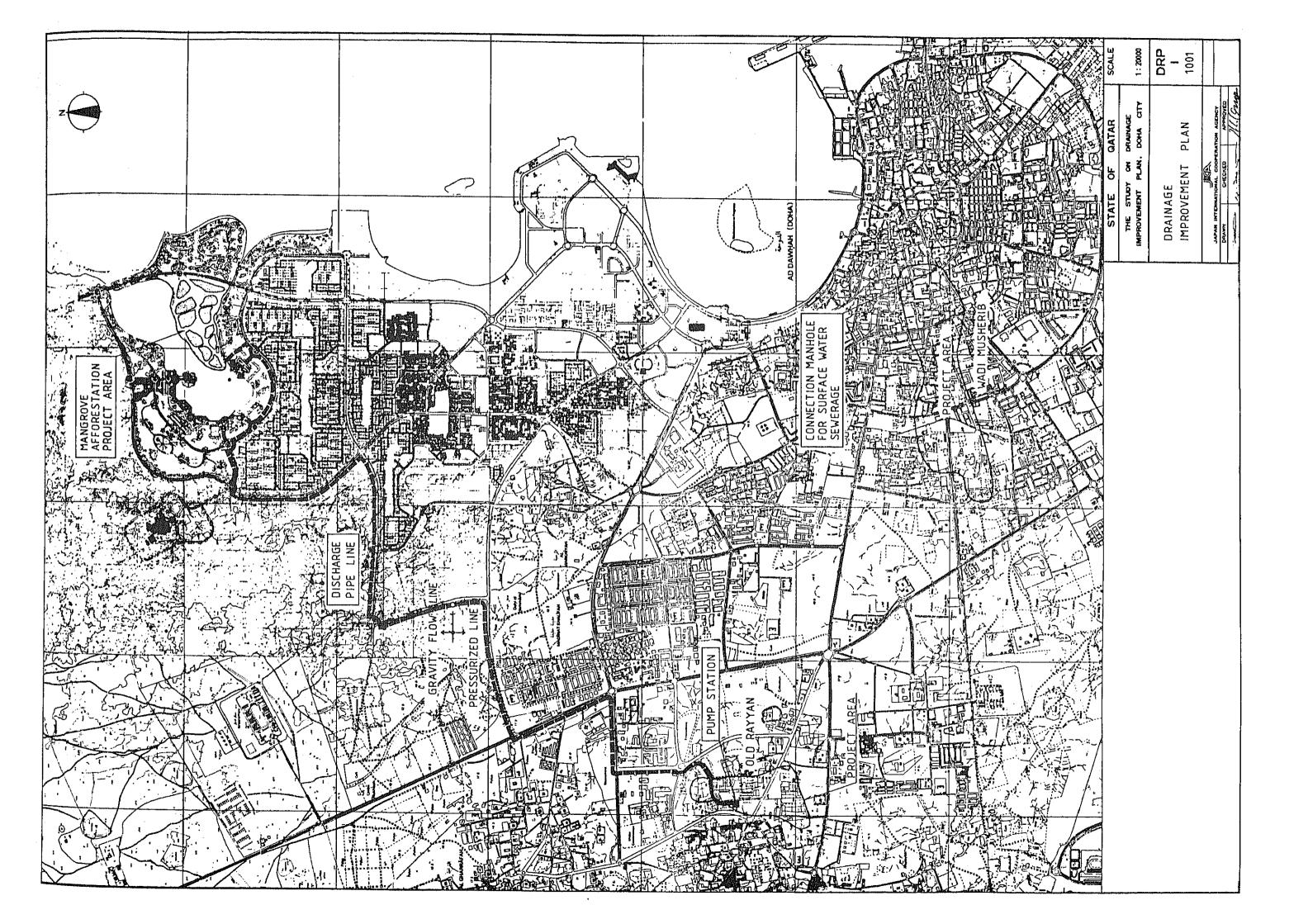
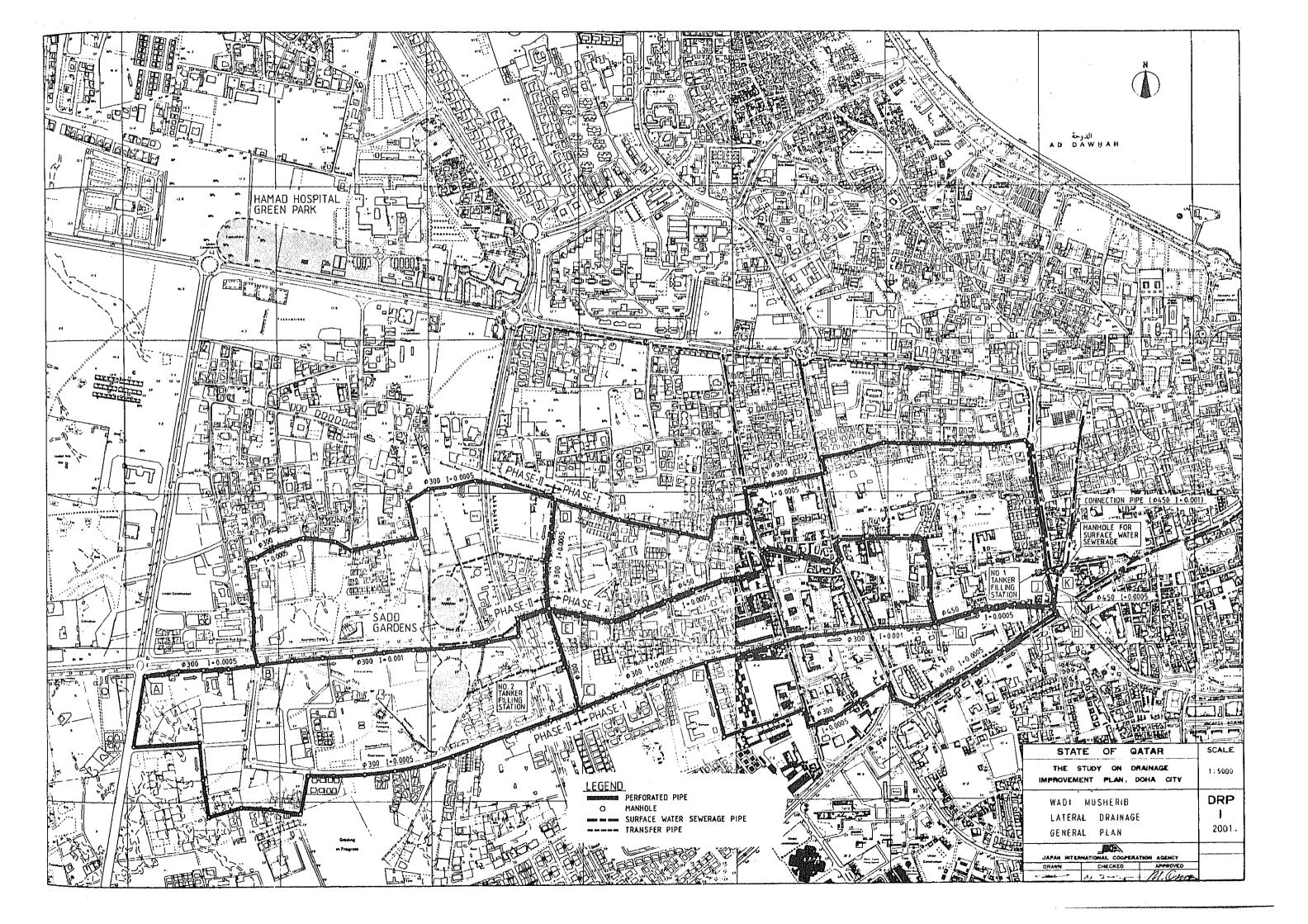
5. Drawings

