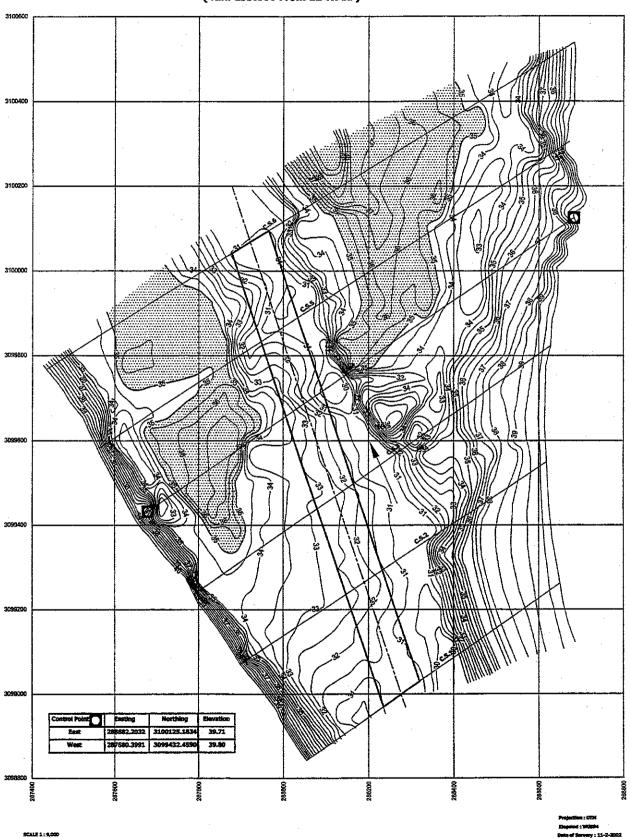
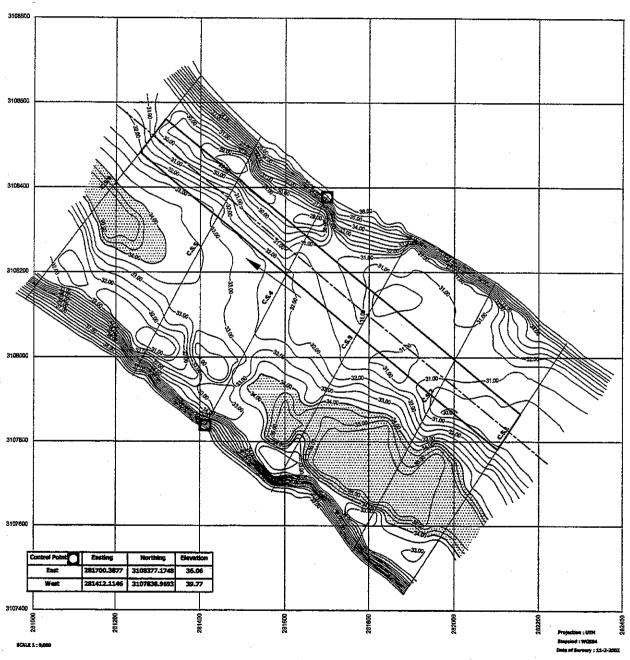
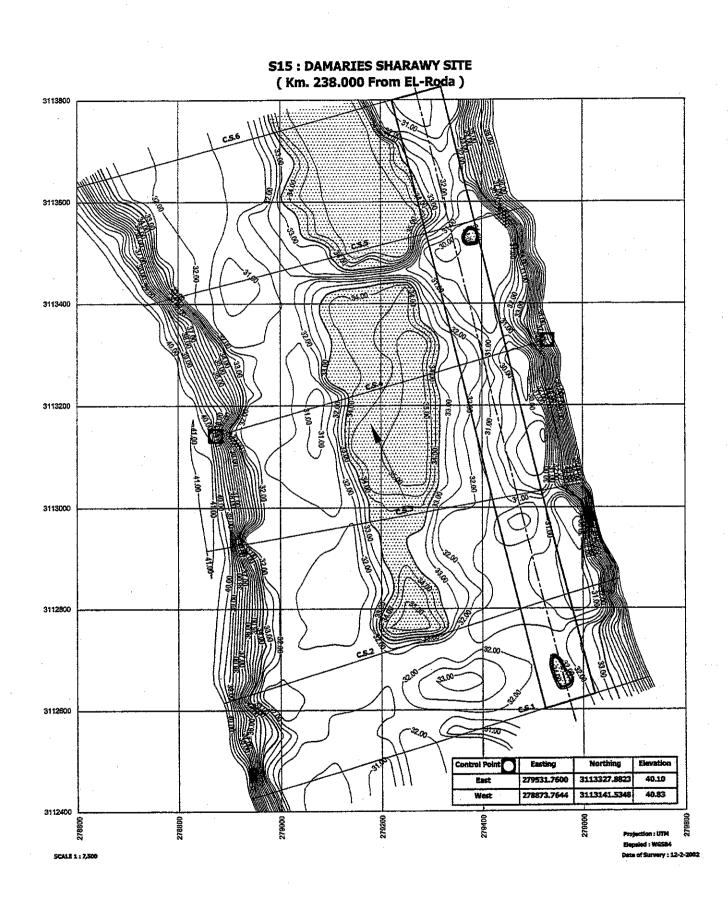
\$13 : BNI MOHAMED SHARAWY SITE ( Km. 255.000 From EL-Roda )

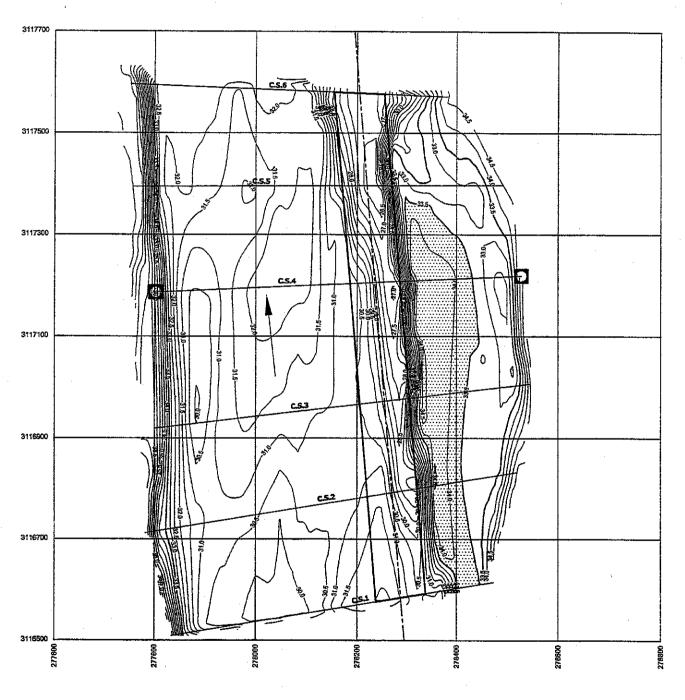


S14 : EL-ZAWIAH SITE ( Km. 246.000 From EL-Roda )





S16 : EL-BERGAY SITE ( Km. 233.800 From EL-Roda )

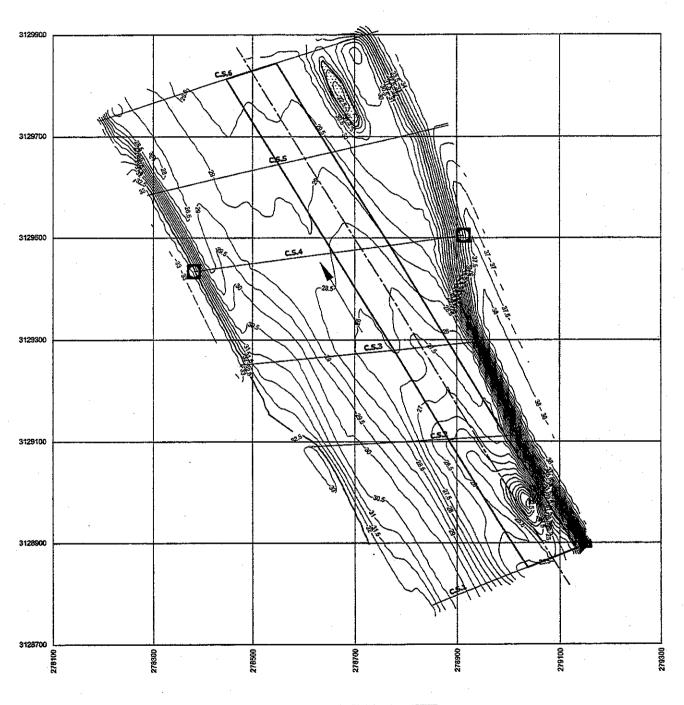


Control Point	Easting	Northing	Elevation
East	278528.0400	3117218.8100	35.90
West	277802.1800	3117186.4000	36.85

Elepsiod : WGS84 Date of Survey : 4-3-200

SCALE 1:7,300

S17 : EL - BEHO SITE ( Km. 220.000 From EL-Roda )



 Control Point
 Easting
 Northing
 Elevation

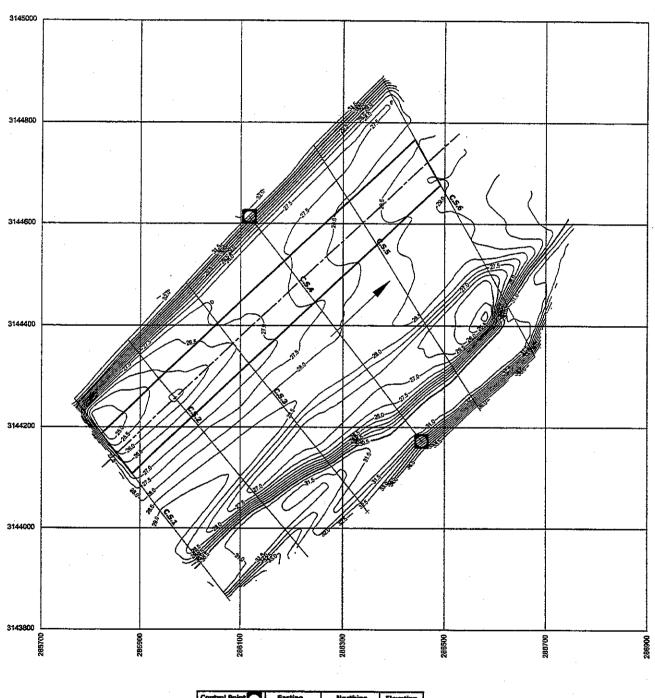
 East
 278913.1865
 3129505.0112
 38.10

 West
 278383.2293
 3129434.1209
 33.92

Elepsied : WGS84 Data of Survey : 5-3-200

CALE 1:7,500

S18 : MATAY SITE ( Km. 201.850 From EL-Roda )



