

資料-1 調查團員名簿

調査団員名簿（基本設計調査）

氏名	担当業務	現職
森 真一	団 長	外務省 経済協力局 無償資金協力課
山田正利	上水道計画	神戸市 水道局 総務部
伊達知見	下水道計画	川崎市 下水道局 建設部 施設課
寺西良輔	上下水道施設計画 (主任)	八千代エンジニアリング(株)
東口半七	浄水場設計	八千代エンジニアリング(株)
武内正博	下水道設計	八千代エンジニアリング(株)
小宮雅嗣	機械設備	八千代エンジニアリング(株)
大須賀豊	土木施工	八千代エンジニアリング(株)

調査団員名簿（ドラフトファイナルレポートの現地説明）

氏名	担当業務	現職
村松千穂	団 長	外務省 経済協力局 無償資金協力課
寺西良輔	上下水道施設計画 (主任)	八千代エンジニアリング(株)
東口半七	浄水場設計	八千代エンジニアリング(株)
武内正博	下水道設計	八千代エンジニアリング(株)

資料-2 現地調査の日程

1. 基本設計調査

日順	月/日	曜日	天候	宿泊地	移 動	調 査 業 務 の 内 容
1	6/1	月	晴	パ リ	成田発 AF275 12:50 パリ着 18:20	コンサルタント団員東京発
2	6/2	火	晴	カイロ	パリ発 AF8210 14:40 カイロ着 20:10	コンサルタント団員カイロ着
3	6/3	水	晴	カイロ		JICA事務所表敬・打合せ ギザ市への表敬及びインセプションレポート, QUESTIONNAIRE, 無償資金協力システム, 調査日程 などの説明・協議 市場調査
4	6/4	木	晴	カイロ		ギザ市と協議 上水道庁への表敬及びQUESTIONNAIREの説明・協議 下水道庁への表敬及びQUESTIONNAIREの説明・協議 サイト調査(モニブ地区)及び資料収集 市場調査
5	6/5	金	晴	カイロ		団内打合せ。収集資料整理, スタディ
6	6/6	土	晴	カイロ		サイト調査(南ギザ浄水場)及び測量 上水道庁と技術協議 市場調査
7	6/7	日	晴	カイロ		サイト調査(No.5下水中継ポンプ場) 類似下水中継ポンプ場調査(No.4ポンプ場, ケオブ スポンプ場及びピラミッドポンプ場) 下水道庁と技術協議 JICA事務所と協議 市場調査
8	6/8	月	晴	カイロ		類似浄水場調査(インババ浄水場, ロッド・エル・ ファラゲ浄水場) 上水道庁及び下水道庁と技術協議 市場調査
9	6/9	火	晴	カイロ		ギザ市と協議 下水道庁と技術協議 市場調査
10	6/10	水	晴	カイロ		サイト調査(配水幹線ルート) 収集資料整理, スタディ 市場調査
11	6/11	木	晴	カイロ		サイト調査及び測量 収集資料整理, スタディ 市場調査

日順	月/日	曜日	天候	宿泊地	移 動	調 査 業 務 の 内 容
12	6/12	金	晴	カイロ		団内打合せ。資料収集整理, スタディ
13	6/13	土	晴	カイロ		サイト調査 (南ギザ浄水場) 類似下水中継ポンプ場調査 (アメリア・ポンプ場) 官側調査団カイロ着 (AF8004)
14	6/14	日	晴	カイロ		団内打合せ サイト調査 (モニブ地区, 配水幹線ルート)
15	6/15	月	晴	カイロ		下水道庁表敬 サイト調査 (ピラミッド・ポンプ場) 日本大使館及びJICA事務所表敬・打合せ 国際協力省 (MOIC) 表敬・協議 上水道庁と技術協議
16	6/16	火	晴	カイロ		サイト調査 (南ギザ浄水場, No.5ポンプ場) 類似浄水場調査 (インババ浄水場, シクス・オクトーバー浄水場) 市場調査
17	6/17	水	晴	カイロ		下水道庁と技術協議 市場調査 フィールドレポート作成
18	6/18	木	晴	カイロ		下水道庁と技術協議 市場調査 フィールドレポート作成
19	6/19	金	晴	カイロ		団内打合せ。収集資料整理, スタディ
20	6/20	土	晴	カイロ		ギザ市表敬, M/D協議 上水道庁と技術協議 市場調査 フィールドレポート作成
21	6/21	日	晴	カイロ		上水道庁表敬 ギザ市及びMOICとM/D協議 サイト調査 (配水幹線ルート) 下水道庁と技術協議 市場調査 フィールドレポート作成

日順	月/日	曜日	天候	宿泊地	移 動	調 査 業 務 の 内 容
22	6/22	月	晴	カイロ		M/D確認と調印 上水道庁と技術協議 下水道庁と技術協議 市場調査 フィールドレポート作成
23	6/23	火	晴	カイロ		ギザ市と協議 市場調査 フィールドレポート作成 官側調査団及びコンサルタント団員（大須賀）帰国 エジプト出国（LH683）
24	6/24	水	晴	カイロ		ギザ市へフィールドレポート提出・説明 上水道庁へフィールドレポート提出・説明 下水道庁へフィールドレポート提出・説明 市場調査
25	6/25	木	晴	カイロ		CWOへフィールドレポート提出・説明 エジプト国鉄へフィールドレポート提出・説明 ギザ灌漑局へフィールドレポート提出・説明 市場調査 日本大使館及びJICA事務所への調査報告及び 帰国挨拶
26	6/26	金	晴	カイロ		団内打合せ。収集資料整理，スタディ
27	6/27	土	晴	カイロ		ギザ市への調査報告及び帰国挨拶 市場調査
28	6/28	日	晴	フランクフルト	カイロ発 LH683 7:30 フランクフルト着 11:30	コンサルタント団員（寺西，東口，武内，小宮） エジプト国出国
29	6/29	月	晴	機内	フランクフルト発 LH710 17:00	
30	6/30	火	雨		東京着 11:00	コンサルタント団員（寺西，東口，武内，小宮） 東京着

2. ドラフト・ファイナルレポート (DF/R) 現地説明

日順	月/日	曜日	天候	宿泊地	移 動	調 査 業 務 の 内 容
1	10/24	土	晴	パ リ	成田発 AF275 12:50 パリ着 18:20	調査団東京発
2	10/25	日	晴	カイロ	パリ発 AF8004 16:55 カイロ着 22:25	調査団カイロ着
3	10/26	月	晴	カイロ		JICA事務所表敬・打合せ 日本大使館表敬・打合せ MOIC表敬
4	10/27	火	晴	カイロ		ギザ市への表敬・協議 上水道庁への表敬・協議 CWOへの表敬・協議
5	10/28	水	晴	カイロ		下水道庁への表敬・協議 上水道庁との協議及び総裁への表敬
6	10/29	木	晴	カイロ		ギザ市とのM/Dドラフト協議 南ギザ浄水場及びモニブ地区調査
7	10/30	金	晴	カイロ		団内打合せ
8	10/31	土	晴	カイロ		M/D調印
9	11/ 1	日	晴	カイロ		上水道庁との協議及び帰国挨拶 下水道庁との協議及び帰国挨拶 MOICへの帰国挨拶
10	11/ 2	月	晴	パ リ	カイロ発 AF8003 8:00 パリ着 11:50	調査団エジプト国出国
11	11/ 3	火	曇	機内	パリ発 AF276 15:00	
12	11/ 4	水	曇		東京着 10:55	調査団東京着

[所属及び氏名]

[職 位]

国際協力省

Ministry of International Cooperation (MOIC) :

Mr. Hamed Moustafa	Undersecretary
Mr. Mohsen Sadek	Director of Japan Department

ギザ市

Giiza City :

Gen. Fouad Khalil	Mayor
Dr. Nabil Makhlof	Technical Advisor
Mr. Said Said Mohmoud	Manager of Engineering Department
Mr. Ahmed El Darmely	Administrator

大カイロ圏上水道庁

Greater Cairo Water Supply Authority (GCWSA) :

Mr. Saad El Deeb	Chairman
Mr. Adel El Toweiry	Vice Chairman
Mr. Mahmoud Abo Khalaf	Technical Advisor of Chairman
Mrs. Laila Abd El Monem	Chief Engineer of Technical Advisor Section
Mr. Farah Kamel	Manager of Mechanical & Electrical Section of Project Department

南ギザ浄水場

South Giza Waterworks :

Mr. Saliman Wahken Aly	Plant Manager
Mrs. Nagwa Zaghloul	Maintenance Engineer (Mechanical)
Mr. Mohamed Shawky	Maintenance Engineer (Electrical)
Mr. Said Kasen	Maintenance Engineer (Mechanical)
Mr. Nagy Gayed	Chief of Laboratory

大カイロ圏下水道庁

Greater Cairo General Organization for Sanitary Drainage (GOSD) :

Mr. Ahmed Abd El Maksoud	Chairman
Mr. Abdel Kadr Hamdy	Technical Advisor of Chairman
Mr. Obeid Faheem Girgis	Assistant of Project Department Manager
Mr. Samir Abdel Moneim	General Manager of West Bank
Mr. Samir Badr El Deen	Manager of Mechanical Section
Mr. Ahmed Hameza Ahmed	Electrical and Mechanical Department (Mechanical Engineer)
Mrs. Faten Zakry Kobrial	Electrical and Mechanical Department (Electrical Engineer)

大カイロ圏下水道プロジェクト実施監督局

Organization for the Execution of the Greater Cairo Wastewater Project (CWO) :

Mr. Talat Abu Seda	Vice Chairman
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エジプト国鉄
Egyptian State Railway :
Mr. Mohamed Marai

General Manager of Railway Engineering Dept. of
Central Region

ギザ灌漑局
Giza Irrigation Authority :
Mrs. Sohair Mokhtar Ali

Inspector Giza Section

インババ浄水場
Embaba Waterworks :
Mr. Ahmed Soliman

Plant Manager

ロド・エル・ファラグ浄水場
Rod El Farag Waterworks :
Mr. Kamel Abdou Mohamed

Plant Manager

ピラミッド下水中継ポンプ場
Pyramids Pump Station :
Mr. John Crone

Training Specialist of AMBRIC

No.4 下水中継ポンプ場
Pump Station No.4
Mr. Victor William

Plant Manager

在エジプト日本国大使館 :

渡辺 泰造 氏
木村 光一 氏
長崎 輝章 氏
菊池 和博 氏
中井徳太郎 氏

特命全権大使
公使
参事官
一等書記官
一等書記官

JICAエジプト事務所 :

岩口 健二 氏
米林 達郎 氏
岡本 茂 氏
長澤 一秀 氏

所長
次長
担当所員
担当所員

資料-3 相手国関係者リスト

資料-4 協議議事録 (M/D)

MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS

BASIC DESIGN STUDY ON THE PROJECT FOR
THE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWER SYSTEM UPGRADING
IN MONIB, GIZA CITY (PHASE 2)
IN
THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

In response to the request of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and based on the results of the preliminary study for the Project of the Water Supply and Sewer System Upgrading in Monib, Giza City, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) decided to implement a basic design study for the Project of the Water Supply and Sewer System Upgrading in Monib, Giza City (Phase-2) (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") and sent the study team headed by Mr. Shinichi Mori, Grant Aid Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Arab Republic of Egypt from June 2 to June 28, 1992.

The team had a series of discussions with the authorities concerned of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and conducted a field survey in the Project site.

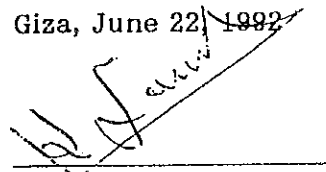
As a result of the discussions and the field survey, both parties have agreed to recommend to their respective Governments the main items described on the attached sheets.

The team will proceed to the works and prepare the Basic Design Study Report.

Giza, June 22/1992

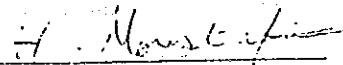


Mr. Shinichi MORI
Leader
Basic Design Study Team
JICA



Mr. Fouad KHALIL
Mayor of Giza City

Witnessed by:



Mr. Hamed MOUSTAFA
Undersecretary
Ministry of International Cooperation

22/6

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ATTACHMENT

1. Objective

The objective of the Project is to upgrade the present conditions of both water supply and sewer system in Monib, Giza City in order to improve the living standards of the low income group of inhabitants in the area.

2. Project Site

The Project site is Monib, Giza City, Giza Governorate, the location of which is shown in Annex-I.

3. Responsible and Executing Organization

- Responsible and Coordinating Organization for the Project:
Giza Governorate

- Executing Organization of the Project:
Giza City

4. The Project Components

The following items were requested by the authorities concerned of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt. However, final items will be decided after further studies.

- (1) Expansion of South Giza Waterworks (maximum 35,000 m³/day)
- (2) Construction of Water Supply Main Line (diameter 1,200mm, total length approximately 2.4km)
- (3) Construction of Sewer Booster Pumping Station No.5 (B) (1650 L/S x 3 units)
- (4) Services necessary for the construction mentioned in (1) to (3) and for the detailed design thereof, which can not be covered by Giza Governorate.

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5. Japan's Grant Aid System

- (1) Giza Governorate has acknowledged the system of Japan's Grant Aid explained by the team.
- (2) The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt will take the necessary measures described in Annex-II for smooth implementation of the Project, on condition that the Grant Aid assistance by the Government of Japan is extended to the Project.
- (3) Giza City's share in financing the Project (local currency) will be used in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of the Arab Republic of Egypt such as tendering, procurement, etc.

6. Schedule of the Study

- (1) JICA will prepare draft report in English and despatch a mission to the Arab Republic of Egypt in order to explain its contents in October, 1992. The study will include cost estimate of the Project in foreign and local currencies. These estimates will be submitted to Giza Governorate.
- (2) In case that the contents of the report are accepted in principle by Giza Governorate, JICA will complete a final report and send it to Egypt around January, 1993.

7. Required Assistance from Giza Governorate in case Japan's Grant is executed:

- (1) to secure land for water supply and sewer system and other related facilities.
- (2) to provide temporary land for a construction liaison office, warehouse, stockyard, jacking pit plant, etc., during the construction period.
- (3) to provide necessary data and information for detailed design. These data and information are not eligible to be delivered to third parties or brought to their notice unless there is a written consent by Giza Governorate.

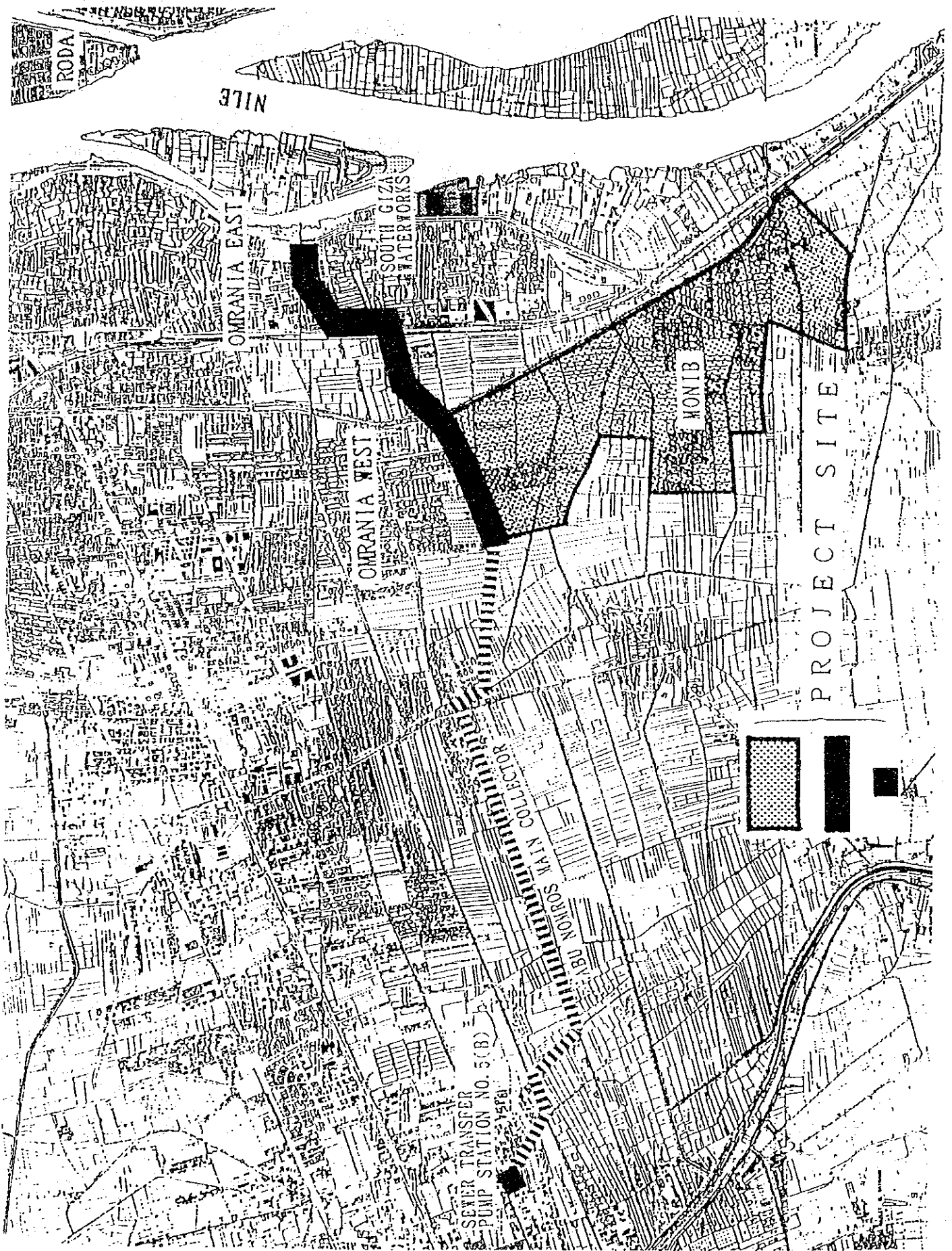
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- (4) to give permission required for test pitting to check underground services at the time of detailed design, if necessary.
- (5) to take necessary actions to expedite the approval for executions of the Project by Giza Governorate.
- (6) to give permission required for all the works related to the Project, e.g., opening of manholes, entering into railway and canal lot, surveying on the road, etc.
- (7) to witness and confirm by the authorities concerned when test pitting and, protection and relocation of services are carried out.
- (8) to take necessary measures for inhabitant's cooperation and traffic control.
- (9) to take necessary measures for historical remains which may be encountered during the construction period, if any.
- (10) to provide disposal places of the water including silt, clay, etc., discharged during the construction period.
- (11) to secure suspension of water supply during the connection works of the proposed water supply trunk line and the existing line.
- (12) to form a steering committee in Giza City to expedite the Project.

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ANNEX-I LOCATION MAP



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ANNEX-II Recommendations for Undertakings by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt in case Japan's Grant is executed:

1. to undertake incidental outdoor works such as gardening, fencing, gates and exterior lighting in and around the site.
2. to construct the access road to the site prior to the commencement of the construction.
3. to provide facilities for distribution of electricity, water supply, telephone, drainage and other incidental facilities to the Project site.
4. to ensure prompt unloading and customs clearance at ports of disembarkation in the Arab Republic of Egypt and internal transportation therein of the products purchased under the Grant.
5. to secure, with respect to the supply of the products and services under the verified contracts that Japanese nationals shall not be subject to any customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in the Arab Republic of Egypt.
6. to accord Japanese Nationals whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and services under the verified contract such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into Egypt and stay therein for the performance of their work in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of the Arab Republic of Egypt.
7. to maintain and use properly and effectively the facilities constructed and equipment under the Grant.
8. to bear all the expenses other than those to be borne by the Grant, necessary for the execution of the Project.

