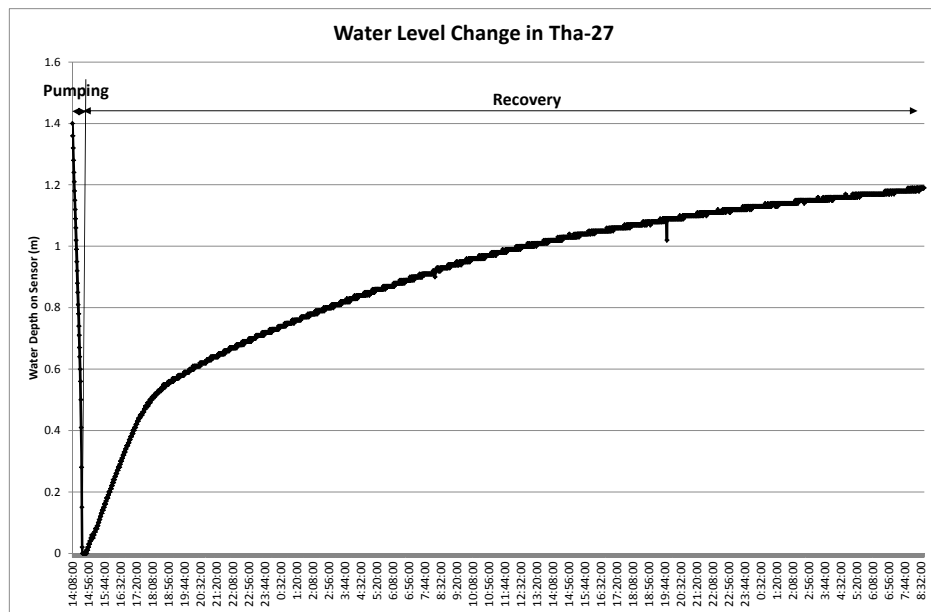


Figure 3-2-13-8 Water Level Change in Pumping and Recovery at THA-27

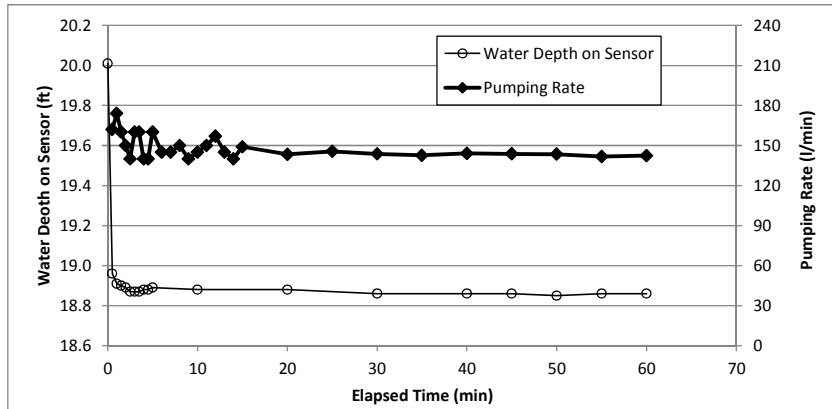


Figure 3-2-13-9 Water Level and Pumping Rate Change in Pumping at THA-8

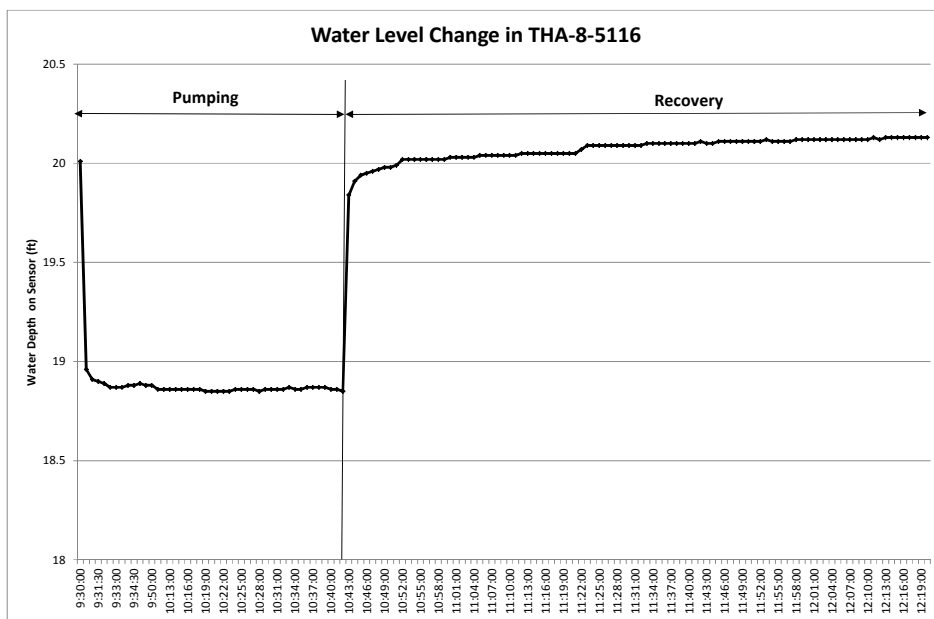


Figure 3-2-13-10 Water Level Change in Pumping and Recovery at THA-8

### 3-2-13-4 Analysis Result of Pumping Test

The hydraulic parameters of the aquifer of the pumping test wells are estimated as shown in Table 3-2-13-2. The analysis method is explained in the "Supporting Data".

Table 3-2-13-2 Summary of Hydraulic Parameters of Aquifer at Pumping Test Wells

Well Name	Well Depth (m)	Type of Aquifer	Transmissivity (m <sup>2</sup> /day)	Aquifer Thickness (m)	Permeability (cm/sec)	Storage Coefficient
KYA-20-2617	8.1	Unconfined	13	5 <sup>*1</sup>	3.0 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	-
THA-27-8653	7.4	Unconfined	2~6	5 <sup>*1</sup>	0.5 - 1.4 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	-
THA-8-5116	73.2	Confined	340	6.1 <sup>*2</sup>	6.5 × 10 <sup>-2</sup>	Small

Note \*1: Simply assumed  
\*2: Length of screen