 Control Point
 Easting
 Northing
 Elevation

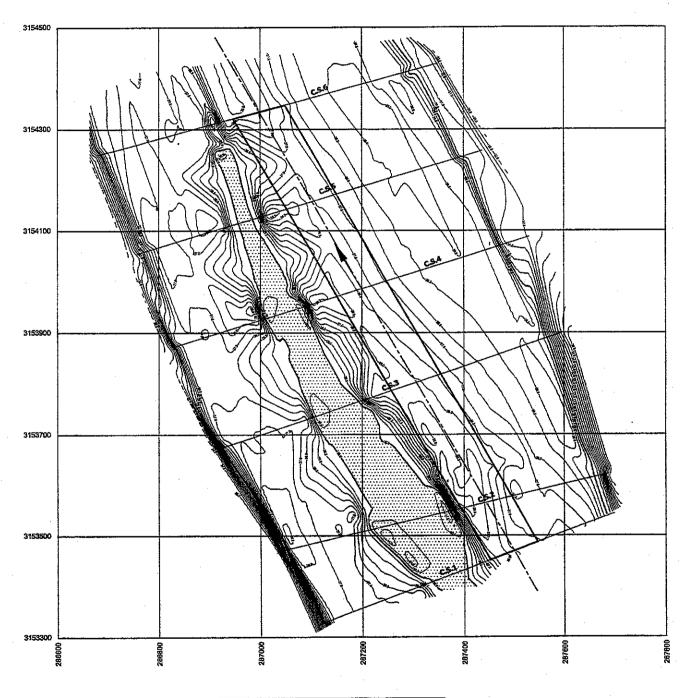
 East
 286455.9673
 3144172.6977
 34.01

 West
 286121.1259
 3144608.5061
 32.82

repaided : WQS84 Sepaidd : WQS84 Sate of Survery : 5-3-250

SCALE 1:7,500

S19 : EL-SHEKH FADL SITE ( Km. 190.663 From EL-Roda )



 Control Point
 Easting
 Northing
 Elevation

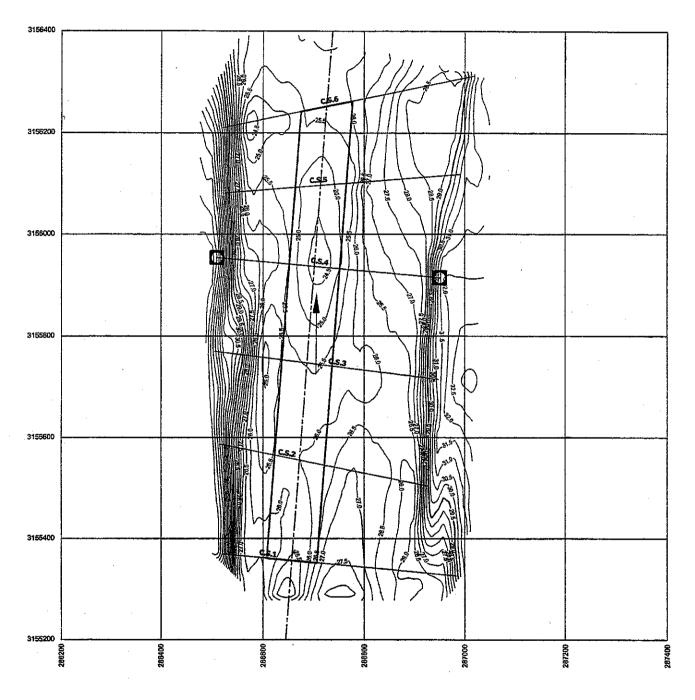
 East
 287531.5300
 3154088.4400
 32.20

 West
 286826.6900
 3153871.4600
 32.67

Projection: 01M Elepaidd: WGSB4 Data of Survey: 6-3-200

ALE 1:7,500

S20 : BENI MAZAR SITE ( Km. 188.637 From EL-Roda )



 Control Point
 Easting
 Northing
 Elevation

 East
 286949,7811
 3155914,8404
 32.35

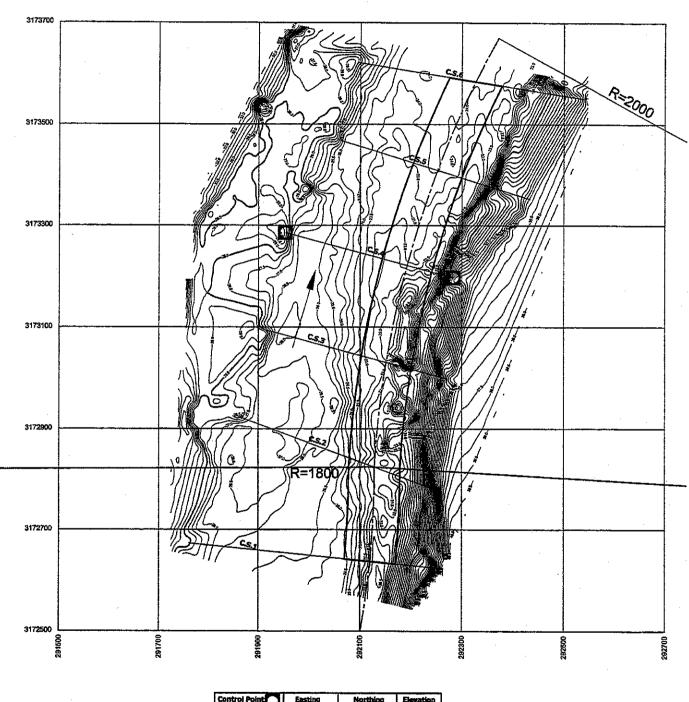
 West
 286508,6711
 3155954,0603
 35.54

Elepsiod : WGS84 Date of Survey : 6-3-200

SCALE 1 : 7,500

**S21: SHAROUNA ISLAND SITE** ( Km. 176.000 From EL-Roda ) 3168500 3168300 3168100 3167900 3167700 3167500 3167300 3167911.512 32.21 3167867.6382 30.45 288981.9157 3167100

S22 : AWLAD EL-SHEIKH SITE ( Km. 169.810 From EL-Roda )



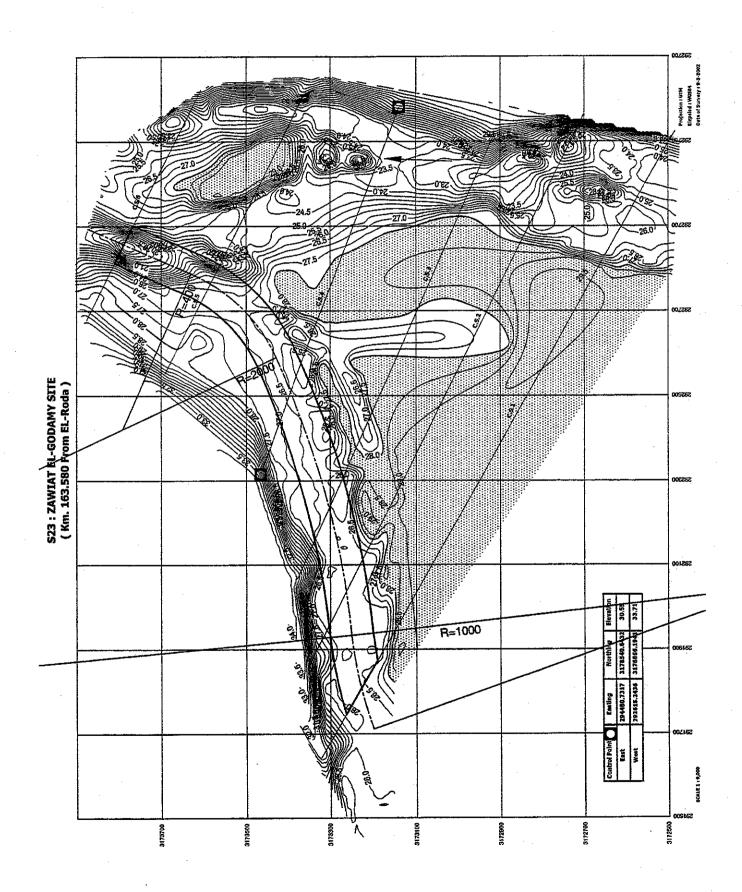
 Control Point
 Easting
 Northing
 Elevation

 East
 292282.3199
 3173197.2537
 32.71

 West
 291952.3232
 3173285.8438
 30.23

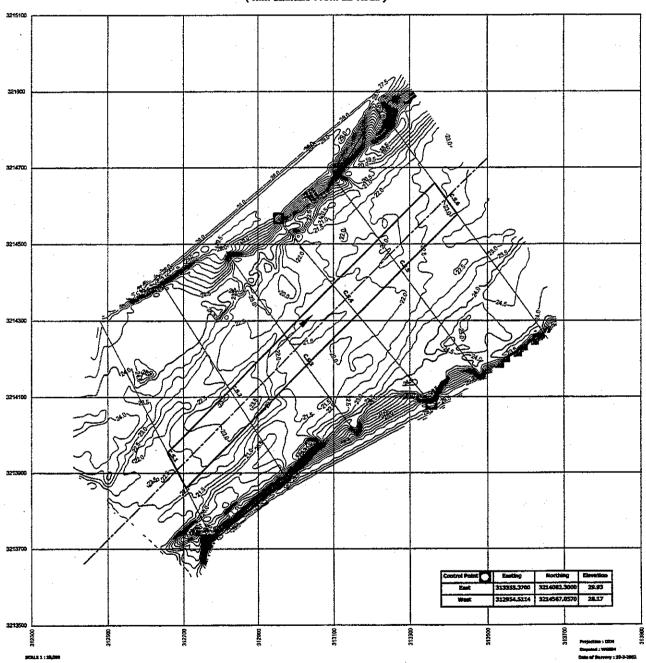
Depoind : WGS84 Date of Survey : 7-3-2002

SCALE 1:7,500



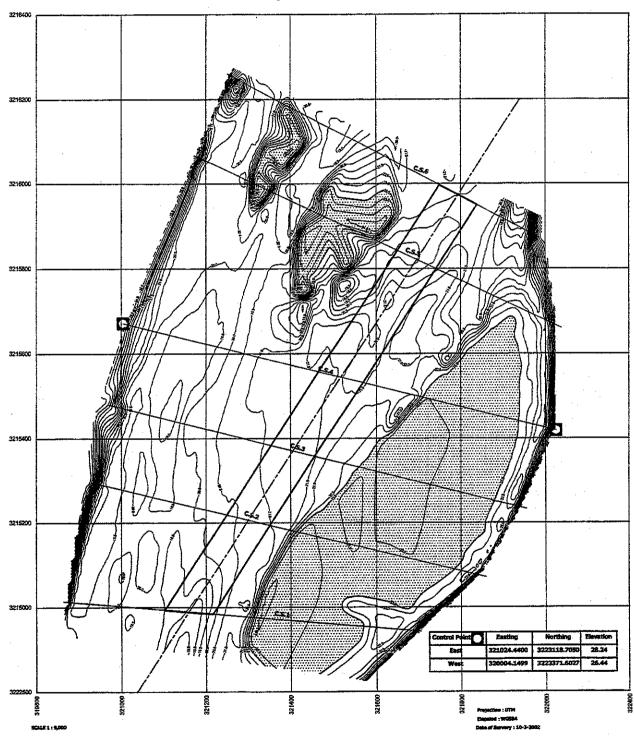
\$24 : MAHMOUD EWEAS SITE ( Km. 134.050 From EL-Roda )

S25 : EL-DAWABA SITE ( Km. 121.120 From EL-Roda )

