

Headworks division of Mahaweli Authority

Operation & Maintenance of Dams, Reservoirs in Mahaweli Cascade

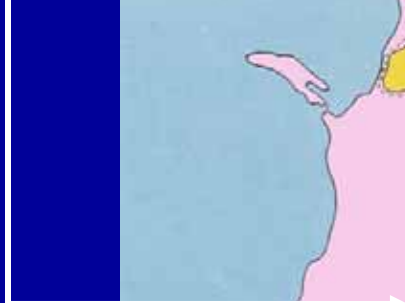
Victoria dam

Eng.S.R.K.Aruppola



MAHAWELE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME AND SPECIAL AREAS

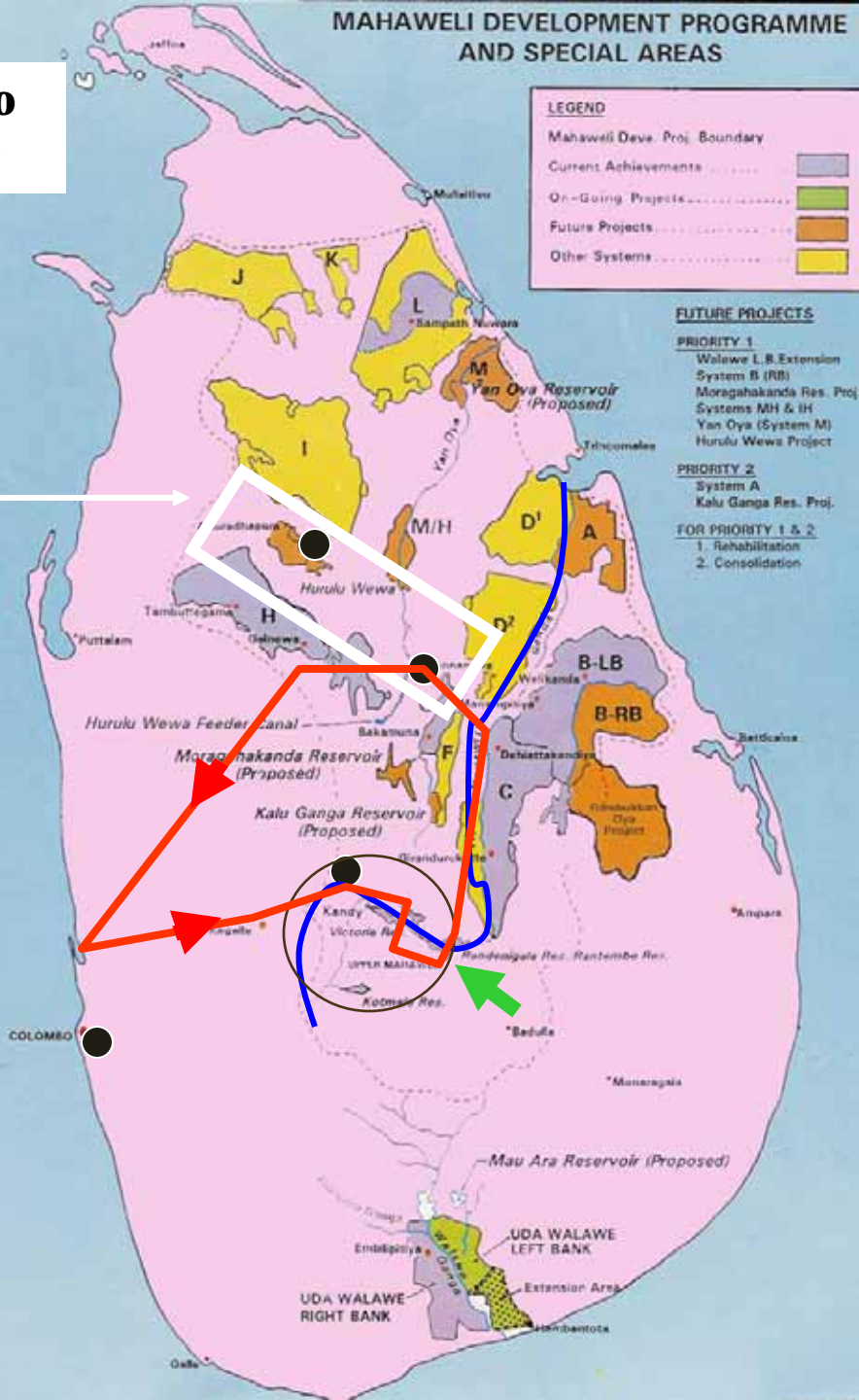
5th century BC to 12th century AD



LEGEND

- MahaWele Deve. Proj. Boundary
- Current Achievements
- On-Going Projects
- Future Projects
- Other Systems

- FUTURE PROJECTS**
- PRIORITY 1**
- Walawe L.B. Extension
 - System B (RB)
 - Moragahakanda Res. Proj
 - Systems MH & IH
 - Yan Oya (System M)
 - Hurulu Wewa Project
- PRIORITY 2**
- System A
 - Kalu Ganga Res. Proj.
- FOR PRIORITY 1 & 2**
1. Rehabilitation
 2. Consolidation





SRI LANKA

INDIA
TAMIL NĀDU

Sri Jayawardenepura

Kandy

INDIAN OCEAN

Bay of Bengal

Gulf of Mannar

10°

Point Pedro
Jaffna
Chavakachcheri

Madurai

Sivakāsi

Paramagudi

Rāmanāthapuram

Talaimannar

Mannar

Mullaittivu

Nedunkeni

Vavuniya

Horowupotana

Trincomalee

Tuticorin

Tirunelveli

Tiruchchendūr

Pahala
Maragahawewa

Anuradhapura

Dangollegama

Sigiriya

Nāgercoil

Puttalam

Galewela

Karadiyanaru

Batticaloa

Hettipola

Kurunegala

Paddiruppu

Narammala

Weragantota

Negombo

Gampola

Bibile

Akkaraipattu

Sri Jayawardenepura

Nuwara Eliya

Badulla

Pottuvil

Wadduwa

Ratnapura

Bandarawela

Beruwala

Pitigala

Embilipitiya

Ambalangoda

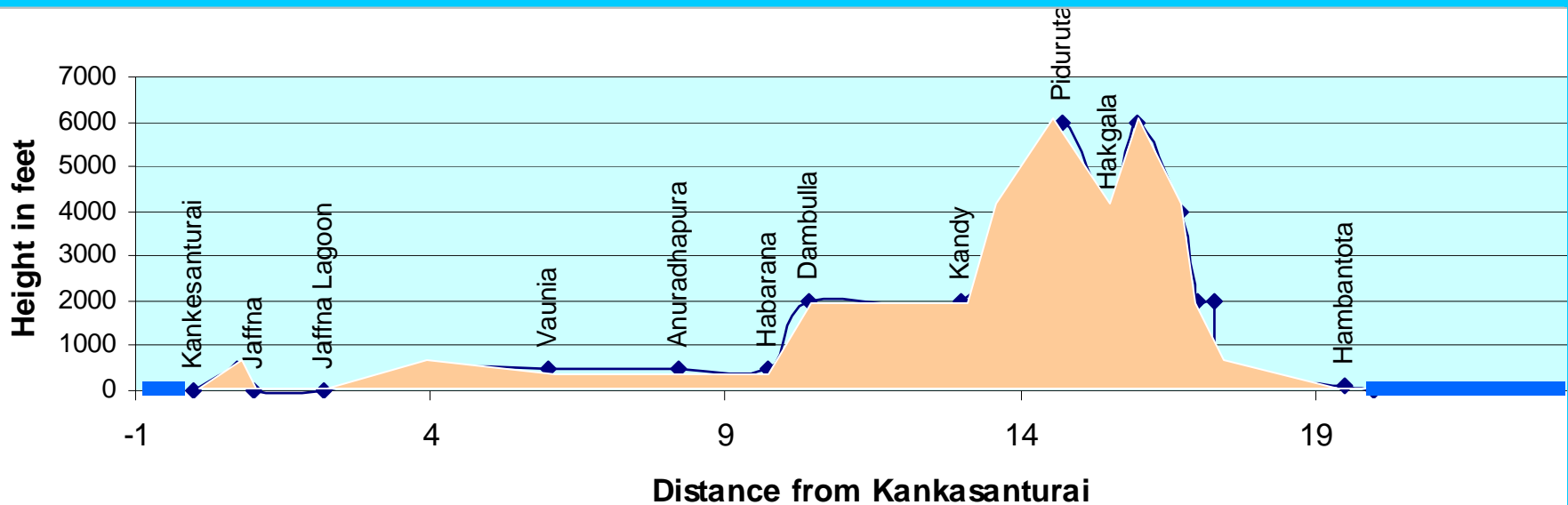
Baddegama

Beliatta

Galle

Matara

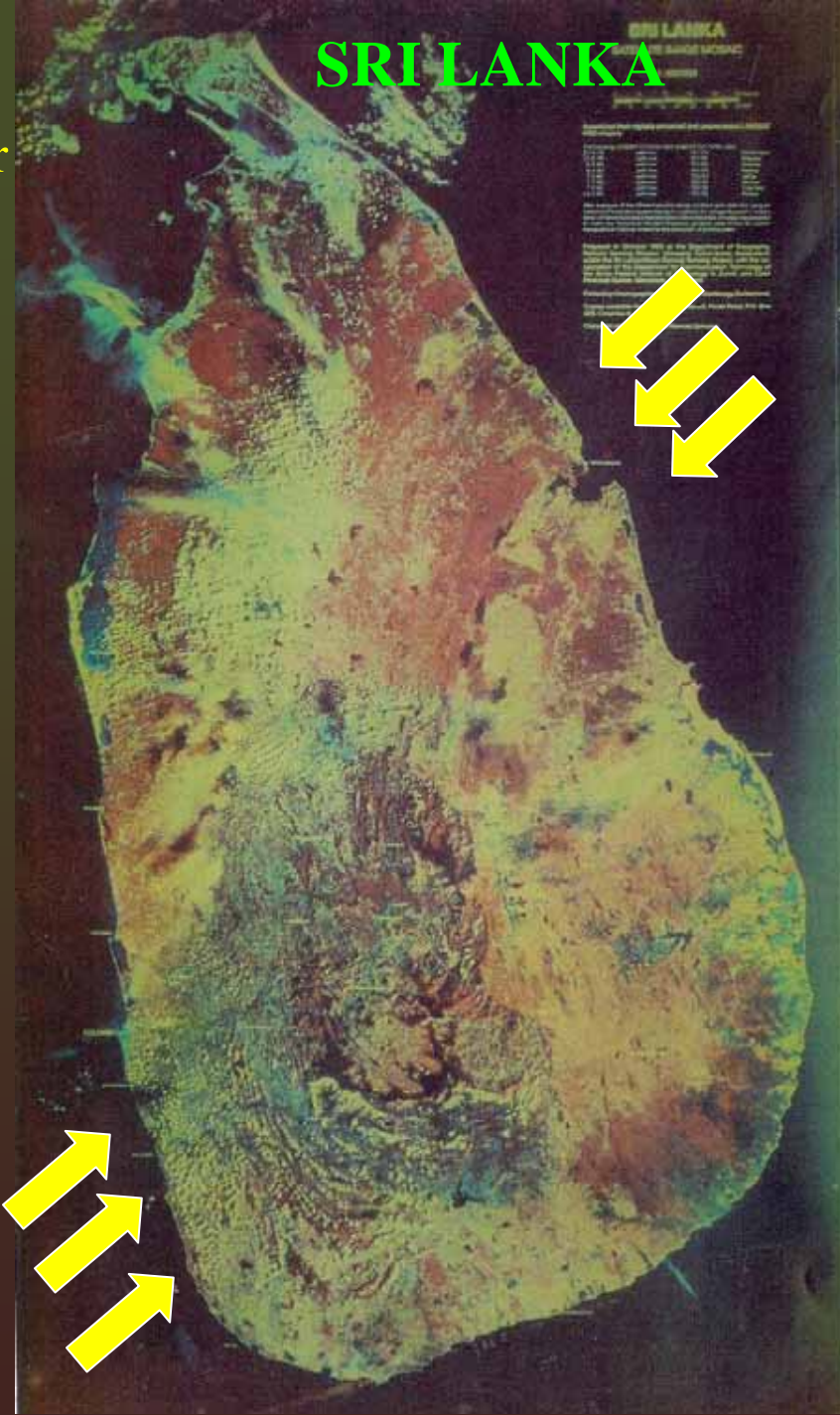
Longitudinal section of Sri Lanka



SRI LANKA

SRI LANKA
Climatic Data

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rainfall (mm)	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	650
Temp (°C)	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28



North – East Monsoon

Maha Season

(November to February)

Heavy Rains

Annual Rainfall

1,900-2,500 mm / year

South – West Monsoon

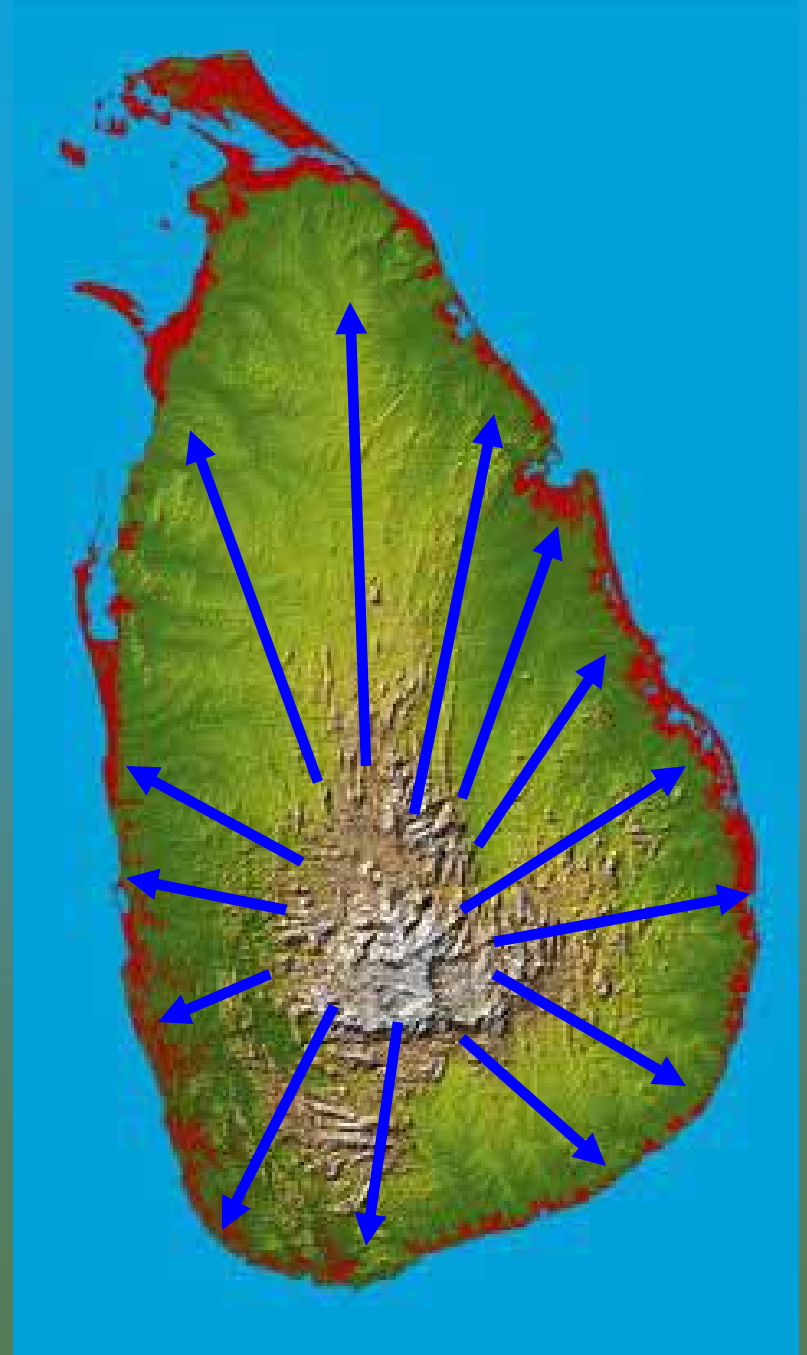
Yala Season

(May to August)

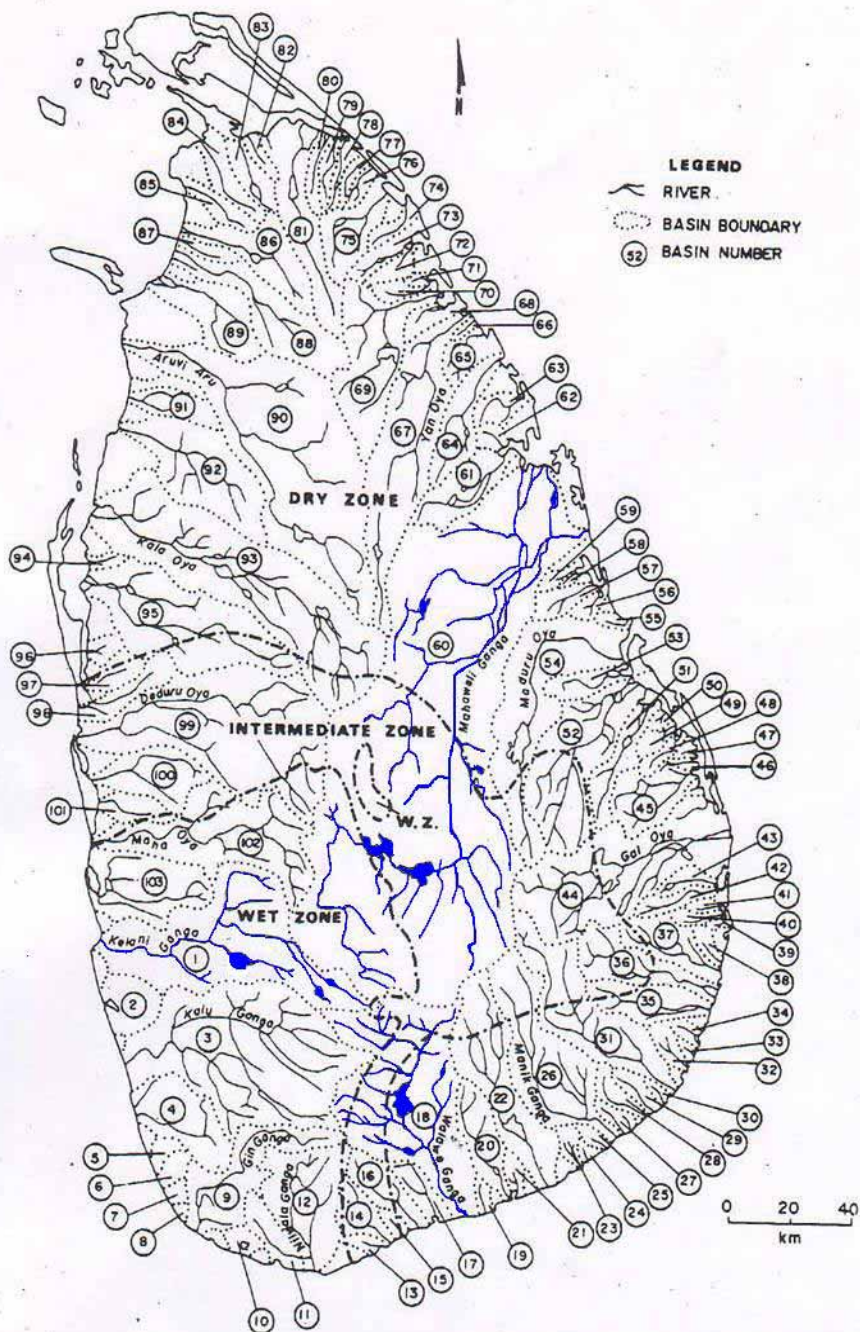
Medium Rains

SRI LANKA

103 rivers originate from
the central hills

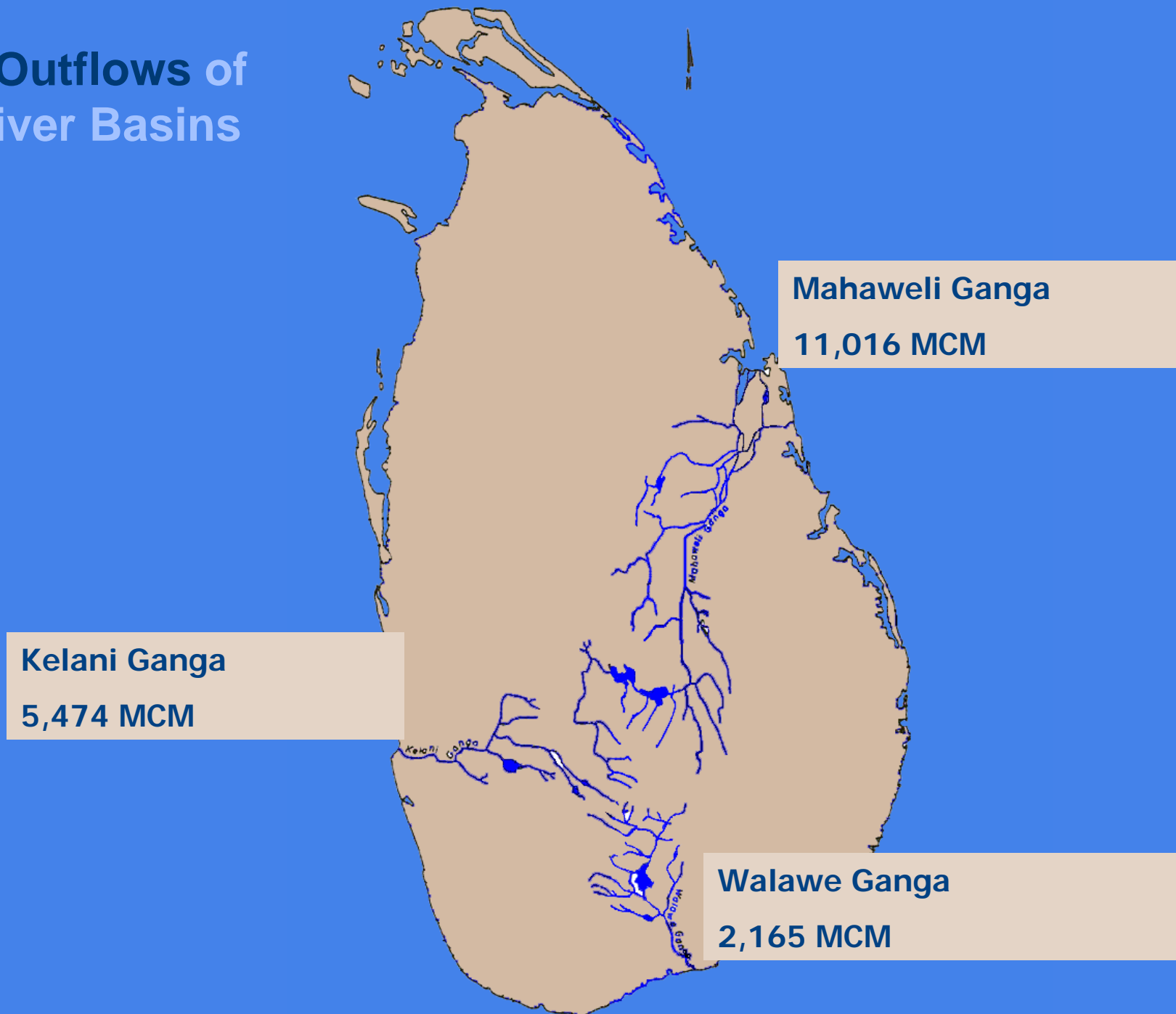


River Basins of Sri Lanka



		River Basins			
Basin No	Name of Basin	Catchment Area Sq. Km.	Basin No.	Name of Basin	Catchment Area Sq. Km.
1.	Kelani Ganga	2278	53.	Miyangolla Ela	225
2.	Bolgoda Lake	374	54.	Maduru Oya	1541
3.	Kaluganga	2688	55.	Pulliyapotha Aru	52
4.	Bentota Ganga	6622	56.	Kirimechi Odai	77
5.	Madu Ganga	59	57.	Bodigoda Aru	164
6.	Madampe Lake	90	58.	Mandan Aru	13
7.	Telwatta Ganga	51	59.	Makarachchi Aru	37
8.	Ratgama Lake	10	60.	Mahaweli Ganga	10327
9.	Gin Ganga	992	61.	Kantalai Basin Per Aru	445
10.	Koggala Lake	64	62.	Panna Oya	69
11.	Powatta Ganga	233	63.	Palampotta Aru	143
12.	Nilwala Ganga	960	64.	Pankulam Ara	382
13.	Sinimodara Oya	38	65.	Kanchikamban Aru	205
14.	Kirama Oya	223	66.	Palakutti Aru	20
15.	Rekawa Oya	755	67.	Yan Oya	1520
16.	Uruhokke Oya	348	68.	Mee Oya	90
17.	Kachigala Ara	220	69.	Ma Oya	1024
18.	Walawe Ganga	2244	70.	Churian Aru	74
19.	Karagan Oya	58	71.	Chavar Aru	31
20.	Malala Oya	399	72.	Palladi Aru	61
21.	Embilikala Oya	59	73.	Nay Ara	187
22.	Kirindi Oya	1165	74.	Kodalkallu Aru	74
23.	Bambawe Ara	79	75.	Per Ara	374
24.	Mahasilawa Oya	13	76.	Pali Aru	84
25.	Butawa Oya	38	77.	Muruthapilly Aru	41
26.	Menik Ganga	1272	78.	Thoravil Aru	90
27.	Katupila Aru	86	79.	Piramenthal Aru	82
28.	Kuranda Ara	131	80.	Nethali Aru	120
29.	Namadagas Ara	46	81.	Kanakarayan Aru	986
30.	Karambe Ara	46	82.	Kalawalappu Aru	56
31.	Kumbukkan Oya	1218	83.	Akkarayan Aru	192
32.	Bagura Oya	92	84.	Mendekal Aru	297
33.	Girikula Oya	15	85.	Pallarayan Kadu	159
34.	Helawa Ara	51	86.	Pali Aru	451
35.	Wila Ara	484	87.	Chappi Aru	66
36.	Heda Oya	604	88.	Parangi Aru	832
37.	Karanda Oya	422	89.	Nay Aru	560
38.	Simena Ara	51	90.	Malvatu Oya	3246
39.	Tandiadi Aru	22	91.	Kal Ara	210
40.	Kangikadichi Ara	56	92.	Moderagam Ara	932
41.	Rufus Kulam	35	93.	Kala Oya	2772
42.	Pannel Oya	184	94.	Moongil Aru	44
43.	Ambalam Oya	115	95.	Mi Oya	1516
44.	Gal Oya	1792	96.	Madurankuli Aru	62
45.	Andella Oya	522	97.	Kalagamuwa Oya	151
46.	Thumpankeni Tank	9	98.	Pantampola Oya	215
47.	Namakada Aru	12	99.	Deduru Oya	2616
48.	Mandipattu Aru	100	100.	Karambala Oya	589
49.	Pattanthe Aru	100	101.	Ratmal Oya	215
50.	Magalawatavan Aru	346	102.	Maha Oya	1510
51.	Vett Aru	26	103.	Attanagalu Oya	727
52.	Mundeni Aru	1280			

Annual Outflows of Major River Basins to Sea



Ancient Sri Lanka

gem & pearl

buddhism

archeology stone carving, frescos

climatic variation

irrigation and hydraulics

Dome and Valve Pit

Heights of ancient and modern structures compared

Victoria dam

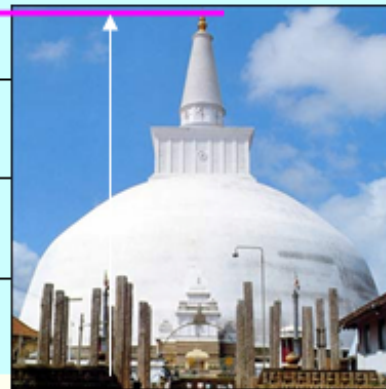
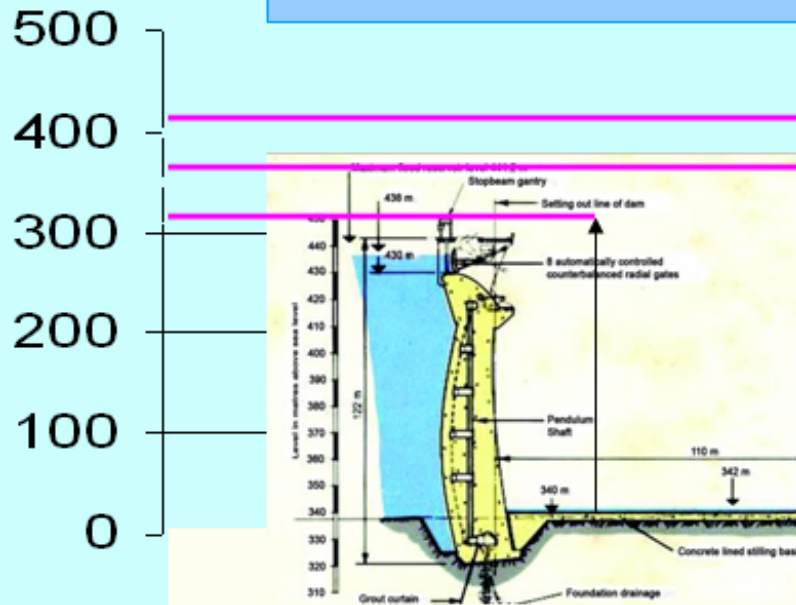
1985
308 ft.

Ruwanweli Seya
King Dutugemunu

140 BC
350 ft.

Jethawanarama
King Mahasena

276 – 303 A.D.
400 ft.

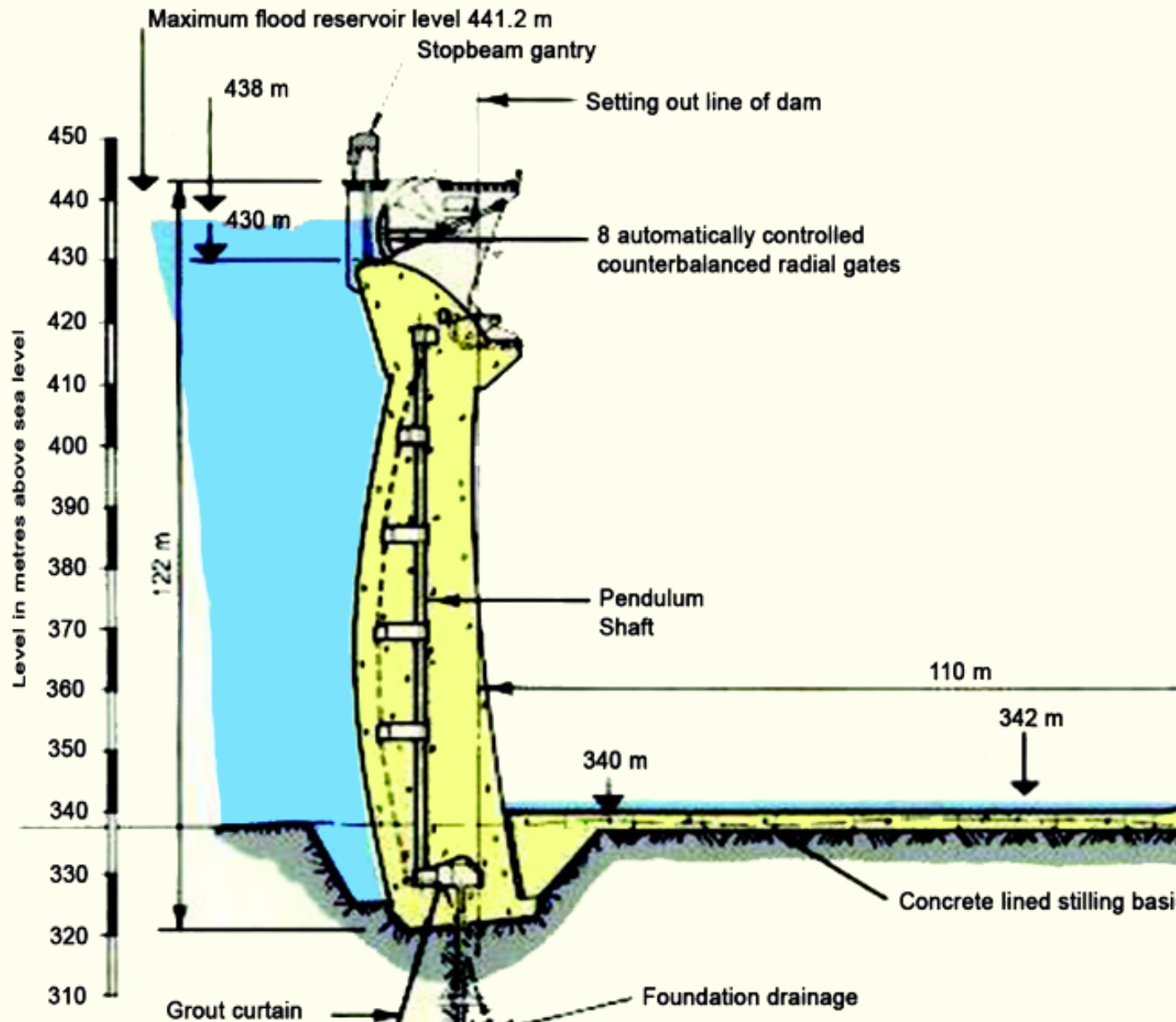


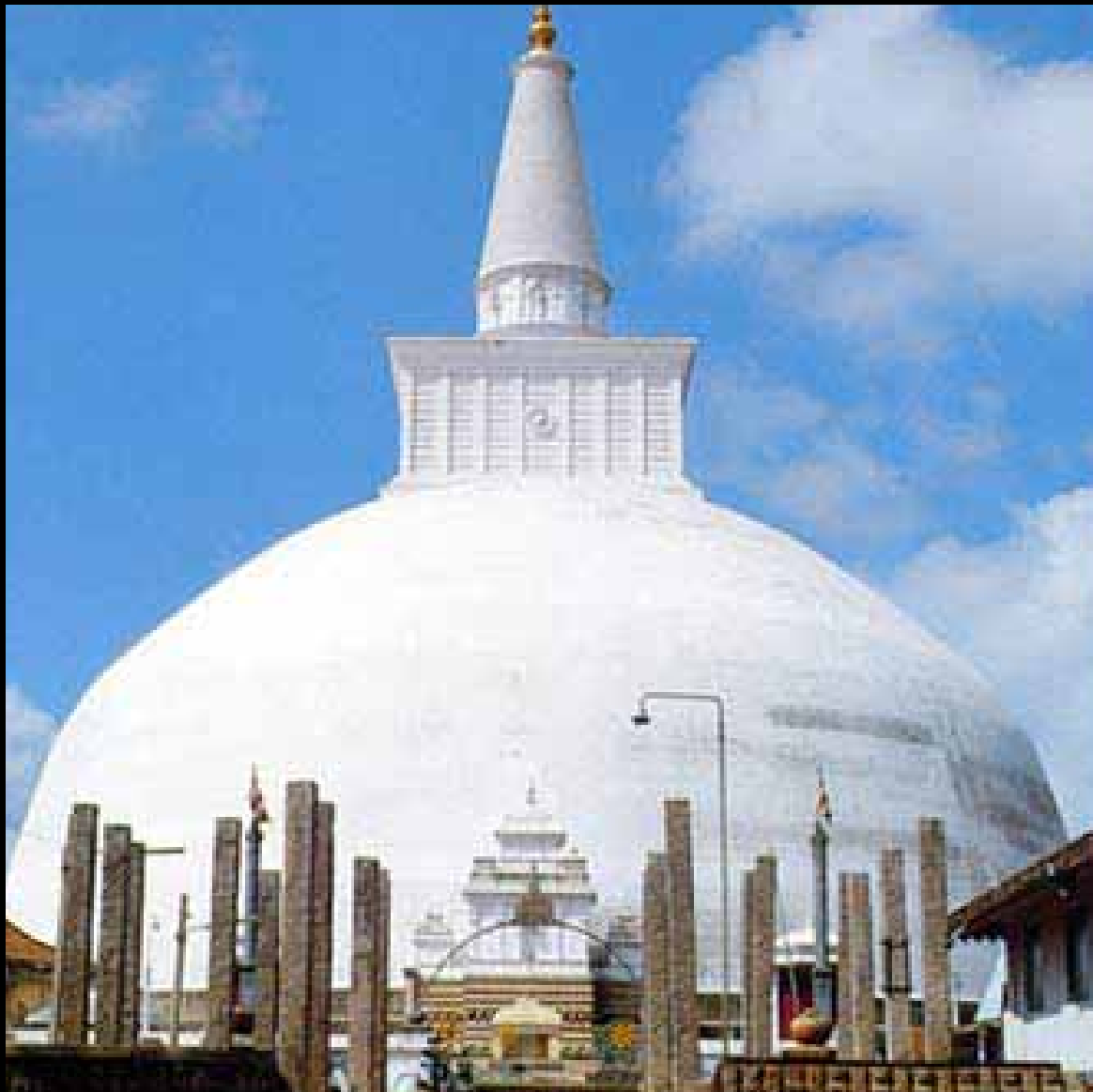
VICTORIA DAM



Victoria dam

1985
308 ft.





