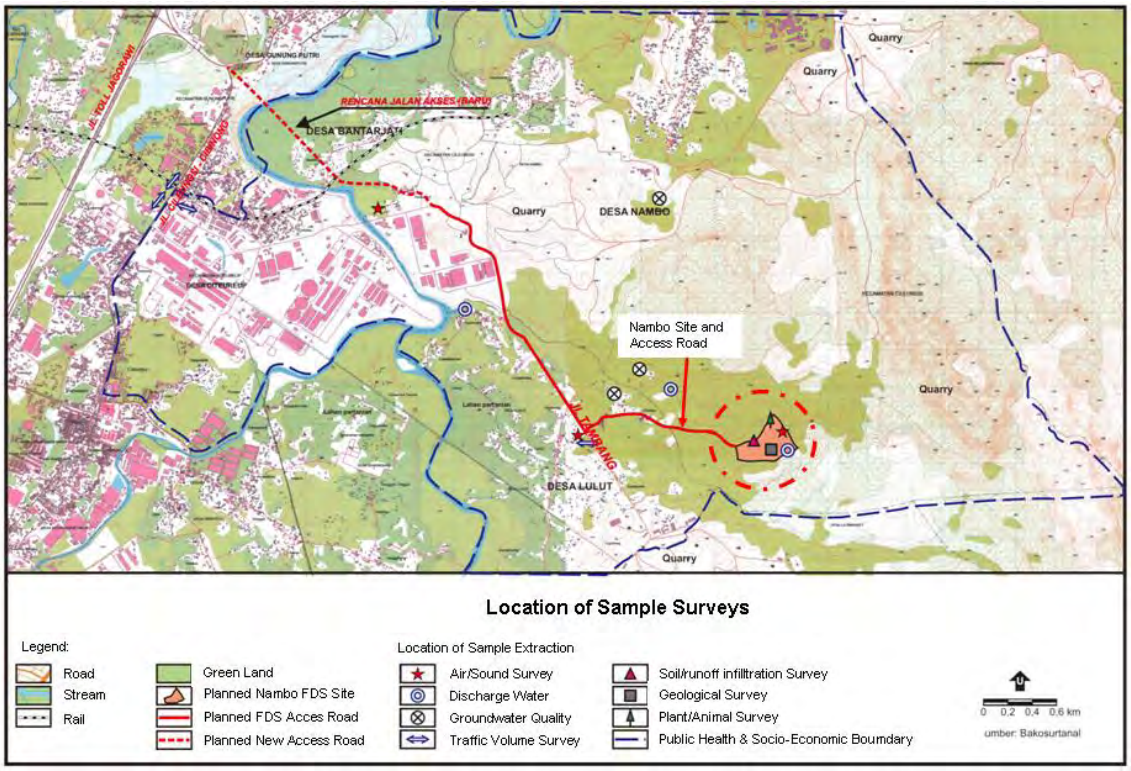
6. Nambo Project Plan

6.1 Design Conditions

6.1.1 Site Condition

The majority of the Nambo Project site has a relatively gentle undulating landscape with an average slope of approximately 3%–15% with only several areas reaching a slope of 30%. On the contrary, the Southeastern area of site has a steep slope of more than 15% with some areas reaching 40%. The altitude of the site is 170–250 meters above sea level, with the highest point being in the southeastern area of the site, gradually descending towards the northwest. The majority of the project site is composed of marl and clay consisting of calcareous sandstone phenocrysts. Furthermore, the Southeastern area of 20%–24% slope is composed of limestone, marl, and quartz sandstones.



Source: Nambo Pre-Feasibility Study Report, PT. MAZA

Figure 6-1 Project Site Surrounding

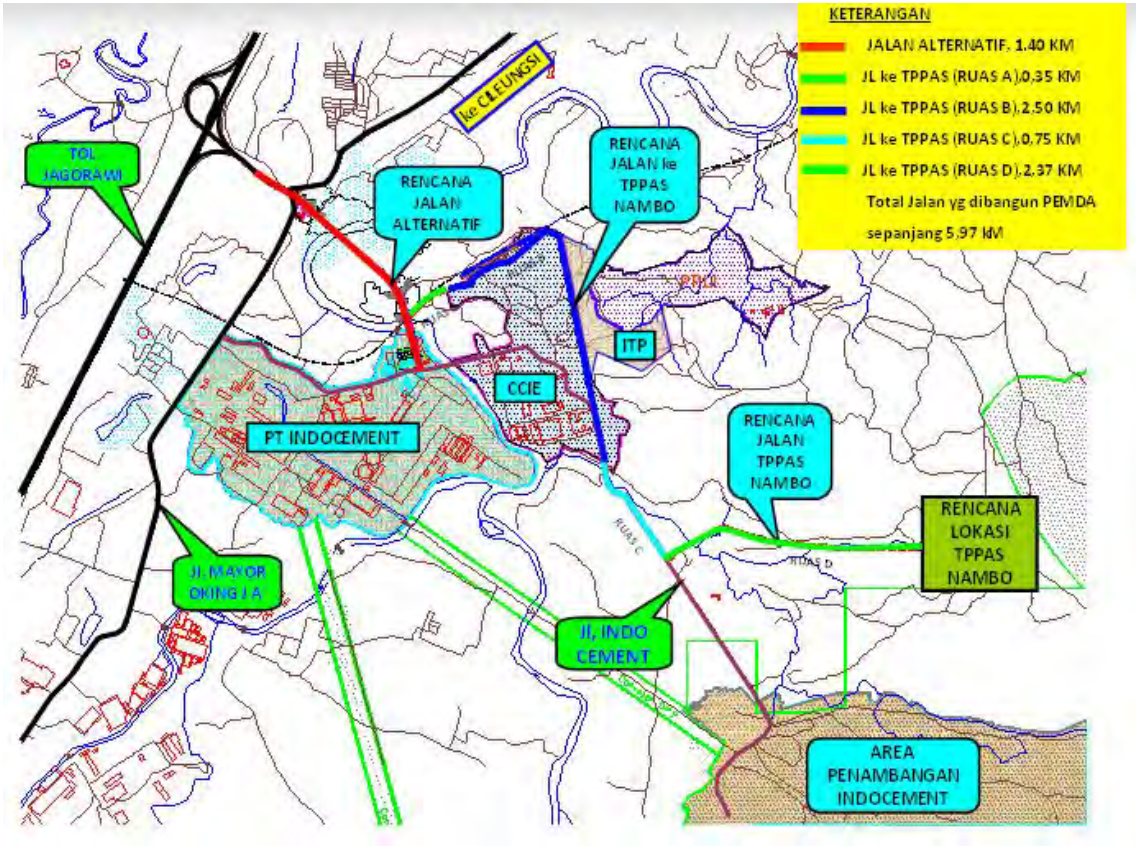
As shown in Figure 6-1, there is no inhabitants in the whole original 100 hectares of the site as the site was under the ownership of the national forestry company, "PT Perhutani: Forestry State-Owned Company), hence there is no issue of resettlement. There are five villages around the project site vicinity; however there are no residences within a one kilometer radius. Four explanatory stakeholder meetings have been conducted for the local residents and in general, there have been no opposition towards the project. Local residents in the area use well water (15 meter shallow wells) for domestic use.

6.1.2 Surrounding Infrastructure

As shown in Figure 6-2, the access road from the existing main road to the Nambo project site is owned by the cement factory, "PT Indocement." With regards to the operation of the Nambo

Waste Treatment and Disposal Site, the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been reached between the Cement Factory and the West Java Provincial Government, which indicated the utilization of access road developed by PT. Indocement. So far PT. Indocement has requested the provision of high calorie wastes (such as recyclable plastics, non-recyclable plastics and papers) to the Cement Factory for fuel use in exchange for the use of the access road.

This feasibility study reviews the terms stated in the MOU explained above. For other part of access road, the West Java Provincial Government will finance the construction costs of the new access road.



Notes:
Red: Land is owned by Pt. Indocement and the road construction will be conducted by Pt. Indocement

Green: Land should be acquired by the government and the construction of the road should be conducted and paid by the government

Dark Blue: Land is owned by Pt. Cibingon Center Industrial but they have agreed to provide the right of way for the construction of the road. Pt. Indocement has agreed to level the land for this portion, and the government will construct the road

Light Blue: Land and existing mining road is owned by Pt. Indocement, but Pt. Indocement has agreed to provide right of way to Nambo FDS

Source: Pt. Indocement

Figure 6-2 Access Road to Nambo Project Site

6.1.3 Amount of Waste

Amount of received waste is assumed to be 1,000 tons/day as same as the Pre-FS. It is expected that it is possible to receive 1,000 tons/day even if recycling of waste may be promoted, since waste generation is increasing as described in chapter 4.1. In case that amount of received waste

exceeds 1000 tons/day, it is taken into account that waste is transferred to other landfill or incineration plant under planning.

6.1.4 Waste Material Balance

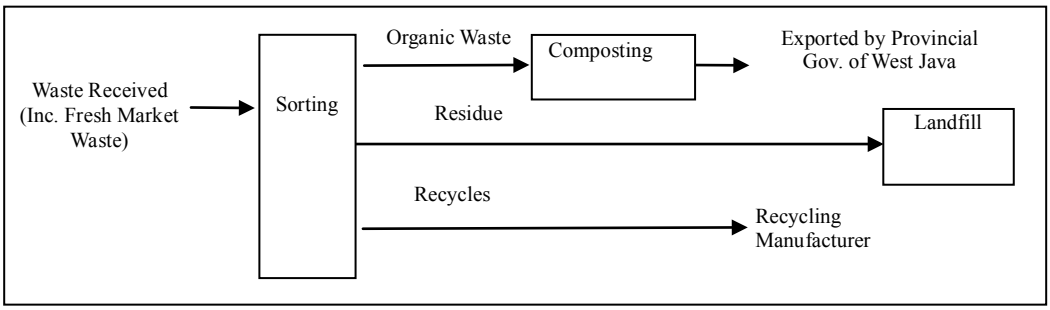
Waste characteristics have been assumed based on the sampling and analysis data by ITB at Cipayung and Galuga disposal site described in Chapter 4.2.

6.1.5 Annual Operational Days and Operational Hours

Waste will be received 360 days per year, which is the same as the Pre-FS. Operation hours will be established individually per facility.

6.2 Technology Selection

The intermediate treatment comprises respective disposal processes of sorting, recycle, and compost.



Source: JICA Survey Team

Figure 6-3 Outline Flow of Intermediate Treatment

The received waste is classified to the organic waste, the plastic, the recyclable one and the residue (non-burnable garbage etc.) as well as Pre-FS.

The composting is the most suitable as the organic waste management method in this project as a result of making comparative study from the viewpoint of the environmental impact, the economy, the sustainability, and safety about two or more methods (The evaluation for comparison of the organic waste management method is in Table 6-1). The plastic is utilized as fuel according to the meeting result with Indonesian side. The recyclable wastes will be the recycling use. The residue is transferred to the landfill.

The biogas plant that had been examined by the interim report has been decided not to be introduced because the load on the cost side is large.

