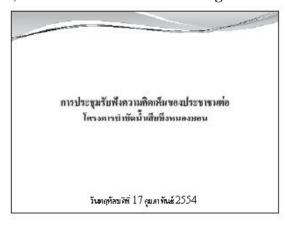
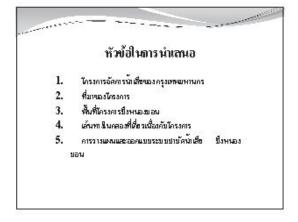
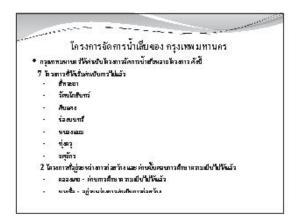
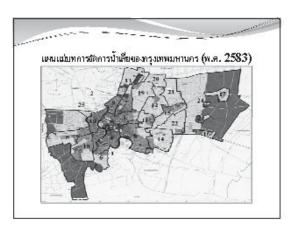
1)-2 First stakeholder meeting held on 17th February (Thai version)













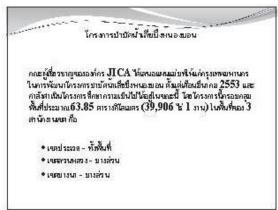










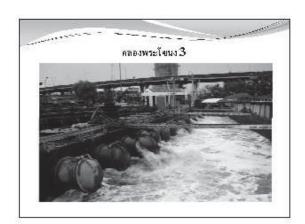












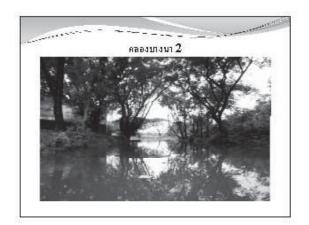


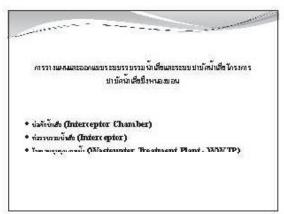


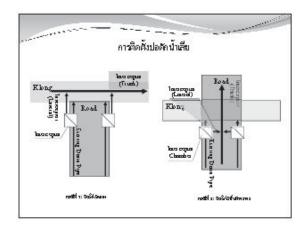


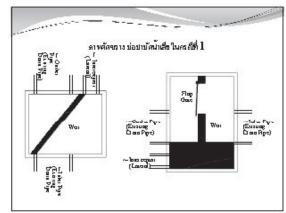


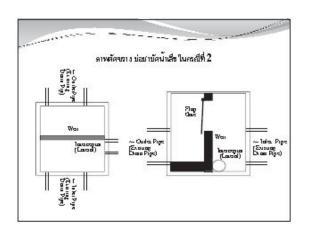




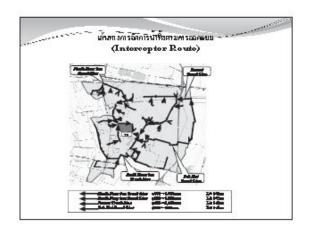




































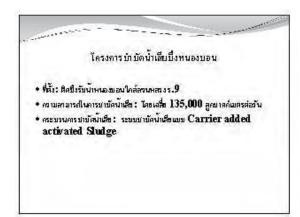


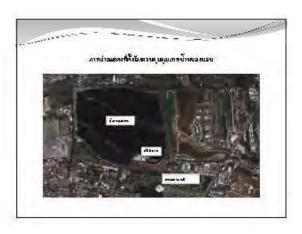


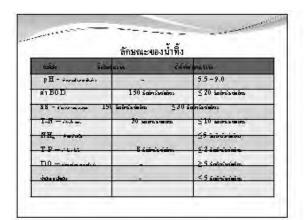




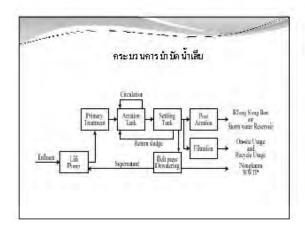










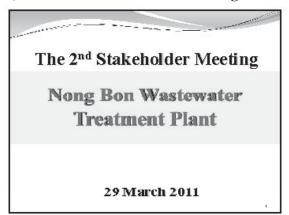








2)-1 Second stakeholder meeting held on 29th March (English version)