RUWANWELI SEYA
King Dutugemunu 140 BC

Foundation

compaction

consolidation

reinforcement

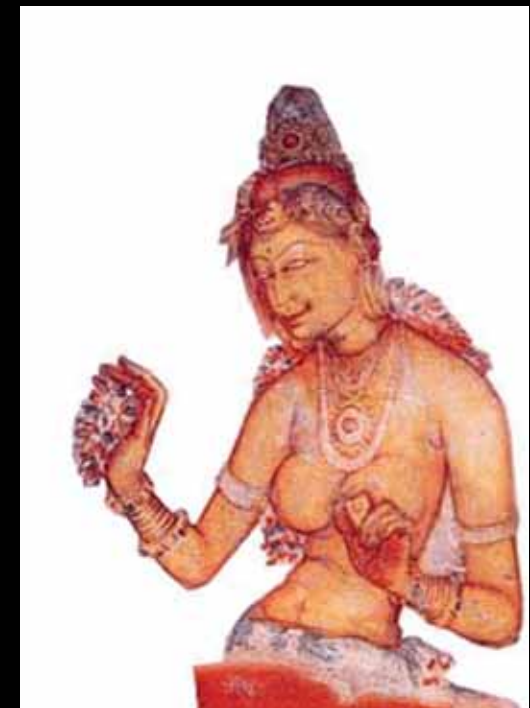


Jethawanaramaya

JETHAWANARAMAYA RUINS
King Mahasena 276 – 303 AD (400ft)



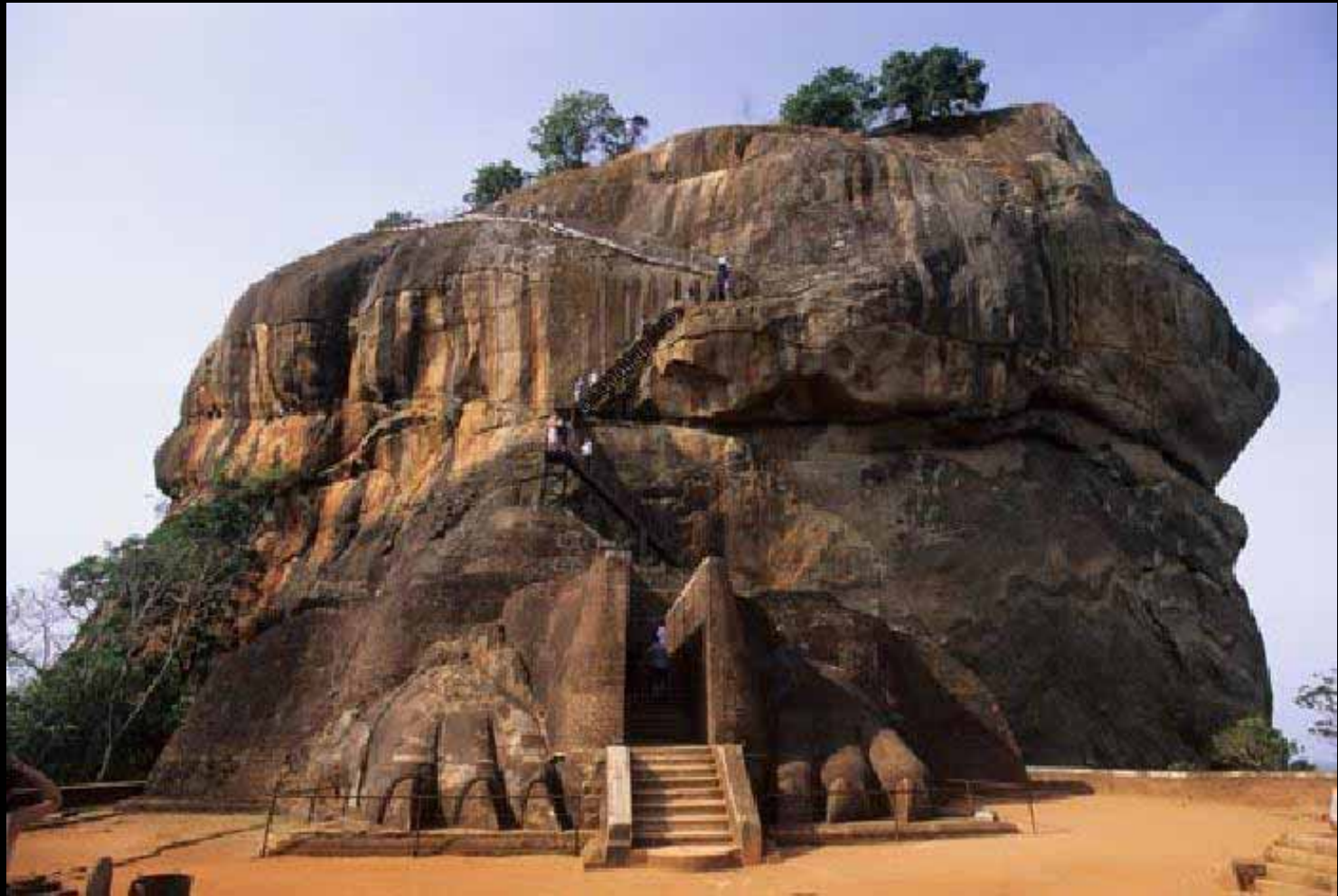
JETHAWANARAMAYA RUINS
King Mahasena 276 – 303 AD (400ft)



King Kassapa

477 - 495 AD

The Rock Fortress Sigiriya



The rock Fortress Sigiriya
King Kassapa 477 - 495 AD



The rock Pool, Sigiriya



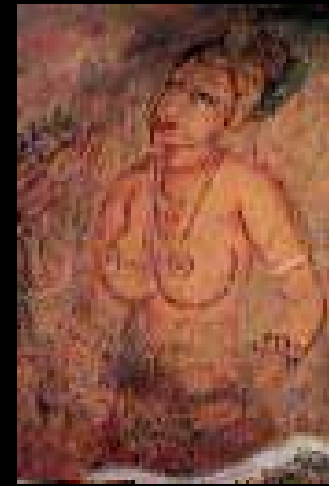
Sigiriya - One of the Gardens Gardens



View from the top of Sigiriya



Sigiriya Frescoes
Kasyapa (473- 491 A.D)



Sigiriya Frescoes
Kasyapa (473- 491 A.D)



Yapahuwa Lion
King Buvanaikabahu 1 (1273-1284)



Yapahuwa



Kandy - A pageant of vibrant colour



Gal Viharaya Polonnaruwa
Parakramabahu the Great (11 - 13 AD)



Polonnaruwa Gal Viharaya



Polonnaruwa - Gal Viharaya



Gal Viharaya - Polonnaruwa



Polonnaruwa



Sath Mahal Prasada Polonnaruwa
(11 - 13th Century AD)



Isurumuni lovers Anuradhapura

6th century AD



Vejayanta Pasada Polonnaruwa
(11th Century AD - 13th Century AD)



Sandakada Pahana - Moonstone



Meanings of Arcs

- Flower petals motif - Fires of worldly existence
- Four beasts Elephant, lion, horse and bull - Four mortal perils birth, disease, decay and death
- Liyavela motif 1 - Desire or craving
- Swans - Ones who have left their worldly abodes
- Arc of liyavela motif 2 - Heavenly worlds
- Lotus petals - Nirvana

Sandakada Pahana - Moonstone



Samadhi Pilimaya



Aukana Pilimaya



Aukana Pilimaya
King Dhatusena (459-477 AD)



Abhayagiri Dagoba Anuradhapura

King Vattagamini Abhaya 88 BC



Kuttam Pokuna (Twin Ponds) Anuradhapura

King Vattagamini Abhaya 88 BC



Elephant Wall Anuradhapura



Thuparama dagoba Anuradhapura

King Devanampiyatissa 3rd century BC



Alahana Pirivena
(Alahana University) Polonnaruwa
11 – 13th century AD

OTHER STRUCTURES

Dagaba is only one of a set of masterpieces. Each of those served various purposes.

The 'Lovamahapaya' was a nine story building in King Parakaramabahu era built for Bhikku's.

Isn't it a great testimony that Buddhism nurtured the development of technology at that time.

Ancient Hydraulics in Sri Lanka at a glance

**water have to be diverted to lands
valve pit
sediment control
canal bed
express and slow canals**

EARLY STATES OF THE OLD WORLD

3200BC-340BC

Nile River

Egypt

3100BC-539 BC

Euphrates Tigris

Iran Iraq

An unending source of sustenance of these civilizations was the annual floods that carries extremely fertile sediments when it flooded annually.

3300BC-1700 BC

Indus River

Pakistan India

INDUS VALLE

But the ancient Sinhaleese had to divert the water to fertile soils from main water cause

General Map of Ancient Civ

EGYPT

MESOPOTAMIA

HINA

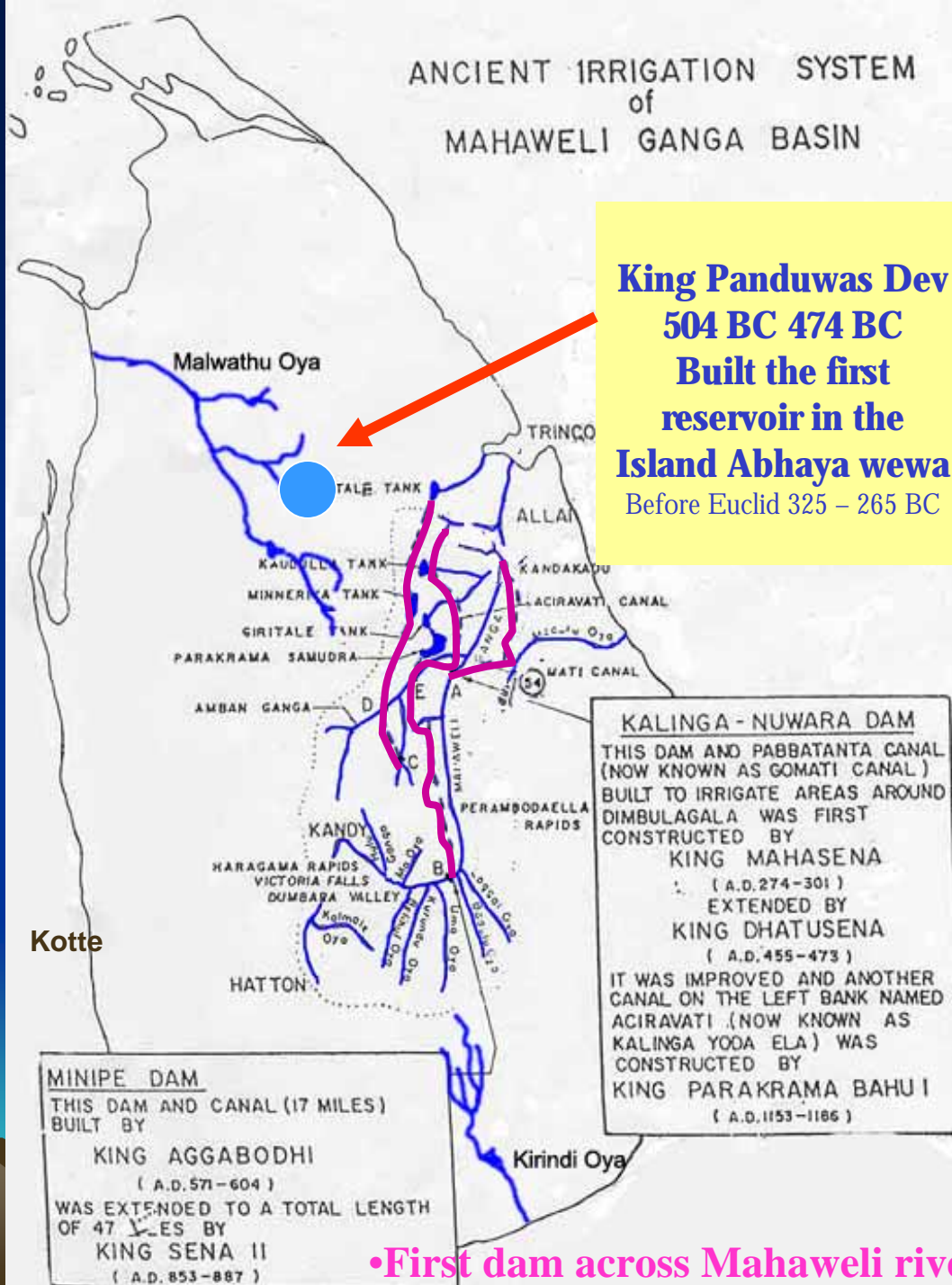
Arabic Sea

600 miles



ANCIENT IRRIGATION SYSTEM of MAHAWELI GANGA BASIN

**King Panduwas Dev
504 BC 474 BC
Built the first
reservoir in the
Island Abhaya wewa
Before Euclid 325 – 265 BC**



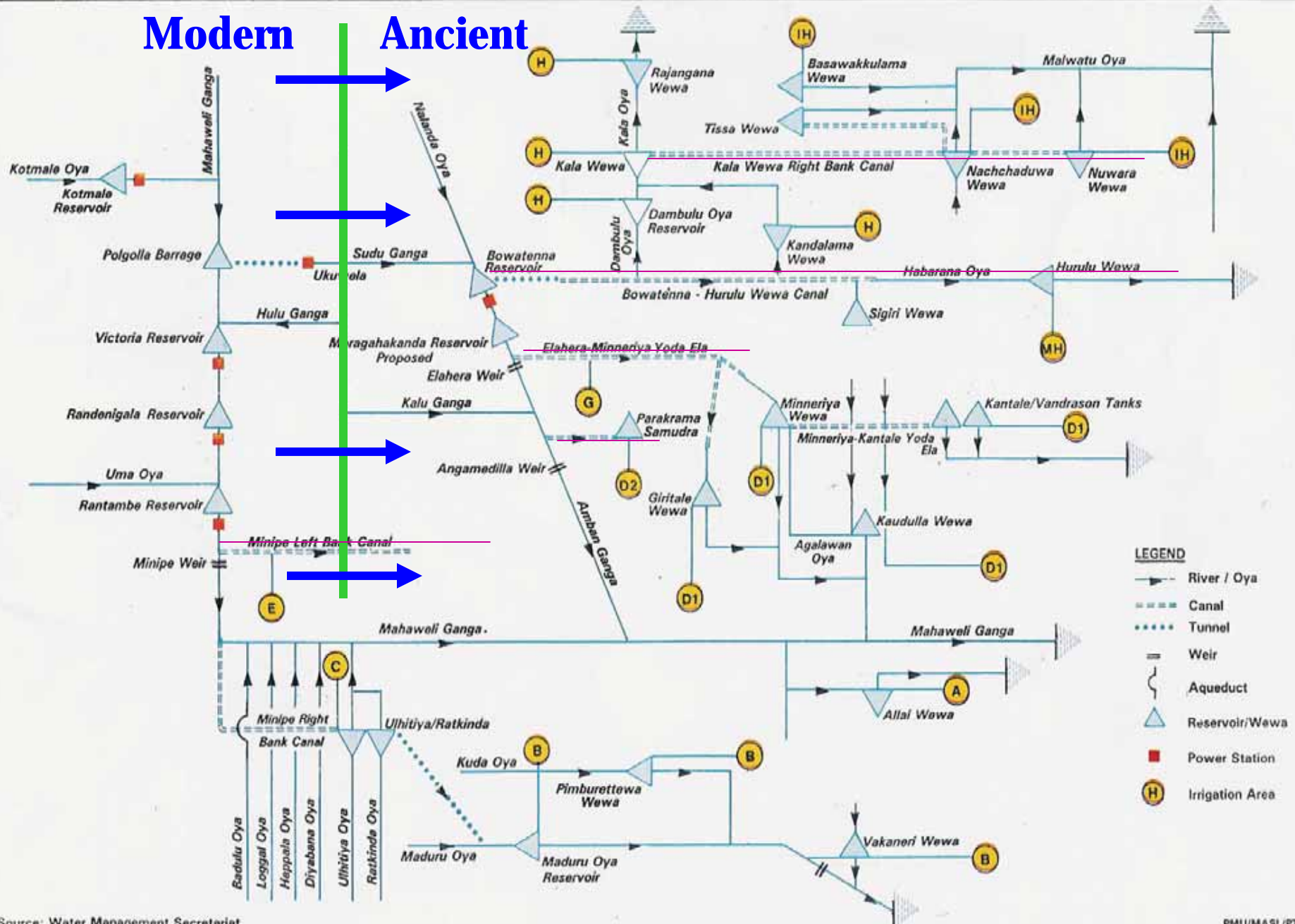
KALINGA - NUWARA DAM
THIS DAM AND PABBATANTA CANAL (NOW KNOWN AS GOMATI CANAL) BUILT TO IRRIGATE AREAS AROUND DIMBULAGALA WAS FIRST CONSTRUCTED BY KING MAHASENA (A.D.274-301) EXTENDED BY KING DHATUSENA (A.D.455-473) IT WAS IMPROVED AND ANOTHER CANAL ON THE LEFT BANK NAMED ACIRAVATI (NOW KNOWN AS KALINGA YODA ELA) WAS CONSTRUCTED BY KING PARAKRAMA BAHU I (A.D.1153-1186)

MINIPE DAM
THIS DAM AND CANAL (17 MILES) BUILT BY KING AGGABODHI (A.D.571-604) WAS EXTENDED TO A TOTAL LENGTH OF 47 MILES BY KING SENA II (A.D.853-887)

•First dam across Mahaweli river was built in 1 BC

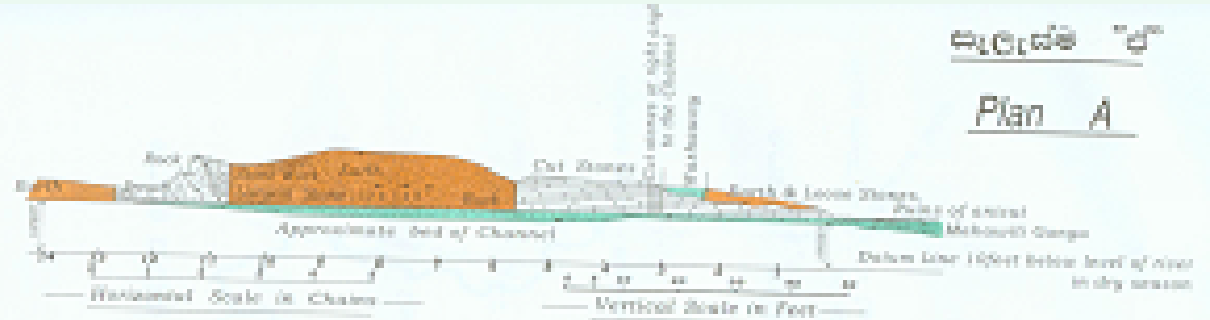
SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE MAHAWELI SYSTEM

Modern Ancient

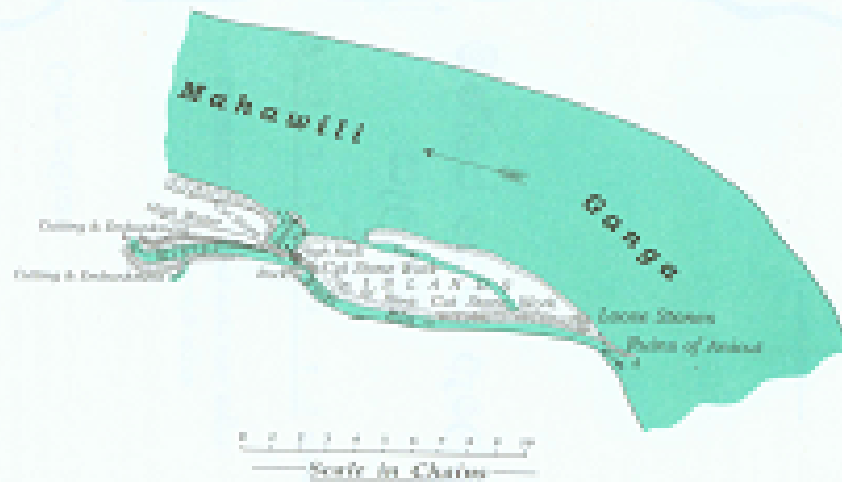


Plan

Minipe Yoda Ela Anicut

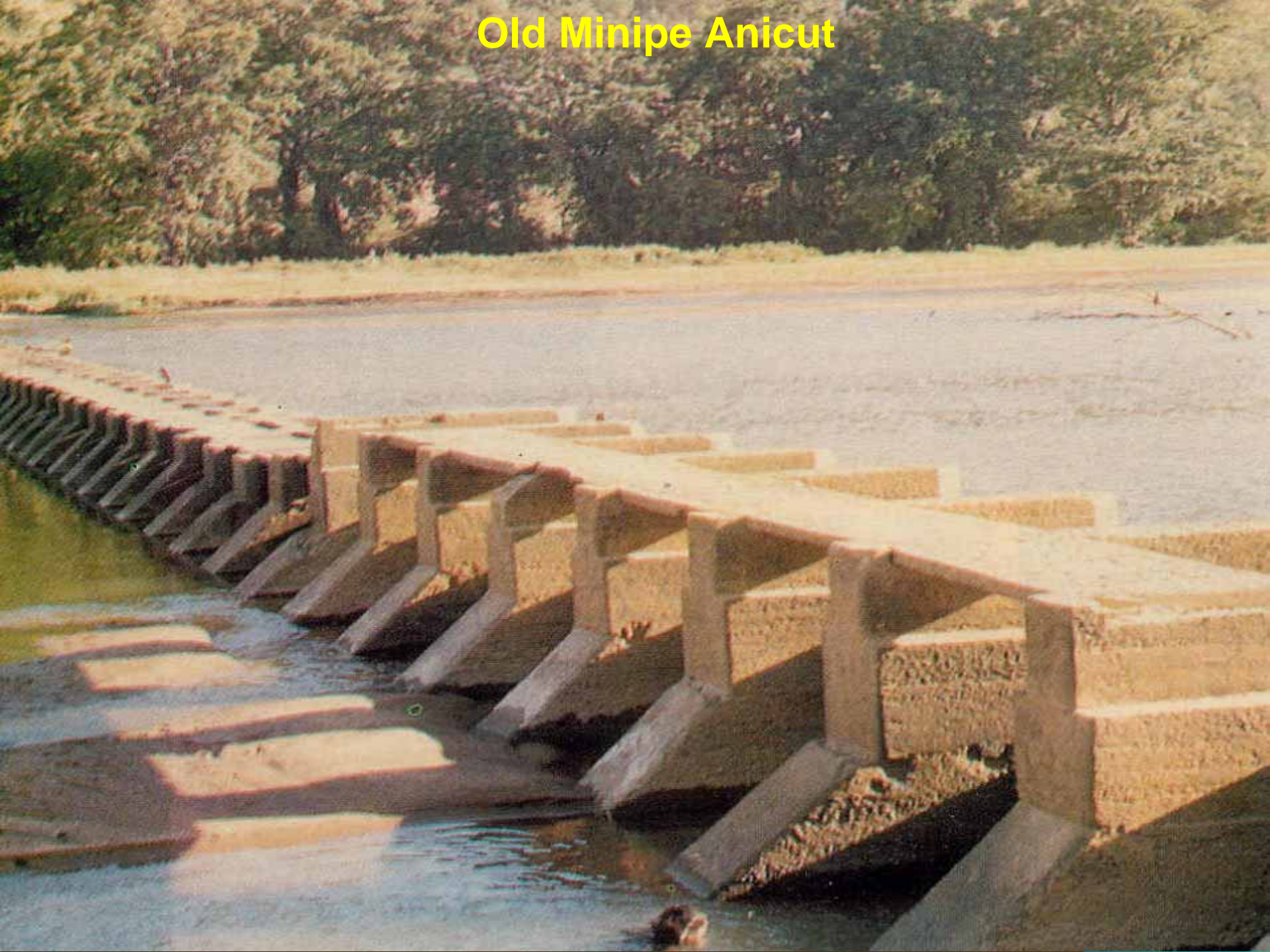


ತೆರಿಕೆಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ
 ಇತರ ವಿಧದ ಜಲಾನಯನ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ
 ಮೇಲೆ



PLAN
 of
 MINIPE YODI ELA HEADWORKS

Old Minipe Anicut



New Minipe Anicut



Biso Kotuwa

(the valve pit)

dealt with high heads
sub to super critical flow

Brohier, 1934.

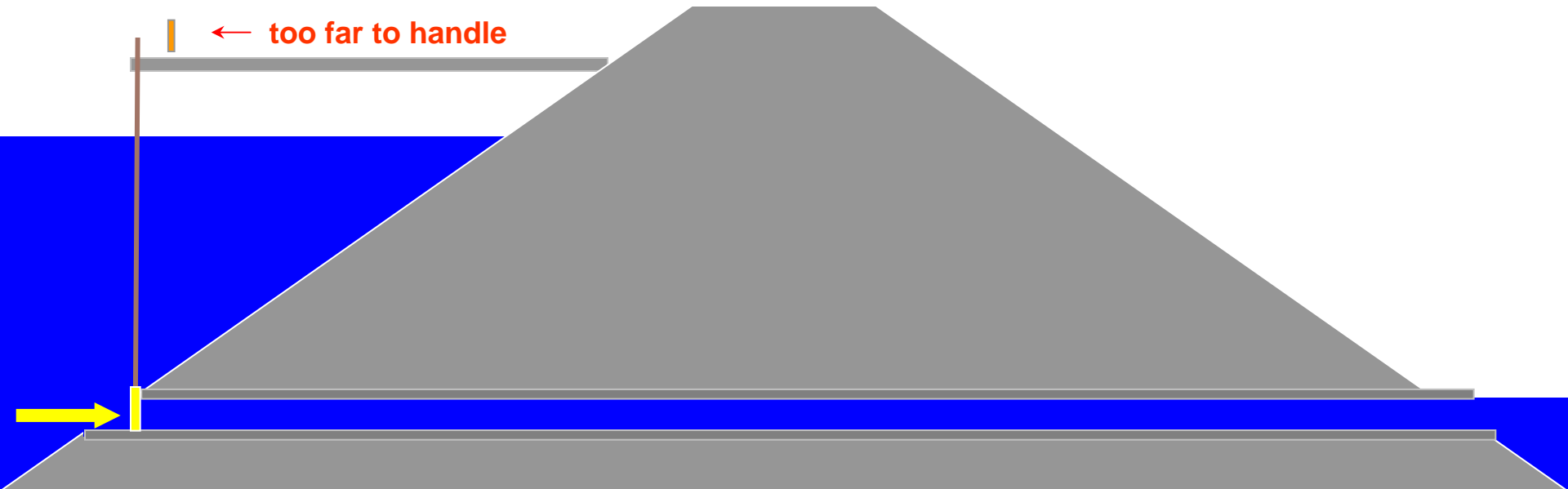
It is the equivalent of the valve pit, and is therefore essentially an invention made by the Sinhala irrigation engineers more than 2200 years ago

engineering marvels of a bygone era, the valve-pit or 'Bisokotuwa', the prototype of sluices regulating water flow from modern day reservoirs had already been invented in 3rd century BC

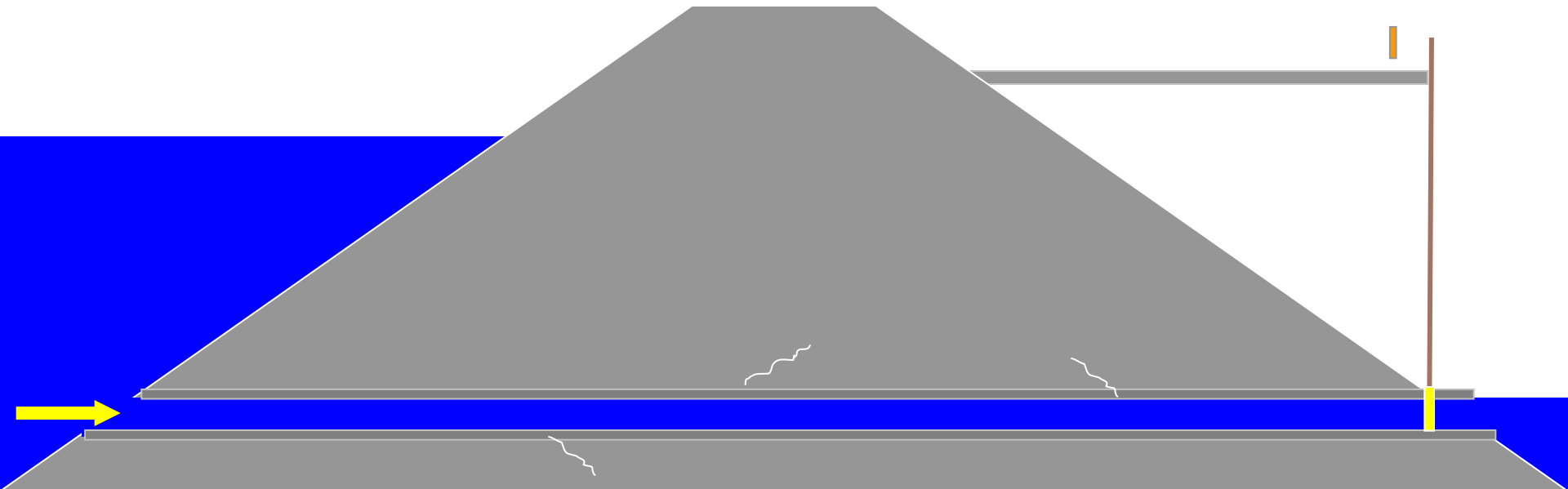
Parker, 1909.