Table 6-1 Evaluation of Organic Waste Management Method

	Environmental Impact	Economic	Sustainability	Safety	Total Evaluation
Composting	A	A	A	A	A
	The smallest impact.	Most economical efficiency with simple facilities and operation	High sustainability if the exporting of the compost is secured *1	Safety established by a lot of experiences in Indonesia and other regions.	Suitable method as organic waste management of this business.
Biogas	A	B	A	A	B
	The negative environmental impact can be suppressed small by consideration in equipment, e.g. installation of the exhaust gas processing system etc.	Economically disadvantage, because of the comparatively high equipment and operating cost,	No matter to be mentioned about the sustainability *2	Safety established by some experiences.	Economically disadvantage compared with composting
RDF	A	B	B	B	B
	The negative environmental impact can be suppressed small by consideration in equipment, e.g. installation of the exhaust gas processing system etc.	Economically disadvantage, because of the comparatively high equipment and operating cost, e.g. drying equipment for high moisture organic garbage	No long-term operation experience of making organic garbage RDF in Japan, because of the safety problem	Safety unestablished yet to make organic RDF	Economically, sustainability and safety disadvantage *3
Incinerator	A	B	A	A	B
	The negative environmental impact can be suppressed small by consideration in equipment, e.g. installation of the exhaust gas processing system etc.	Because of the comparatively high equipment and operating cost, disadvantage in the point of the economy	No problem of the sustainability with steps against the protest campaign *4	Safety established by a lot of experiences in Japan and other regions.	Economically disadvantageous compared with composting

*1: Provincial Government of West Java is describing that they will make contract that all the compost product should be exported by Provincial Gov. of West Java.
*2: Actually, some biogas plants (organic refuse) are in operation in Japan. However, the enough training of operation might be necessary in Indonesia.
*3: In case of making RDF of plastic, which has comparatively lower moisture than organic, and with the certain receiving organization, it is suitable.
*4: If the incinerator is planned to build in West Java, enough steps against negative campaign are necessary.

Additional note to Table 5-1: Introduction of the "Anaerobic Digestion Process"

Introduction of the "Anaerobic Digestion Process" already adopted in Bali was this time suggested by Indonesian side. Indonesian side insists that the introduction of this technology make it possible to reduce the final waste volume to the landfill and extend the life of landfill. By this technology which was proposed by the Pre-FS also, the waste is temporarily stored in the anaerobic cells where pressure and temperature is controlled. In these cells, methane gas generates during short term and it is utilized for power generation. According to the Pre-FS, in case that waste amount is 400 ton/d, 16 units of anaerobic cells (capacity of each cell is 12 days) are installed, and methane gas production is completed in 180 days. After 180 days, the waste is transferred to the compost maturation zone.

We evaluated this "Anaerobic Digestion Process" and concluded that it is difficult to adopt it for the following reasons.

1) As for the "Anaerobic Digestion Process", we do not possess technology nor experience in Japan. Therefore, we cannot adopt this process with scientific proof.
2) We investigated the operating results in foreign countries concerning the "Anaerobic Digestion Process". However, we could not find the reliable data.
3) It is estimated that small amount of gas will generate during a short term of around 180 days.
4) According to the Pre-FS, compost maturation zone also necessary. It is disadvantageous to adopt such technology in the site where area is limited.

Therefore, we excluded this technology in Table 5-1.

The proposed Intermediate Treatment Process fully satisfies the following requirements as per Article 30 of Regional regulation of the province of West Java (November 12, 2010).

- To classify
- Composting/Utilization of Compost for Fertilizer
- Recycling and / or Production

Supplementary Explanation Regarding the Composting:

Based on meeting result with West Java Provincial Government, composting periods is set 20 days and West Java Provincial Government guarantees the taking-over of the ownership of compost products. In this regards, West Java Provincial Government acknowledges;

- All of the 20day-compost is taken away everyday to the Government with a burden on the Government.
- Due to such period of compost process (20 days), there are possibilities that the compost products do not satisfy a required quality specified in the standard of composting in Indonesia. The compost might be still premature or on the way to decompose.
- There are possibilities that hazardous waste including medical wastes contains compost products

To fulfill the consensus with the government and the relevant standard, a windrow turner and a screen are to be used in the composting to get the compost quality efficiently better.

6.2.1 Leachate Treatment

To proposed leachate treatment facility shall be designed under the following functions of solutions for issues in the Pre-Feasibility Study.

i) Appropriate quantity of capacity of the regulation pond and quantity of leachate would be determined based on the analyzed past 10 years meteorological data because that the untreated leachate shall not be discharged to the public water area even in the rainfall season.

ii) The function of the leachate in the regulation pond is sent back to the vent sticking out the landfill and contaminant would be purified by microbe inhabiting in the inside of the landfill. Therefore, load of the leachate treatment facility could be reduced and the risk-reduction for environmental influence could be expected.

iii) The function is to fill up the floating carriers keeping microbe in the biological response tank and keep stability for the treatment.

6.3 Basic Design

6.3.1 Outline

(1) Process Flow and Material Balance of Whole Facility

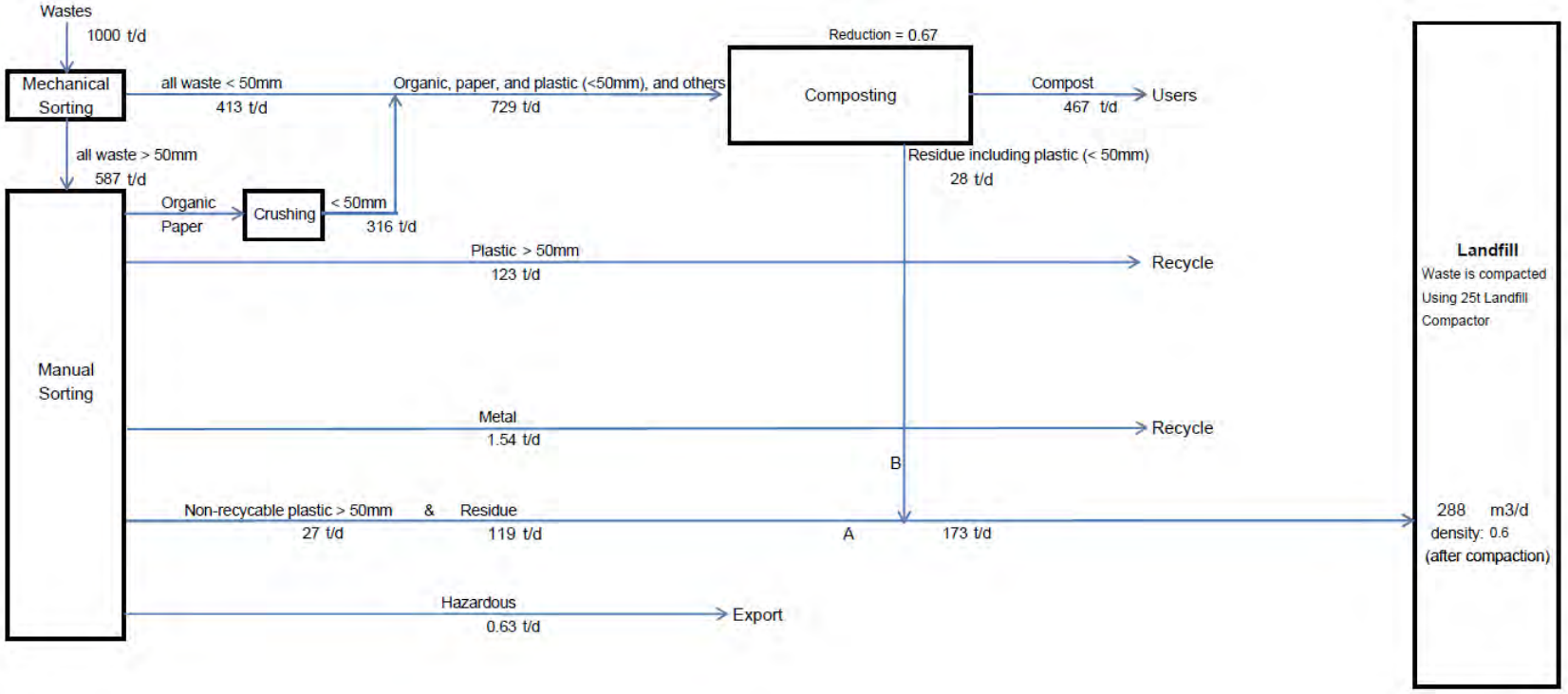
Received waste is to be classified and treated considering actual sorting operation as shown in Table 6-2 below. Flow-sheet/material balance is as shown in Figure 6-4. “iv) waste other than above” and residue separated in the composting unit is buried into the landfill. They are compacted to half-one volume using landfill compactor in order to expand project life of the landfill. In this figure, life of landfill also indicated. It will be revised in the final report based on updated waste characteristics data.

Table 6-2 Classification and Disposal of Received Waste

Classification		Sort of Waste	Treatment
i)	Organic Waste (sourced from those other than the above)	- Organic + Leaves/Garden - Plastic under 50mm - Paper - Residues (supposed to be organic)	Composting => Exported by Provincial Gov. of West Java
ii)	Recyclable Metal and so on	- Metal	Recycling
iii)	Recyclable Plastics	- Recyclable plastic	Recycling (Note-1)
iv)	Waste other than above	- Non recyclable plastic - Minerals - Disposal Nappies - Composites - Textile - Rubber - Others	Landfill (Compacted using landfill compactor)
v)	Hazardous Waste	- Hazardous wastes (medical, electrical, electronic, harmful)	Temporary storage Then exported and processed in an external organization. (Note-2)

Note-1: Recycling of plastic
Recyclable plastic will be sold to recycling manufacture after classified. The recycling manufacture classifies them again by quality and by color at its factory. Then, after such process as machine crush, washing, and pelletizing, it carries into the plastics processing plant of the inside and outside of Jawa, and makes it a reuse article.

Note-2: Outsourcing of hazardous waste treating
Treatment of hazardous waste will be outsourced to the PPLi. The business activities of the PLLi are 1) stabilizing treatment of hazardous waste, 2) land-filling, 3) Liquid waste treatment, and 4) site clean-up. The hazardous wastes carried into PLLI will be treated by stabilization process, which involves chemical pre-treatment followed by a mixing process involving Portland cement, absorbed clay, water and other reagents in varying proportions to create stable substances.



Life of landfill

Whole volume	m3	2,708,155
Wastes volume	m3	1,730,872
Life	year	16.7

Annual operation = 360days

Waste to Landfill (ton/day)

	A	B
Plastics	26.5	17.5
Rubbers,leathers	4.9	0.5
Textiles	36.9	1.5
Glass	7.8	4.6
Nappies	66.3	-
Metals	-	0.8
Hazardous	-	0.1
Others	2.8	2.7
Total	145	28

Figure 6-4 Flow-Sheet/Material Balance

(2) Whole Facilities Site Plan

The outline of the plan is shown below and the overall layout plan is shown in Figures 6-5, 6-6 and 6-7.

1) In the earthwork plan in the project area, the ground level in the connecting portion of northern access road for boundary part is EL 185 m and connecting to facility is EL 189 m.
2) The flow swamp from south to north in central area of site. The regulating reservoir is planned to construct from the viewpoint of disaster prevention despite the fact that there is no clear local legal restriction in terms of the construction of the regulating reservoir in the large-scale development and the local Pre-FS plan are also not included in such a restriction.
3) 10 m-width Perimeter road will be constructed around the facilities. At the swamp cross section in central area of site, the construction of waterway facility will be conducted by backfilling the area as a drainage structure
4) The facility at the centre portion, entrance is a flat area with planned EL: EL 189 m. which has the three zones from west to east side, 1. Common facility, Management facility and Car park zone (90 m * 120 m). 2. Compost Zone (200 m * 100 m) and 3. Sorting Zone (180 m * 100 m).
5) Landfill area located at east side of seepage water treatment plan and regulating reservoir.
6) The earth work volume is "Cut; 1,510,000m^3, Fill; 540,000 m^3, the balance; 970,000m3 (inclusive of earthwork at landfill). The balance soil will be used as molding.
7) Although the balance soil can be used as molding, there is no space for the temporary stock yard for it at the current area. Therefore, it is requested to keep the new yard beside the disposal site for the purpose of temporary stock yard for molding soil.

(3) Circulation Plan

Circulation plan is indicated in Figure 6-7.

