

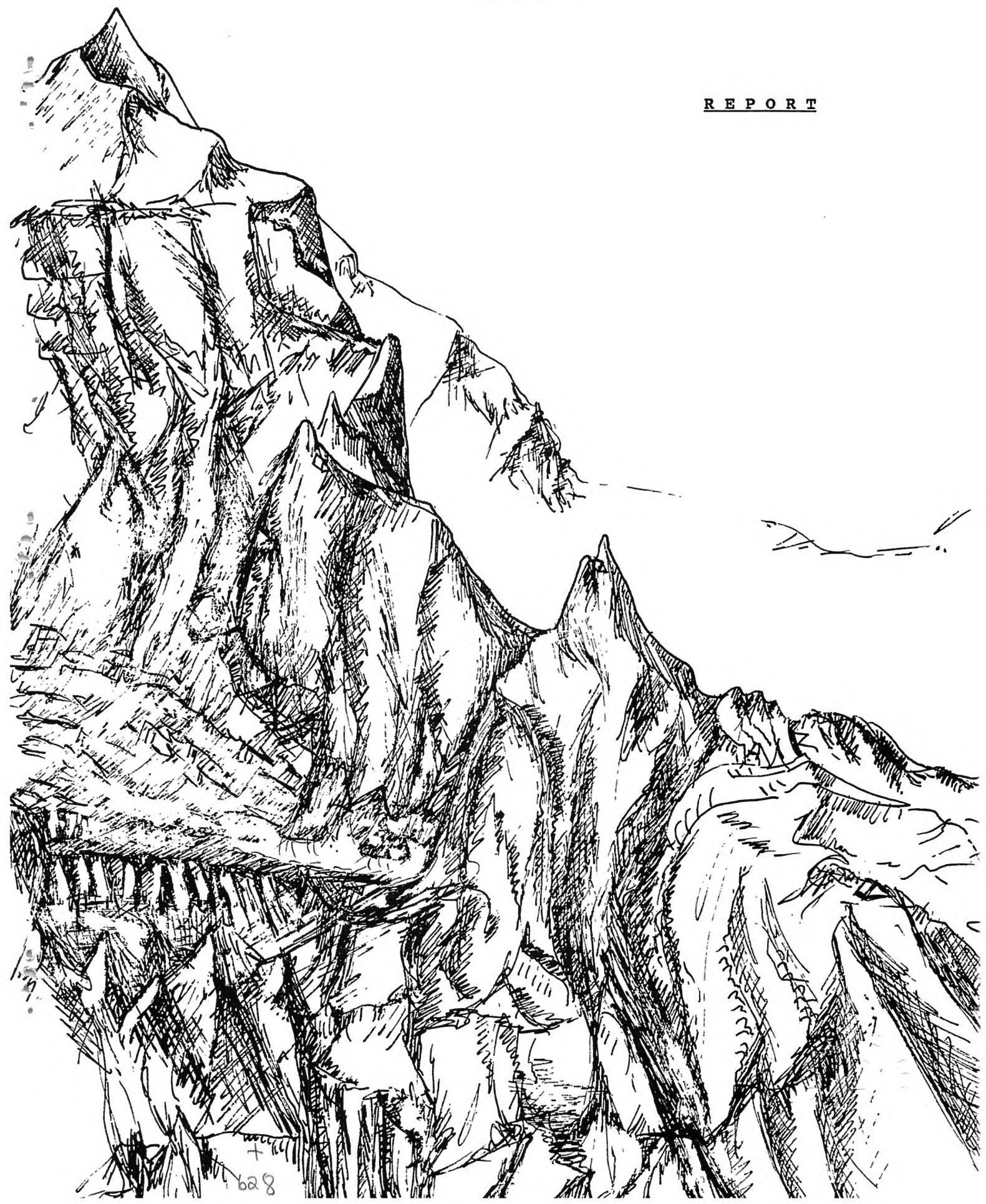
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THE NILKANTA HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION
1990

REPORT



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ABSTRACT

THE NILKANTA HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION 1990

An expedition to climb Nilkanta (21,640 ft) via the Khirao Valley, one of the headwaters of the Alaknanda River at the source of the Ganges, in the Garhwal Himalaya, India. Nine British climbers, joined by Mr Bhag Chand Soni, an Indian liaison officer from Rajasthan, attempted this beautiful peak during September 1990.

The expedition did not reach the summit. This report relates how the high point, at 18,800 ft on the South East Ridge of Nilkanta, was reached by Paul Ramsden and Richard Topliss on the 23 September 1990.

Roy Lindsay
Expedition Leader

November 1990
MEF Reference 90/26

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Support and assistance is gratefully acknowledged, particularly Lt Col Charles Wylie, whose enthusiasm for our project was undaunted throughout the whole project.

SUPPORT

The Mount Everest Foundation

The British Mountaineering Council

The Scottish Mountaineering Trust

The Gritstone Club

The Oread Club

Lt Col Charles Wylie and his wife Shiela

ASSISTANCE

Equipment - Wild Country
Pheonix
Duracell
Asolo

Food - Burtons
Thorntons
Mars Confectionary
Kavli Ltd
Cadbury Schweppes Ltd
ASDA
Batchelors
Plumrose
The Jacobs Bakery Ltd

Travel - Pan Am

Secretariat - Joyce Weightman Joan Snowden
Beverley Hurwood Susan Anderson
Elaine Farrell

Assistance - Mark Prestt Mandip Singh Soin
Bhag Chand Soni Budhi & Devendar Singh Rana
Hera Parandar Karan Singh

C O N T E N T S

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- (ii) **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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**THE NILKANTA HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION
1990**



ROY LINDSAY



ROB TRESIDDER



ERNIE McGLASHAW



REBEKAH BEADLE



HELEN JONES



MARY FYSH



RICHARD TOPLISS



PAUL RAMSDEN



PETER GREEN

REPORTNILKANTA (21,640 ft) - ATTEMPT

A nine strong British team, led by Roy Lindsay, attempted Nilkanta in the Garhwal Himalaya in September 1990. The team did not reach the summit. The high point at approximately 19,000 ft, was reached by Richard Topliss and Paul Ramsden on 23 September 1990.

Three of the team, Peter Green, Rebekah Beadle and Mary Fysh, set out from the UK in advance on 22 August. They made purchases of hardware and food supplies, before trekking via the old pilgrim route over the Kauri Pass to Joshimath.

The whole team met at Joshimath on 7 September. They then made a 30 kilometer truck journey to Hanuman Chatti. The team then walked into base camp, from the south east, via the Khirao Valley. Paul and Richard established base at 13,200 ft behind a lateral moraine under the S Face of Nilkanta. They were joined a day later by the rest of the team, including Rob Tresidder, Helen Jones and Ernie McGlashan, on 10 September.

The team operated Alpine style. Peter/Rob and Roy/Ernie attempted an approach from the south east via the left bounding gully of the S Face but were unsuccessful. They diverted their attention to the SE Ridge from the SE Col where Paul and Richard were concentrating their efforts.

An advanced base was established at 17,000 ft, on 12 September, on a scree covered shoulder about 1,000 yards west of "Holdsworths Col". A spring provided fresh water.

Poor weather persisted; low cloud made route finding difficult; latterly rain turned to snow and created its own problems.

Paul and Richard doggedly made several forays before establishing a bivouac just below the summit of Point Alison, the high point achieved by Tunstall's expedition of September 1989. En route they discovered the Tunstall ice cave bivouac, then surmounted scree slopes to gain the ridge proper. After traversing the ridge for several hundred yards the first difficulties were encountered. Here, with rock of Alpine II/III, a fixed rope had been left by the American expedition. This expedition preceded the British attempt by a few weeks. Above this, further rock and scree led to a second fixed rope on the south of a leaning pillar. Climbing this section, Alpine IV (loose) led to further rock and scree before reaching a bivouac ledge just under the summit of Point Alison. Initially a cache of food and gear was left, then retreat made in poor weather. This cache was supplemented during subsequent sorties.

Meanwhile Pete/Rob, Roy/Ernie were stocking up advanced base and preparing to follow the route up the SE Ridge. Route finding was difficult and Pete/Rob followed a false gully above Tunstall's ice cave before finding a marker tape left by the Americans. They then regained the route.

In an attempt to push higher on the SE Ridge, following a return to base, Paul and Richard carried six days food and bivouaced on the 21 September at the ledge below Point Alison. To reach this point they had climbed most of the day from ABC in cloud and rain, which latterly turned to sleet/snow. This was becoming the daily weather pattern.