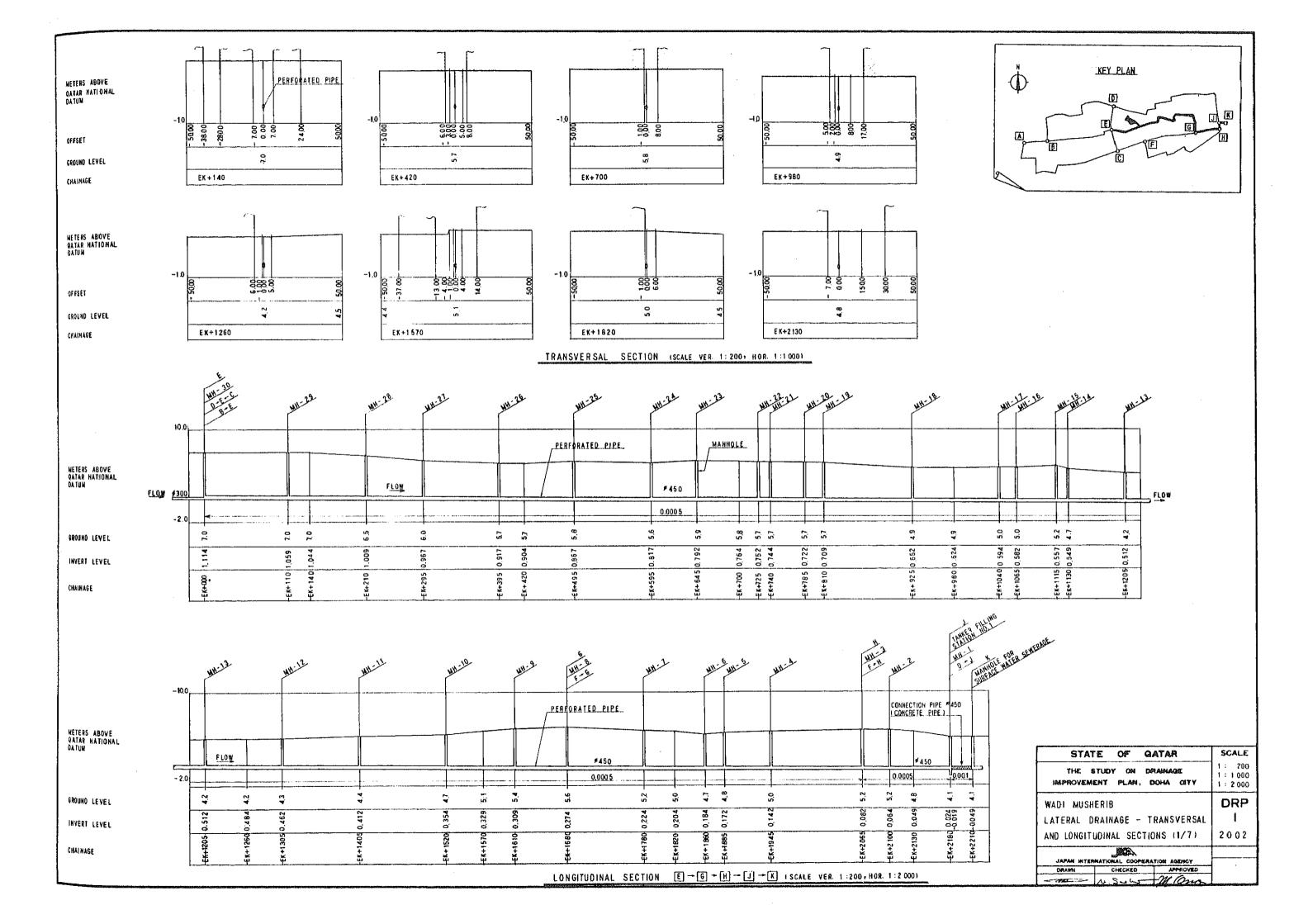
DRAWING LIST

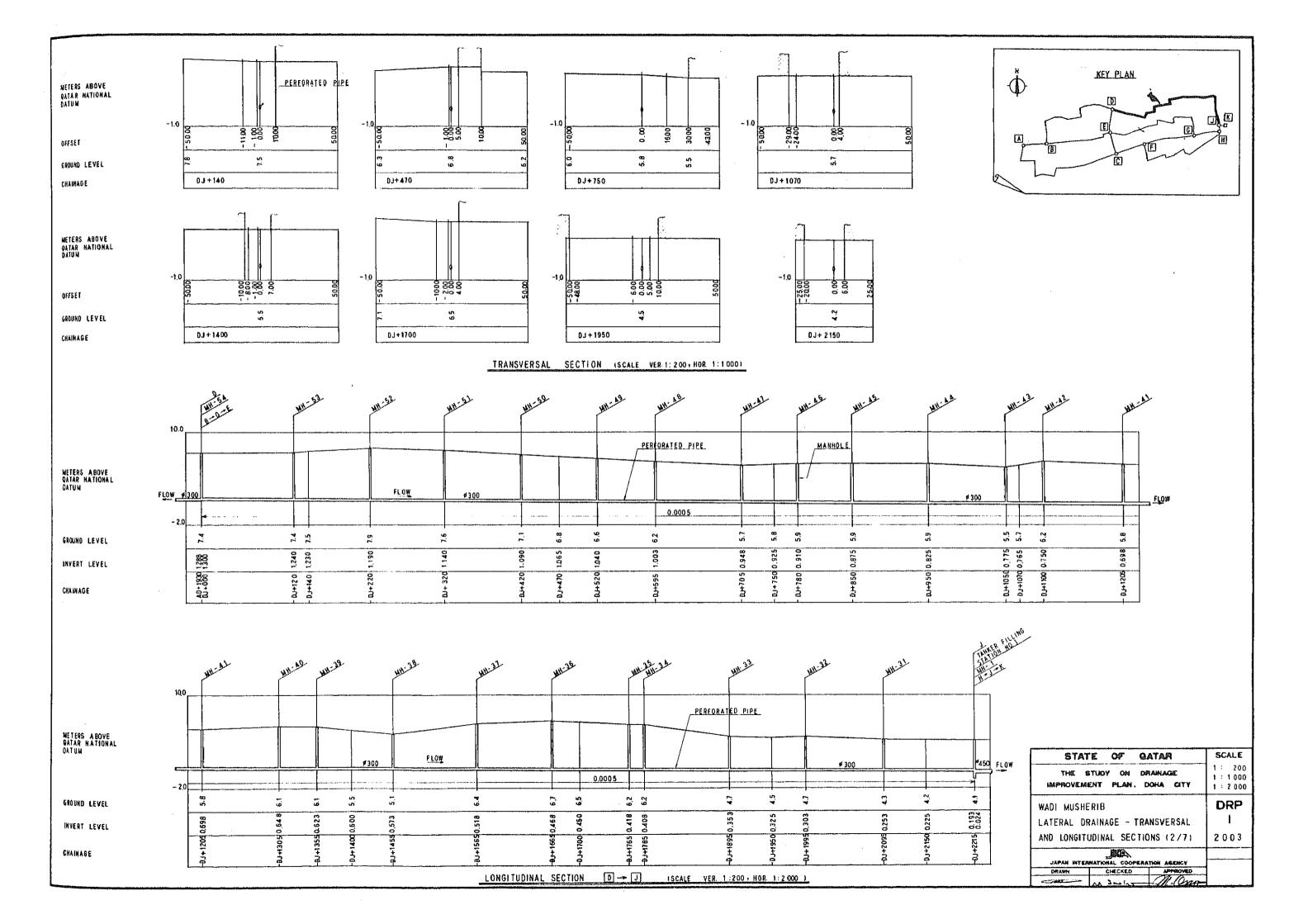
	(1/2)
DWG. NO.	TITLE
DRP-1001	DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENT PLAN
DRP-2001	WADI MUSHERIB LATERAL DRAINAGE-GENERAL PLAN
DRP-2002	WADI MUSHERIB LATERAL DRAINAGE TRANSVERSAL AND LONGITUDINAL SECTIONS (1/7)
DRP-2003	WADI MUSHERIB LATERAL DRAINAGE TRANSVERSAL AND LONGITUDINAL SECTIONS (2/7)
DRP-2004	WADI MUSHERIB LATERAL DRAINAGE TRANSVERSAL AND LONGITUDINAL SECTIONS (3/7)
DRP-2005	WADI MUSHERIB LATERAL DRAINAGE TRANSVERSAL AND LONGITUDINAL SECTIONS (4/7)
DRP-2006	WADI MUSHERIB LATERAL DRAINAGE TRANSVERSAL AND LONGITUDINAL SECTIONS (5/7)
DRP-2007	WADI MUSHERIB LATERAL DRAINAGE TRANSVERSAL AND LONGITUDINAL SECTIONS (6/7)
DRP-2008	WADI MUSHERIB LATERAL DRAINAGE TRANSVERSAL AND LONGITUDINAL SECTIONS (7/7)
DRP-2009	WADI MUSHERIB MANHOLE AND TYPICAL SECTION OF LATERAL DRAIN
DRP-2010	TANKER FILLING STATION AND CONNECTION TO SURFACE WATER SEWERAGE
DRP-2011	TANKER FILLING STATION - DETAILS
DRP-2020	WADI MUSHERIB LATERAL DRAINAGE - DETAILED PLAN (1/4)
DRP-2021	WADI MUSHERIB LATERAL DRAINAGE - DETAILED PLAN (2/4)
DRP-2022	WADI MUSHERIB LATERAL DRAINAGE - DETAILED PLAN (3/4)

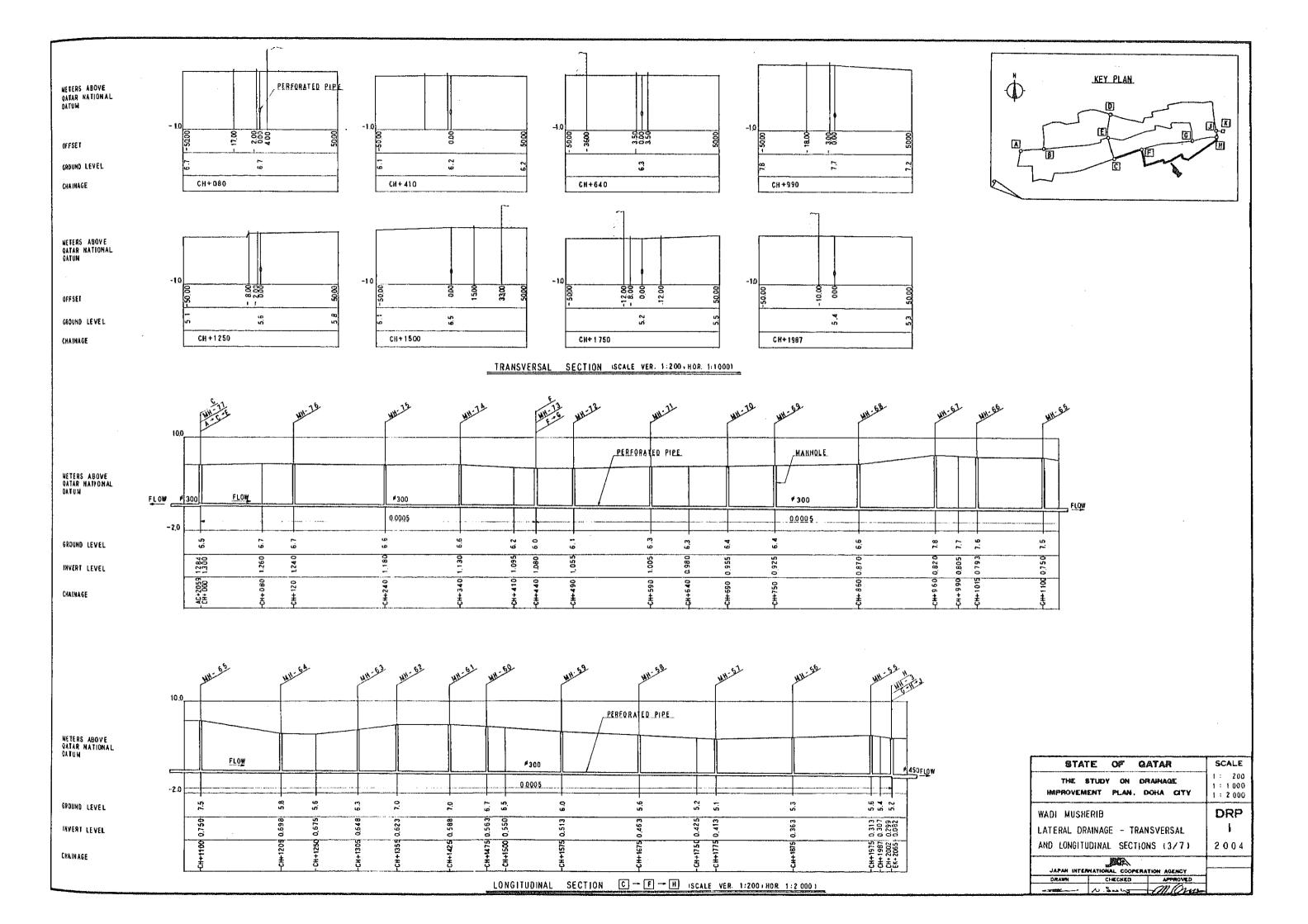
DWG. NO.	TITLE	
DRP-2023	WADI MUSHERIB LATERAL DRAINAGE - DETAILED PLAN (4/4)	
DRP-2030	ROAD HIERARCHY (1/2)	
DRP-2031	ROAD HIERARCHY (2/2)	