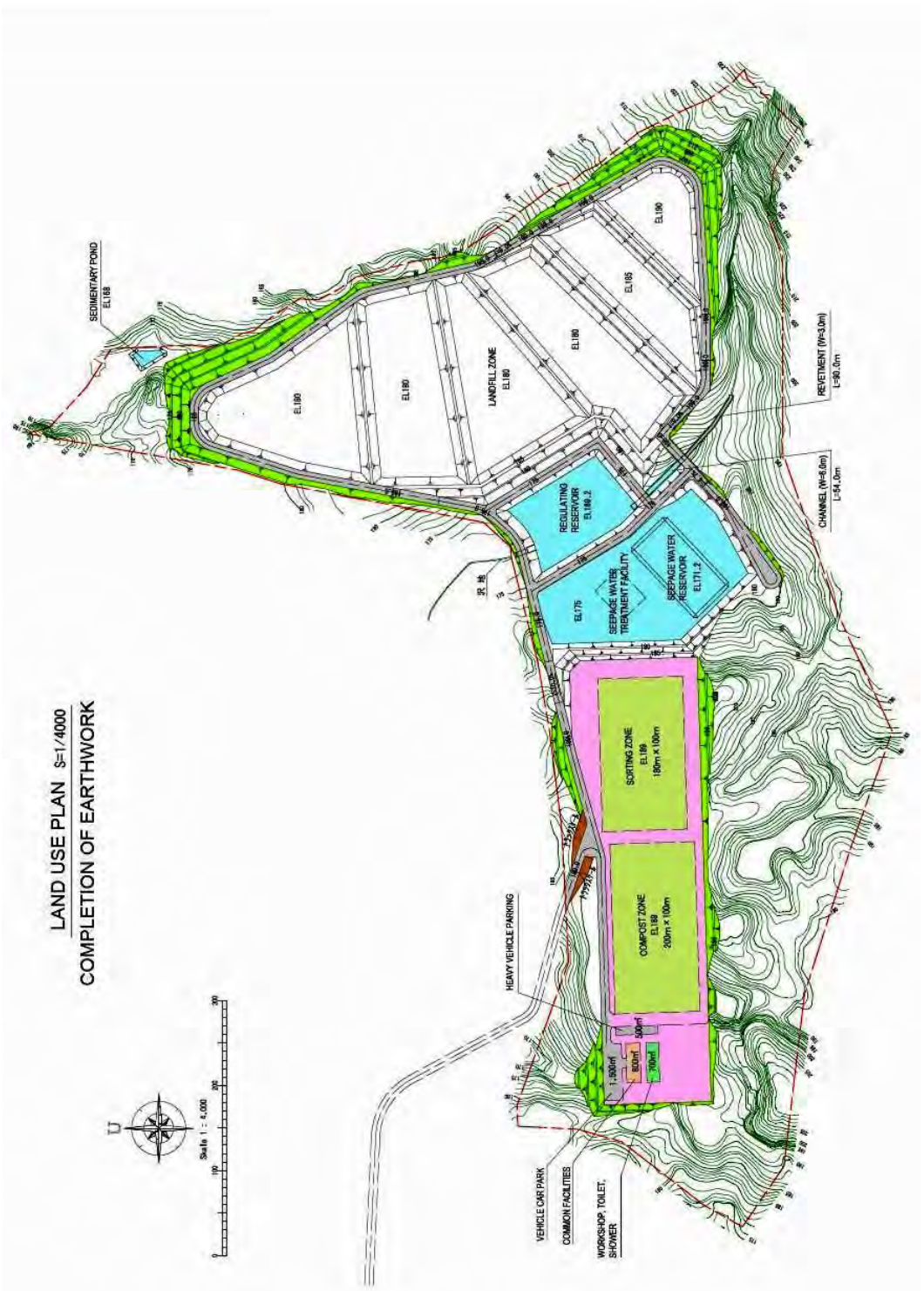


Figure 6-5 Overall Layout Plan (Plan View)

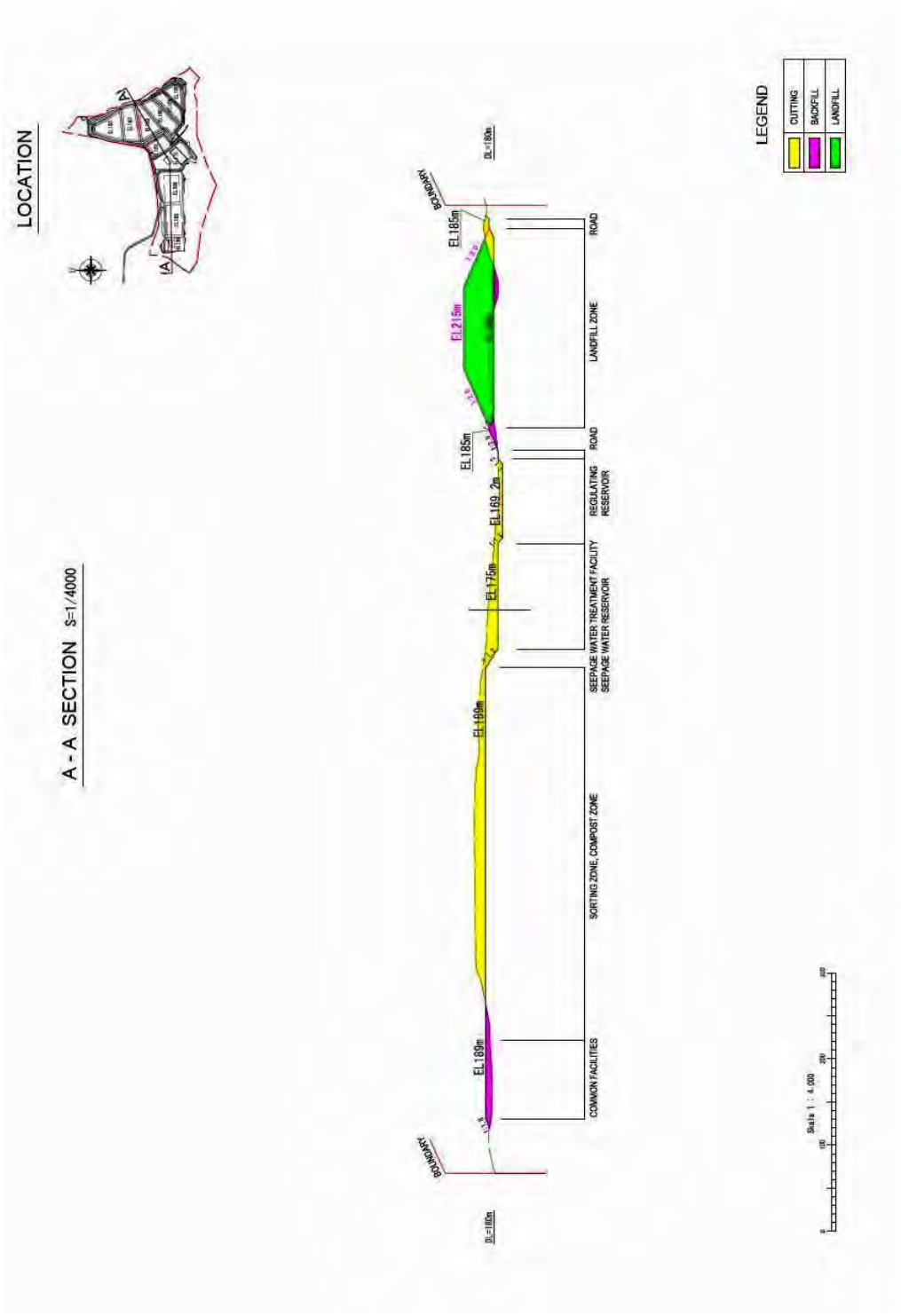


Figure 6-6 Overall Layout Plan (Section View)

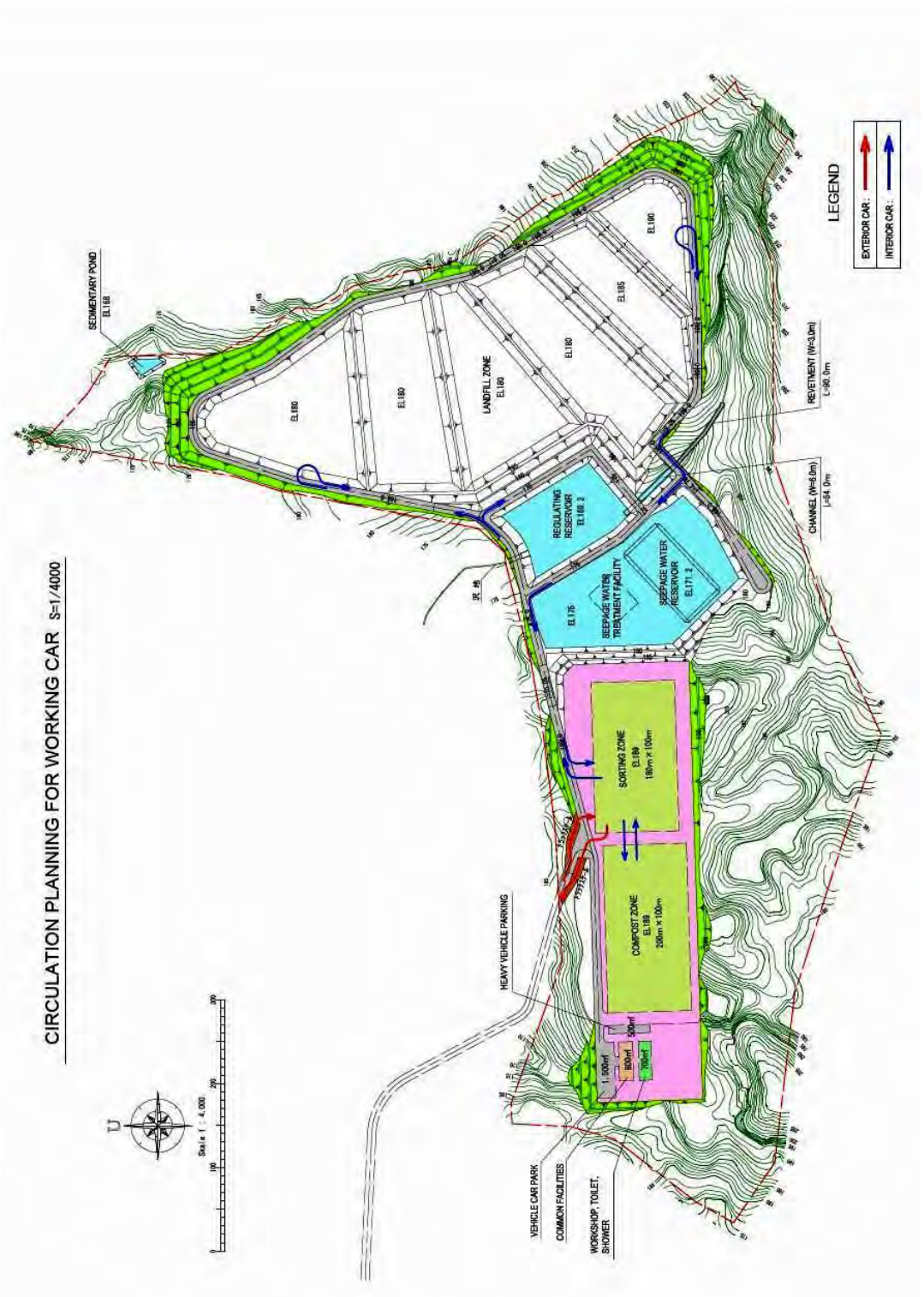


Figure 6-7 Circulation Plan

6.3.2 Sorting

(1) Process Flow

Process flow and material balance of sorting system is shown in Figure 6-8.