The following day started well, and they climbed over the south side of Point Alison making a 150 ft abseil down a 65 degree mixed slope to a snowy col beyond. During this descent they found a third fixed rope left by the Amercians. The weather deteriorated and in cloud they found progress up scree slopes and mixed rock, Alpine II. Coming upon further difficulties a fourth fixed rope was discovered. Climbing further mixed ground and snowy couloirs led to easier slopes as snow fell. Paul and Richard established a bivouac at about 18,600 ft on a snow slope on the flank of the second major pinnacle of the route. That night there was further snowfall.

On the morning of 23 September, Paul and Richard climbed to a point just below the summit of the second major pinnacle, estimated at 18,800 ft. From this vantage point they could see that a descent was required down slopes, out of sight, to reach a snowy col. Beyond lay a precarious rock pinnacle. They determined that it may be possible to climb this on its left, to gain the snow covered southerly flank of a fourth pinnacle and more pinnacles beyond.

The weather deteriorated rapidly. Following a period fruitlessly sheltering in the hope of improved conditions, they retreated to advanced base camp the same day.

Poor weather continued. Pete and Rob climbed to Point Alison to remove remaining caches of food and equipment, leaving only the American fixed ropes in place on the mountain.

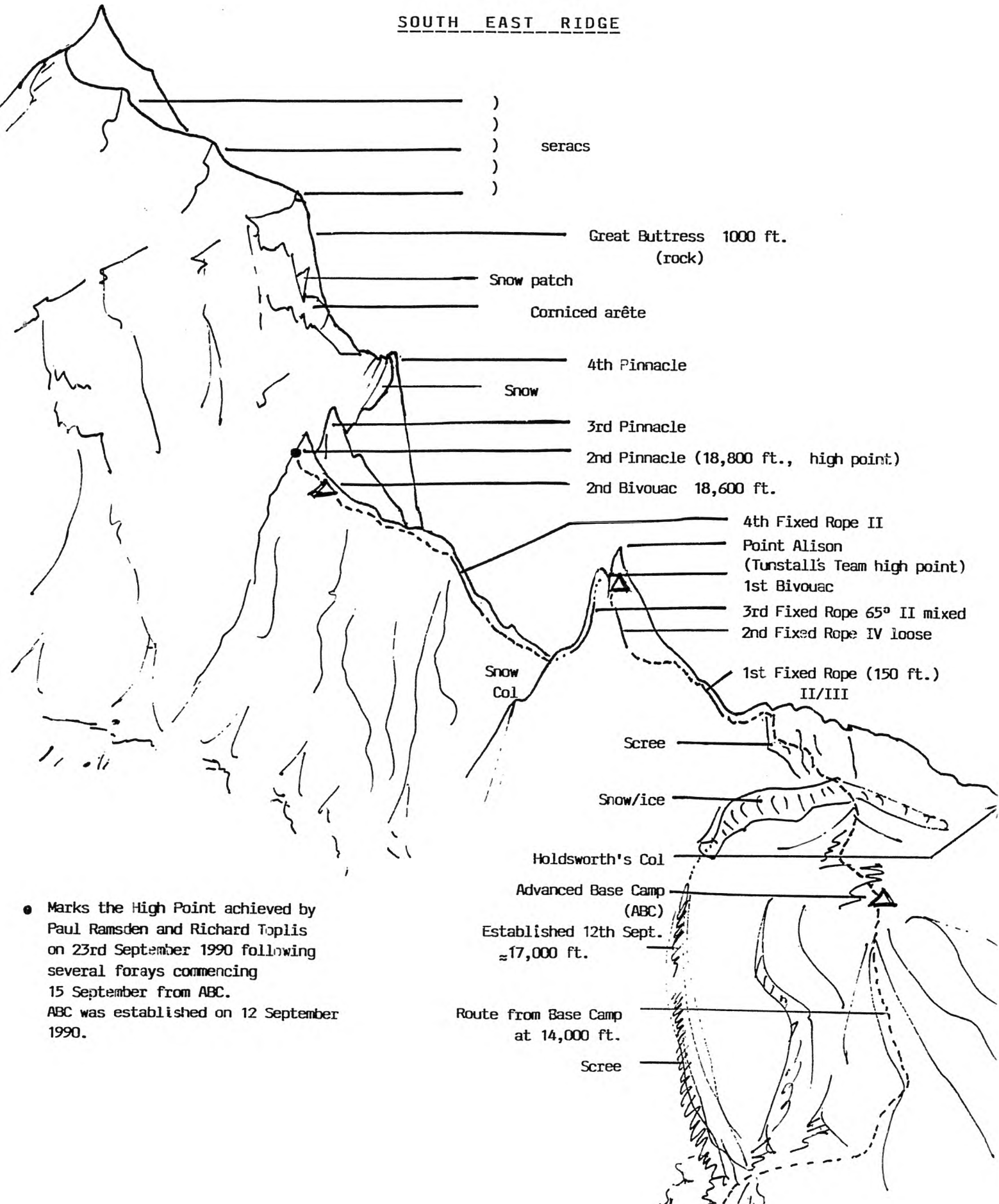
No further attempt on Nilkanta was made. A topo of the route is attached showing all the pertinent features. Rob climbed a gully from Holdsworths Col to just below pt 5471m on the SE Ridge of Nilkanta to get a perspective view of Nilkanta, but he was completely enveloped in cloud and snow.

Expedition members departed the mountain variously between 15-30th September as planned. Rebekah and Mary early to return to work; Richard, Helen and Paul went onto visit Rajasthan (Paul then went to Nepal and climbed Nya Kanga in the Langtang Himal). The rest of the team returned to the UK via Delhi, disappointed with the poor weather on Nilkanta. The sun shone persistently on the return journey!



THE NILKANTA HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION 1990

SOUTH EAST RIDGE

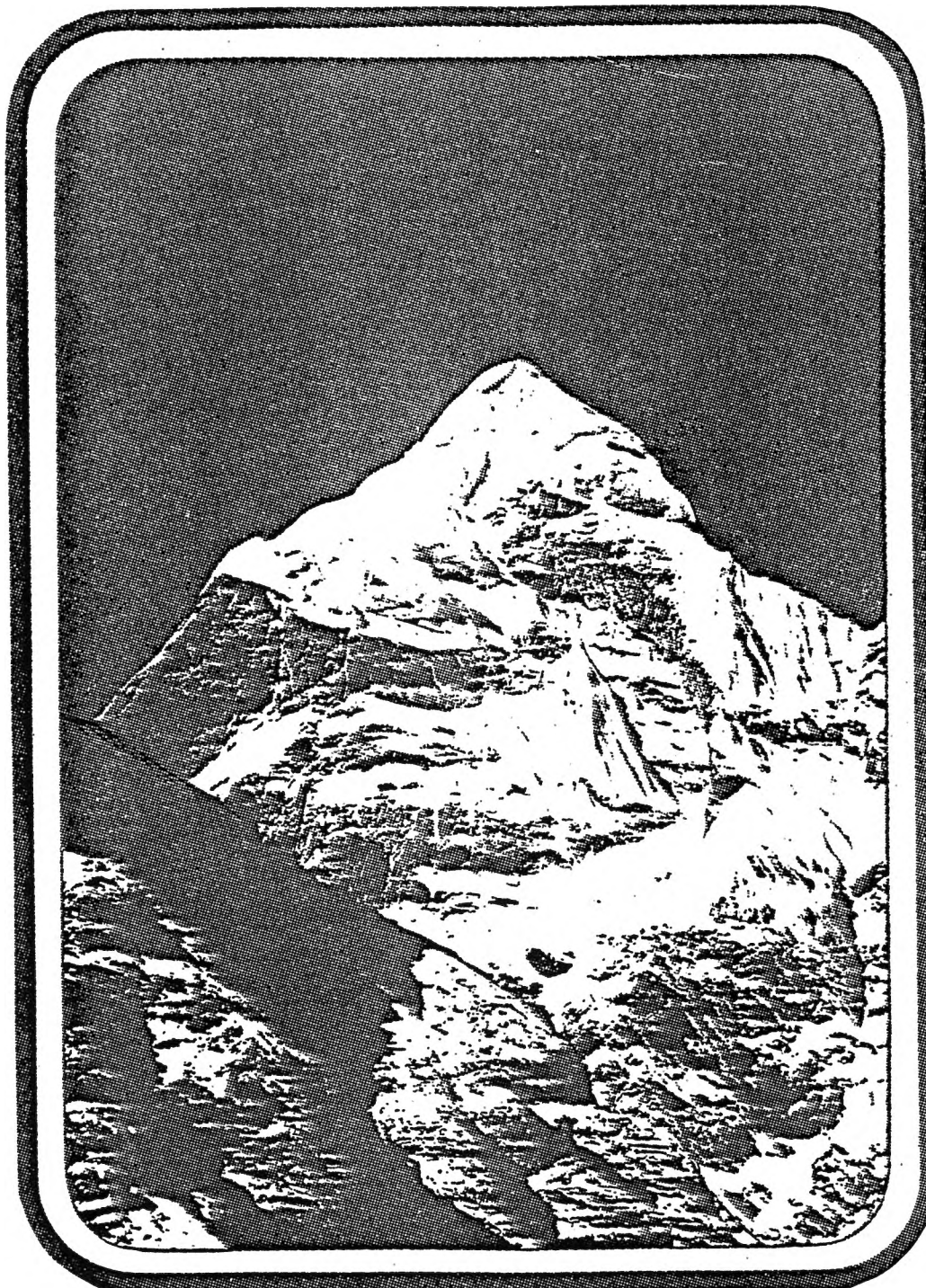


● Marks the High Point achieved by Paul Ramsden and Richard Toplis on 23rd September 1990 following several forays commencing 15 September from ABC. ABC was established on 12 September 1990.