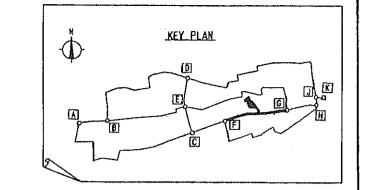












METERS ABOVE QATAR NATIONAL QATUM

OFFSET

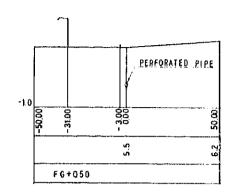
GROUND LEVEL

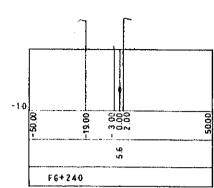
EROUND LEVEL

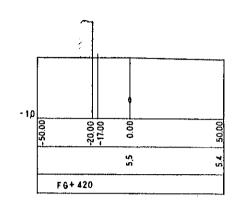
INVERT LEVEL

CHAIRAGE

CHAINAGE

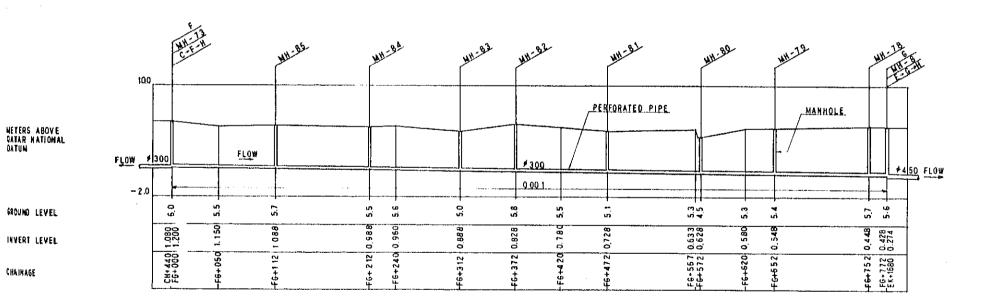






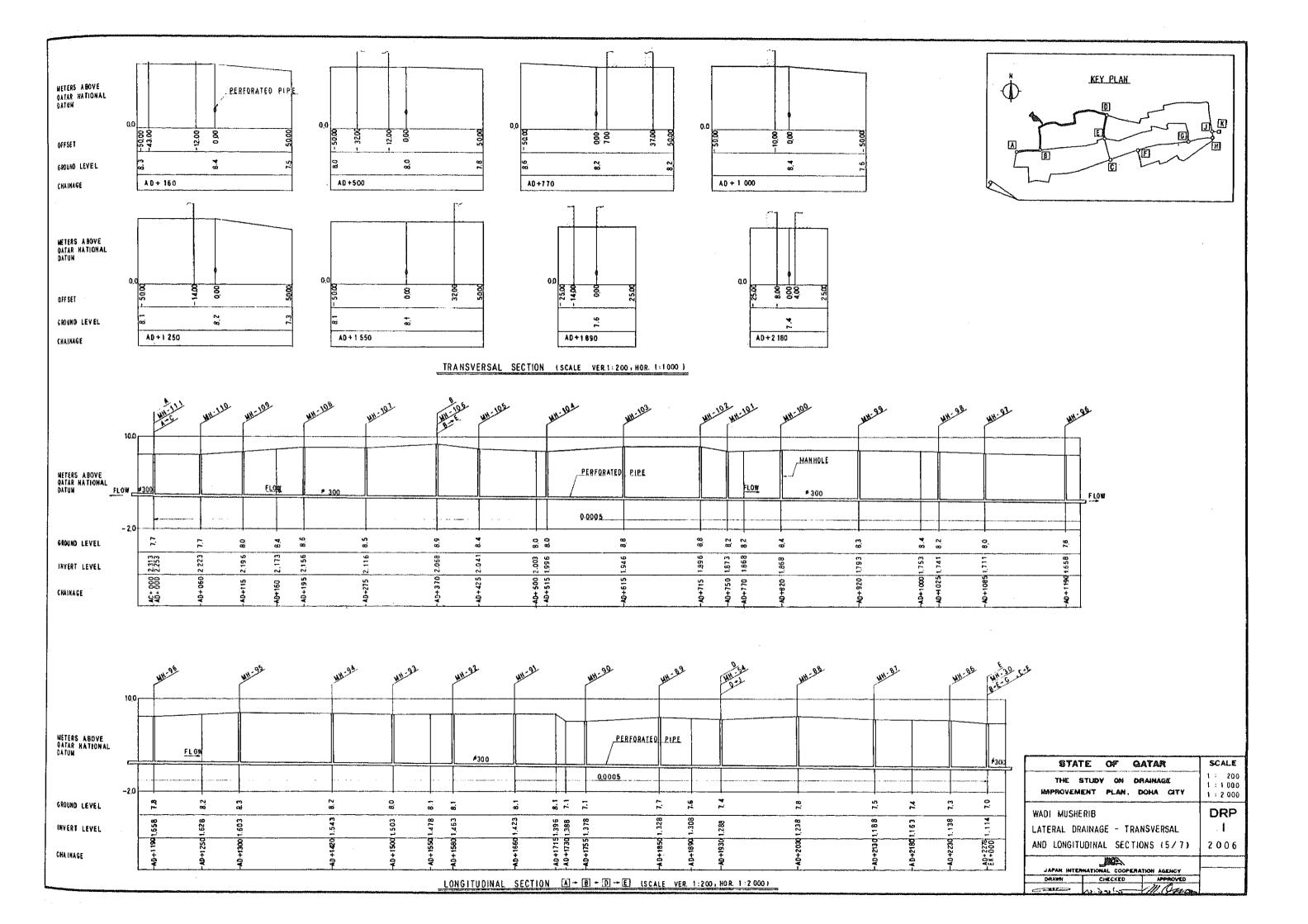
FG+620

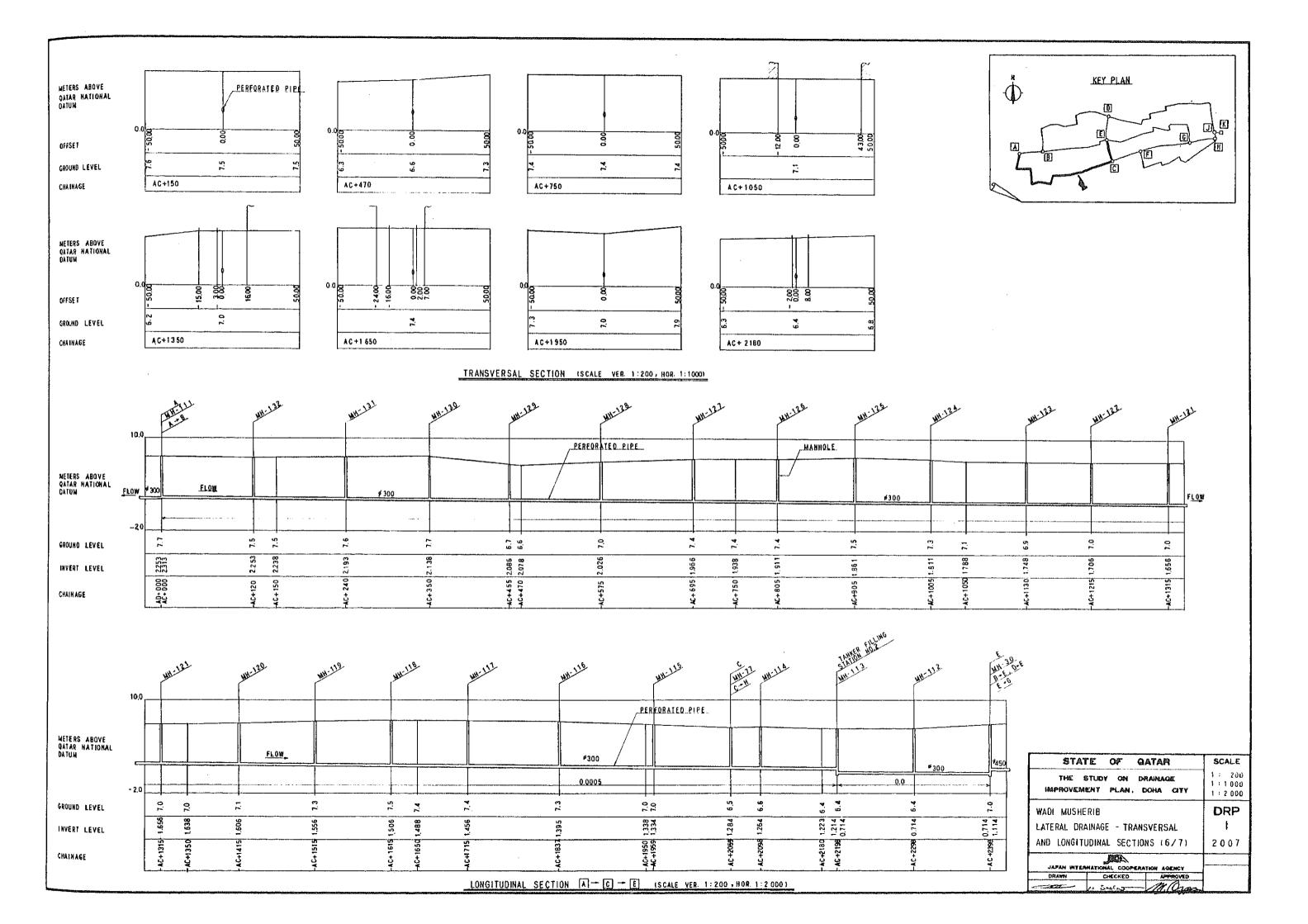
TRANSVERSAL SECTION (SCALE VER. 1: 200, HOR. 1:1000)

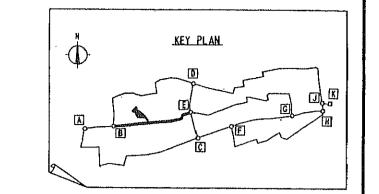


LONGITUDINAL SECTION F G (SCALE VER. 1:200 + HOR. 1:2 000)

STATE OF	QATAR SCALE
THE STUDY O	1 : 1 000
WADI MUSHERIB	DRP
LATERAL DRAINAGE	- TRANSVERSAL
AND LONGITUDINAL S	ECTIONS (4/7) 2005
	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL C DRAWN CHECK	
4.50	man



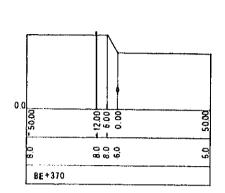


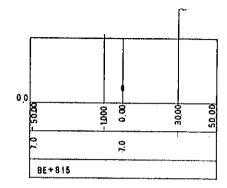


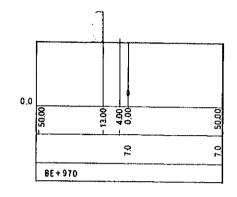
NETERS ABOVE OATAR NATIONAL DATUM

OFFSET

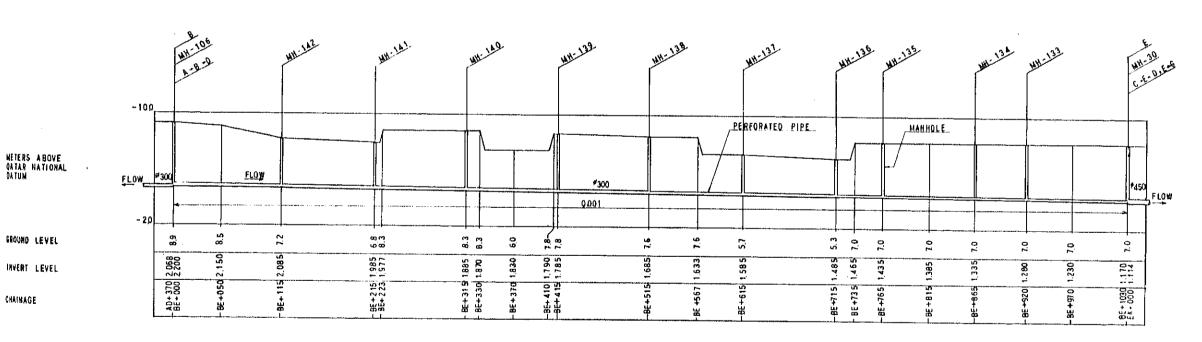
GROUND LEVEL







TRANSVERSL SECTION (SCALE VER. 1:200, HOR. 1:1000)

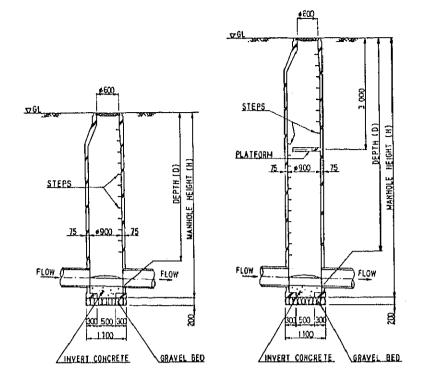


LONGITUDINAL SECTION B - E (SCALE VER 1:200, HOR. 1:2000)

STAT	re of g	ATAR	SCALE
	STUDY ON D		1: 200 1:1000 1:2000
WADI MUSHEI	?IB		DRP
LATERAL DR	AINAGE - TRA	NSVERSAL	1
AND LONGIT	UDINAL SECT	FIONS (7/7)	2008
JABAN (MTF	MATIONAL COOPER	ATION ACCUEN	
DHAWN	CHECKED	APPROVED	
	N. 5-21. gm-	MOn	