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MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS

BASIC DESIGN STUDY ON THE PROJECT FOR
THE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWER SYSTEM UPGRADING IN MONIB,
GIZA CITY
IN
THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
(PHASE 2)

(CONSULTATION ON DRAFT REPORT)

In June 1992, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) dispatched a Basic Design Study Team on the Project for the Water Supply and Sewer System Upgrading in Monib, Giza City (Phase 2) (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"), to the Arab Republic of Egypt, and through discussions, field survey, and technical examination of the results in Japan, has prepared the draft report of the study.

In order to explain and to consult the Egyptian side on the components of the draft report, JICA sent to Egypt a Study Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), which is headed by Ms. Chiho MURAMATSU, Grant Aid Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and is scheduled to stay in the country from October 25 to November 2, 1992.

As a result of discussion, both parties confirmed the main items described on the attached sheets.

Giza, October 31, 1992

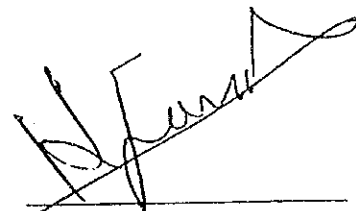
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Ms. Chiho MURAMATSU

Leader

Draft Report Explanation Team

JICA



Mr. Fouad KHALIL

Mayor of Giza City

ATTACHMENT

1. Components of Draft Report

Giza Governorate has acknowledged and accepted in principle the components of the Draft Report proposed by the Team as stated in "MEMORANDUM ON DRAFT REPORT" signed on the same day.

Giza Governorate has acknowledged the cost estimate of the Project explained by the Team.

2. Japan's Grant Aid system

Giza Governorate has acknowledged the system of Japan's Grant Aid explained by the Team.

3. Further schedule

The Team will make the Final Report in accordance with the confirmed items, and send it to Giza Governorate by the beginning of January 1993.

4. Recommendations for undertakings by Giza Governorate in case Japan's Grant Aid is executed

Giza Governorate agreed to request the related authorities to take the following measures for successfully accomplishing the objectives of the Project and for maximizing the positive effects of the Project.

Prior to project implementation

- (1) to ascertain the will of beneficiaries to pay a water charge after completion of the Project in order to secure a continuous revenue flow to cover the operation and maintenance expenses of the new facilities.

- (2) to obtain the agreement of local inhabitants not to dispose of vinyl objects, cloth, paper, etc., into the sewer facilities through enlightenment to local inhabitants, to maintain their proper functioning and to reduce the operation and maintenance expenses.
- (3) to conduct public relations activities in order to secure cooperation for the construction work, particularly possible traffic jams, construction noise, etc.
- (4) to secure the necessary budget for the work to be undertaken by the Egyptian side.

During project implementation

- (5) to appoint several full-time engineers at the initial stage of Project implementation with a view to improving their expertise which will enable them to be responsible for the plan, construction, operation and maintenance of water supply and sewer facilities, to learn the technical aspects of the Project for the maintenance work in the future.

After completion of project

- (6) to secure adequate budget of operation and maintenance for the facilities by surely collecting the water service charge based on (1) above.
- (7) to take the necessary measures to transfer the property of the new facilities to GCWSA and GOSD.
- (8) to ensure that GCWSA and GOSD conduct the operation and maintenance of the transferred facilities in a responsible manner.

MEMORANDUM ON DRAFT REPORT

BASIC DESIGN STUDY ON THE PROJECT FOR
THE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWER SYSTEM UPGRADING IN MONIB,
GIZA CITY
IN
THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
(PHASE 2)

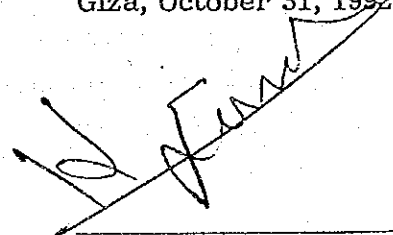
With regard to the Project for the Water Supply and Sewer System Upgrading in Monib, Giza City (Phase 2) (the Project), the Draft Report Explanation Team of JICA (the Team) has explained and consulted the Egyptian side on the components of the draft report of the Project. As a result of the explanation by the Team and discussions with the related authorities, the Egyptian side has acknowledged and accepted in principle the components of the draft report.

The Egyptian side and the Team confirmed that the report of the Basic Design Study of the Project will be finalized in Japan taking into account the items attached in the Annex and the final report will be submitted officially to the Egyptian side by the beginning of January, 1993.

Giza, October 31, 1992

村松千穂

Ms. Chiho MURAMATSU
Leader
Draft Report Explanation Team
JICA



Mr. Fouad KHALIL
Mayor of Giza City

ANNEX: Confirmation and Modification on Draft Report

1. Confirmation on Draft Report

The Egyptian side and the Team has discussed the draft report and the Egyptian side accepted the components of the draft report on condition that the following revisions will be taken into account for the finalization of the Basic Design Study Report. The details of the revisions are shown in the attached letters issued by the related authorities (Greater Cairo Water Supply Authority (GCWSA), Greater Cairo General Organization for Sanitary Drainage (GOSD) and Organization for Execution of Greater Cairo Wastewater Project (CWO)) to Giza City.

2. Modification on Draft Report

2.1 Expansion of South Giza Waterworks (Comments from GCWSA)

2.1.1 Sludge Basin (Page 128, Paragraph 4.3.2.6-(7))

Sludge basin proposed in the draft report shall be eliminated from the Project.

2.1.2 Raw Water Pipe Diameter (Page 118, Paragraph 4.3.2.5-(2)-2))

The pipe diameter of raw water pipe shall be of 1,200mm, instead of 1,100mm.

2.1.3 Factory Test of Raw Water Intake Pump by Spare Impeller of 100,000 cub-meter/day

Factory test for the impeller with capacity of 100,000 cub-meter/day, which will be provided as a spare, shall be conducted.

2.2 Sewer Transfer Pump Station No.5(B)(Comments from GOSD)

2.2.1 Spacing of Screen (Page 165, Paragraph 4.3.4.7-(2)-2))

Spacing of screens shall not be less than 150mm.

2.2.2 Capacity of Hoist Crane (Page 165, Paragraph 4.3.4.7-(2)-3))

Capacity of the hoist crane shall be 2 tons, instead of 1 ton.

(نورنج ٢٠٢٢ م)



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
"وجعلنا من الماء كل شيء حي"

مدق الله العظيم

الهيئة العامة
لإرفق مياه التاهمة الكبرى
مكتب رئيس مجلس الإدارة

٣٧١٦٤

١٩٩٢/١٠/٢٨

العامرة في

رقم

السيد الاستاذ / رئيس مجلس مدينة الجسيه

محافظة الجسيه

مكتب وكيل أول الوزارة - رئيس مجلس المدينة

تحية طيبة وبعد ،

بالأشارة الى كتابكم بتاريخ ١٩٩٢/١٠/١٤ والمرفق معه مسودة التقرير النهائي لتصميم المرحلة الثانية من مشروع تطوير شبكة المياه والصرف الصحي بمنطقة النيب .

وبالأشارة الى المناقشات التي تمت مع الوفد الياباني بتاريخ ١٩٩٢/١٠/٢٢ - و ١٩٩٢/١٠/٢٨ بخصوص بعض الملاحظات الفنية على مسودة التقرير والى ماتم الاتفاق عليه طبقا لما هو وارد بالتقرير الفني المرفق .

نأمل الأحاطه بأن الهيئة توافق على مسودة التقرير الفني بعد تعديله طبقا لما هو وارد بالتقرير الفني المرفق وموافقة الجانب الياباني .

وتفضلوا بقبول وافر الاحترام .

رئيس مجلس الإدارة

مهندس سعد الدين محمد حسن الديب

مرفق التقرير الفني بالتعديلات المطلوبة

GREATER CAIRO WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY (GCWSA)

October 28, 1992

Gen. Fouad Khalil
Mayor of Giza City

Dear Sir,


With reference to your letter dated 14/10/1992, accompanied by the draft final report for the Project for the Water Supply and Sewer System Upgrading in Monib, Giza City and the discussions with the Japanese mission on 27th and 28th of October concerning the technical comments on the draft final report and what is agreed upon according to the attached report, please be advised that GCWSA approved the draft final report on condition that the report is modified as it is mentioned in the attached report which has been confirmed by the Japanese side.

Best regards.

Chairman,

Eng. Saad El-din Mohamed Hassan El-Dieb

Attached: Confirmation and Modification on Draft Report



CONFIRMATION AND MODIFICATION ON DRAFT REPORT

1. Confirmation on Draft Report

The Egyptian side for Greater Cairo Water Supply Authority (GCWSA) and the Japanese Team has discussed the draft report, and the Egyptian side accepted the components of the draft report after considering the following modifications:

1.1. Treatment Process Facilities

GCWSA has agreed to give the full chance to Japanese technology for treatment process facilities to be applied in this project as such technology has not been applied before in any of Greater Cairo Treatment Plants and the technical data concerning treatment process facilities have been accepted based on the experiences of Japanese side.

2. Modification on Draft Report

Following revisions will be taken into account for the finalization of the Basic Design Study Report concerning expansion of South Giza Waterworks

2.1. Sludge Basin (Page 128, Paragraph 4.3.2.6-(7))

GCWSA has pointed out that the sludge basin for wastewater from back washing at the rapid sand filter and the sludge from the sedimentation basin is not practically employed in all the other waterworks in Greater Cairo, and the sludge from the waterworks is directly discharged to the Nile. Therefore, the sludge basin as proposed in the draft report shall be eliminated from the Project.

The Team has acknowledged the above comment and confirmed that the sludge basin will not be included in the Project. Idea of the system of sludge basin will be described in Paragraph 5.3, as a recommendation for future plan.

2.2. Raw Water Pipe Diameter (Page 118, Paragraph 4.3.2.5-(2)-2))

GCWSA has recommended to install bigger size of raw water pipe with diameter 1,200 mm, instead of 1,100 mm as proposed in the draft report.

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The intention of this idea is to make sure the long life operation of the pipe in order to decrease internal friction by the water velocity inside the pipe.

The Team has acknowledged the above idea. The Team has confirmed that the pipe diameter shall be of 1,200 mm and the water velocity inside the pipe will be approximately 2.2 meter/sec when the overall expansion plan for South Giza Waterworks is completed with the design water purification capacity of 215,000 cub-meter/day.

In this case, the 1,200 mm raw water pipe line will have interchangeability with the water supply trunk line for the project , The flow regulation valve with diameter 1000 mm shall be installed with enlargement piece 1000 /1200 mm .

2.3. Factory Test of Raw Water Intake Pump

GCWSA has recommended to conduct the Factory Test of the raw water intake pump by using the spare impeller with capacity of 100,000 cub-meter/day .

The Team has acknowledged the above recommendation, and informed that the above test shall be conducted as a part of the factory tests.

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الموضوع: المنحة اليابانية لمدينة الجيزة

القيود: ٢٨٠١

التاريخ: ١٩٩٢/١٠/٢١

المرفقات:

السيد اللواء / رئيس مدينة الجيزة

تحية طيبة ٠٠٠ ومعد:

بالإحالة إلى كتاب سيادتك بتاريخ ١٩٩٢/١٠/١٤ بخصوص التقرير المبدئي لاسس التصميم والمواصفات لمشروع محطة الرفع الحلزونية رقم ٥ ب مدينة الجيزة ومعد مراجعة التقرير والاجتماع بالوفد الياباني بتاريخ ١٩٩٢/١٠/٢٨ .

يرجى التكتم بالاحاطة بالاتي:

- ١ - دراسة إمكانية تقديم البرنامج الزمني التنفيذى بشهو وتشغيل محطة الرفع الحلزونية قبل يونيو ١٩٩٥ حيث ستكون مشروعاتنا جاهزة قبل هذا التاريخ بسنه على الاقل أى فى يونيو ٩٤ وهذه المشروطات مترفع المياه إلى المحطة الحلزونية وبذلك يمكن الاستفادة من المشروع .
- ٢ - ان تكون المعافى ذات مقاس لا يقل عن ١٥ × ١٥ سم مع أهمية دراسة زيادة حمولة المنشأ الخاص بالمعافى إلى ٢ طن .
- ٣ - التبتطين يجب ان يكون لجميع اجزاء المحطة بمواد مقاومة لمياه وتآزات الصرف المحسى .
- ٤ - يفضل ان تكون المظلة الشمسية للطلبهات من الحديد .
- ٥ - سوف يتم انشاء الاعمال المدنية والكهربائية شامله محطة القوى (التوليد) لعدد ٤ طلبهات اما الطلبهات ستكون بعداد ٣ وحدات كامله .
- ٦ - يعتمد ما جاء باللوحه الكهربائيه رقم EGM-S-10
- ٧ - يتم انشاء الخزان الرئيسى للوقود (التوليد) تحت منحرب الارض مجاورا لمحطة القوى .
- ٨ - سيتم دراسة قطع الغيار لمدة سنتين لاحقا .

على ضوء ما جاء بحاليه نأمل الاحاطة بأن الهيئة توافق على ما جاء بالتقرير المبدئي للاسس التصميمية

ونشكر الفريق الياباني الذى قام بهذه الدراسة

وتفضلوا بقبول اثنائى الاحترام

التوقيع:

مهندس / أحمد عبد المقصود السيد
رئيس مجلس الإدارة

صورة مرسله للدكتور مهندس / نبيل - لى - لوف

"هنا"

GENERAL ORGANIZATION FOR SANITARY DRAINAGE (GOSD)

October 31, 1992

Gen. Fouad Khalil
Mayor of Giza City

Subject: Japanese Grant Aid Project for Giza City

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter dated 14/10/1992 for the subject above, please note the following.

After our study of the draft final report with your letter, especially for the screw pump station No.5(B) and after the meeting with the Japanese mission on 28th of October, we have confirmed as follows:

1. GOSD requested the Japanese side to study whether the construction of Sewer Transfer Pump Station No.5(B) is finished and the station can be operated before June, 1995, because the project of Abu Nomros Main Collector will be completed on June, 1994 and the Collector will be ready to transfer the sewage to the station so that the people in the area can get benefit earlier.
2. Spacing of screen for the station shall not be less than 150mm and the capacity of hoist crane shall be 2 tons.
3. Lining with anti-corrosion material shall be applied for all the parts to be contacted with wastewater and gas.
4. It is preferable for the sunshed of the pump station to be made of steel.
5. Civil and electrical work shall be done for 4 units of generator, while the number of screw pump shall be three.
6. Drawing No. EGM-S-10 is acceptable for electrical work.
7. Underground fuel tank for generator will be constructed close to the existing generator room.
8. The comments on spare parts will be done in the separate letter.

With respect to the mentioned above, please note that GOSD agreed on the draft final report and we would like to thank the Japanese side for their study.

Best regards.

Chairman,

Ahmed Abd El Maksoud



وزارة الإسكان والمرافق
جهاز التفتيش لشروع مصرف مصر
للقاهرة الكبرى

القاهرة في ٢٩/١٠/١٩٩٢

السيد اللواء / وكيل اول الوزارة
رئيس مدينة الجيزة

تحية طيبة وبعد

نتشرف بالاحاطة بأن الجهان قد قام بمراجعة مسودة تقرير
تطوير شبكات المياه والصرف الصحي بمنطقة المنيب والمقدم من
المكتب الاستشاري الياباني ياشيو انجنيرنج والتضمن انشاء محطة
الرفع الطزونية رقم (٥) ضمن مشروع مجارى الهرم والتي ستخدم
مجمع ابو النمرس ويوافق الجهان على ما جاء بالتقرير المشار
اليه فيما يتعلق بمحطة الرفع المذكورة .

برجاء الاحاطة والتنبيه باللازم ...

وتفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام ...

رئيس الجهان

مهندس/سلامة احمد سالم

الجهاز التفتيشي لشروع مصرف مصر بالقاهرة الكبرى
الأرشيف رقم
الرقم
التاريخ : ٢٩ / ١٠ / ١٩٩٢
التوقيع :
التوقيع :

L/170

Organization for Execution of Greater Cairo Wastewater Project

Date: October 29, 1992

Gen. Fouad Khalil
Mayor of Giza City

Dear sir:

Please be advised that CWO has reviewed the Draft Final Report for the Project for Water Supply and Sewer System Upgrading in Monib, Giza City (Phase 2) submitted by the Japanese side including the construction of Sewer Transfer Pump station No.5(B) which will serve Abu Nomras Main Collector.

CWO agreed on the contents of the Draft Final Report concerning Sewer Transfer Pump Station No.5(B).

Thanking you, Best regards.

Head of CWO
Eng. Salama Ahmed Salem



資料-5 フィールドレポート



JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
 THE BASIC DESIGN STUDY ON THE PROJECT FOR THE WATER
 SUPPLY AND SEWER SYSTEM UPGRADING IN MONIB, GIZA CITY
 (PHASE 2) IN THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

June 27, 1992

Mr. Fouad Khashil
 Mayor of Giza City
 Giza Governorate

Re: The Project for the Water Supply and Sewer System Upgrading in
 Monib, Giza City (Phase-2)

Sub: Submission of Field Report

Dear Sir,

With regard to the captioned project, in accordance with the inception
 report prepared by the basic design study team, we, as the consultant team of
 the basic design, submit herewith three (3) copies of the field report which
 shows the basic technical concept of the Project.

As mentioned in the field report, we have already submitted and explained
 relative section in the report to the authorities concerned with your
 official.

Therefore, you are kindly requested to inform us of your comment by the
 beginning of July, 1992, if any.

We thank you for your kindness and deepest cooperation extended to us
 during our stay in Egypt.

Yours very truly,


 Kyosuke Teranishi
 Leader of Consultant Team of
 JICA Basic Design Study Team

THE BASIC DESIGN STUDY
 ON
 THE PROJECT FOR
 THE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWER SYSTEM UPGRADING
 IN MONIB, GIZA CITY (PHASE-2)
 IN
 THE REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

FIELD REPORT

JUNE, 1992

CONSULTANT TEAM OF BASIC DESIGN STUDY
 JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
 (JICA)

[FIELD REPORT]

[FIELD REPORT]

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 - 2.1 Temporary yard for the construction work
 - 2.2 Origin of the materials to be used for the Project
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 - 3.1 Conceptual Plan of Expansion for Existing South Giza Waterworks
 - 3.2 Conceptual Plan of Water Supply Trunk Line
 - 3.3 Conceptual Plan of Jacking Method at Railway Crossing for Water Supply Trunk Line
 - 3.4 Conceptual Plan of Aqueduct Over Zomor Canal for Water Supply Trunk Line
 - 3.5 Conceptual Plan of Sewer Transfer Pump Station No.5(D)

1. Introduction

This report has been prepared unofficially by the consultant team of basic design study (hereinafter referred to as "the consultant team") for the Project for the Water Supply and Sewer System Upgrading in Monib, Giza City (Phase-2) in the Arab Republic of Egypt (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"), based on the field survey and discussions with authorities concerned of the Government of Egypt. In order to build mutual understanding and to prevent misunderstanding of the Project.

However, all the items in the basic concept are subject to the approval of the Japanese Government, and some items in this report may be modified based on the result of the further study in Japan.

2. Required Conditions for Construction Work

For the construction work, the following items shall be required in order to make smooth implementation of the Project.