Route from Base Camp at 14,000 ft.
Scree



THE NILKANTA HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION
1990



PROSPECTUS



THE NILKANTA HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION 1990

PATRON : Lt. Col. CHARLES WYLIE

OBJECTIVE

The team intends to make the first British ascent of Nilkanta (21,640 ft.) by a new route, on this technically difficult mountain, high above the Rishi Ganga in the Northern Garhwal Himalaya. Smythe described the peak as "The Queen of the Garhwal".

APPROACH

The climbing will be Alpine style, using only a fixed base and advanced camp, on the South side of the mountain. This will follow a five-day approach via the Khirao Ganga, post-monsoon 1990.

THE CLIMBERS

The ten-strong team, co-ordinated by Roy Lindsay, is drawn from several well established British Mountaineering Clubs and is joined by Mandip Singh Soin of the Himalayan Club based in India. The Gritstone Club members are Paul Ramsden, Richard Topliss and Pete Green. Mary Fysh and Rebecca Beadle represent the Pinnacle Club; whilst Rebecca's husband, Robin*, and Rob Tresidder are established Oread Club Members. The Scottish connection comprises of Ernie McGlashan and Roy Lindsay.

The team's experience is extensive and includes several previously successful expeditions to the Himalayas, climbing in North and South America, East Africa and the Arctic. There is a depth of Alpine experience, including the classic North Wall of the Eiger, the Walker Spur and the Nose of El Capitan.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

The expedition leader made a post-monsoon reccé in 1989 and a suitable base camp was identified below the South face of Nilkanta. The West and South-East ridges offer the most attractive prospects. Neither has been climbed - although both have been tried.

The earliest serious attempt was made by Smythe in 1937 by the South-East ridge, when he reached 19,500 ft. with a great rock step, which he considered would be the crux, still above him. Lt. Col. Wylie's expedition unsuccessfully attempted both South-East and West Ridges in May 1947, comparing the former to the Hornli Ridge of the Matterhorn.

Berrill's attempt on the West ridge in 1950 was dissolved by monsoon rain, and the poor weather experienced by Riddiford's strong New Zealand team in 1951 left the field open to another British attempt in 1952 led by Tilly of the Fell and Rock Climbing Club. This pre-monsoon attempt was thwarted by the onset of the rains, although they did get high enough on the West Ridge to consider it a reasonable proposition. No further expeditions appear to have attempted Nilkanta until Goyal's Indian team in 1959.

The region was closed to all except Indian expeditions due to the sensitivity of the border area with Tibet.

In 1961, in appalling weather, Col. Kumar thought his Indian expedition had succeeded in reaching the summit, although visibility was poor. This claimed ascent was disputed, but after much wrangling it was finally agreed in 1964 that the summit had been reached - the first ascent, via the North face.

1974 saw a further Indian ascent by A. P. Chamoli's team. After failing on the West ridge they traversed onto the avalanche-prone North Face, breaching the 200 ft. high ice cliff which bars access to the mountain's Northern flank at its Western end.

The next attempt was only last year (1989) when the mountain was opened to other than Indian expeditions. An Anglo-American expedition, led by Duncan Tunstall, attempted the South-East ridge post-monsoon reaching the lower pinnacle section.



The 1990 Nilkanta Expedition intends to be the first British team to reach the summit, by a previously unclimbed route, on this tantalising mountain - "The Queen of the Garhwal".



The Expedition is supported by the Indian Mountaineering Foundation, the Mount Everest Foundation, the British Mountaineering Council, the Scottish Mountaineering Trust and the Gritstone Club. +



Expedition Contact:
Roy F. Lindsay, 16 The Sycamores, Horbury, Wakefield, West
Yorkshire, U.K. Tel: Wakefield 271010



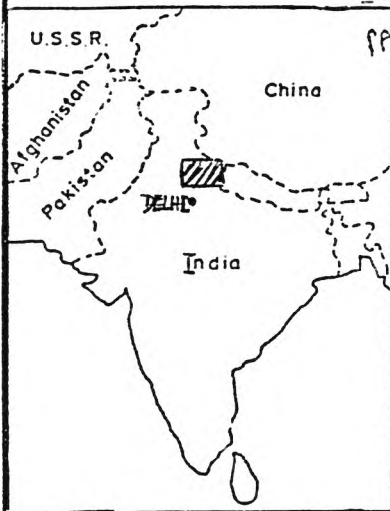
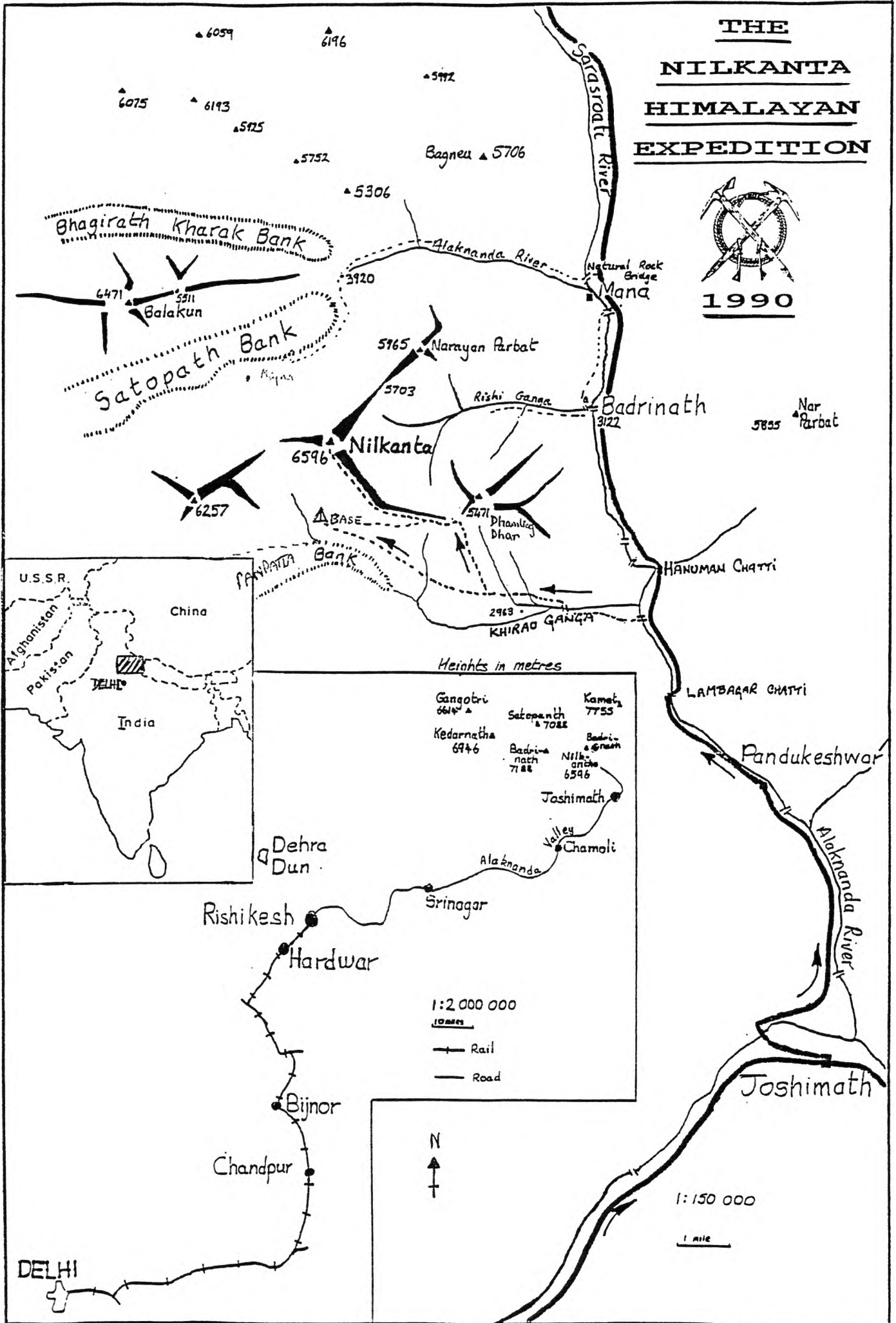
Expedition Bank Account No. 50104037, Sort Code 08-90-72
The Co-operative Bank p.l.c., 41 Vicar Lane, Leeds, LS1 1HJ,
West Yorkshire, U.K.