MANHOLE LIST

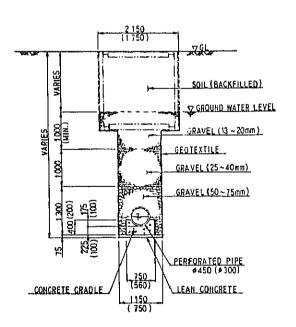
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·							<u> </u>									
MANHOLE NO.	LOCATION	(m) Dertr(d)	TYPE	MANHOLE HEIGHT (H) (m)	MANHOLE No.	LOCATION	DEPTH (D)	TYPE	MANHOLE HEIGHT (H) (m)	MANHOLE NO.	LOCATION	DEPTH (D) (m)	TYPE	MANHOLE HEIGHT (H) (m)	HANHOLE NO.	LOCATION	DEPTH(D)	TYPE	MANHOLE HEIGHT (H (m)
1	EK+2180 DJ+2215	4.577	٨	4.880	36	DJ+1665 DJ+1565	6.232 5.882	B B	6.580	74 75	CH+ 340 CH+ 240	5.470 5.420	В	5.810 5.760	111	AD+ 000 AC+ 000	5.447	В	5.790
2	EK+2100	5.154	В	5.460	38	DJ+1455	4.527	λ	4.870	76	CH+ 120	5,460	В	5.800	112	AC+2298	5.686	В	
. , 1	EK+2065	5.119	В	5.420	39	DJ+1355	5.477	В	5.820	T	CH+ 000				113	AC+2198	5.686	i i	6.030
3	CH+2002	31.3.7		3.320	40	pJ+1305	5.452	B	5.800	77	AC+2059	5.216	В	5.560	114	AC+2098	5.336	В	6.030
4	EK+1945	4.85B	λ	5.160	41	DJ+1205	5.102	В	5.450	78	FG+ 752	5.252	В	5,600	115	AC+1959	5.666	B	5.680
5	EK+1805	4,628	λ	4,930	42	DJ+1100	5,450	В	5,790	79	FG+ 652	4.492	λ	4.840	116	AC+1837	5.905	В	6.250
6	EK+1860	4.516	λ	4,820	43	DJ+1050	4.725	λ	5.070	80	PG+ 572	3.872	λ	4.220	117	AC+1715	5,944	- B	6,290
7	EX+1780	4.976	λ	5. 120	44	DJ+ 950	5.075	В	5.420	81.	FG+ 472	4.372	λ	4.720	118	AC+1615	5.994	В	6.340
	EK+1680	5.326	В	5.620	45	DJ+ 850	5.025	В	5.370	82	FG+ 372	4.972	λ	5.320	119	AC+1515	5.744	В	6.090
	FG+ 772			<u> </u>	46	DJ+ 780	4.990	<u> </u>	5.330	83	FG+ 312	4.112	λ	4.460	1.20	AC+1415	5.494	В	5.840
9	EK+1610	5.091	B	5.440	47	DJ+ 705	4.752	λ	5.100	84	FG+ 212	4.512	λ	4.860	121	AC+1315	5.344	B	5.690
10	EK+1520	4.345	λ	4.590	48	DJ+ 595	5,197	В	5.540	85	FG+ 112	4,612	J.	4-960	122	AC+1215	5.294	В	5.640
11	BK+1405	3,988	λ	4.330	49	DJ+ 520	5.560	В	5.900	86	AD+22.30	6.162	В	6 510	123	AC+1130	5.152	В	5.500
12	EK+1305	3.838	<u> </u>	4.180	50	DJ+ 420	6.010	В	6.350	87	AD+2136	6.312	В	6.660	124	AC+1005	5.489	B	5,830
13	EK+1205	3.688	<u>A</u>	4.030	51	DJ+ 320	6,460	В	6.800	8.8	AD+20 30	6.562	B	6.910	125	AC+ 905	5.639	В	5.980
14	EK+1130	4.153	<u>λ</u>	4.500	52	DJ+ 220	6,710	В	7-050-	89	AD+1850	6.372	В	5.720	126	AC+ 805	5.489	В	5.880
15	EK+1115	4.643	A	4.990	53	DJ+ 120	6.160	D	6.500	90	AD+1755	5,722	В	6.070	127	AC+ 695	5.434	В	5.780
16	EK+1065	4.418	λ	4.760	- 54	DJ+ 000	6.112	В	6,460	91	AD+1660	6.677	В	7.020	1,28	AC+ 575	4.974	A	5.320
17	EK+1040	4.406	λ	4.750	ļ	AD+1930	ļ	<u> </u>		92	AD+1580	6.637	В	6.980	129	AC+ 455	4.614	Α	4.960
18 19	EK+ 925 EK+ 810	4.248	<u> </u>	4.590	55	_ CH+1975	5.287	В	5.630	9.3	AD+1500	6.497	B	6.840	130	AC+ 350	5,562	В	5.910
		4.991	λ	5.340	56	CH+1875	4.937		5.280	94	AD+1420	6.657	В	7.000	131	AC+ 240	5.407	В.	5.750
20	EK+ 785	4.978	 - ^ -	5.320	57	CR+1775	4.687	\ <u>\</u>	5.030	95	AD+1300	6.697	В	7.040	132	AC+ 120	5.247	В	5,590
21	EK+ 740 EK+ 725	4.956	 	5.300	58	CH+1675	5.137	B	5.480	96	AD+1190	6.142	В	6.490	133	BE+ 920	5.720	В	6.060
23	EK+ 645	5.108	A B	5.290	59	CH+1575	5.487	В	5,830	97	AD+1085	6.289	В	6.630	134	BE+ 865	5,665	B	6.010
24	EK+ 595	1.783) A	5.450	60	CII+1475	6.137	В	6.480	98	AD+1025	6.459	В	K 800	135	BE+ 765	5.565	В	5.910
25	EK+ 495	4.933	 	5.280	61	CII+1425	6.412	В	6.760	99	AD+ 920	6.507	В	6.850	136	BE+ 715	3.815	, A	4.160
26	EK+ 195	1.783	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	5.130	- 62	CH+1355	6.377	В		100	AD+ 820	6.532	<u> </u>	6,880	137	BE+ 615	4.115	<u> </u>	4,460
27	EK+ 295	5.033		5.380	- 63	CH+1305	5,652	B	6.ana	101	AD+ 750	6.327	<u> </u>	6.670	138	BE+ 515	5.915	1 1	6,260
28	EK+ 210	5.491	 	~	- 64	CK+1205	5.102		5.450_	102	AD+ 715	6.904	B	7.250	139	BE+ 415	6.015	<u>B</u>	6.360
29	EK+ 110	5,941	1 a	5.840	65	CH+1015	6.750	B	7.090	103	AD+ 615 AD+ 515	6.854	B	7,200 6,350	140	BE+ 315	6.415	В	6.760
	EK+ 000	1 21,771	-	6.290	1	 	 	 	7.150				+	6.700	141	BE+ 215	4.815	 	5,160
30	AD+2278	5.886	В	6.230	67	CH+ 960 CH+ 860	5.730		7.120	105	AD+ 425	6.359	<u> </u>	0.700	142	BE+ 115	5.115	B	5.460
	AC+2398 BE+1030		-	1 *****	69	CH+ 750	5, 475	В	6.070	106	AD+ 370	6.832	8	1				-	+
31	DJ+2095	4.047		4.390	70		5.445	 	5.820	- 140	BE+ 000	0,031	"	7.180		 -			
32	DJ+1995	4.397	1 2	4.740	71	CII+ 690	5,295	1 B	5.790	107	AD+ 275	6.384	В	 			1		
33	DJ+1895	4.347	1 ×	4.690	72	CH+ 490	5.045	В	5,390	108	AD+ 195	6.444	- B	6.730	┪		 	+ -	+
34	DJ+1785	5.792	B	6.140		CH+ 440	1	<u> </u>	2:37"	109	AD+ 115	5.804		6.150		 	-		- -
35	DJ+1765	5,782	В		73	FG+ 000	4.920	λ	5.260	110	AD+ 060	5.477	- B	5.820		· 			
	1				.L					110	1 454 430	1	<u> </u>	1 2.4.0	1	J			

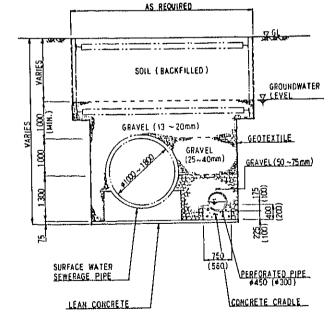


D < 5.0M

<u>D ≥ 5.0M</u>

TYPICAL SECTION OF MANHOLE (\$-1:50)





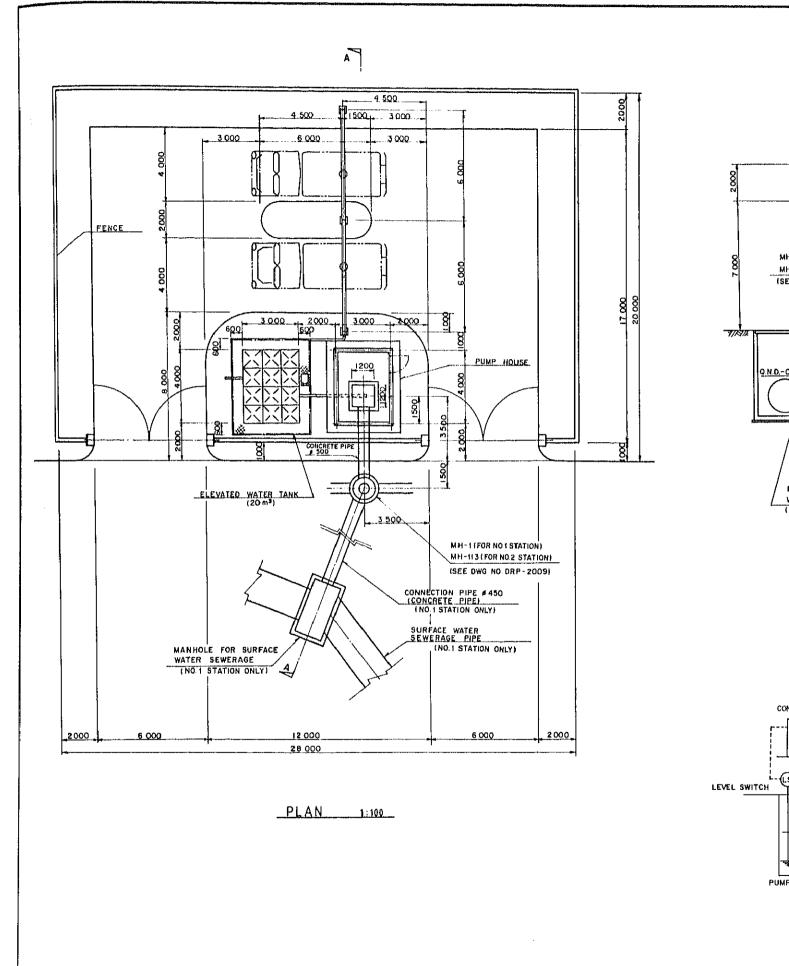
TYPICAL SECTION OF LATERAL DRAIN (\$-1:50)

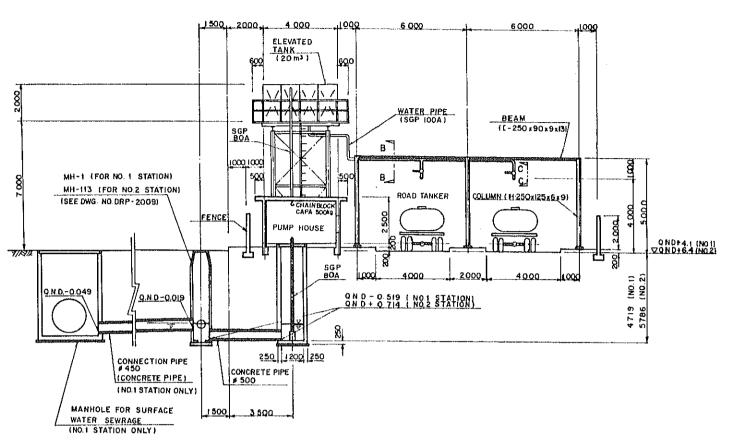
MODIFICATION OF SURFACE WATER SEWERAGE FOR LAND DRAINAGE TYPICAL SECTION (\$+1:50)

NOTES

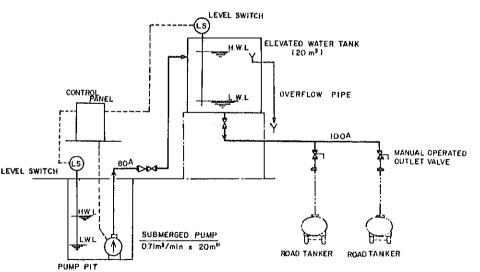
- 1. FOR GENERAL PLAN OF LATERAL DRAINAGE, SEE DWG NO. DRP = 2001.
- 2 FOR TRANSVERSAL AND LONGITUDINAL SECTIONS, ON WHICH THE LOCATIONS OF MARHOLES ARE INDICATED, SEE DWG. NOS DRP 2002 THRU 2008.
- 3. GEOTEXTILE SHALL BE PROVIDED ON THE FXCAVATED SURFACE FROM THE TRENCH BOTTOM TO THE GROUND WATER LEVEL AT THE SITE.
- 4. GRAVEL (13~20mm) SHALL BE PROVIDED ABOVE THE GROUND WATER LEVEL AND THE THICKNESS SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN 1.0 METER
- 5. MANHOLES SHOWN ABOVE ARE OF PRETAST CONCRETE AND STANDARD TYPE WIDELY USED IN JAPAN SO THAT INDICATED DIMENSIONS (DIAMETER AND THICKNESS) ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE

STAT	E OF C	PATAR	SCALE
	STUDY ON D	PRAINAGE DOHA CITY	1 50
WADI MU	JSHERIB		DRF
		AL SECTION	1
OF LATE	RAL DRAIN		2009
JAPAN HITE	MATIONAL COOPER	ATION AGENCY	
DRAWN	CHECKED	APPROVED	7



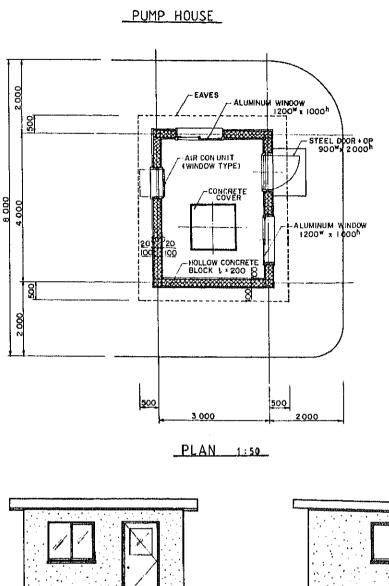


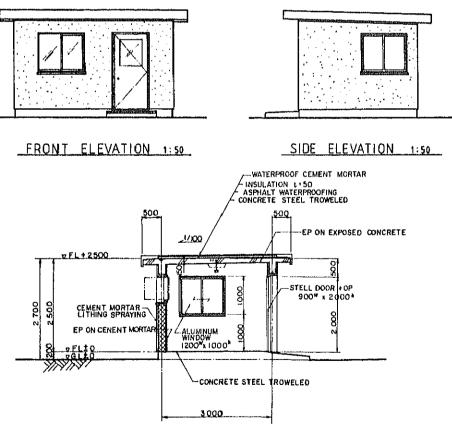
SECTION A-A 1:100



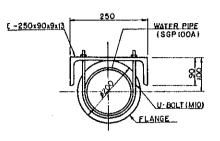
FLOW DIAGRAM

\$TA	re of g	ATAR		SCALE
	STUDY ON D		IΤΨ	1:100
TANKER	FILLING ST	ATION	8.	DRP
CONNECTIO	N TO SUR	FACE		1
WATER S	EWERAGE			2010
JAPAN INTE	MATIONAL COOPERA	ATION AGEN	CY	
DRAWN	CHECKED	APPRO	VED	
e	N. San (1ma	40	

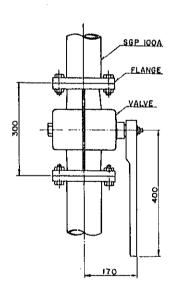




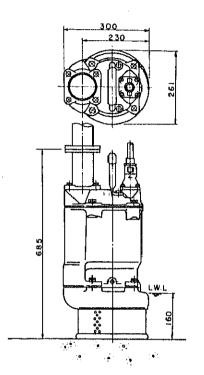
SECTIONAL DETAIL 1:50



SECTION B-B 1:6 (SEE DWG. NO. DRP-2010)