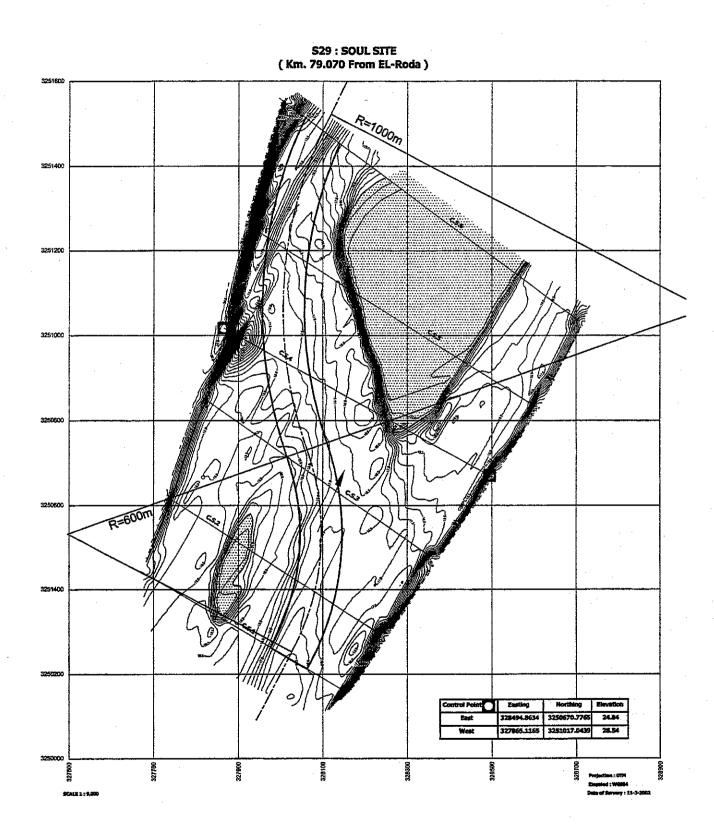


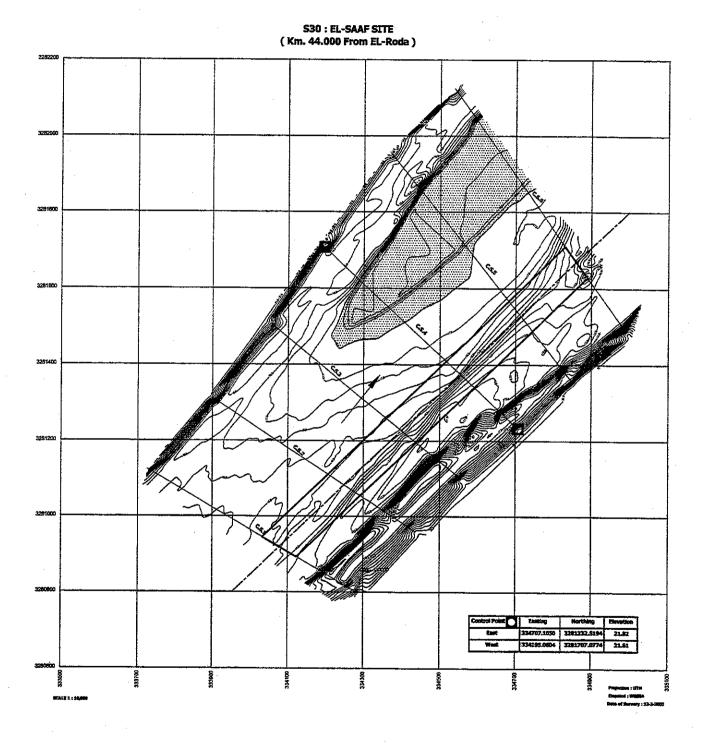
S26 : BENI SWEEF DRIDGE SITE ( Km. 119.00 From EL-Roda )

S27 : EL-ALALMA SITE ( Km. 109.150 From EL-Roda )

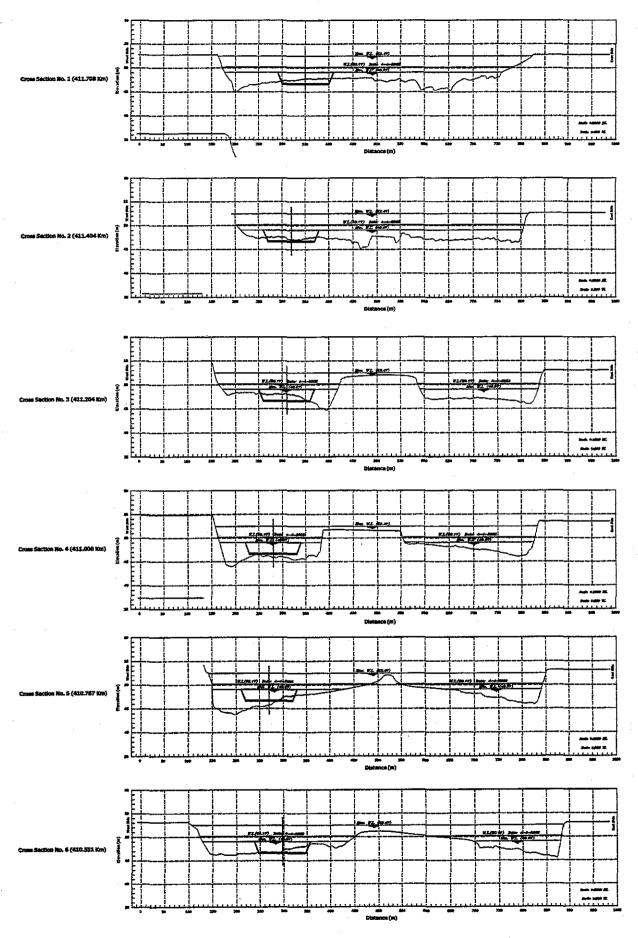


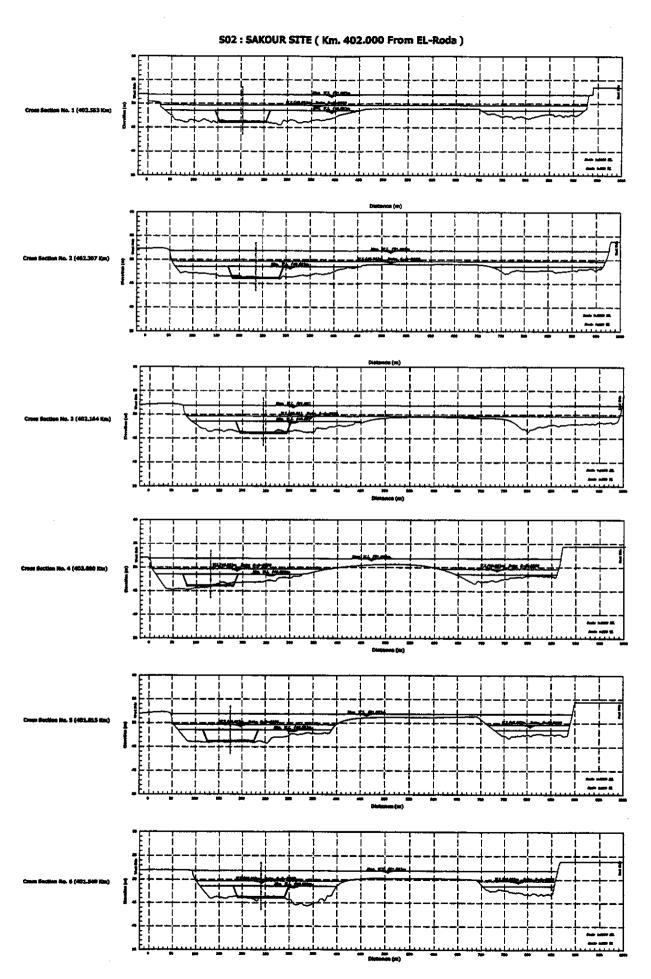
**S28: EL-KOREIMAT SITE** ( Km. 89.100 From EL-Roda ) 3242000 3241800 3241600 3241400 3241200 3241000 3240800 3241504.8249 326121.4165 3241291.5244 25.14



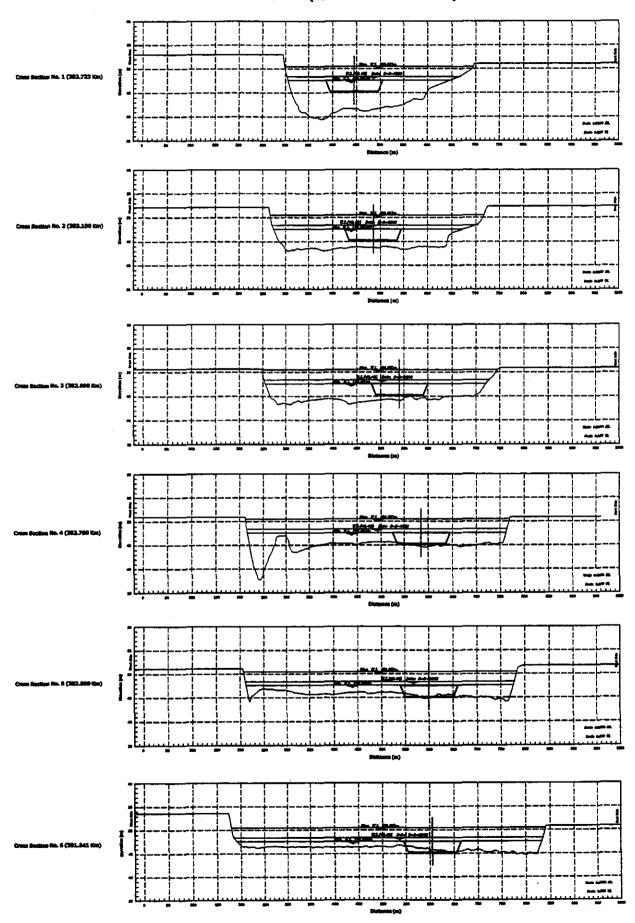


S01 : EL-NEKHEELA SITE ( Km. 411.000 From EL-Roda )



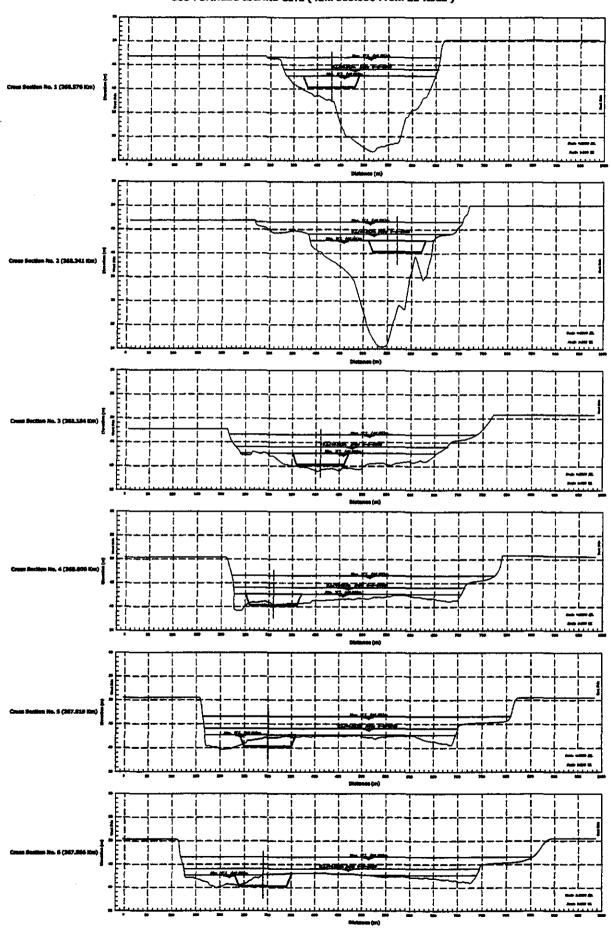


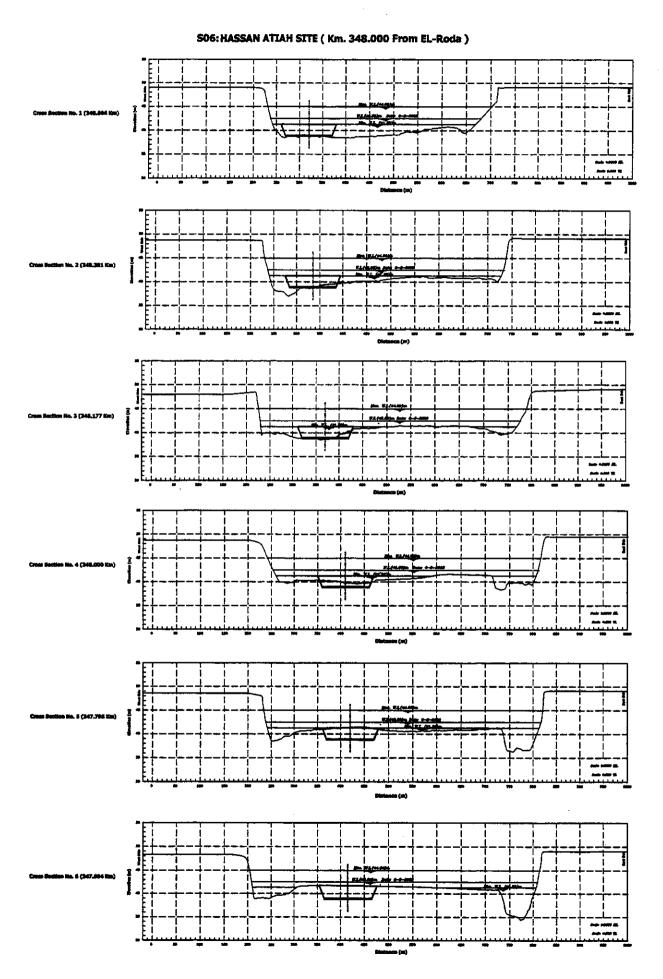
# S03 : ASSUIT LOCK SITE ( Km. 382.000 From EL-Roda )