2.1 Temporary yard for the construction work

(1) Provision of temporary land for the construction with the following space:

- For temporary yard for water supply work : Approx. 10,000m²
 (This area shall be provided by GCWSA in the expansion plant yard of South Giza Waterworks - refer to Field Report No. 3.1)
- For temporary yard for sewer work : Approx. 2,500m²
 (This area shall be provided by GOSU in and around Sewer Pump Station No.5 - refer to Field Report No. 3.5)
- For temporary yard for water supply pipes : Approx. 1,500m²
 (This area shall be provided by Giza Governorate)

(2) Provision of disposal places of the water including silt, clay, etc., discharged during the construction period.

The transportation distance from the Project site to the disposal places shall be as follows:

- For dumping yard for the disposal of surplus soil from excavation work : Approx. 20km
- For disposal place of the removal of groundwater from excavation work : Within the project site (canal)

2.2 Origin of the materials to be used for the Project

We are planning to use the construction materials and equipment available in the Greater Cairo region as much as possible.

However, some construction materials and equipment are not available by the following reasons:

- They are not available in the Greater Cairo region.
- It is very difficult to procure them in the Greater Cairo region.
- It is doubtful to maintain the desired safety and quality of facilities to be constructed and/or the construction schedule.

Therefore, such materials and equipment shall be transported from Japan. Main materials and equipment to be procured in Egypt and Japan are shown in the attached table.

To avoid any trouble and/or delay for the Project, necessary measures on the import and transportation of the materials and equipment into Egypt shall be taken by Giza City for the Japanese Contractor.

2.3 Necessary measures to be taken during the construction work

In order to execute the work smoothly on the road and avoid any trouble and/or inconvenience with the inhabitants during the construction period of the Project, necessary measures for such as getting permissions, conducting traffic control, etc., for the work shall be taken by Giza City for the Japanese Contractor.

3. Field Report submitted to the authority concerned

As described in the previous Section 1 "Introduction", in order to build mutual understanding and to prevent misunderstanding of the Project, we have submitted the field report to the authority concerned.

The list of the authority concerned which we have submitted the report is given below. The reports submitted to the authority are attached herewith.

Seq. No.	Title of Report	Name of Authority	Date of Submission
3.1	Conceptual Plan of Expansion for South Giza Waterworks	GCWSA	June 24, 1992
3.2	Conceptual Plan of Water Supply Trunk Line	GCWSA	June 24, 1992
3.3	Conceptual Plan of Jacking Method at Railway Crossing for Water Supply Trunk Line	Egyptian State Railway GCWSA	June 25, 1992 June 24, 1992
3.4	Conceptual Plan of Aqueduct over Zomor Canal for Water Supply Trunk Line	Giza Irrigation Authority GCWSA	June 25, 1992 June 24, 1992
3.5	Conceptual Plan of Sewer Transfer Pump Station No.5(B)	GOSD CWO	June 24, 1992 June 25, 1992

Note;
 GCWSA : Greater Cairo Water Supply Authority
 GOSD : Greater Cairo General Organization for Sanitary Drainage
 CWO : Organization for the Execution of the Greater Cairo Wastewater Project

PROCUREMENT LIST FOR MAIN EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

ITEM AND DESCRIPTION	PROCURED FROM		REMARKS
	EGYPT	JAPAN	
1. Pump		○	
2. Motor		○	
3. Hoist Crane		○	
4. Transformer		○	
5. Switch Gear		○	
6. Flash Mixer		○	
7. Flocculator		○	
8. Gate & Screen		○	
9. DCI. Straight Pipe(Push on joint) Less than 1000mm	○		
10. DCI. Straight Pipe(Push on joint) More than 1100mm		○	
11. DCI. Straight Pipe(Flange joint)		○	
12. DCI. Valve & Fitting		○	
13. Steel Valve & Fitting		○	
14. PVC. Straight Pipe	○		
15. Stainless Steel Pipe & Products		○	
16. Filter Sand	○		
17. Filter Gravel	○		
18. Perforated Block		○	
19. Fabricated Steel Stairs	○		
20. Hand Rail	○		
21. PVC. Lining Material (Harmless for Health)		○	for Sewer Basin
22. Special Water Proofing Material		○	
23. Water Proofing Mat	○		
24. Bitumen	○		

ITEM AND DESCRIPTION	PROCURED FROM		REMARKS
	EGYPT	JAPAN	
25. Concrete Aggregate		○	
26. Cement		○	
27. Reinforcing Bar		○	
28. Timber		○	
29. Concrete Brick		○	
30. Blue Brick		○	
31. Sheet Pile			○
32. Concrete Pipe		○	
33. Indoor Lighting Fixture & Wire		○	
34. Indoor Water Supply & Sewage Equipment		○	
35. Aluminum Sash Window		○	
36. Steel Door		○	
37. Tile		○	
38. Painting Material		○	
39. Fire Extinguisher		○	
40. Ventilator		○	
41. Blower			○ for Sewer Basin
42. General Construction Equipment		○	
43. Special Construction Equipment			○ Jacking, Under Pressure Drilling and Grouting Machine ect.

THE BASIC DESIGN STUDY
OF
THE PROJECT FOR
THE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWER SYSTEM UPGRADING (PHASE-2)
IN MONIB, GIZA CITY
IN
THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

CONCEPTUAL PLAN
OF
THE EXPANSION FOR EXISTING SOUTH GIZA WATERWORKS

JUNE, 1992

CONSULTANT TEAM OF BASIC DESIGN STUDY
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
(JICA)

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3.8 Spare parts	
4. Utilization of the existing facility	
5. Undertakings by GCWSA	
Attachment (drawing and tables)	

[FIELD REPORT]

[FIELD REPORT]

1. General
 - 1.1 General conditions

Following general conditions of basic design have been confirmed through the data and information obtained by the Giza City, Greater Cairo Water Supply Authority (GCWSA) and other related authorities during the field survey.

(1) Project Area	:	Monib, Giza City
(2) Served area	:	185ha
(3) Population	:	
- at 2010	:	247,000
- at present (1990)	:	133,000
(4) Maximum daily water demand:	:	140 hl/day/cap.
 - 1.2 Relation between this Project and future extension plan

Design capacity of the treatment plant of this Project shall be maximum 35,000m³/day which is included in the total design capacity of 200,000 m³/day for the future expansion of South Giza Waterworks.
2. Major design conditions for this Project
 - 2.1 Design capacity of treatment plant

Maximum 35,000 m³/day excluding the water volume (7.5% of the design capacity) for backwashing, sludge discharge, etc.
 - 2.2 Principle flow diagram

The flow diagram of this Project shall be based on the preliminary expansion plan of South Giza Waterworks which was discussed and planned with GCWSA on December 1991 (refer to Fig.-1).
 - 2.3 Layout of extension plan

The layout of this Project (design capacity: maximum 35,000m³/day) is shown in Fig.-2 which also indicates the future 200,000 m³/day expansion plan for GCWSA's reference.
 - 2.4 Schematic flow diagram

Schematic flow diagram of this Project is shown in the Fig.-3. Main components and specifications of each facility and equipment shown in the flow diagram are mentioned in Section 3.
 - 2.5 Design standards

Japanese standards shall be basically applied to this Project.

- 2.6 Design water quality

(1) Raw water	:	to be determined by the data obtained by GCWSA.
(2) Clear water	:	to be determined by the data obtained by GCWSA.
- 2.7 Water level and temperature of Nile River

(1) High water level	:	AD+17.92m
(2) Middle water level	:	AD+17.21m
(3) Low water level	:	AD+15.18m
(4) Water temperature	:	to be determined by the data obtained by GCWSA.
- 2.8 Datum ground level of plan : AD+21.00m
- 2.9 Type of foundation of the plant

The foundation of this Project shall be designed according to the soil data. Necessity of pile foundation shall be determined by the Japanese side.
3. Main components for this Project
 - 3.1 Raw water pump facility (Refer to Fig.-2, 5 to 7)
 - (1) Raw water pump

- Location	:	Inside the existing 6th October raw water pump station
- No. of unit	:	One(1) unit
- Design capacity	:	Maximum 100,000m ³ /day
- Total head	:	14 meters (same as the existing raw water pump of South Giza Waterworks)
 - (2) Raw water pipeline for this Project

- Location	:	Refer to Fig.-2
- Diameter	:	1,000mm
- Connection point with existing raw water pipeline of South Giza Waterworks	:	Refer to Fig.-2
 - 3.2 Treatment plant (Refer to Fig.-3 to 8, 10 to 14)
 - (1) Receiving well : Conventional type
 - (2) Mixing basin : Mechanical stirring type
 - (3) Flocculation basin : Vertical baffle type
 - (4) Sedimentation basin : Settling basin with slant board device
 - (5) Clean sand filter : Gravity rapid sand filter basin (Sand, gravel filtration and perforated block type underdrain system)

- (6) Washing system of gravity rapid sand filter basin:
 - First stage : Surface washing by water
 - Second stage : Back washing by water
 - (7) Clear water reservoir
 - Location : Under the gravity rapid sand filter basin and washing water basin
 - Capacity : approx. 3,600m³
 - (8) Sludge basin : Settling basin type
 - (9) Chlorine system
 - Pre-chlorination system (Infusing percentage : max.3.5ppm)
 - Chemicals : Chlorination gas
 - Location : Receiving well
 - Purpose : Sterilization of duckweed in raw water
 - Internal chlorination system (Infusing percentage : max.2.0ppm)
 - Chemicals : Chlorination gas
 - Location : Washing water basin
 - Purpose : Sterilization
 - Post-chlorination system (Infusing percentage : max.1.0ppm)
 - Chemical : Chlorination gas
 - Location : Clear water reservoir
 - Purpose : Disinfection
 - Total chlorination system
 - Equipment capacity : approx. 1.0ton x 4units
 - (10) Alum-Sulfate system (Infusing percentage : max.50ppm)
 - Chemicals : Liquid alum-sulfate or solid alum-sulfate
 - Location : Mixing basin
 - Storage volume of liquid alum-sulfate : approx. 20m³
 - Storage volume of solid alum-sulfate : approx. 2,000kg for one day
 - Volumetric dosage of liquid alum-sulfate:
 - 37,600 m³/day x 50ppm x 10³
 - = 1,880kg/day (10% alum-sulphate)
 - (11) Pipeline material in the compound
 - Above ground : Flanged steel pipe
 - Underground : Ductile cast iron pipe
 - Opening direction of valve : Anti-clockwise
 - (12) Building drawing for treatment plant house (Fig.-21 and 22)
- 3.3 Distribution pump (Refer to Fig.-14 to 17)
- (1) Location : Under the washing water basin
 - (2) No. of unit : Three (3) including One (1) stand-by unit
 - (3) Capacity : approx. 15.8m³/min
 - (4) Total head : 60 meter (same as the existing distribution water pump of South Giza Waterworks)
 - (5) Counter measure against water hammer : not considered

- (6) Counter measure against water leakage
 - No. and capacity of discharge pump : Two(2) x 0.2m³/min
 - No. and capacity of manual pump : One(1) x 0.75ltr/stroke
 - (7) Connection to the existing distribution line (Refer to Fig.-18)
- 3.4 Sludge discharge system of sedimentation basin (Refer to Fig.-1 and 2)
Direct gravity discharge shall be applied for the sludge discharge system.
- 3.5 Emergency dechlorination equipment
- (1) Application
In order to neutralize the leaked chlorination gas from the chlorination equipment for this Project, an emergency dechlorination equipment shall be installed.
 - (2) Location : Chemical room (Refer to in Fig.-8)
 - (3) Type : Package type
 - (4) Capacity : 1,000kg/hr.Cl₂ (mixed with air)
- 3.6 Instrumentation and control system (Refer to Fig.-10)
- (1) Instrumentation system : Local indication system
 - (2) Control system : Local manual operation system
- 3.7 Substation system (Refer to Fig.-2, 9 and 20)
- (1) Oneline diagram : Refer to Fig.-20
 - (2) Location of equipment
 - 11KV main receiving board : Refer to Fig.-2
 - Switchgear for treatment : In the electrical equipment room plant for this Project
- 3.8 Spare Parts
Two (2) years spare parts will be supplied.

4. Utilization of the existing facility

The following existing facilities shall be utilized for this Project:

- (1) 6th October raw water pump station
- (2) Raw water pipeline for South Giza Waterworks
- (3) Chlorination storage room
- (4) Laboratory
- (5) Administration office

5. Undertakings by GCWSA

The following undertakings shall be carried out by GCWSA when this Project is implemented by Japan's Grant Aid.

- (1) Acquisition of the additional land in accordance with the expansion plan (Refer to Fig.-2)
- (2) Relocation of the existing sewer facility in the planned location for the expansion plant of this Project.
- (3) Relocation of the existing trees in the planned location for the expansion plant of this Project.
- (4) Relocation of the existing outdoor lighting facilities in the planned location for the expansion plant of this Project.
- (5) Relocation of the existing gate house in the planned location for the expansion plant of this Project.
- (6) Acquisition of temporary construction yard for warehouse, stock yard, site office, etc., in the future expansion yard.
- (7) Chemicals, water and electricity shall be provided by GCWSA.

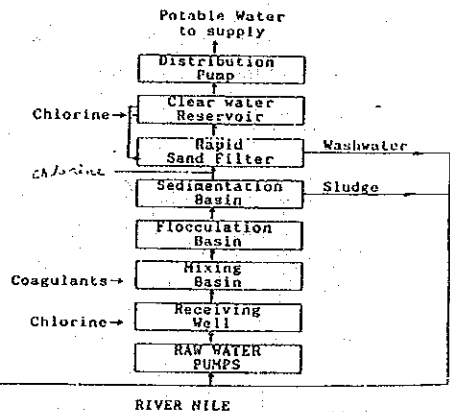


Fig.-1 Flow Diagram for Expansion treatment plant

Fig - 2 LAY OUT OF WATER TREATMENT PLANT

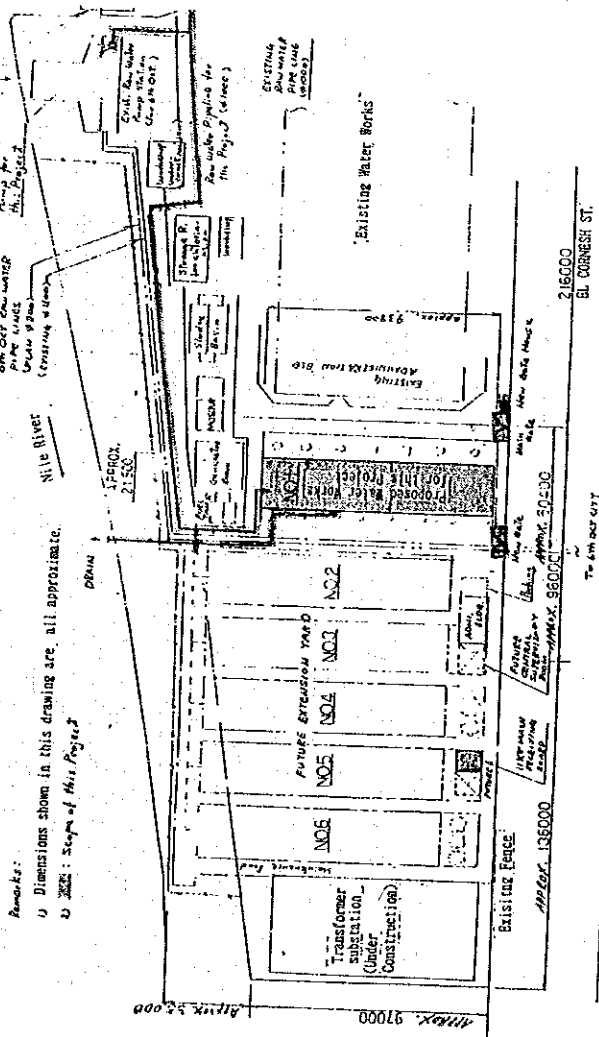
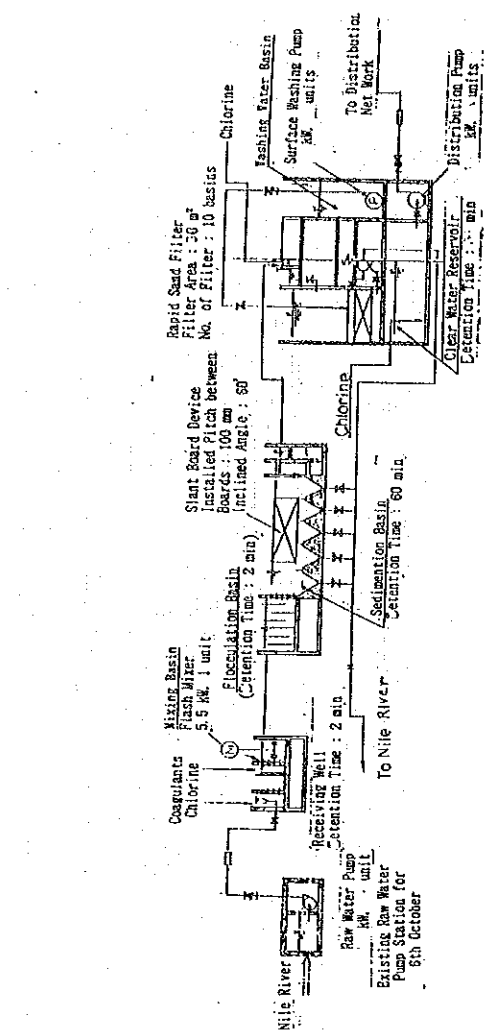
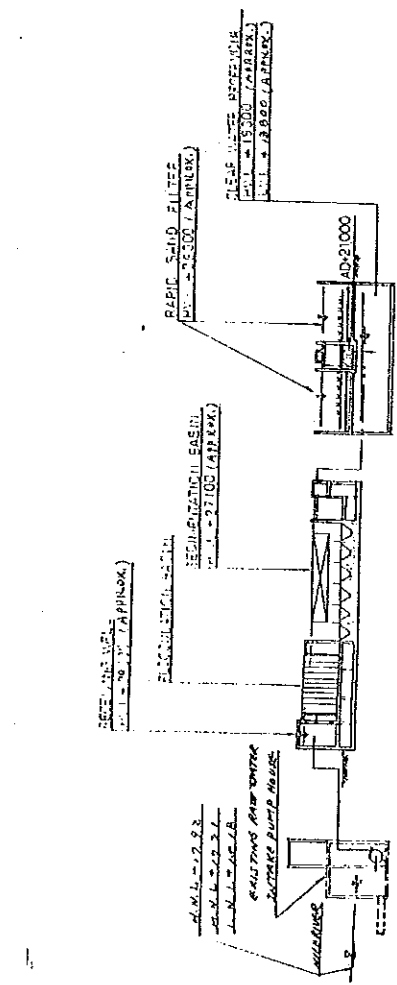


Fig - 3 SCHEMATIC FLOW DIAGRAM FOR THIS PROJECT



Note: Dimensions shown in this drawing are all approximate.

Fig - 4 WATER LEVEL PLAN



NOTE: Figures shown in this flow chart are all approximate.