It was this invention alone which permitted the Sinhalese to proceed boldly with the construction of reservoirs that still rank among the greatest work of its kind in the world

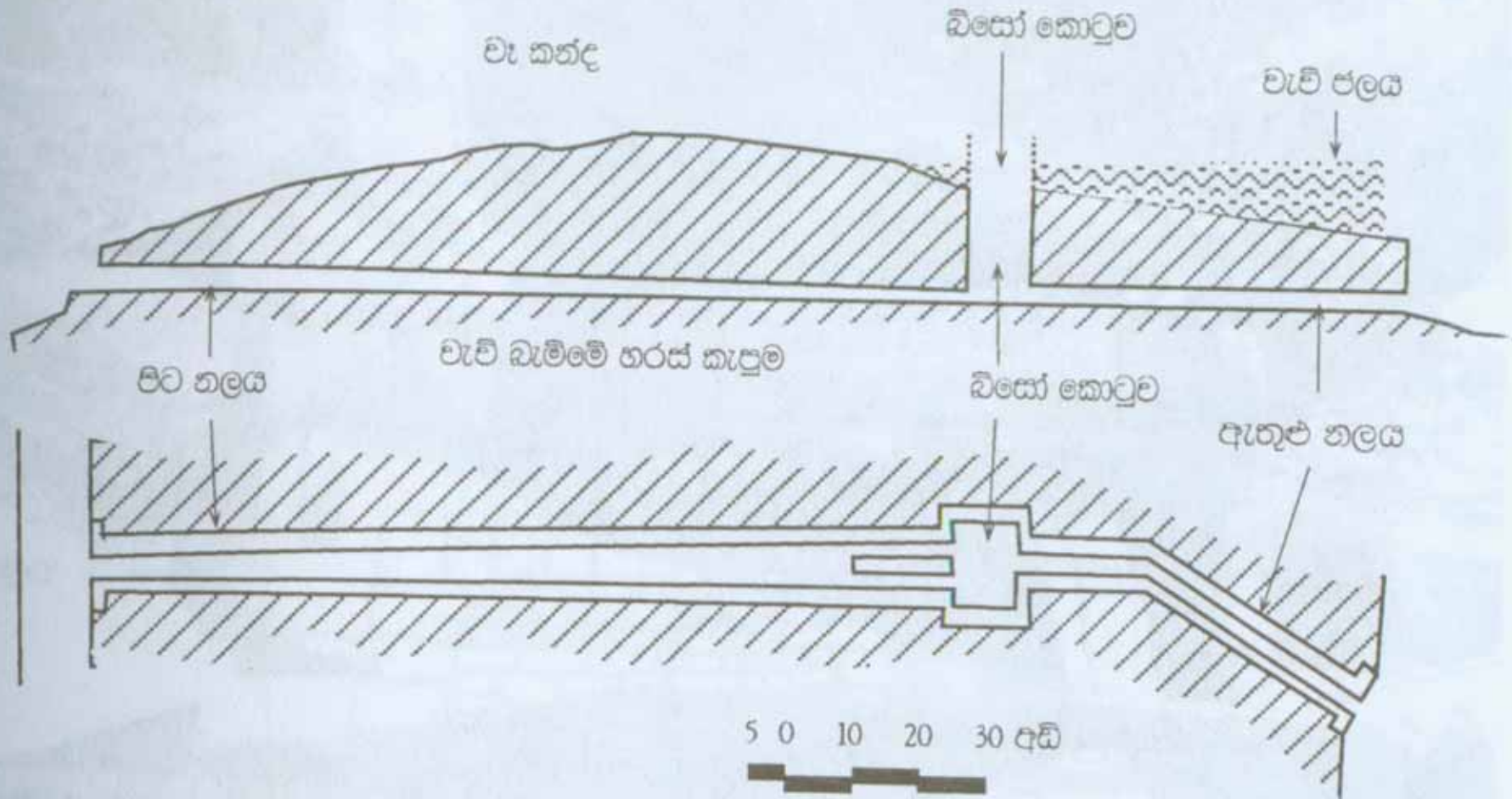
GATE OPENING & SUDDEN CLOSING



GATE OPENING & SUDDEN CLOSING

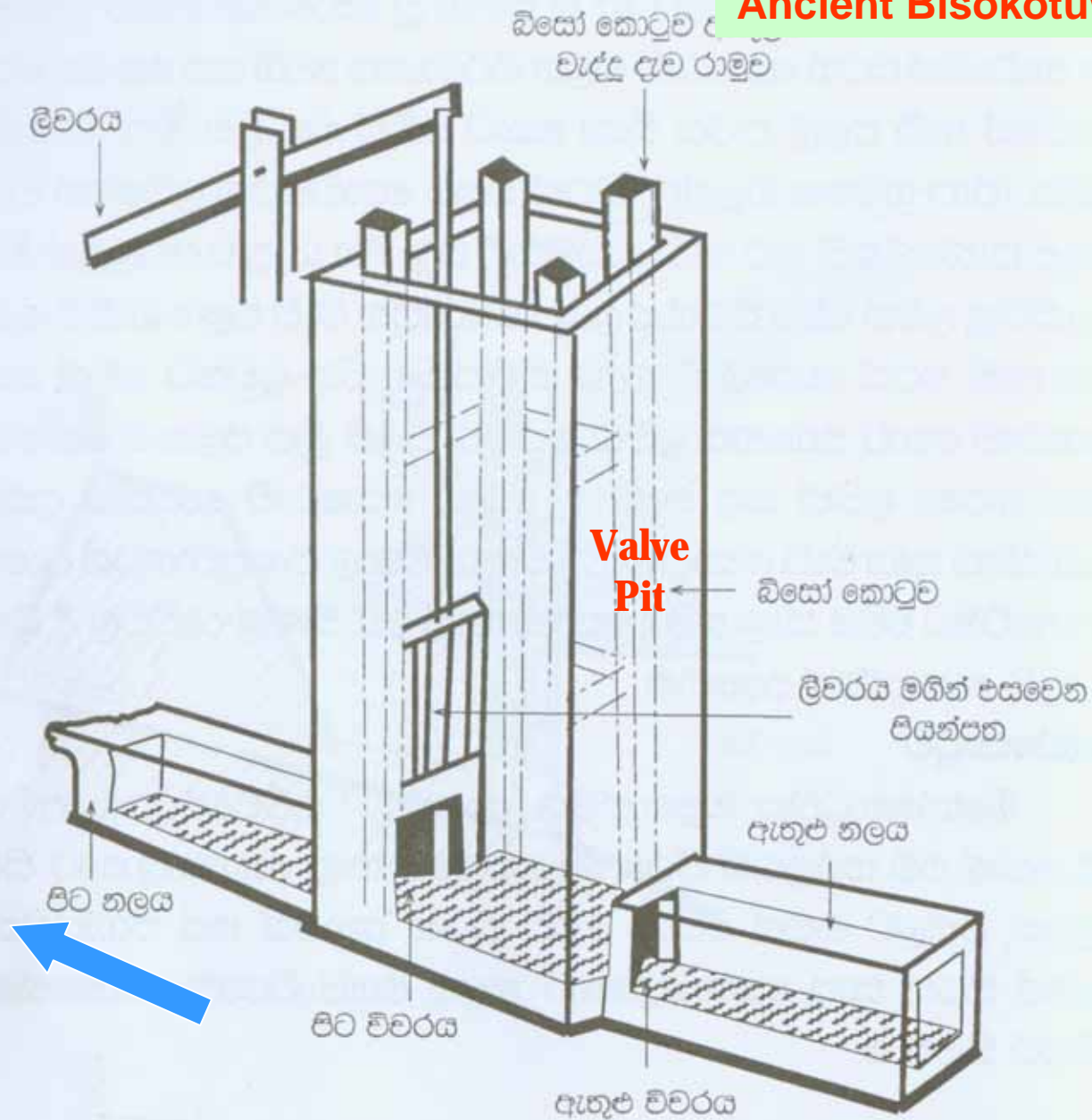


activate water hammer mechanism



විසෝ කොටුවක සැලැස්ම (පාවටි කුලම)

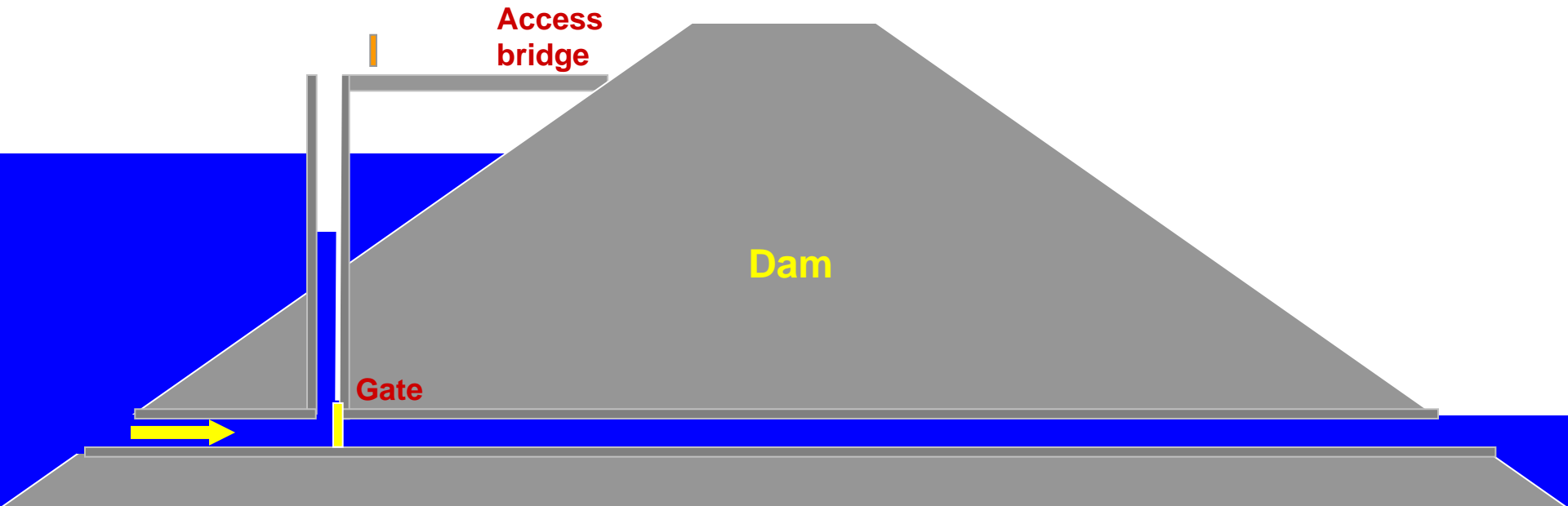
Ancient Bisokotuwa (Valve Pit)



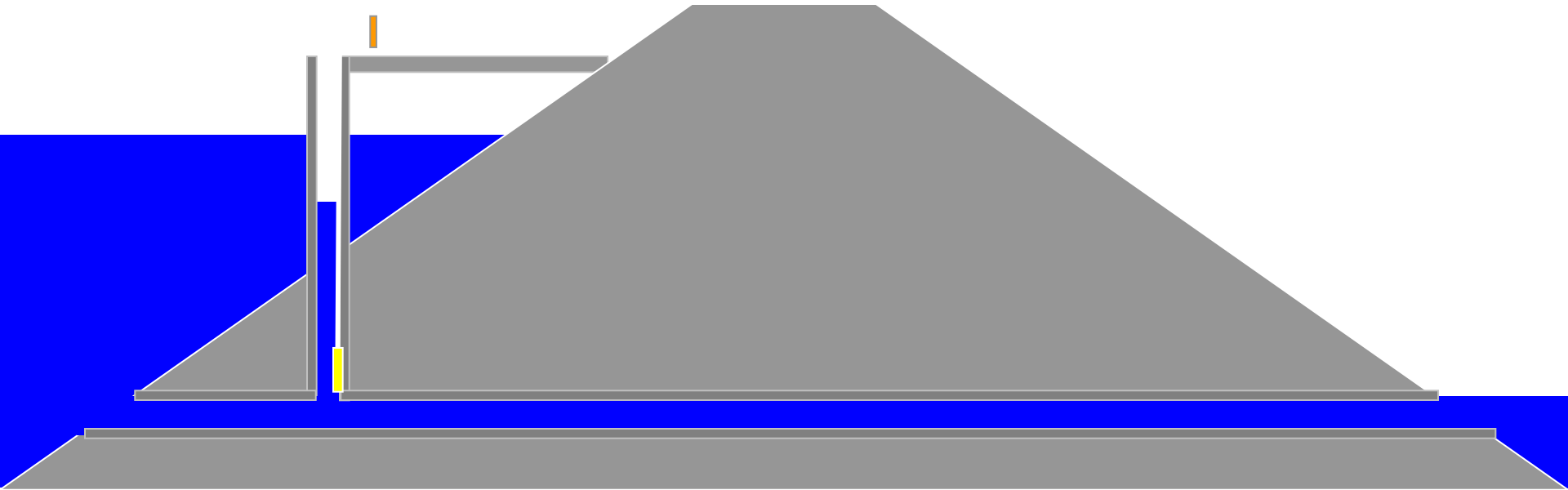
විසෝ කොටුවක සරල ජ්‍යාමිතික නිරූපණය - 2

Modern surge tank technology

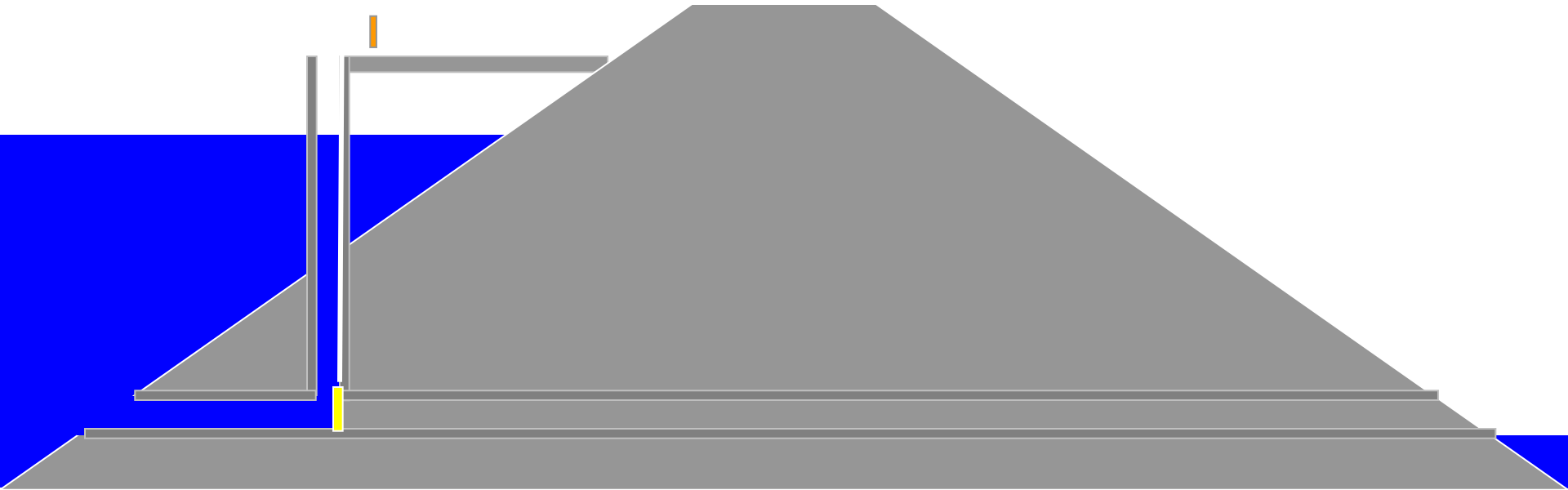
GATE OPENING



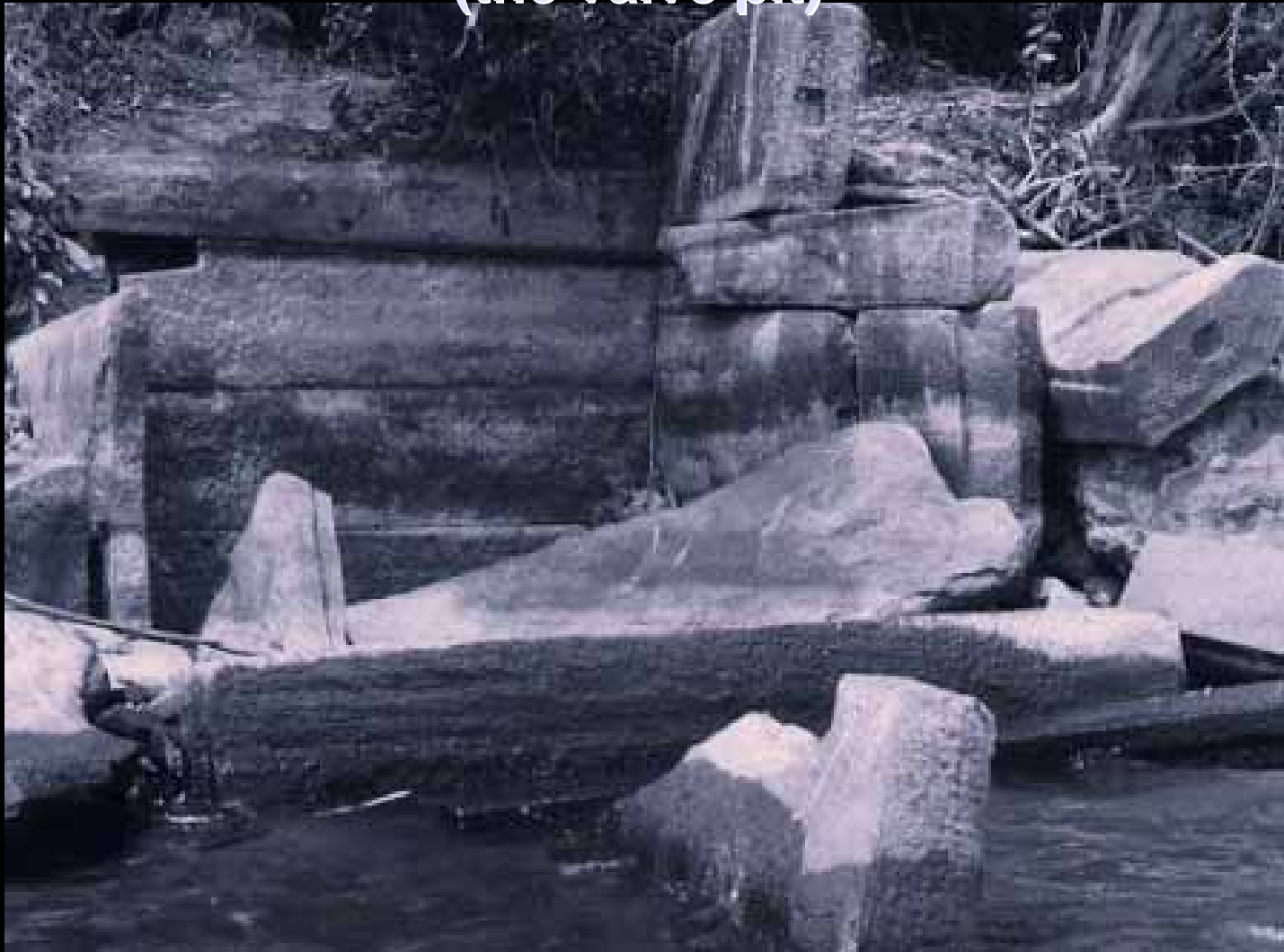
SUDDEN GATE CLOSING



SUDDEN GATE CLOSING



Biso Kotuwa (the valve pit)



**3rd century BC and improved 12th century AD
(Topawewa-Parakrama Samudra)**

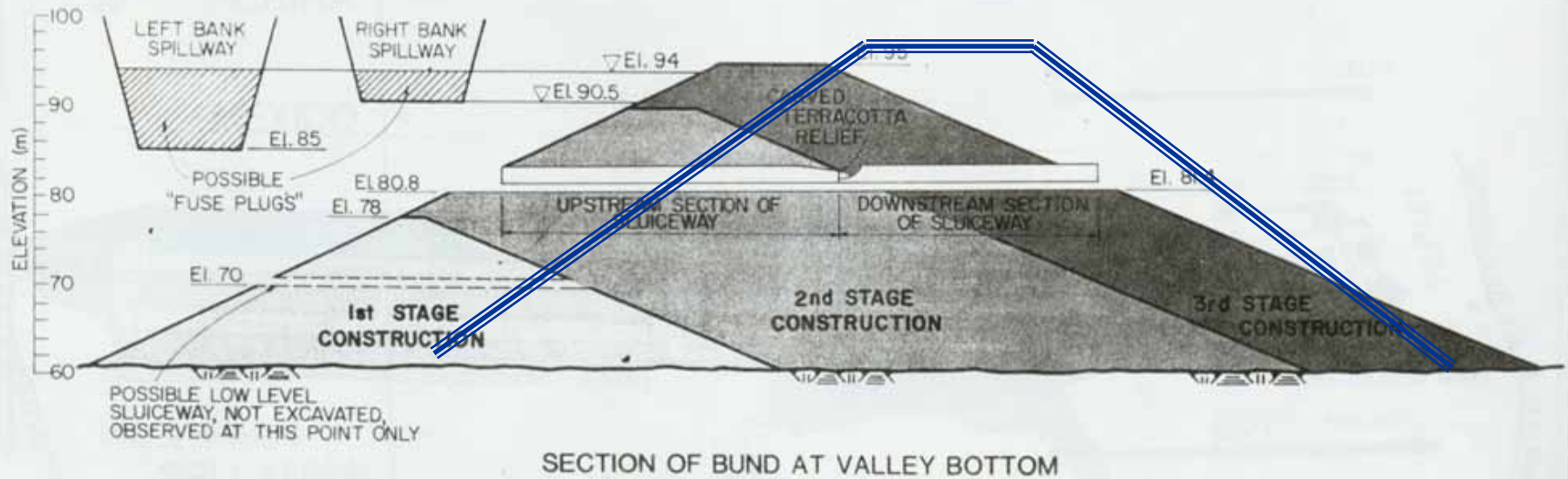
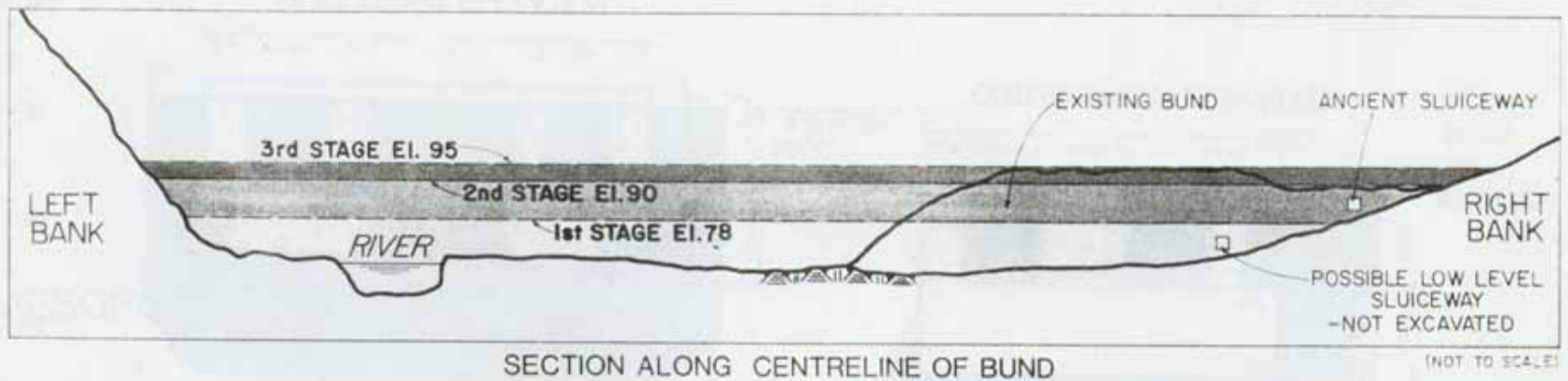


FIG. 2B - 3rd STAGE CONSTRUCTION OF OLD BUND AND ANCIENT SLUICEWAY

Ancient and modern Maduru Oya Reservoirs

Ancient
Modern

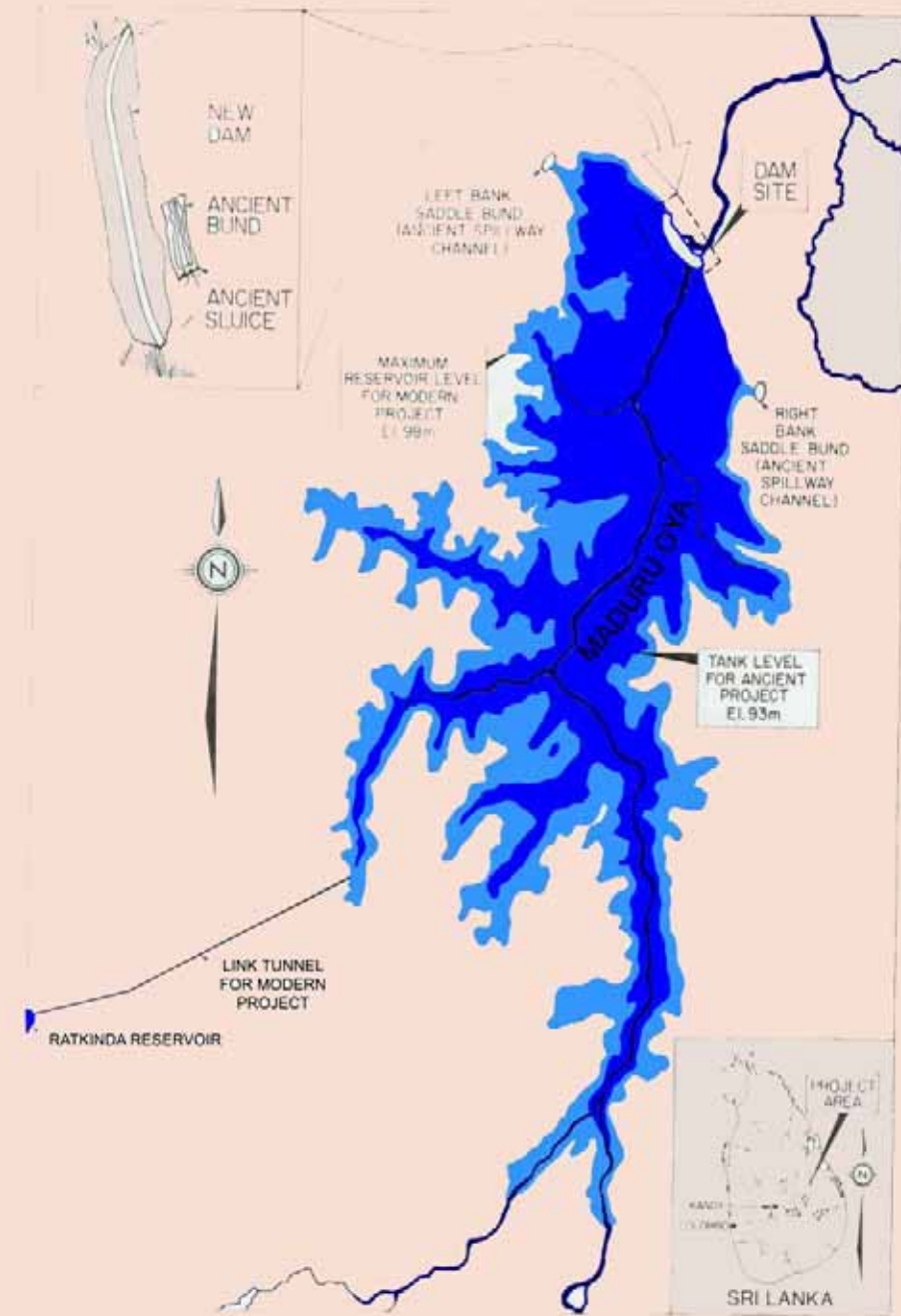


FIG. 1- ANCIENT AND MODERN MADURU OYA RESERVOIR

Ancient Sluice - Maduruoya





- Constructed in 300 BC
- Sluice lined with fabric stones
- Load transferred via arches
- Sluice barrel end elevated to make the flow subcritical
- Dam - height 40m, length 1 km
- Concept of rip rap (relapanawa) applied