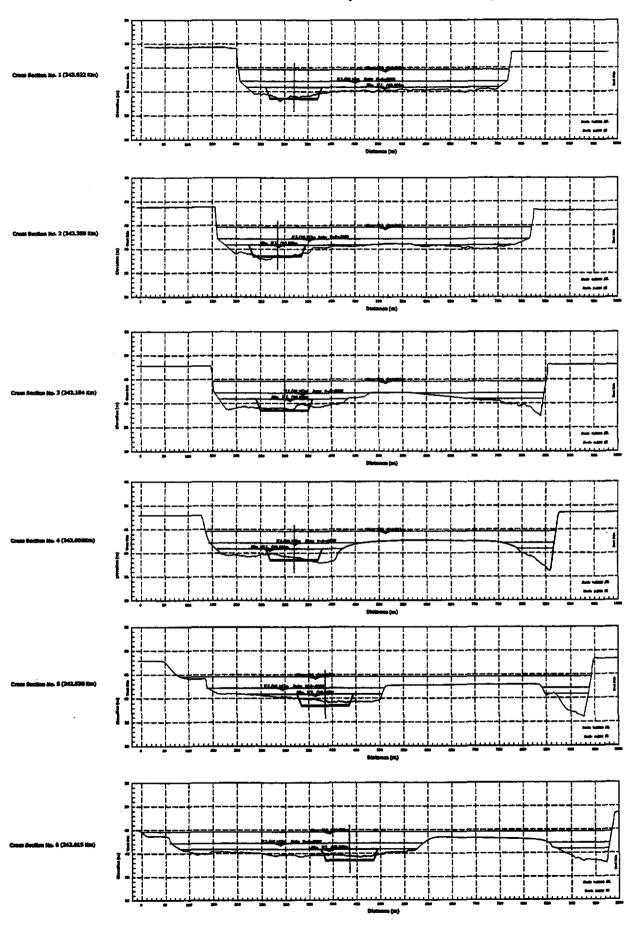
# S04 : EL-TAWABERIA SITE ( Km. 376.000 From EL-Roda )

SOS: BAHEEG ISLAND SITE ( Km. 368.000 From EL-Roda )



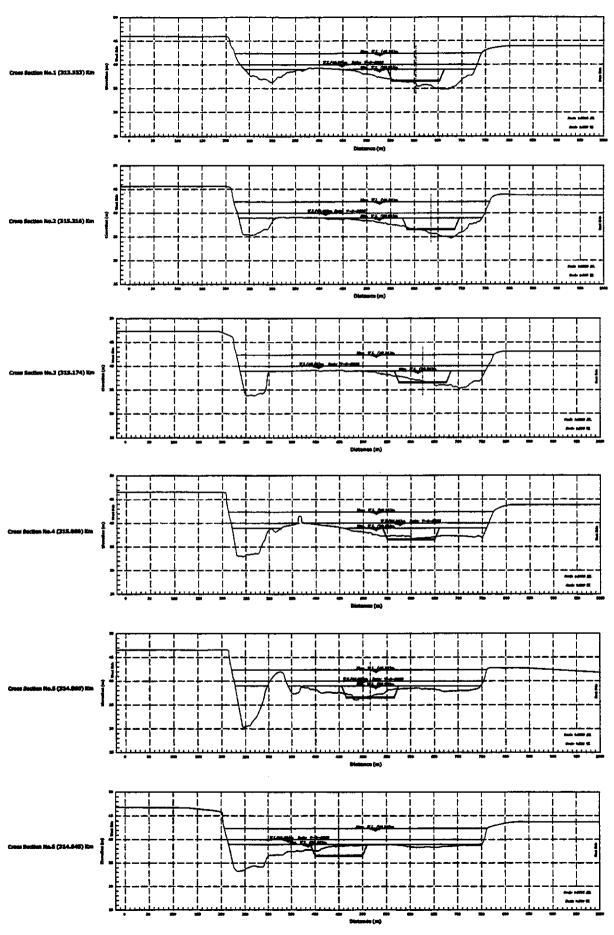


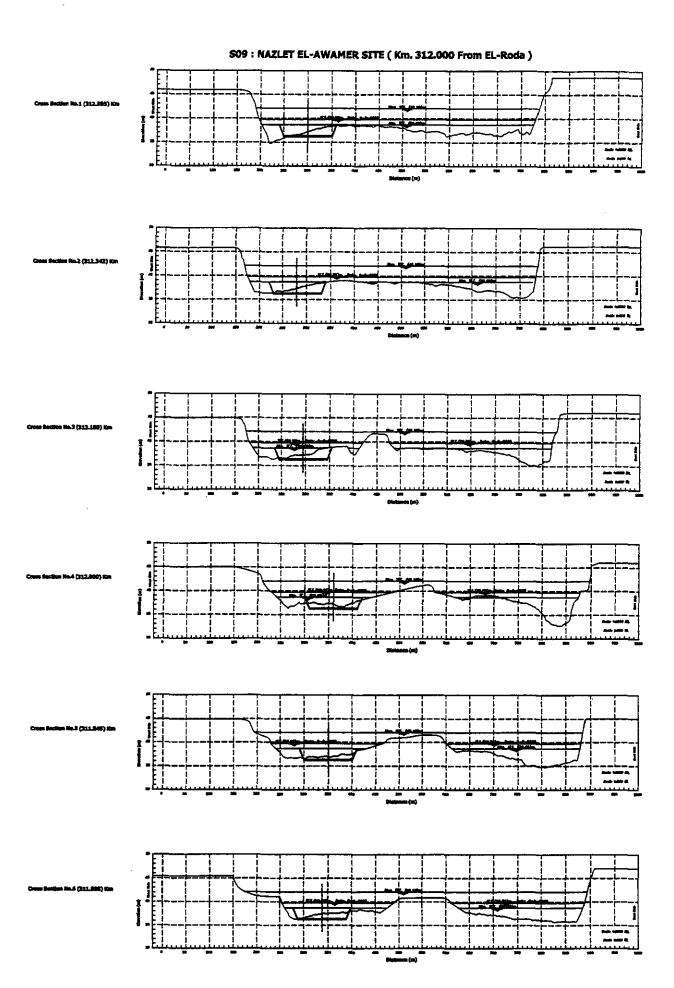
### S07 : BENI SHOUKEAR SITE ( Km. 343.000 From EL-Roda )



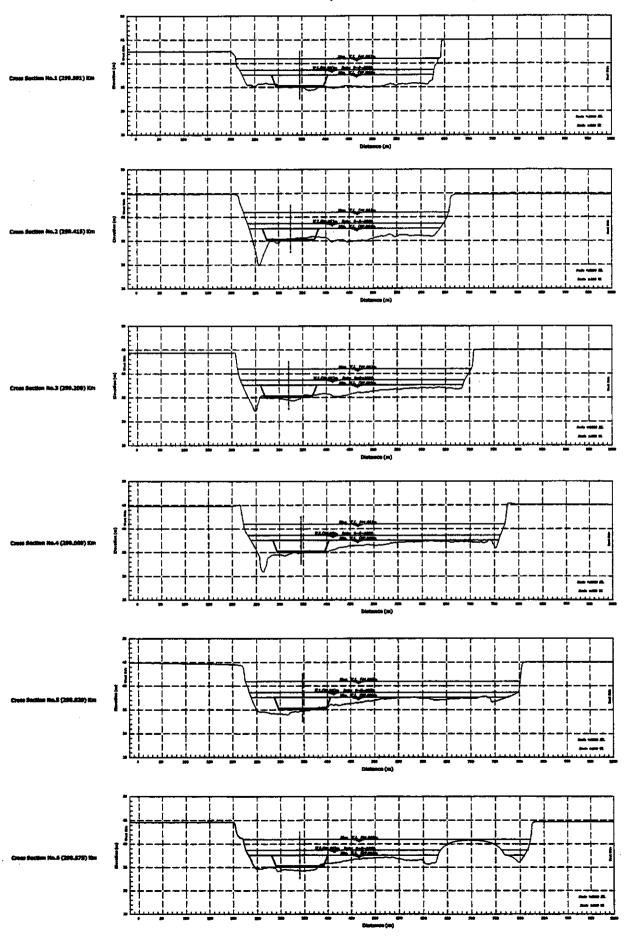
SO8: EL-MANDARAH SITE ( Km. 315.000 From EL-Roda )

. .