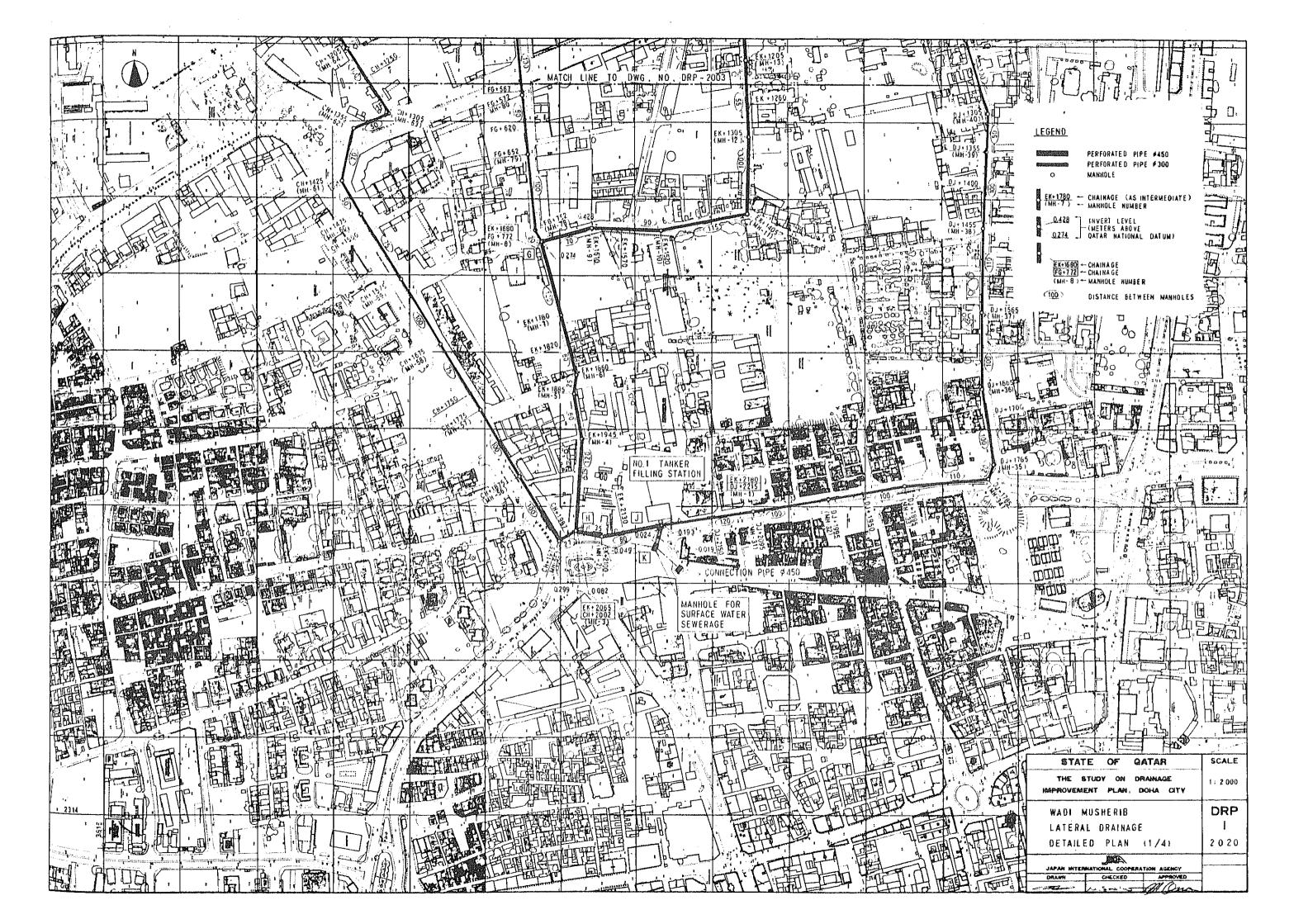


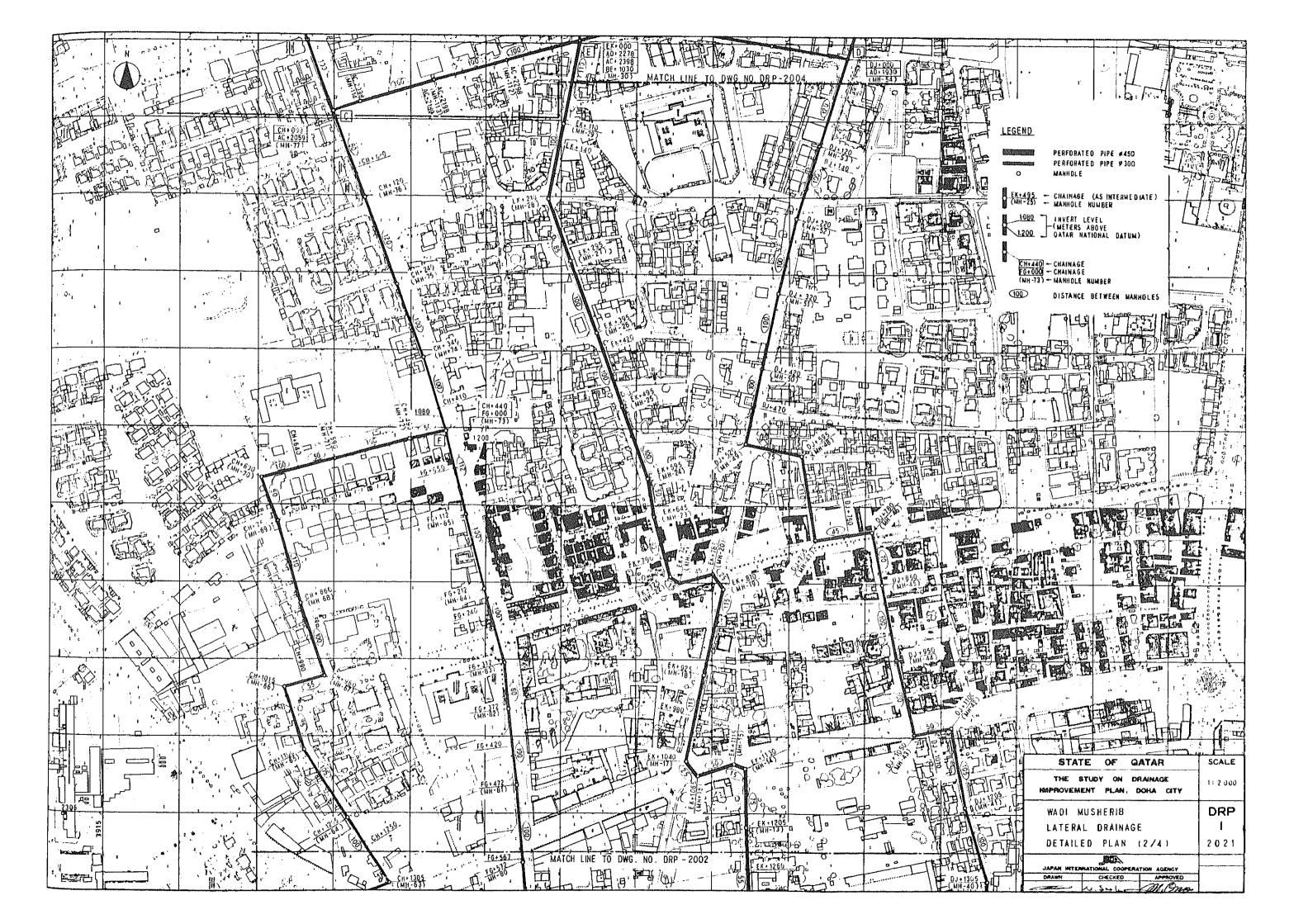
MANUAL OPERATED OUTLET VALVE 1:6
(VIEW C-C, SEE DWG. 110 DRP-2010)