Topics of Presentation 1. Project Background 2. Introduction of the Nong Bom Wastewater Treatment Plant 3. Facilities Planning and Design 4. Environmental and Social Considerations

Nong Bon Wastewater Treatment Plant

Project Background

BMA get the financial supports from the Japan International Coorperation Agency (JICA) to review the Master Plan of the Water Quality Management Project and run the feasibility study for the Nong Bon Wastewater Treatment Plant for one year during 2010 to 2011.

Nong Bon Wastewater Treatment Plant Information of the Treatment Plant Coverage Area 63.85 kms² Maximum Capacity 135,000 m³/day Distance of the collecting network 64.59 kms

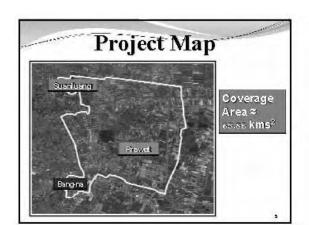
Number of Population 265,000

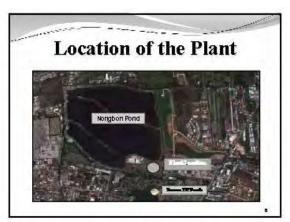
On the rim of Nong

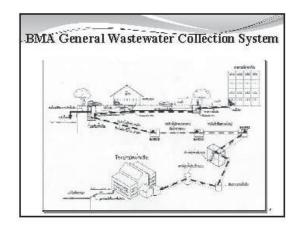
Bon Pond

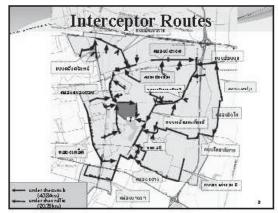
7Rai (1 Rai = 1,600 m2)