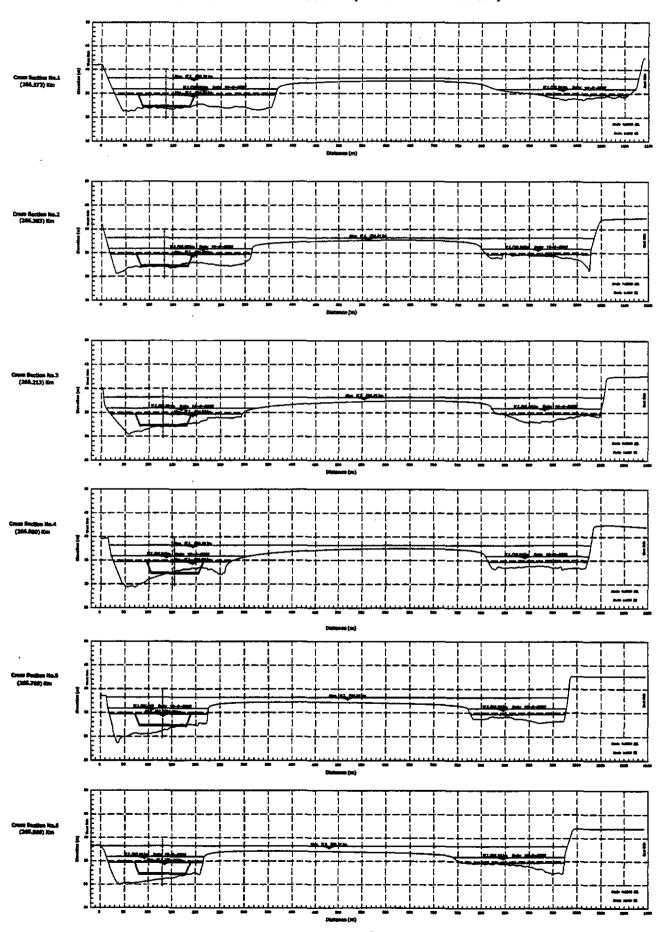


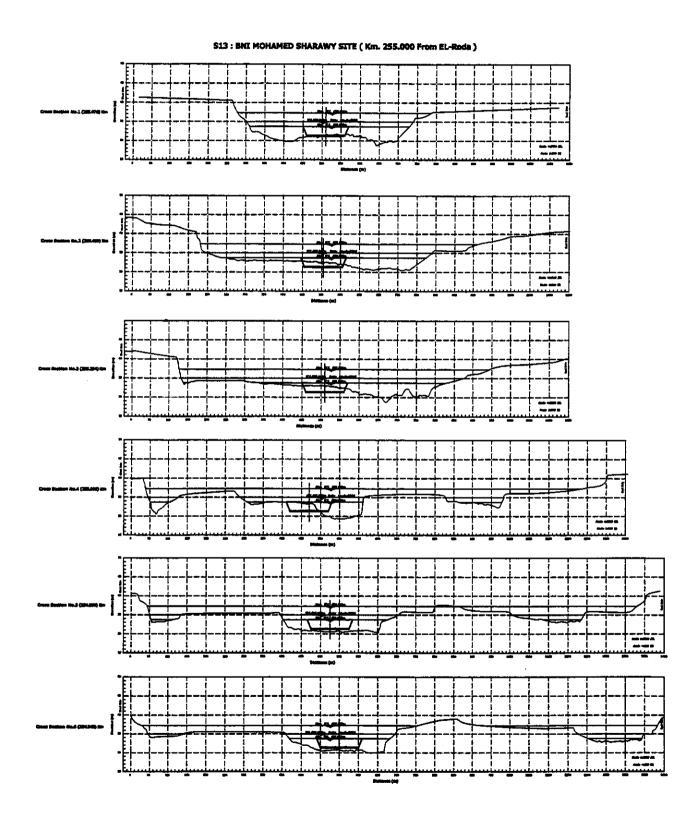
## S10 : SAWADA SITE ( Km. 299.000 From EL-Roda )

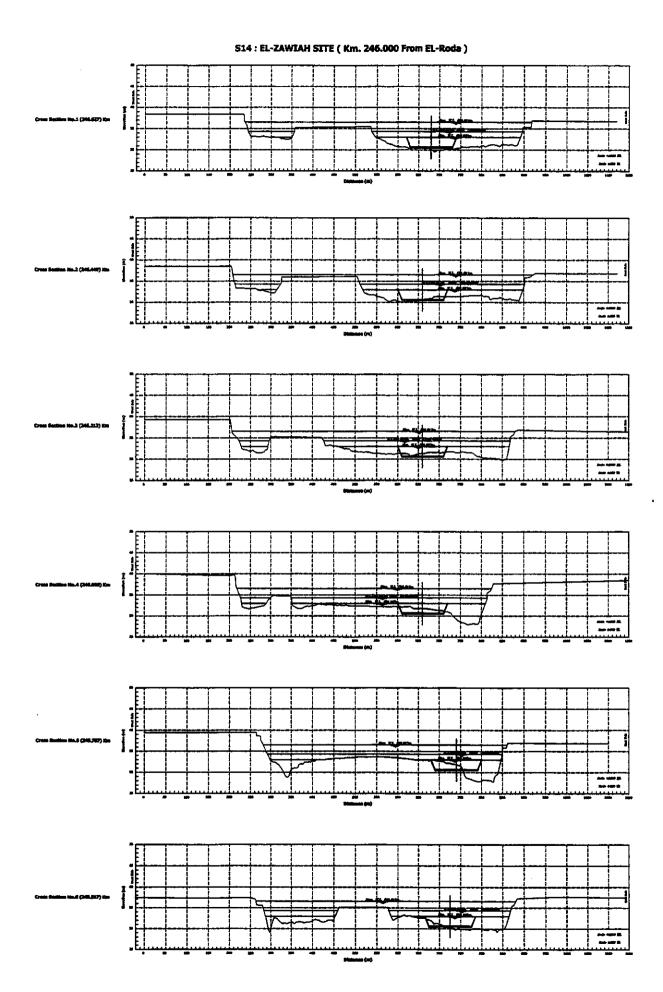


# \$11: EL-SHEIKH NEMR ISLAND SITE ( Km. 271.000 From EL-Roda ) Section Ho.1 (271.625) Km = Section No.2 (2/1\_440) Km m Section No.3 (271\_210) ICM

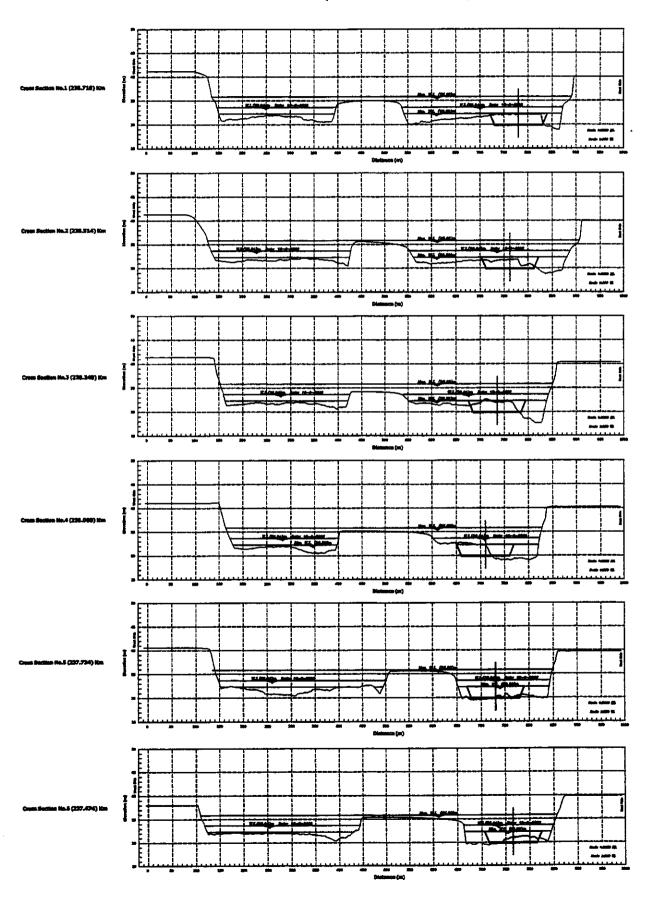
# S12: BNI HASSAN EL-SHOROUK SITE ( Km. 266.000 From EL-Roda )



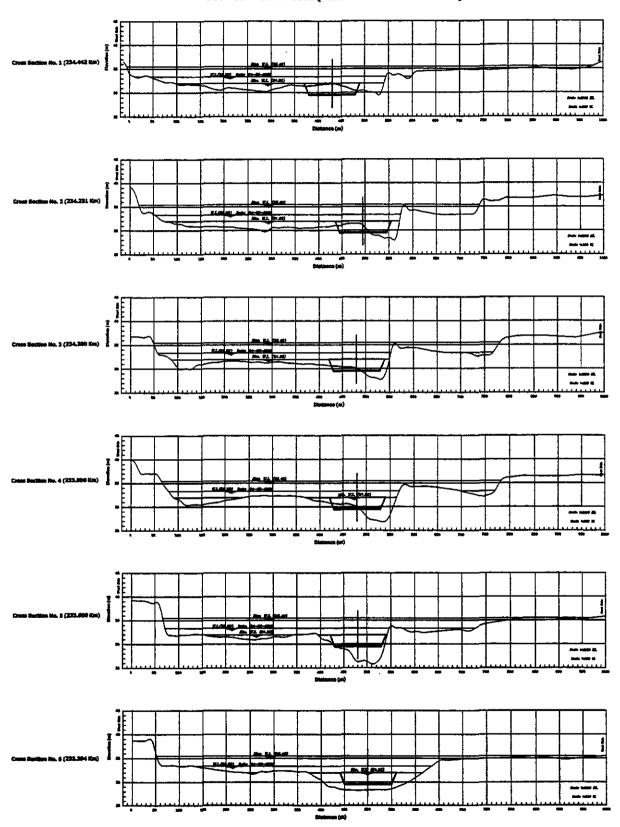




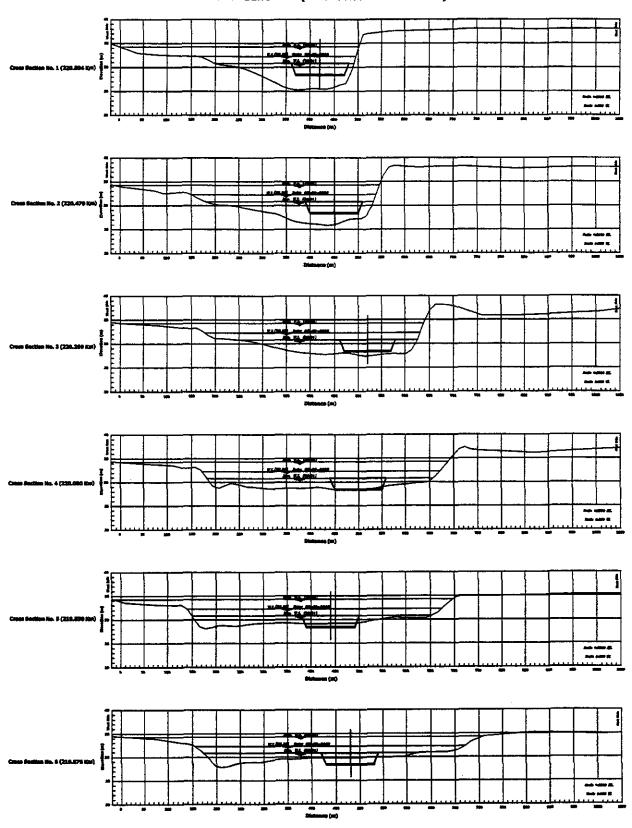
# S15 : DAMARIES SITE ( Km. 238.000 From EL-Roda )

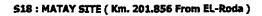


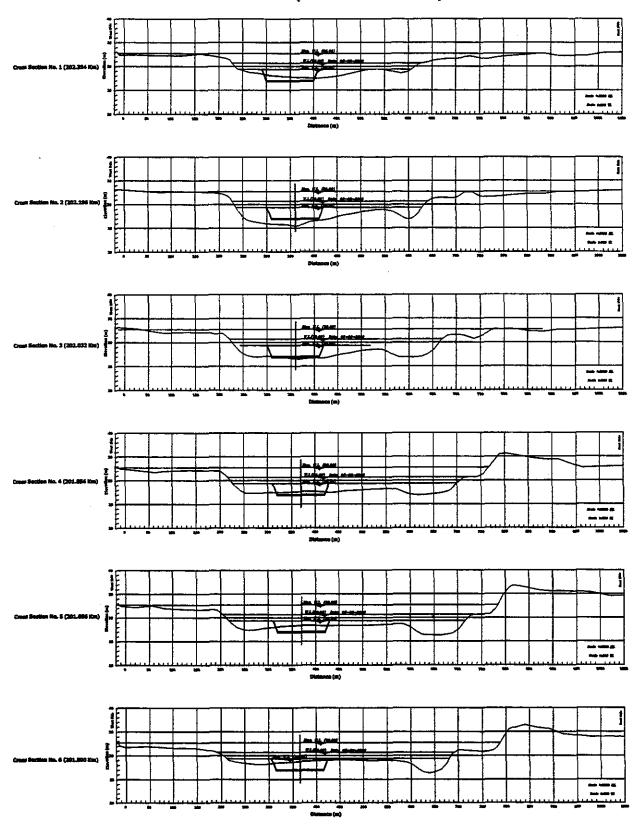
# S16 : EL-BERGAY SITE ( Km. 233.800 From EL-Roda )