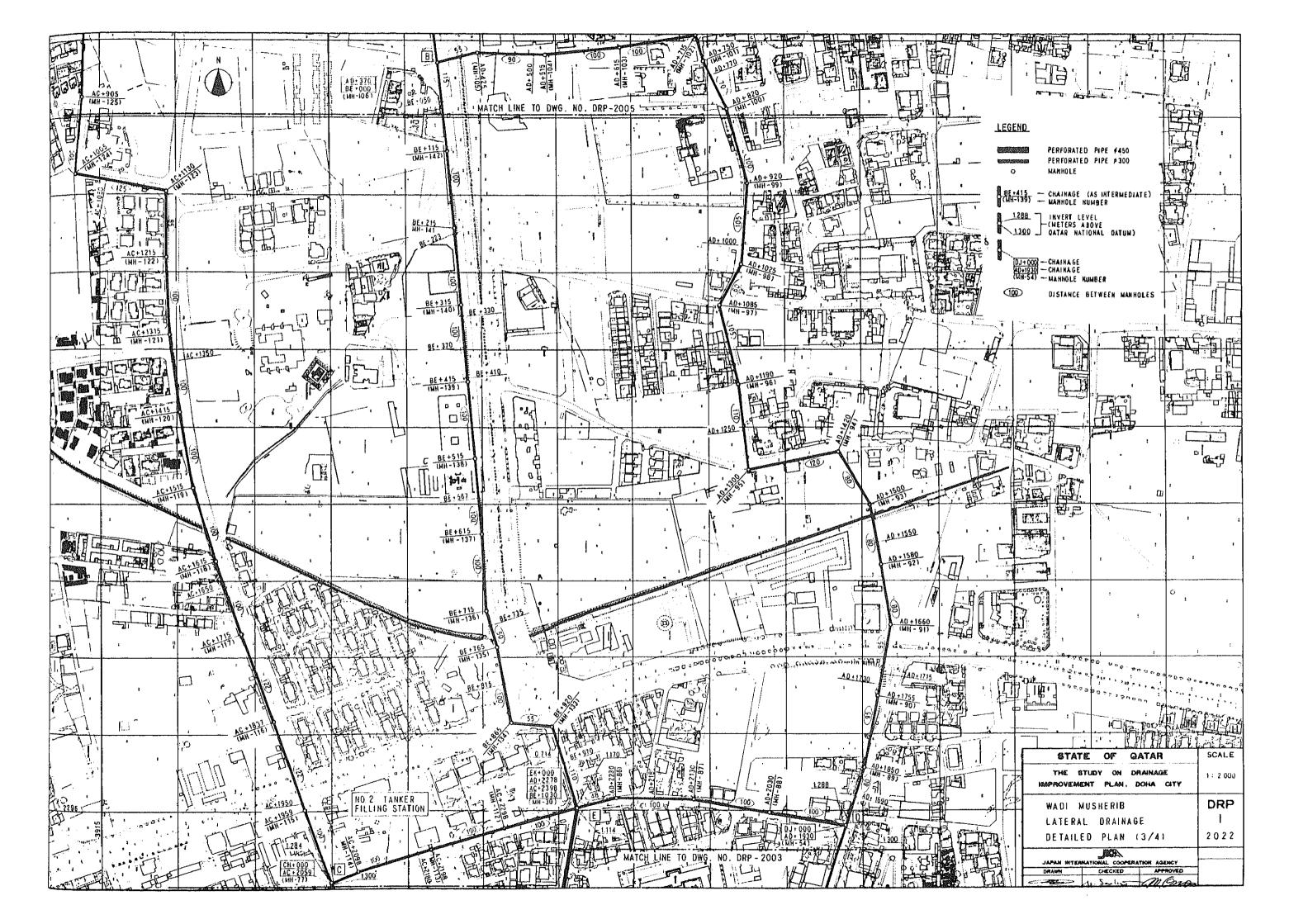


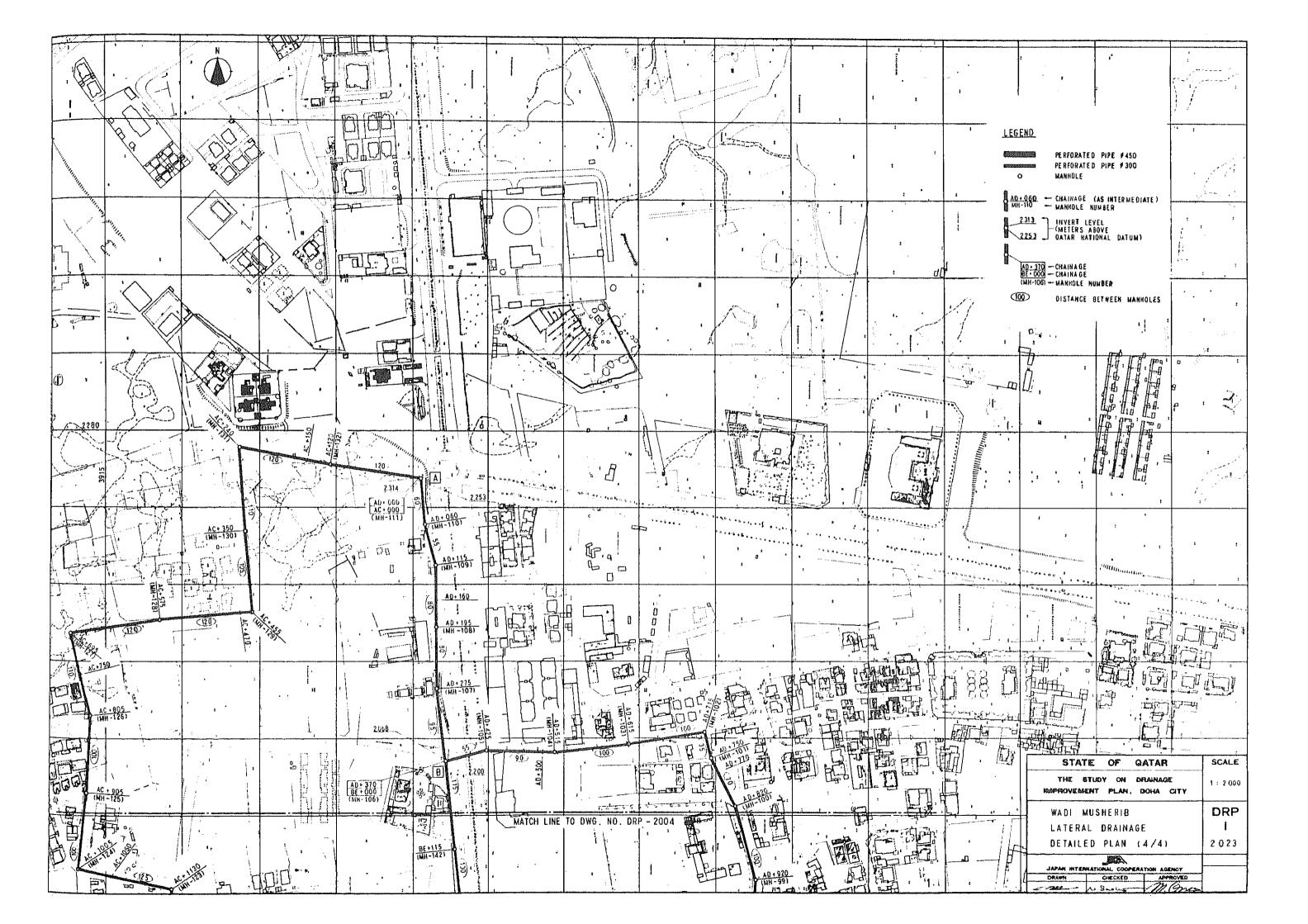
OUTLINE OF SUBMERGED PUMP

STATE	OF Q	ATAR	SCALE
THE ST	UDY ON D	RAINAGE	1:6
IMPROVEMEN	IT PLAN,	DOHA CITY	1:50
			DRF
TANKER	FILLING S	MOLTAT	
DETAILS			2011
JAPAN INTERNA	TIONAL COOPER	ATION AGENCY	
DRAWN	CHECKED	APPROVE	



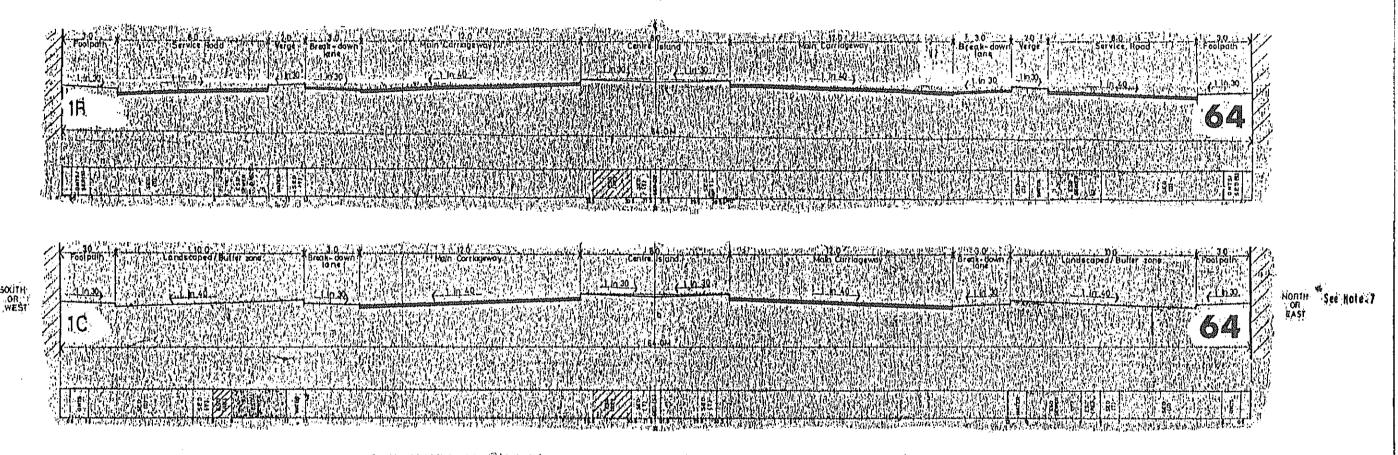






Centre Island Ce

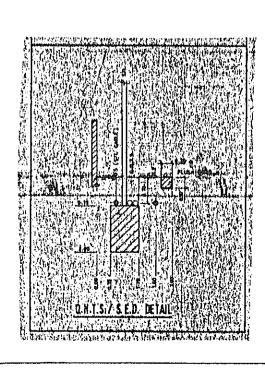
NOTE: WHERE PLANTING OCCURS IN 2.0 METRE WIDE VERGE A.0.8 METRE WIDE RETURN, EFFLUENT, RESERVE WILL, BE REQUIRED IN VERGE!



1A7.1B/1C MAJOR (PRIMARY) DISTRICT DISTRIBUTORS (40 64M)

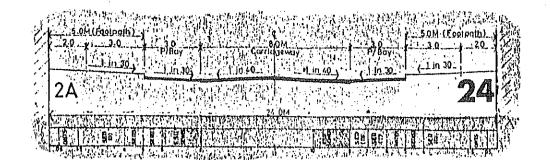
NOTES.

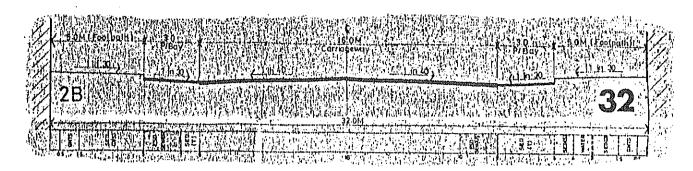
- 1. THIS RECOMMENDED THAT 32/40/64 CROSS SECTIONS RELATE TO SHOLE FRONTAGE DEVELOPMENT ONLY, LAYOUTS WITH DOUBLE PLOTS WILL REQUIRE ADDITIONAL SERVICES WITHIN THESE CORRIDORS.
- 2. IN LANDSCAPED / PLANTED ZONES ALL MAIN UTILITIES SHOULD HAVE A MINIMUM DEPTH OF COVER OF 600 MILL METRES. TO ALLOW, IRRIGATION PIPEWORK TO BE LAND OVER THE UTILITIES? TREE PLANTED WITHIN CENTRE ISLANDS OF AD AND BOM CORRIDORS EXACT LOCATION NEEDS TO BE AGREED WITH ESD (RETURN, EFFLUENT) AND SED TRANSMISSION & STREET LIGHTING.
- 1. IRRIGATION PIPEWORKS TO BE LAID HOT LOWER THAN 500 MM
- 4: GUIDANCE UTILLITY WORKING CLEARANCE & O. S.M. MINIMUM EXCLUDING MANHOLES (INSPECTION PITS) AND SIMILAR CONSTRICTIONS:
- 6 SEE SEPERATE UTILITY QUALIFICATIONS.
- 6 O.H. T. S. OUTSIDE EDGE OF DUCT AT 1 1 M FROM DUTSIDE BOUNDARY T SEE DETAIL)
- WHEN ROAD IS NOT DEVIOUSLY IN HORTH VISOUTH OR WEST VEAST DIRECTION PLEASE CONTACT.
 PLANNING DEPARTMENT AUTILITY APPROVALS 1 FOR FINAL DECISION TO DETERMINE UTILITY PLACEMENT.





STA	NTÉ OF Q	ATAR	SCALE
	STUDY ON C	DRAINAGE DHA CITY	NOT TO
ROAD }	HERARCHY (1/	/2)	DRP 2030
JAPAN INTE	JIKA RHATIONAL COOPERI	A TION AGENCY	
DRAWN	CHECKED	APPROVED	
	<u> </u>	111.6200	



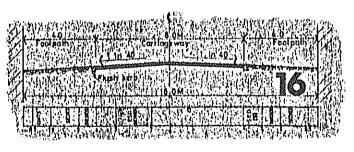


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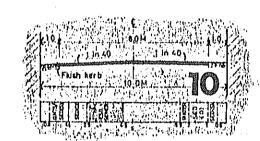
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PART: G

Rayyan Urgent Drainage Improvement Plan

CONTENTS

			Page
1.	BASIC CO	NDITIONS FOR DRAINAGE PLAN	G- 1
2.	ALTERNAT	IVES OF DRAINAGE SYSTEMS	G- 3
	2.1 Col:	lection of Groundwater	G- 3
	2.1.1 2.1.2 2.1.3 2.1.4	Lateral Drainage - 1 Lateral Drainage - 2 Lateral Drainage - 3 Utilization of Existing Wells	G- 3 G- 4 G- 4 G- 5
	2.2 Pum	ping System	G-11
	2.2.1 2.2.2 2.2.3	Pump Station - 1	G-11 G-11 G-11
	2.3 Tra	nsfer Line	G-13
	2.3.1 2.3.2 2.3.3 2.3.4 2.3.5	Pressure Pipe - 1	G-13 G-13 G-14 G-14 G-16
	2.4 Dis	posal Points	G-21
	2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3	West Bay	G-21 G-21 G-21
	2.5 Cos	t Estimation of the Alternatives	G-23
	2.5.1 2.5.2 2.5.3	Unit Rates	G-23 G-25 G-27
	2.6 Com	parison of Alternatives	G-30
	2.6.1 2.6.2 2.6.3	Collection System Transfer and Disposal System JICA's Recommendation	G-30 G-31 G-32
3,	PRELIMIN	ARY DESIGN	G-33
	3.1 Lat	eral Drainage Facilities	G-33
	3.1.1	Outline of Drainage Facilities	G-33 G-33

		Page
	3.2 Discharge Pump Station	G-38
	3.2.1 Design Policy	
	3.3 Groundwater Distribution in Mangrove Lagoon at West Bay	G-45
	3.4 Specification of Construction Work and Material	G-46
	3.5 Cost Estimation	G-48
	3.5.1 Unit Rates	G-48
4.	IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM	G-54
	4.1 Implementation Program	
5.	DRAWINGS	

List of Figures

Fiq	Title	Pag
1.1.1	Project Area for Drainage Schemes at Old Rayyan	G-
2.1.1	Lateral Drainage - 1 (Elimination of Standing Water) for	
	Old Rayyan	G-
2,1,2	Lateral Drainage - 2 (Perimeter Arrangement) for	
	Old Rayyan	G⊶
2.1.3	Lateral Drainage - 3 (Comb Arrangement) for Old Rayyan	G-
2.1.4	Typical Section of Lateral Drainage	G-
2.1.5	Section of Existing Well with New Pump	G-1
2.2.1	Longitudinal Section of Transfer Line between Old Rayyan	
	and Wadi Musherib	G-1
2.3.1	Gravity Flow Pipe Line	G-1
2.3.2	Open Channel with Recreation Pond	G-1
2.3.3	Section of Open Channel and Recreation Pond	G-1
2,3,4	Water Shut-off Methods	G-2
2.4.1	Outfall Structure	G-2
3.1.1	Volume of Abstracted Groundwater at Each Point	G-3
3.1.2	Typical Section of Lateral Drainage	G-3
3,1,3	Pipe Foundation	G-3
3.2.1	Route of Discharge Pipe Line	G-4
3.2.2	Aluminized Steel Pipe	G-4
3.2.3	Result of Water Hammer Computation	G-4
3.3.1	Water Distribution Channel	G-4
3.4.1	Detail of Perforated Pipe	G-4
3.4.2	Push-on Joint	G-4

<u>List of Tables</u>

<u>Table</u>	Title	Page
		-32
2.1.1	Alternatives of Drainage System at Old Rayyan	G- 3
2.5.1	Unit Rates for Cost Estimation	G-24
2.5.2	Quantities of the Works for Collection System	
	at Old Rayyan	G-25
2.5.3	Quantities of the Works for Transfer System	
	at Old Rayyan	G-26
2.5.4	Construction Cost of Collection System for Old Rayyan	G-27
2.5.5	Construction Cost of Transfer System at Old Rayyan	G-28
2.5.6	Summary of Cost Estimation for Old Rayyan	G-29
2.6.1	Comparison Table for Collection System at Old Rayyan	G-30
3.1.1	Carrying Capacity of Pipe	G-36
3.5.1	Bill of Quantities for Lateral Drainage Facilities	G-49
3.5.2	Bill of Quantities for Discharge Pump Station and	
	and Discharge Pipe Line	G-51
3.5.3	Bill of Quantities for Mangrove Lagoon	G-52
3.5.4	Construction Cost for Old Rayyan	G~53
4.1.1	Implementation Program for Old Rayyan	G~55
4.2.1	Expenditure for Each Fiscal Year	G-56
4.2.2	Cost Breakdown	G~57
4.2.3	Cost Allocation for Old Rayyan	G-58

- G. DRAINAGE PLAN AT OLD RAYYAN
- 1. Basic Conditions for Drainage Plan
- (1) Project Area for Drainage Schemes

Old Rayyan area is a topographical depression located west of Doha City and its east, south and north are respectively surrounded by 'D' Ring Road, Rayyan Road and Khalifa Road. Many farms and large scale residences are scattered in this area.