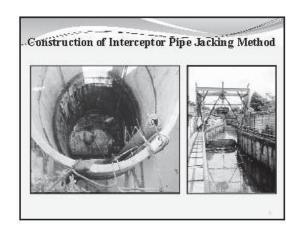
Plant Location

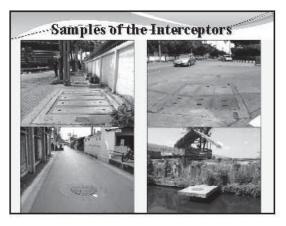


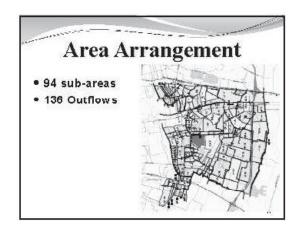


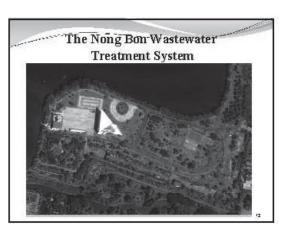


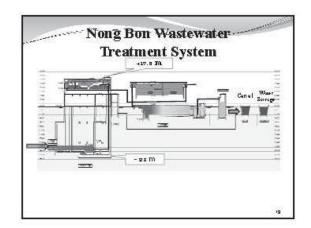


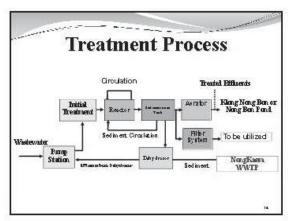






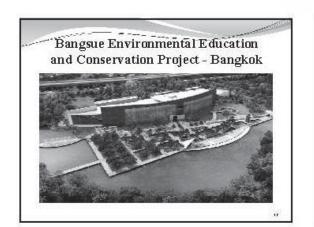


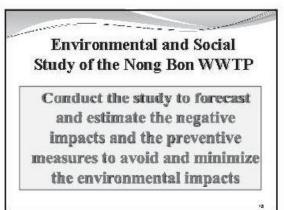


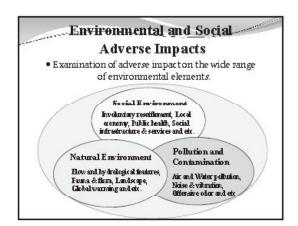


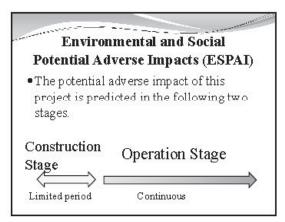


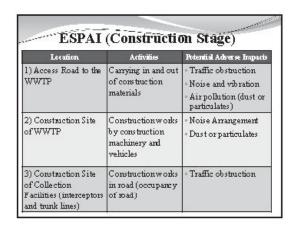


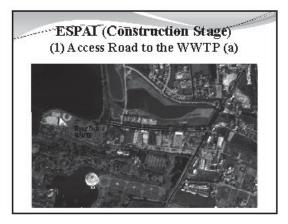


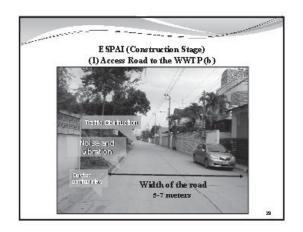


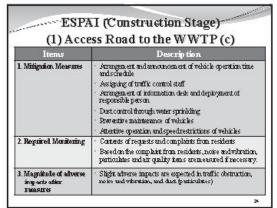


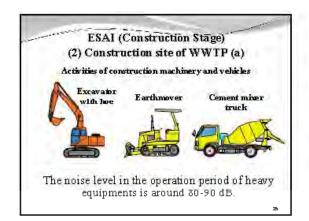


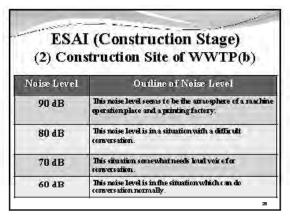


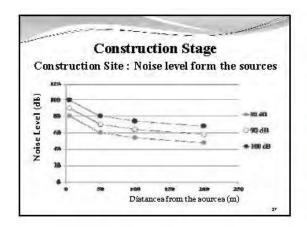




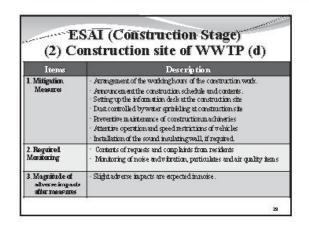


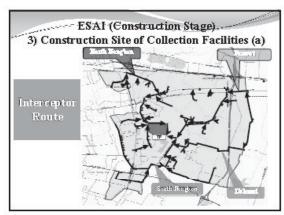


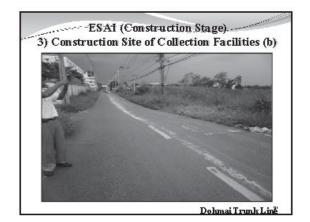


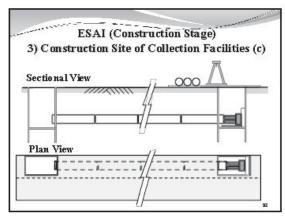


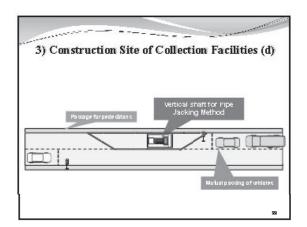


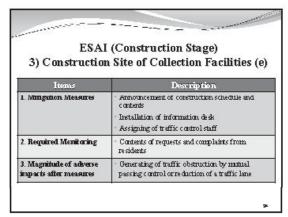