Footnote

* It should be noted that Robin Beadle withdrew from the expedition at a late stage and Helen Jones joined the expedition at this juncture.

+ It should also be noted that following preparation of this prospectus, the Oread Mountaineering Club joined the ranks of those giving financial support to the expedition.

THE NILKANTA HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION



Heights in metres

Gangotri 6614	Satopanth 7088	Kamet 7753
Kedarnatha 6946	Badri- nath 7188	Badri- nath 6596
	Joshimath	
	Valley Chamoli	

1:2 000 000
 10 km
 Rail
 Road



1:150 000
 1 mile

Approach to Nilkanta



THE NILKANTA HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION 1990

EXPEDITION PERSONNEL

Roy F Lindsay	ORGANISATION
Ernie McGlashan	HEALTH
Rebekah Z Beadle	FOOD
(Alfred) Robert Tresidder	TRANSPORT
Richard C Topliss	EQUIPMENT
Pete W Green	PHOTOGRAPHICS
Paul Ramsden	FINANCE
Mary Fysh	INSURANCE
Helen M Jones	BASE CAMP MANAGEMENT
Mandip Singh Soin	LIAISON IN INDIA PRE/POST EXPEDITION

(Mandip Singh Soin is an Indian National residing in Delhi and will not accompany the expedition to the mountains).

WORKLOAD ALLOCATION

Administration	RFL
Visas	PR/RFL
Finance - UK (PR/RFL attending MEF Interviews for Grant/EGMcG for Sang Award)	PR/RFL/EMcG
Finance - India (Accounts Log)	RFL/PR
Transport UK - Delhi	ART
Transport India	ART
Equipment UK	RCT
Equipment India	RCT/PWG
Insurance - Expedition Members	MF
Insurance - Porters/Cook	MF
Medical - Vaccination Schedule/Medical Kits	EMcG
Food - Export UK	RZB/HMJ
Food - India	RZB/MF
Accommodation India	PWG/RCT
Basecamp Management	HMJ
Porters/Cook	RFL
Photographics	PWG
Reports	RFL/PWG



THE NILKANTA HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION 1990

I T I N E R A R Y

- Wed. 22 Aug. Advance party arrives Delhi (PWG, RZB, MLF)
- i) Visit MEF HQ - advance registrations
 - ii) Make advance purchases - hardware\food supplies and pack.
 - iii) Make advance travel\transport arrangements.
 - iv) Make insurance arrangements for Porters.
 - v) Expedition details to British Embassy.
 - vi) Meet L.O. if available\meet Mandip Singh Soin.
- Sun. 2 Sept. Main party arrive Delhi (ART, EMcG, HMJ, RCT, PR, RFL)
- Mon. 3 Sept. Formal expedition registration and meet with L.O.
- i) Secure advance goods out of Customs from MSS.
 - ii) Re-distribute gear into Porter loads.
 - iii) Final purchases + preparations in Delhi.
- Wed. 5 Sept. Depart Delhi, Old Delhi Station 7.00 am Dehra Dun Express.
- Thur. 6 Sept. Rishikesh 5.00 am depart by bus to Joshimath
- Fri. 7 Sept. Joshimath 10.00 am depart by bus to Badrinath
- Sat. 8 Sept. Badrinath walk up to view E.Face of Nilkanta via Rishi Ganga
- i) Arrange Porters\horses.
- Sun. 9 Sept. Walk-in up Khirao Ganga from Hanuman Chatti (Depart Badrinath 5 am bus for Hanuman Chatti)
- Mon. 10 Sept. Establish Base Camp under S.Face of Nilkanta
- * * * * *
- Sat. 22 Sept. RZB, MLF return from India
- Sat. 6 Oct. PWG, EMcG, ART, RFL return from India
- Sat. 13 Oct. HMJ/RCT return from India
- End Oct\
early Nov. PR returns to UK following period trekking in India\Nepal.

NILKINFO.DOC, UPDATED DEC 1989, ROBIN BEADLE**GENERAL INFORMATION ON NILKANTA DRAWN FROM ROY LINDSAY'S LITERATURE****General information**

Referred to as: Nilkanta, Nilakantha, Neelakantha, Nilkantha, Nilkanth.

Altitudes:

Summit: 6596m, 21,640ft.

Foot of N Face (1959 camp 1): c.15,500ft.

Foot of E Face: c.14,500ft

Badrinath: 10,159ft.

General concensus seems to be that Nilkanta rises 8,000-10,000ft out of the valley (various sources).

Composed of three ridges: SE (or S, the longest), NE (or E, ice) and W (predominantly rock).

The SE and W ridges are both defended by big pitches of steep rock. The W Ridge is considered to be more feasible but has seen several failures (see below). There is a snow col (c.18,500ft) at the foot of the W. Ridge, from which 1200ft of rock rise abruptly. The NE ice ridge was apparently considered unclimbable (why?). However, a recce by Riddiford, 1951, showed another possible route, from a col at the foot of the NE Ridge via an ice shelf across the N Face to join the W Ridge above the steep rock section, to finish up the steep but feasible ice section of the W Ridge. He also reports that even the NE Ridge looked as if it might go with a push. The Shelf Route, N Face and presumably the NE Ridge would require stable snow conditions. Useful report, source of this info - HJ17.43. Successful ascents have been by the avalanche prone N Face, a glacier face rising from c.15,500ft split entirely by a 500ft steep ice wall (see below).

Jackson states in "More than Mountains" p77 that Wylie found the SE Ridge extremely difficult and decided that seige tactics would be necessary to overcome it. He also puts the W Ridge col at 18,500ft, and says that the W Ridge is rocky and bristles with pinnacles, but that after reaching c.19,000ft Wylie was confident that it would go. Wylie compared the W Ridge with the Hörnli on the Matterhorn.

Nilkanta seems to suffer particularly badly from the monsoon, possibly due to the channelling effects of the valleys. Smythe mentions this, and also other reporters including Riddiford. Jackson even states that Kamet and Ganesh Parbat should have been his main objectives (in June). Many refs to wallowing around in deep snow.

There is a very pleasant grazing alp named Majna (possible BC) in Alaknanda Valley - many refs.

...one of the most beautiful peaks in the central Himalaya...isolated...conspicuous from all directions...AJ50.77

Nilkanth looked magnificent...(from Ekdant), HJ37.68

In spite of its relatively low height Nilkanta...has earned a reputation of being one of the most difficult peaks in the Himalayas - the north face rises some 8000ft in only two horizontal miles from the Satopanth Glacier. A gigantic ice wall separates the steep rocky mass below from the icy tower above. HJ24.148.

Nilkanta has long been known as one of the more difficult peaks of the Himalayas....it has withstood the challenge of several expeditions. HJ23.100.

Queen of Garhwal. Frank Smythe, 1937.

...there is no more majestic and awe-inspiring peak of its height in the world. Frank Smythe, 1938.

Like the Matterhorn it stands alone and has no rival within eight miles, and is beautifully proportioned, being pyramidal in form with a graceful ice-clad summit...Frank Smythe, 1938.

...Nilkanta rises 10,000ft out of the (Alaknanda) valley in about two horizontal miles...Frank Smythe, 1938.

The best that Chamonix can muster is no better than the clean cut granite of this part of the (SE) ridge. Frank Smythe, 1938.

...the belays for the rope were splendid for this part of the climb...Frank Smythe, 1938.

The climbing reminded me of the harder routes on Lliwedd...Frank Smythe, 1938.

History of ascents and attempts

1937 Attempt by Frank Smythe's small team on SE Ridge, reached c.19500ft with a great rock step (possible crux) still above them, account AJ50.77, detailed account in "The Valley of Flowers", F.S. Smythe, very useful if planning an ascent of SE Ridge. Smythe's attempt was modern of Goyal's, the latter being virtually guided by his sidars.

May-June 1947 British attempt, listed in HJ23.100. Wylie's party attempted the S and W Ridges reaching c.18,500ft on the former and negotiating the first series of gendarms (c.19,000ft) on the W Ridge in bad weather (see also comments above), noted in HJ17.43 and "More than Mountains", Jackson, p77.

August 1947 Swiss attempt led by Roche, listed in HJ23.100.