Fig - 5 SCHEMATIC DRAWING OF RAW WATER PUMP

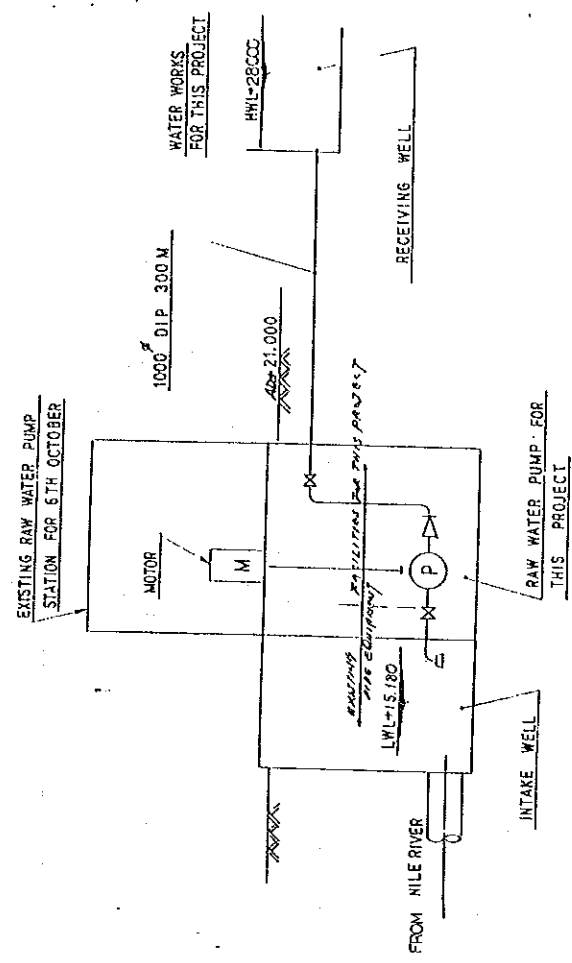
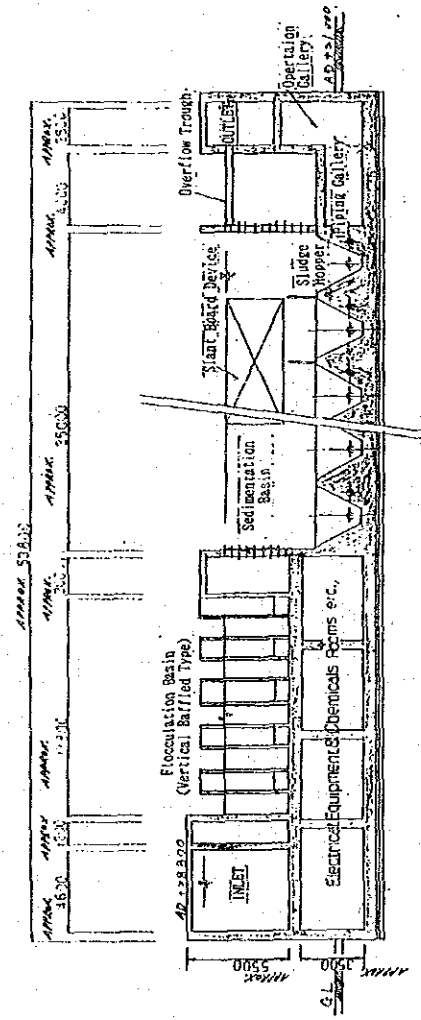
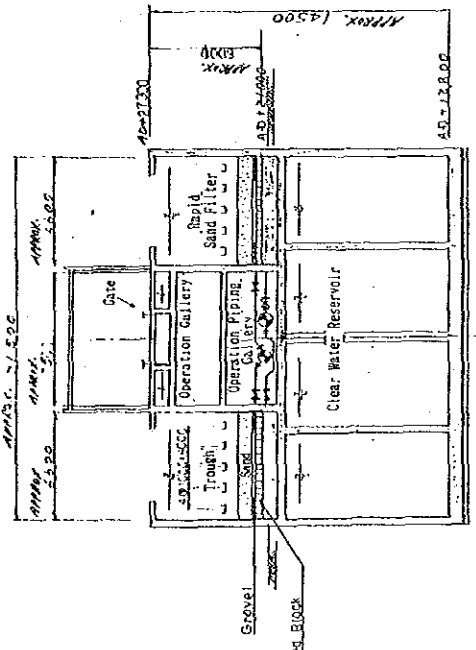


Fig. - 10 FLOCCULATION & SEDIMENTATION BASIN
CROSS SECTION VIEW



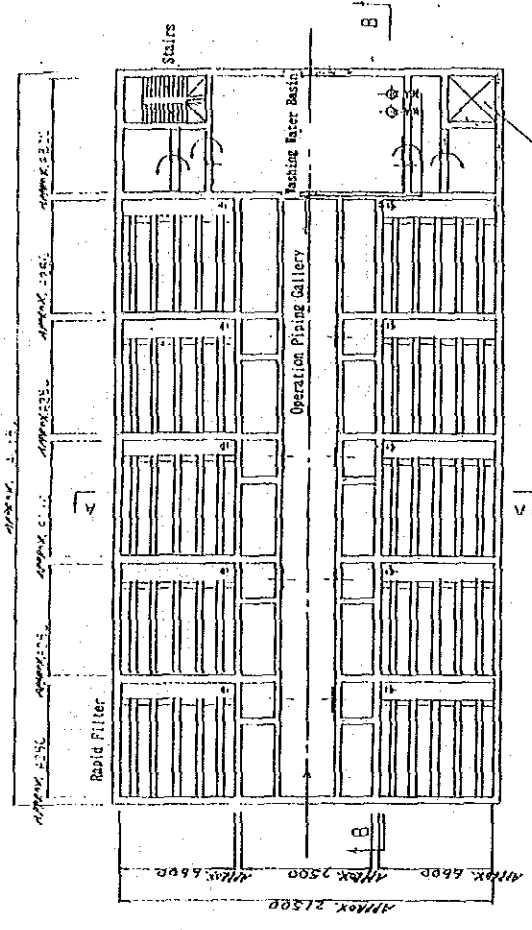
Note : Dimensions shown in this drawing are all approximate.

Fig. - 12 RAPID SAND FILTER & CLEAR WATER RESERVOIR
CROSS SECTION VIEW A - A



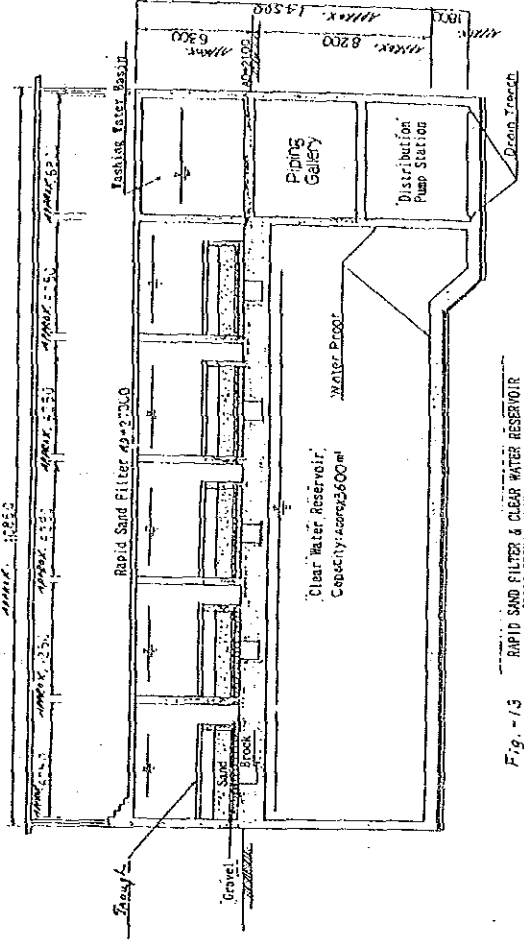
Note : Dimensions shown in this drawing are all approximate.

Fig. - 11 RAPID SAND FILTER & CLEAR WATER RESERVOIR
Rapid Sand Filter PLAN VIEW



Note : Dimensions shown in this drawing are all approximate.

Fig. - 13 RAPID SAND FILTER & CLEAR WATER RESERVOIR
CROSS SECTION VIEW B - B



Note : Dimensions shown in this drawing are all approximate.

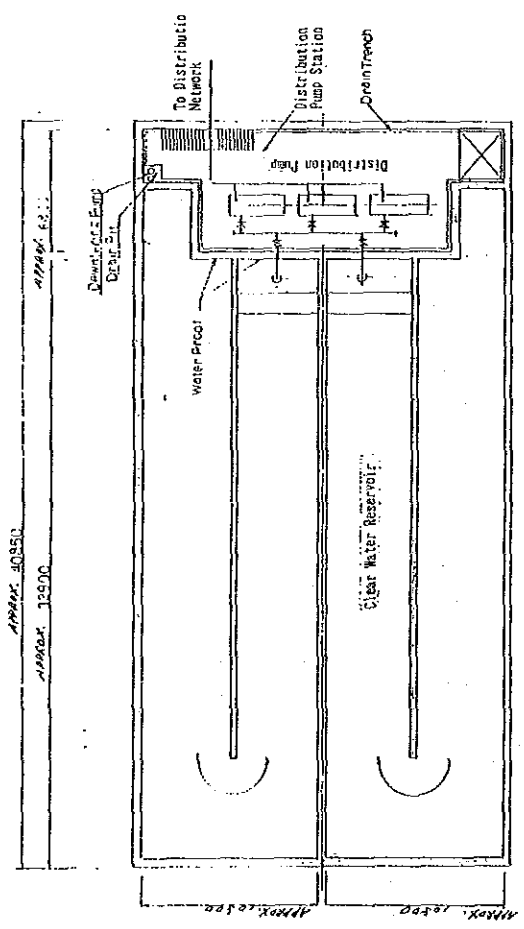


Fig. - 14- RAPID SAND FILTER & CLEAR WATER RESERVOIR
Clear Water Reservoir PLAN VIEW

Note : Dimensions shown in this drawing are all approximate.

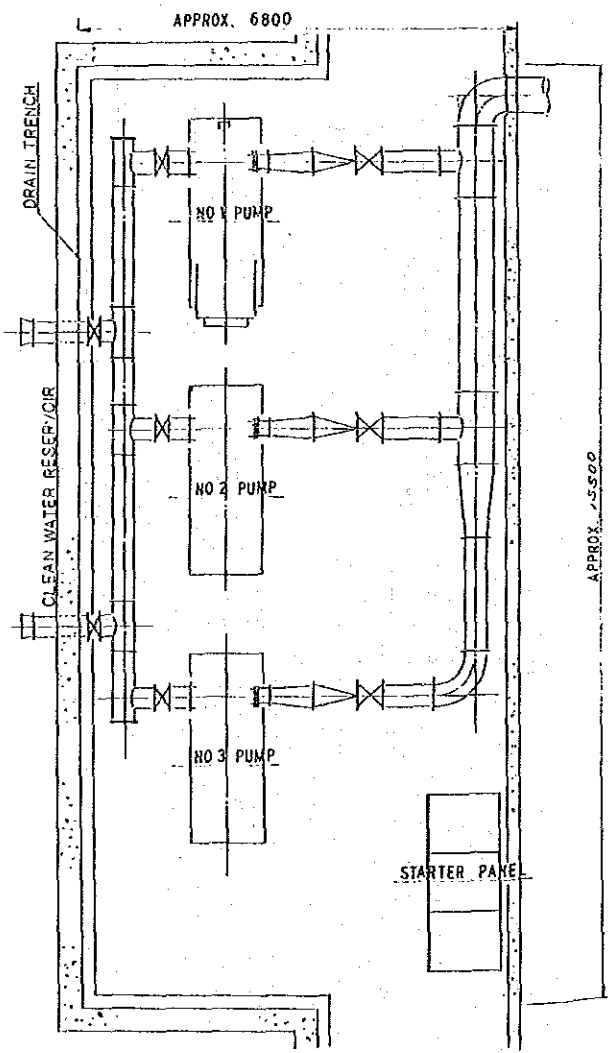


Fig. - 16 PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION PUMP STATION

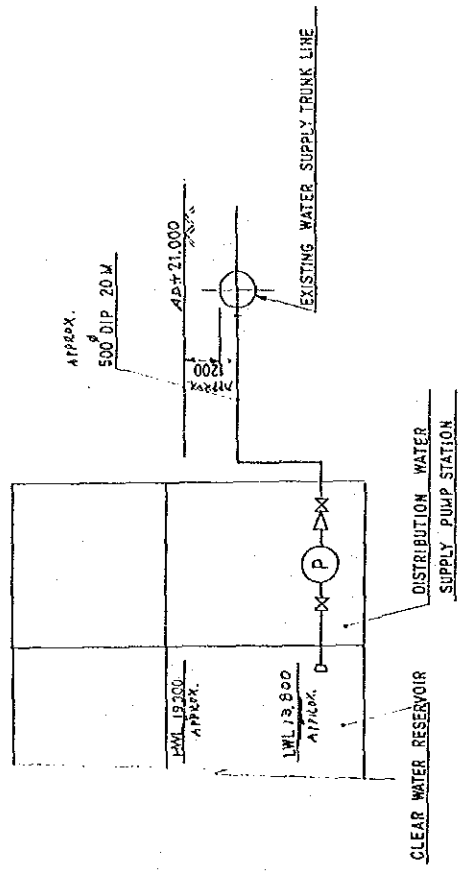


Fig. - 15 SCHEMATIC DRAWING OF DISTRIBUTION PUMP

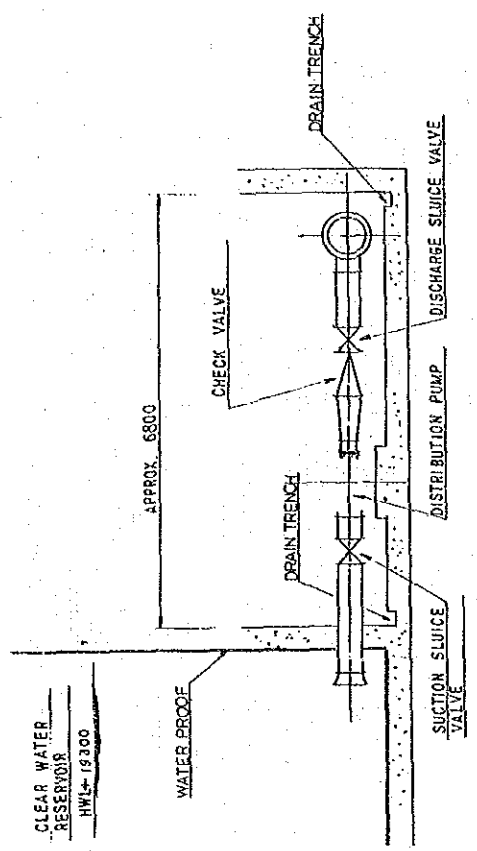


Fig. - 17 SECTION OF DISTRIBUTION PUMP STATION

Fig. - 18 PLAN OF CONNECTION TO EXISTING PIPE LINE

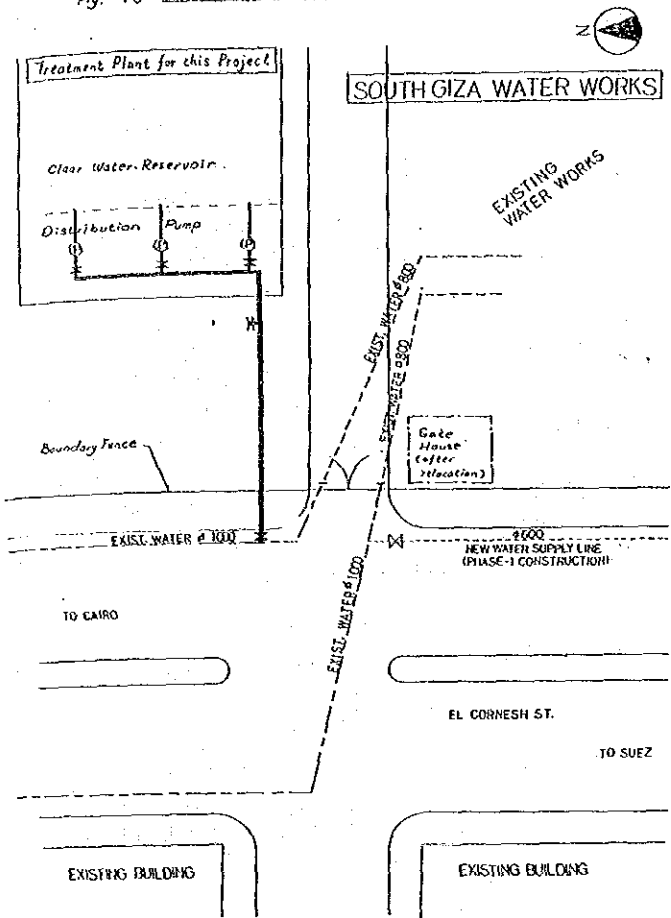
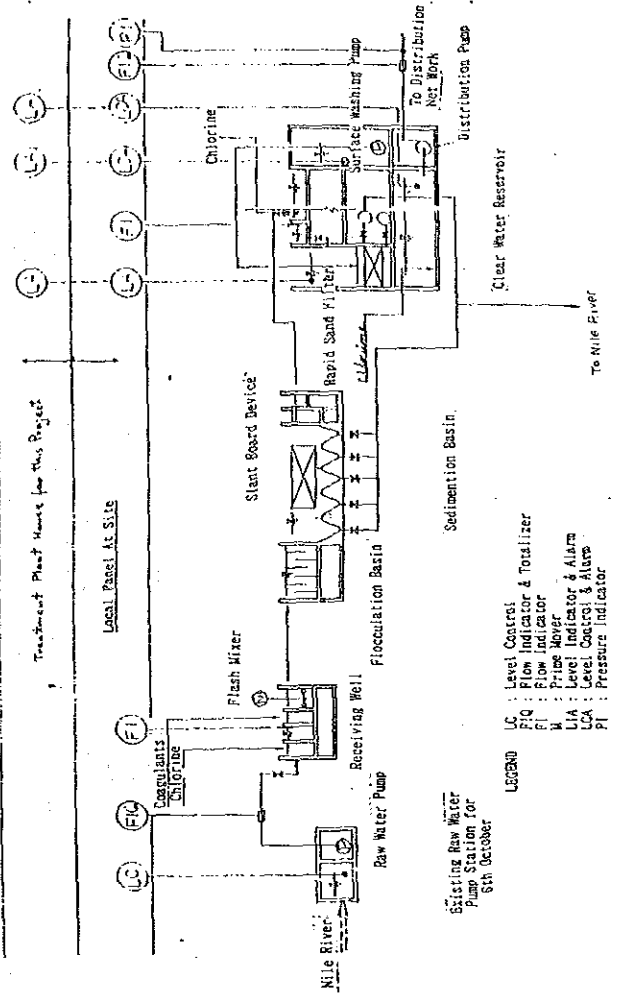


Fig. - 19 FLOW DIAGRAM OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & INSTRUMENTATION FOR THIS PROJECT



Existing Raw Water Pump Station for 6th October

FROM 66/11KV SUBSTATIONS (CAIRO DISTRIBUTION COMPANY)