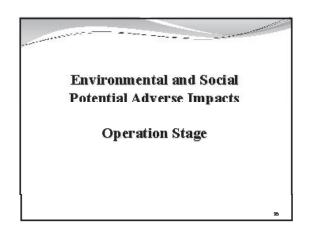


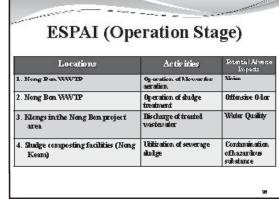


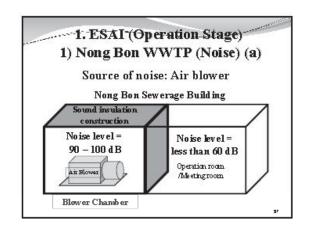


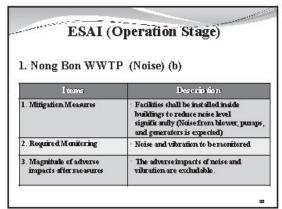


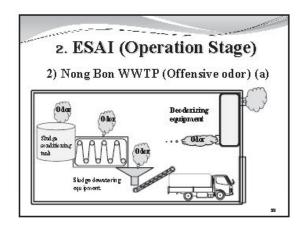


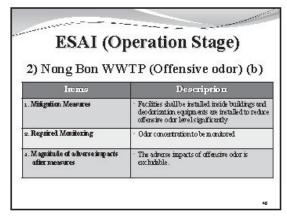




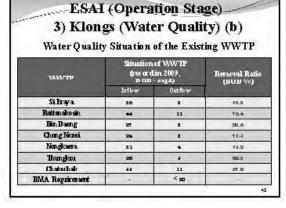


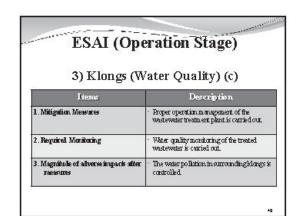


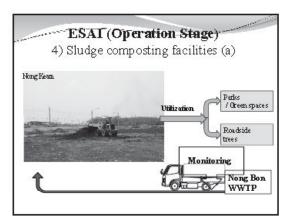




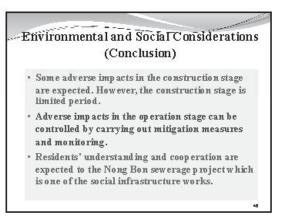


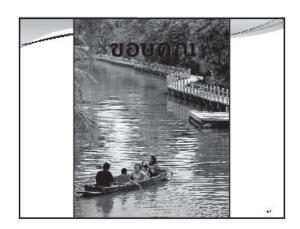




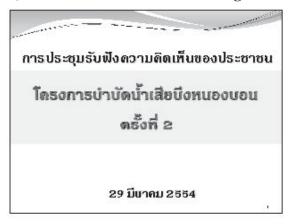


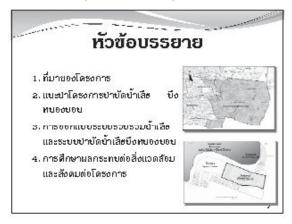
ESAI (Operation Stage) 4) Sludge composting facilities (b) — Pilot Plant Items Description 1. Midigation Measures There is no contamination at present. 2. Required Manitoring Hazardrus substances of sludge to be moritared. 3. Magnitude of adverse impacts after measures The safety mutilization of sludge is controllable.

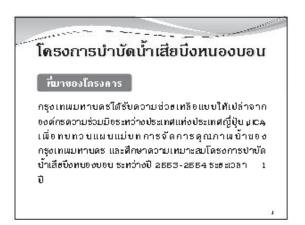




2)-2 Second stakeholder meeting held on 29th March (Thai version)

