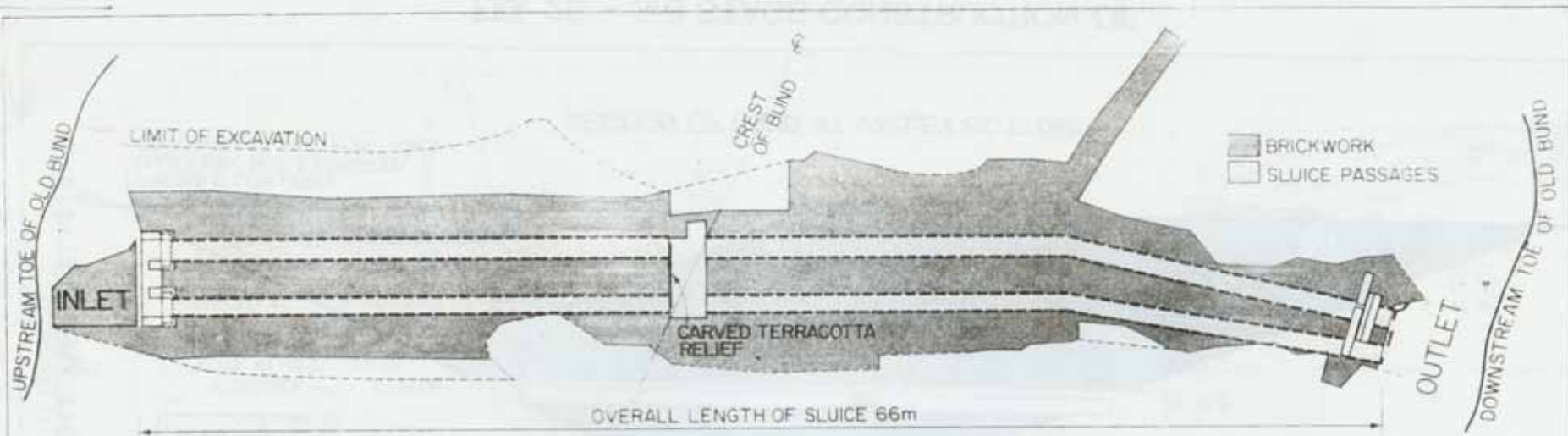
Ancient Sluice of Maduru Oya Reservoir



Ancient Sluice of Maduru Oya Reservoir

3rd century BC

This was about the time Euclid was working with Elements of Geometry



TOP VIEW OF BUND AND SLUICE

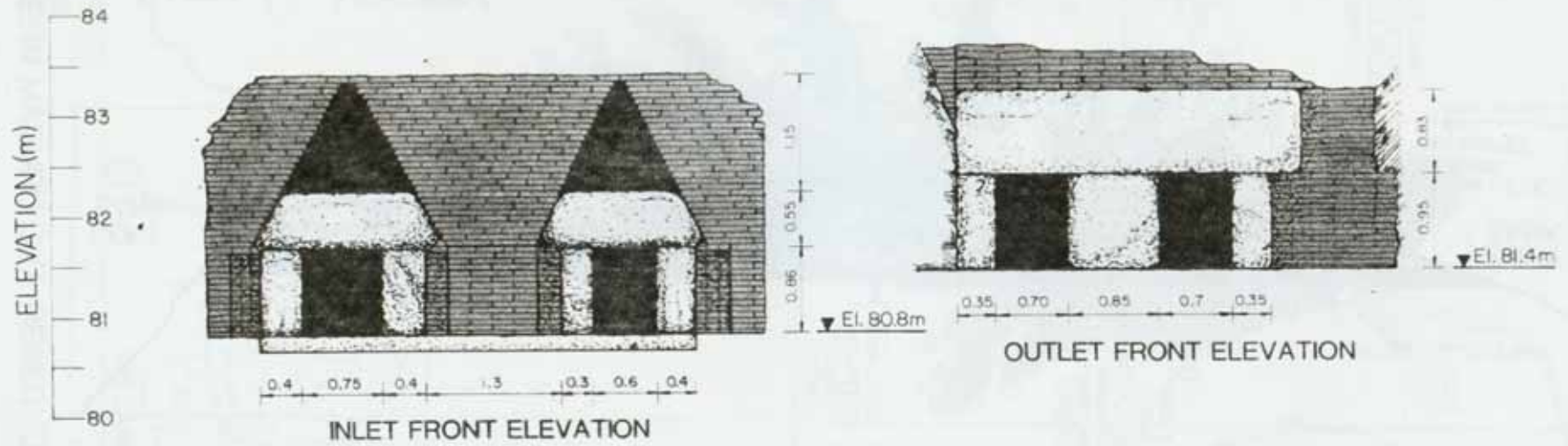


FIG. 3- SLUICE OPENINGS AND BUND

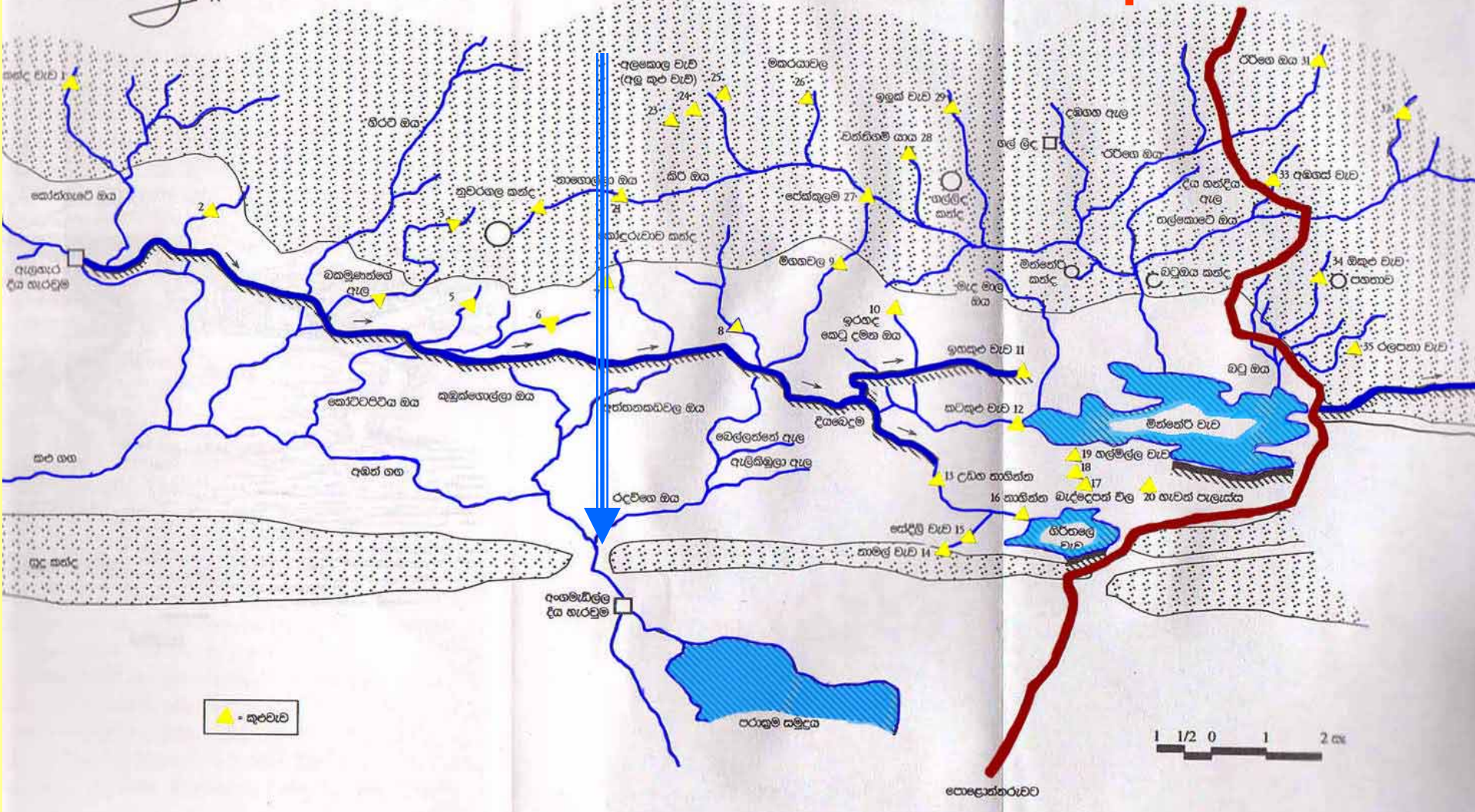
Nuwarawewa Outlet



1887

1887

KULU WEWA - Ancient sediment trap tanks

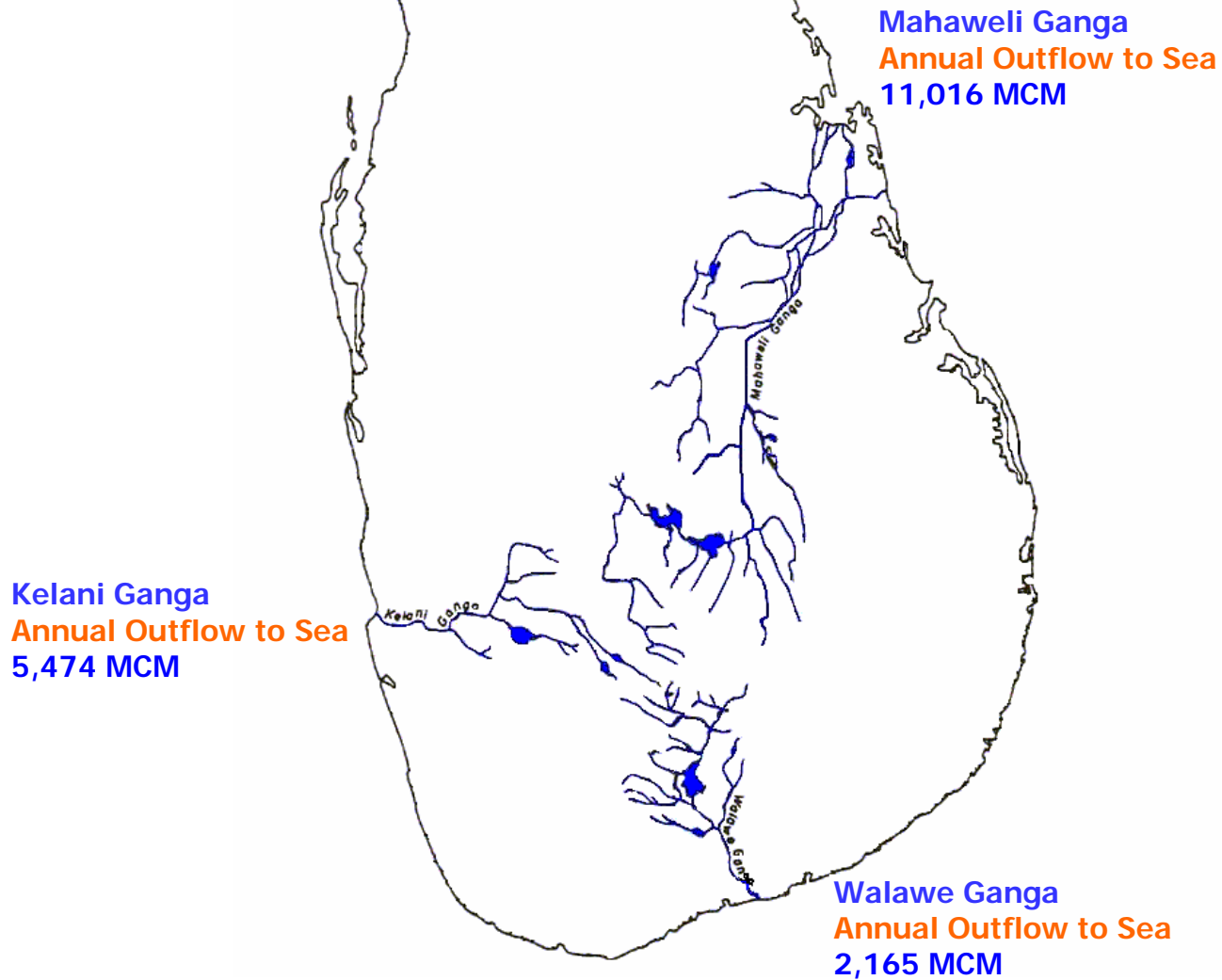


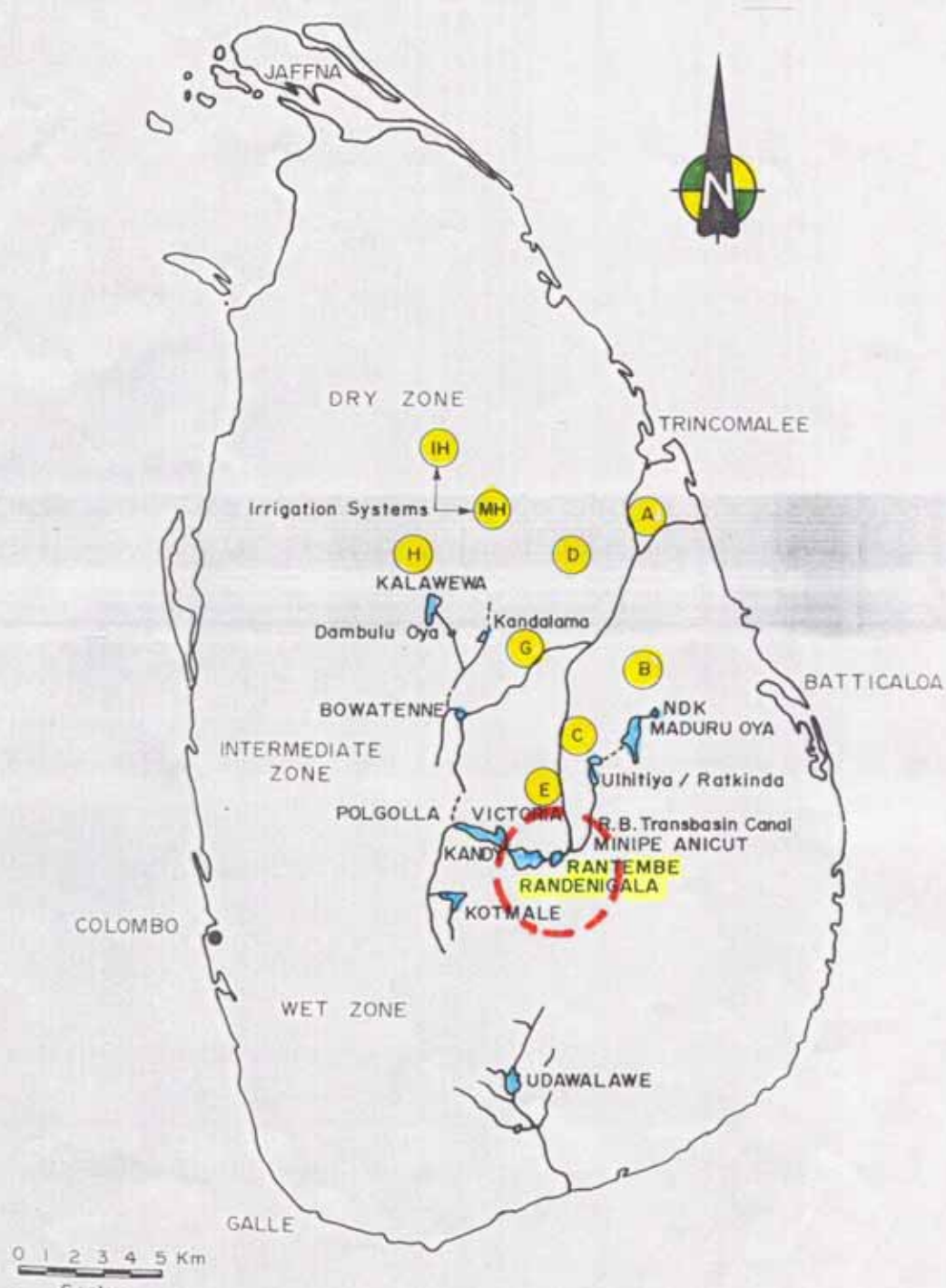
Kulu Wewas were constructed at upper reaches of the major tanks to stop sediment flows.

Small tanks are preferred as they help to bring the water table up.

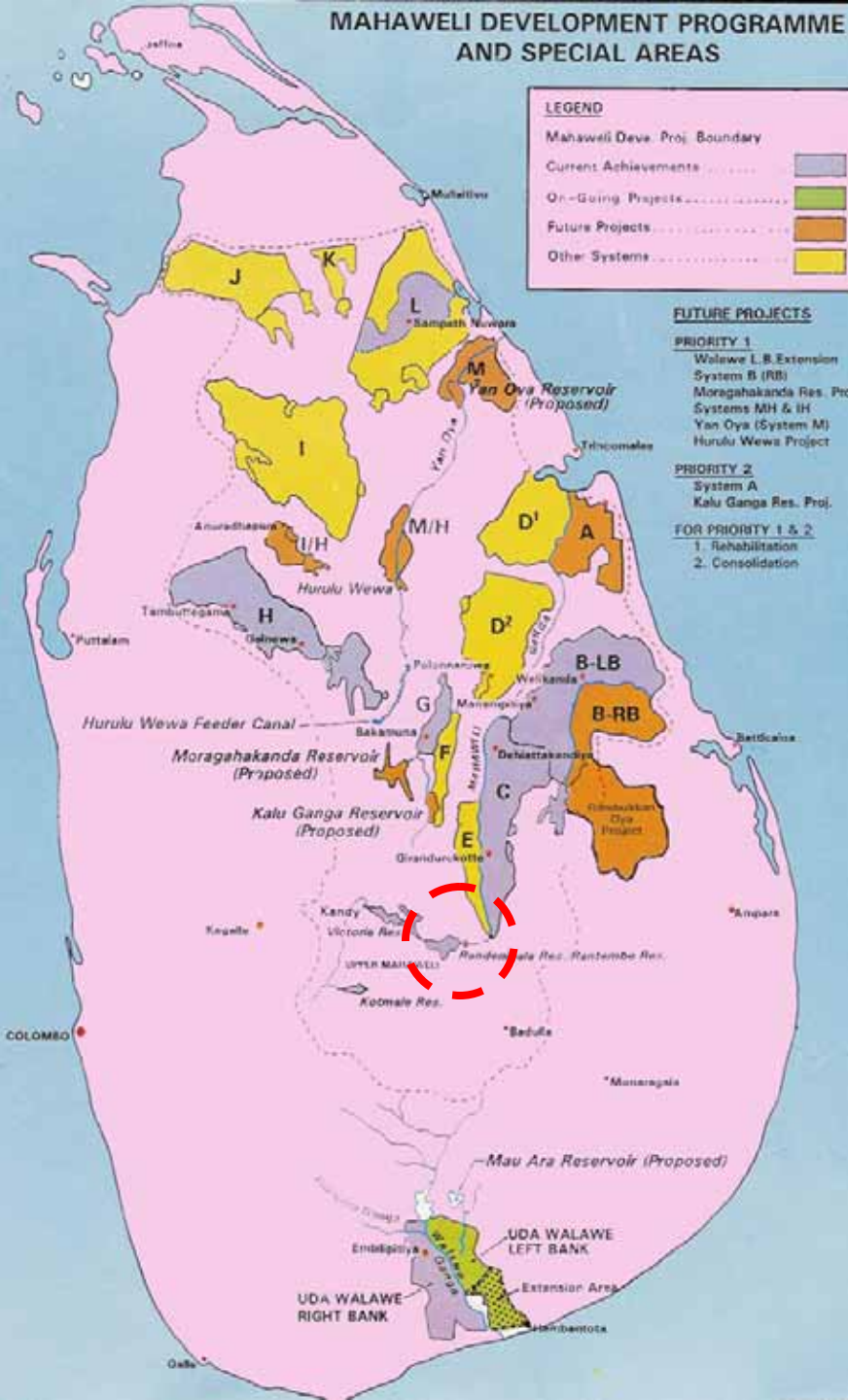
Modern Dams in Mahaweli Cascade

Annual Outflows to Sea of Major River Basins





MAHAWELI DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME AND SPECIAL AREAS



System	Project	Irrigable Area (ha)	Institute
H	Dambulu Oya	2,225	MASL
	Kandalama	4,500	MASL
	Kalawewa RB	13,965	MASL
	Kalawewa Yoda Ela	4,720	MASL
	Kalawewa LB	6,000	MASL
	Rajanganaya	7,123	ID
I/H	Nachchaduwa	2,540	ID
	Nuwara wewa	970	ID
	Tisa wewa	520	ID
M/H	Hurulu wewa	4,210	ID
	Hurulu wewa canal	2,250	MASL
G	Elahera	5,400	MASL
D	Girithale	3,075	ID
	Minneriya	8,900	ID
	Kawdulla	5,060	ID
	Kantale	6,782	ID
	Parakrama Samudra	10,420	ID
E	Hasalaka	7,750	ID
C	Sorabora	810	ID
	Mapakada	550	ID
	Dambarawa	610	ID
	Ulhiya/Ratkinda	21,700	MASL
B	Maduruooya	16,500	MASL
	Wakaneri	3,500	ID
A	Alleya	7,050	ID
Walawa	Walawa RB	12,300	MASL
	Walawa LB	6,110	MASL
	Liyangastota	6,800	ID
	Kaltota	940	ID
Total		173,280	

Headworks of Mahaweli – HAO&M

- **Our Vision**
 - 100% Reliability in Gate Operations
- **Our Mission**
 - Timely Maintenance for Reliable Operations
- **Our Targets**
 - 100% Reliability
 - Safety (no fatal accidents)
 - Timely & Standard Maintenance practice
 - State of the Art Developments
 - Emergency Action Plan

O & M PHILOSOPHY

Attitude of the staff

It is the people at the Headworks who have to do the work,
and whether the Works **serve a long** and useful life, or **deteriorate** rapidly to an unusable condition,
depends solely on the **responsible attitude** that the men and women of the site staff develop **towards their duties.**

-SOP

-Maduru Oya Project

Weekly Diary

It keeps a valuable **channel of communications** open between the site and the Head Office.

-SOP

-Maduru Oya Project

Things that need doing

If you see something that needs doing,
and if you are capable of doing it properly,
do it.

If you can't do it properly yourself,
report it so that other trained personnel can
handle it.

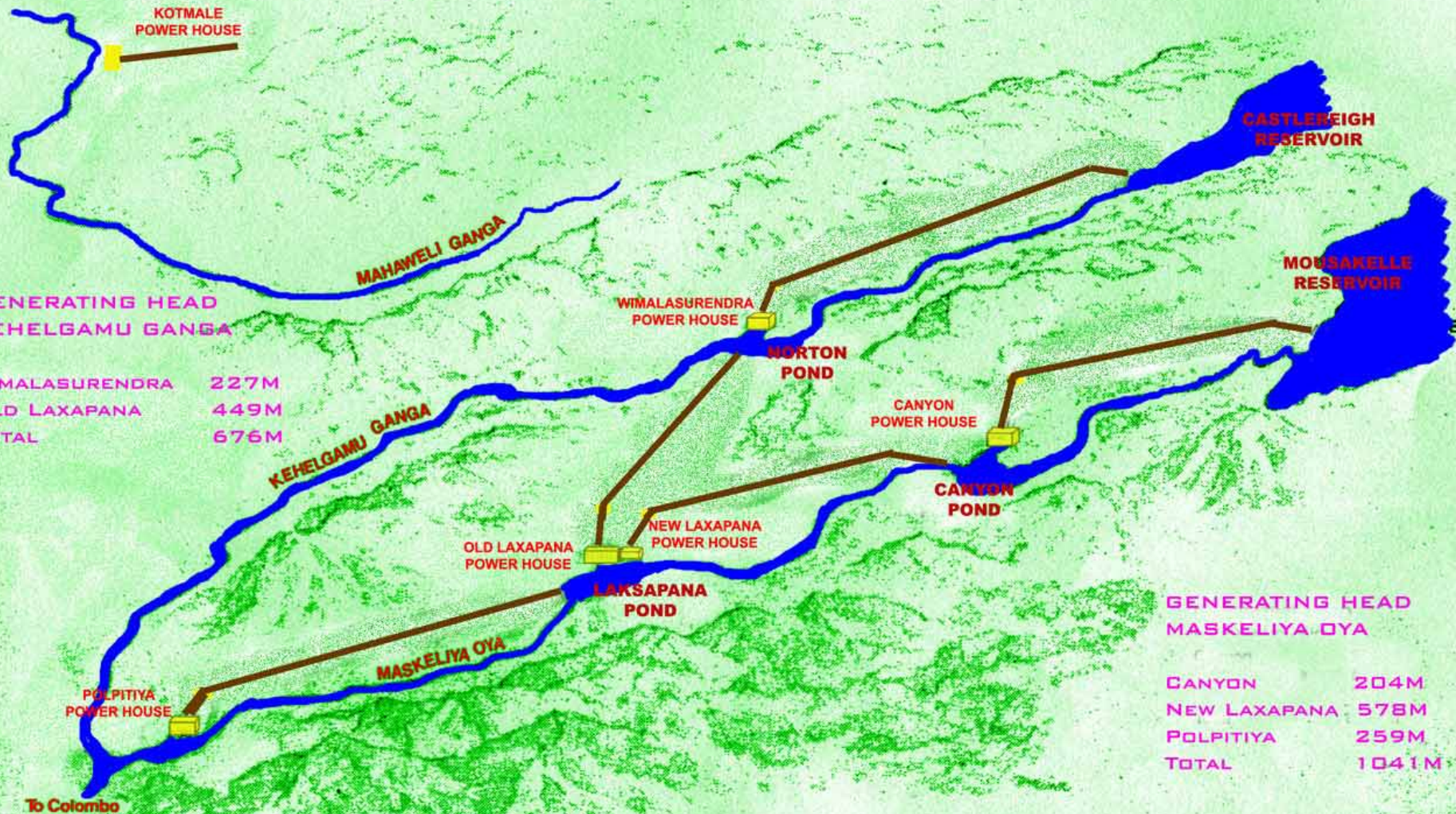
-SOP

-Maduru Oya Project

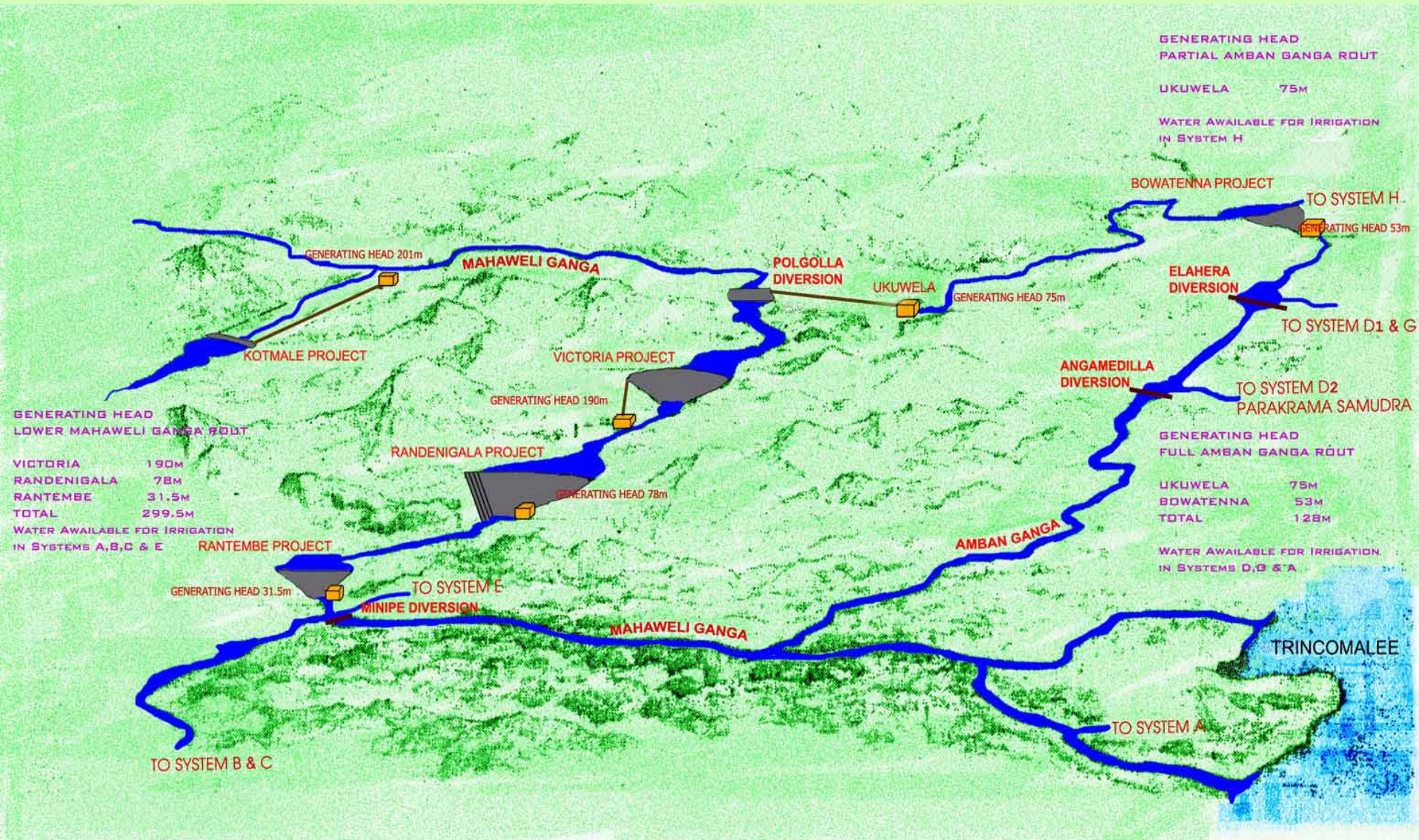
Maintenance crew must have...

an **Observant** eye connected to an
Intelligent brain

KELANI SYSTEM

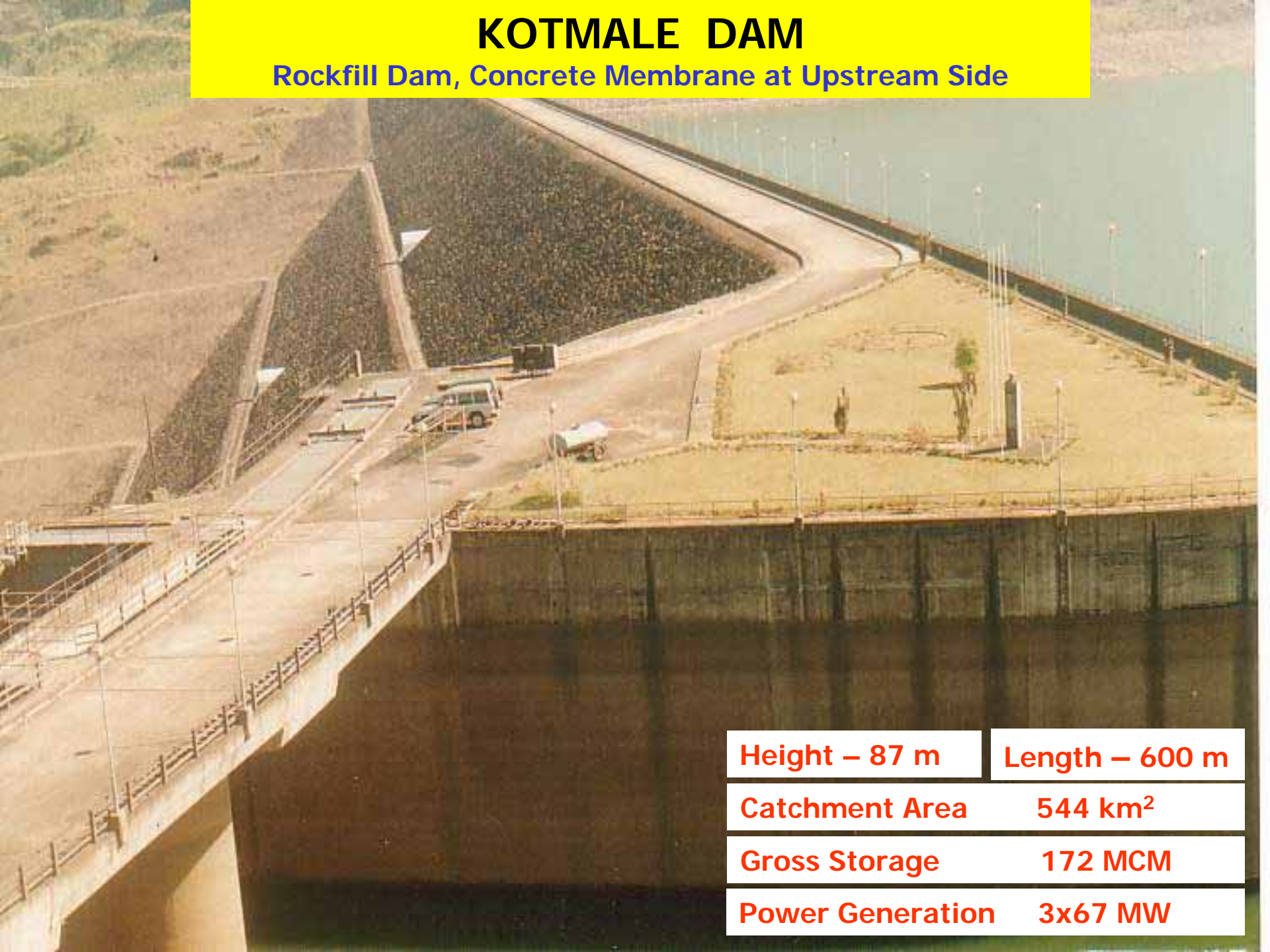


MAHAWELI SYSTEM



KOTMALE DAM

Rockfill Dam, Concrete Membrane at Upstream Side



Height – 87 m

Length – 600 m

Catchment Area

544 km²

Gross Storage

172 MCM

Power Generation

3x67 MW

POLGOLLA BARRAGE

Concrete Barrage with 10 Leaf Gates



Height - 15 m

Length - 144 m

Catchment Area

1292 km²

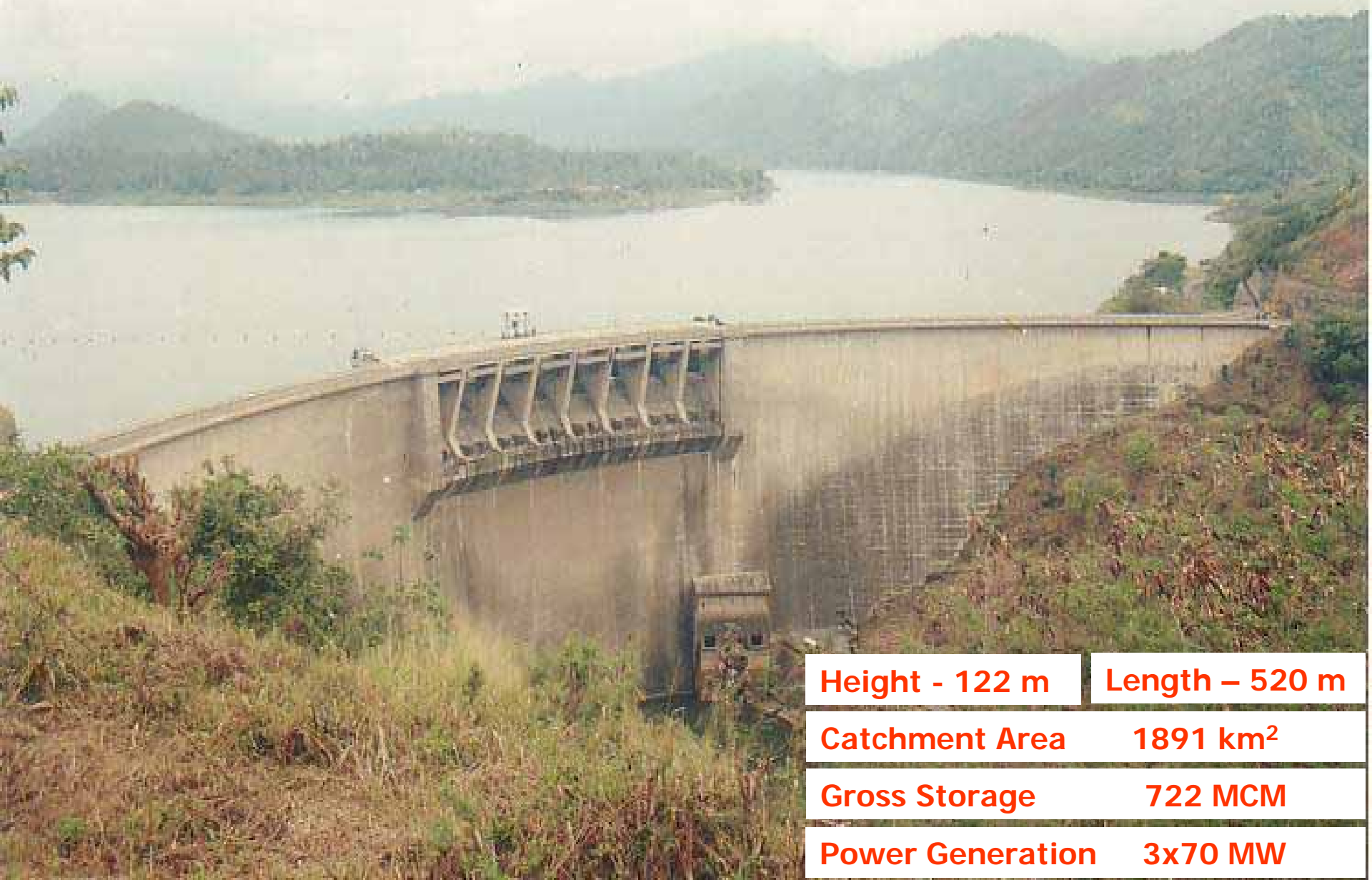
Gross Storage 2.5 MCM (in 2001)

Power Generation

2x20 MW

VICTORIA DAM

Double Curvature Arch Concrete Dam



Height - 122 m

Length – 520 m

Catchment Area

1891 km²

Gross Storage

722 MCM

Power Generation

3x70 MW

RANDENIGALA DAM

Zoned Rockfill Dam with Central Earth Core



Height - 94 m

Length - 485 m

Catchment Area

2330 km²

Gross Storage

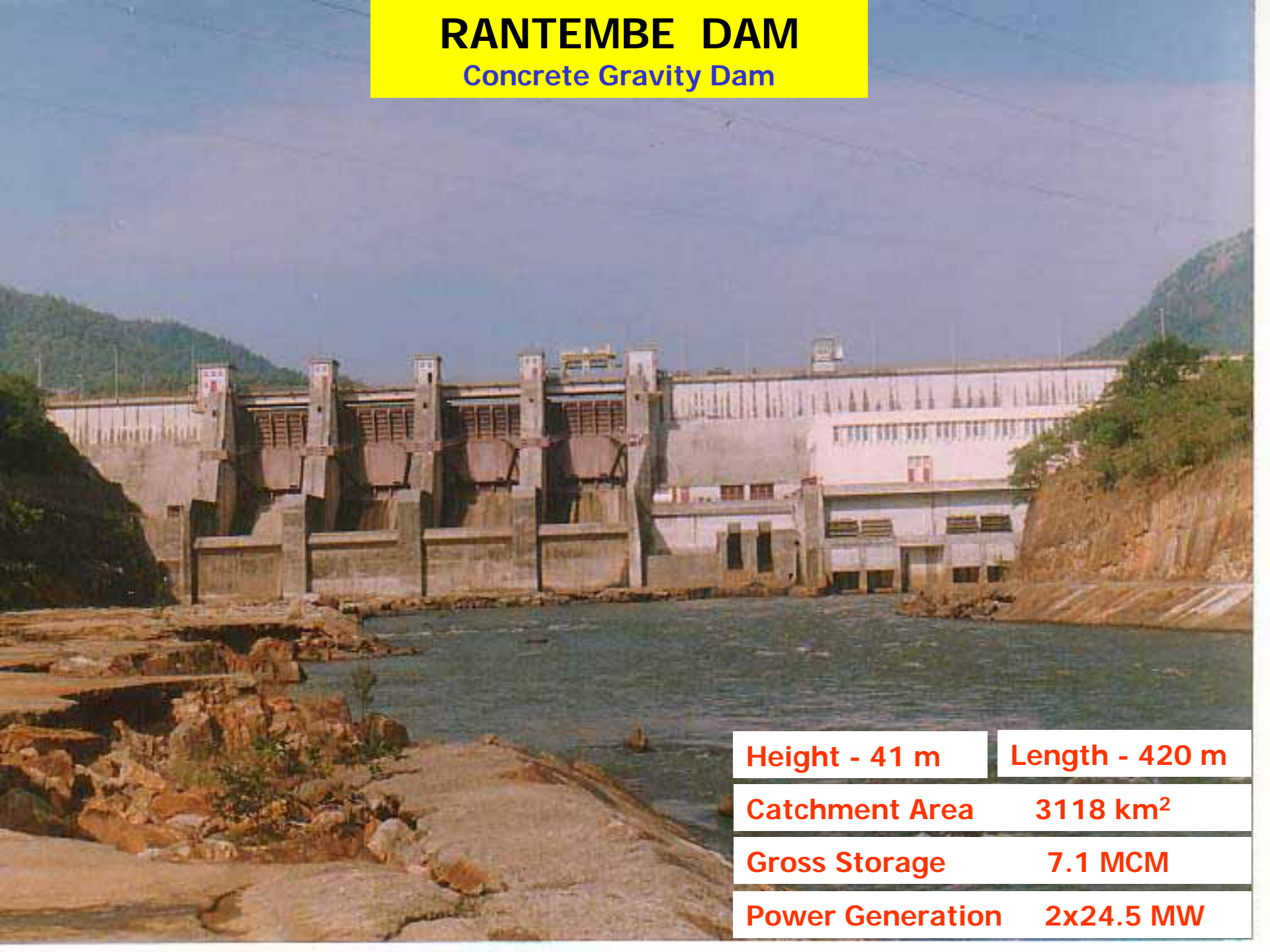
860 MCM

Power Generation

2x63 MW

RANTEMBE DAM

Concrete Gravity Dam



Height - 41 m

Length - 420 m

Catchment Area

3118 km²

Gross Storage

7.1 MCM

Power Generation

2x24.5 MW

MADURU OYA DAM

Rockfill Dam with Earth Core



Height - 41 m

Length - 1090 m

Catchment Area

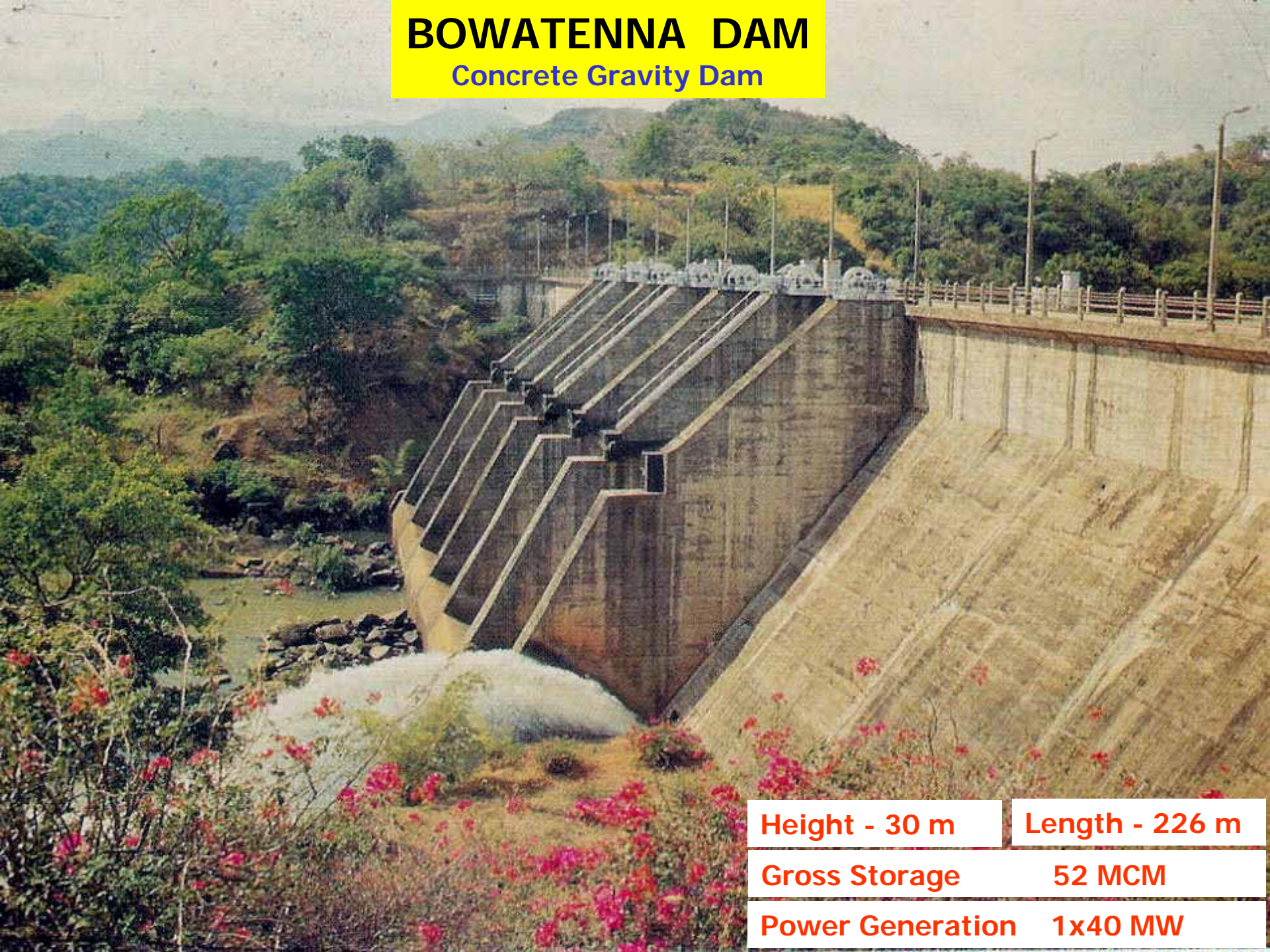
453 km²

Gross Storage

597 MCM

BOWATENNA DAM

Concrete Gravity Dam



Height - 30 m

Length - 226 m

Gross Storage

52 MCM

Power Generation

1x40 MW

Lack of Maintenance

Results in disasters

Kantale Dam Failure (20th April 1986)



• 75 People Died

• Cost of rehabilitation – Rs 525 million

U.S. TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS



Folsom Dam



The Spillway Gate Failure of the Folsom Dam,

California (July 17, 1995)



Dubai Dry Dock Disaster

19 people dead, 27 missing



U.S. TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS



The Failure of the Teton Dam - Idaho (June 05, 1976)



- 14 People Dead
- Over 1\$ Billion of Property Damaged

An Aerial View of the Teton Dam Failure



Teton Dam Failure



4 R philosophy in risk management

Risk

Responsibility

Re solve

Relax !!!