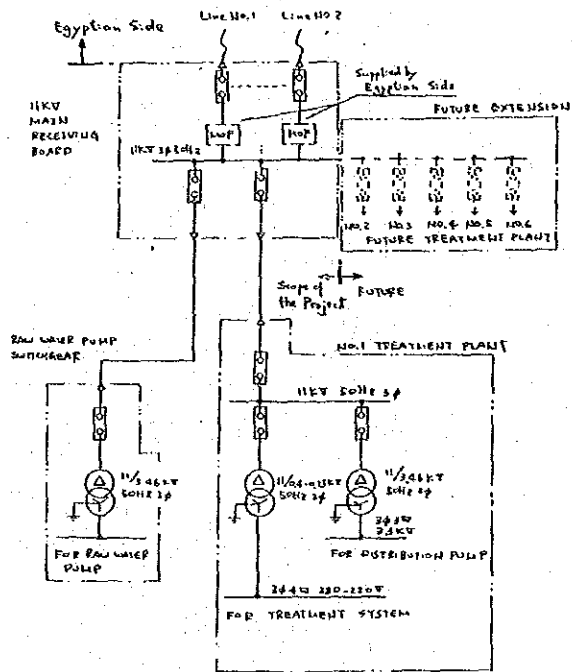


Fig. 20 Single Line Diagram of South Giza Waterworks Extension

Fig. - 21 SOUTH GIZA WATER WORKS (TREATMENT PLANT HOUSE FOR THIS PROJECT) OPERATION GALLERY-ELEVATION

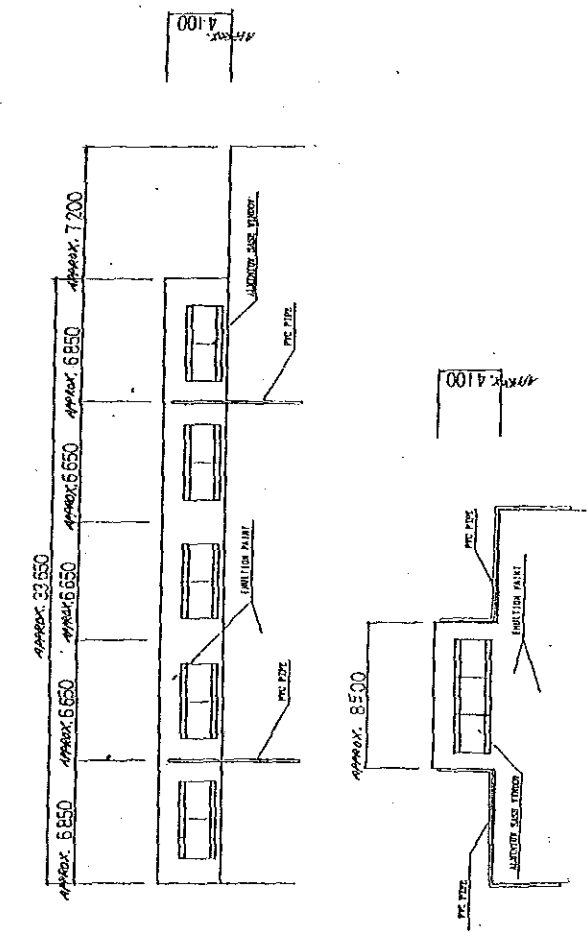
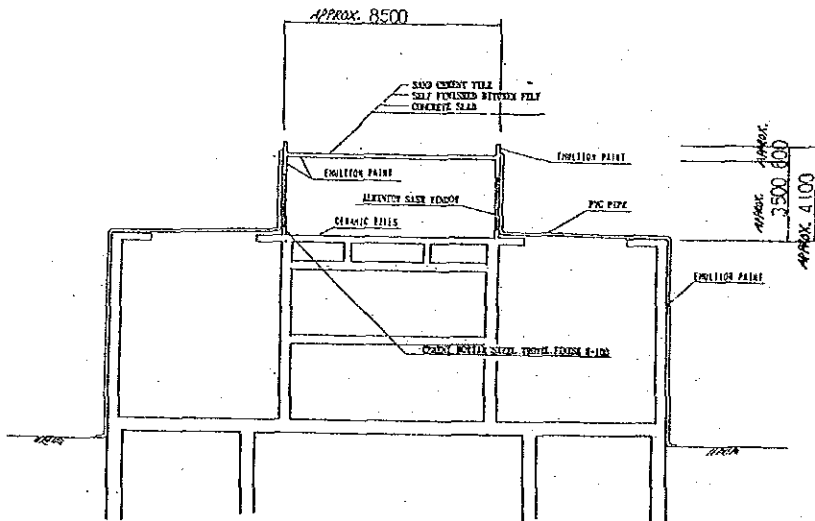


Fig - 22

SOUTH GIZA WATER WORKS
 (TREATMENT PLANT HOUSE FOR THIS PROJECT)
 OPERATION GALLERY-SECTION



THE BASIC DESIGN STUDY
 OF
 THE PROJECT FOR
 THE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWER SYSTEM UPGRADING (PHASE-2)
 IN MONIB, GIZA CITY
 IN
 THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

CONCEPTUAL PLAN
 OF
 WATER SUPPLY TRUNK LINE

JUNE, 1992

CONSULTANT TEAM OF BASIC DESIGN STUDY
 JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
 (JICA)

[FIELD REPORT]

[FIELD REPORT]

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- 1. General
 - 1.1 General conditions
 - 1.2 Route plan
- 2. Scope of work
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 - 4.1 General construction method
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 - 4.3 Connection method
- 5. Major condition of basic design for ancillary equipment and pipes
 - 5.1 Joint of pipe
 - 5.2 Standard earth covering
 - 5.3 Water stop valve
 - 5.4 Washout facilities
 - 5.5 Air valve
 - 5.6 Support of pipe

1. General

1.1 General conditions

Following general conditions of basic design have been confirmed through the data and information obtained by the Giza City, Greater Cairo Water Supply Authority (GCWSA) and other related authorities during the field survey.

(1) Project Area	:	Monib, Giza City
(2) Served area	:	185ha
(3) Population	:	
- at 2010	:	247,000
- at present(1980)	:	133,000
(4) Maximum water demand	:	140 lit/day/cap.

1.2 Route plan

The route, diameter and connection points of the proposed water supply trunk line for this Project (hereinafter referred to as "the proposed trunk line") shall generally comply with the master plan prepared by German consultant in 1987, "STUDY OF WATER SUPPLY FOR CITY OF GIZA".

The route and diameter of the proposed trunk line are shown on the attached Fig.WT-1. For the railway crossing and canal crossing, see following other Field Reports.

- Railway crossing : CONCEPTUAL PLAN OF JACKING METHOD AT RAILWAY CROSSING FOR WATER SUPPLY TRUNK LINE
- Canal crossing : CONCEPTUAL PLAN OF AQUEDUCT OVER ZOHOR CANAL FOR WATER SUPPLY TRUNK LINE

2. Scope of work

Supply and installation of pipeline materials for the proposed trunk line shall be carried out by the Japanese side.

3. Material

Piping materials including all fittings, valves and accessories for the proposed trunk line shall be of ductile cast iron made in Japan since the ductile iron pipes of diameter more than 1000mm are not available in Egypt.

4. Construction method

4.1 General construction method (refer to Fig.WT-2)

Open cut method shall be applied in general except at the railway, trunk road and canal crossings.

4.2 Trunk road crossing

Sleeve jacking method shall be applied at the location as shown in Fig.WT-3 and the section in Fig.WT-4. Material for sleeve pipe shall be reinforced concrete pipe for jacking method and the diameter is 2000mm.

4.3 Connection method

Connection of the proposed trunk line to the existing trunk lines shall be as shown in Fig.WT-5.

The connection work shall be done by under-pressure tapping and drilling method (refer to Fig.WT-6).

5. Major conditions of basic design for ancillary equipment and pipes

Major conditions of basic design for ancillary equipment and pipes for the proposed trunk lines are as follows:

5.1 Joint of pipe

Pipes shall be connected by T-shape Joint (push-on joint) except the following cases.

- Pieces inside the water stop valve chambers which shall be connected by flange joints.
- Pieces between jacking pit and receiving pit in the railway and trunk road crossing which shall be connected by mechanical joint.
- Valves which shall be connected by flange joint.
- Pieces for existing pipe crossing which shall be connected by K-shape joint (mechanical joint).

5.2 Standard earth covering

Standard earth covering shall be approximately 1.2 meter.

5.3 Water stop valves

- (1) Water stop valves shall be installed at the aqueduct, railway crossing, washout pipes, connecting points and future connection points of the proposed trunk line.
- (2) Butterfly valve shall be installed for the proposed water supply trunk line of dia.1200mm (refer to Fig.WT-7 and WT 8).
- (3) Sluice valve will be installed on the pipes of less than 400mm in diameter.
- (4) Ductile cast iron pipe with paddle shall be installed in the wall of valve chamber.
- (5) Opening direction of valves
 - Butterfly valve : Anti-clockwise
 - Sluice valve : Clockwise for all diameters
 This practice shall be applied for the all kinds of valves in the network.

5.4 Washout facilities

- (1) Washout facilities shall be installed at certain lower part in the proposed trunk line and at the place near canal.
- (2) The diameter of washout pipe shall be of 200mm.
- (3) When the water surface of outflow at discharge places is higher than the bottom of the pipe, drainage chamber shall be provided.

5.5 Air valve

- (1) Air valves shall be installed at certain convex parts in the proposed trunk line such as aqueduct.
- (2) Dual mouthed air valves shall be installed on the proposed trunk line (refer to Fig.WT-9).

5.6 Support of pipe

Pipes shall be supported by the concrete anchor block. Standards of anchor block are shown on Fig.WT-10 and WT-11.

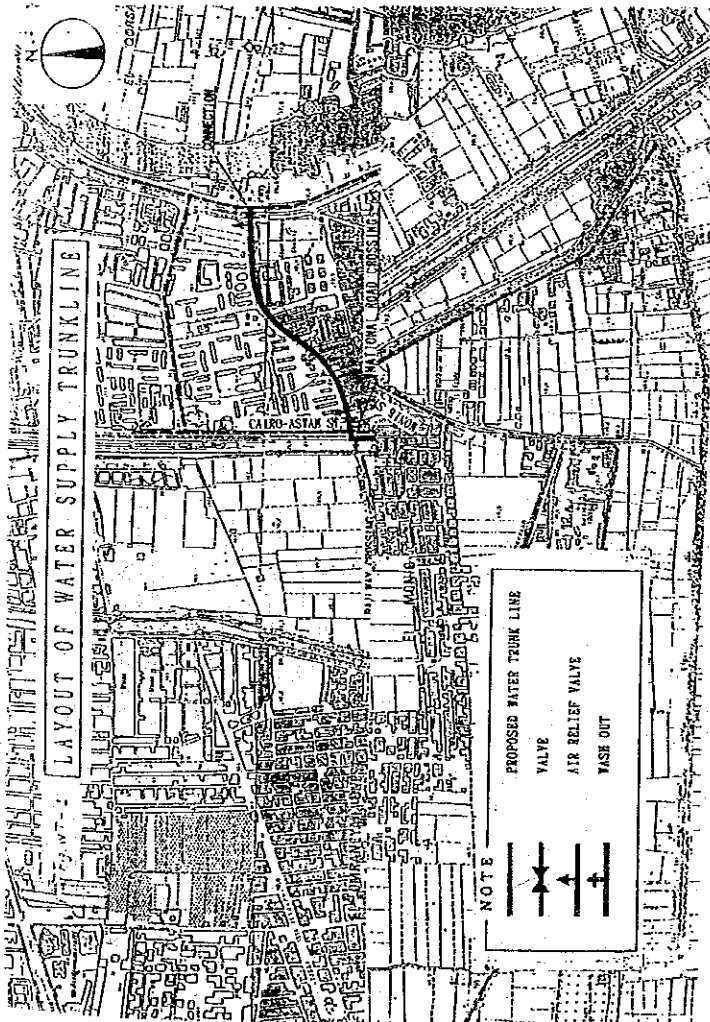
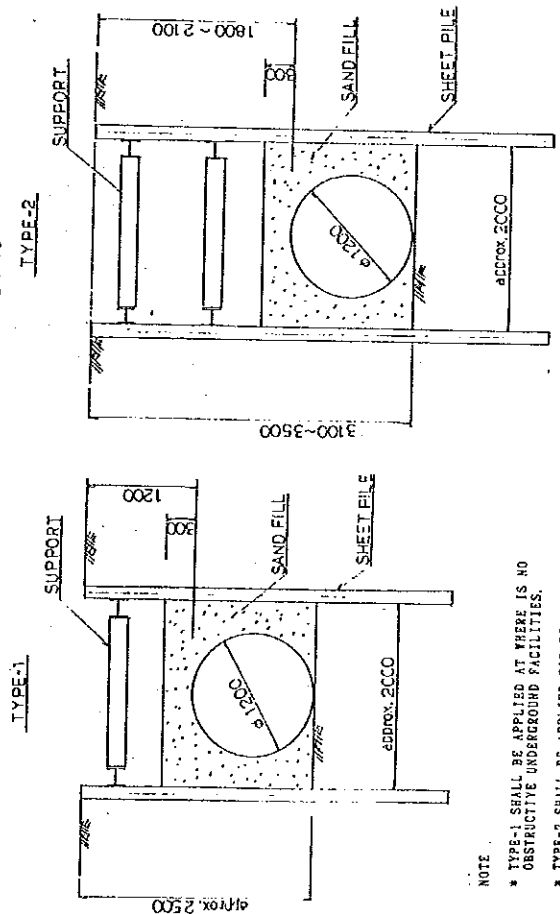
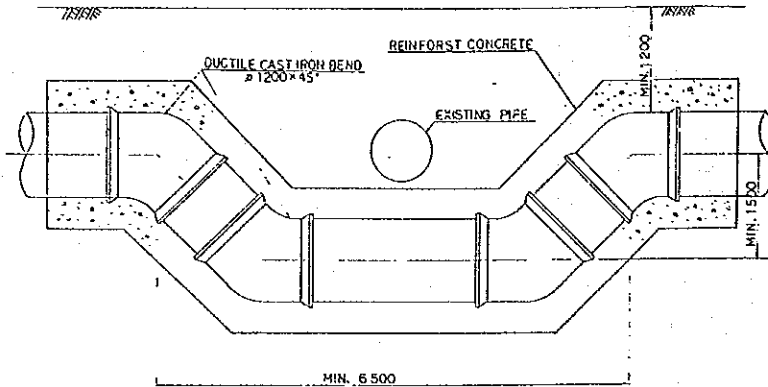


Fig. WT-2. TYPICAL SECTION OF PIPE LAYING S-11-40



NOTE
 * TYPE-1 SHALL BE APPLIED AT WHERE IS NO OBSTRUCTIVE UNDERGROUND FACILITIES.
 * TYPE-2 SHALL BE APPLIED FOR PIPE CROSSING.
 * DIMENSIONS SHOWN IN THE DRAWING ARE ALL APPROXIMATE.

Fig. RW-11 TYPICAL SECTION OF PIPE CROSSING
S=1/40



NOTE
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THE BASIC DESIGN STUDY
OF
THE PROJECT FOR
THE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWER SYSTEM UPGRADING (PHASE-2)
IN MONIB, GIZA CITY
IN
THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

CONCEPTUAL PLAN
OF
JACKING METHOD AT RAILWAY CROSSING
FOR
WATER SUPPLY TRUNK LINE

JUNE, 1992

CONSULTANT TEAM OF BASIC DESIGN STUDY
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
(JICA)

Fig. RW-1 PLAN OF JACKING METHOD AT RAILWAY CROSSING
S=1/400

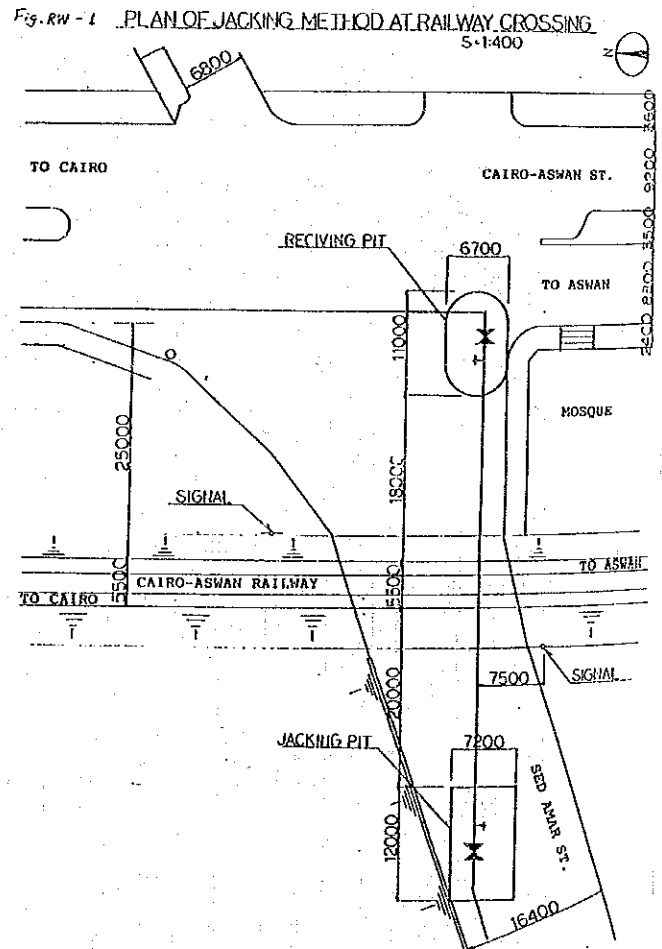
[FIELD REPORT]

1. Major conditions of basic design
Major conditions of basic design for water supply trunk line at crossing of Egyptian State Railway between Cairo and Aswan are as follows:
 - 1.1 The route of water supply line trunk line is crossing right angle as shown in Fig. RW-1 and the longitudinal section is shown in Fig. RW-2.
 - 1.2 Diameter of pipe are as follows:

(1) Water supply pipe	: 1200 mm
(2) Sleeve pipe	: 2000 mm
 - 1.3 Materials of pipe are as follows:

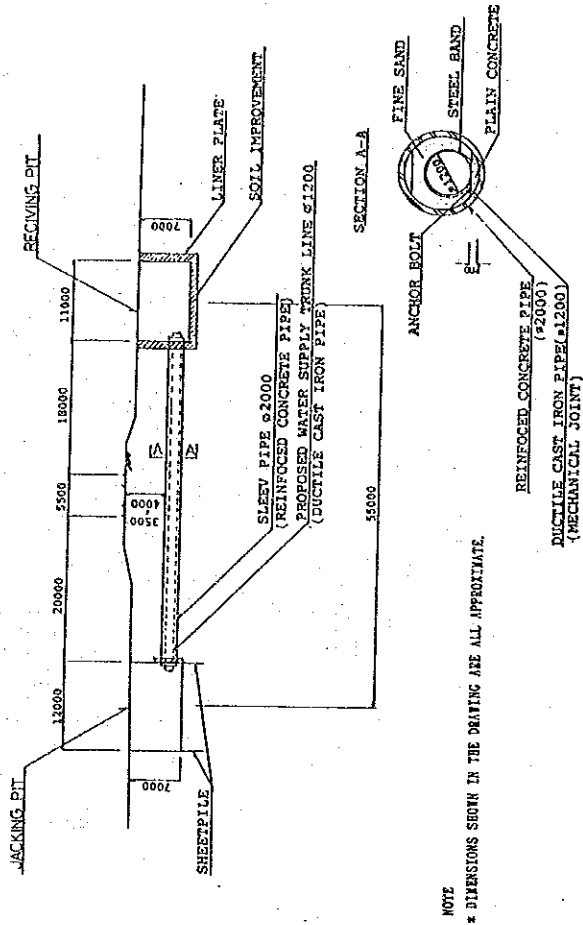
(1) Water supply pipe	: Ductile cast Iron
(2) Sleeve pipe	: Reinforced concrete pipe for jacking method
 - 1.4 The construction method shall be jacking method to keep the safety and transportation of railway.
 - 1.5 The height between surface of ballast and top of jacking sleeve pipe shall be kept by not less than 3.5 m.
 - 1.6 Distance between the nearest side of jacking pit and the nearest rail shall be kept by not less than 10 m.
 - 1.7 Distance between the nearest side of receiving pit and the nearest rail shall be kept by not less than 10 m.
 - 1.8 The soil improvement by cement mortar injection and so on will be applied to keep the safety in sheathing and prevent the leakage of underground water into the pit.
 - 1.9 The pipes installed between the jacking pit and receiving pit shall be fixed by mechanical type joint and tighten by steel band.
 - 1.10 The following auxiliary equipment at the chamber shall be installed in the jacking and receiving pit (refer to Fig. RW-3).