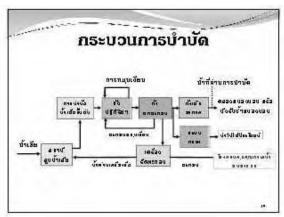








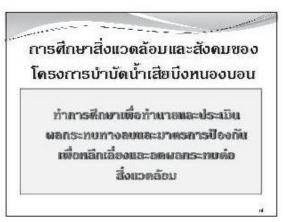










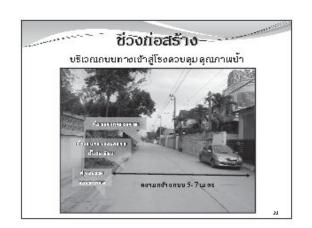


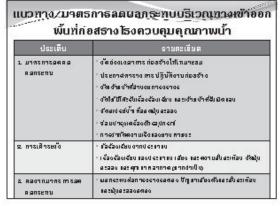






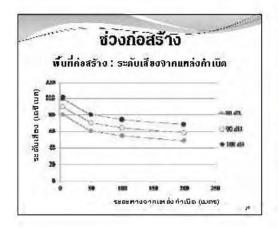










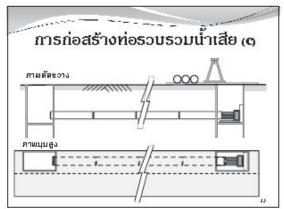


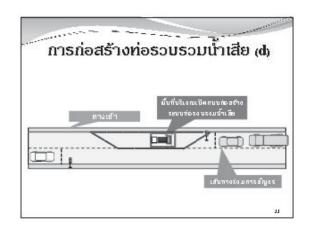


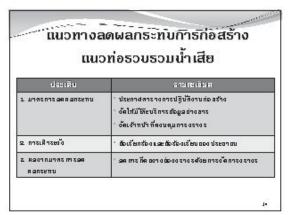






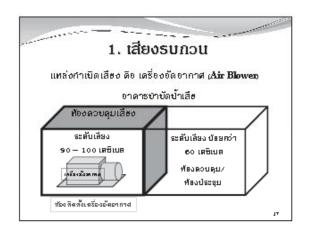




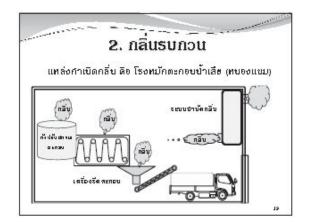


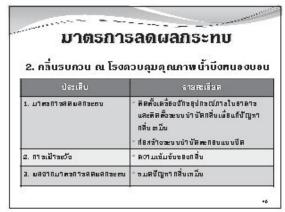






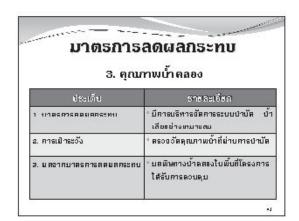




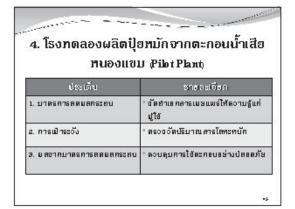




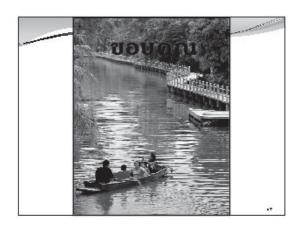












Appendix-11 Proposal for Exceptional Service Area

Appendix -11

Proposal for Exceptional Service Area

In order to resolve various issues with the existing interceptor sewerage system (Thai combined sewerage system), and make sewerage system more efficient, the following measures should be taken.

- i) Storm water drainage and flood control: Introduction of pump drainage area
- ii) Wastewater treatment and improvement of water quality in klongs: Introduction of conventional combined sewerage system

Even in a sewerage treatment area, provision of septic tank is obligation for each household according to Building Control Act, and installation of collective treatment facility which satisfy stipulated discharge standards required. Exceptional service area where these obligations are exempted is proposed to realized item ii) in the above. Newly developed housing estate is considered to be appropriate to introduce this exceptional service area. All wastewater generated from households can be directly discharged to interceptor without passing through septic tanks.