1950 Anglo Swiss Ami Gamin Expedition, Kenneth Berrill, looked at W Ridge 5/9/50, but did not set foot on it due to bad conditions, account of expedition and general Garhwal info HJ17.80

1951 New Zealand attempt, Riddiford's party. Planned to attempt the W Ridge, their attempt was thwarted by bad weather and possibly half hearted - they didn't set foot on the mountain but tried Pt20,550 to the W instead as it looked more feasible. Account HJ17.42, initial part contains very useful info on topography and possible routes, listed in HJ23.100. "More than Mountains", Jackson, p78 reports Hillary and Lowe to have reached c.19,000ft on the W Ridge in poor conditions.

June 1952 British (FRCC) attempt led by Tilly, failed on W Ridge in poor conditions (onset of monsoon), reported in "More than Mountains", Jackson and FRCCJ 1953, listed in HJ23.100.

1959 Indian attempt by S. N. Goyal's party on N Face, useful account in HJ23.100.

Border area closed to non-Indians.

Pre-1961 attempts on SE Ridge, NE Ridge (recce only), N Face and W Ridge (highest point reached c.19,000ft on this route) are listed in HJ24.148.

13/6/61 Disputed first ascent of N Face by O. P. Sharma and 2 Sherpas of Indian party led by N. Kumar, noted AJ66.390 and HJ23.193, account AJ68.139, dispute reported in AJ69.145, HJ24.148-157 (brief description of route and comprehensive summaries of Nanavati's paper and of the report by the IMF's investigating committee who concluded that the summit had been reached, but nonetheless recommended that the peak should be re-ascended, thus implying that they still had doubts). This is now generally accepted as the authentic first ascent.

3/6/74 Climbed, ITBP (Indo-Tibetan Border Police) expedition by North Face after abandoning the West Ridge, leader A. P. Chamoli, brief details of ascent AAJ20.207, noted HJ33.222

Peak opened to foreign mountaineers to climb from the south side only. Joint expedition with Indian mountaineers no longer a pre-requisite.

1989 Post monsoon attempt on S ridge / SE Face by a party led by Duncan Tunstall (UK), including Andy Bond (UK), Paul Alison (UK) and Jim Nonnemaker (USA). Reached c.16,500ft on the SE Ridge before poor weather and lack of time terminated their progress. They got up and past the pinnacled section, the first time without, the second time with full Alpine kit, to establish a bivi on the easier angled snow section above (Alpine TD, rock unpleasant and loose mica schist). Two trekkers accompanied the team up the Khirao Valley and photographed extensively the upper reaches of the Panpatia Bamak.

1989 Post monsoon recce by Roy Lindsay's party. Approached E Face in approx 3 hours from Badrinath and prospected the approach to Holdsworth's col - quite feasible but a lot of uphill on snow overlying slabs. They then went round to the Khirao Valley and trekked to the foot of the SE Ridge in 2 days with full kit, without touching snow on the S side of the mountain (Smythe's approach). Good water, stream and little lake for first camp, and plenty of snow to melt on slopes adjacent to SE Ridge.

Bibliography

AAJ, vol20 (1975), pp207-208, brief ascent details *f*

AJ, vol 50 (1938), pp66-81, account, pp76-79 *f*

AJ, vol 66, p390 not seen

AJ, vol 68 (1963), pp139-140 account *f*

AJ, vol 69 (1964), pp145- on the dispute

FRCCJ 1953, pp242-252, some good pics *f*

HJ, vol 14, pp64-65, photo (not seen)

HJ, vol 17 (1952/3), pp42-59, pp42-46 on Nilkanta *f*, p48, photo, poor copy *f*, pp80-96 of which pp94-95 and map *f*

HJ, vol 18, p104, photo (not seen)

HJ, vol 23 (1961), pp100-109, account inc. map and photos *f*, and p193, note

HJ, vol 24 (1963), pp148-157, account *f*

HJ, vol 33 (1974), p222, note only

HJ, vol 37 (1979-1980), pp65-69, account of attempt on Parvati Parvat and ascent of Ekdant immediatly W of Nilkanta, sketch map and panorama from col W of Nilkanta *f*

Smythe, F.S., "The Valley of Flowers", Hodder and Stroughton, 1938, chapt. 22, pp239-257 *f*.

Jackson, J.A., "More than Mountains", Harrap, 1955, chapt. 8, pp72-81 *f*

Lindsay, Roy, "Scottish Garhwal Himalayan Expedition 1982", planning report.

Maps

Swiss Foundation for Alpine Research 1:150,000 map.

FOOD PLAN
(R Z Beadle)

Food for the expedition fell into two categories:-

- (i) Obtained in the UK.
- (ii) Purchases in India.

Essentially, food for the expedition also fell into two categories:-

- (i) Above Base camp.
- (ii) Base camp and below.

To all intents and purposes food obtained in the UK was the source of all rations above base camp; and food purchased in India provided more than 98% of food for base camp and below.

Food for base camp and below was based on a shopping list prepared from previous experience (see below).

Food for high altitude rations (above base camp) was based on a food plan prepared by Robin Beadle (see below).

The food purchased in the UK, and exported to meet the high altitude requirements, was co-ordinated by Rebekah Beadle, and is detailed (below). All exported food was taken as part of the expedition baggage allowance and for information, weight and CIF (Carriage in Freight) values are included,

The high altitude food rations were balanced, palatable and generally excellent.

THE NILKANTA HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION
1990

RATION PER MAN DAY

Estimated requirement = 100 x 1 man day rations as below:

<u>Item</u>	<u>g</u>	<u>kCal</u>
muesli/Alpen	100	375
orange drink	30	100
muesli bars	56	230
chocolate/fudge	100	450
nuts and raisins	100	439
cheese	200	860
and/or sausage		
shortbread	80	424
savoury biscuits	100	495
boiled sweets	50	175
chocolate drink	28	107
packet soup	29	131
tea	-	-
 TOTALS	 873	 3847

HIGH ALTITUDE FOOD RATIONS - EX UK

<u>Advanced Party</u>	<u>Wt (Kg)</u>	<u>CIF Value (£)</u>
Dried Orange Drink	2.7	8.96
Muesli Bars	0.7	3.12
Chocolate	1.0	Free
Fudge	1.3	Free
Pate	9.0	38.70
Boiled Sweets	2.5	5.80
Packet Soups	2.6	13.50
Chocolate Drinks	2.5	13.95
Tea Bag	0.7	6.17
	<u>23.0</u>	<u>90.20</u>

<u>Main Party</u>	<u>Wt (Kg)</u>	<u>CIF Value (£)</u>
Muesli	9.0	10.57
Muesli Bars	4.3	Free
Mars Bars	5.6	Free
Marzipan	1.1	7.74
Mixed Fruit & Nuts	9.0	30.00
Cheese Spread	5.4	20.77
Shortbread	7.2	15.00
Biscuits	9.0	15.72
Shortbread	6.4	Free
	<u>57.0</u>	<u>99.80</u>
	<u>80.0 kg</u>	<u>190.00</u>

Base Camp Food

rice	30kg
pakora flour	1kg
flour (chapattis)	10kg
kerosene	40 litres
sugar	15kg
tea	0.5kg
oil	8kg
spices (4 types)	1kg
salt	2kg
dal (5 types)	2kg
powdered milk	5kg
greengrocery	
potatoes	10kg
onions	10kg
garlic	0.5kg
ginger	0.5kg
green bananas	2kg

APPENDIX VIII

EQUIPMENT
(R C Topliss)

The philosophy on equipment was Alpine style.

Wild Country tents were used.

Two "Menlungsti" specially fabricated tents proved excellent.

One "Gemini" was first class.

Two Giant "Quasars" were ideal base camp tents.

Two Phoenix "Diamond" jackets and Gore-tex shell clothing were ideal for the wet weather encountered.

Asolo boots were used by all climbers bar one. He suffered wet, cold feet. Asolo performed brilliantly.

Duracell batteries were provided free and were up to their usual reliable, long life standards. These batteries were indispensable.

No fixed ropes were taken. The nature of Nilkanta's SE Ridge was such that fixed ropes were required to safeguard retreat. The American expedition's fixed ropes were invaluable and it is anticipated that further fixed ropes above the expedition high point would be required.