(1)	Air valve
(2)	Butterfly valves
(3)	Wash out valves
2. Conceptual plan
Conceptual plan is shown on Fig. RW-1 to RW-3.



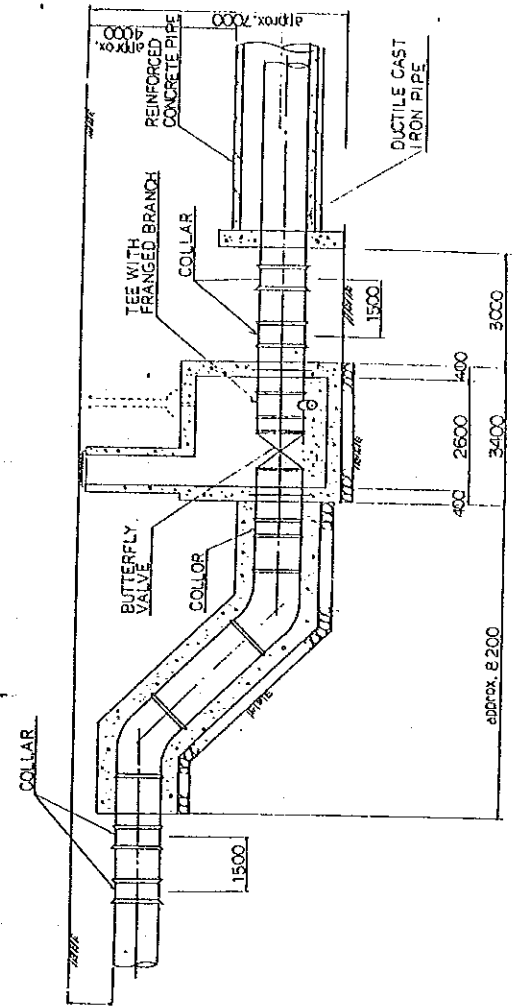
NOTE
* DIMENSIONS SHOWN IN THE DRAWING ARE ALL APPROXIMATE.

Fig. RW - 2. LONGITUDINAL SECTION AT RAILWAY CROSSING S:1:500.



NOTE
* DIMENSIONS SHOWN IN THE DRAWING ARE ALL APPROXIMATE.

Fig. RW - 3. SECTION OF PIPE LINE AT RAILWAY CROSSING.



NOTE
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OF
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THE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWER SYSTEM UPGRADING (PHASE-2)
IN MONIB, GIZA CITY
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THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

CONCEPTUAL PLAN
OF
AQUEDUCT OVER ZOMOR CANAL
FOR
WATER SUPPLY TRUNK LINE

JUNE, 1992

CONSULTANT TEAM OF BASIC DESIGN STUDY
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
(JICA)

[FIELD REPORT]

1. Major conditions of basic design

Major conditions of basic design for aqueduct are as follows:

1.1 Location of the aqueduct

Location of the aqueduct is as shown in Fig. AQ-1.

1.2 Typical section of canal

Typical section of Zomor Canal is as shown in FIG. AQ-2.

- Width of canal : approx. 20.0m
- High water level : approx. AD+19.25m
- Side slope of canal : approx. 45°

1.3 Diameter of aqueduct : 1,200mm

1.4 Minimum clearance between the bottom level of aqueduct and high water level : minimum 1.0m

1.5 Rehabilitation and/or expansion of the canal : not included in the scope for this Project

1.6 Pipe material of aqueduct : Structure steel (with paint)

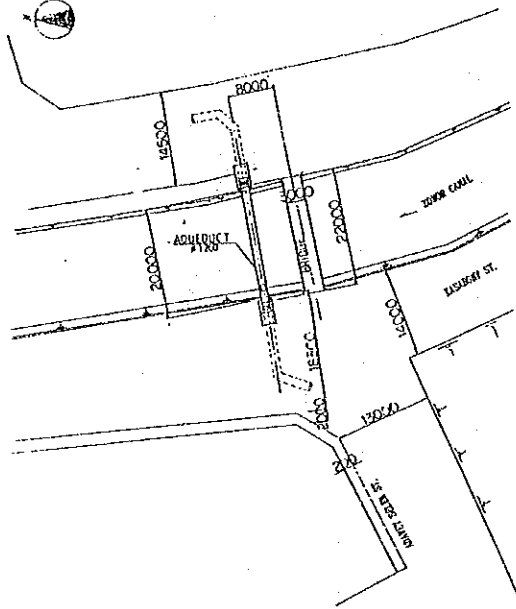
1.7 Auxiliary equipment

The air valve shall be installed on the top of higher point of the pipe. The expansion joints shall be installed adjacent to the ring supports on the both sides of support. The flexible couplings shall be installed on the both sides of buried pipes (refer to Fig. AQ-2).

2. Conceptual plan

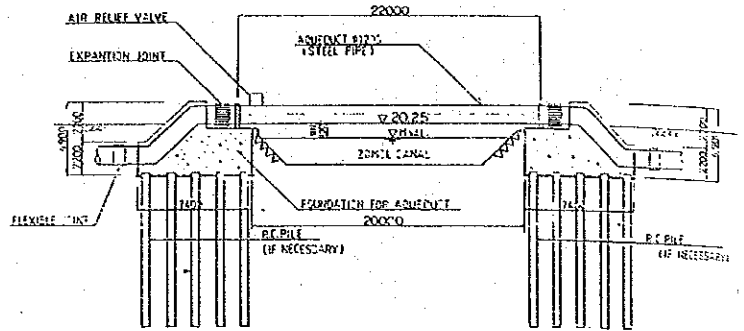
Conceptual plans are shown in Fig. AQ-1 and AQ-2.

Fig. A0-1.
PLAN OF AQUEDUCT OVER CANAL
 S=1:500



NOTE
 * DIMENSIONS SHOWN IN THE DRAWING ARE ALL APPROPRIATE.

Fig. A0-2. **TYPICAL SECTION OF AQUEDUCT OVER CANAL**
 S=1:25



NOTE
 * DIMENSIONS SHOWN IN THE DRAWING ARE ALL APPROPRIATE.

[FIELD REPORT]

THE BASIC DESIGN STUDY
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 IN MONIB, GIZA CITY
 IN
 THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

CONCEPTUAL PLAN
 OF
 SEWER TRANSFER PUMP STATION NO.5(B)

JUNE, 1992

CONSULTANT TEAM OF BASIC DESIGN STUDY
 JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
 (JICA)

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3. Civil and building work
4. Mechanical and electrical work
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 - 4.2 Substation system
 - 4.3 Spare parts
4. Utilization of the existing facility
5. Undertakings by GOSD

Attachment

1. General

1.1 General conditions

Following general conditions of basic design have been confirmed through the data and information obtained by Giza City, General Organization for Sanitary Drainage (GOSD) and other related authorities during the field survey.

(1) Project Area	:	Monib, Giza City
(2) Served area	:	185ha
(3) Population	:	
- at 2010 (design year)	:	247,000
- at present(1990)	:	133,000
(4) Average discharge	:	140 ltr/day/cap.
(5) Maximum discharge	:	190 ltr/day/cap.

1.2 Relation between this Project and other projects

The scope of work among this Project and other related projects such as USAID (Contract 27), the Project for the Water Supply and Sewer System Upgrading in Monib, Giza City (Phase-1) (hereinafter referred to as "Phase-1 Project") and El Aharam Wastewater Project of GOSD, is shown in Fig.-1.

2. Major design conditions for this Project

2.1 Design Sewage discharge

Design Sewage discharge of Sewer Transfer Pump Station No.5(B) (hereinafter referred to as "PS No.5(B)") shall be as follows:

- (1) At 1990 (expected commencement year of PS No.5 (B)): approx. 2.1 m³/sec
- (2) At 2010 (design year) : approx. 4.5 m³/sec

In order to make a basic design of the planned PS No.5(B) with the reasonable size of the facilities taking into account the purpose of this Project to upgrade the sewer system in Monib district as well as the sewage volume increase year by year to be drained into PS No.5(B), the number of pump equipment to be provided under this Project shall be determined based on the sewage discharge to cover from 1990 [expected commencement year of PS No.5(B)] to 2001.

However the size of pump house shall be designed taking into account of the sewage discharge at 2010 (design year).

1

2.2 Climatic conditions at site

(1) Mean air temperature in shadow	:	28°C
(2) Maximum recorded summer air temperature in shadow	:	45°C
(3) Maximum average summer air temperature in shadow	:	40°C
(4) Maximum water temperature	:	39°C
(5) Average water temperature in winter	:	15°C
(6) Average water temperature in summer	:	32°C
(7) Mean barometric reading	:	758mm/Hg
(8) Minimum yearly relative humidity	:	40%
(9) Average humidity during summer	:	60%
(10) Average humidity during winter	:	65%

2.3 Design water level

(1) Suction water level (LWL)	:	GL. 7.79m (AD+10.36m)
(2) High water level of outlet pipe (HWL)	:	GL.-1.50m (AD+16.25m)
(3) Discharge level of pump	:	GL. 1.00m (AD+17.25m)
(4) Total head of pump	:	(Discharge Level - LWL) + 0.33 x (Diameter of pump) = (7.79-1.8)+0.33x(approx. 2.6) = approx. 6.9m

2.4 Layout of pump station

Refer to Fig.-1.

2.5 Design standards

Japanese standards shall be applied to this Project.

3. Civil and building work

3.1 Civil work

The foundation of PS No.5(B) shall be designed according to the soil report obtained from GOSD and the necessity of pile foundation shall be determined by the Japanese side.

3.2 Building work

Building design of PS No.5(B) shall be designed taking into account the existing Pump Station No.5(A) and similar pump stations.

2

Conceptual drawings for the building work are shown in Fig.-4 to 7.

4. Mechanical and electrical work

4.1 Pump equipment

Pump equipment shall be design in accordance with the following basic specifications:

(1) Type of pump	:	Screw pump
(2) Number of pump to be installed	:	3 unit (2 duty + 1 stand-by)
(3) Discharge per unit	:	1650 ltr/sec (1.65m ³ /sec)
(4) Lifting head	:	about 6.9m
(5) Screw diameter	:	about 2,600mm
(6) Inclination angle	:	38°
(7) Pump speed	:	about 30 rpm
(8) Screw type	:	three hold
(9) Drive type	:	motor through speed reduction gear
(10) Motor output	:	about 150 Kw

4.2 Electrical system

(1) Oneline diagram	:	Refer to Fig.-8.
(2) Location of equipment	:	
- Switchgear for PS No.5(B)	:	In the pump house for PS No.5(B)
- Emergency generator	:	In the existing generator room

4.3 Spare parts

Spare parts for two (2) years will be supplied.

5. Utilization of the existing facility

The following existing facilities in the Pump station No.5 shall be utilized for this Project:

- (1) Substation (Refer to Fig.-8.)
- (2) Storage room

3

6. Undertakings by GOSD

The following undertaking shall be carried out by GOSD when this Project is implemented by Japan's Grant Aid.

- (1) Clear up of the land for the PS No.5(B)
- (2) Acquisition of temporary construction yard for warehouse, stock yard, site office, etc., in and around the Pump station No. 5.
- (3) Provision of outdoor lighting, landscaping, plantation, internal road, water supply sources close to the site of PS No.5(B).

4

FIG-2 PLAN OF SEWER TRANSFER PUMP STATION NO.5 (B)
S=1:200

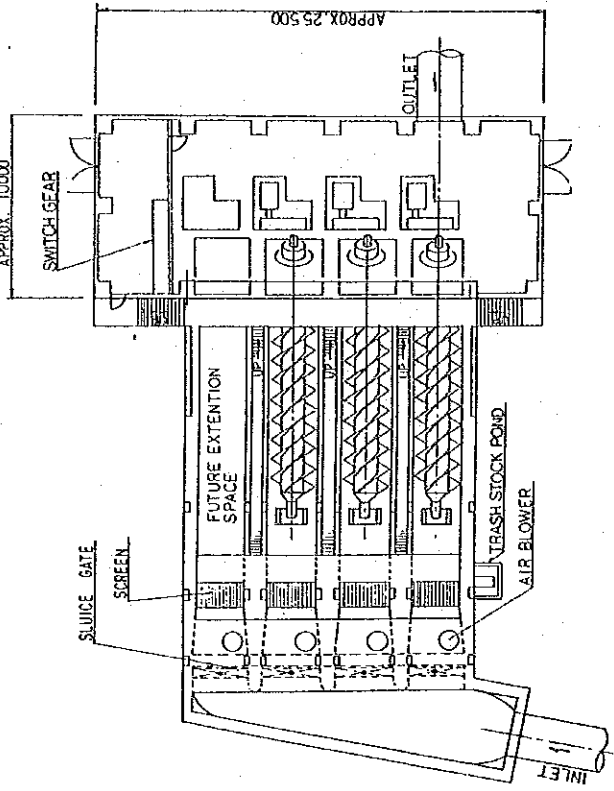


FIG-4 PUMP STATION NO. 5 (B)

PUMP HOUSE-ELEVATION

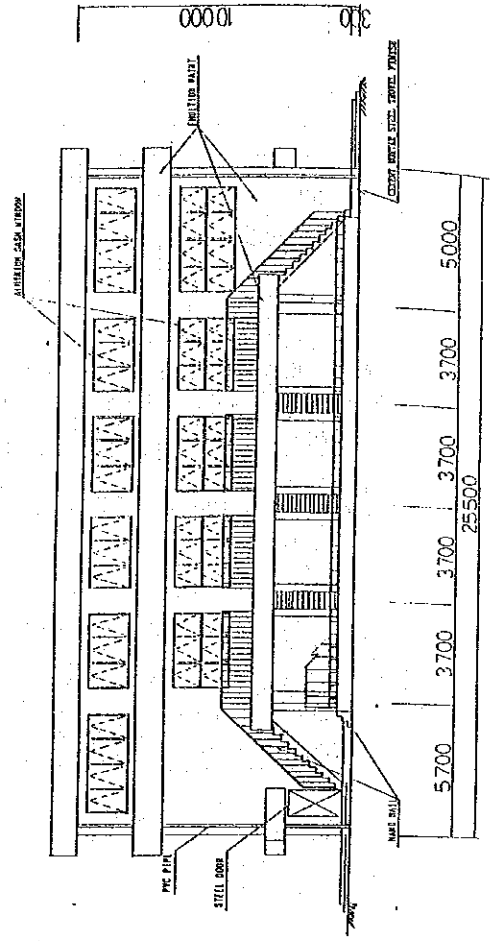


FIG-3 SECTION OF SEWER TRANSFER PUMP STATION NO.5 (B)
S=1:200

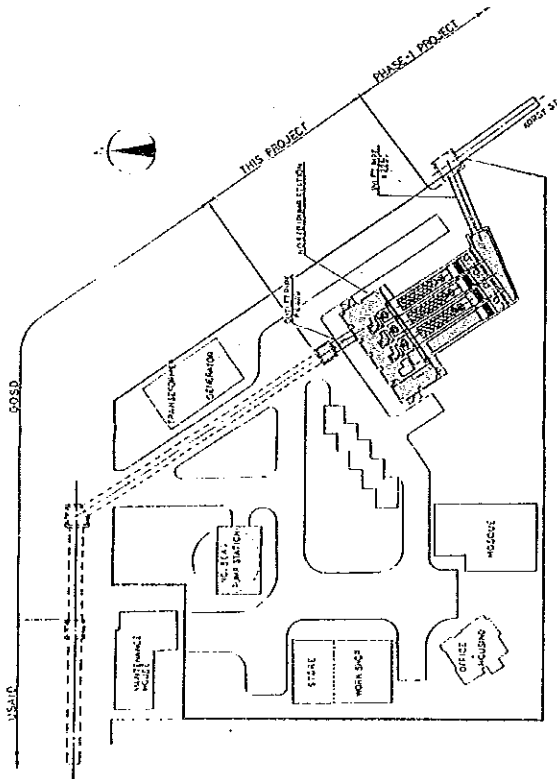
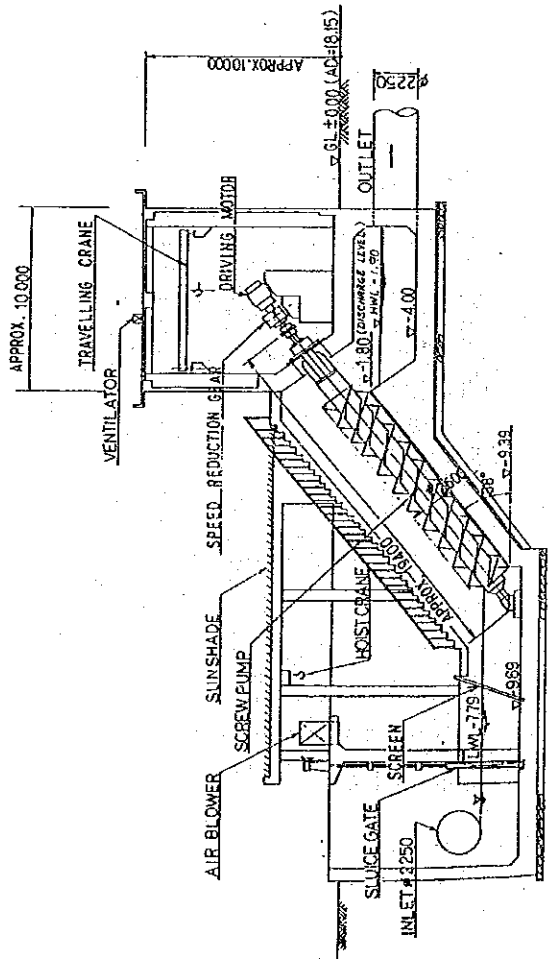


FIG-1 LAYOUT OF PUMP STATION NO.5 (B) & SCOPE OF WORK

FIG-2 PLAN OF SEWER TRANSFER PUMP STATION NO.5 (B)
S=1:200

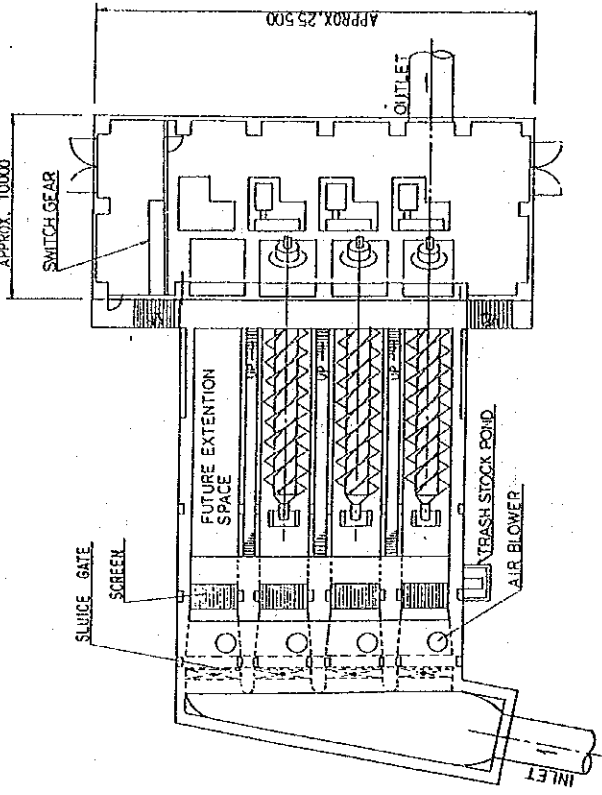


FIG-4 PUMP STATION NO. 5 (B)