Outline of model project

1. Service area and served population

New housing estates which will be developed after commissioning of Nong Bon WWTP, i.e. after 2018 are considered for model project. It is assumed that a half population increase in low density residential areas in Nong Bon treatment area will be accommodated in new housing estate developed by private companies. Population in these new housing estates is calculated as follows.

```
173,625 (population in 2040) - 154,918 (population in 2020) = 18,707 18,707 x 50 % \div 10,000 (population in new housing estates)
Assume 2,000 persons per estate on an average, then 5 estates
```

2. Outline of a model project (per estate)

(1) Model housing estate

Design frame

- Served population: 500 households x 4 persons/household = 2,000 persons
- Wastewater generated: 2,000 persons x 200 lpcd = $400 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$

- (2) Facility planning under current institutional set up
 - Number of septic tanks: 500 (one for each household)
 - Collective treatment facility: 400 m³/day (permissible limit BOD 20 mg/l)
- (3) Facility planning for exceptional service area
 - Sewer network in the area: ϕ 200 x 14 m/2 households x 500 households = ϕ 200 x 3,500 m (open cut method in estate)
 - Sewer to interceptor: ϕ 300 x 1 km (open cut method in existing urban area)

3. Estimation of project cost (per estate)

- (1) Project cost under current institutional set up
 - Construction cost of septic tanks: 20,000 Baht/tank (assumption) x 1.1 (installation cost) x 500 households = 11,000 (1,000 Baht)
- O&M cost of septic tanks: 340 Baht/time x 0.51 time/year (public awareness survey, F/S) x 500 households = 87 (1,000 Baht/year)
- Construction cost of collective treatment facility: $35,000 \text{ Baht/m}^3 (\text{assumption}) \times 400 \text{ m}^3 = 14,000 (1,000 \text{ baht/30 years})$
- O&M cost of collective treatment facility: 5 Baht/m³ (assumption in F/S) x 400 m3/day x 365 days = 730 (1,000 Baht/year)
- (2) Project cost for exceptional service area
 - Construction cost of sewer network:
 - 3,000 Baht/m (assumption, F/S) x 3,500 m = 10,500 (1,000 Baht/50 years)
 - Sewer to interceptor
 - 6,500 Baht/m (assumption, F/S) x 1,000 m = 6,500 (1,000 Baht/50 years)

4. Economic analysis for model project

Economic analysis was conducted in the same manner as described in the main report. An additional benefit was considered due to the following reason.

Additional benefit was obtained by omitting septic tanks and collective treatment facilities in new housing estates. Construction cost and O&M cost of these facilities are considered to be an economic benefit.

(1) Cost reduced

In Nong Bon treatment area, an additional economic benefit due to reduction of construction cost and O&M cost of septic tanks and collective treatment facilities was calculated. Number of households which generate the economic benefits are assumed to be a half of increased households after 2018. Benefit per household was calculated to be 2,326 Baht based on the calculation described below.

Cost reduced

- i) Initial construction cost:
- Septic tank for each household 22,000 Baht/household (life time 50 years)
- Collective treatment facility 14,000,000 Baht/500 households (life time 30 years) Unit cost per households is calculated to be 1,373 Baht (septic tank 440 Baht, collective treatment facility 933 Baht) based on initial construction costs and life times.

ii) O&M cost

-Septic tank: an average sludge removal time of 0.51 times/year and an average cost of 340 Baht obtained from public awareness survey conducted in Nong Bon treatment area were used for calculation of O&M cost. Results of public awareness survey is shown in Table 1 below. O&M cost per household was 173 Baht/yeas.

	Frequency	Component	Times per
	(times per year)	(%)	year
Once / 6months	2.00	13.19	0.26
Once/year	1.00	17.18	0.17
Once /2 years	0.50	8.28	0.04
Once/3years	0.33	11.35	0.04
None in these 3 years	0.00	10.43	0.00
None so far	0.00	39.57	0.00
Average			0.51

- O&M for collective treatment facility was calculated to be 1,460 Baht/ household, year based on 730,000 Baht/500 households.
- Total O&M cost is therefore, 1,633 Baht/household, year.