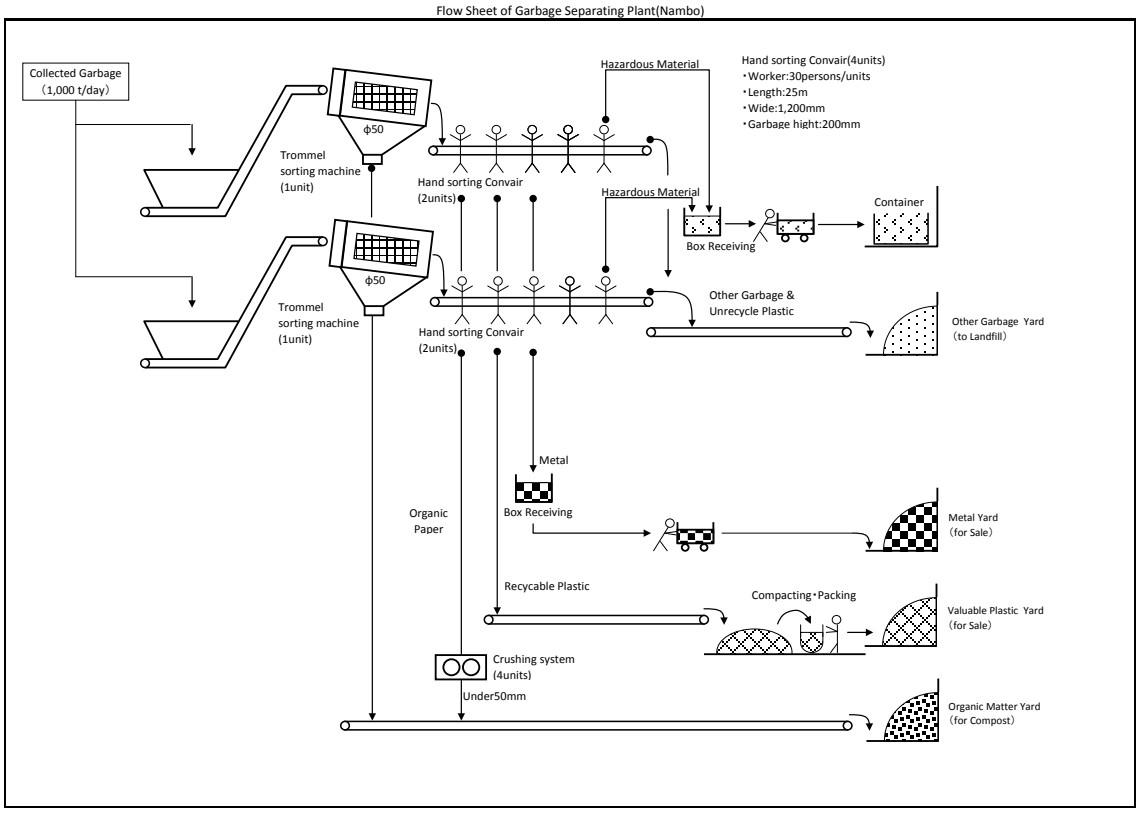


Figure 6-8 Process flow and material balance for Nambo

i) Receive and feeding system

The garbage delivered by garbage trucks is pooled in receiving yard and then dumped to receiving hopper by heavy equipment. The dumped waste is fed to separating service.

ii) Separating system

The waste from 'Receiving and feeding system' is classified by the machine by particle size. The smaller one is mainly organic. The small size waste is fed to conveyance system, and the over size waste is fed to manual sorting system.

In the manual sorting system, the waste is separated to 5 kinds of waste.

Recyclable plastic	→for sell
Non- Recyclable plastic	→To Landfill
Others(Impossible to separate)	
Organic (kitchen waste, papers, leaves)	→Under 50 mm by Shredder, feed to composting system
Metal	→for sell
Hazardous, medical, etc	→To outside

a. Conveyance system

The separated waste should be fed to storage system.

b. Storage system

The fed waste should be stored in storage area.

c. Dust collection system

To keep the working environment clean, the dust around workers and equipments should be collected and exhausted to atmosphere through the dust collector and the blower.

d. Common service

Dust collector needs compression air to backwash filter, so the compressor should be equipped.

Further more, the plant water feed and discharge pump should be equipped.

(2) Component Equipments, Processing Capacity

Main constructing facilities are shown as below (Capacity of these facilities will be mentioned in final report). Besides, operating time and annual operating days are shown in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3 Operating Time and Annual Operating Days

System, service	Operation time	Annual Operating Days
Receive and feeding system	7 days/week, 16 hours/day	360 days
Separating system	7 days/week, 12 hours/day	360 days
Feeding system	7 days/week, 12 hours/day	360 days
Storage system	7 days/week, 12 hours/day	360 days
Dust collection system	7 days/week, 12 hours/day	360 days
Common service	7 days/week, 12 hours/day	360 days

1) Receive and feeding system

Receiving yard	Structure	: Reinforced concrete construction
Receiving hopper	Type	: Direct dumping
	Units	: 2
Feeding conveyor	Type	: Apron conveyor
	Units	: 2

2) Separating system

Screening by size	Type	: Trommel (φ50mm)
	Units	: 2
Manual sorting conveyor		
	Type	: Belt conveyor
	Units	: 4
Shredder for compost	Type	: Single shaft Shredder
	Disposal capacity	: 8.8 t/hr/unit
	Units	: 3

3) Feeding system

Feeding conveyor	Type	: Belt conveyor
	Units	: 20

4) Storage system

Storage yard	Structure	: Reinforced concrete construction

5) Dust collection system

Dust collector	Type	: Bag filter with Automatic backwash
	Disposal capacity	: 1,000 m^3/mim
	Units	: 1
Blower	Type	: Turbo fan
	Disposal capacity	: 1,000 m^3/mim × 4.0 kPa
	Units	: 1

6) Common service

Compressor	Type	: Lubricant supply
	Disposal capacity	: 3.6 m3/min × 0.83 Mpa
	Units	: 1

Deodorize-insect proof equipment

Type	: pressure spraying type
Disposal capacity	: 18.0 l/min × 1,471 kPa
Units	: 1

7) Others

Heavy-equipment

Type	: wheel loader
capacity	: 5.6 m^3/bucket
Units	: 4

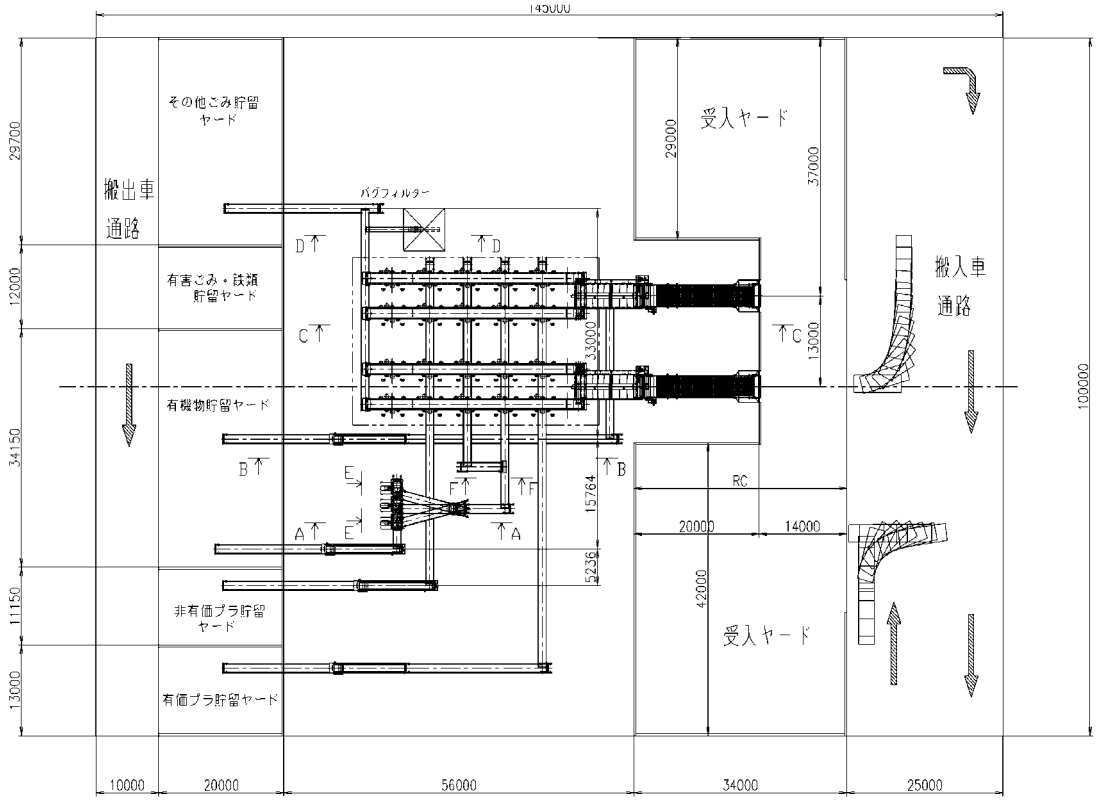


Figure 6-9 Nambo Sorting Facility Layout

6.3.3 Compost

(1) Process

1) The organic waste sorted as described in section 6.3.2 is transported by dump trucks to a windrow hall and piled up trapezoid in cross section by wheel loaders.
2) The windrow stands in the building for 20 days for the natural process of decomposition of the organic matter and is turned from time to time by a windrow turner.
3) The compost after 20 days decomposition is screened and taken out by dump trucks employed by WJPG.

(2) Building and Equipments

1) Windrow Hall: a floor space of 20,000 m^2
2) Wheel loaders: 7 units
3) Dump trucks: 10 units
4) Windrow turner: 1 units
5) Screen: 1 units