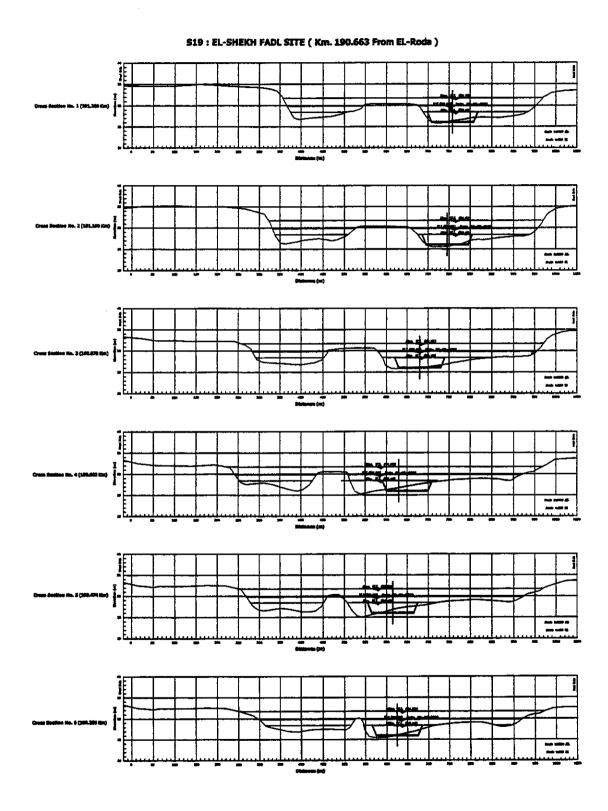


S17 : EL - BEHO SITE ( Km. 220.000 From EL-Roda )

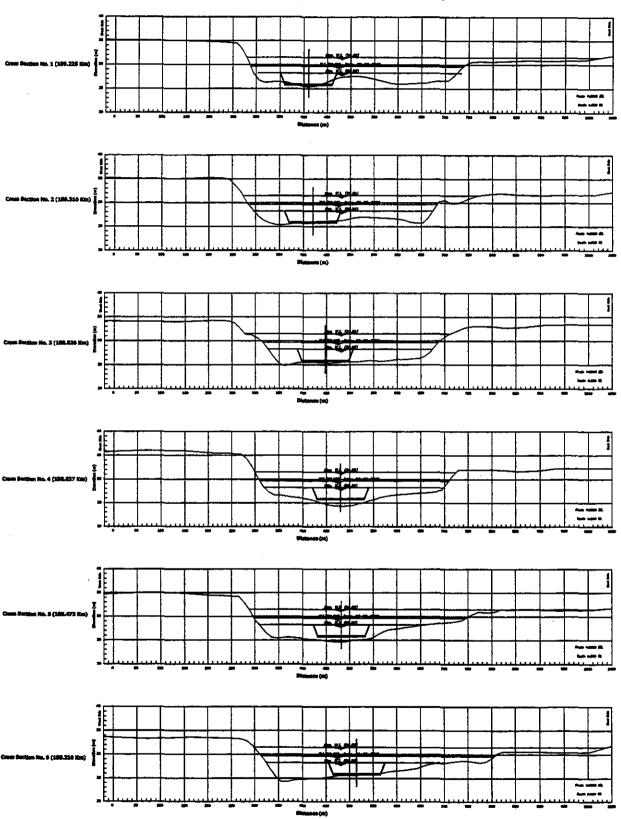




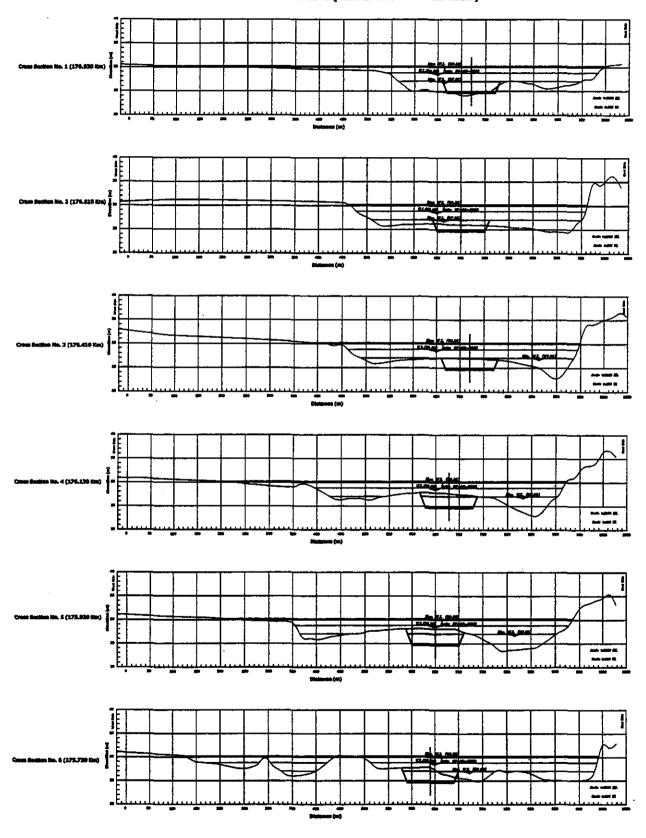




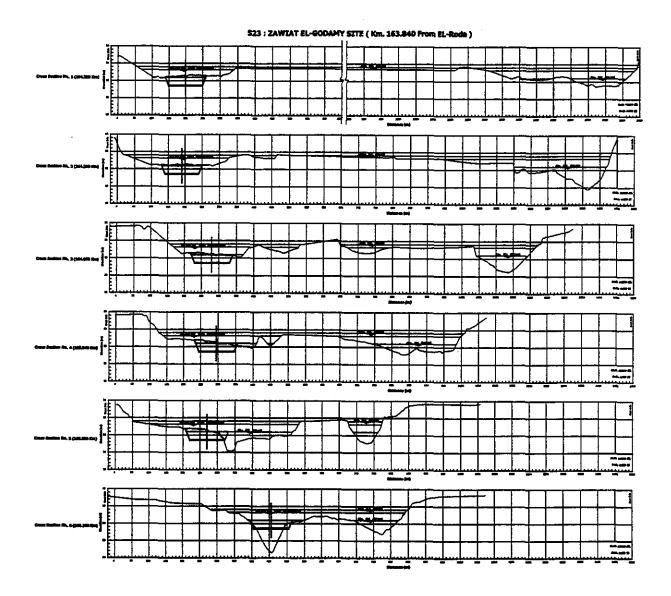


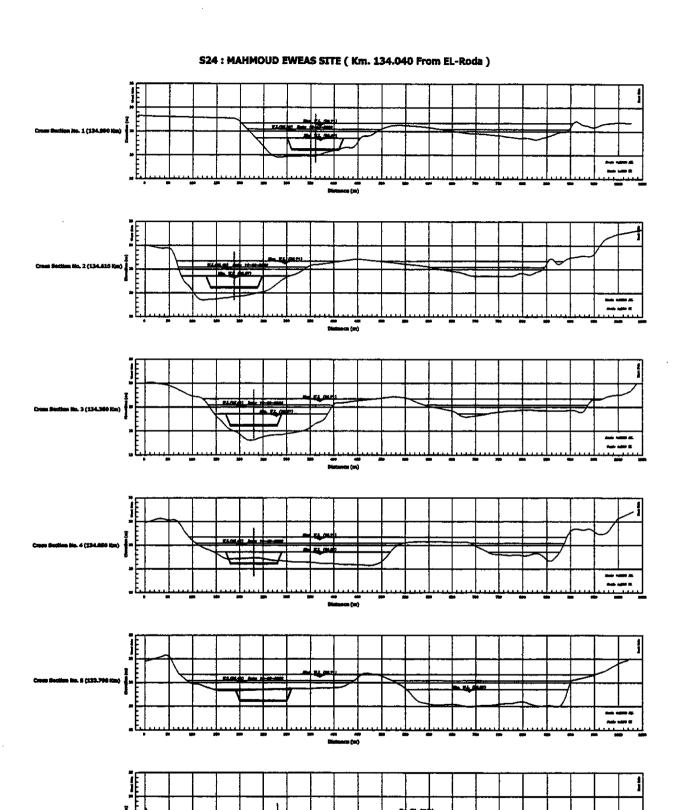


# S21: SHAROUNA ISLAND SITE ( Km. 176.130 From EL-Roda )



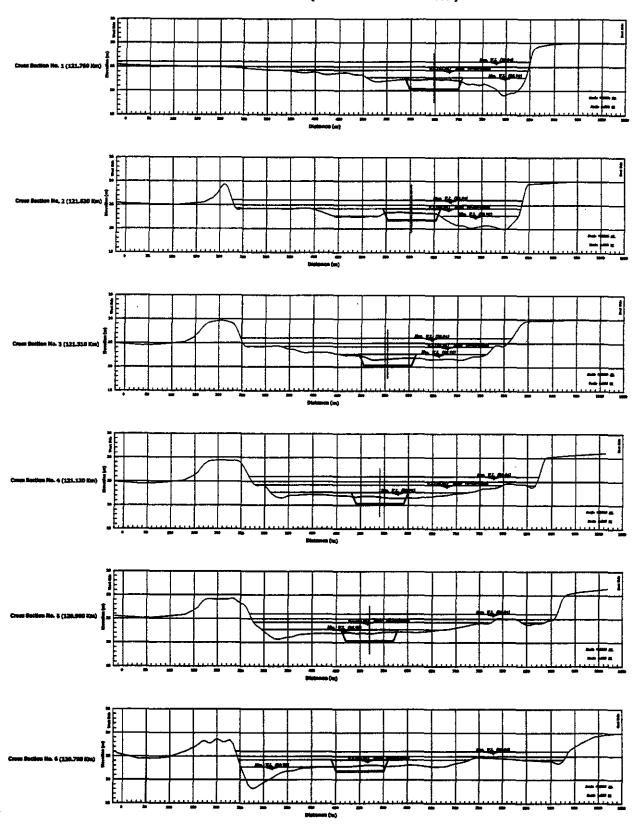
S22 : AWLAD EL-SHEIKH SITE ( Km. 169.810 From EL-Roda )