The project area for drainage schemes at Old Rayyan, as described in Chapter 6, is the lowest part where the groundwater level is less than 1.3 m below ground surface.

The project area spreads on both sides of Old Rayyan road with lengths of 700 m and 1,600 m in the east-west and north-south directions respectively, and with an area of 70 ha, as shown in the figure below. The ground elevation varies from QND + 5.3 m to + 8.0 m, in this area.

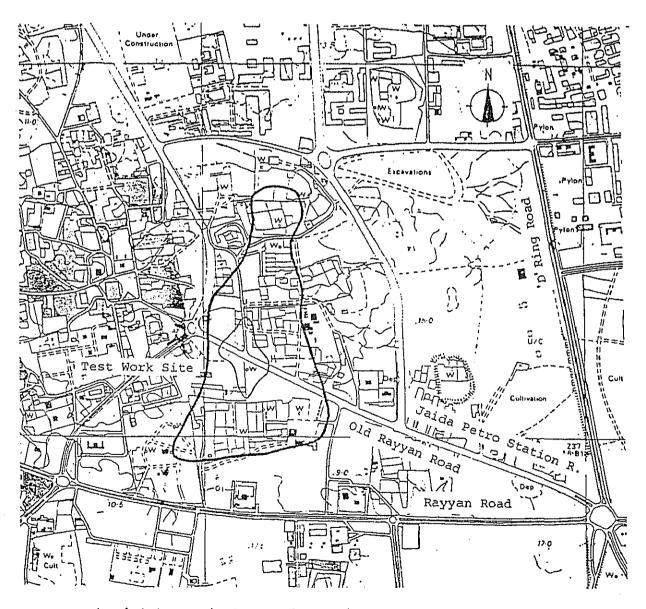


Fig. 1.1.1 Project Area for Drainage Schemes at Old Rayyan

(2) Proposed Design Groundwater Level

Groundwater level for the entire project area is to be kept below 1.3 m from ground level considering the depth of capillary zone and underground facilities.

(3) Discharge Amount

With the provision of lateral drainage network along the perimeter of the project area and maintaining groundwater level at 4.0 m below ground level at the lateral drains, amount of groundwater to be discharged is 3,000,000 m³/year in accordance with the groundwater analysis presented in chapter 6 (Main Report).

(4) Depth of the Lateral Drainage

Depth of the lateral drainage at Old Rayyan shall basically be 4 m from ground surface considering the hydrogeological conditions and construction method,

(5) Project Site

As a rule, lateral drainage shall be planned along public roads. However if network arrangement makes this difficult in some places, built-up area shall be avoided as much as possible and cultivation area shall be used instead.

(6) Water Quality

Estimates of water quality for the groundwater to be discharged by this drainage plan are as follows;

EC value 15,000 micro mhos/cm

COD value Max. 10 mg/l

pH 8.0

2. Alternatives of Drainage Systems

Drainage systems are divided into three subsystems by their functions, i.e. collection, transfer and disposal or re-use and alternatives are considered for respective subsystems as summarized in Table 8.2.1 below.

Table 2.2.1 Alternatives of Drainage System at Old Rayyan

Collection	Pumping system	Transfer	Disposal or Reuse
Lateral drainage-1 (Solving standing water)	Pump station-3 (No. 14 P/S)	Pressure pipe	Existing No. 14 Pump station
Lateral drainage-2 (Perimeter arrangement)	Pump station-1 (14 km pipe)	Gravity flow pipe	Musherib storm- water trunk line
Lateral drainage-3 (Comb arrangement)	Pump station-2 (2.5 km pipe)	Open channel	West bay (via mangrove lagoon)
Existing wells		Road tankers	Desert

2.1 Collection of Groundwater

In this area, collection methods considered are lateral drainage and utilization of existing wells. Regarding arrangement there are three alternatives for lateral drainage.

2.1.1 Lateral drainage - 1 (Refer Fig. 2.1.1 & 2.1.4)

Solving only standing water area is the purpose of this plan and it can be deemed as phase-I of any of the other two alternative. The lateral drainage is located in cross shape at the center of the area. Because of the short length of the drains, amount of abstracted groundwater is limited and long transfer line for discharge is not economical. Therefore this plan is considered to discharge abstracted groundwater to sewerage line when Doha West new sewage treatment work will be completed and the total treatment capacity will be increased or transportation by road tankers until the groundwater drainage phase-II will be implemented.

Outline

Depth of lateral drainage : 4 m
Diameter of perforated pipe : 450 mm
Proposed length of lateral drainage: 1,000 m
Manholes pitch : 100 m

Estimated discharge : 500,000 m³/year (1.0 m³/min)

Quantity of 500,000 m³/year to be drained was determined as follows.

- a. It is considered almost equal to the amount evaporated from the surface of standing water.
- b. Area of standing water at Rayyan was estimated to be 11 ha in 1986 and 25 ha, i.e. twice that estimate, was adopted.
- c. Evaporation rate of 5.5 mm/day was adopted as yearly average.
- d. Considering the possibility of road tanker transportation, it was limited to a practical amount for temporary vehicle transportation.

2.1.2 Lateral drainage - 2 (Refer Fig. 2.1.2 & 2.1.4)

Aiming at the area where groundwater level depth is less than 1.5 m from ground, lateral drainage is allocated along the perimeter of this area.

This area is the lowest part of the depression and groundwater flows in, therefore drainage facilities are most effective in collecting groundwater. Connecting line to the pumping station is also used as drainage pipes.

<u>Outline</u>

Depth of lateral drainage : 4 m

Diameter of perforated pipe : 300 mm, 450 mm, 600 mm

Proposed length of lateral drainage: 5,900 m
Manhole pitch : 100 m

Estimated discharge : 3,000,000 m³/year

 $(5.7 \text{ m}^3/\text{min})$

2.1.3 Lateral drainage - 3 (Refer Fig. 2.1.3 & 2.1.4)

Objective area for drainage is the same as that for the above perimeter arrangement plan, but lateral drainage is allocated totally in the area in comb shape.

<u>Outline</u>

Depth of lateral drainage : 4 m

Diameter of perforated pipe : 300 mm, 450mm, 600 mm

Proposed length of lateral drainage: 6,000 m Manhole pitch : 100 m

Estimated discharge : 3,000,000 m³/year

 $(5.7 \text{ m}^3/\text{min})$

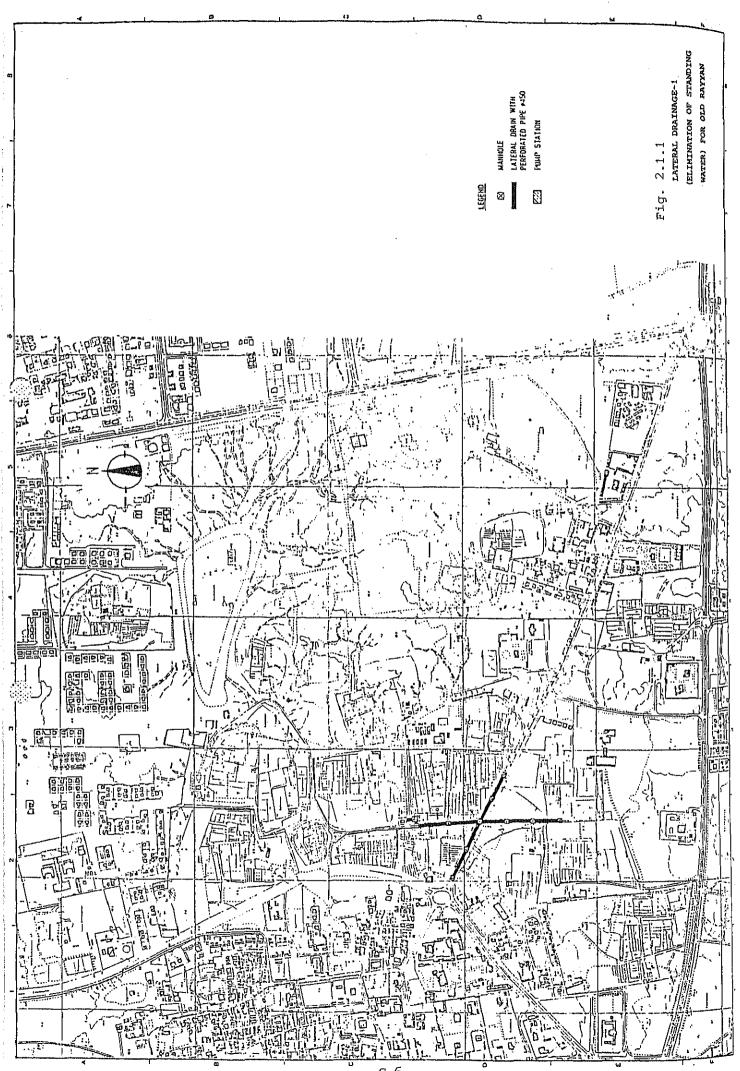
2.1.4 Utilization of existing wells (Refer Fig. 2.1.5)

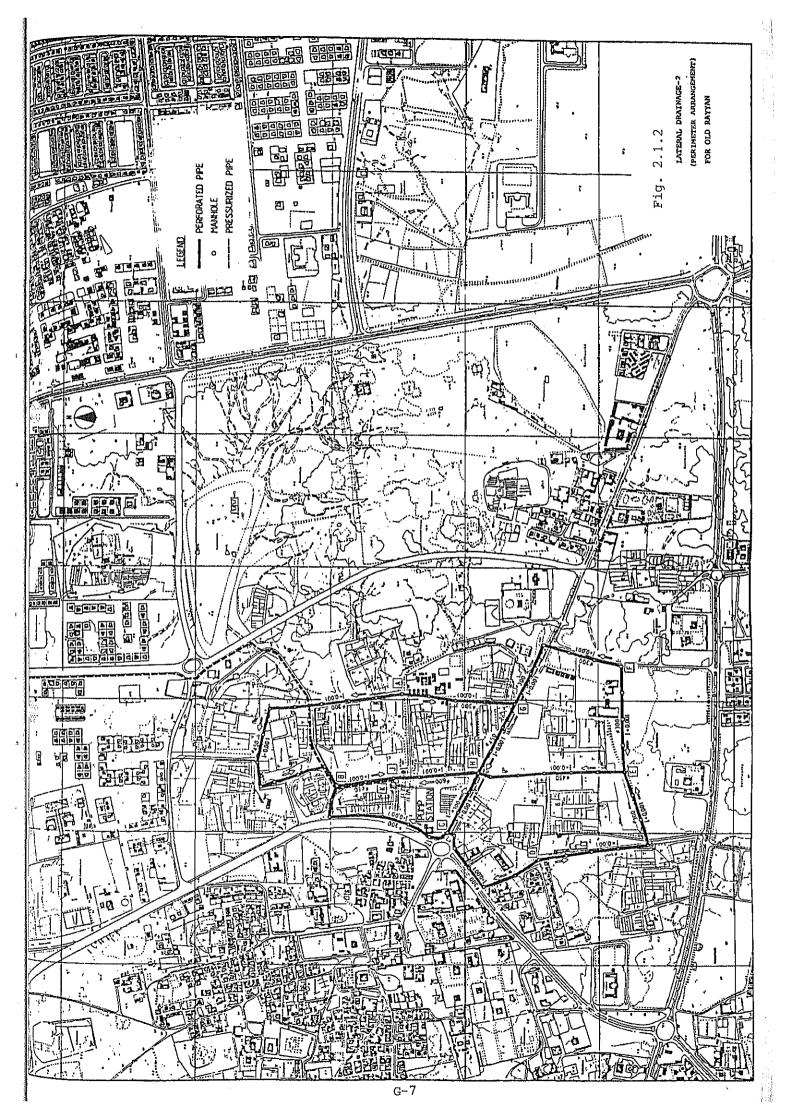
Existing wells in the abandoned farms inside the project area are utilized for collecting groundwater to lower the level. Groundwater is abstracted by individual pumps and collected to the discharge pumpstation.