(3) Compost Hall Drawings

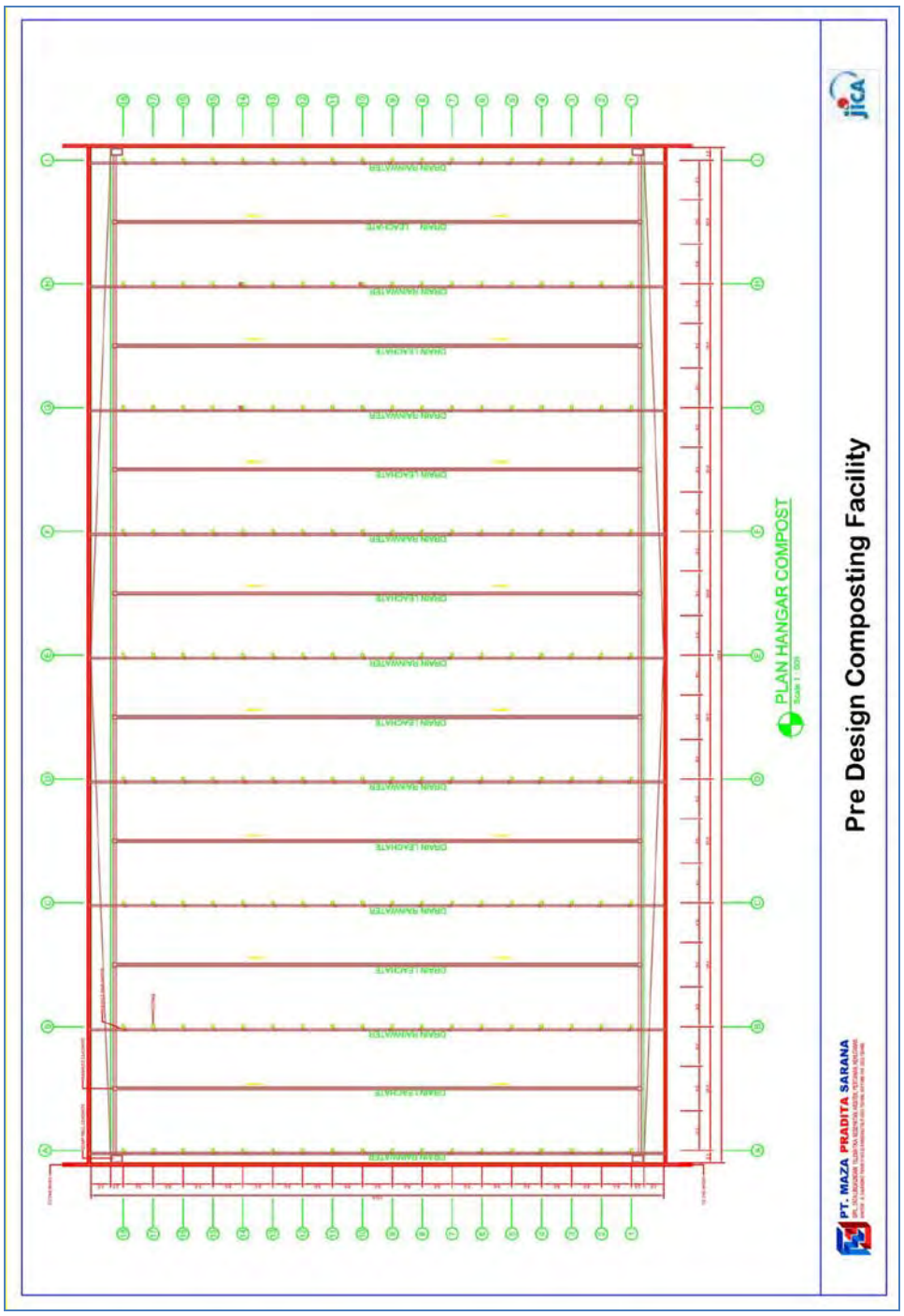


Figure 6-10 Compost Building Plan

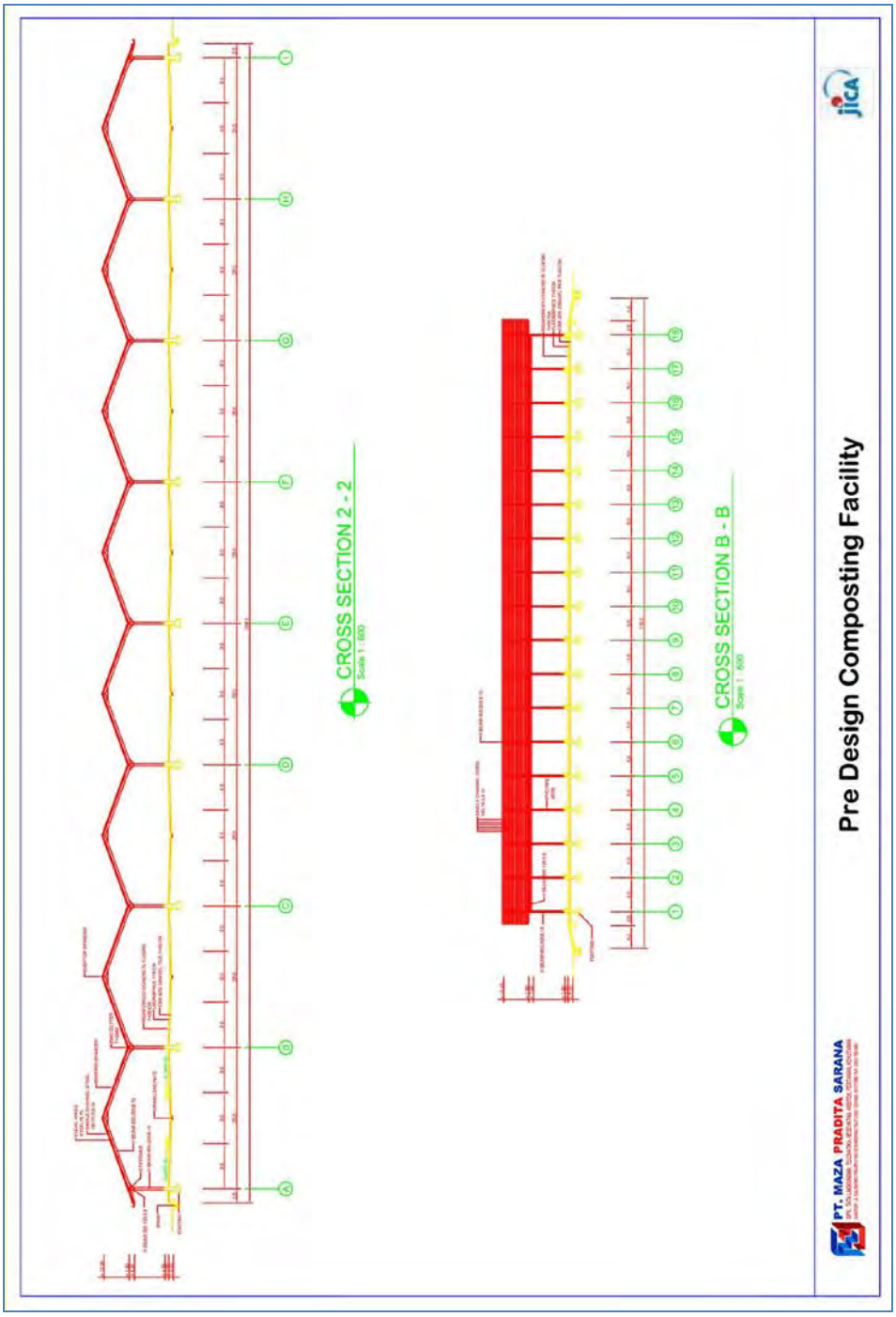


Figure 6-11 Compost Building Cross Sections

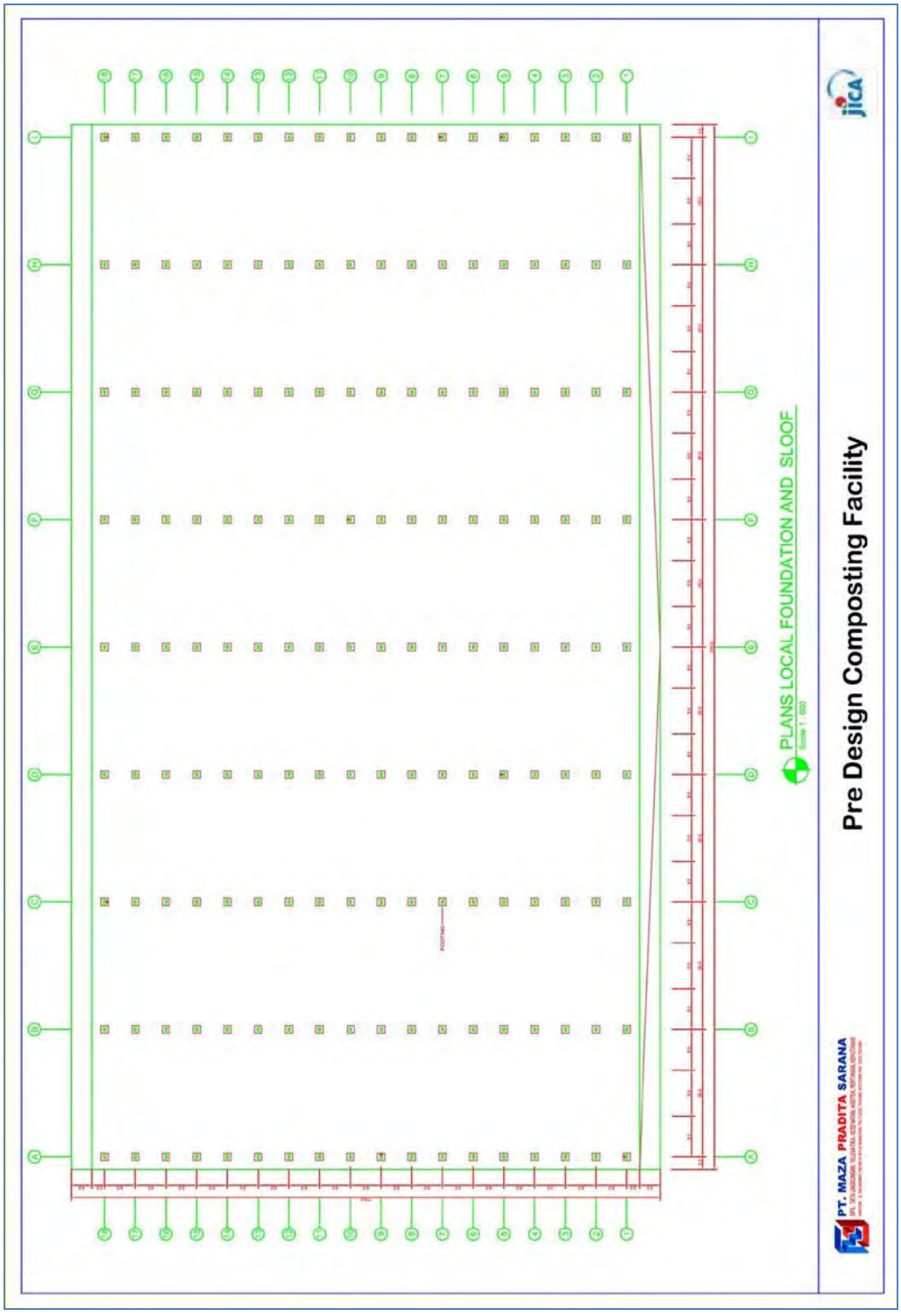


Figure 6-12 Compost Building Foundations

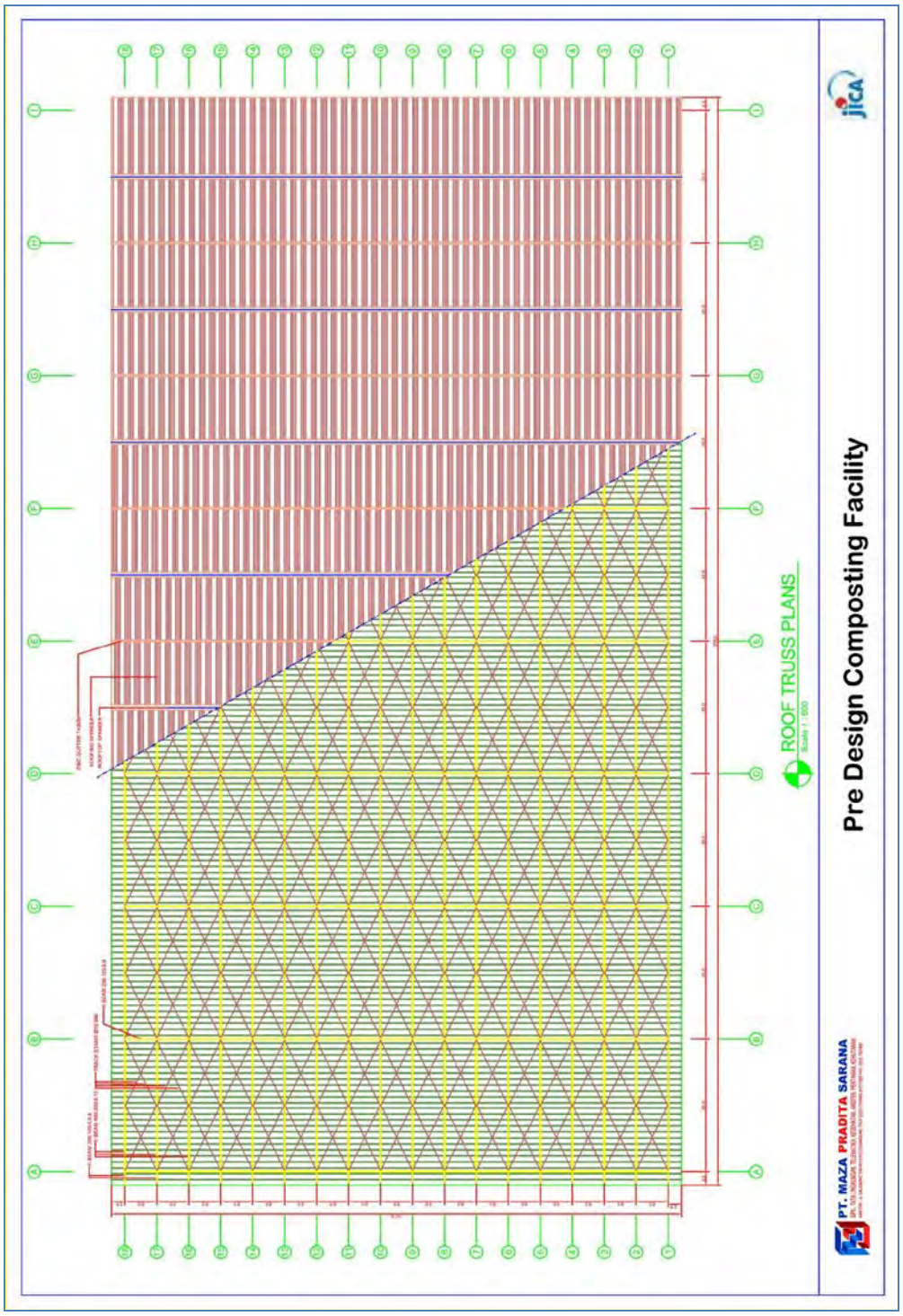


Figure 6-13 Compost Building Roof Plan

Figure 6-14 Compost Building Foundation Details

Scientific Basis for Fremantation Period for Compost

The relation between the necessary days for composting and effect of activator can be referred to a study in Indonesia, which reports experiment of compost producing using activator in Sukuna Village in Sleman Regency with statistical validation. Usually, it takes a few months for whole composting process without activator, and generally it was known the activator enables to shorten the time up to 2 weeks, however, the exact effect by the density of activator were unknown. Here, application of activator were changed from 15ml/L to 75ml/L, and adopted it to 9 composting samples. The result shows that the average necessary composting days were 11.22 days for 75ml/L, and 18.11 days for 15ml/L. Consequently, the it can be expected that the necessary time for composting process with activators would be less than 20 days even the density of activator comes less. Note that the activator cost will be covered by the WJPG.

Source: SP Ganefati, 2008, Dosis efektif inoculant cair untuk mempercepat waktu pengomposan sampah organik

6.3.4 Sanitary Landfill

The main purpose of the Final Landfill Disposal Site is to prevent filled wastes from spilling out or collapse, keeping safe stock of the filled disposal and to prevent the Leachate from flowing out of the site through function of bottom seepage control sheets.

(1) Type of the Final Landfill Disposal Site

- The type of the Final Landfill Site is roughly divided into two type, Open type and Closed System Type. In this case, we selected Open type considering of required huge volume of waist material during over ten years (estimated roughly more than 1,000,000 m3) and difficulty to dig such huge space into hard limestone.

(2) Land Development

- Land development plan is developed considering present the groundwater level and balance of cutting and filling volumes of the soil.
- At the date of renouncement of the Final Landfill Disposal Site, collected groundwater through the Groundwater Collecting and Drainage System should be available to be discharged into existing channels as a natural flow.
- To simplify both operation of the Final Landfill Disposal Site and control of volume & quality of the Leachate from the Groundwater Collecting and Drainage System, filling site is divided into smaller lots. Dividing of the Lot should be based on consideration for water flow directions of groundwater together with collected water, location of the Groundwater Collecting and Drainage System and discharging location of the treated water
- Section dikes of earth bank type shall be provided at the border of each Lot and the sealing shall be provided on the surface of the dike.

1) Stability of the Filling Bank:
Confirm the stability of the slope with circular failure analysis

2) Slope gradient of cut and fill:
Cut area 1:1.2–1:1.8, Fill area 1:1.8–1:2.0

3) Each Lot area of the Final Landfill Disposal Site:
Lot: 10.4 ha

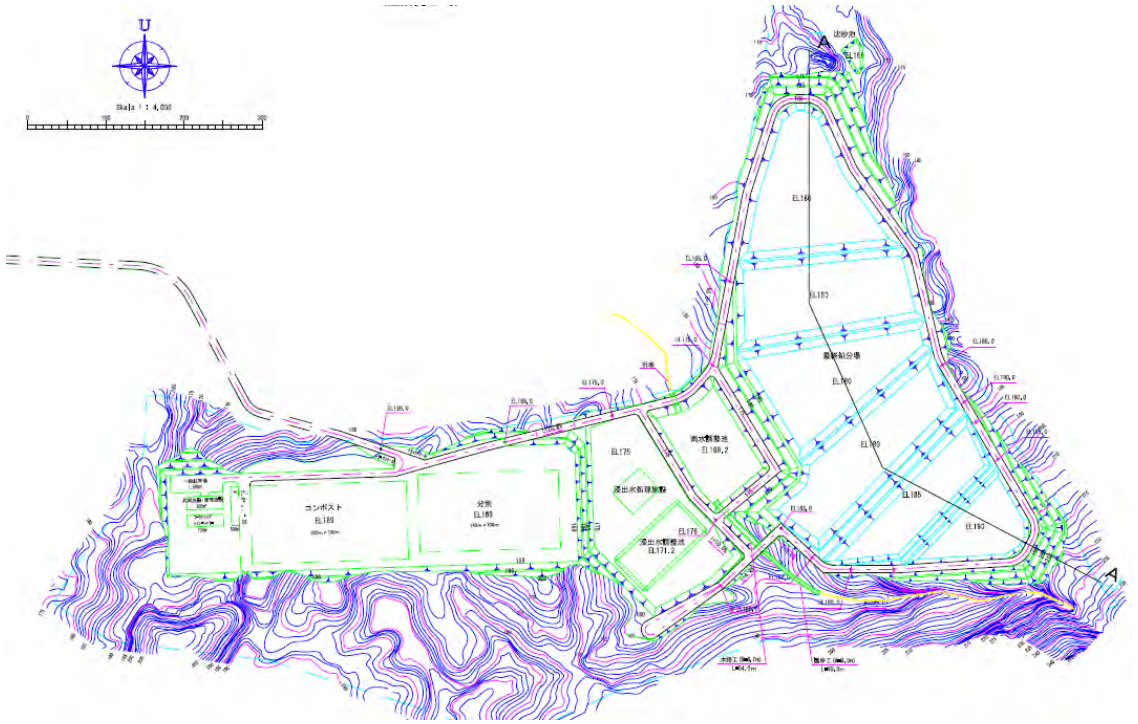


Figure 6-15 Section Plan for Final Landfill Disposal Site

(3) Sealing Works

Sealing Works will prevent the public basin and groundwater from contamination by the holding water of the filled waste and rainwater (Leachate) on the filling site. This is a preventive measure against negative impact on the neighboring environment.

- Type of the Sealing Structure:
  Dual Seepage Control Sheets structure will be applied for Sealing Works.

Details of the Sealing Works structures are as follows;

Table 6-4 Sealing Works

	Bottom area	Slope area
Surface ↕ Bottom	Protective soil Layer t=50 cm Protective Sheet, density > 500 g/m^2 (Short-fiber nonwoven fabric) Seepage Control Sheet t=1.5 mm Protective Sheet, density > 500 g/m^2 Seepage Control Sheet t = 1.5 mm Protective Sheet, density >500 g/m^2 Protective soil layer (Excavated soil) t = 50 cm	Protective soil Layer t = 50 cm (during operation) Protective Sheet, density > 400 g/m^2 (Long-fiber nonwoven fabric) Seepage Control Sheet t=1.5 mm Protective Sheet, density >500 g/m^2 (Short-fiber nonwoven fabric) Seepage Control Sheet t = 1.5 mm Protective Sheet, density > 500 g/m^2 Protection gunite-shooting (Cut portion only) t = 10 cm

(4) Groundwater Collecting and Drainage System works

The Groundwater Collecting and Drainage System is provided for attaining the safe and smooth construction work through preventing the damage of Sealing structure due to swelling by uplift of ground water pressure and improving the traffic ability of the heavy earthwork and hauling equipments during operation.

- Location of the groundwater collecting and drainage pipes and the Leachate collecting and drainage pipes is decided to keep thorough horizontal distance between each pipe on the plan.
- Each distance between trunk underground collecting pipes and branch pipes should be not more than 40 m and 20 m respectively.
- All the piping structures should have thorough durability.
- Dimensions and types of pipes should be determined based on structural and hydraulic calculations so as to be able to collect water from each Lot of the Final Landfill Disposal Site as a system.

  Trunk lines:
  High-density polyethylene Dual structural porous pipe φ200

  Branch lines:
  High-density polyethylene Dual structural porous pipe φ150
- The collected water from each Lot of the Final Landfill Disposal Site shall be directed into the Protection Regulating Reservoir.

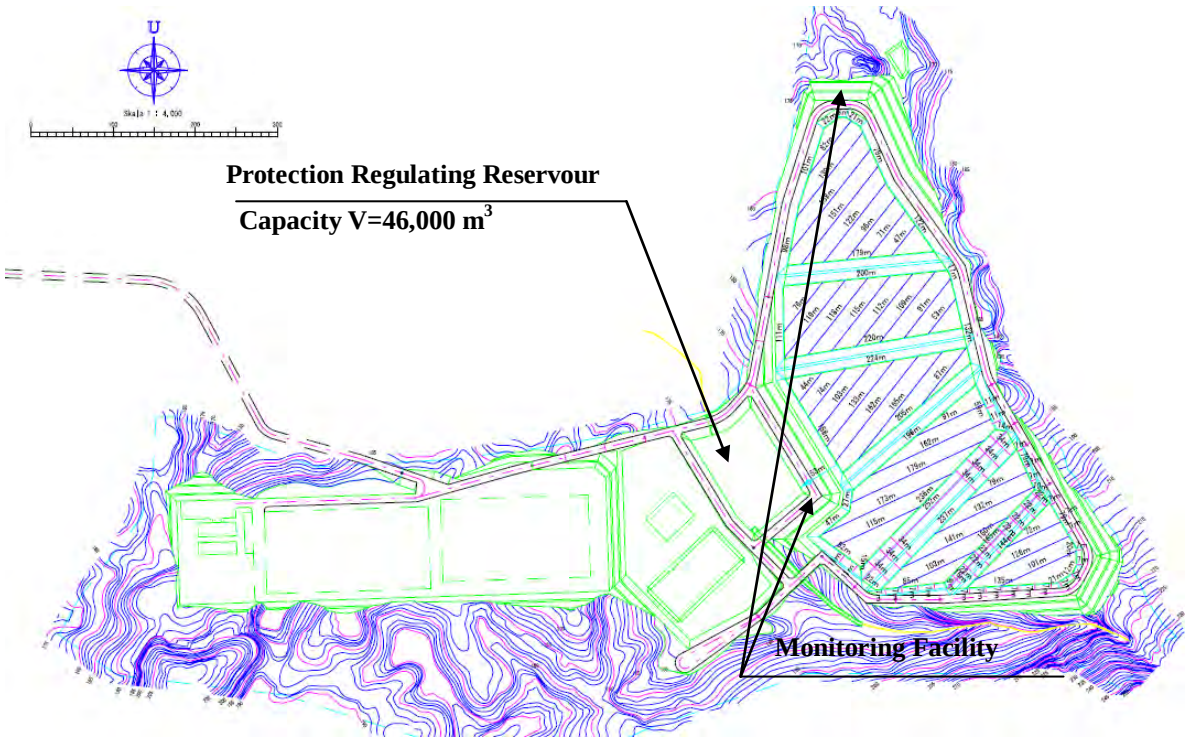


Figure 6-16 Plan for Groundwater Collecting and Drainage System

(5) Rainwater Collecting and Drainage System works

Basic purpose of this system is collecting and draining all the rainwater inside the Site basin promptly. Rainwater should be separated from the leakage of the waste to reduce the amount of the Leachate for the sake of reducing the work loads of both Leachate treatment system and Sealing Works

- Rainwater from the adjacent basin, roads and slopes within the Site, is collected through U-shape ditch which is provided at appropriate location, finally is directed to the Protection Regulatory Reservoir through Rainwater collection sumps.