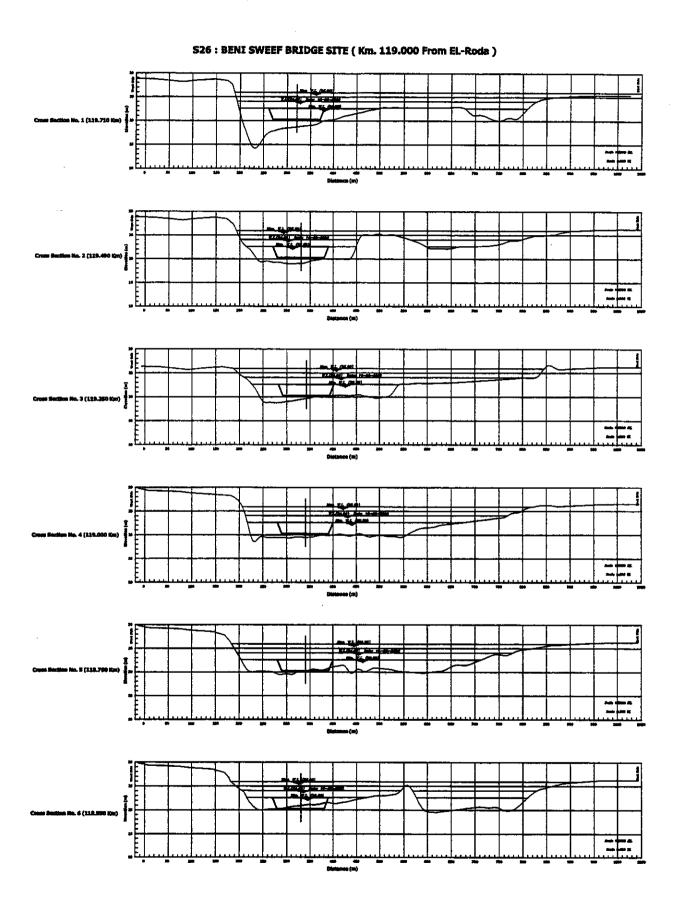




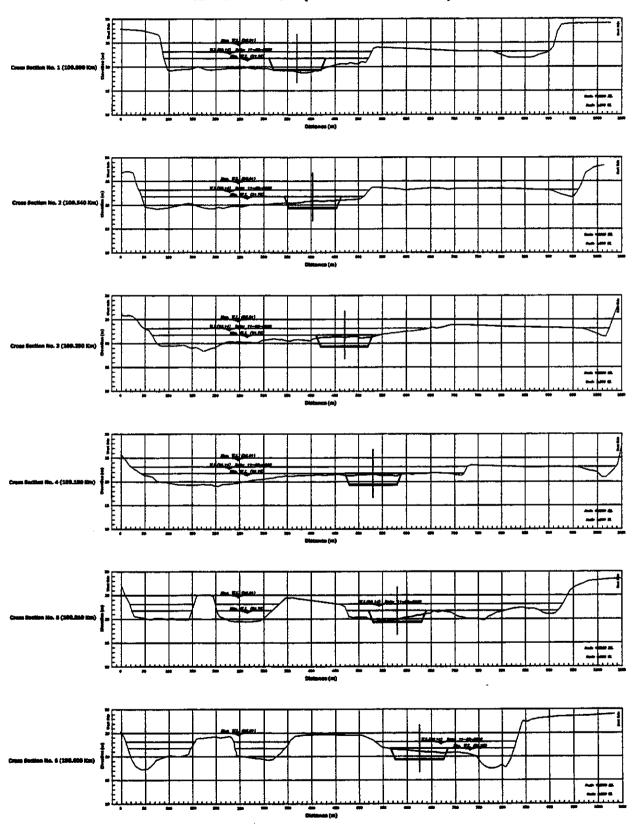


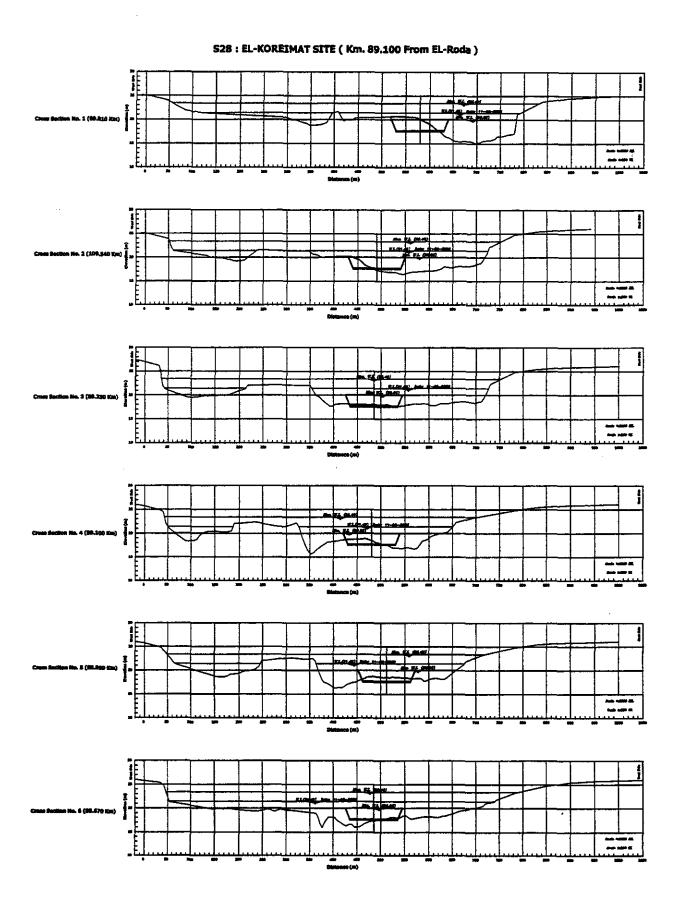


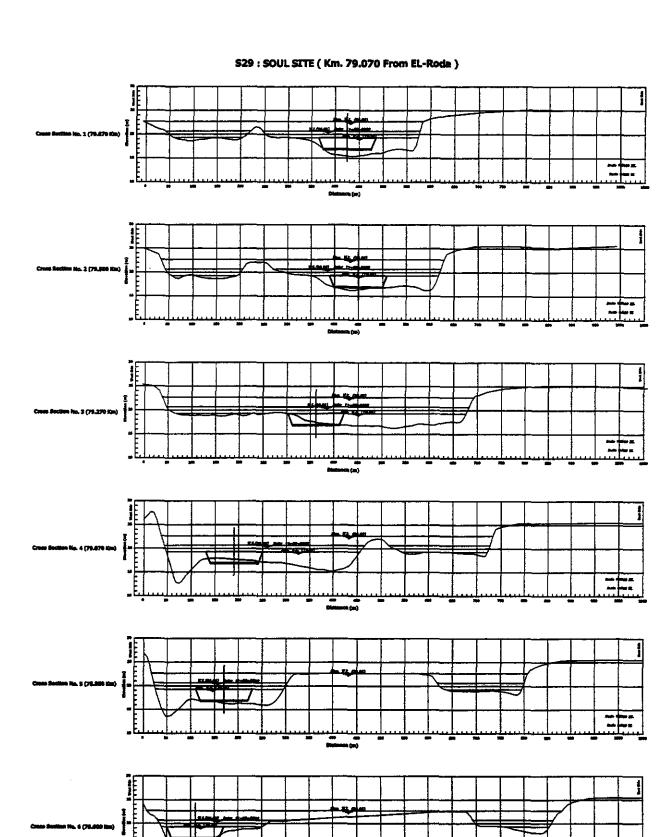


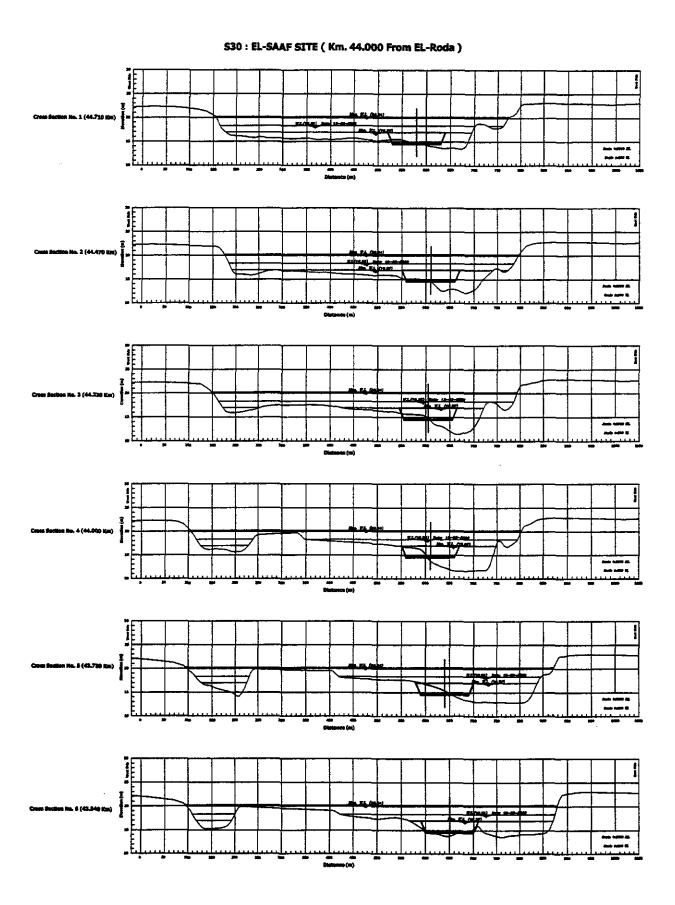












# Appendix-13.1 Rough Estimation of Required Number of Aid to Navigation

**Table A13.1 Rough Estimation of Number of Beacons** 

Location	Section	Distribution	Number	
Port of	Entrance	As appropriate	6	
Ather El Nabi	Exit	As appropriate	6	
Nile	With City Lights	Every 500 meters	40	
Mainstream	Without City Lights	Every 1,000 meters	20	
Beheira Canal	Straight Sections	Every 500 meters	160	
	Curving Sections	As appropriate	0	
Naobaria Canal	Straight Sections	Every 500 meters	240	
	Curving Sections	As appropriate	10	
Connecting Point of Both Canals		As appropriate	15	
Locks		Four beacons at seven Locks	28	
Subtotal			525	
Spare Unit		About 4% of subtotal (525)	20	
Total			545	

# Appendix-13.2 Rough Estimation of Number of Barges through Maritime Lock in 2010

Using the same equation with Appendix11-6, the number of units per day (N) is estimated as follows:

 $N=Ny/T \times \lambda$  -Eq.(A)

Where, Ny: Annual cargo-wise number of units,

T : Maximum navigable days for year (=335 days/year),

 $\lambda$ : Cargo-wise peaking factor to the daily average traffic.

The forecasted traffic volume in 2010 is annually 60 hundred units from/to the Greater Alexandria Port as shown in the following table.

IW Route		Cargo Item	Cargo Volume Allocated to IWT (2010)	Number of Barges (units) (Cargo volume (Number of		Eq. (A)	Peaking Factor
144 Route	per barge)			<b>\-</b>	ļ		
Up-stream (Alexandria to GCR)		Wheat	171 '000MT	/1378 MT=	124	0.5	1.4
		Maize	192 '000МТ	/1378 MT=	140	0.6	1.4
		Coal	675 '000MT	/1378 MT=	491	1.9	1.3
		Timber	101 '000MT	/1190 MT=	85	0.3	1.3
GCR)		Cement	87 '000MT	/1378 MT=	63	0.2	1.3
		Iron/Steel Products	51 '000MT	/1378 MT=	37	0.1	1.3
		Containers (TEUs)	60 '000TEU	/ 88 TEU=	683	2.7	1.3
Down-stream (GCR to Alexandria)		Mollases	188 '000MT	/1378 MT=	137	0.7	1.8
		Coke	300 '000MT	/1378 MT=	218	0.8	1.3
		Containers (TEUs)	60 '000TEU	/88 TEU=	683	2.7	1.3
Down-stream (	(Upper Egypt to Alex.)	Mollases	205 000MT	/430 MT=	477	2.6	1.8
Up-stream	(between Alexandria and Kafr El Zayat)	Sulfur	103 '000MT	/430 MT=	240	0.9	1.3
		Grease	26 '000MT	/430 MT=	61	0.2	1.3
Down-stream		Super Phosphate	102 '000MT	/430 MT=	238	0.9	1.3
Total number of units per year (Up-stream) 2,994				12.6 units	per day		
	Total number of units per year (Down-stream) 2,994				) 2,994	12.6 units	per day

# Appendix -13.3 (Short-Term Plan ) Required Facilities and Equipments at a New River Port

# (1) Required Number of Container Berths at New River Port

Assumptions for obtaining the required number of container berths in 2010 are as follows:

Working Time per Day: 24 hours

Actual Working Days per Year: 335 days
Number of Calling Container Barges per Year: 758 barges

(455 barges for Dekheila)

Number of Loading / Unloading Containers per Barge: 192 TEUs

(176TEUs for Dekheila))

Conversion Rate: 1.67 TEU / Box

Berth Occupancy Ratio: 70%

Non-operational Hours at Berthing and De-berthing: 1 hour

The required number of container berths in 2010 is obtained as follows:

Berthing Time / Barge

= 192 (TEUs) / 1.67 (TEU / box) / 30 (box / hour) + 1 (hour) = 4.8 hours

(176 (TEUs) / 1.67 (TEU / box) / 30 (box / hour) + 1 (hour) = 4.5 hours for Dekheila)

Required Number of Container Berths

=  $(4.8 \text{ (hours)} \times 303 \text{ (barges)} + 4.5 \text{ (hours)} \times 455 \text{ (barges)}) / 24 \text{ hours} / 335 \text{days} / 0.7$ 

=  $0.6 \rightarrow 1$  berths

### (2) Required Number of Container Stacking Ground Slots

Required number of container stacking ground slots is calculated as follows.