O & M

What is Maintenance ?

Maintenance (service) of Operating facility and Associated Structures for 100% reliable operation

Daily, weekly, monthly – maintenance schedules

What is Operation ?

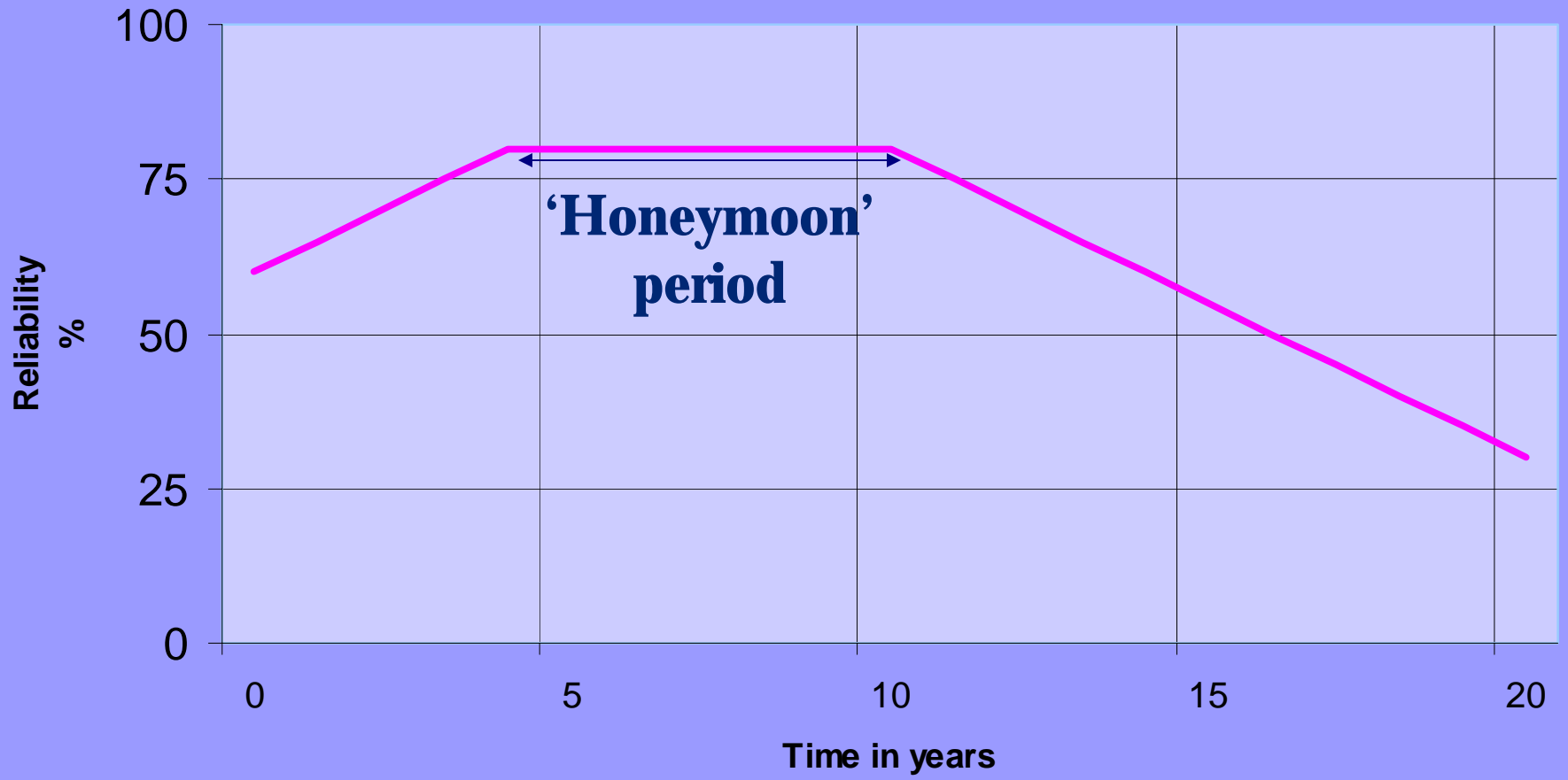
- Regulate the reservoir under control in

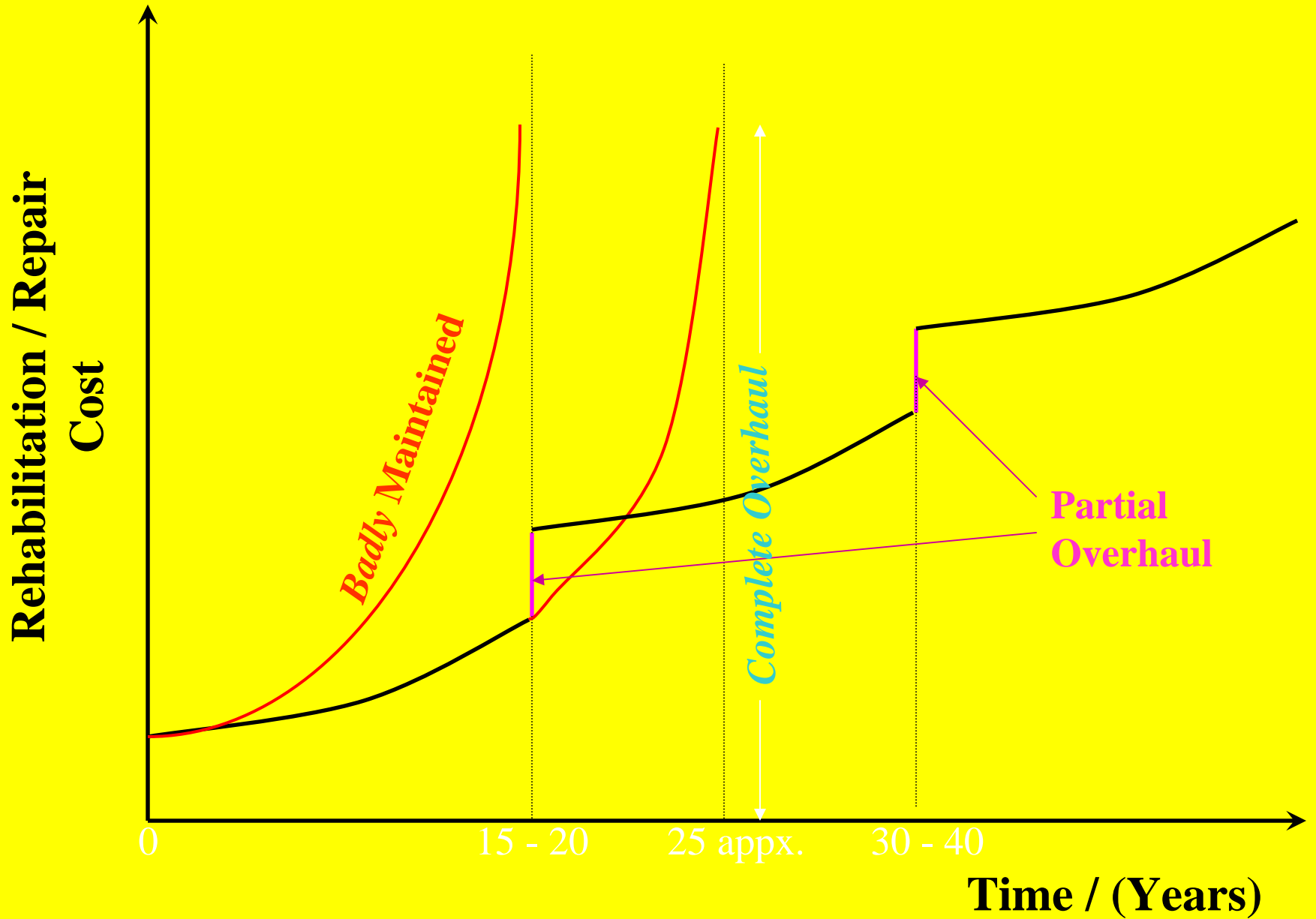
Normal Condition

Emergency Condition

- Safely with no danger to **Human Life** or **Property** etc.

RELIABILITY OF DAMS AS THEY GET OLD





Standard Curve for Maintenance

Dam monitoring

Dam Monitoring is mainly two fold

Maintenance & Inspection

- Weekly Maintenance Schedule
- Weekly Inspection Schedule

Instrumentation - Measurements

- Weekly
- Fortnight
- Monthly
- Yearly (two times)

Additionally on daily basis

- Hydrological Data
- Metrological Data

For Good Maintenance Practice

- Follow O&M manuals
- Active management – 5M
(Material, Machines, Money, Man, Motivation)
- Trained staff
- Sufficient financial resources

Maintenance – Main Areas (Weekly Diary)

- Embankment dams
- Concrete Structures
- Spillways
- Outlet works
- Instrumentation
- Reservoir



WEEKLY DIARIES – RANDENIGALA

Maintenance (Master Document)

RANDENIGALA HEADWORKS - MAINTENANCE

HEDWORKS ADMINISTRATION OPERATION & MAINTENANCE DIVISION - MASL

Week Commencing : September 6, 2004

Week No.:

Name of EIC :

Responsible Officer :

MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES	DATE CARRIED OUT	COMMENTS / ACTION REQUIRED
<p>1.0. ROCKFILL DAM & RESERVOIR</p> <p>(a). Remove vegetation from surface (b). Repair rip-rap and slopes (c). Minor repair of crest works & roads (d). Clean floors of tunnels and gallery (e). Clean drains in tunnels and gallery (f). Minor repairs in tunnels and gallery (g). Clean foundation drainpipe and sump (h). Maintain corrosion protection of dam drainage (i). Clean tailwater area from obstruct (j). Maintain dam monitoring equipment</p> <p>2.0. SPILLWAY</p> <p>2.1. STRUCTURES</p>		

WEEKLY DIARIES – RANDENIGALA

Maintenance (Master Document) continued....

3.1. STRUCTURES

- (a). Minor repair of intake tower
- (b). Repaint pressure tunnel lining
- (c). Clean gate chamber incl. drainage
- (d). Repair cavitation in outlet channel
- (e). Clean aeration slots
- (f). Clean flip bucket drainage

3.2. BOTTOM OUTLET GATES

3.2. 1. MECHANICAL

- (a). Test run service gates
- (b). Test run revision gates

3.2. 2. ELECTRICAL

- (c). Replace defective pilot lamps

3.2. 3. HYDRAULICS

- (d). Operate aeration valves
- (e). Trial run of hydraulic unit
- (f). Laboratory test hydraulic oil
- (g). Relubricate rod and bearings
- (h). Top up brake cylinder oil

WEEKLY DIARIES – RANDENIGALA

Inspection (Items for a Week)

RANDENIGALA HEADWORKS - INSPECTION

HEDWORKS ADMINISTRATION OPERATION & MAINTENANCE DIVISION - MASL

Week Commencing : June 9, 2003

Week No.: 23

Name of EIC :

Responsible Officer :

INSPECTION ACTIVITIES	DATE CARRIED OUT	COMMENTS / ACTION REQUIRED
<p>1.0. ROCKFILL DAM & RESERVOIR</p> <p>(f). Judge foundation drain pipe flow*</p> <p>(g). Check functioning of dam monitoring*</p>		
<p>2.0. SPILLWAY</p> <p>2.2. SPILLWAY GATES</p> <p>2.2. 1. MECHANICAL</p> <p>(h). Check cleanliness of brake discs*</p> <p>2.2. 2. ELECTRICAL</p>		

Maintenance of Embankment Dams

A photograph of a large embankment dam. The dam's slope is covered in grey gravel. A road with several streetlights runs along the top of the dam. In the background, there is a large, forested mountain with a prominent peak. The sky is blue with some white clouds. The foreground is a dry, brownish field.

Maintenance on Embankment Dams

- U/S, D/S slope settlement correction
- Visual inspection around structures
- (outlet ,side walls)

- Dam crest settlement correction

- Seepage arresting structures

Toe filters

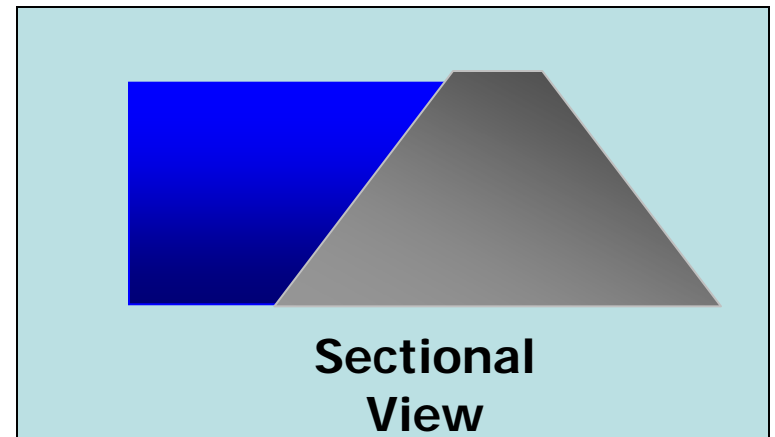
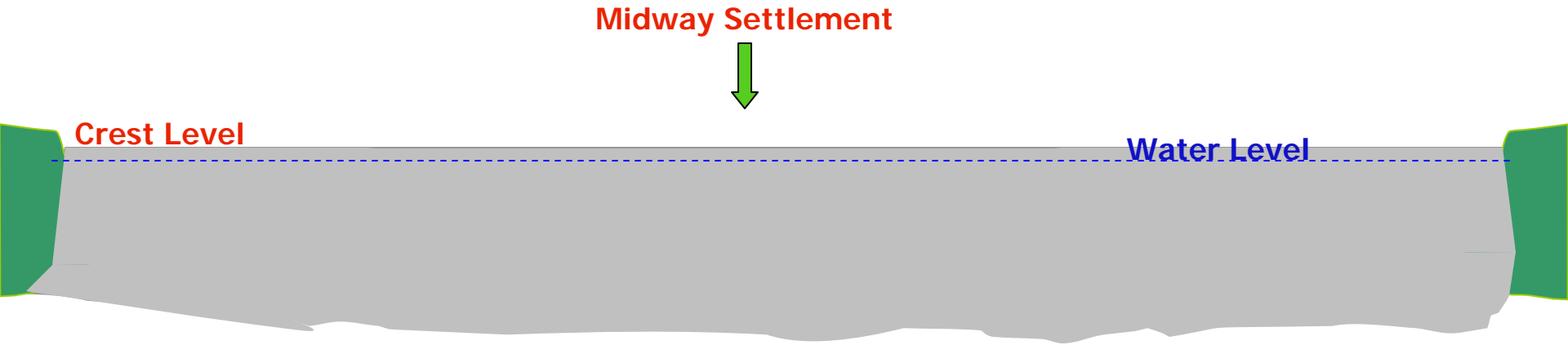
Toe drains

- Drainage systems (cleaning, flushing)

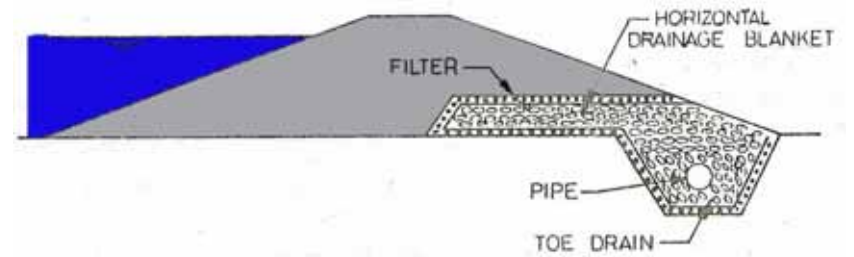
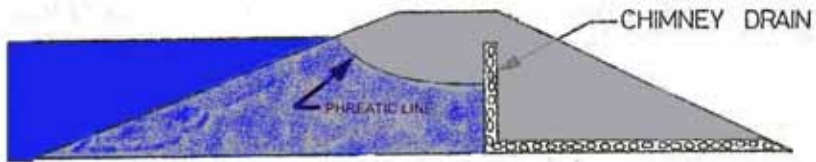
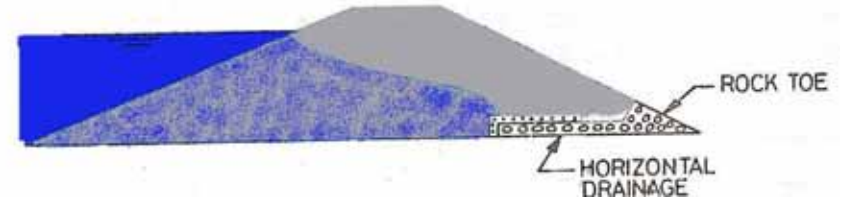
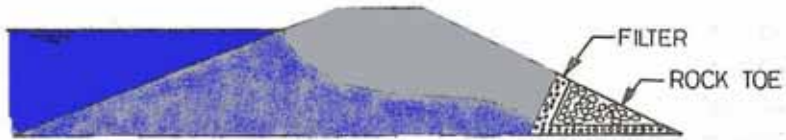
Inside the dam body

Outside the dam body

Overtopping due to Settlement of Long Embankment Dam



Different type of Toe Filters/Drains



Maintenance on Embankment Dams

- Slope protection surface drains



- Anthills & Trees/Plants growth

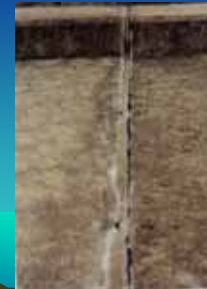


Maintenance of Concrete Structures

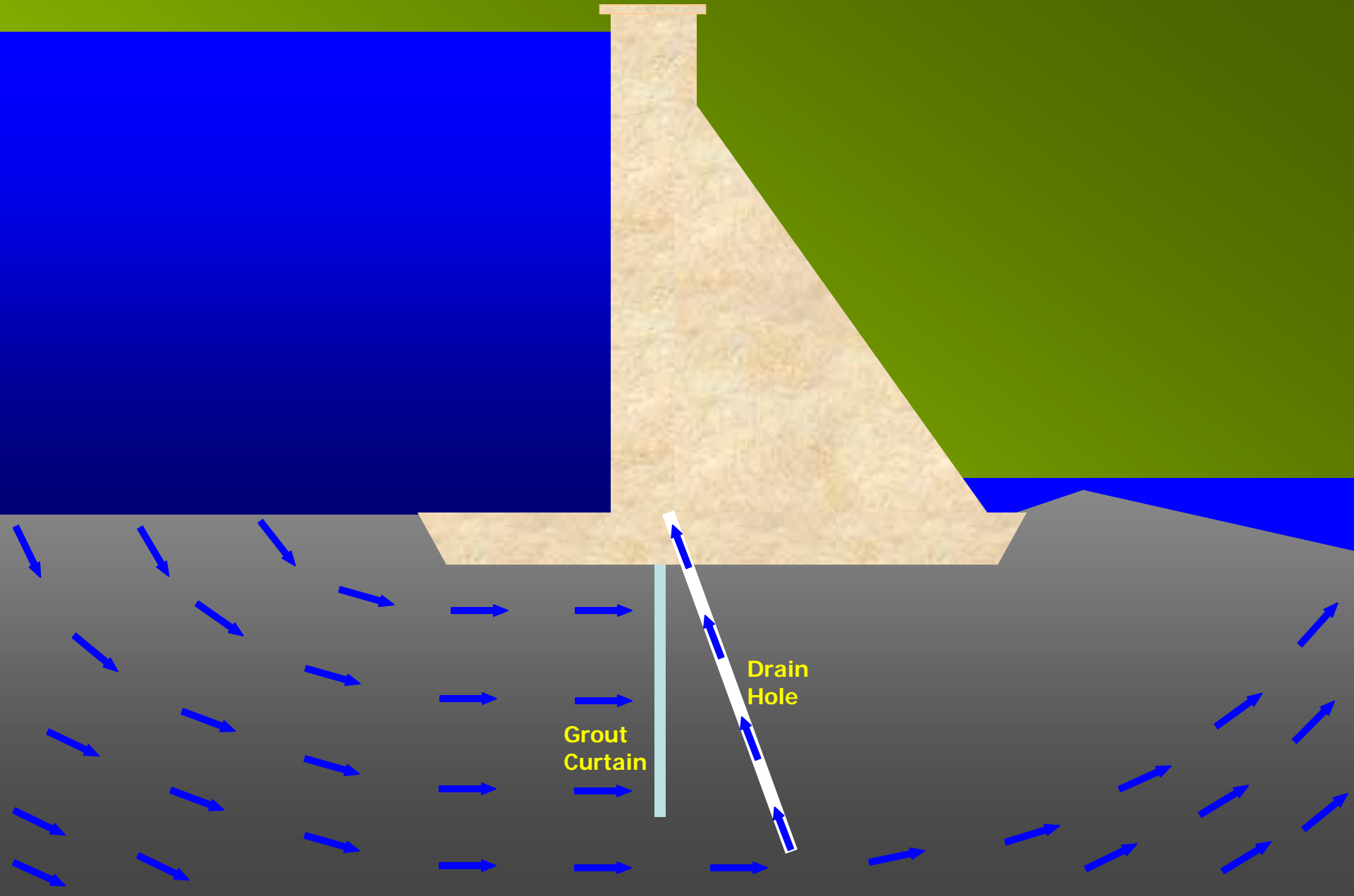


Maintenance on Concrete Structures

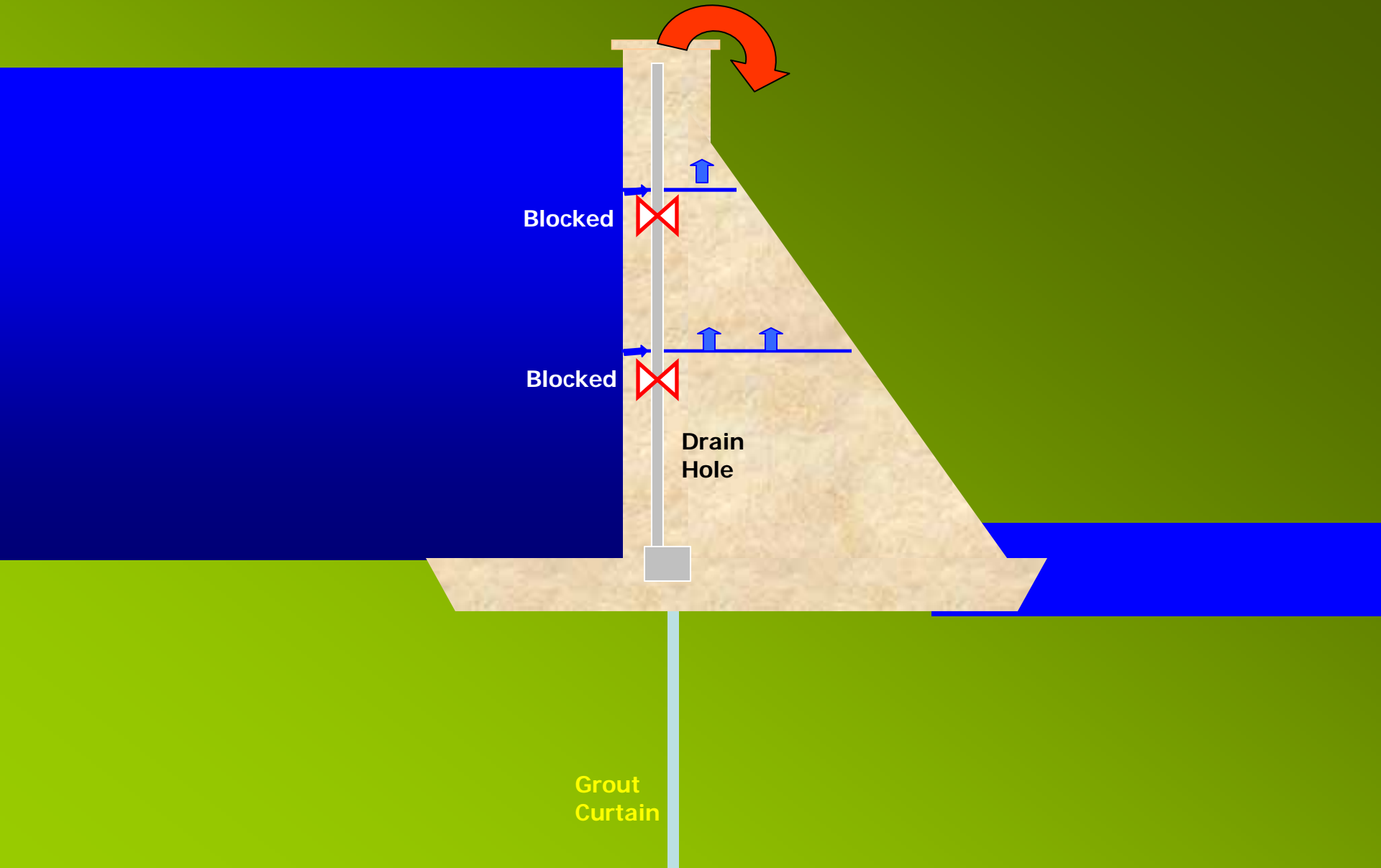
- Concrete surface, deterioration, honeycombs (remedy with non-shrink materials)
- Structural cracks – monitoring
- Settlement measurements
- Abutment/Structure Junction (erosion)
- Drains & Pressure Relief Holes
- Joints/Sealant (Construction & Expansion)



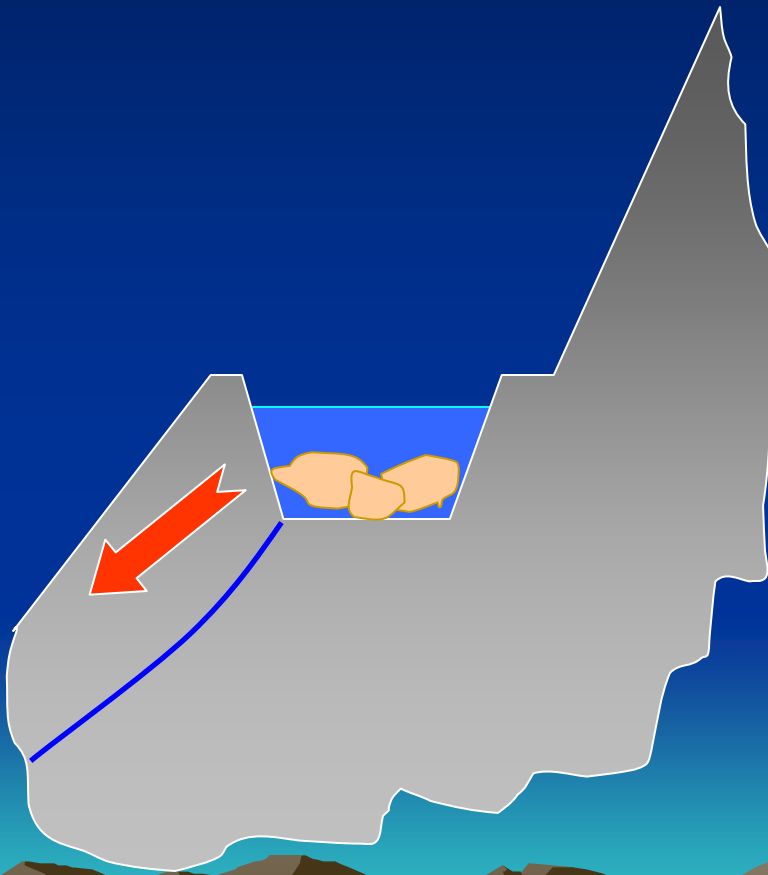
Drain Holes (Normal Condition)



If Vertical Drains are blocked



When side drains are blocked by debris, water retained in the drain, then lower part of the drain can be slipped down due to seepage water





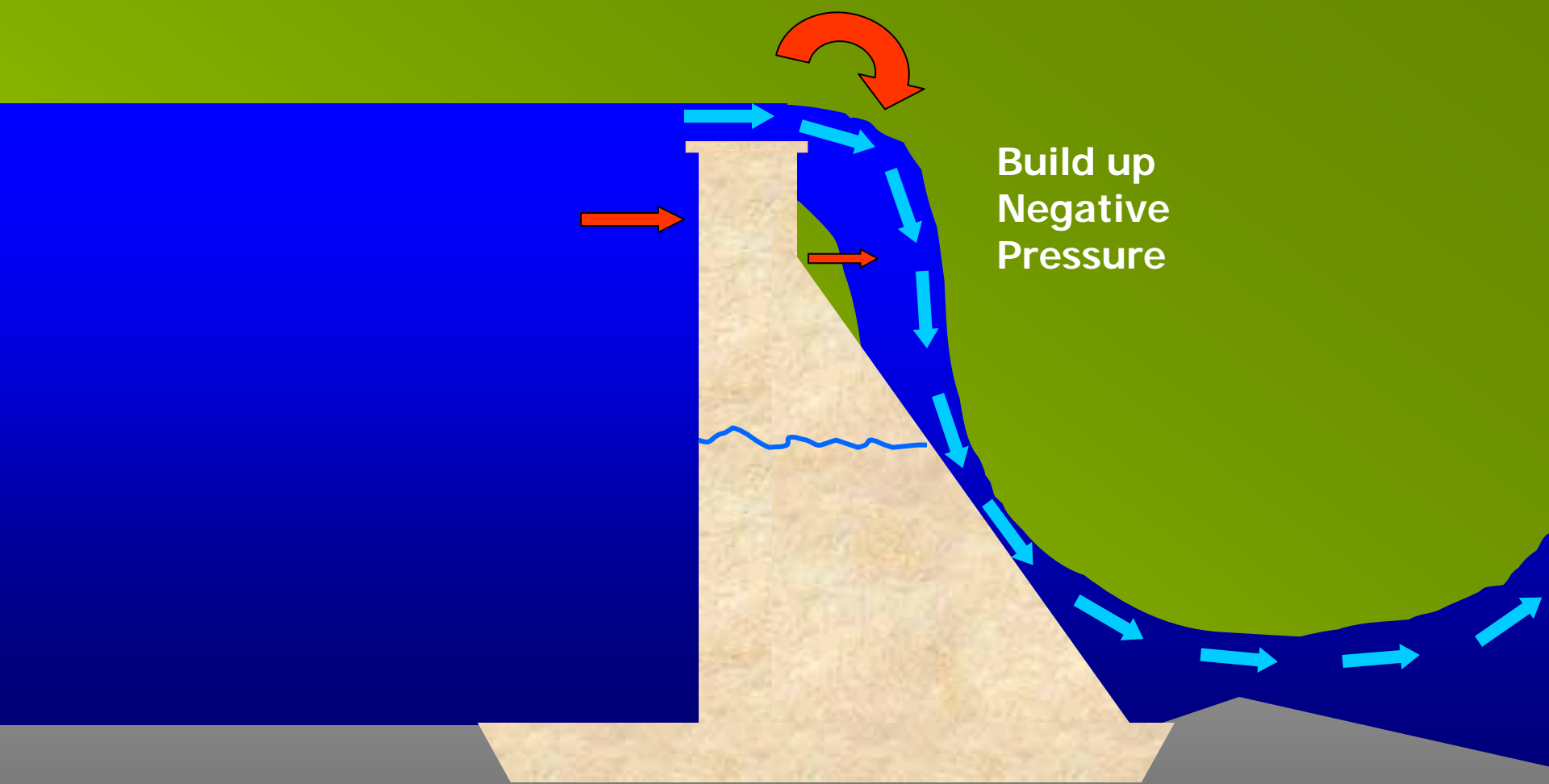
Maintenance of Spillways

Spillway Maintenance

(Concrete, Natural etc.)