EQUIPMENT

NON CONSUMABLES

	QUANTITY	UNIT	WT	TOTAL	WT	TOTAL	
		lb	oz	lb	oz	INSURANCE	VALUE
						Unit	Total
						£	£
I. <u>PERSONAL CLOTHING (CLIMBING)</u>							
Head:							
Scarf	9	-	4	2	4	2.00	18.00
Balaclava	9	-	4	2	4	5.00	45.00
Helmet	9	1	-	9	-	10.00	90.00
Body:							
Waterproof Jacket	9	2	8	22	8	70.00	630.00
Waterproof Overtrousers	9	2	-	18	-	50.00	450.00
Duvet Jacket	9	3	-	27	-	80.00	720.00
Thermal Jacket	9	1	8	13	8	20.00	180.00
Wool Shirt	18	-	12	13	8	8.00	144.00
Sweater	9	2	-	18	-	8.00	72.00
Thermal Vest	18	-	8	9	-	4.00	72.00
Thermal Long Johns	9	-	8	4	8	4.00	36.00
Breeches/Salopettes	9	2	-	18	-	20.00	180.00
Sleeping Bag	9	6	-	54	-	100.00	900.00
Bivi Bag	9	-	8	4	8	50.00	450.00
Feet:							
Boots	9	4	-	2	4	100.00	900.00
Gauters	9	-	8	4	8	15.00	135.00
Socks	27	-	4	6	12	3.00	81.00

NON CONSUMABLES

	QUANTITY	UNIT	WT	TOTAL	WT	TOTAL	
		lb	oz	lb	oz	INSURANCE	VALUE
						Unit	Total
						£	£
I. <u>PERSONAL CLOTHING (CLIMBING)</u> Continued							
Hands							
Thermal Gloves	18	-	4	4	8	3.00	54.00
Mittens	18	-	4	4	8	8.00	144.00
Eyes:							
Mountaineering Goggles	9	-	4	2	4	12.00	108.00
Sun Glasses	9	-	4	2	4	5.00	45.00
II. <u>PERSONAL CLOTHING (APPROACH AND BASE CAMP)</u>							
Hat	9	-	4	2	4	1.00	9.00
Shirt	9	-	4	2	4	5.00	45.00
Shorts	9	-	4	2	4	5.00	45.00
Trousers	9	-	8	4	8	8.00	72.00
Money Belt	9	-	4	2	4	1.00	9.00
Sandals/Trainers	9	1	-	9	-	15.00	135.00
Toilet Requisites	9	1	-	9	-	5.00	45.00
Point and Shoot Camera	9	-	8	4	8	80.00	720.00
SLR Camera	4	1	-	4	-	180.00	720.00
Zooms Lens and Accessories	2	1	-	2	-	120.00	240.00
Karrimat	9	1	-	-	-	10.00	90.00
Utilities Kit	3	1	-	3	-	2.00	6.00

NON CONSUMABLES

	QUANTITY	UNIT	WT	TOTAL	WT	TOTAL	
		lb	oz	lb	oz	INSURANCE	VALUE
						Unit	Total
						£	£
<u>III. PERSONAL CLIMBING GEAR</u>							
Harness	9	1	-	9	-	20.00	180.00
Ice Axe	9	2	-	18	-	30.00	270.00
Ice Hammer	9	2	-	18	-	30.00	270.00
Crampons and Straps	9	2	-	18	-	30.00	270.00
Jumars/Ascenders	2	-	14	1	12	15.00	45.00
Descenders	9	-	8	4	8	5.00	45.00
Rucksack	9	5	-	54	-	45.00	405.00
Head Torch	9	-	8	4	8	12.00	108.00
Navigation Kit	9	-	4	2	4	6.00	54.00
<u>PERSONAL KIT (I-III INCL)</u>				418 lb	-		£11019.00
				SUB TOTAL			

NON CONSUMABLES

	QUANTITY	UNIT	WT	TOTAL	WT	TOTAL	
		lb	oz	lb	oz	INSURANCE	VALUE
						Unit	Total
						£	£
IV. <u>COMMUNAL TENTAGE</u>							
2/3 Man Mountain Tent	4	4	8	18	-	150.00	600.00
Base Camp Tent (1 x 2/3 men) (1 x 4 men)	2	15	-	30	-	250.00	500.00
Base Camp Mess Tent	1	20	-	20	-	100.00	100.00
Tent Repair Kit	1	1	-	1	-	6.00	6.00
V. <u>COMMUNAL CLIMBING EQUIPMENT</u>							
9mm x 50mm Kernmantle Rope	10	5	-	50	-	50.00	500.00
5mm x 100m Kernmantle Rope	1	5	-	5	-	50.00	50.00
2mm x 100m Cord (Tensile)	1	1	-	1	-	5.00	5.00
1" Flat Tape x 25 m	1	3	-	3	-	30.00	30.00
1" Tubular tape x 25 m	1	3	-	3	-	30.00	30.00
Deadboy Snow Anchor	8	-	8	4	-	8.00	64.00
Ice Screws (Assorted)	32	-	4	8	-	8.00	256.00
Rock Pitons	32	-	4	8	-	3.00	96.00
Karabiners	160	-	2	20	-	3.00	480.00
Chockstones	80	-	2	10	-	3.00	240.00
Snow Stakes/Poles	8	-	4	2	-	3.00	24.00
Snow Shovels	3	1	-	3	-	10.00	30.00
Field Glaces/Monocular	1	1	-	1	-	20.00	20.00
Altimeter/Barometer	1	-	8	-	8	80.00	80.00
Spare Crampons/Parts	1	-	8	-	8	30.00	30.00
<u>COMMUNAL CLIMBING (IV TO V INCL) SUB TOTAL</u>				188 lb			£3141.00

NON CONSUMABLES

	QUANTITY	UNIT	WT	TOTAL	WT	TOTAL	
		lb	oz	lb	oz	INSURANCE	VALUE
						Unit	Total
						£	£
VI. <u>COMMUNAL COOKING GEARS</u>							
Paraffin Stove or Gas Stove	5	1	-	5	-	50.00	250.00
Stove Maintenance Kit	5	-	4	1	4	-	-
Nesting Alloy Billies	9	1	-	9	1	5.00	45.00
Water Bottles	9	-	4	2	4	6.00	54.00
Paraffin Bottles	18	-	4	4	8	6.00	108.00
VII. <u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>							
Boot/Shoe Kit	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Padlocks	18	-	4	4	8	1.00	18.00
Spring Balance (50 kg)	2	-	4	-	8	5.00	10.00
General Repair Kit	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Kit Bags (Lockable)	9	1	-	9	-	10.00	90.00
Stationary	1	2	-	2	-	-	-
VIII. <u>LIAISON OFFICERS EQUIPMENT</u>							
Trainers/Tracking Boots	1	1	-	1	-	15.00	5.00
Mountain Boots	1	2	-	2	-	100.00	100.00
Crampons	1	2	-	2	-	30.00	30.00
Socks	2	-	4	-	8	3.00	6.00
Gaiters	1	-	8	-	8	15.00	15.00
Breeches/Salopettes	1	2	-	2	-	20.00	20.00
Overtrousers	1	2	-	2	-	50.00	50.00
Longjohns	1	-	8	-	8	4.00	4.00
Wool Shirt	2	-	12	1	8	8.00	16.00

NON CONSUMABLES

	QUANTITY	UNIT	WT	TOTAL	WT	TOTAL	
		lb	oz	lb	oz	INSURANCE	VALUE
						Unit	Total
						£	£
VIII. <u>LIAISON OFFICER'S EQUIPMENT - CONTINUED</u>							
Thermal Vest	1	-	8	-	8	4.00	4.00
Sweater	1	2	-	2	-	8.00	8.00
Duvet Jacket	1	3	-	3	-	80.00	80.00
Shell Jacket	1	2	8	2	8	70.00	70.00
Gloves	2	-	4	-	8	3.00	6.00
Mittens	1	-	4	-	4	8.00	8.00
Snowgoggles	1	-	4	-	4	12.00	12.00
Balaclava	1	-	4	-	4	5.00	5.00
Sleeping Bag	1	6	-	6	-	100.00	100.00
Karrimat	1	1	-	1	-	10.00	10.00
Rucksack	1	5	-	5	-	45.00	45.00
Ice Axe	1	2	-	2	-	30.00	30.00
Climbing Harness	1	-	8	-	8	20.00	20.00
Water Bottle	1	-	4	-	4	6.00	6.00
<u>COMMUNAL CHARGE (VI TO VIII INCL) - SUB TOTAL</u>					76 lb	-	£1189.00

CONSUMABLES

	QUANTITY	UNIT	WT	TOTAL	WT	TOTAL	
		lb	oz	lb	oz	INSURANCE	VALUE
						Unit	Total
						£	£
I. <u>PERSONAL KIT</u>							
Gas Lighter	18	-	-	1	-	1.00	18.00
Colour/B&W Film	72	-	-	4	-	6.00	432.00
Batteries (Head Torches)	28	-	-	7	-	2.00	56.00
Spare Bulbs (Head Torches)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. <u>COOKING KIT</u>							
Solid Fuel Tables/Paste	8	-	4	2	-	3.00	24.00
Camping Gas Cylinders	20	1	-	20	-	5.00	100.00
<u>CONSUMABLES - SUB TOTAL</u>				34 lb	-	-	£630.00

SUMMARY OF EQUIPMENT

	QUANTITY	UNIT WT	TOTAL WT	TOTAL INSURANCE VALUE
		lb oz	lb oz	£
<u>NON CONSUMABLES</u>				
Personal			418	11019.00
Communal Climbing			188	3141.00
Communal General			76	1189.00
Sub Total (non consumables)			682 lb	£15349.00
Consumables (non food, see separate food list)			34 lb	£ 630.00
GRAND TOTAL			716 lb	£15979.50

Metric Conversion:

716 lb = 325 kg Total Expedition Equipment

Equivalent to 36 kg per head ex UK for 9 team members

TRAVEL
(A R Tresidder)

Air Travel

Enquiries were made in the first instance in writing to the American airlines; British Airways, Air India, Thai Air, Pan Americam, Iraq Air. A request was also made direct to the sponsorship department of BA. In most cases no reply was received, so that all had to be followed up with numerous telephone calls. In addition enquiries were made about the possibility of a free baggage allowance over and above the usual 20kg. Iraq Air was the cheapest at £365 but were only able to offer a 30kg allowance. Eventually Pan American was selected. They offered the next cheapest fare (£450), a baggage allowance of 40kg and their Mr Brian O'Byrne was by far the most helpful person. The actual tickets were booked through Hindustan Travel of Poland Street, London W1.