(Inbound Containers)

Inbound Containers: 1,438 TEUs / week

Average Number of Stacking Tiers of Inbound Containers: 2.25 tiers

Yard Stacking Efficiency: 1.0

Container Delivery Efficiency: 0.5 /week

Required Number of Ground Slots for Inbound Containers

= 1,438 (TEUs / week) / 2.25 (tiers) x  $1.0 \times 0.5$  (/week) = 320 TEUs

(Outbound Containers)

Outbound Containers: 1,438 TEUs / week

Average Number of Stacking Tiers of Outbound Containers: 3.0 tiers

Yard Stacking Efficiency: 1.2

Container Receiving Efficiency: 0.35 /week

# Required Number of Ground Slots for Outbound Containers

= 1,438 (TEUs / week) / 3.0 (tiers) x 1.2 x 0.35 (/week) = 202 TEUs

(Empty Containers)

**Empty Container Storage Ratio:** 

20%

Average Number of Stacking Tiers of Empty Containers:

4.0 tiers 1.1 / week

Yard Stacking Efficiency:

Required Number of Ground Slots for Empty Containers

=  $137 (000 \text{ TEUs / year}) \times 0.2 / 48 (\text{week}) / 4.0 (\text{tiers}) \times 1.1 = 157 \text{ TEUs}$ 

Total required number of ground slots is shown in the following table.

**Table XI-1 Total Required Number of Ground Slots** 

Container Status	Required Number of Ground Slots (TEU)		
Inbound Container Stacking Slots	320		
Outbound Container Stacking Slots	202		
Empty Container Stacking Slots	157		
Total Required Number of Ground Slots	679		

# (3) Required Area for Container Freight Station (CFS)

The required area for the CFS is estimated using the following formula.

$$A = (\lambda \times \delta \times V/T) / (\mu \times \xi \times )$$

where,

V: Annual handling volume of container cargo through CFS (tons),

T: Maximum available working days for the year (= 335 days/year),

λ: Peaking factor to the daily average handling demand (1.3),

δ: Average dwelling time (=7 days),

μ: Unit load per square meter for storage (1.3t ons/m2),

 $\xi$ : Passage ratio (=0.5), and

 $\epsilon$ : Operational factor (=0.75).

V = 11.8 (average weight of imported container: ton/TEU)

×69,000 (annual handling volume of imported containers: TEU)

×0.98 (laden container ratio of imported containers)

×0.05 (CFS container ratio of imported laden containers) +

12.6 (average weight of exported container: ton/TEU)

×69,000 (annual handling volume of exported containers: TEU)

×0.29 (laden container ratio of exported containers)

×0.05 (CFS container ratio of exported laden containers)

= 52,502 ton/year

 $A = (1.3 \times 7 \times 52,502 / 335) / (1.3 \times 0.5 \times 0.75) = 2,925 (m2)$ 

# (4) Required Number of General Cargo Berths

Assumptions for obtaining the required number of general cargo berths in 2010 are as follows:

Working Time per Day: 16 hours 335 days Actual Working Days per Year: Number of Calling General Cargo Barges per Year: Timber: 94 barges 65 barges Cement: Iron/Steel Products: 38 barges 1,378 MT Number of Loading / Unloading Cargoes per Barge: 70% Berth Occupancy Ratio: 1 hour Non-operational Hours at Berthing and De-berthing:

Required number of general cargo berths in 2010 is obtained as follows:

Berthing Time / Barge (Timber) = 1,378 (MT) / 110 (MT) + 1 (hour) = 13.5 hours

Required Number of Berths (Timber)

= 13.5 (hours) x 94 (barges) / 16 hours / 335 days / 0.7 = 0.3

Berthing Time / Barge (Cement) = 1,378 (MT) / 30 (MT) + 1 (hour) = 46.9 hours

Required Number of Berths (Cement)

= 46.9 (hours) x 65 (barges) / 16 hours / 335 days / 0.7 = 0.8

Berthing Time / Barge (Iron/Steel Products) = 1,378 (MT) / 70 (MT) + 1 (hour) = 20.7 hoursRequired Number of Berths (Iron/Steel Products)

 $= 20.7 \text{ (hours) } \times 38 \text{ (barges)} / 16 \text{ hours} / 335 \text{ days} / 0.7 = 0.2$ 

Total Required Number of General Cargo Berth =  $1.3 \rightarrow 2$  berths

# (5) Required Areas of Sheds and Open Yard

The required areas of commodity-wise sheds and open yard are estimated using the following formula on the general cargo storage condition presented in the following table.

$$A = (\lambda \times \delta \times V/T) / (\mu \times \xi \times V)$$

#### where,

V: Annual cargo-wise throughput of conventional cargo (tons),

T: Maximum available working days for the year (= 335 days/year),

λ: Cargo-wise peaking factor to the daily average handling demand,

δ: Average dwelling time (=7 days),

μ: Cargo-wise unit load per square meter for storage,

 $\xi$ : Passage ratio (=0.5), and

ε: Operational factor (=0.75).

Table XI-2 Package-wise Storage Conditions of Conventional Cargo

Commodity	Package Style	Peaking Factor (λ)	Unit Load for Storage (µ; ton/m2)	Storage Place
Timber	Bundle	1.3	2.5	Yard
Cement	Bag	1.6	3.0	Shed
Iron/Steel Products	Bundle	1.8	2.0	Yard

### 1) Sheds

Required area of sheds is calculated at 2,700 m2 based on the conditions below.

A-shed = 
$$(\lambda \times \delta \times V/T) / (\mu \times \xi \times V)$$
  
=  $(1.6 \times 7 \times 89,000 / 335) / (3.0 \times 0.5 \times 0.75)$   
=  $2,645 \text{ (m2)}$ 

# 2) Open Yard

Required area of open yard is calculated at 6,000 m2 based on the conditions below.

A-open yard = 
$$(\lambda \times \delta \times V/T) / (\mu \times \xi \times V)$$
  
=  $(1.3 \times 7 \times 128,000/335) / (2.5 \times 0.5 \times 0.75)$   
+  $(1.6 \times 7 \times 52,000/335) / (2.0 \times 0.5 \times 0.75)$   
=  $3,709 + 2,318$   
=  $6,027$  (m2)

# (6) Cargo Handling Equipment for Container Cargo

### 1) Quay Side Crane

The required number of quay side movable cranes for handling containers can be obtained by the following formula:

Nqc = 
$$A/(T \times \mu 1 \times P \times Pqc \times \mu 2 \times E)$$

where,

Nqc: Required number of quay side movable cranes

A : Annual throughput in TEUs

T: Maximum annual available working hours
available working day per year = 335 days
actual working hours = 24 hours per day x 335 = 8,040 hours per year

P : Berth occupancy ratio = 0.7

Pqc: Net productivity of quay side movable crane (20 boxes/hour/unit in 2010)

μ1 : Percentage of availability (0.8)

 $\mu$ 2 : Container operation efficiency ratio (0.8)

E : Conversion ratio of 20'/40' (1.67 TEU / box)

Assuming that the operational conditions above and a forecast annual throughput of 137 thousand TEUs for the port, the required number of quay side movable cranes is calculated at two (2) units as

below.

Nqc = 
$$137,000/(8,040 \times 0.8 \times 0.7 \times 20 \times 0.8 \times 1.67)$$
  
=  $1.2 \rightarrow 2$  (units)

# 2) Rubber Tire Mounted Gantry Crane (RTGs)

The required number of RTGs used at the marshalling yard is estimated by the following formula on the assumption that containers loading / discharging will be stacked once in the marshalling yard.

$$Nrc = Nrc1 + Nrc2 + Nrc3$$

Where,

Nrc: Required number of RTGs

Nrc1: RTGs mainly used for quay side crane operation

= One unit RTG x Number of quay side cranes

Nrc2: RTGs mainly used for container receiving/delivery operation

= Number of annual handling containers / Amy / T

 $= A \times R / Amy / T$ 

A: Annual throughput in TEUs

R: Handling times pre unit (3)

Amy =  $\mu 1 \times Prc \times E$ 

μ1: Percentage of available ratio (0.7)

Prc: Productivity of RTG on the basis of gross (23 boxes/hour/unit)

E: Conversion rate of 20' / 40' (1.67 TEUs / box)

Amy =  $0.7 \times 23$  boxes  $\times 1.67 = 26.9$ 

T: Maximum available working hours per year (8,640 hours/year)

Nrc3: Stand-by RTGs for immobilization due to repairmen, periodical inspection or other unforeseen circumstances

$$= (Nrc1 + Nrc2) \times 10\%$$

Nrc 1 = 2

Nrc 2 =  $(137,000 \times 3) / 26.9 / 8,040 = 1.9$ 

Nrc  $3 = (2 + 1.9) \times 0.1 = 0.4$ 

Nrc = 2Units + 2Units + 1Unit = 5 Units

Total required number of RTGs in 2010 is 5 units.

### 3) Prime Mover (Tractor / Trailer)

Yard tractor-trailers with chassis run between the quay side apron and the marshaling yard, and transport containers for loading onto or unloading from the container barges. One job cycle time of the yard tractor-trailers largely depends on the traveling distance between quay side cranes and marshaling yard. The required number of yard tractor-trailers for each quay side crane (Nytt) is estimated based on the conditions below.

Nytt = 
$$(3.0 + 0.7 / (15 / 60)) / (3.0 \times 0.7)$$
  
=  $5.8 / 2.1 = 2.76 \rightarrow 3$  (units/quay side crane)

Average travel speed of yard tractor-trailers:

15 (km/hour)

Handling time under quay-side crane:

3 (minute/cycle)

Handling time under RTGs:

3 (minutes/cycle)

Average traveling distance of yard tractors:

0.7 (km/cycle)

Operational factor:

0.7

Therefore, the required number of yard tractor-trailers in total is estimated at 6 (= 3 x 2) units.

### (7) Cargo Handling Equipment for General Cargo

### 1) Quay Side Crane

Considering available working range of truck crane and efficient cargo handling, two truck cranes should be applied for one unit of barges. The required number of truck cranes in total is  $\frac{4 \text{ units}}{2}$  (2 cranes x 2 berths).

### 2) Forklifts

It is essential to introduce a sufficient number of forklifts in order to efficiently handle general cargoes. Forklifts are used for receiving cargoes on the apron and delivering cargoes at the shed and open yard. The required number of forklifts is obtained as follows:

Required number of forklifts for receiving cargoes on the apron = 1 (unit/crane) x 4 (cranes) = 4 (units)

Required number of forklifts for delivering cargoes at the shed and open yard  $= 2 \text{ (units/berth) } \times 2 \text{ (berth)} = 4 \text{ (units)}$ 

The required number of forklifts in total is 8 units.