- **Surface erosions, cracks, scouring etc.**
(Natural spill – better periodical spills)
- **Mechanical part embedded areas**
(Cracks possible for water leaks)
- **Approach/Outlet canals**
(Accumulation of tree logs, abutment erosions etc.)
- **Erosions/Scouring around energy dissipaters**






Build up
Negative
Pressure

Crack last

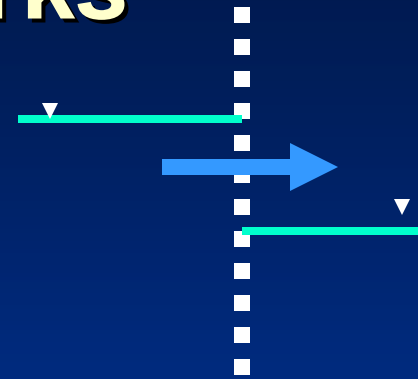




Maintenance of Outlet works

Maintenance of Outlet Works

- Collection of derbies – Head loss (Periodical clearing)
- Power/Irrigation intake – scouring/cracks
- Water Passage – Concrete scouring steel liner corrosions
- Bottom Outlets, Lead away pipes, Drain holes (Need periodical cleaning to release the uplift pressure)





Maintenance of Reservoir

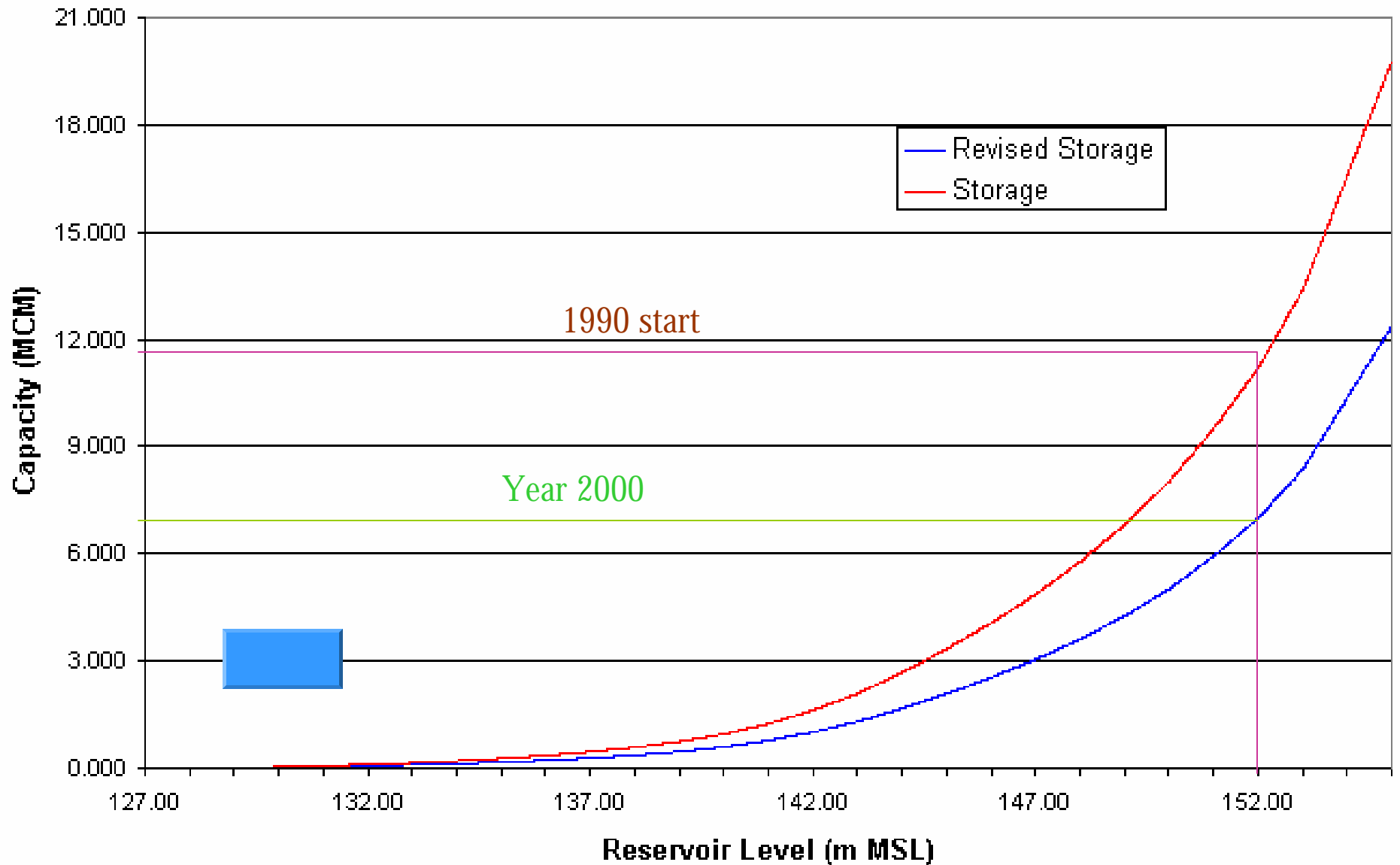
Maintenance of Reservoir

- **Periphery – landslide, encroachments**
- **Earth slips & Land slides**
- **Upstream water paths cleaning
(Tree logs, flash floods)**
- **Water sheds – Human activity, timber cutting coordinating
with Environment Department**
- **Water quality tests etc**
- **Sediment Controls**
- **Water Balance – Predictions, 24 hr duty above certain level**



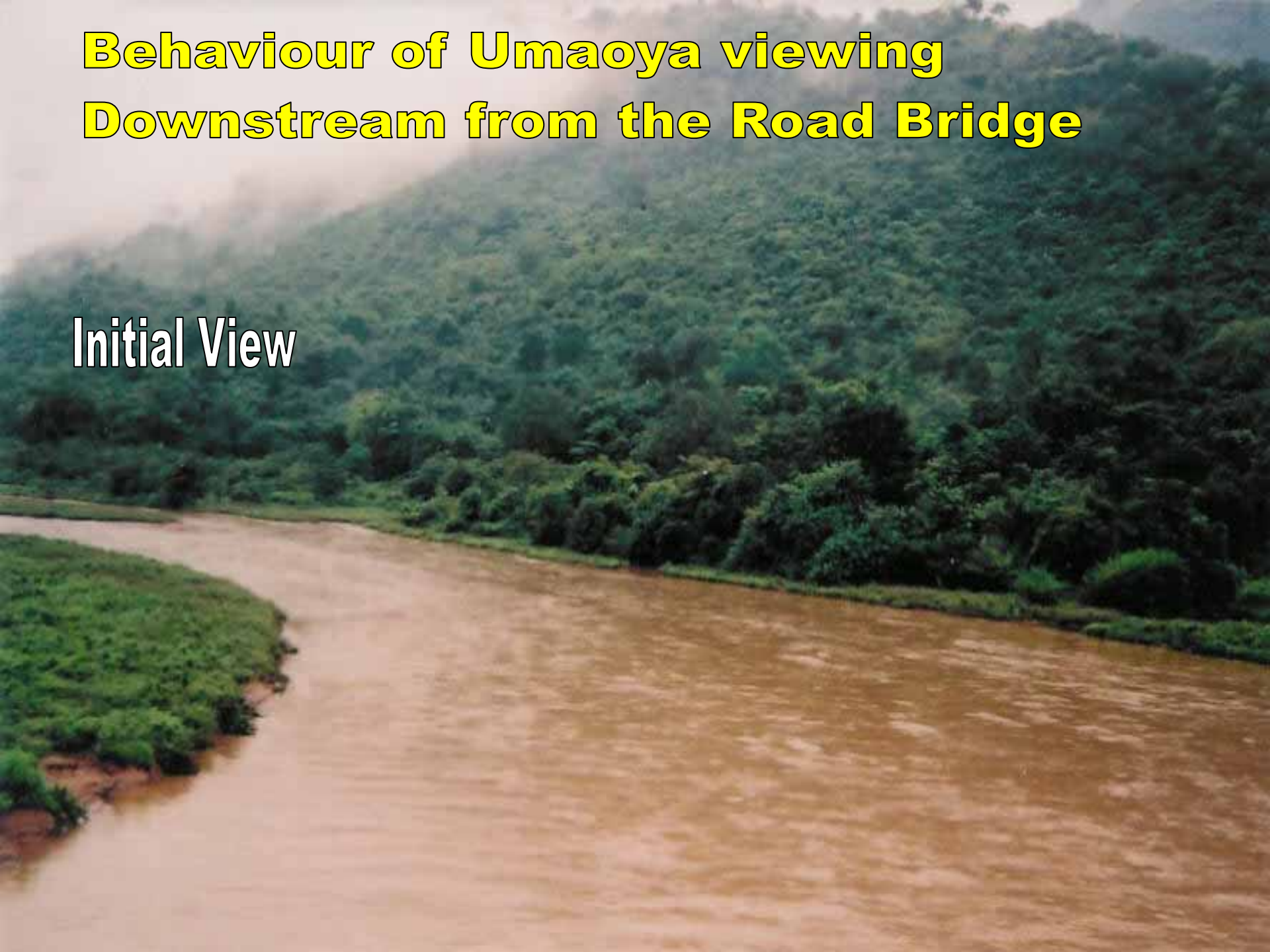
REVISED CAPACITY CURVE RANTEMBE

(After Flushing)



Behaviour of Umaoya viewing Downstream from the Road Bridge

Initial View



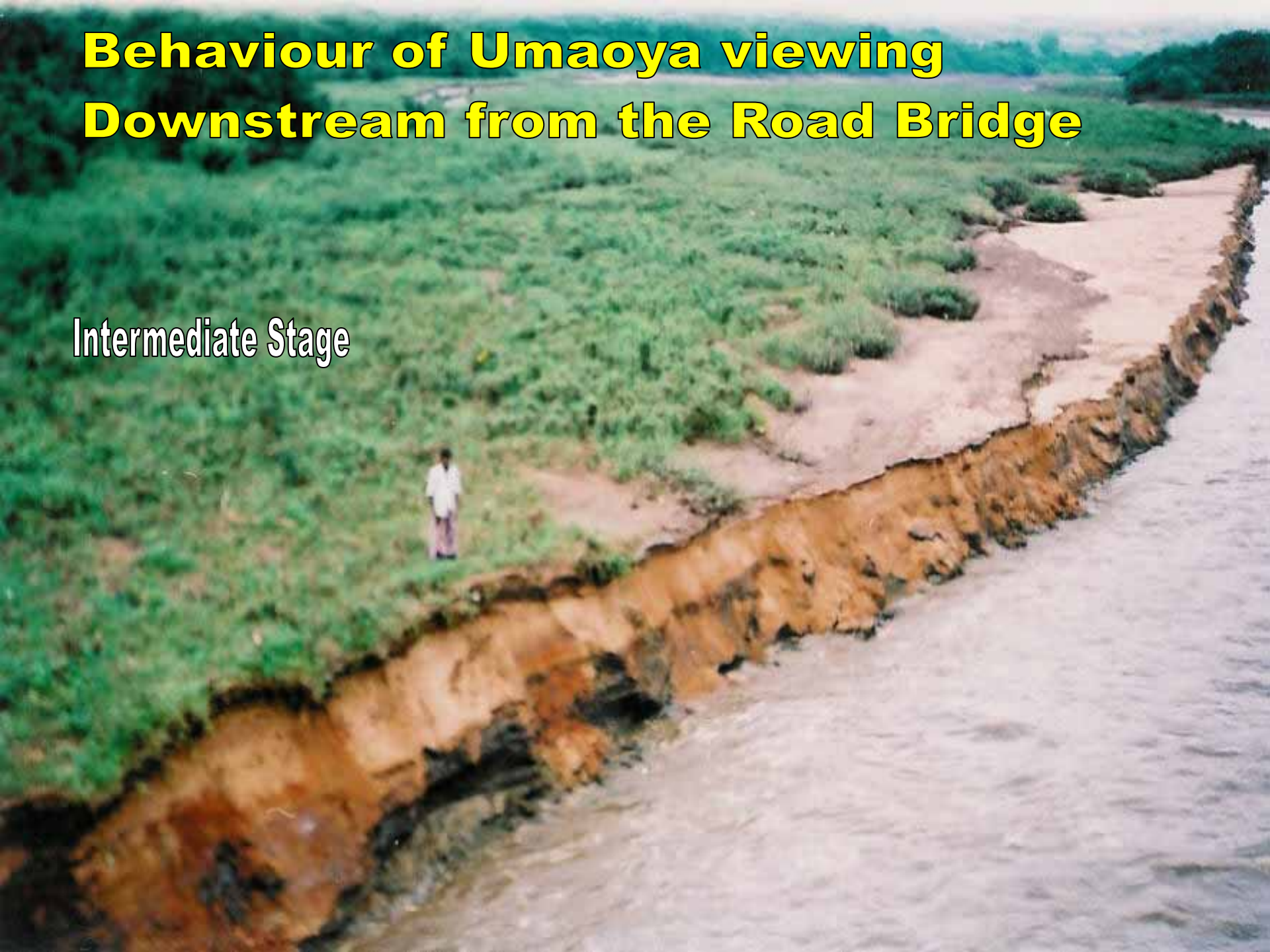
Behaviour of Umaoya viewing Downstream from the Road Bridge

Intermediate Stage



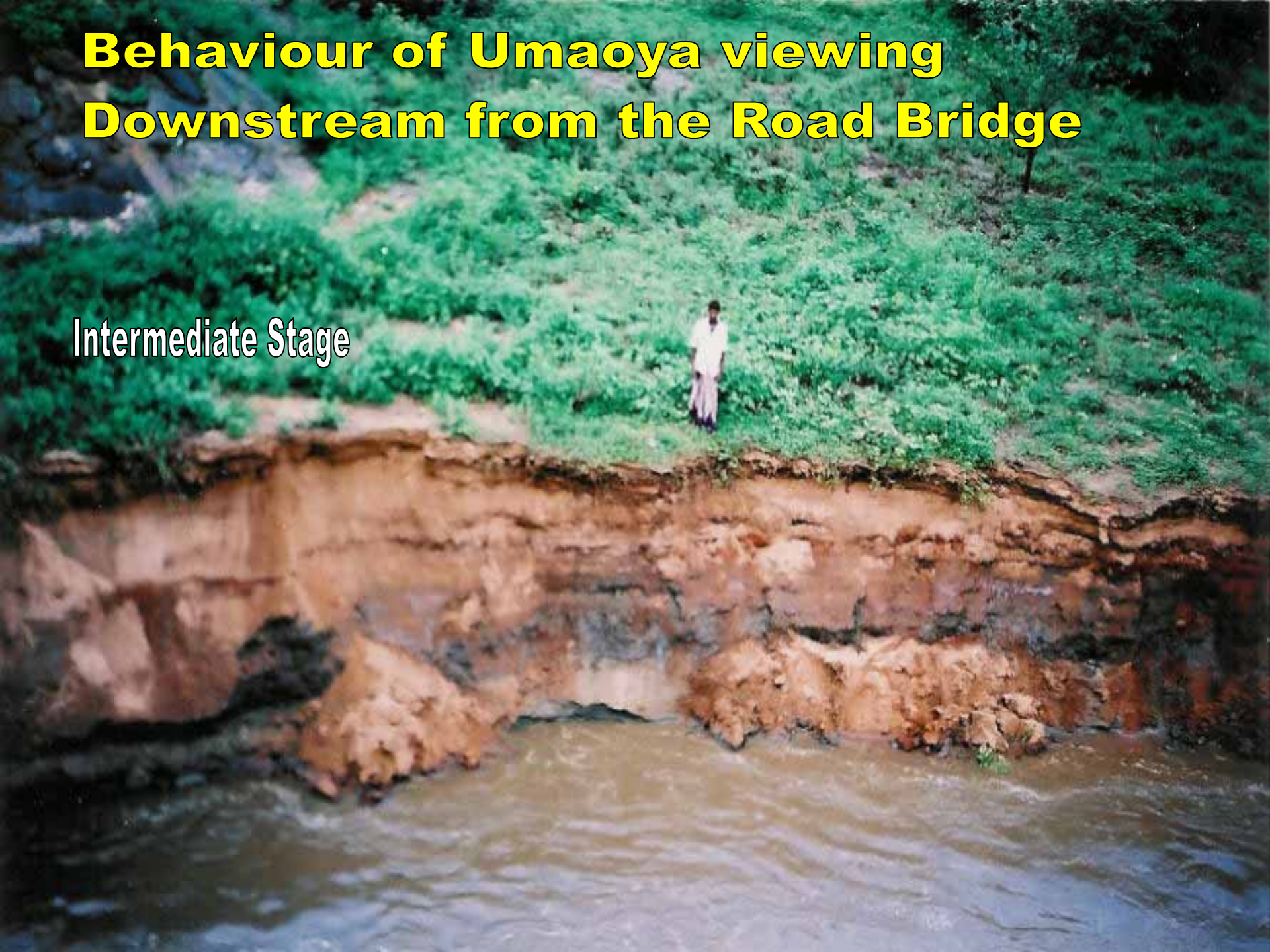
Behaviour of Umaoya viewing Downstream from the Road Bridge

Intermediate Stage



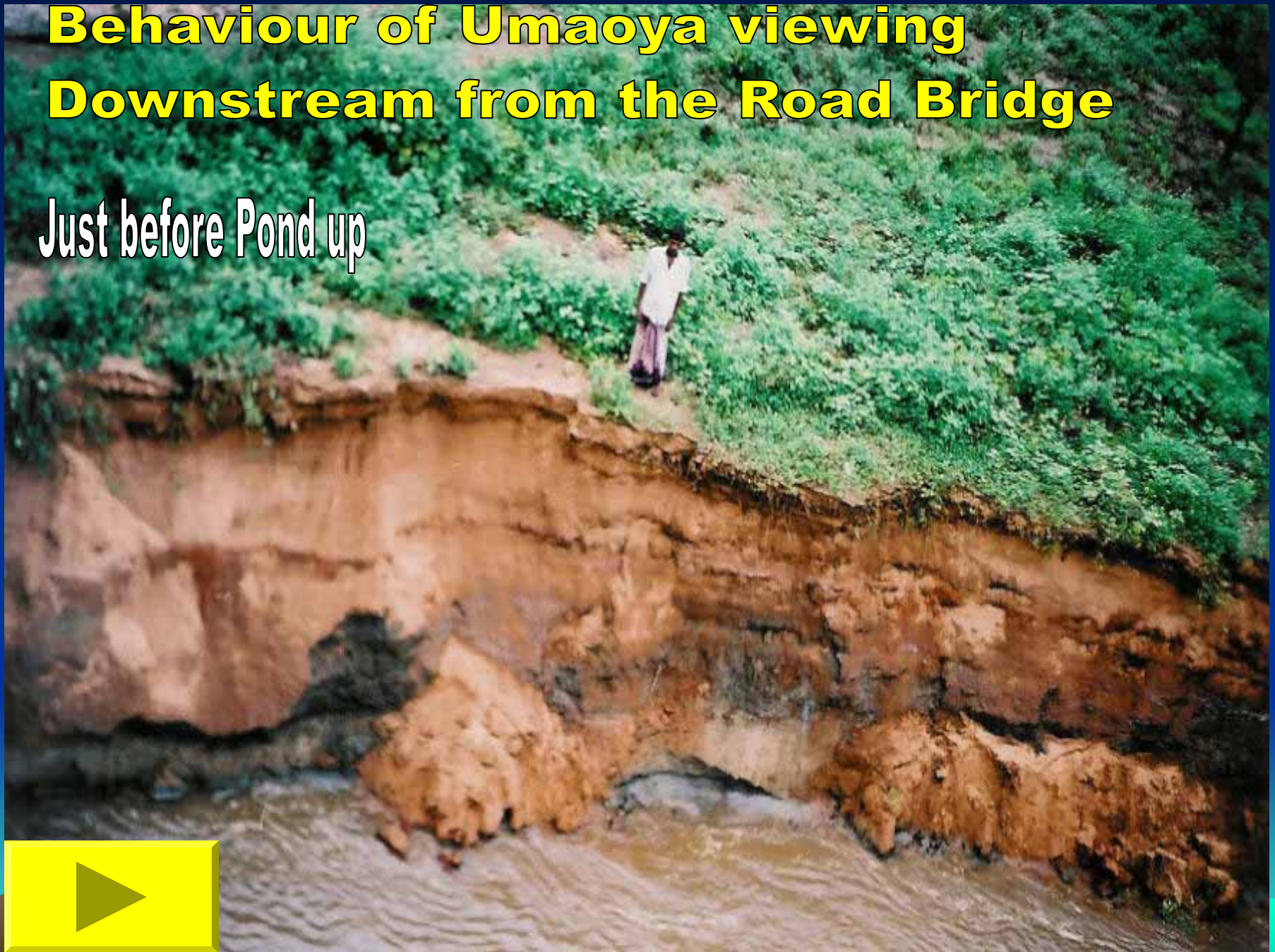
Behaviour of Umaoya viewing Downstream from the Road Bridge

Intermediate Stage



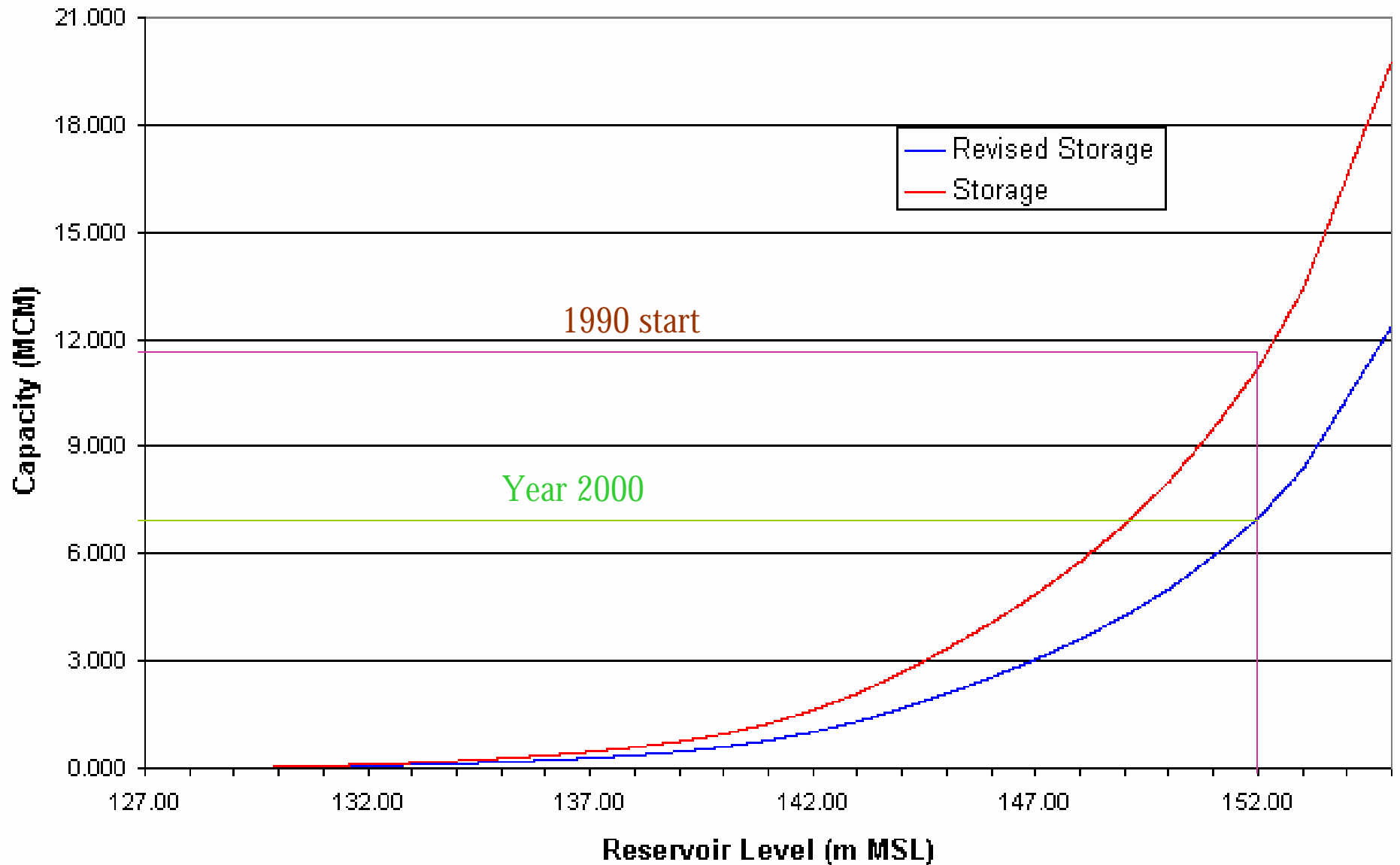
Behaviour of Umaoya viewing Downstream from the Road Bridge

Just before Pond up



REVISED CAPACITY CURVE RANTEMBE

(After Flushing)



OPERATION



What is operation ?(of reservoir)

- Regulate the reservoir under control in

Normal Condition

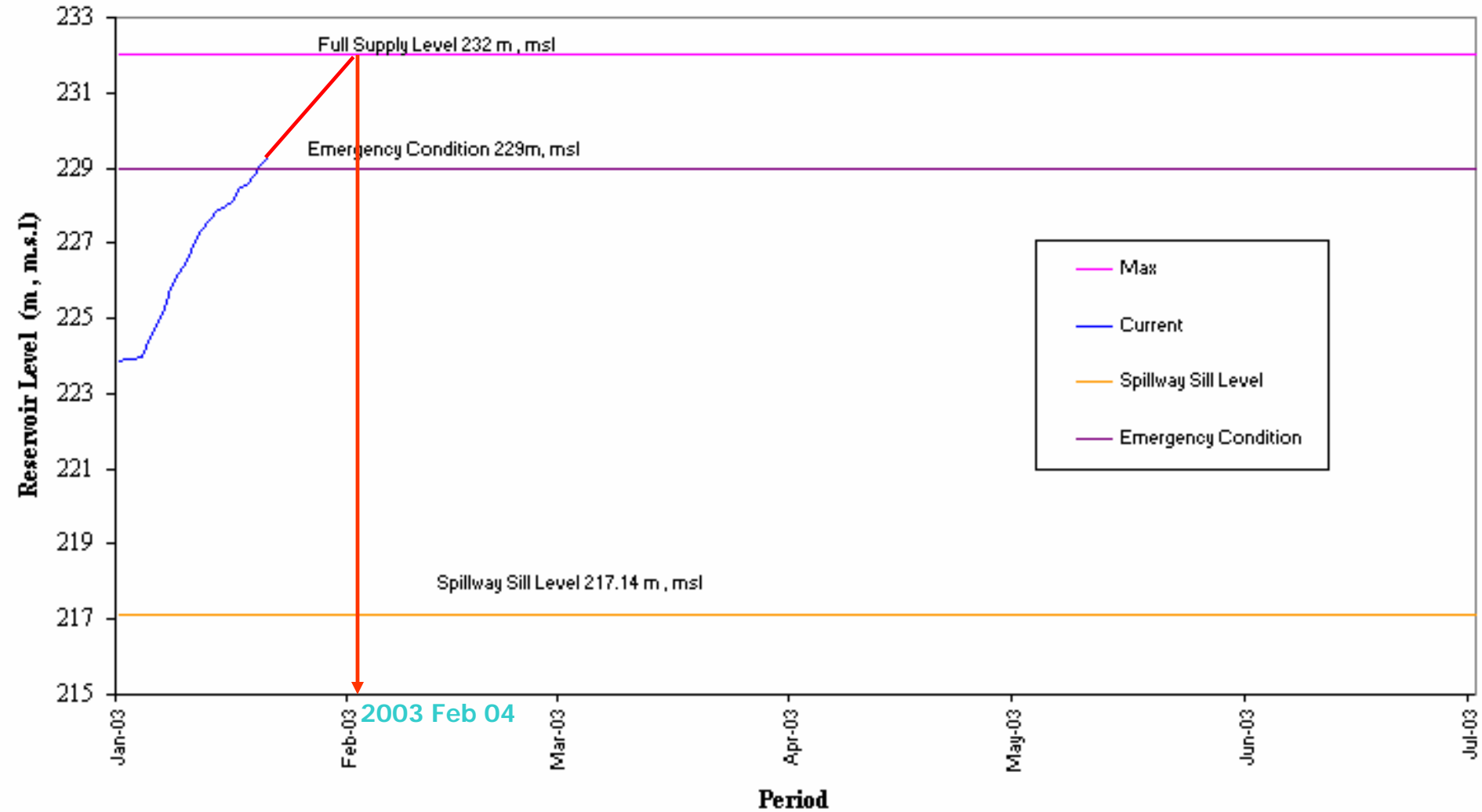
Emergency Condition

- **Safely with no danger to Human Life or Property**

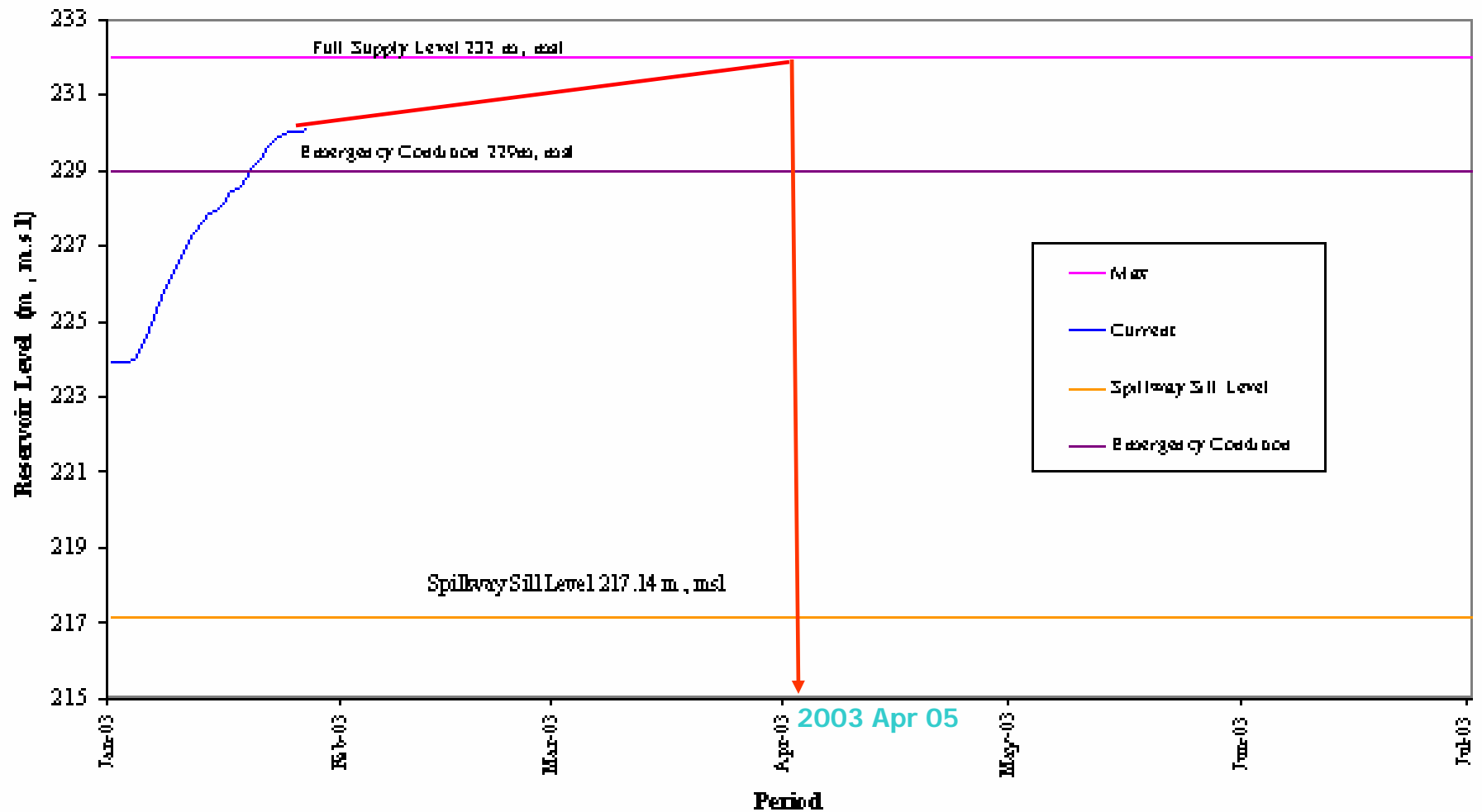
alarm, pre release for buffer signal, be ready, catchments communication

