

BUDHIGANGA HYDROPOWER PROJECT

REPORT from DAILY SITE MONITORING SYSTEM

Reporting Period: August 2026

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System Source: Daily Site Monitoring System
(DSMS) Database

1. Executive Progress Summary

Over the reporting period from August 1 to September 5, 2026, the Budhiganga Hydropower Project has successfully transitioned from foundational excavation to extensive structural assembly and mechanical installations at various camps and setups across all construction fronts. Key achievements during this period include the successful structural framing and cladding of camp infrastructure, plain cement concrete (PCC) bases for heavy plant operations, mechanical installation of the crusher unit components, and extensive civil works including masonry and landslide-stabilizing gabion retaining walls. While meteorological challenges—specifically heavy, localized rainstorms—intermittently halted field operations.

2. Localized Construction Progress

2.1 Headworks, Executive Camp, & Project Laboratory Building

The Headworks region saw intensive activity, beginning with foundational clearing and PCC works for the Executive Camp on August 1. Structural wall masonry was constructed on multiple fronts, with breast walls reaching 8 cubic meters. Gabion retaining structures were prioritized to mitigate landslide risks in proximity to the camp buildings. For the Batching Plant, foundational excavation was completed on August 4, followed by structural soling and formwork on August 5 and 13 cubic meters of PCC on August 8. The Project Laboratory building progressed to final stages, with outer side wall plaster completed by August 24, followed by concrete curing pond construction and concrete step installations on September 5.

2.2 Crusher Plant Site, Storage Facilities, & Utilities

Industrial installation at the Crusher Plant moved rapidly. Fencing operations progressed through vertical post installations and horizontal frame welding, reaching 100% completion on August 8. Heavy civil foundation bases for processing equipment were poured, with PCC work for the screen crusher completed. Mechanical assembly commenced immediately with the successful installation of the crusher unit hopper. The Storage House area was leveled and completed with structural soling on August 23, with steel fabrication and 50% of the GI roofing sheets installed. For local utilities, sanitary and plumbing lines for the toilet building were completed and excavation of the toilet foundations proceeded on August 4.

2.3 Contractor's Camp & Guest House Areas

Contractor Camp developments centered on structural cladding and interior division. For the Executive Guest House, 25 square meters of SY sandwich panel boards were installed on August 23, and exterior wall cladding was finalized. This was followed on September 1 by the assembly of internal partition walls and truss color coatings. Meeting Hall truss installation and horizontal frame connections were fully completed. Additional site preparation and layout plans for the Contractor's Engineer Camp were completed on September 1.

2.4 Army / Owner's Engineer (OE) Camp Area

At the Army/Owner's Engineer Camp, structural framing progressed through the installation and alignment of 4 large structural steel trusses on August 2. Fabrication and alignment along the critical y-y axis for the Employer's Personal House was completed, followed immediately by purlin welding. Roof GI sheet installations were executed systematically and finalized, establishing a weather-tight envelope before the late-August rainy period.

3. Labor Mobilization & Utility Reliability

Manpower levels are logged daily in the DSMS database using a numeric rating system: 1-3 workers = Rating 1, 4-6 workers = Rating 2, 7-9 workers = Rating 3, and so on. Higher ratings represent denser labor deployment. Analyzing workforce dynamics from the Daily Site Monitoring System (DSMS) database reveals a stable average daily crew of 20 laborers across the site. Peak mobilization occurred during concrete casting operations at the Batching Plant and Crusher Plant (registering up to scale of 10 on Aug 8, Aug 18, Aug 20, Aug 21, and Aug 23). A drop in manpower occurred on days with high rainfall or specialized light fabrication tasks. The chart below illustrates the workforce distribution across active project sites.

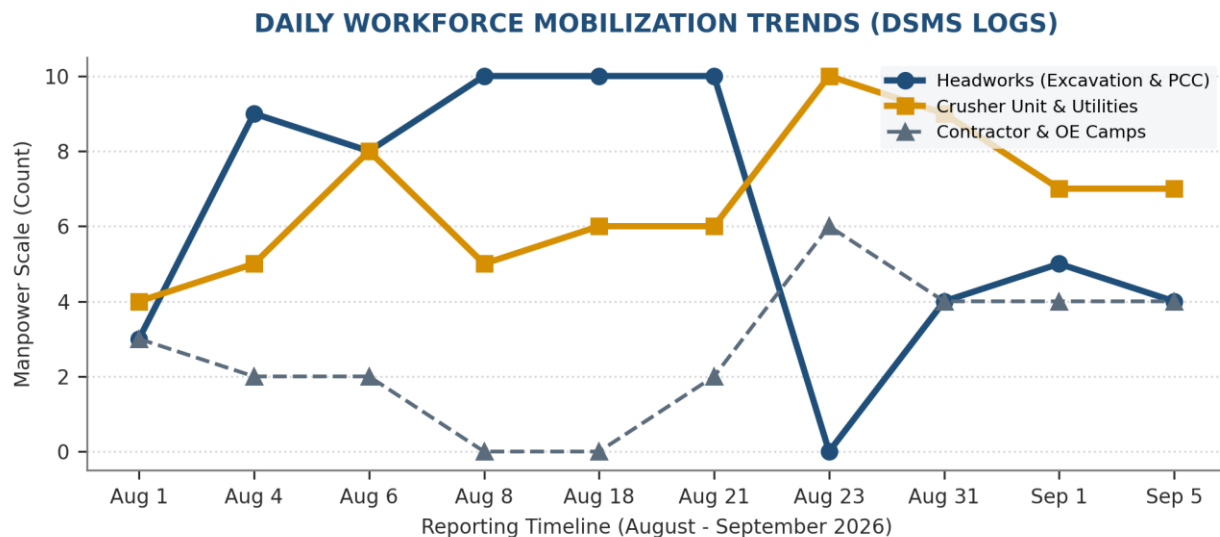


Figure 4.1: DSMS Multi-Front Daily Workforce Allocation and Mobilization

4. Safety, Quality Control, & Directives Log

Daily field inspections identified and resolved several logistical, safety, and administrative concerns to maintain rigorous project standards:

- **Labor and Underage Compliance:** Following the joint field inspection and underage labor screening on July 18/August 3, identity checks were strictly enforced. Furthermore, on August 6, the Owner's Engineer issued a directive ordering the removal of unskilled and unsupervised labor from active structural fronts to preserve workmanship standards.
- **Occupational Health & Safety (OHS):** In light of the July 25 incident where a laborer was bitten by a snake during manual transport of electric poles, contractors have instituted designated first-aid kits and safety protocols. All workers handling structural steel or power utilities are mandated to use proper PPE .
- **Quality Assurance & Material Testing:** To satisfy previous office remarks, all cement, sand, and aggregate materials are strictly tested before being incorporated into concrete works. Owner's engineer continue to perform daily quality inspections on-site, flagging deviations from technical specifications.
- **Meteorological & Power Grid Downtime:** Heavy localized rains on August 4, August 22, and September 2 temporarily halted civil construction. To combat frequent grid-power cut-offs that delayed steel truss welding, contractors successfully mobilized on-site Diesel Generators (DGs) to maintain progress.

★ **DIRECTIVE FROM THE OWNER'S ENGINEER:** *All construction materials must undergo strict testing in accordance with the project specifications before incorporation. Closer supervision by the Contractor's Site Engineer is mandatory as multiple construction fronts are active simultaneously.*

Guest House



Laboratory



Contractor's Engineer Camp



Crusher Plant



Labour's Camp



Meeting Hall