  Trunk ditch: U-600~ U-1,200
  Branch ditch: U-3300~ U-500

- Rainwater in the no-landfill area is collected through the collecting pipes in each Lot and is directed into the Protection Regulatory Reservoir

Rainwater collection and drainage piping for the non-landfill area:
High-density polyethylene Dual structural porous pipe φ300~φ600

- Sectional dimension of the drainage is confirmed through the hydraulic analysis.
- Capacity of the Protection Regulatory Reservoir will be calculated based on the "Technical Standard of Protection Regulatory Reservoir and others (Draft)" (Japan River Association.

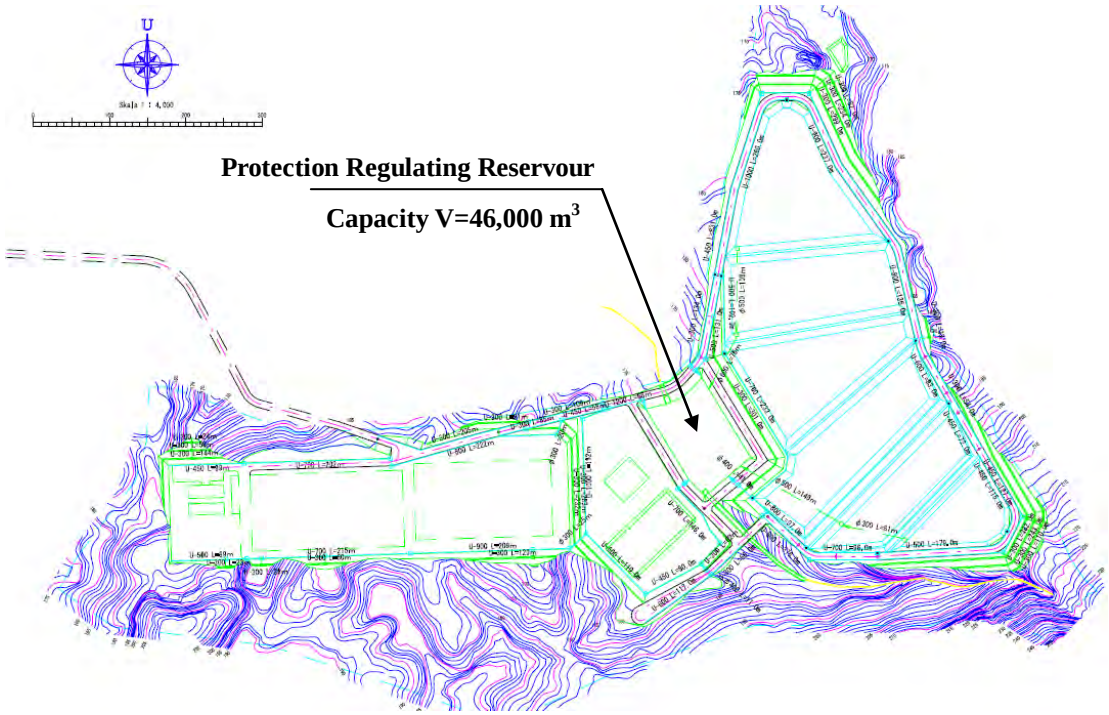


Figure 6-17 Plan for the Rainwater Drainage Facilities

(6) Leachate Collection and Drainage System works

Releasing all the Leachate to outside of the Landfill Site as rapidly as possible through the Leachate Collection and Drainage System makes the deposited waste itself keep in semi-aerobic condition, facilitate decomposition of the filled waste and prevents the Leachate from further deterioration. Another aim of providing the Leachate Collection and Drainage System is to

reduce potential structural loads, which is caused by the Leachate water pressure on the seepage sheets and storage structure.

- Precipitation data used for the design of the Leachate Collection and Drainage System is based on those of the Nambo area in 2004.
- Branch line pipes of the Leachate Collection and Drainage System should be apart not more than 15m each and dimensions and type of pipe and its covering material are decided under consideration of such as prevention from clogging by sedimentation and scales and quantity of the air inflow. Considering the efficiency of the collection and drainage, the shape of the basement of the Leachate Collection and Drainage System should be concavity shape and pipe structure should have thorough durability and strength.

  Trunk lines:
  High-density polyethylene Dual structural porous pipe φ700

  Branch lines:
  High-density polyethylene Dual structural porous pipe φ200
- Protective Soil Layer over the collection and drainage pipes should be well compacted and covered with non-woven fabrics to prevent any sucking of Leachate.
- Leachate Collection Sumps should be located on each Lot of the Disposal Site to separately collect and drain leachate of each Lot properly. Collected Leachate in the Sumps is pumped up into Regulating Reservoir. Each wall penetration portion of pipe shall be executed with specific cares so as no leakage occurs at this portion.
- Hydraulic test should be applied to the system to check and confirm no leakage.

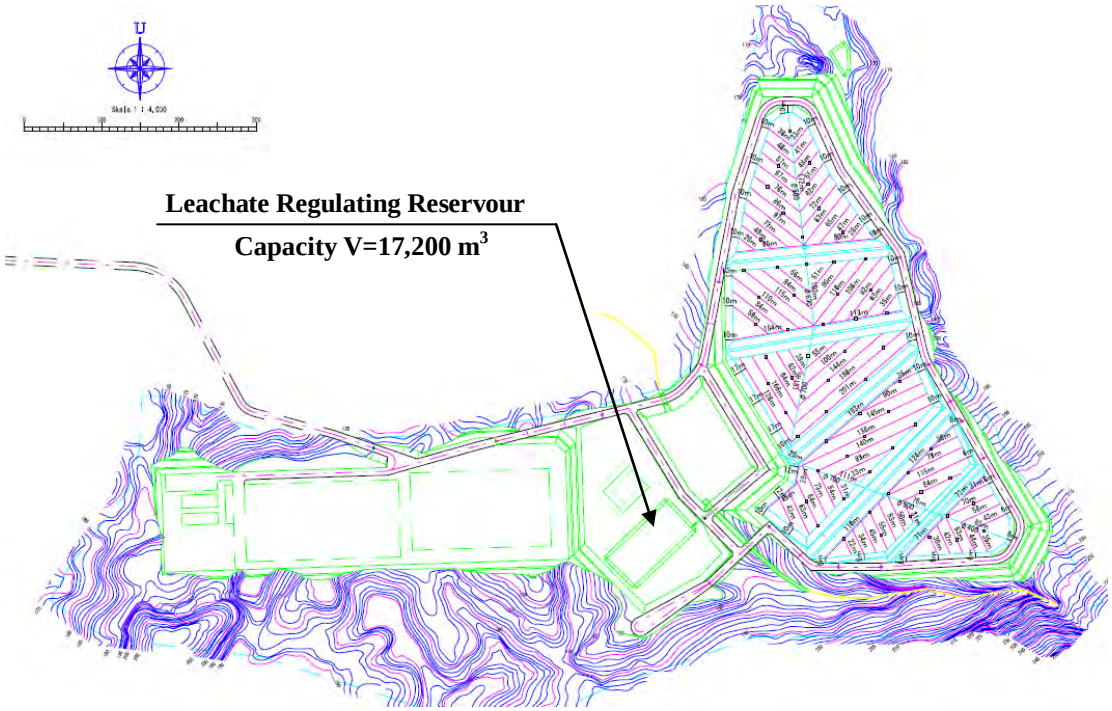


Figure 6-18 Plan for Leachate Collection and Drainage System

(7) Gas Discharge Treatment System Works

Gas Discharge Treatment System will be installed in the site to rapidly discharge gas derived from the filled waste. This system together with the Leachate Collection and Drainage System works not only for gas discharging but also air supply to the filling site to expand the Semi-aerobic area.

- As the Gas discharge system also works as the Leachate drainage pipe, the system should have thorough capacity for collection and drainage purpose.
- Major material's dimension and specification are as follows;

  Vertical Gas Discharge pipes:
  High-density polyethylene Dual structural porous pipe φ600

  Gas Discharge pipes on slope area:
  High-density polyethylene Dual structural porous pipe φ200
  Gabion: 1.2 m × 0.5 m × 0.5 mu

(8) Groundwater Monitoring Facility

Two Groundwater Monitoring Facilities are provided to routinely measure the required environmental monitoring items of the groundwater for the period from the commencement of waste filling to renouncement of the Site. Locations of these Groundwater Monitoring Facilities are shown in the Groundwater Collection and Drainage System Plan. 1 point will be located at Collection pit for Groundwater Collecting and Drainage System; another point will be located at a mountain stream of northeast side of area considering topography so that we can analyze the change of quality of underground water.

Monitoring items and monitoring frequency will be determined according the situation of the Site referring Ordinance No. 33 of Ministry of the Environment, Japan.

- Above ground structures of the Groundwater Monitoring Facilities should be provided to keep off unauthorized persons and to protect the facility from any adverse weather conditions.

  Groundwater Monitoring Well: 2 Lots, PVC pipe φ=100mm

(9) Shatter Proofing Work and Gate

Shatter Proofing Work will be provided on the Site to prevent the waste from scattering due to wind or birds outside of the Site

6.3.5 Leachate Treatment

(1) Basic Policy for the Plan

The proposed leachate treatment facility shall be designed under the following functions as solutions for issues in the Pre-Feasibility Study.

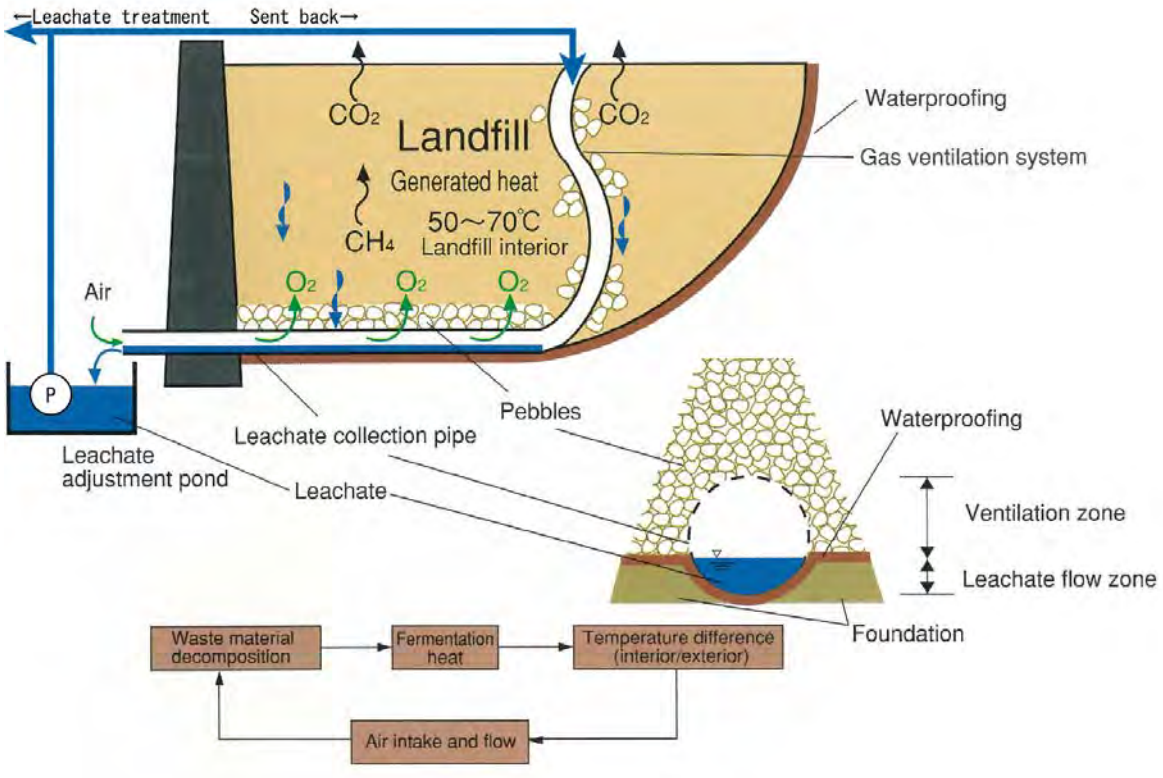
1. The function is to discharge the treated water to the large river secured enough amount of water around one year. The treated water, maximum 250 L per minute, is to be discharged to the assumed large river from the effluent tank in the leachate treatment facility through the plumbing, 150 mm in diameter by gravity flow. The length of plumbing is approximately 2.5 km, and the method of construction for the plumbing would be the under-grounding piping on a roadside, the grounding piping, and the piping under the bridge. The West Java State Government agreed that the planning, the construction, and the cost allocation should be executed by the state government. The concept of the Closed

System, moreover, should be taken to limit the influence of the treated water; therefore, the following measures shall be adapted. Those measures would secure approximately 70% of the expected system. While the amount of leachate is 360 m^3 per date in case of covering a sheet, the amount of it is 1,160 m^3 per date in case of non-covering; therefore, 69% of reduction would be realized. The purified water of the equipment employed in the leachate treatment facility; furthermore, the treated recycled water would be used; therefore, the discharging water 60 m^3 per date could be reduced comparing to use tap water. Those measures would secure approximately 70% of the expected system.