Emergency Condition

RESERVOIR LEVEL RANDENIGALA
YEAR 2003

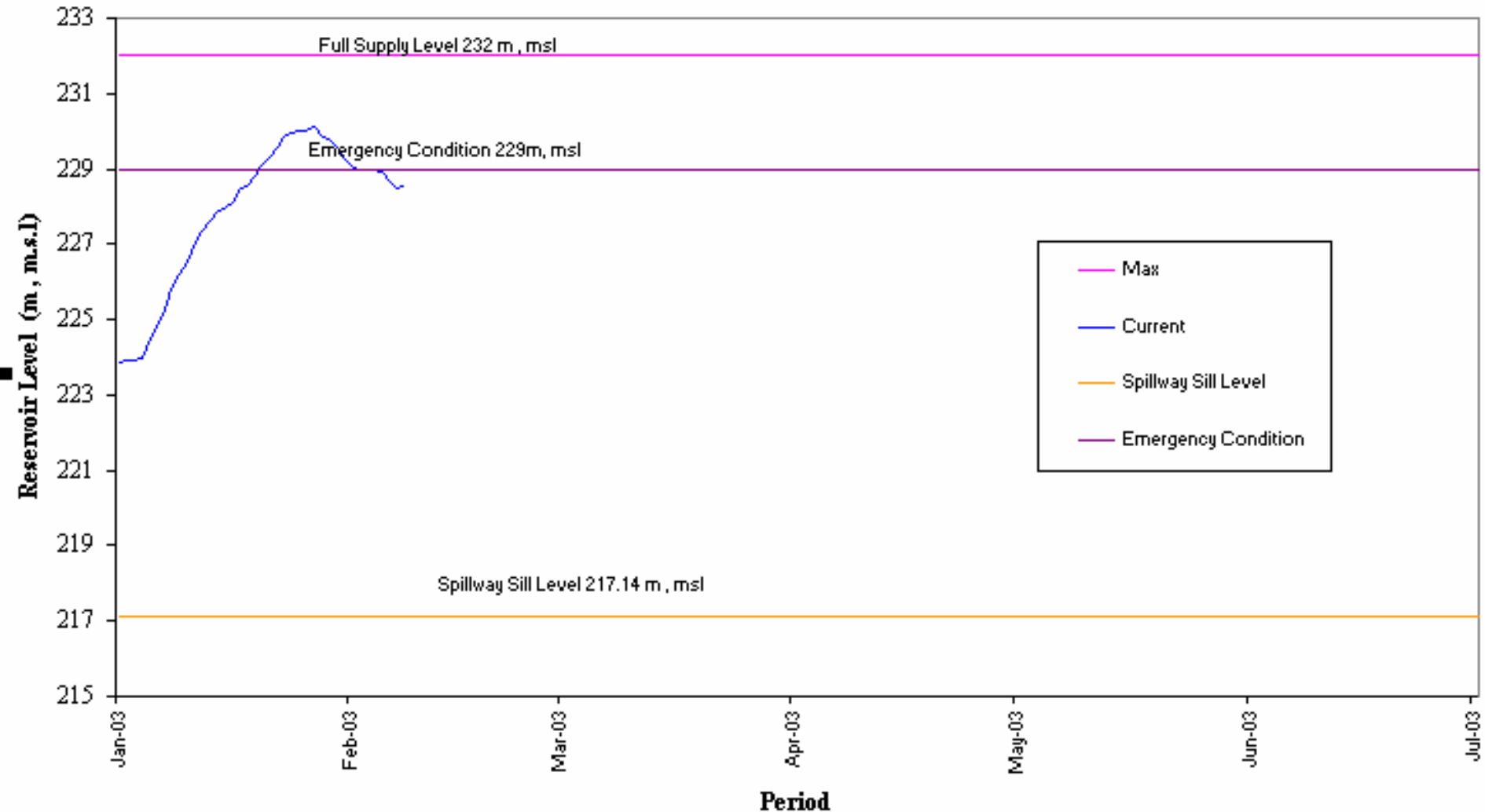


RESERVOIR LEVEL RANDENIGALA YEAR 2003



Normal Condition

RESERVOIR LEVEL RANDENIGALA
YEAR 2003



Special Inspection Report

SPECIAL DAILY INSPECTION REPORT FOR HIGH WATER LEVELS AT RANDENIGALA DAM - (229-232 M MSL)

Date :

Water Level :

No	Location	Seepage	Rock fall	Slides/Slips
1	Dam D/S Toe			
2	Dam L/B Area			
3	Dam R/B Area			
4	Instruments Chamber			
5	Inspection Gallery			
6	Bottom Outlet Area			
7	Sump Pumps			

.....
Technical Officer (Randenigala)

INSTRUMENTATION



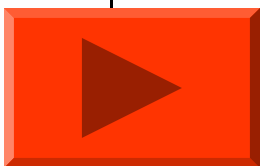
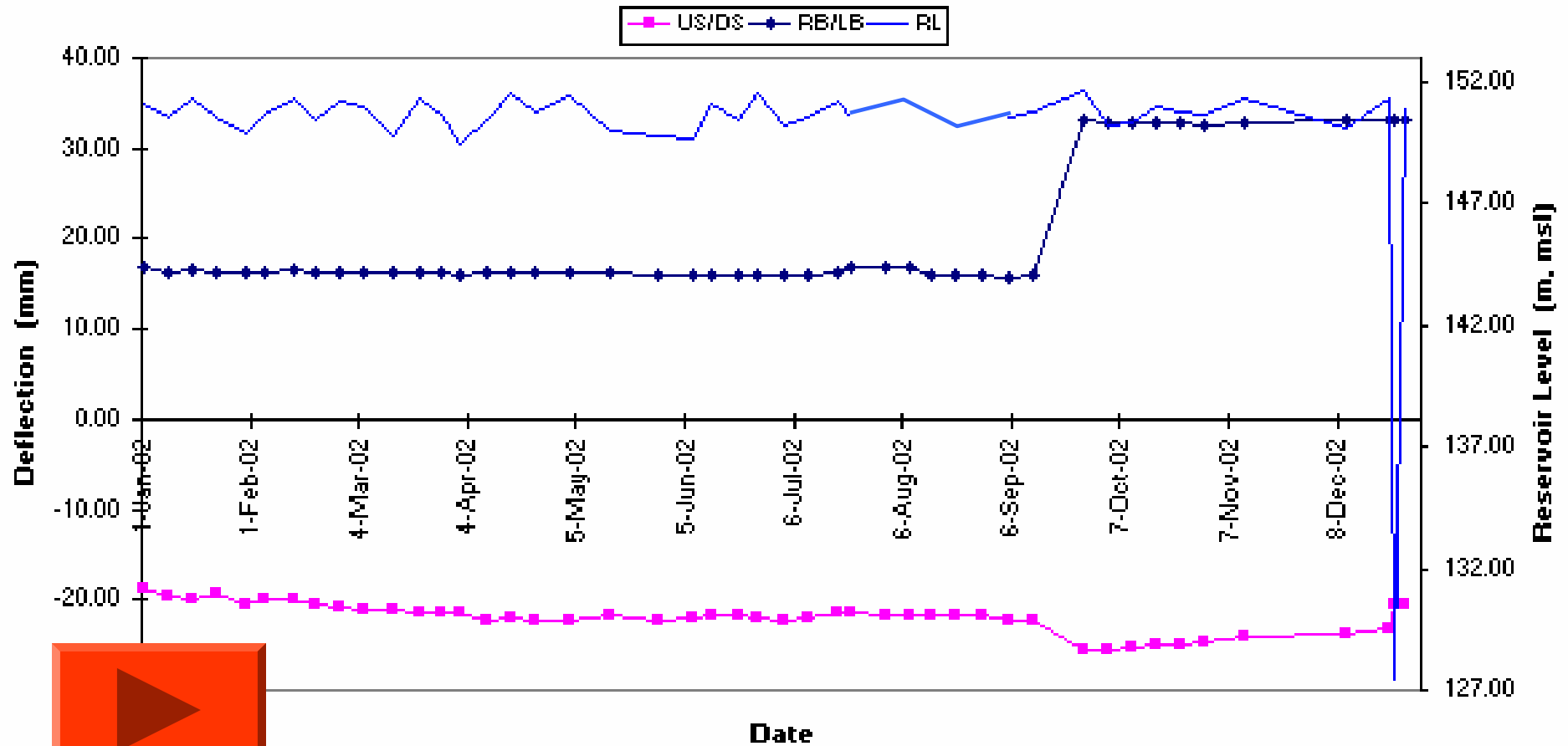
WHY DAM INSTRUMENTATION IS IMPORTANT ?

- ❖ **Doctor talk to his patient and diagnose.**
- ❖ **Dam Engineer has to keep on talking with Dam through instrument.**
- ❖ **If the patient has a continuously maintained health record, easy for doctor to trace the origin of disease.**
- ❖ **Similarly, good instrumentation record (history) helps Dam Engineer to trace the troubling areas.**
- ❖ **Each and every Dam has it's own unique behavior.**
- ❖ **Theory has to build on our own.**
- ❖ **Doctor's mistake will kill one person at a time.**
- ❖ **Dam Engineer's mistake will kill thousand of lives and billions of assets at a time**

Maintenance of Instruments

- Periodical calibrations
- Battery levels
- Unusual change in readings
- Fixing Points – Base plates, Brackets
- Top covers of standpipe, piezometers

RANTAMBE - NORMAL PENDULUM (BLOCK 10 - U/G) YEAR 2002



Instrumentation - Measurements

- Weekly
- Fortnight
- Monthly
- Yearly (two times)

Type of Instruments

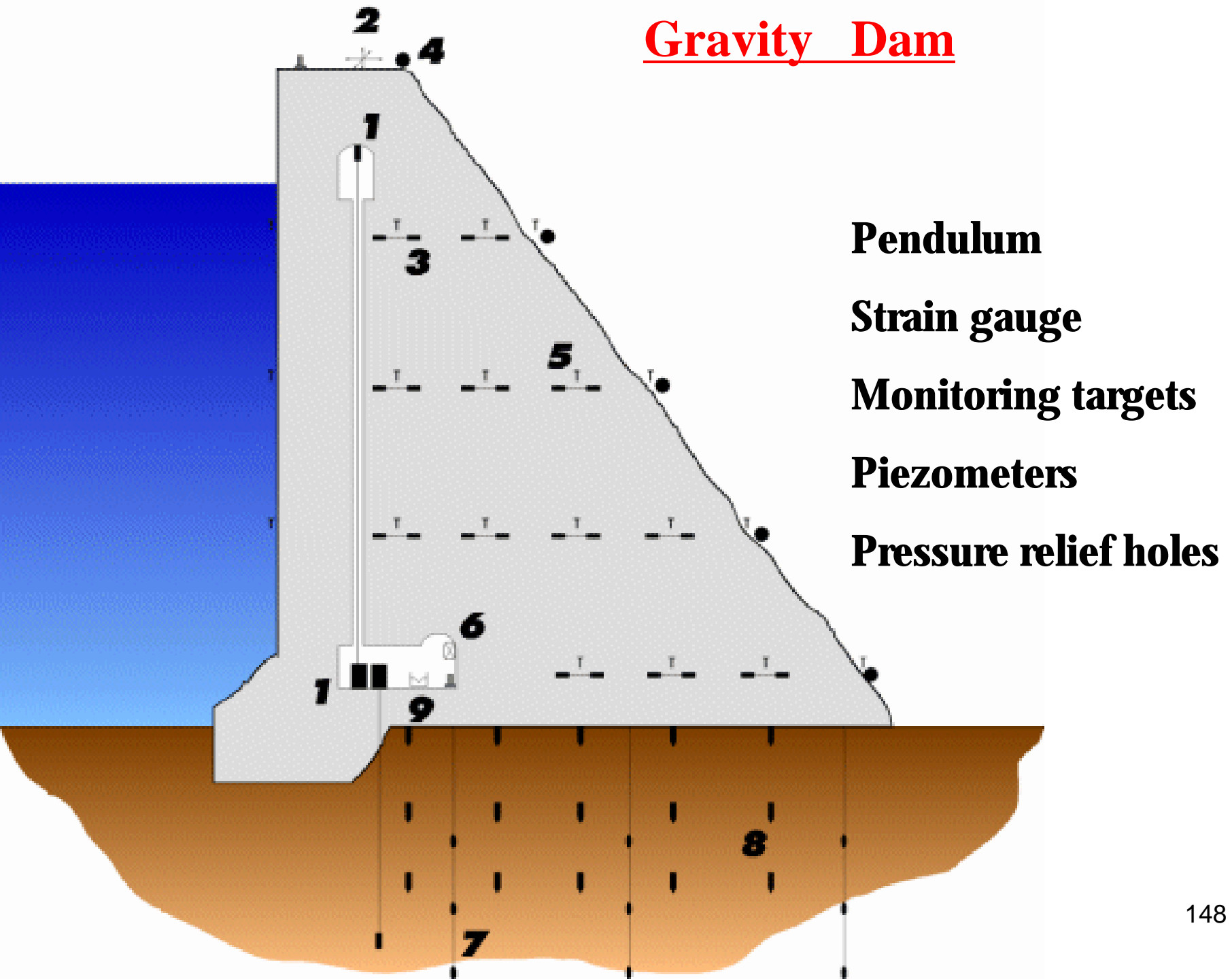
Randenigala

- Inclinometers 07 Nos.
- Extensor Meters 51 Nos.
- Pressure Transducers 74 Nos.
- Pressure Manometers 09 Nos

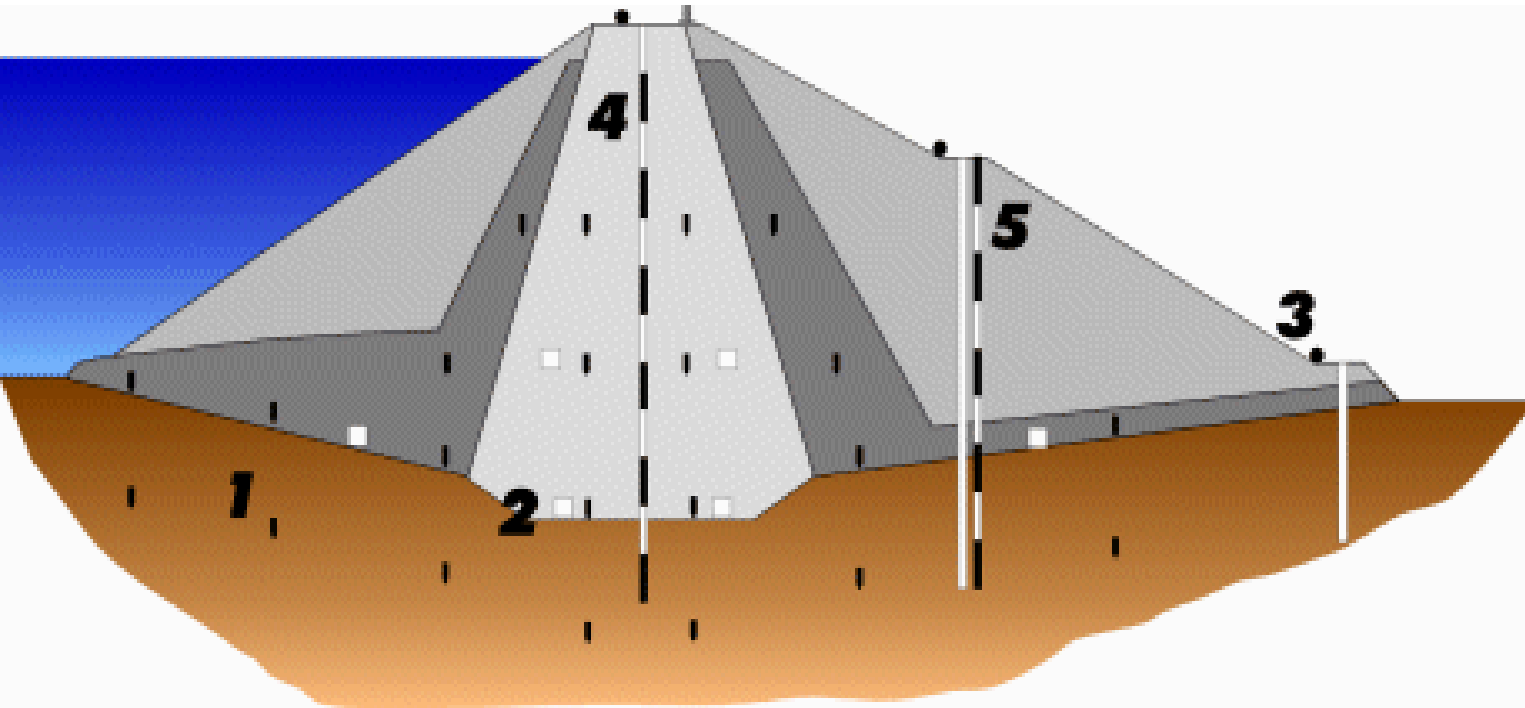
Rantembe

- Pendulums 09 Nos.
- Tilt meters
- Joint meters 39 Nos.
- Manometers 62 Nos

Gravity Dam



Earth Dam



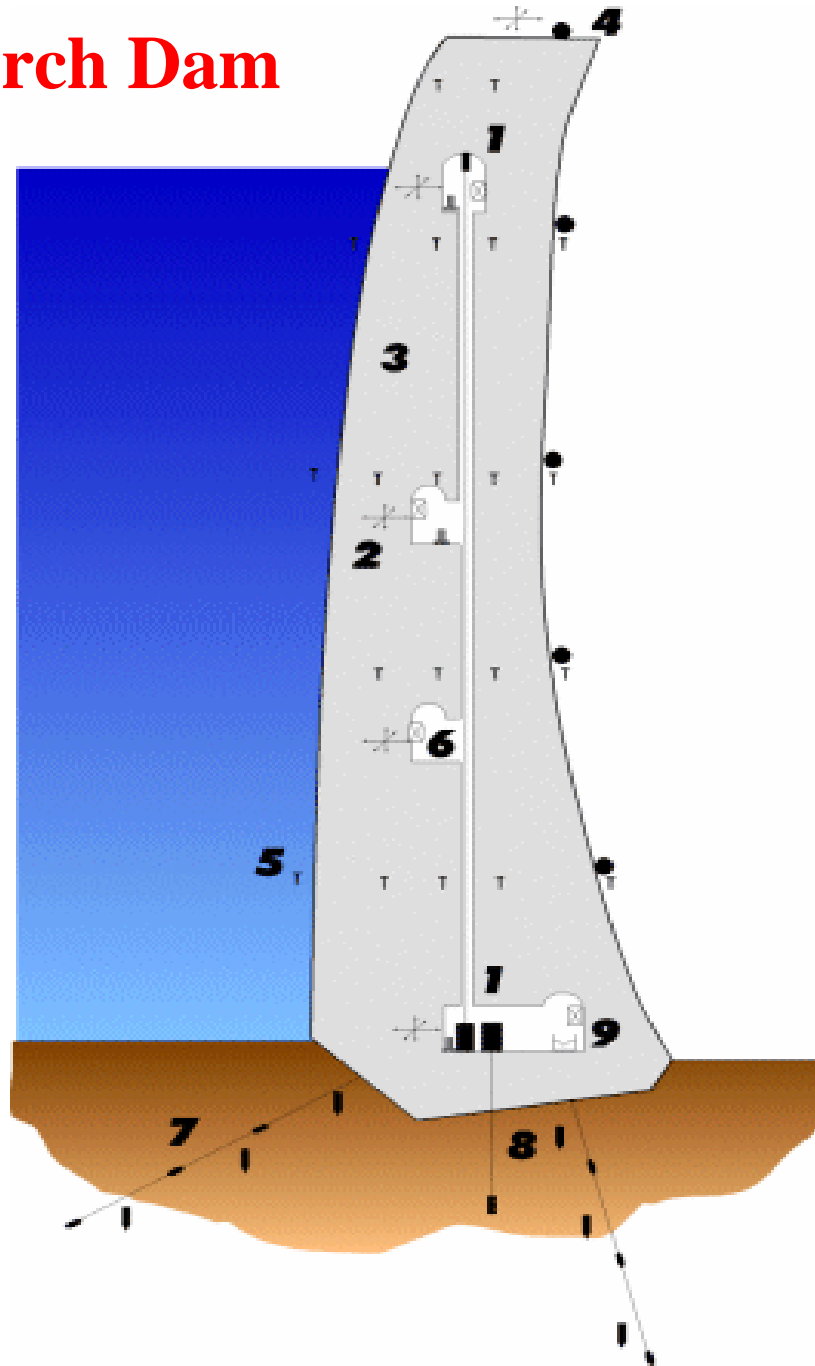
Extensor meters

Settlement gauges

Bottom pressure cell / gauges

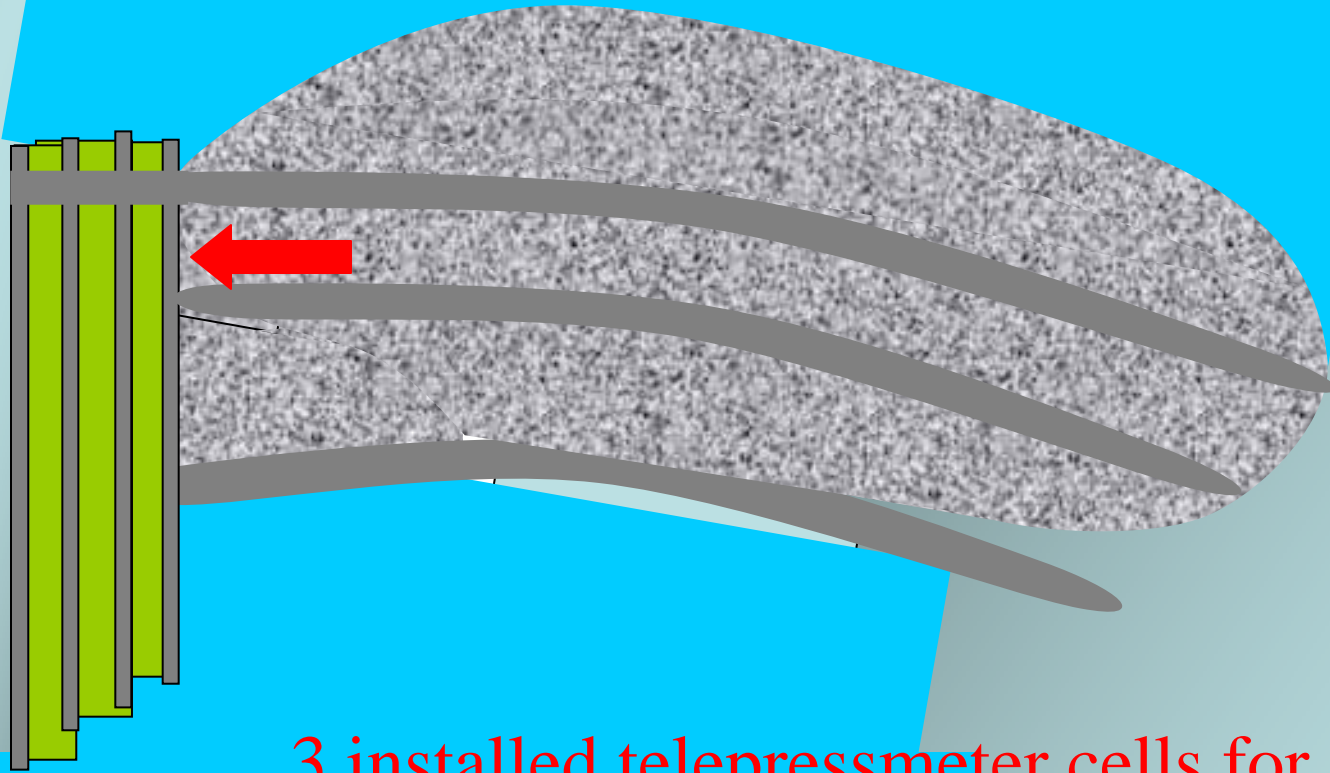
V notch

Arch Dam



- Pendulum**
- Strain gauge**
- Monitoring targets**
- Piezometers**
- Pressure relief holes**

Telepressmeters



3 installed telepressmeter cells for lateral pressure of the core against the spillway wing wall

Digital Inclinometer



Applications

- Slope Indicators
- lateral movements in embankments and landslide areas,
- deflections of retaining walls and piles, deformations of excavation walls, tunnels, and shafts.

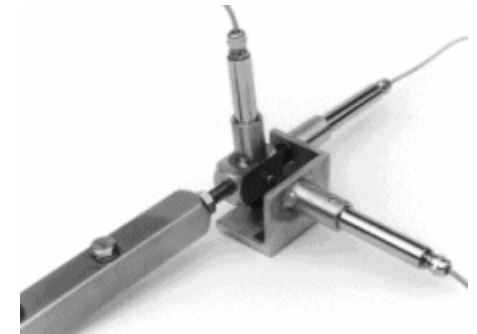
Joint meters



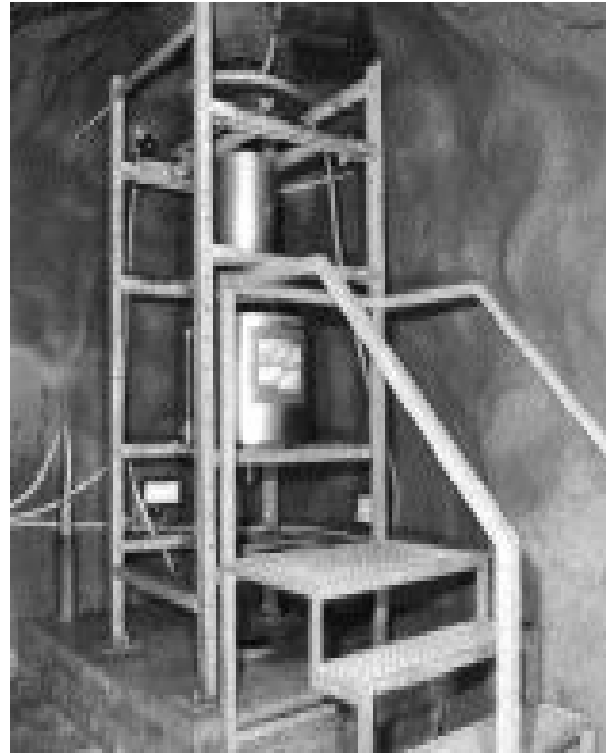
Applications

Displacement monitoring of discrete structures, in particular opening of discontinuities, such as:

- Movement along joints and geologic faults
- Widening of fissures in concrete structure
- Monitoring of cracks in masonry brick walls



Pendulum System



Applications

Typical applications include the displacement monitoring of:

- Tall buildings and structures
- Dams
- Diaphragm walls

Piezometer - probe



Applications

- Monitoring the effects of dewatering systems used for excavations
- Monitoring the effects of ground improvement systems such as vertical drains and sand drains
- Monitoring pore pressures to check the performance of earth fill dams and embankments

Magnetic Extensometers

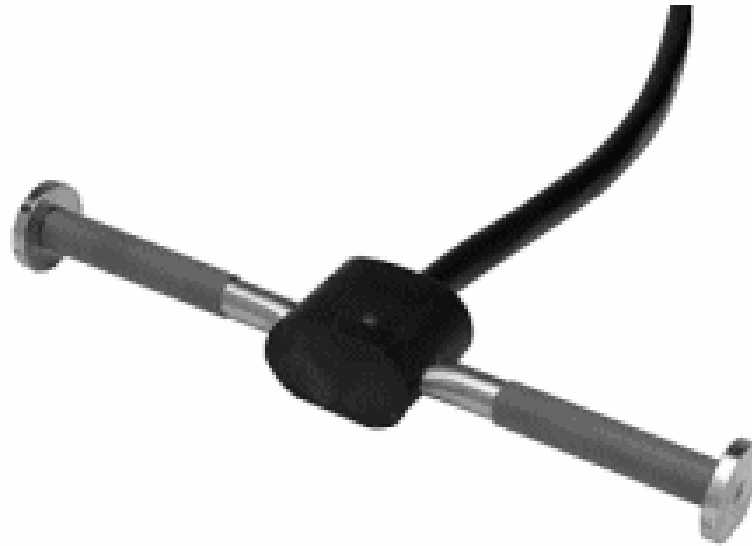


Applications

- Displacement and especially settlement along an axis of a measuring tube (or borehole)
- Monitoring settlement in excavation, foundations, earth dams and embankments.

Data from the extensometer provides an indication of settlement per measuring point, as well as total settlement.

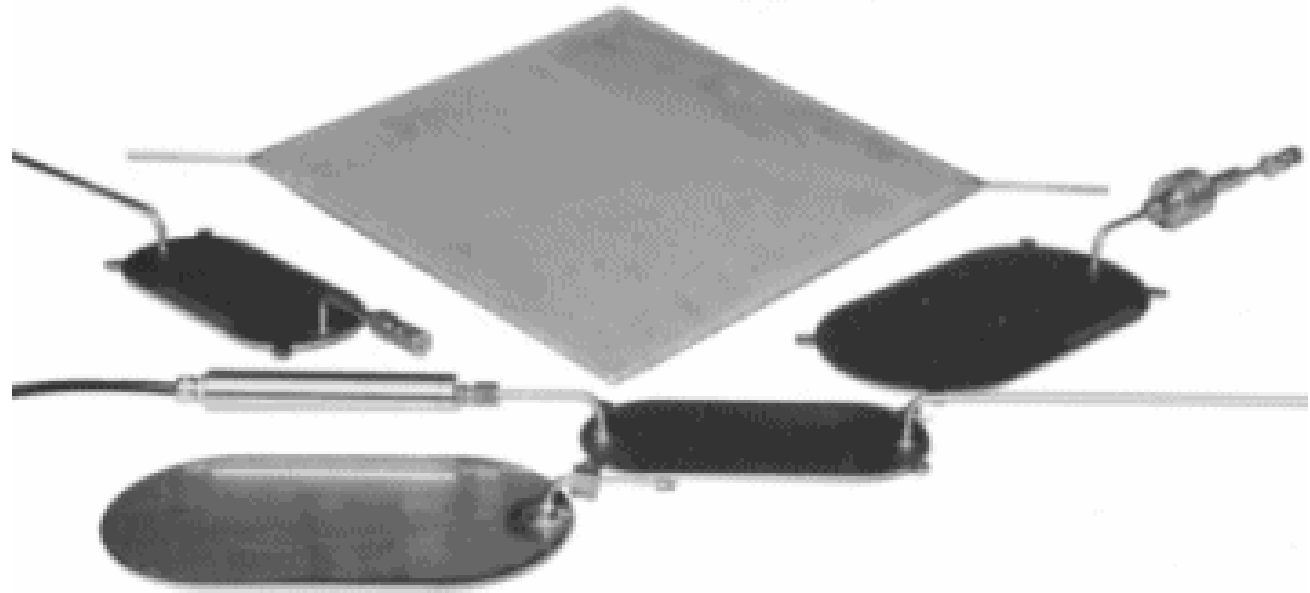
Strain Gauges



Applications

- used to measure strain in reinforced concrete and mass concrete.
- The strain gauge has a modulus similar to that of typical construction concrete and is suitable for most applications.

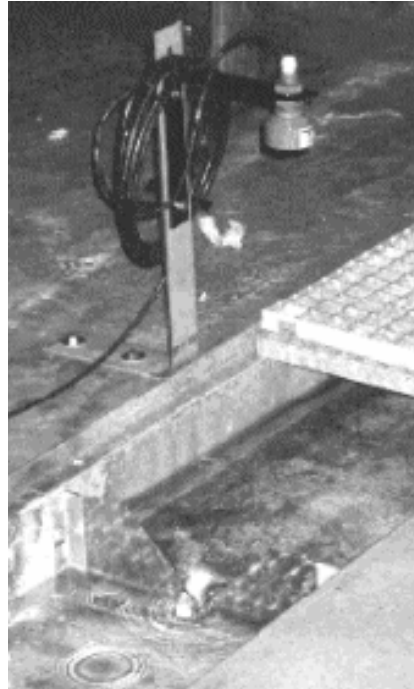
Total Pressure Cells



Applications

- monitor stress changes in concrete, soil and fills, contact joints and in boreholes.
- Typical areas of application include the monitoring of:
 - Radial and tangential pressures in tunnels
 - Load measurements at head and toe of pile construction

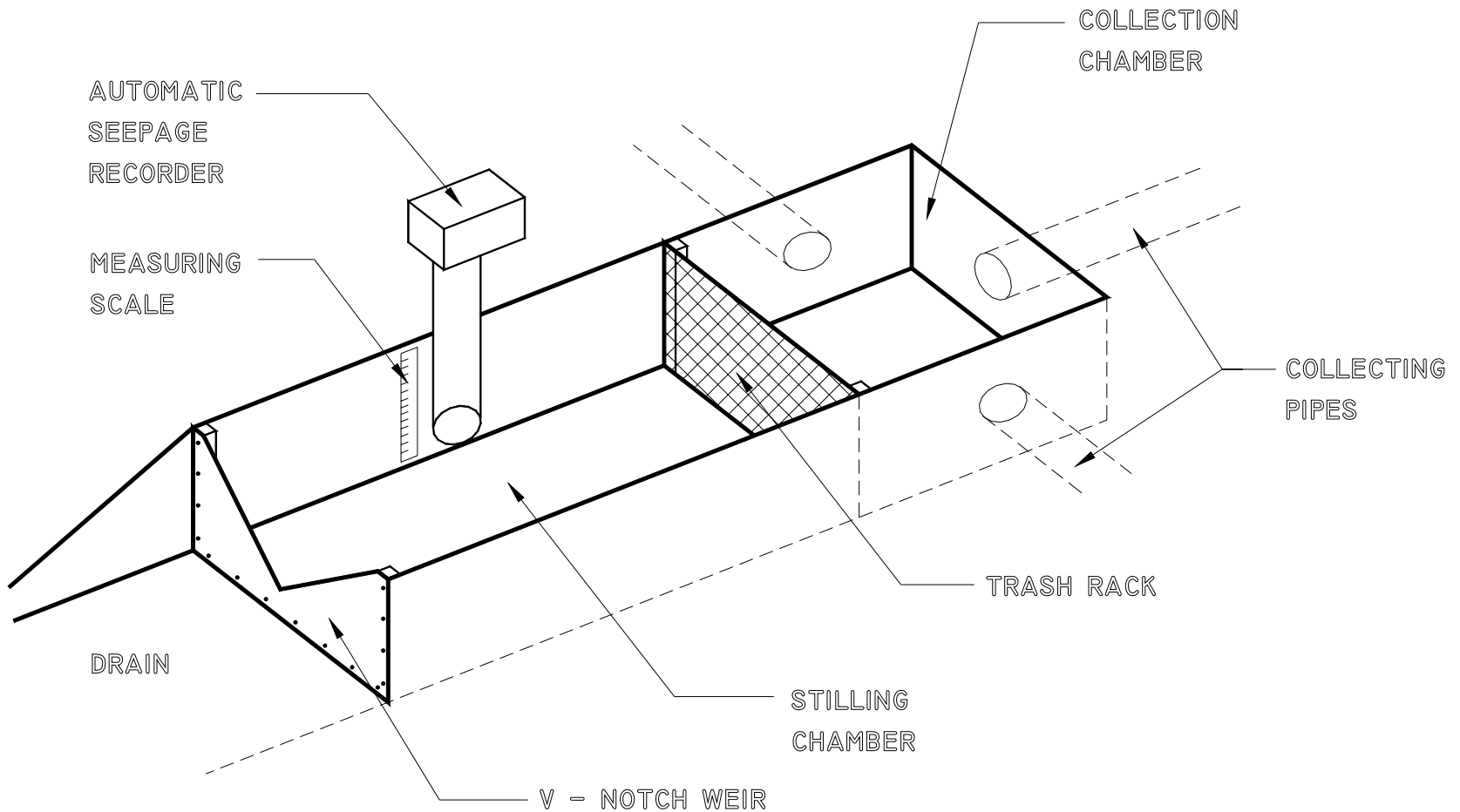
V-Notch Weir



Applications

- Monitor discharge in small open channels.
- Seepage water monitoring inside large dams.
(The most common application)

Typical seepage collection/stilling chamber



Surface 'V' notch construction to trap seepage



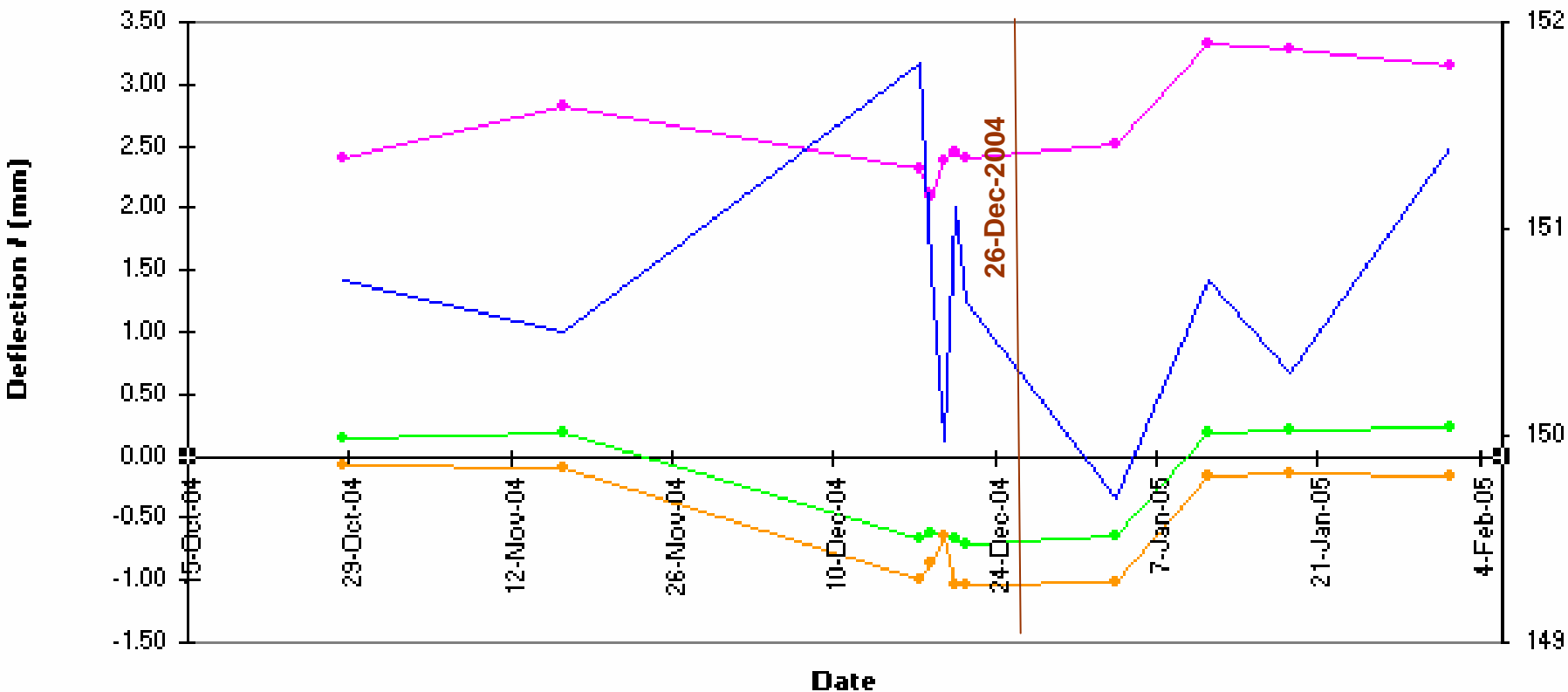
A Problem ??