PUMP HOUSE-ELEVATION

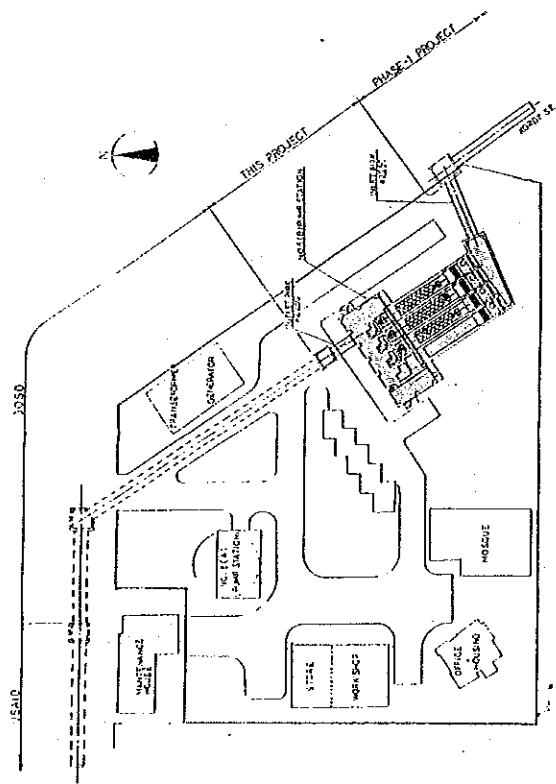
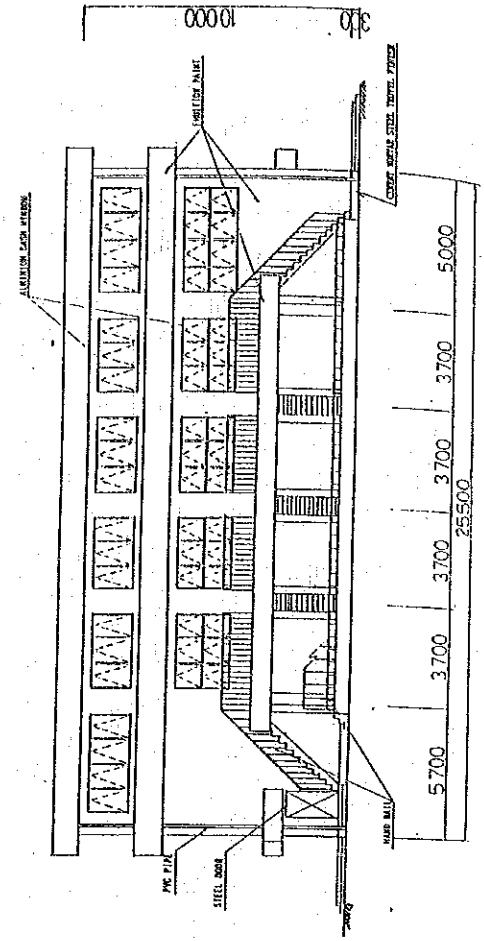


FIG-1 LAYOUT OF PUMP STATION NO.5(B) & SCOPE OF WORK.

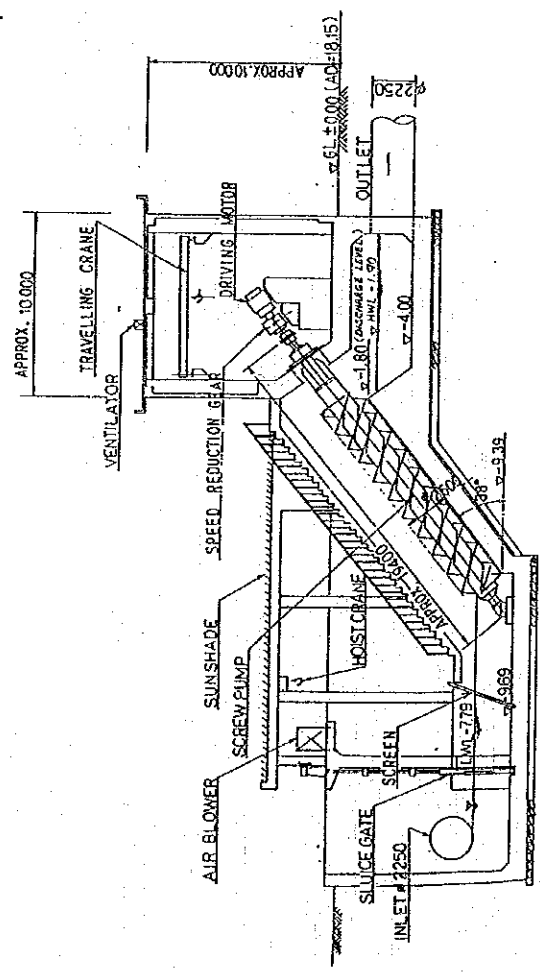


FIG-3 SECTION OF SEWER TRANSFER PUMP STATION NO.5 (B)
S=1:200

資料-6 カントリーデータ

1. 基礎指標

- ① エジプト・アラブ共和国 首都カイロ市
- ② 国土・人口 面積： 1,001,499km²
人口： 約54百万人（1991年推定）
- ③ 政 体 共和制
大統領： モハメッド・ホスニ・ムバラク（1981年就任）
- ④ 宗 教 人口の90%以上が回教徒で、そのほとんどがスンニー派に所属。
他にコプト教（約6%）、ギリシャ正教、ローマン・カトリック、
アルメニア、プロテスタント各派のキリスト教徒並びにユダヤ教。
- ⑤ 言 語 アラビア語
外国語として英語及び仏語が通用する。
- ⑥ 民 族 アラブ系エジプト人 98%
アルメニア人 2%
- ⑦ 教 育 6～12歳の6年間が義務教育期間である。
学齢児の就学率は約78%（1981年）とされている。
- ⑧ 通 貨 エジプト・ポンド（LE）
1ドル=3.314LE（1992年5月現在）
1985年1月30日より変動相場制が導入されている。
- ⑨ 社会・政治状況

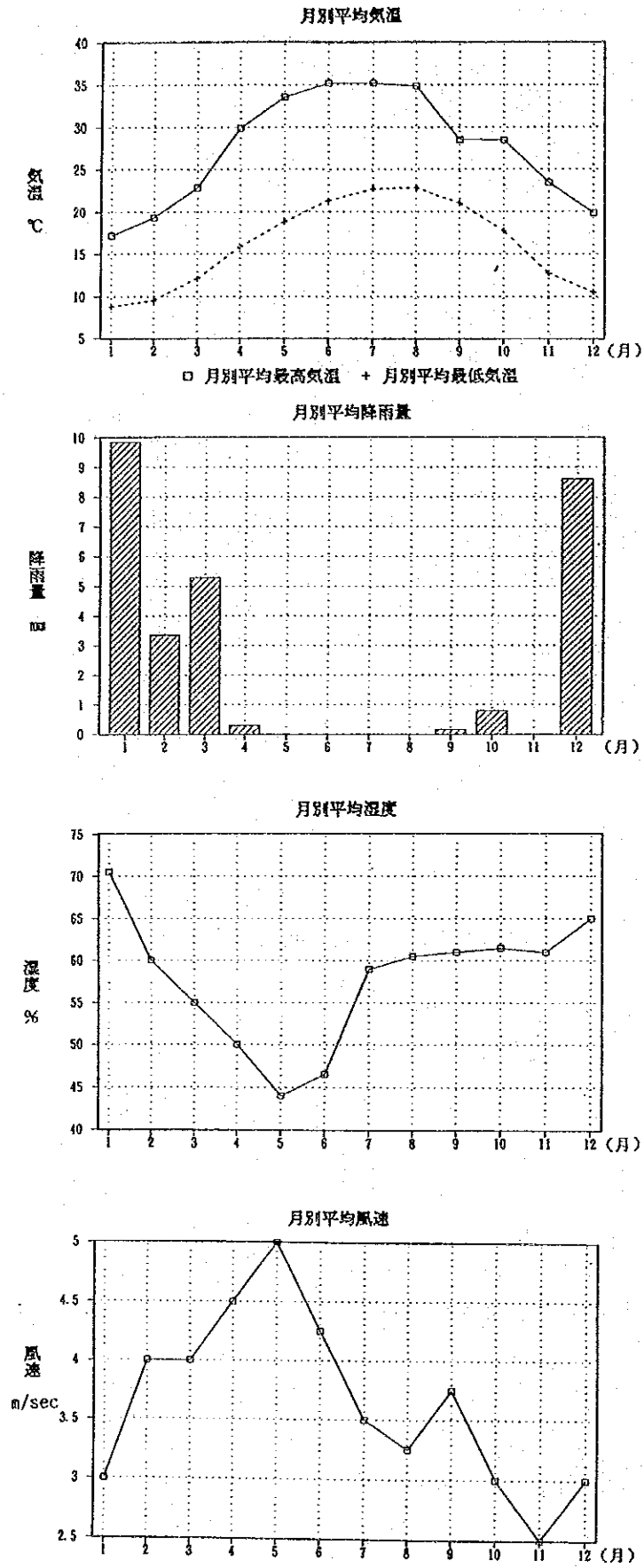
1971年、憲法が制定され、「エ」国を社会民主主義国家と規定し、イスラム教を国教とし、主権は国民にあることを明記して、自由平等の民主主義のルールを取り入れるとともに、多数政党制を導入し、選挙制度も確立している。

1990年8月イラクがクウェートに侵攻し湾岸戦争が勃発したが、「エ」国は多国籍軍として行動し、同国の中東における戦略的重要性を再認識せしめている。

また、1991年5月メギド前「エ」国外相がアラブ連盟事務総長に選出されるとともに、ムバラク大統領がアフリカ同盟機構（O A U）の議長に就任し、「エ」国はアラブ諸国及びアフリカ諸国のリーダーとしての地位を示している。

⑩ 気 候

大カイロ圏の月別平均気温、降雨量、湿度及び風速を以下に示す。



2. 社会・経済指標

① 「エ」国の国際収支

(単位：百万ドル)

年 度	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
貿易収支	△ 6,567	△ 7,533	△ 7,567
輸 出	3,274	2,546	3,206
(石 油)	1,563	1,066	1,129
輸 入	9,841	10,090	10,733
貿易外収支	1,940	1,764	1,530
受 取	4,575	5,058	5,580
(スエズ運河)	1,269	1,307	1,472
(観 光)	886	901	1,067
(利 息)	624	734	776
支 払	2,634	3,298	4,050
(利 息)	785	1,123	1,686
移転収支	4,082	4,240	4,824
政府移転	698	710	1,080
海外送金	3,384	3,530	3,744
經常収支	△ 545	△ 1,457	△ 1,214

(出所：計画省)

② 「エ」国の国家予算

(単位：100万エジプト・ポンド)

歳 出				歳 入			
項 目	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	項 目	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92
歳出総計	30,306	41,248	54,431	歳入総計	25,416	32,523	45,083
一般会計	18,749	27,245		一般会計	20,342	27,845	39,264
補助金	2,061	3,579	4,520	租税収入	5,730	7,915	9,085
国防費	3,711	3,133	3,742	その他税収	7,520	7,980	9,547
債務利払	3,614	8,362	14,381	非税収入	5,642	9,983	14,892
賃 金	6,250	7,140	8,288				
資本支出	11,557	14,003	-	資本収入	5,074	4,677	5,819
投 資	6,350	6,751	10,700	投資収入	2,231	2,111	-
資本移転	5,207	7,252	-	移転収入	2,843	2,567	-
				赤字	4,890	8,725	9,438

備考：為替レート 1ドル=3.24エジプト・ポンド (1991/92年)

1ドル=2.00エジプト・ポンド (1990/91年)

(出所：計画省)

③ 第2次5ヶ年計画の産業別生産目標と実績

(単位：100万トン・千円)

年 度 項 目	1987/88 (初年度)		1988/89 (2年度)		1989/90 (3年度)	1991/92 (最終年度)	目 標 成長率
	目 標	実 績	目 標	実 績	目 標	実 績	(%)
農 業	8,960	8,930	9,205	9,180	9,440	10,500	4.1
鉱 ・ 工 業	7,446	7,435	8,069	7,979	8,564	10,397	8.4
石 油	1,769	1,799	1,966	1,748	1,728	1,898	2.3
電 力	560	559	599	612	649	729	7.1
建 設	2,128	2,145	2,259	2,259	2,381	2,647	5.9
商品部門計	20,863	20,868	22,098	21,778	22,762	26,221	5.8
運 輸 ・ 通 信	3,928	3,996	4,211	4,368	4,678	4,819	5.1
商業・金融・保険	10,118	10,150	10,487	10,618	11,110	12,624	5.5
観 光	424	533	483	644	694	688	10.9
生産的サービス部門計	14,470	14,679	15,181	15,630	16,482	18,111	5.6
公共施設・公益事業	896	898	984	1,007	1,104	1,409	11.4
サ ー ビ ス	1,923	1,930	2,009	2,018	2,112	2,375	5.2
政府サービス・保険	4,898	4,874	5,212	5,170	5,451	6,010	5.5
社会的サービス部門計	7,717	7,702	8,205	6,195	8,667	9,794	6.2
合 計	43,050	43,249	45,484	45,603	47,911	54,126	5.8

(出所：計画省)

④ 「エ」国の物価動向

年 度	1965/66	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
1965/1966=100 とした物価指数	100	487.8	572.1	650.2	820.9	1044.9	1220.3

(出所：中央統計局)

⑤ 「エ」国の過去5年間の国内総生産（GDP）動向

(単位：億エジプト・ポンド)

年 度	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
GDP	477	587	776	840	860

出所： 1986/87 中央統計局
 1987/88～1989/90 米国大使館推定
 1990/91 E I U (The Economist Intelligence Unit)
 推定

3. 「エ」国の祝祭日（1992年）

Eve of 1st Bairam	- 4月3日
1st Bairam	- 4月4日～6日
Sinai Liberation Day	- 4月25日
Sham El-Nessim	- 4月27日
Laborers Day	- 5月1日
Eve of 2nd Bairam	- 6月10日
2nd Bairam	- 6月11日～14日
Evacuation Day	- 6月18日
Hejri New Year	- 7月2日
Revolution Day	- 7月23日
Prophet Mohammed's Birthday	- 9月10日
Army Forces Day	- 10月6日
Suez City & National Liberation Day	- 10月24日
Victory Day	- 12月23日

資料-7 「エ」国側負担工事費の内訳

「エ」国側負担工事費の内訳は、以下のとおりである。

1. 南ギザ浄水場建設工事関連

1-1 場内排水用管路移設

(1) 土工事

1) 掘削 (山留含む)	1300 m ² ×	15 US\$	=	19,500 US\$
2) 埋戻し	1230 m ² ×	5 US\$	=	6,150 US\$
3) コンクリートこわし	70 m ² ×	53 US\$	=	3,710 US\$
4) 残土処分	480 m ² ×	17 US\$	=	8,160 US\$

(2) マンホール工事 (3ヵ所)

1) コンクリート	40 m ² ×	70 US\$	=	2,800 US\$
2) 型枠	200 m ² ×	7 US\$	=	1,400 US\$
3) 鉄筋	4ton ×	650 US\$	=	2,600 US\$
4) 蓋, ステップ	3ヵ所 ×	800 US\$	=	2,400 US\$

(3) 管布設工事

1) 口径 500mm (コンクリート管)	65 m ×	36 US\$	=	2,340 US\$
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1-2 場内樹木の移設 (20本)

(1) 土工事

1) 掘削	100 m ² ×	8 US\$	=	800 US\$
2) 埋戻し	100 m ² ×	5 US\$	=	500 US\$

(2) 移設工事

1) 樹木移植	20 本 ×	60 US\$	=	1,200 US\$
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1-3 場内屋外照明の移設 (9本)

(1) 土工事

1) 掘削	60 m ² ×	8 US\$	=	480 US\$
2) 埋戻し	60 m ² ×	5 US\$	=	300 US\$

(2) 移設工事

1) 外灯移設	9 本 ×	80 US\$	=	720 US\$
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(3) 付帯材料費

1) 電線	140 m ×	4 US\$	=	560 US\$
2) その他	1 式 ×	500 US\$	=	500 US\$

1-4 既設守衛棟の移設

(1) 土工事

1) 掘削	50 m ² ×	8 US\$	=	400 US\$
2) 埋戻し	45 m ² ×	5 US\$	=	225 US\$
3) コンクリートこわし	60 m ² ×	53 US\$	=	3,180 US\$
4) 残土処分	65 m ² ×	17 US\$	=	1,105 US\$

(2) 建屋工事

1) コンクリート	25 m ² ×	70 US\$	=	1,750 US\$
2) 型枠	100 m ² ×	7 US\$	=	700 US\$
3) 鉄筋	2.5 ton ×	650 US\$	=	1,630 US\$
4) ブロック積	120 m ² ×	18 US\$	=	2,160 US\$
5) 仕上工	290 m ² ×	30 US\$	=	8,700 US\$

1-5 工事期間中の水・電気の供給

1) 水	4,000 m ³ ×	0.09 US\$	=	360 US\$
2) 電気	10,000kwh ×	0.07 US\$	=	700 US\$

1-6 試運転時の薬品の供給

1) 塩素 (30日分)	6,250 kg ×	0.515 US\$/kg =	3,200 US\$
2) 硫酸アルミニウム (30日分)	25 ton ×	125 US\$/kg =	3,130 US\$

(小 計) 81,360 US\$

2. No.5(B)下水中継ポンプ場建設工事関連

2-1 建設用地の整地

1) 片付工	4,000 m ² ×	0.5 US\$	=	2,000 US\$
2) 整地工	4,000 m ² ×	0.8 US\$	=	3,200 US\$

2-2 屋外照明 (6ヶ所)

(1) 土工事

1) 掘削	30 m ² ×	8 US\$	=	240 US\$
2) 埋戻し	30 m ² ×	5 US\$	=	150 US\$

(2) 設置工事

6ヶ所 ×	50 US\$	=	300 US\$
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(3) 材料費

1) 外灯	6ヶ ×	600 US\$	=	3,600 US\$
2) 電線	70 m ×	4 US\$	=	280 US\$
2) その他	1式 ×	1,000 US\$	=	1,000 US\$

2-3 植栽

(1) 植樹工事 (150mm×3.0m)	10 本×	100 US\$/kg =	1,000 US\$
(2) 芝工事	1,200 m ² ×	4 US\$/kg =	4,800 US\$

2-4 場内道路

(1) アスファルト舗装工	1,500 m ² ×	10 US\$/kg =	15,000 US\$
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2-5 給水管布設

(1) 土工事

1) 掘削	36 m ³ ×	8 US\$/kg =	290 US\$
2) 埋戻し	36 m ³ ×	5 US\$/kg =	180 US\$
(2) 管布設工事 (口径50mm)	100 m×	18 US\$/kg =	1,800 US\$

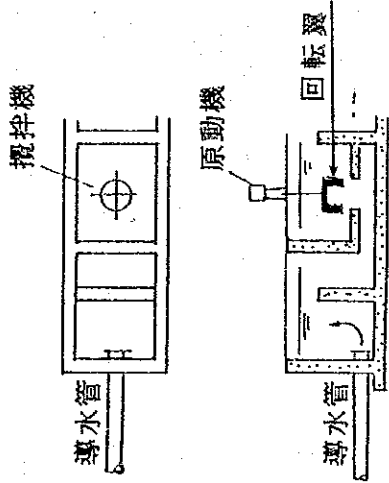
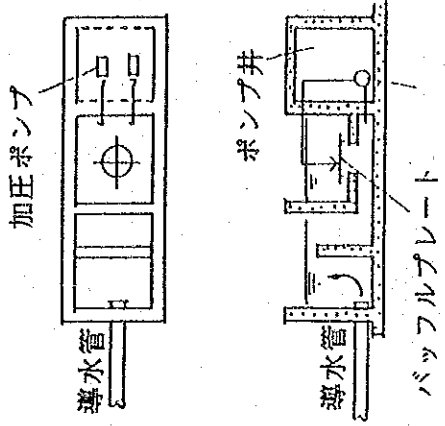
(小 計) 33,840 US\$