Cost increased

i) Initial construction cost:

- Unit construction cost of sewer network in the estate and sewer to interceptor per household was calculated to be 680 Baht based on total construction cost of 17,000,000 Baht/500 households (life time 50 years).

Based on the above, economic benefit per households was calculated to be 2,326 Baht/household, year. Projection of economic benefit up to 2040 was estimated as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Economic Benefit up to 2040

	2020	2030	2040
Beneficiaries (households)	160	1,008	1,897
Benefit (million Baht/year)	0.4	2.3	4.4

(2) Effects on economic analysis

Effects on economic analysis are indicated as EIRR, NPV and B/C as shown in Tables 3 and 4. Table 3 presents original case without economic benefit due to exemption of septic tank and collective treatment facility. As shown in these Tables, effects on these indicators are very slight.

 Table 3
 Summary of Economic Analysis (Original Case)

	EIRR	NPV (D.R.=10.0%)	B/C
Case 1: WTP	4.0%	-1,893million Baht	0.64
Case 2: ATP	7.2%	-965million Baht	0.82

Table 4 Summary of Economic Analysis (with Economic Benefit due to Exemption of Septic Tank and Collective Treatment Facility)

	EIRR	NPV (D.R.=10.0%)	B/C
Case 1: WTP	4.0%	-1,891millionBaht	0.64
Case 2: ATP	7.2%	-963millionBaht	0.82

[Abstract from Chapter 4, M/P Report]

Strategy 2.2: Separate Sewerage System Pilot Project

Separate sewerage system is a potential technique to improve the interceptor sewerage system (Thai combined type sewerage system). It is easier to develop the separate sewerage system in new urban development area, where a pilot project of separate sewerage system will be proposed. The pilot project is to be a model case technically and institutionally for BMA.

Project site should be selected among the following areas to evaluate the effects of pilot project easily.

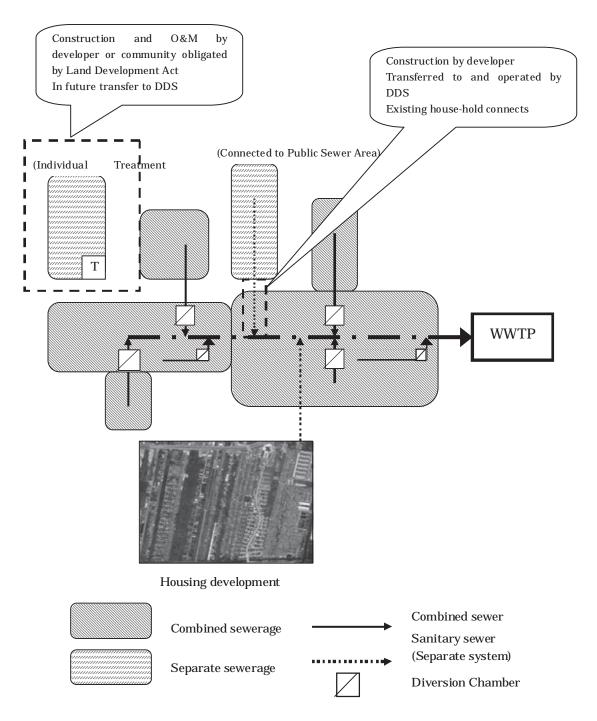
- New urban development area with residential/commercial area, (Individual WWTP)
- On going new urban development area and existing treatment area where it is possible to receive wastewater in public sewerage system (Flow into exiting interceptor)
- New urban development area close to existing interceptor where it is possible to improve interceptor chambers
- Exemplary area where people fully understand role/function of sewerage system, do not discharge garbage/oil into sewer and pay sewerage tariff

Technical Requirements

- i) Drainage facilities in household is suitably provided for separate system
- ii) Flow velocity in interceptors is assured to be more than the minimum velocity to prevent deposit of solids in pipes. Pumps should be operated to assure free surface of water in pipes
- iii) All wastewater should be collected and sent the treatment plant bypassing interceptor chambers in dry weather
- iv) Treatment to satisfy discharge standards should be provided at the treatment plant