APPLICATIONS IN INSTRUMENTATION READINGS

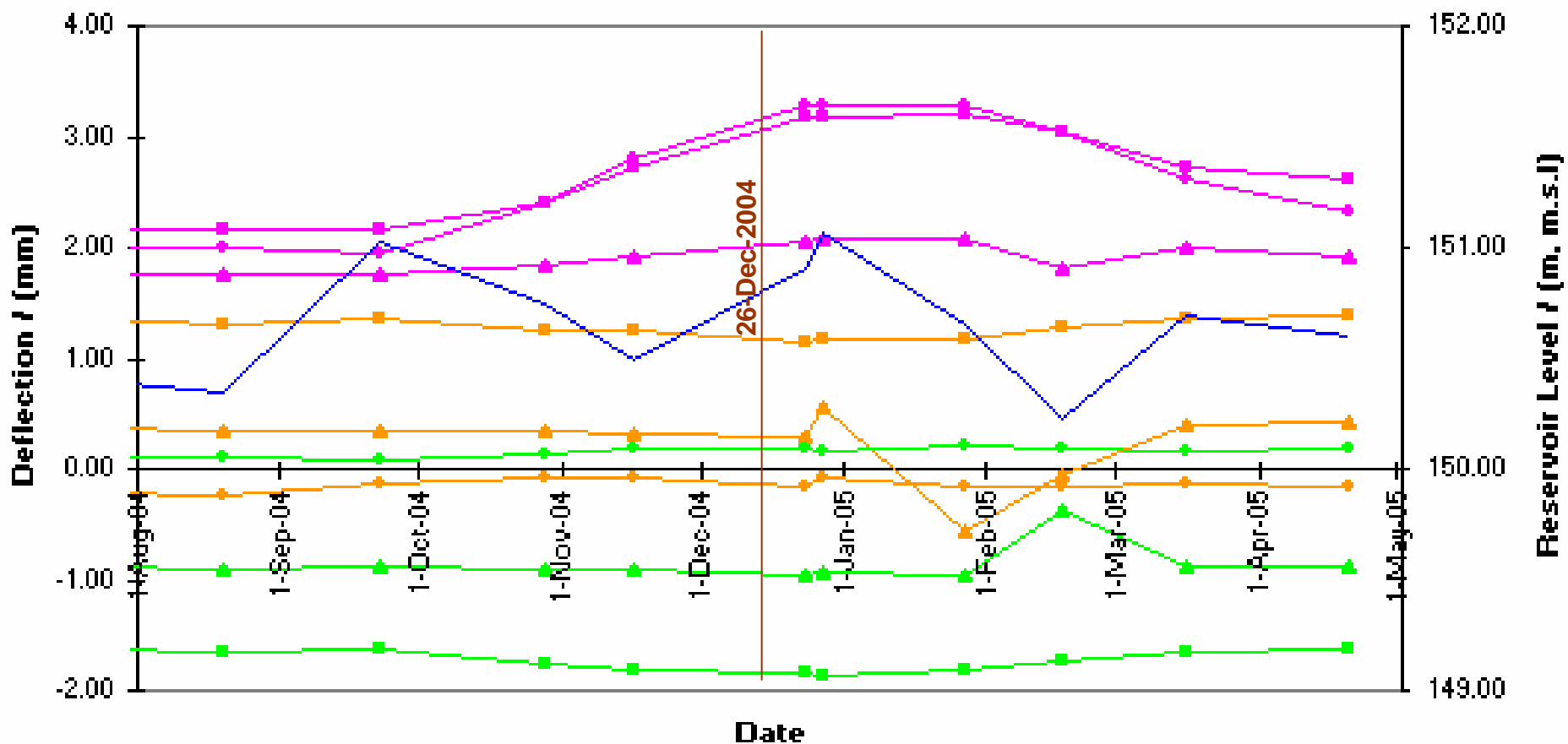
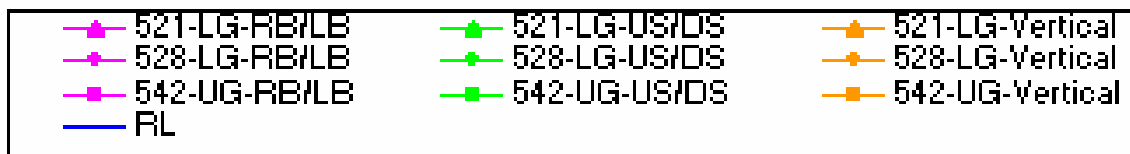
TREMOR IN 26TH DECEMBER 2004

JOINTMETER MEASUREMENT IN BLOCK JOINT 14/15 RANTEMBE DAM - YEAR 2004 (Special Case)

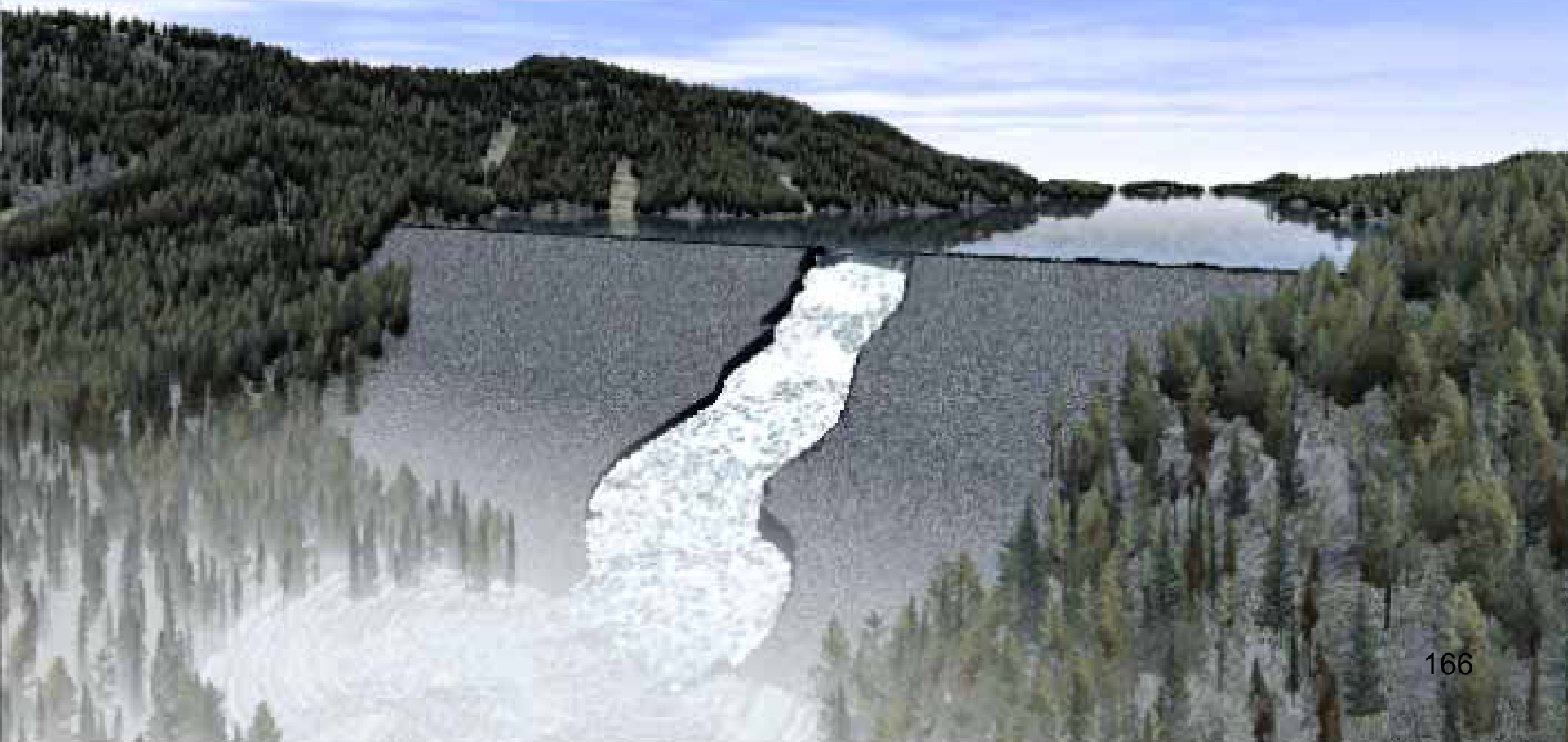


Reservoir Level (m)

JOINTMETER MEASUREMENT IN BLOCK JOINT 14/15 RANTEMBE DAM - YEAR 2004/2005



EMERGENCY ACTIONS



DISASTER MANAGEMENT

To evacuate the threatened people and property

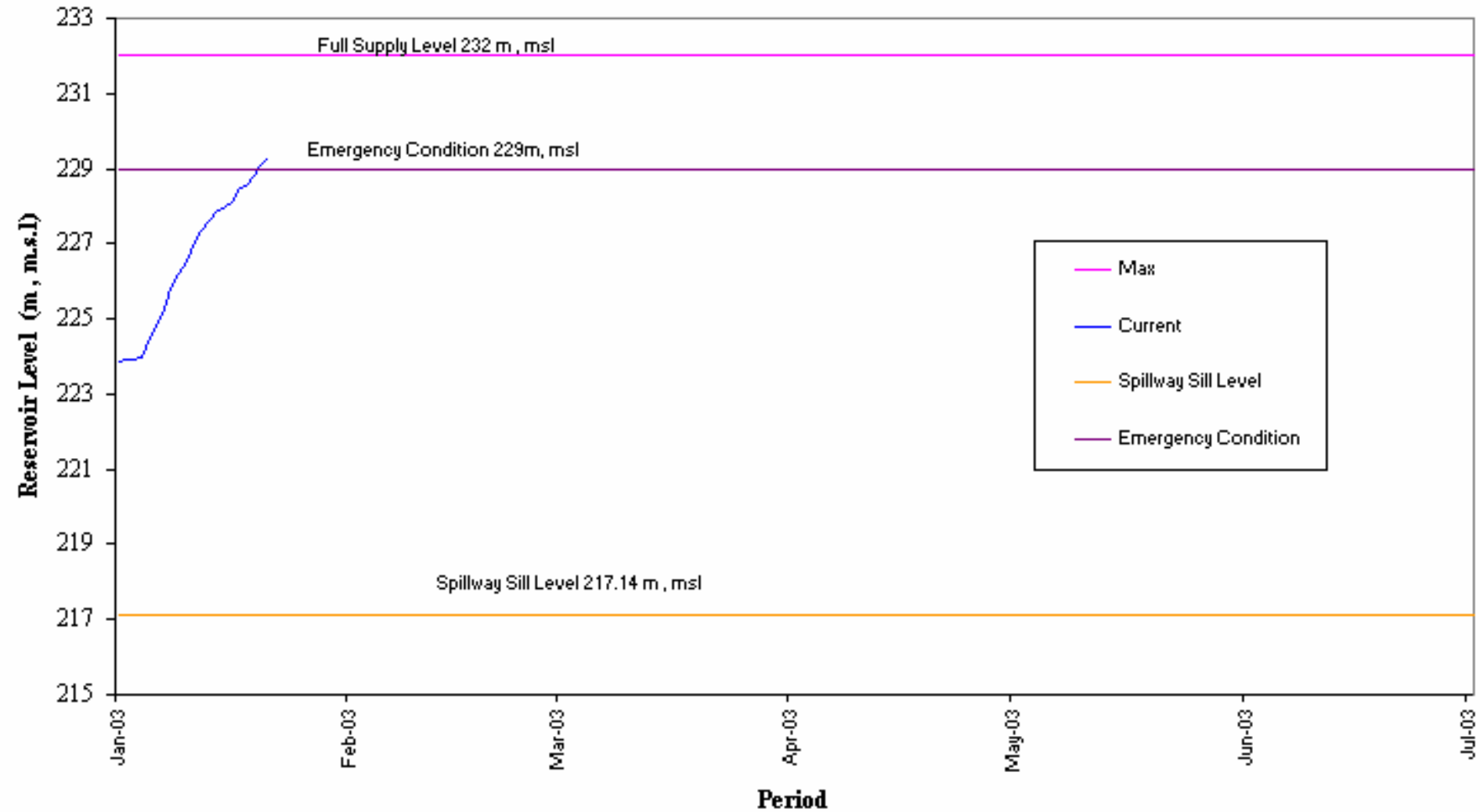
to the right place

in the right time

to minimize the damage

Emergency Condition

RESERVOIR LEVEL RANDENIGALA
YEAR 2003



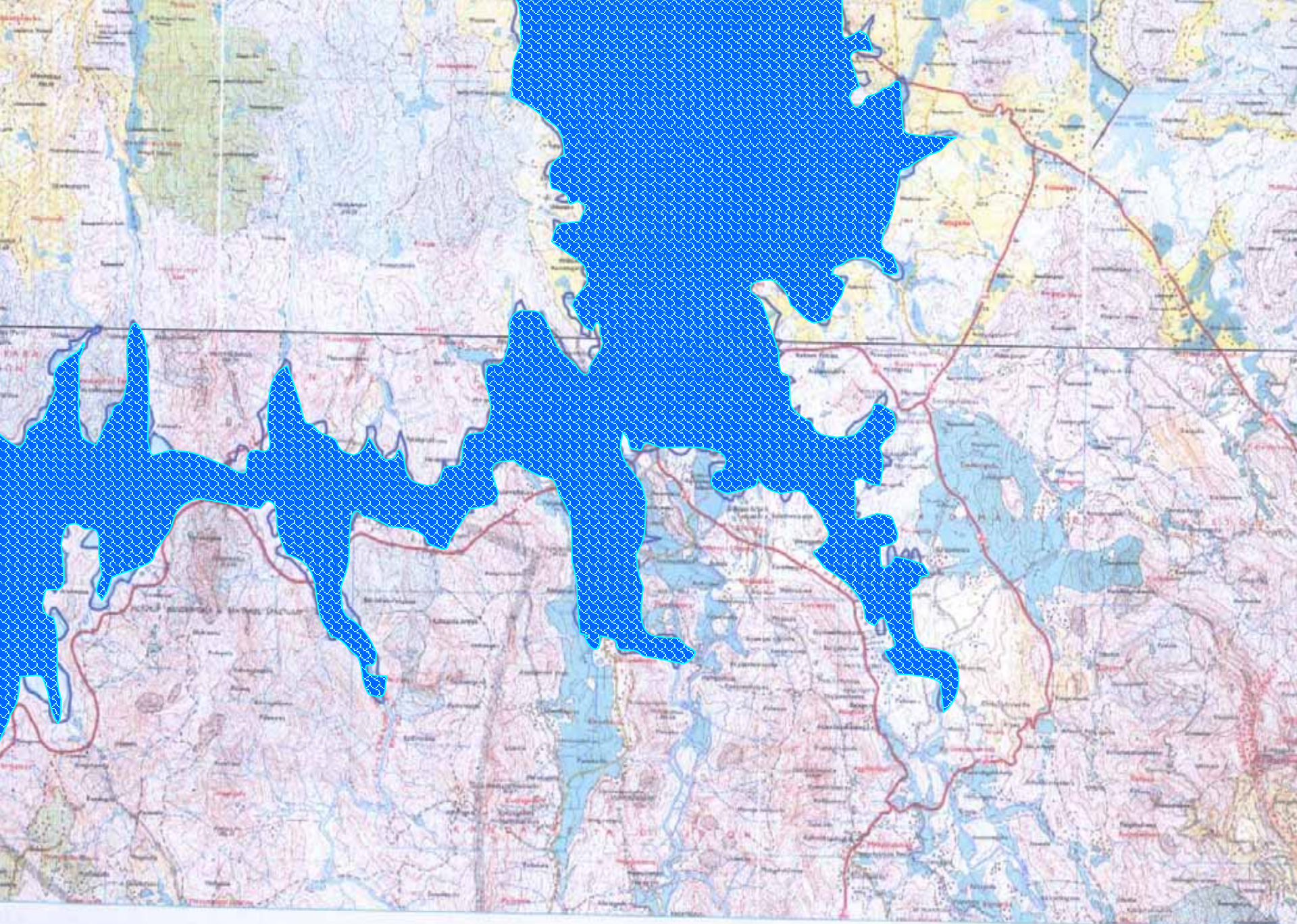


VISION

To save the life of the people living downstream of Randenigala and Rantembe dam

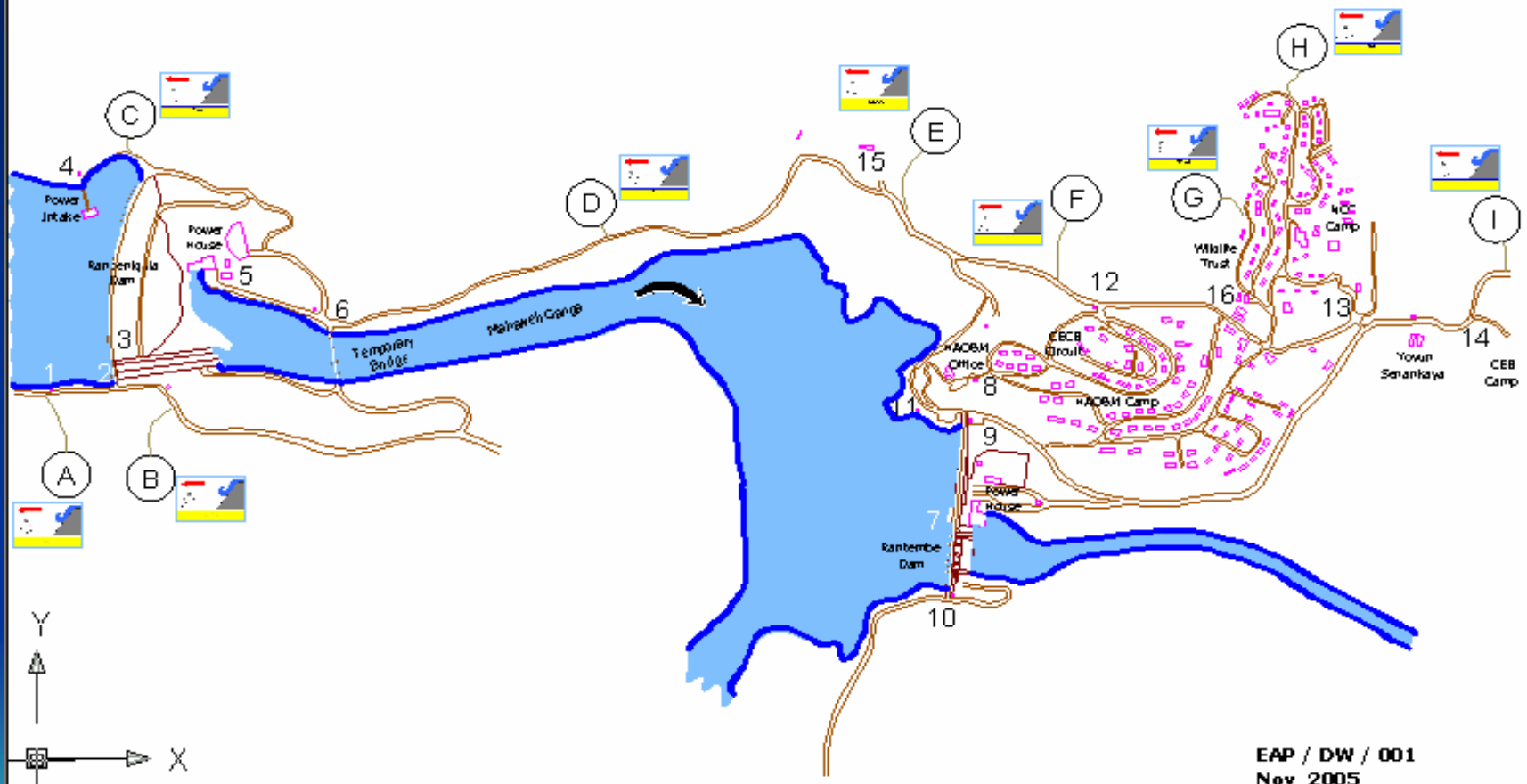
MISSION

To direct the affected people to the right place in the right time



EMERGENCY ACTIONS PLAN

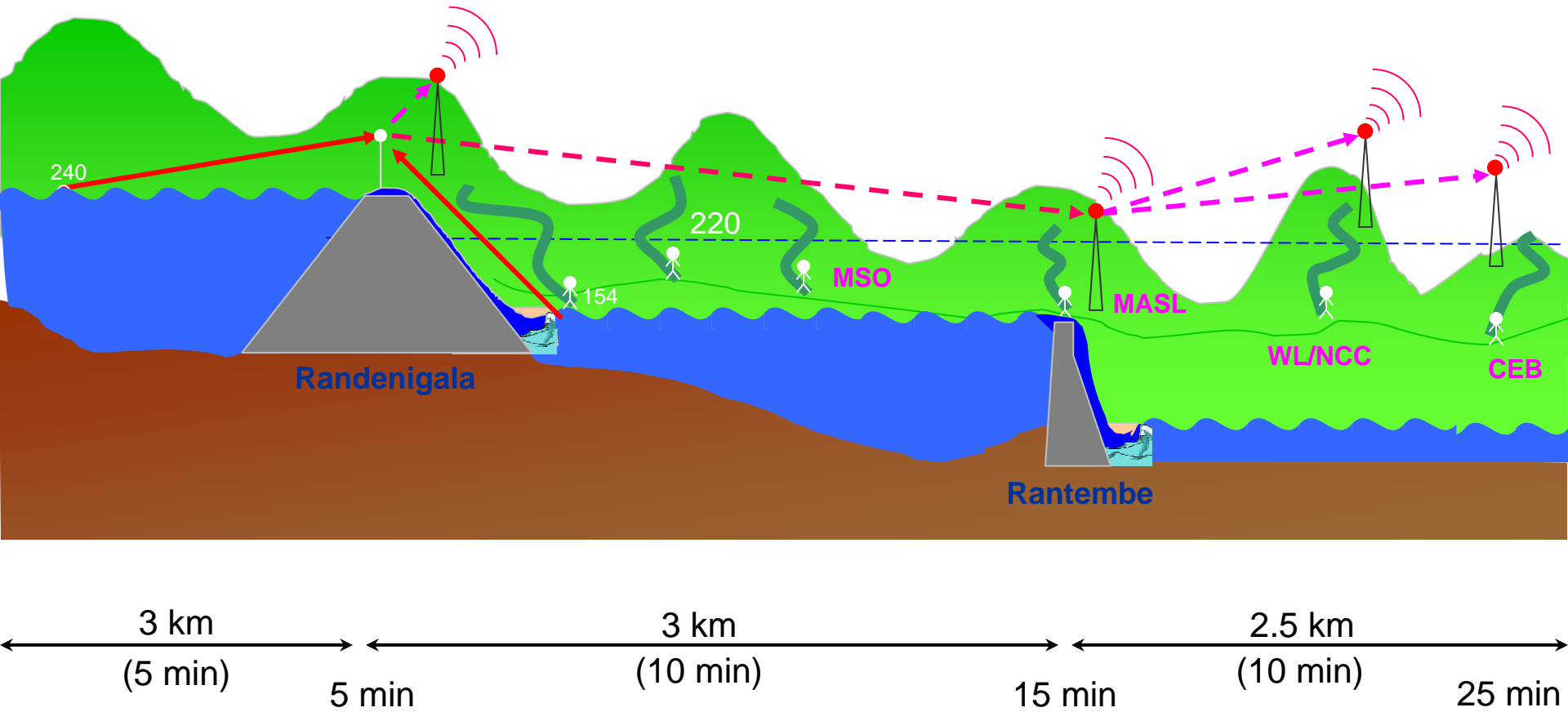
Randenigala -Rantembe Project Area - Evacuation Routes



DIRECTIVE BOARD



Transmission of Flood Warning Signal



DOCUMENT TRACEABILITY & SPARE PART CONTROLS

drawings
data (hydrological& instrumentation)
spare parts stock

DRAWINGS DATABASE

Microsoft Excel - ArchivesDrawings

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Type a question for help

Arial 8 B I U \$ % , +.0 -.00

18 Blue Print

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	NO	TITLE	CUPBOARD NO	CATEGORY	DRG NO	DATE	TYPE	SIZE	DRAFT
2	1	SITE INSTALLATION CAMP FOR EXPATRIATES - FINAL CAMP LAYOUT (COPY 1)	8 - 1	Civil	0 0101 00 01 C	1-Jun-83	Revision	Other	Blue Print
3	2	SITE INSTALLATION CAMP FOR EXPATRIATES - FINAL CAMP LAYOUT (COPY 2)	8 - 1	Civil	0 0101 00 01 C	1-Jun-83	Revision	Other	Blue Print
4	3	SITE INSTALLATION CAMP FOR EXPATRIATES - FINAL CAMP LAYOUT (COPY 3)	8 - 1	Civil	0 0101 00 01 C	1-Jun-83	Revision	Other	Blue Print
5	4	SITE INSTALLATION CAMP FOR EXPATRIATES - FINAL CAMP LAYOUT	8 - 1	Civil	0 0101 00 01	23-Jun-83	Final	Other	Original
6	5	SITE INSTALLATION - LAYOUT OF LOCAL STAFF CAMP	8 - 1	Civil	0 0101 00 03 B	28-Jun-83	Revision	A1	Blue Print
7	6	SITE INSTALLATION - GENERAL LAYOUT	8 - 1	Civil	0 0101 00 04 B	11-Jun-83	Revision	A1	Blue Print
8	7	SITE INSTALLATION - LAYOUT OF LOCAL STAFF CAMP	8 - 1	Civil	0 0101 00 03	28-Jun-83	Revision	A1	Blue Print

Archives-Randenigala Archives-Rantembe

SPARE PARTS DATABASE

Microsoft Access - [RANTAMBE ELECTRICAL : Select Query]

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Item	Category	Serial No	Manufacture	Other Details	Amount	Bin No
Resisters 3k6 ± 5%		ZWS 35		B7	2	
Auxiliary Contactor	Relays	3TH 8244 OBM4	SIEMENS		1	
Rotary Device Unit		3VX 7724 OAF01	SIEMENS	Emergency off - Exe	1	
Auxiliary Contactor	Relays	3TH 4382 OBM4	SIEMENS	Control Relay	4	
Auxiliary Contactor	Relays	3TH 8244 OBM4	SIEMENS		1	
Battery Charging Unit		LG 245 PUSMM	Vaupel Wuppertal		1	
Proximity Switch		IME 2015 BFBOA	Efector		1	
Resisters 5k1 ± 5%		ZWS 20		A2	2	
Electric Motor		63234			1	
Switch Element	Switch Elements	3SB 1400 3B	SIEMENS		3	
Contactor	Circuit Breakers	3TF 4011 OBB4	SIEMENS	AC- 3:4 kW/ 380V	1	
Regulated Power Supply		E6P81242/X	ELBA		1	
Thermo Meter 40-120°C	Measuring Equipm	310.474	VDO	24V	1	
Motor Protection Switch with	Protection Divices	3VE 4200 6CT00	SIEMENS	MCCB 45-63A NO+2	1	066
Motor Protection Switch	Protection Divices	3VU 1300 IME00	SIEMENS	0.4 - 0.63A	2	067
Over Current Relay	Relays	3UA 5900 2E	SIEMENS		2	068
Main Contactor	Circuit Breakers	3TF 4622 ODM4	SIEMENS		2	069
Main Contactor	Circuit Breakers	3TY 4803	SIEMENS	220V DC	2	070
Main Contactor	Circuit Breakers	3TF 4220 OBM4			3	071
Auxiliary Contactor	Relays	3TH 4031 OBM4	SIEMENS		5	072
Auxiliary Contactor	Relays	3TH 4022 OBM4		Control Relay	5	073
Auxiliary Contactor	Relays	3TH 4040 OBM4	SIEMENS		2	074
Auxiliary Contactor	Relays	3TH 4355 OBM4	SIEMENS	Control Relay	10	075
Auxiliary Contactor	Relays	3TH 4310 OBM4	SIEMENS	Control Relay	4	077
Auxiliary Contactor	Relays	3TH 4244 ORM4	SIEMENS	Control Relay	14	078

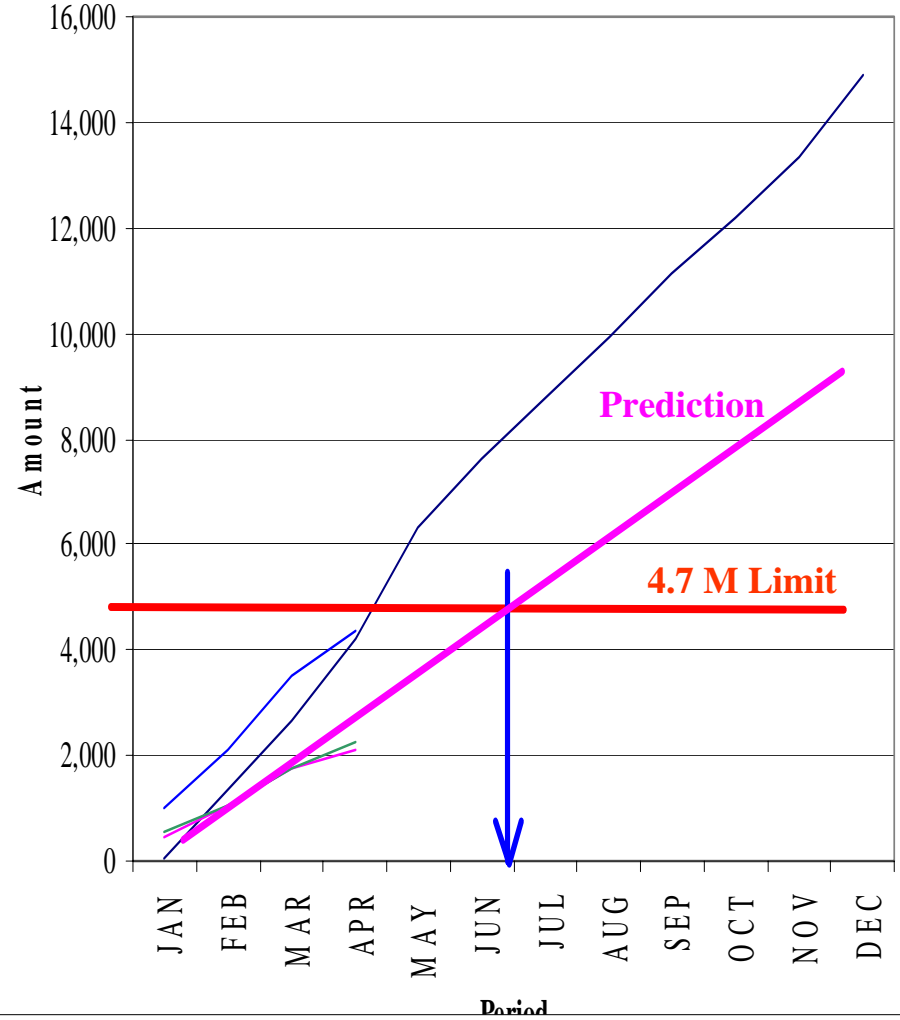
Monthly Cashflow 2002

Randenigala



Cumulative Cash Flow 2002

Randenigala



— EXPECTED CAPITAL(no recurrent) — RECEIVED CAPITAL(no recurrent)
— TOTAL CAPITAL & RECURRENT — RECIVED RECURRENT

— EXPECTED CAPITAL(no recurrent) — RECEIVED CAPITAL(no recurrent)
— TOTAL CAPITAL & RECURRENT — RECIVED RECURRENT

**THANK
YOU**