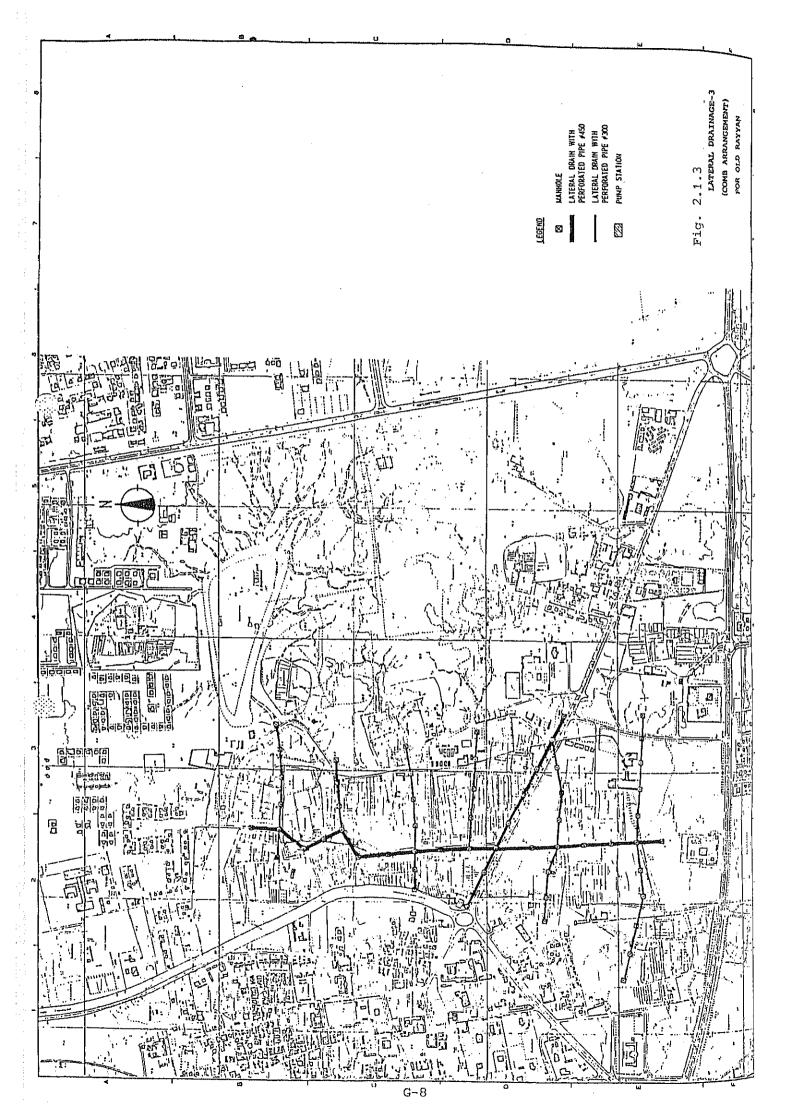
Number of wells : 40

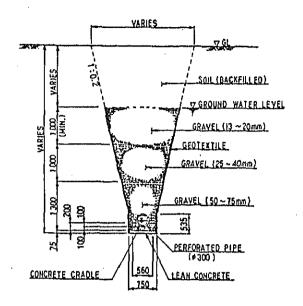
Additional lateral drainage line : 2,000 m

Estimated amount : 5.7 m³/min (3,000,000 m³/year)

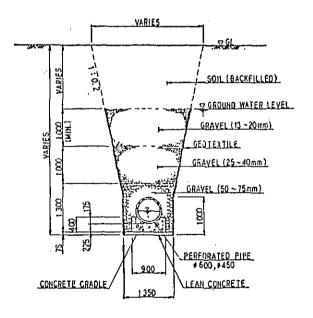








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Fig. 2.1.4 Typical Section of Lateral Drainage

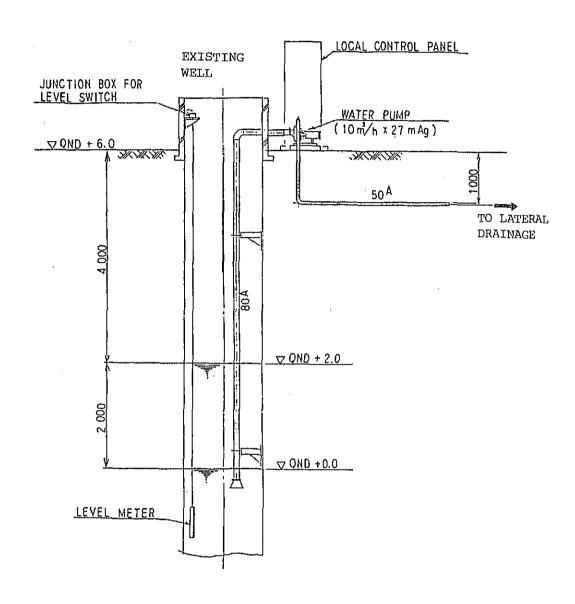


Fig. 2.1.5 Section of Existing Well with New Pump

2.2 Pumping System

The project area in Old Rayan is geographically located at the bottom of the basin structure. When disposing abstracted groundwater from the area, transfer by gravity flow is not possible in either of the sea side or inland directions and pressurised transfer by pumping is inevitable to any disposal point.

2.2.1 Pump station - 1

For lateral drainage-1, pumping system to discharge groundwater into the adjacent No. 14 sewerage pump station is as follows;

: 1.0 m³/min Discharge amount

: 10 m Head : 20 m Total head

: 80 mm dia. Delivery pipe

Pump type : Submerged centrifugal pump, discharge bore 80 mm,

2 units

: $7.5 \text{ kw} \times 2 \text{ units}$ Motor Stand by : One unit of 100%

2.2.2 Pump station - 2

(Refer DRP-4002 and 4003)

From Rayyan to West Bay, abstracted groundwater is transferred a distance of approximately 14.4 km by pumping. After the point of intermediate water chamber (6.7 km), water is discharged by gravity flow.

: 5.7 m³/min Discharge amount

: 21 m Actual head Total head : 122 m

Delivery pipe : 250 mm dia.

: Horizontal double suction volute pump Pump type

> $2.85 \text{ m}^3/\text{min} \times 3 \text{ units}$ Suction bore : 124 mm Discharge bore:

: 110 kw x 3 units Motor Water hammer protection: Fly wheel 40 kg.m²

Stand-by unit : One unit of 50%

2.2.3 Pump station - 3 (Refer Fig. 2.2.1)

From Rayyan to 'D' Ring Road, groundwater is transferred a distance of approximately 2.3 km by pumping, where a watershed between Doha city and Rayyan exists and after which it can be transferred by gravity flow.

: 5.7 m³/min Discharge amount

Actual head : 16 m : 70 m Total head

Delivery pipe : 250 mm dia.

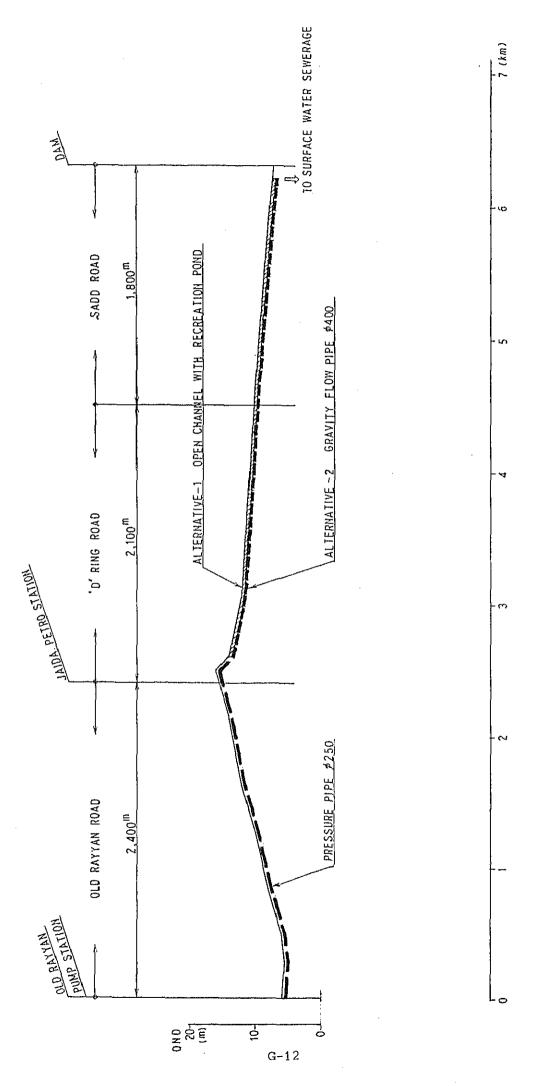


Fig. 2.2.1 Longitudinal Section of Transfer Line Between Old Rayyan and Wadi Musherib

Pump type : Horizontal double suction volute

2.85 m³/min x 3 units Suction bore : 125 mm Discharge bore: 80 mm

Motor : 50 kw x 3

Water hammer protection: Fly wheel 40 kg.m² Stand-by unit : One unit of 50%

2.3 Transfer Line

According to the selection of disposal point, the following three alternative methods of groundwater transfer are considered. In case of desert disposal, transfer line is the same as pressure pipe-1 system.

2.3.1 Pressure pipe - 1 (Refer Drawing DRP-4001)

When the disposal point is West Bay, some big undulations exist along the route. Therefore until the escarpment near shore line, pressurized transfer is necessary. Upon the pump operation, one intermediate water chamber is required at the highest point.

As for the pipe material, considering corrosion by transfer of high salinity groundwater and external aggressive soil, corrosion protection or anticorrosion material under high pressure are examined.

Detailed plan of discharge pipeline are shown on DWG. Nos. DRP-4020 thru 4028. The transversal and longitudinal sections are on DWG. Nos. DRP-4029 thru 4038.

Outline

Length : 14.7 km

Pipe diameter : 250 mm (until 6.7 km) and 350 mm (7.7 km) Pressure : 15 kg/cm² (until 6.7 km) and 5 kg/m²

Intermediate water

chamber : One at 7.6 km point
Depth of pipe : Ground level minus 1.2 m

Pipe material : Ductile iron pipe with external protection by 1.1 mm

thick PVC tape wrapping in two layers and internal

lining by 5 mm thick cement mortar

2.3.2 Pressure pipe - 2 (Refer Fig. 2.3.1)

When Wadi Musherib stormwater trunk line is selected as a disposal point, transfer point is a watershed at 'D' Ring Road.

Required pressure is relatively low because of the short distance and polyvinyl chloride pipes are adopted for the whole length.

Outline

Length : 2.3 km Pipe diameter : 250 mm Pressure : 6 kg/m^2

Depth of pipe : Ground level minus 1.0 m Pipe material : Poly vinyl chloride pipe

2.3.3 Gravity flow piping (Refer Fig. 2.3.1 & 2.3.4)

For the case of disposal at Wadi Musherib stormwater trunk line, underground gravity flow pipeline from Jaida Petrostation on 'D' Ring Road to Wadi Musherib Dam will be applied.

Outline

Length : 3.4 km
Pipe diameter : 400 mm
Depth of pipe : General

Ground level minus 1.0 m

Under road

Ground level minus 1.5 m

Gradient : 2.0%

Pipe material : Extra strength vitrified clay pipe

Manhole pitch : 200 m

2.3.4 Open channel and recreation pond (Refer Fig. 2.3.2, 2.3.3, 2.3.4)

Open channel from Jaida petrostation to recreation pond at Wadi Musherib Dam is considered, including a small pond on the way.

Purpose of this method is to moderate the water quality by contact air oxidization, and develop the landscape with open channel and green belt.

<u>Outline</u>

Length : 3.3 km (part of open channel)

Width of channel : 1.5 m Depth of flow : 10 - 20 m Area of small pond : 10,000 m²

Area of recreational ponds

at Wadi Musherib Dam : 34,000 m²

Under open channel and recreation pond, sealing is necessary to prevent infiltration of water into ground. As method of sealing, following methods are considered.

(1) Sheet method

This is water shutt-off method by synthetic resin sheet. It is suitable for large area work and small gradient base (less than 1:3). There are so many kinds of synthetic resin products and costs depend on the selection of sheet material but generally this method is cheaper than the other two methods.

(2) Concrete Slab method

This method provides covering by concrete slab and is the most suitable and durable of these three methods. Generally 200 mm thickness is necessary and maximum size of block shall be 10 m x 10 m with elastic joint considering the shrinkage of concrete. It takes considerable time for construction and its cost is expensive although common material is used and it is advantageous for small work area.

(3) Rubber Asphalt method

This is rubber asphalt rendering method on mortar layer and shutt-off effect is relatively small but it can be applied on steep inclination and its cost is cheap when work area is large.

Details of the methods are as shown in Fig. 2.3.4.

Judging from the above "sheet method" is adopted. Basic specifications are as follows;

Material : PVC Thickness : 1.5 mm

Joint : overlap heat bonding
Protection sheet : geotextile on both sides