Institutional Requirements

- i) Building Control Act 1979: Wastewater shall be treated by public sewerage system or on-site system (amendment of Act).
- ii) Excreta Treatment: Wastewater including excreta should be connected compulsory to the public sewerage system, and this should be stipulated in sewerage regulations
- iii) Sewerage Regulations: For urban development and redevelopment projects, consultation with DDS should be mandated regarding their sewerage plans (wastewater and storm water)
- iv) Guidance for Development: Sewerage system can be constructed by developer, and the facilities should be transferred to DDS for management. This should be stipulated either in guidelines for development or in sewerage regulations



Source: JST

Figure 4.2.11 New Housing Development Project Connecting to Public Sewerage

Appendix-12
Discharge Standards for Industrial
Wastewater

Discharge Standards for Industrial Wastewater

Items	Unit	Standard Values
1) pH	-	5.0 - 9.0
2) Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/l	2.1) not more than 3,000 mg/l depending in receiving water or type of industry under consideration of PCC* but not exceed 500 mg/l
		2.2) not more than 5,000 mg/l exceed TDS of receiving water having salinity of more than 2,000 mg/l or TDS of sea if discharge to sea
3) Suspended Solids (SS)	mg/l	not more than 50 mg/l depending on receiving water or type of industry or type of wastewater treatment system under consideration of PCC but notexceed mg/l
4) Temperature	С	not more than 40
5) Color and Odor	-	not objectionable
6) Sulfide (as H ₂ S)	mg/l	not more than 1
7) Cyanide (as HCN)	mg/l	not more than 0.2
8) Heavy Metals		
8.1) Zinc	mg/l	not more than 5
8.2) Chromium (hexavalent)	mg/l	not more than 0.25
8.3) Chromium (Trivalent)	mg/l	not more than 0.75
8.4) Arsenic	mg/l	not more than 0.25
8.5) Copper	mg/l	not more than 2
8.6) Mercury	mg/l	not more than 0.005
8.7) Cadmium	mg/l	not more than 0.03
8.8) B arium	mg/l	not more than 1
8.9) Selenium	mg/l	not more than 0.02
8.10) Lead	mg/l	not more than 0.2
8.11) Nickle	mg/l	not more than 1
8.12) Manganese	mg/l	not more than 5
9) Fats, Oil and Grease (FOG)	mg/l	not more than 5 mg/l depending on receiving water or type of industry under consideration of PCC but not exceed 15mg/l
10) Formaldehyde	mg/l	not more than 1
11) Phenols	mg/l	not more than 1
12) Free Chlorine	mg/l	not more than 1
13) Pesticides	mg/l	none
14) Biochemical Oxygen	mg/l	not more than 20 mg/l unless the specific type of industry or different level of
Demand (BOD)		capacity of receiving water can be permitted more than 20 mg/l by PCC consideration
		but maximum allowance figure should not more than 60 mg/l
15) Total Kjedahl Nitrogen	mg/l	not more than 100 mg/l unless the specific type of industry or different level of
(TKN)		capacity of receiving water can be permitted more than 100 mg/l by PCC
		consideration but maximum allowance figure should not more than 200 mg/l
16) Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/l	not more than 120 mg/l depending on receiving water or type of industry under
(COD)		consideration of PCC but not exceed 400 mg/l

Effluent standards of Industrial estates follow the above criteria + BOD not over 20 mg/l (ammended in 1996)

PCC: Pollution Control Committee PCD: Pollution Control Department

note:

Type of industries which has been considered and accepted by PCC to discharge the Effluent BOD up to 60 mg/l are:

- 1) animal food industries
- 2) Stratch industries
- 3) food from stratch industries
- 4) pulp and paper industries
- 5) tanning industries
- 6) cold storage industries
- 7) chemical industries
- 8) textile industries
- 9) pharmaceutical industries

Source: MOIn