The party flew from London (Heathrow) to New Delhi, changing planes at Frankfurt. We travelled out in two groups and returned in four.

New Delhi to Hanuman Chatti

Taxi prices were investigated amongst the travel agents grouped opposite New Delhi railway station. Eventually a Matador van and driver were hired at a cost of Rs 3,200 from Suni Travel.

The journey was accomplished in 17 hours. It was exceedingly uncomfortable and cramped but had the considerable advantage that our luggage did not have to be shifted from one bus to another at Rishikesh or Hardwar. This method of transport also enabled us to escape in good order immediately before New Delhi was brought to a standstill by demonstrations against the Mandal commission.

The van took us as far as Joshimath. Here, as part of the process of hiring porters, we also hired a cook. Arrangements were made for us all (climbers, porters and equipment) to be transported by lorry to Hanuman Chatti for a fee of Rs 1,000. It was alleged that this was above the going rate but again we felt constrained by the threat of being stranded in Joshimath by further demonstrations.

Badrinath to New Delhi

By this stage the party had become fragmented but the main body of the expedition, accompanying most of the gear, travelled very cheaply by public bus from Badrinath to Joshimath, collecting the porters en route at Hanuman Chatti.

After an overnight stop at Joshimath, we travelled onto Karan Prayag by public bus. Following an overnight stop there we took another bus to Rishikesh. Here we hired a Maruti Omni minibus which transported five of us and most of the expedition gear to Delhi for Rs 950.

FIRST AID/MEDICAL
(E McGlashan)

With a team of nine members, the odds of some nasty medical manifestation is surely a reasonable bet when one considers the duration, climate and diet to which the poor traveller is subjected.

Most members adjusted well to the heat, however one member did suffer initially from heat stroke/exhaustion and spent a few uncomfortable days in Rishikesh recovering is that possible in such a place?

A most serious incident occurred during a pre-expedition trek undertaken by three members. A nest of bees was upset by the party, causing a swarm to attack one member. Assistance and rescue followed swiftly by other members of the party, but not before the victim and one intrepid rescuer had been stung by pretty large, vicious bees. Initial treatment administered by the local villagers involved smothering the affected area in butter! Subsequent treatment involved the use of an antihistamine, Triludan, to counter the marked swelling.

A few souls suffered diarrhoea of varying degrees at some time throughout the trip.

Base camp had its usual crop of problems. Breathlessness and poor sleep due to altitude were experienced by some. At higher altitudes everyone, bar a certain Yorkshireman, seemed to suffer whilst acclimatising to the changes. One member visibly demonstrated the classic symptoms by collapsing and vomiting right in front of "Herr Docktor".

Heat and cold on the mountain provided a few problems, one of severe sunburn, another due to cold, wet sleet. Flamazine proved very effective in treating serious sunburn. One member could not shake off a cold sinusitis.

During the walkout and return to Delhi, one member suffered a reoccurrence of an old dental problem. A crown tooth became infected and formed a very painful abscess. A few days of pain killers and penicillin managed to limit the infection, however the problem was only totally resolved after a visit to the dentist back in the UK.

Finally, one unfortunate member contracted hookworm, not diagnosed until return to UK. This ailment was debilitating and it took four weeks to make a full recovery.

MEDICAL KIT

Antibiotics

- Metronidazole
- Erythromycin
- Penicillin (ampules)

Anticeptics

- Iodine
- Cetavlex
- Flamizine

Pain killers

- Anadin
- Inoven
- Dihydrocodeine
- Temgesic

Mountain Sickness

- Dexamethazone

Other Medications

- Triludan
- Diazepam
- Aludrox
- Senekot
- Strepsils
- Chloromycetin
- Optrex
- Hydro Cortisan
- Ventolin
- Anusol
- Derbac

Dressing & Ancillary Items

- plasters
- steri-stop
- micro-pore
- adhesive tape
- melolin dressings
- wound dressings
- tubi-gauze
- netelast
- adhesive moleskin
- crepe bandages
- conform bandages
- conform bandages
- gauze swabs
- scissors
- needles
- canulas
- Brooks Airway
- S.A.M. Splint
- Safety pins
- Marker Pencil
- Tweezers
- Dental kit

- Sedanol
- Mixing Cement
- Potassium Penicillin

IMMUNISATION/VACCINATION

SCHEDULE

IMMUNISATION	FORM	TIMING	EFFECTIVENESS
CHOLERA	One Injection	Not later than 1 month prior	Lasts 6 months
PARA TYPHOID A+B AND TETANUS	Two Injections (4-6 weeks apart)	Complete not later than 1 month prior	Lasts 3 years
POLIO BOOSTER (Advised)	Oral	At same time as second Para Typhoid A+B	Lasts 3 years
MALARIA (Advised)	Tablets	For the period 1 month prior, during, and 2 weeks post expedition	Short Term prophylactic
GAMMA GLOBULIN AGAINST HEPATITIS (Optional)	Injection	During 2 weeks prior to expedition	Short Term prophylactic

NOTE: YELLOW FEVER - not required

Ref: SA 35/December 1980 Booklet
"Notice to Travellers : Health Protection"
Published by the Health Authority

INSURANCE
(M L Fysh)

Expedition insurance was costly.

Endsleigh Insurance Services, West Mercia and BMC Insurance Services were vetted.

BMC Insurance Services were used.

A copy of the Insurance Certificate and cover details is detailed below.



**BRITISH MOUNTAINEERING COUNCIL
EXPEDITION INSURANCE SCHEME**

Arranged by:
**PERKINS SLADE LTD
ELIZABETH HOUSE
22 SUFFOLK STREET QUEENSWAY
BIRMINGHAM B1 1LS**

Underwritten by:
General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation p.l.c.
Registered in Scotland No 2116 Reg Office: Pitheavlis, Perth, Scotland PH2 ONH

Name of Expedition			Cert No EX 0356 A		
Insured Person	Age	Insured Person	Age	Insured Person	Age
1 R LINDSAY	41	6 E Mc GLASHAN	37		
2 R TRESIDDER	45	7 P BAMBEN	20		
3 B BEADLE	26	8 P GREEN	47		
4 R TOPLISS	22	9 M Fysh	32		
5 H JONES	21	10	15		
Insurance Effective From: 22.08.90			Total No in Party 9	Total Premium £ 1032.00	
Insured Activities All expedition activities performed within the territorial limits defined below.			Period and Type of Cover Cover commences upon leaving home until the return home for trips undertaken for the purpose of engaging in the Insured Activities.		
Territorial Limits: Worldwide.			1. Extended period/trekking <input type="checkbox"/> Up to 6 weeks <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Medium range mountains <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 months <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. High or difficult peaks <input type="checkbox"/> 6 months <input type="checkbox"/> Double Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 12 months* <input type="checkbox"/>		
Reciprocal health agreement Travellers to E.C. countries are strongly advised to obtain form E111 from their local department of Health and Social Security Office. This will entitle them to benefit from the reciprocal health arrangement which exists among Common Market Countries.			Communal equipment Total value £5000 (max £10,000) *applicable only to Extended period/trekking		
Double benefits. Where the policy shows double benefits cover as having been effected the total amounts payable under sections A, B, C and E are doubled. Single article limits and excesses remain unaltered.					
The insurance operates only in respect of: (a) UK/Eire residents domiciled in the United Kingdom or Eire at the date of issue of the Policy. (b) Round trips commencing in and returning to the UK/Eire. (c) persons under 70 years.					

Signed on behalf of Insurers *Howland* Date **06.08.90**

In consideration of the Total Premium shown in the Schedule having been paid and subject to the Terms of this policy the Corporation will indemnify the Insured up to the sums insured provided.