「エ」国側負担工事費 (1+2) 合計 115,200 US\$

資料-8 大カイト圏下水道改善整備計画図

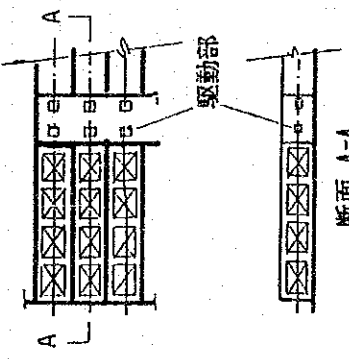
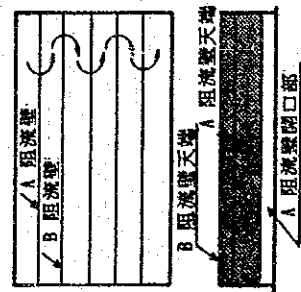
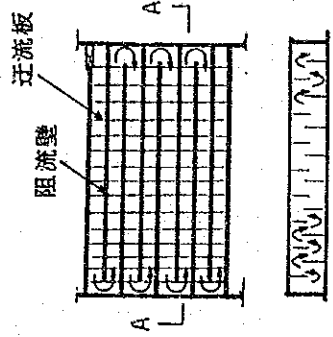
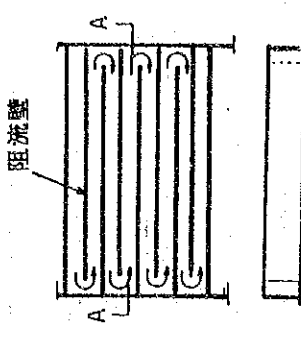
資料-9 浄水場各設備の方式比較表

表-1 急速薬品混和池比較表

項目	種別	① 機械攪拌方式	② ポンプ攪拌方式
1) 構造	 <p>鉛直軸の周りに数枚の羽根を有する回転翼を周辺速度1.5m/秒で回転させて混和する方式。</p>	 <p>原水の一部分を混和池専用ポンプで加圧して、原水と衝突させて混和する方式。</p>	
2) 薬品混和の信頼度	<p>現在最も多く使用されており、攪拌効果の信頼性は高い。</p>	<p>ポンプ加圧して原水と衝突させる方式であるため混和に対する信頼度は機械攪拌方式に比べ低い。</p>	
3) 水量変動に対する適応性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 回転速度を変えることができ、攪拌強度を変えることができる。 水量変動に対して適応性がある。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ポンプ台数及びバルブの開度を変えることにより水量変動に対処できる。 制御は複雑になる。 攪拌強度を変え難い。 	
4) 維持管理	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 攪拌機のみなのでポンプ方式に比べ管理が容易である。 駆動装置の定期的なオーバーホールが必要である。 羽根等に耐食性の高い材質 (FRP製等) を選定することで長年月の連続使用が出来る。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 水中に機械作動部分がないので点検が容易である。 ポンプ、バルブ等機器が多数組合せられるだけ機械攪拌方式に比べ維持管理が困難である。 機械攪拌方式に比べ所用工器が大がかりで定期的な点検が必要である。 ポンプの吐出口にバルブプレートスケールが付く場合があるので、定期的に点検が必要である。 	

項目	種別	① 機械攪拌方式	② ポンプ攪拌方式
5) 土木工事の難易度		構造が簡単であり、施工が容易である。	構造が複雑であり施工が機械攪拌方式より困難である。
6) 損失水頭		約20cm程度 (ほぼ同じ)	約20cm程度 (ほぼ同じ)
7) 設置スペース		小さい (約16㎡)	やや大きい (約30㎡)
8) 維持管理費		ポンプ攪拌方式よりやや低廉	機械攪拌方式よりやや高価
評価		<p>○ (採用)</p> <p>1) 機械攪拌なので信頼度が高い。</p> <p>2) 設備機械は原動機と攪拌翼が一体である。</p> <p>3) 維持管理が比較的容易である。</p> <p>4) 設置スペースが小さい。</p>	<p>×</p> <p>1) 水衝突による攪拌なので信頼度が低い。</p> <p>2) 設備機器が複数必要で設備費が高くなる。</p> <p>3) 機械部分が多いため維持管理が困難である。</p> <p>4) 設置スペースが広い</p>

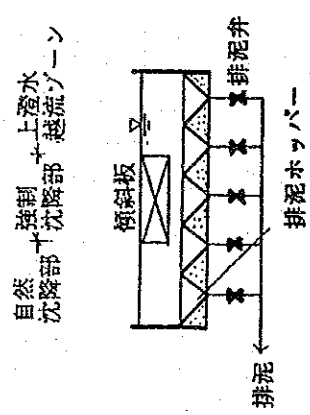
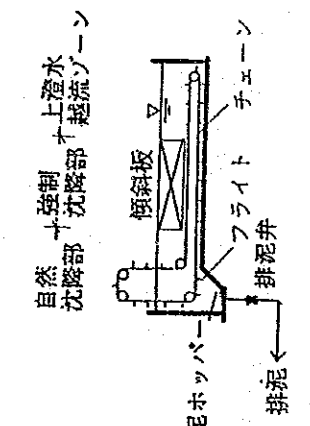
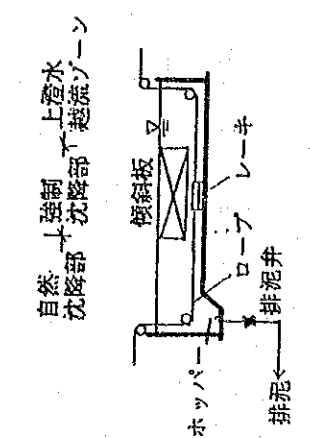
表-2 フロック形成方式比較表

項目	種別	① 機械攪拌方式	② 上下迂流式	③ 水平上下複合迂流方式	④ 水平迂流方式
1) 構造		 <p>・水平軸の周りに取り付けられた攪拌機を周速度15~80cm/秒で回転させて混和する方式。</p>	 <p>・阻流板によって、水流を垂直方向に急激に変えて、大きな乱流を起すことによる迂流壁開口の大きさを調整して、混合を促進する方式。</p>	 <p>・迂流板によって水流を垂直方向及び水平方向に急激に変えて大きな乱流を起すことによる迂流壁開口の大きさを調整して、混合を促進する方式。</p>	 <p>・迂流板によって水流を水平方向に急激に変えて乱流を起すことによる迂流壁開口の大きさを調整して、混合を促進する方式。</p>
2) 凝集作用の効果性		<p>・処理水量及び水質の変動に対してフロック形成条件を対応させやすく、特に低濁度時の処理効果は最もよい。反面、回転軸近傍の攪拌度が弱く均一な攪拌が困難であり短絡流を生じやすいため、3~4段とし短絡流を防ぐ構造とする必要がある。</p>	<p>・水量の変動が比較的小さい条件下は、短絡流の発生も少なく、凝集効果は良い。</p> <p>・水流の偏流が生じ易いため、良好なフロック形成が難しい。</p> <p>・開口部の高さが極めて大きくなり、開口部は製作が難しくなる。</p> <p>・越流、潜流のための開口の大きさを調整がやや困難である。</p>	<p>・水平迂流の攪拌に対する問題点を解決するために迂流板で上下流を加えることにより改善し、良好なフロック形成が行える。</p> <p>・水量の変動が比較的小さい条件下では短絡流の発生も少なく、凝集効果は良い。</p> <p>・阻流壁に開口部がないため製作が容易である。</p> <p>・迂流板の越流、潜流のための開口の大きさを調整が容易である。</p>	<p>・複合迂流式に比較して水量の変動にある程度緩衝性をもっているが、池内流速の変化が少ないので、攪拌が充分に行なえず、良好なフロック形成が難しい。</p> <p>・短絡流の発生が起き易く、凝集効果が良くない。</p>
3) 維持管理		<p>・機械作動部分が水中にあるため、維持管理が難しい。</p> <p>・水中軸受が摩耗するので5年に1回程度の交換が必要であり、取替作業期間中運転を停止しなければならぬ。</p>	<p>・機械的要素を含まないので、保守管理の問題はない。</p> <p>・良く攪拌されたいために、偏流が起り易くスカムの発生する。</p> <p>・水量・水質の変動時は、池内流速の変化に対し調整する要素がないために凝集作用に悪影響する。</p>	<p>・機械的要素を含まないので、保守管理の問題はない。</p> <p>・水量・水質の変動時は、葉注及び堰板の調整を要する。</p> <p>・スカムの発生が比較的少ない。</p>	<p>・機械的要素を含まないので、保守管理の問題はない。</p> <p>・スカムが最も発生しやすいのでその除去対策が必要。</p>

項目	種別	① 機械攪拌方式	② 上下迂流式	③ 水平上下複合迂流方式	④ 水平迂流方式
3) 維持管理		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 水量及び濁度変化に伴って羽根回転数を変更することによって制御が可能となる。 スクラムが発生するので除去が必要となる。 長期期間運転した場合フロック形成池内に沈澱物が沈降するので排泥に配慮が必要である。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> フロック形成池内で沈澱を起し易いので排泥を定期的に行う必要がある。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 長期期間運転した場合フロック形成池内に沈澱物が多少沈降するので排泥に配慮が必要である。しかし、他の方式に比べ沈澱物の量が最も少ない。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 水盤、水質の変動時は、池内流速の変化に対し、調整する要素がないので凝集作用が良くない。 フロック形成池内で沈澱を起し易いので排泥を定期的に行う必要がある。
4) 水量変動に対する適応性		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 攪拌機の回転速度を調節することで、適応可能である。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 阻流壁開口部の調節を行うことになるが調節は困難である。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 迂流板による開口部の調節で行い適応性（フレキシビリティ）が大きい。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 曲り部の開口部及び阻流壁の設置間隔の調整を行うことになるが調節は困難である。
5) 損失水頭		ほとんどない	約50～60mm	約500～600mm	あまりない
6) 維持管理費		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 高価（動力攪拌であるため、動力費、定期点検、部品交換が必要である。） 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 安価（機械部分がなく自然の流れを利用する。） 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 安価（機械部分がなく自然の流れを利用する。） 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 安価（機械部分がなく自然の流れを利用する。）
7) 評価		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 設備費が高価である。 機械部分があるため、維持管理が困難かつ維持管理費が高価。 良好なフロック形成がはかれる。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 良好なるフロック形成が困難である。 設備費が安価である。 機械部分がないので、維持管理が容易である。 維持管理費が安価である。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◎ 良好なフロック形成ができる。 設備費が安価である。 機械部分がないので、維持管理が容易である。 維持管理費が安価である。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> × 良好なるフロック形成が困難である。 設備費が安価である。 機械部分がないので、維持管理が容易である。 維持管理費が安価である。

項目	種別	① 一般型横流式沈殿方式	② 傾斜板付横流式沈殿方式
4) 維持管理		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・沈殿池及び排泥ホッパーの清掃のための給水口を沈殿池天端に設ける必要がある。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・沈殿池内、特に傾斜板及び排泥ホッパー部の清掃のため、傾斜板装置に近接して給水口を沈殿池天端に設ける必要がある。 ・清掃時沈殿池の水抜き時には傾斜板への水により引き抜く（約50cm/時）などの配慮が必要となる。
5) 設置スペース		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・大きい(②)に比べ3.0~5.0倍) ・沈殿池の全域でフロックを沈殿させる必要がある。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・傾斜板の必要滞留時間は、20分程度であるため、フロックの沈降を促進させるため、傾斜板装置は沈殿池の前段部分をあけて設置する必要がある。又、沈殿池後段に上澄水越流部とするため、スペースが必要である。
6) 建設費		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・水槽が大きくなる ・排泥等付帯設備が大きくなる。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・傾斜板装置が付けられる沈殿池の規模は小さくなる。 ・排泥等付帯設備が小さくできる。
7) 維持管理費		ほぼ同じ	ほぼ同じ
8) 評価		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> × 自然沈殿のため設置スペースが広く、本画地に計画浄水施設が高価となる。 ・建設費が高価(②)より劣る。 ・沈殿効果(②)より劣る。 ・水温上昇によるフロックの巻き上げが(②)より多い。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◎ 沈殿池の滞留時間を短く出来るため沈殿池の規模が小さくなる。 ・建設費が低廉となる。 ・沈殿促進機構により沈殿効果が高い。 ・水温上昇によるフロックの巻き上げが少ない。

表一4 薬品沈澱池排泥方式比較表

項目	装置名	① 排泥 (ダイヤモンド) ホッパー方式	② フライト・コンベヤー方式	③ 水中ロープけん引方式
1) 機構 (模式図)				
2) 概要		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 沈降した汚泥は、排泥ホッパーに入り、排泥弁を手動により順次開閉し排泥する。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 沈降した汚泥は池底に取付けられたフライトにより集泥され、前方の排泥ホッパーに入り、ホッパー内の汚泥は排泥弁を手動により順次開閉し排泥する。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 沈降した汚泥は、池底に取付けられた水中台車のレーキにより集泥され、前方排泥ホッパーに入る。ホッパー内の汚泥は排泥弁を手動により順次開閉し排泥する。
3) 排泥能力		<p>大きい</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 排泥弁の開閉の回数を増減する事により、スラッジ発生量に対応できる。 	<p>中程度</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> フライトの数、高さ、掻寄せ速度により、決定される。フライトの数を増す事により若干の増加が期待できる。 	<p>小さい</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> レーキの高さ及び掻寄せ速度により決定される。連続掻寄せとはならないので、スラッジ発生量が多い場合は、適用出来ない場合もある。
4) 機能		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 水平に対し60°以上の勾配のある数多くのホッパー内に集泥されたスラッジは、ヘッダー・パイプにより、順次排泥する。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> フライトのシユームは、水平レールと直接面的に接しており、チェーンが一方方向に回転しスラッジを排泥ホッパーに集泥する。 チェーンの伸びは水平データーアップにより手動調節する。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> レーキの取付け車輪は、水平レール上を滑り、往復作動によりスラッジを排泥ホッパーに集泥する。 ロープの伸びの調整はカウンター・ウェイトにより自動調整する。

項目	装置名	① 排泥 (ダイヤモンド) ホッパー方式	② フライト・コンベヤー方式	③ 水中ロープけん引方式
5) 維持管理		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・手動弁と配管のみであり、維持管理が容易である。 ・日常の維持管理はバルブの開閉のみで簡単である。 ・故障箇所が少ない。 ・年1回程度の定期点検及び清掃作業を除き日常の点検作業は不要である。 ・ホッパーの角度が60°以上となっているためスラッジが完全にホッパー下部に集泥され容易に排泥することが出来る。 ・集泥効果が高い。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・機械設備が水中にあるため維持管理が困難である。 ・制御は駆動モーターの運転、停止のみであり、③方式よりは容易である。 ・チェーン切断または交換時は池内排水等を行うことが必要であり、大変な労力、時間等を要する。 ・チェーンの張力調整のため、1回/年池内排水し、調整する必要がある。 ・機械稼働部分が多いため日常点検を欠かすことができない。 ・集泥効果が高い。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・機械設備が水中にあるため維持管理が困難である。 ・制御は、駆動モーターの反転、停止等複雑であり、困難である。 ・ロープ切断または交換時は池内排水等を行うことが必要であり、大変な労力、時間等を要する。 ・ロープの伸びは自動的に調整されるが、定期的な点検が必要である。 ・機械稼働部分が多いので日常点検を欠かすことができない。 ・集泥効果が低い。
6) 設備費		やや高価	最も高価	最も低廉
7) 維持管理費		最も低廉	最も高価	やや高価
8) 評価	◎ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・設備費が安価 ・保守管理が容易 ・集泥効果が高い 	× <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・設備費が高価 ・水中部に機械可動部があるので、維持管理が困難 ・集泥効果が高い。 	× <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・設備費が高価 ・水中部に機械可動部があるので、維持管理が困難 ・集泥効果が低い 	

表-5 ろ過池洗浄方式の比較

項目	種別	① 表面水洗浄 + 逆流洗浄方式	② 空気洗浄 + 逆流洗浄方式
1) 機構 (模式図)			
2) 概要		<p>ろ層表面に、多量の汚泥が部分的に密着して、表面に流せぬ状態となり、上層より下部に密着した汚泥が、この部分を噴射して、上層より下部に密着した汚泥を洗い落とす。</p>	<p>ろ層の下部から膨張し、ろ層上部に密着した汚泥を洗い落とす。</p>
3) 単位洗浄面積当り洗浄時間 なお、()は洗浄時間を示す		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 表面洗浄 0.15 - 0.2 m³ / 分・m² (4 - 6 分間) • 逆流洗浄 0.6 - 0.9 m³ / 分・m² (4 - 6 分間) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 空気量: 0.8 - 1.5 m³ / 分・m² (約 5分間) • 逆流洗浄: 0.6 - 0.9 m³ / 分・m² (約 10分間)
4) 特徴		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ろ層表面の汚泥が多量に、しかも密着している部分を含めろ層全面に噴射する圧力で、汚泥を微細粒子に粉砕して、マッダ・ボールの生成を阻止する。 • 表面水洗浄は洗浄の補助手段でなく、主洗浄手段となっている。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 圧搾空気の結果が良くない。 • 洗浄の不安定により、残留汚泥の蓄積をきたし、砂粒子の汚泥の付着によりろ過持続時間が短くなり易い。

項目	種別	① 表面水洗浄 + 逆流洗浄方式	② 空気洗浄 + 逆流洗浄方式
4) 特徴		<p>・ 表面洗浄効果は表層以下10-20cm程度な流動突、砂層下部に逆流が生じて適当な衝撃を発生させ、砂粒が互に作用し、摩擦擦り、逆洗浄の役割が、機能的に作用する。逆洗浄の役割が、機能的に作用する。逆洗浄の役割が、機能的に作用する。</p> <p>・ 集水器は、セラミック製の有孔プロック等で破損、破壊されることはない。</p>	<p>・ 砂層に多量の微細気泡が残留し易く、ろ層は砂、水、空気の混合体となり、この混合体は空接摩擦、衝突洗浄作用により砂粒間の直接洗浄効果が悪くなる。そのため、ろ過砂及び砂利の入替等が容易である。</p>
5) 洗浄の安定性		非常に良い	やや良い
6) 維持管理		<p>・ 表面洗浄用配管等の点検あるいは補修を要する部分が全てろ過砂面上にあるので維持管理が容易である。</p>	<p>・ 空気洗浄配管等の点検あるいは補修を要する部分が全てろ過砂面下にあるので維持管理が極めて困難である。 (砂、砂利を出さないといけない。)</p>
7) 設備費		②に比べやや低廉である。	①に比べやや高価である。
8) 維持管理費		やや安価	やや高価 (①に比べ空気圧搾ポンプ設備等の動力費等が必要)
9) 評価		○ <p>・ 洗浄安定性が良い。 ・ 維持管理が容易である。 ・ 設備費がやや安価である。 ・ 維持管理費がやや安価である。</p>	× <p>・ 洗浄安定性に欠ける。 ・ 維持管理が困難である。 ・ 設備費がやや高価である。 ・ 維持管理費がやや高価である。</p>