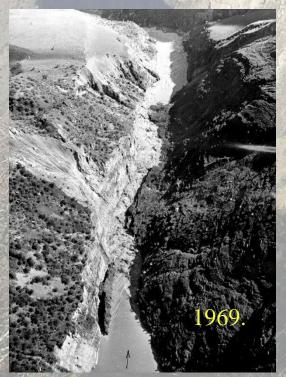
OSHC "Barqi Tojik"

Baipaza Landline History and Modern Issues

Ischuk N. 2012

History

- Baipaza landslide was brought to attention first time in 1969, when it blocked the Vaksh river. The Baipaza Hydro Power Station did not exist then.
- The second time the landslide occurred in 1992 which blocked the river and carried a threat of floods in Baipaza HPS.
- Last time Baipaza landslide blcoked the Vaksh river in March of 2002.



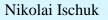




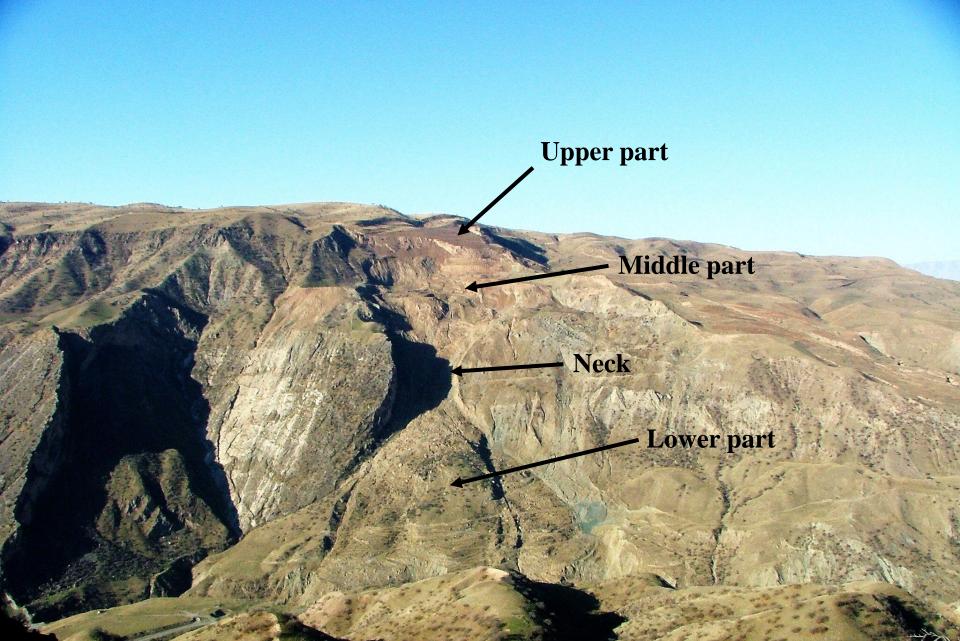
Baipaza Landslide

Area $- 640\ 000\ m^2$ Volume $- 23\ mln.m^3$

Status: Active Can not be stabilized

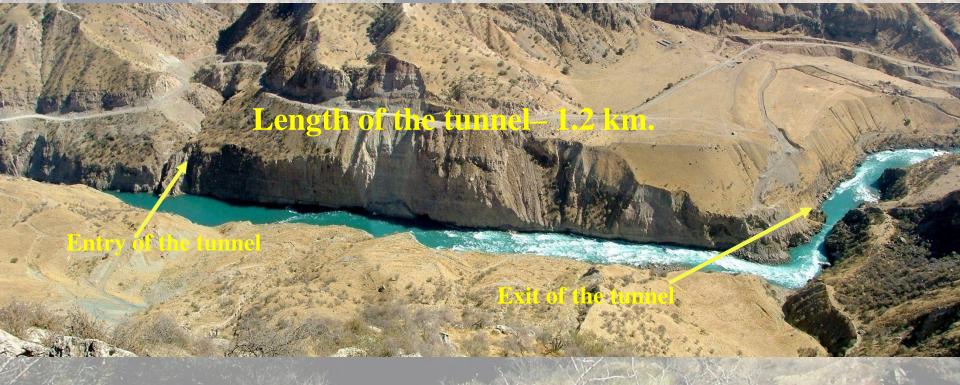


Indicators of Baipaza Landslide





What Could Have Been Done in 2002? Save time in building tunnel in order to bypass water of in Vakhsh river during the landslide blockage.. Estimated Cost of Construction– around \$ 32 mln.



Ways Out

• Unload the most dangerous part of the slope through the export of ground outside the landslide.



•To ensure removal of surface water during rainfall from construction sites to prevent soaking of the soil and reduce its stability.

What Have Been Done

- 11 terrace built on top of the landslide;
- 9 terrace built in middle of the landslide;
- 632.1 thousand m3 soil exported;
- 845.14 m3 total excavation of landslide (bulldozer and excavator);
- **1600m** ditches paved to divert surface water from construction sites;
- 21.5 km of additional roads built;
- Duration of the construction 30 months.

Activation of Baipaza Landslide Since 2002

1. 26 April 2003; 2. May 2004; 3. 18 June 2004; 4. 21 December 2004; 5. late July – Early August 2005; 6. 4 April 2007; 7. March 2011.

What Are the Hazards?

- Poses a problem for the Vakhsh cascade, generating 4.8 megawatts of electricity, which is 90%. electricity generated in the country;
- Temporarily stops water supply and irrigation of land in the area of 1730 km2;
- In the case of the dam breakage the destruction of settlements and the destruction of arable land in the Vakhsh Valley.

What Are the Damages?

- Loss of 90% of electricity production for uncertain period;
- USD 20 mln. will be needed for reconstruction of Baipaza HPS;
- Termination of an aluminum plant with an annual capacity of 390 thousand tons of aluminum production;
- Loss of 66% of cotton land;
- Damage to more than 2 mln. people.

Modern Status

- The most dangerous parts of the Baipaza landslide are the "neck", the northern and southern part of the riverbed.
- Erosion of the possible water blockage, as it was before the creation of the reservoir Sangtuda-1, will not occur, which will create additional difficulties in the elimination of overlapping.





Conclusion

- Baipaza landslide is an active landslide and can not be forecasted;
- Stabilization of the landslide is not possible with modern technology;
- Baipaza landslide is the sword of Damocles for hydropower system in Tajikistan;
- <u>It is imperative to immediately commence the</u> <u>constriction of emergency tunnel, which would allow</u> <u>to function HPS in case of Vakhsh river blockage.</u>