<p>EUROP ASSISTANCE EMERGENCY SERVICE WHAT TO DO IN THE CASE OF A MEDICAL EMERGENCY</p> <p>Please notify Europ Assistance as quickly as possible of any serious illness or injury to an insured person whilst abroad by telephoning London 680 1234 or by Telex 947736 Eura G and state you are insured by General Accident.</p> <p>An experienced Assistance Co-ordinator will deal with your enquiry and will then ensure that where necessary hospitals will be contacted and any necessary fees guaranteed and medical advisers consulted at the outset for their views on the possibility of arranging repatriation and the best method for transportation to be adopted.</p>	<p>CLAIMS</p> <p>Any occurrence or loss which may give rise to a claim should be advised immediately in writing to CLAIMS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (SCHEME No 31 — BMC) 279 HIGH STREET CROYDON CR0 1QH Telephone: London 680 5142 Fax: London 760 0298 Telex: 916290 CILG</p> <p>IMPORTANT If travelling by air: Money and jewellery must be carried in hand baggage in the constant possession of the insured person. In the event of loss or damage occurring whilst the property is in the care of a transport company, authority or hotel the insured is required to report in writing such loss or damage to the transport company, authority or hotel. Loss of property, cash, travellers' cheques, letters of credit, travel tickets, passports, green cards and petrol coupons must be reported to the police within 24 hours of discovery if cover is to apply under this insurance.</p>
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SECTION A — PERSONAL ACCIDENT

Should the insured during the period of insurance sustain bodily injury caused by violent accidental external and visible means resulting directly solely and independently of other causes in death or disablement the Corporation will pay to the insured or the insured's Legal Personal Representative the sum stated herein.

	Sums Insured per person	
	Age 16 years and over	Up to age 15 years inclusive
Item 1. Death	£1,000	£1,000
Item 2. Loss of one or more limbs and/or sight in one or both eyes.	£5,000	£5,000
Item 3. Permanent TOTAL disablement after 52 weeks EXCEPT when compensation is paid under item 2.	£5,000	£5,000

PROVIDED THAT
1. Death or disablement occurs within one year of the injury.
2. Compensation shall not be payable under more than one of the above items in respect of the same accident and the payment under any one claim shall terminate this Section of the Policy in so far as it applies to the person for whom such payment has been made.

DEFINITIONS
"Loss of Sight" means complete and irrecoverable loss of sight.
"Loss of Limbs" means loss by physical severance at or above the wrist or ankle or the total and permanent loss of use of an entire hand, arm, foot or leg.
"Permanent Total Disablement" means permanent and total disablement from engaging in or attending to the insured's usual occupation.
"Bodily injury" includes death or disablement as a direct result of exposure following a forced landing of any aircraft or a mishap to a vehicle in which the insured is travelling.

SECTION B — MEDICAL AND EMERGENCY EXPENSES

Sum Insured per person £500,000

- Cost of medical, surgical or hospital treatment (including emergency dental treatment) incurred outside the United Kingdom during the period of insurance arising as a result of injury or illness of the insured occurring during the journey or holiday.
 - Cost of transporting the remains of the insured to place of residence in the United Kingdom or the cost of burial or cremation in country abroad where death occurred.
 - Reasonable additional cost of continued occupation of accommodation and additional expenses in returning to place of residence in the United Kingdom necessarily incurred and resulting from the accidental bodily injury to or illness or death of the insured or the accidental bodily injury to or serious illness or death of any relative, fiancé(e) or close business associate of the insured (or of the insured's travelling companion) not travelling with the insured. This amount includes increased costs of any one relative or friend required on medical advice to travel to remain with or accompany the insured.
 - Necessary expenses of rescuing an insured person whether injured or not, including the cost of recovery of the body of an insured person who dies.
- PROVIDED THAT in respect of each insured the total amount payable under section B shall not exceed £500,000.

SECTION C — CANCELLATION AND CURTAILMENT CHARGES

Sum Insured per person £2,000

Refund of non-recoverable deposits and other charges (pro rata in the event of curtailment) contractually incurred in advance for travel and accommodation in respect of the insured's own journey or holiday (prior to any occurrence giving rise to a claim under this section) in the event of unavoidable cancellation or curtailment of the journey or holiday as a result of any of the following occurring after the date of effecting this insurance:
1. The accidental bodily injury to or illness or quarantine or death of the insured or of any person with whom the insured has arranged to travel or stay.
2. The accidental bodily injury to or serious illness or death of any relative, fiancé(e) or close business associate of the insured or of any person with whom the insured has arranged to travel.
3. The insured or person with whom the insured has arranged to travel being summoned for Jury Service or called as a witness in a Court of Law during the Period of Insurance.

ACCOUNT

An expedition bank account was established at the outset of expedition planning, with the Co-operative Bank PLC, Vicar lane, Leeds.

Finance in UK was controlled by means of a running accounts book detailing itemised deposits and withdrawals.

Keeping accounts in India, as a consequence of differing start and end dates for different team members, and by virtue of the advance team trekking via the Kauri Pass, was more complex. Individual and separate sub-group accounts were maintained, detailing itemised expenditure and running totals. Such running costs ensured a balanced expenditure could be roughly maintained.

Generally speaking costs were in line with the revised budget dated August 1990.



THE NILKANTA HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION 1990

EXPEDITION BUDGET

<u>Individual Costs</u>	£	£
Travel:-	Costs	Income
Flight - London/Delhi return	475	
Rail - Delhi/Rishikesh return	20	
Road - Rishikesh/Badrinath return	20	
Local - Delhi	10	
Insurance	100	
Visa	25	
Food	80	
Accommodation	40	
Ancillary	30	
Net Individual Cost	800	
Expedition Members (9 x 800 + 200 for 0)		7400
 <u>Expedition Costs</u>		
Peak Fee (900\$)	600	
Expedition Equipment	100	
Food	300	
Paraffin/Gas (incl gas freight)	100	
Porters	85	
Cook (for duration in mts)	75	
Porter Insurance	50	
Liaison Officers Equipment	400	
Administration	70	
Sub Total	1780	
<u>Income</u> (9 members contributions £1020 each)		9180
<u>Contingency</u> - returnable (9 members contributions)		900
Contingency return		900
 <u>Total Expedition Account</u>	 10080	 10080



THE NILKANTA HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION 1990

EXPEDITION BUDGET - REVISED AUGUST 1990

Individual Costs

Travel:-	Costs	Income
Flight - London/Delhi return	450	
Rail - Delhi/Rishikesh return	20	
Road - Rishikesh/Badrinath return	20	
Local - Delhi	10	
Insurance	115	
Visa	23	
Food	92	
Accommodation	80	
Film	90	
Ancillary	100	
Net Individual Cost	<u>1000</u>	
Expedition Members (9 x 1000 + 290 for L.O.)		9290

Expedition Costs

Peak Fee (900\$)	535	
Expedition Equipment	215	
Food	180	
Paraffin	20	
Porters	620	
Cook (for duration in mts)	90	
Porter Insurance	50	
Liaison Officers Equipment	150	
Administration	190	
Sub Total	<u>2050</u>	

Income

<u>Income</u> members personal contributions of 965 each		8685
<u>Grants</u> Mount Everest - foundation		1000
British Mountaineering Council		800
Scottish Mountaineering Trust		200
Gritstone Club		250
Oread Mountaineering Club		50
<u>Expedition Fund Raising</u> - Base Camp Postcards		<u>355</u>
		2655
<u>Contingency</u> - returnable (9 members contributions)		900
Contingency return	900	
<u>Total Expedition Account</u>	<u>12240</u>	<u>12240</u>

EXPEDITION ACCOUNT

	<u>£</u>
<u>Income</u>	
Personal Contributions from Expedition Members	8334
Grants	
Mount Everst Foundation	1000
British Mountaineering Council	800
Scottish Mountaineering Trust	200
	<hr/>
Sub Total - Grants	2000
Donations	
Gritstone Club	250
Oread Mountaineering Club	50
Private	85
	<hr/>
Sub Total - Donations	385
Expedition Fund Raising	
Base Camp Post Cards	252
	<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL INCOME	10971
	<hr/>

EXPEDITION ACCOUNT

<u>Individual Costs</u>	<u>£</u>
Travel	
Air	450
Rail	3
Road	40
Insurance	115
Visa	27
Food (India)	65
Film	70
Accommodation	74
Ancilliary	107
	<hr/>
Sub Total - Individual Costs	951
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Sub Total - Expedition Team Costs	8559
<u>Expedition Costs (Central)</u>	
Peak Fees (900\$)	600
Expedition Equipment	115
High Altitude Rations (ex UK)	181
Fuel (Paraffin)	39
Porters	454
Cook/Cook boy	303
Liaison Officer	448
Ancilliary	272
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Sub Total - Expedition Costs (Central)	2412
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GRAND TOTAL COSTS	10971
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BALANCE AT ACCOUNT	NIL
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