- The reduction measure for quantity of leachate would be planed by the surface exclusion of rainwater coving a sheet on a finished landfill-block.
- In addition, the reduction measure for the outflow discharge of the treated water would be planned by re-using the treated water.

2. Appropriate quantity of capacity of the regulation pond and daily quantity of leachate would be determined based on the analyzed meteorological data: 1994 to 2008 and the planning which the un-treated leachate shall not be discharged to the public water area even in the rainfall season

3. The function is that leachate in the regulation pond is sent back to the vent sticking out the landfill (vertical gas venting facility) and contaminant would be purified by microbe inhabiting in the inside of the landfill. Therefore, load of the leachate treatment facility could be reduced and the risk-reduction for environmental influence could be expected.



Source: Environmental Bureau, Fukuoka City (part modified)

Figure 6-19 Mechanism of Semi-aerobic Landfill: Fukuoka Method

4. The function is to fill up the floating carriers keeping microbe in the biological response tank and keep stability and high-efficiency for the treatment.

Figure 6-20 Imaged Floating Carries

(2) Block Flow

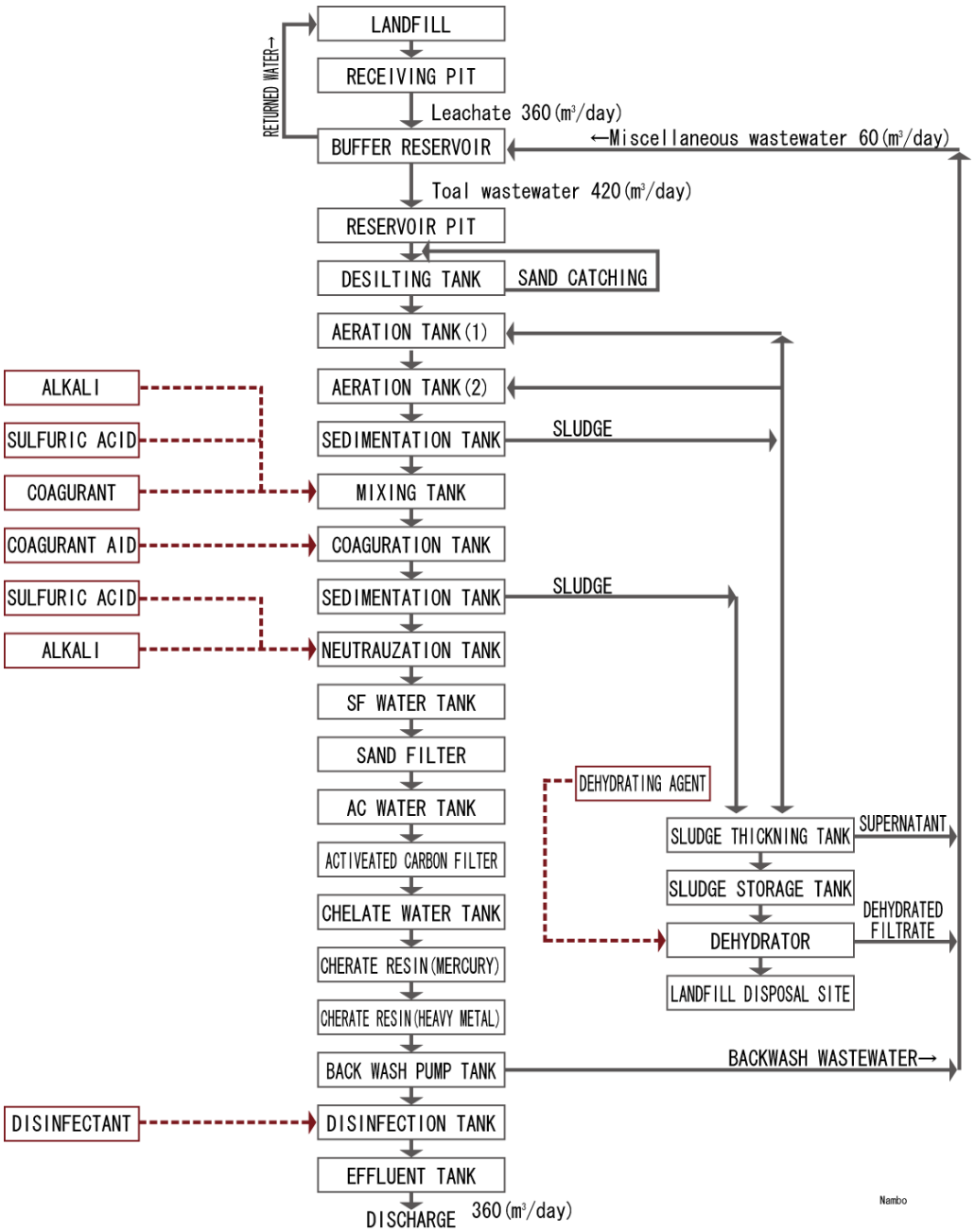


Figure 6-21 Block Flow for Leachate Treatment Facilities

(3) Instrument and Treatment Capacity

i) Processing Waste Water

Leachate of Domestic Waste Landfill & Miscellaneous Wastewater

Miscellaneous Wastewater mainly means discharged water form the backwashing process protecting plugging of the sand filter etc.

ii) Processing Quantity of Leachate & Wastewater

Quantity of Leachate (daily average)	360 m^3/day
Quantity of Miscellaneous Wastewater (daily average)	60 m^3/day
Quantity of Total Wastewater	420 m^3/day

In 420 m^3 per day treated total wastewater, 60 m^3 per day would be re-used in the backwashing process etc; therefore, quantity of the discharged water to the public water area would be 360 m^3 per day

Table 6-5 Processing Quantity of Leachate & Wastewater

	m^3 per day	m^3 per hour	m^3 per minute
Quantity of Leachate	360	15.0	0.25
Quantity of Miscellaneous Wastewater	60	2.5	0.04
Quantity of Total Wastewater	420	17.5	0.29

iii) Quality of Water Flow

Table 6-6 Quality of Water Flow

Item	Leachate	Total Wastewater
BOD mg/L	1,000	900
COD_{Cr} mg/L	2,000	1,800
S S mg/L	300	260

- Organic matters in the leachate result from land filled used-nappies and impurities etc. BOD would be assumed between the case that combustible waste is land filled on the semi-aerobic landfill and the case that incombustible waste or incineration ash is mainly land filled. Nambo's BOD ratio will be higher than Legok Nangka because of containing used-nappies in waste material compare with Legok Nangka,
- Leachate in the regulation pond would be sent back to the vent sticking out the landfill (vertical gas venting facility) and be contacted with microbe inhabiting in the inside of the landfill; therefore, quantity of contaminant in the leachate would be decreased.
- In order not to fill in with incinerated ash, it is not assumed that calcium & chloride ion would become a high-density of an obstacle for the water treatment
- In the begging of landfill operation, the following critical condition would be assumed. In those cases, with applying an expansion of catchment area for leachate, the concentration of leachate would be reduced.

    1. BOD & COD would exceed the concentration of leachate.
    2. TDS, Total Dissolved Solids, would be high-level.

iv) Quality of Treated Water

p H	6.0~9.0
BOD	below 50 mg/L
COD	below 100 mg/L
S S	below 100 mg/L

- There are no appropriate disposal-standards for a leachate treatment facility; therefore, the standard "Industrial Plant I" shall be applied. The three items, NH3, NO2 & NO3, however, would be excluded since the discharging river is not a river under the closed water area.

v) Treatment Flow

- Polluted Water Treatment
  - Inflow Regulation + Biological Treatment + Coagulating Sedimentation Tank + Advanced Treatment (Sand Filter Treatment + Activated Carbon Treatment + Chalate Treatment) + Disinfection & Re-Use
  - In order not to fill in with incinerated ash containing many calcium & chloride, the treatment for calcium & chloride ion would not be practiced.
  - The floating carriers are filled up in the biological treatment tank, the biological treatment, and stability and high-efficiency for the treatment would be designed.
  - After the biological treatment, the combined process treatment; the coagulating sedimentation, the sand filter, the activated carbon treatment, and the chelate treatment are designed for treating the refractory COD, the color, and the heavy metal.
- Sludge Treatment
  - Landfill disposal after concentration & dehydration

vi) Calculation for Quantity of Leachate

- Selection of Meteorological Data
  - The meteorological data: 2004, the maximum monthly precipitation would be employed in the meteorological data from 1994 to 2008 for calculating the quantity of leachate.
  - Annual Precipitation 4,678 mm
- Leachate Coefficient
  - Leachate Coefficient (landfill operation) 0.82
  - Calculated by the method of Blaney Criddle
  - Leachate Coefficient (finished landfill) 0.10
  - Leachate Coefficient could be reduced from 0.42 to 0.10 by covering a sheet on the surface and excluding most of rainfall water; moreover, quantity of leachate could be restrained.
- Determination of Conversion Area
  - Maximum Conversion area would be determined by calculating the conversion area on each landfill order based on the leachate coefficient and the landfill area. The maximum conversion area is 21,300 m^2, and the landfill area is: Finished Landfill Area: 115,400 m^2 & Operated Landfill Area: 11,900 m^2.
- Calculation between the Quantity of Leachate and the Maximum Capacity Regulation
  - Table 6-7 is acquired the relationship between the quantity of leachate which should be treated in one day and the maximum capacity regulation for protecting overflow based on the daily precipitation of 2004 & the maximum conversion area. The relationship between the quantity of leachate and the maximum capacity regulation is that the more the quantity of daily treated leachate-capacity increases, the more the quantity of non-treated & saved leachate decreases; as a result, the maximum capacity regulation would be reduced. In experiences based on profitability with construction, workability & profitability with maintenance, and area-condition etc, both appropriate ratio is 360 m^3 per day, the quantity of lechate on Table 6-7 since the figure, the maximum capacity regulation divided by the quantity of lechate, is mainly adapted approximately 50 days as a standard.
  - The required capacity of regulation pond in the case mentioned above, therefore, should be over 17,201 m3.

Table 6-7 Relationship between the Quantity of Leachate and the Maximum Capacity Regulation

Quantity of Leachate (m^3 per day)	Maximum Capacity Regulation (m^3)	Maximum Capacity Regulation /Quantity of Leachate (day)
280	23,183	82.8
300	20,363	67.9
320	18,761	58.6
340	17,981	52.9
360	17,201	47.8
380	16,421	43.2
400	15,641	39.1
420	15,250	36.3
440	14,930	33.9
460	14,610	31.8

(4) Plot

Figure 6-22 Ground Floor Plan

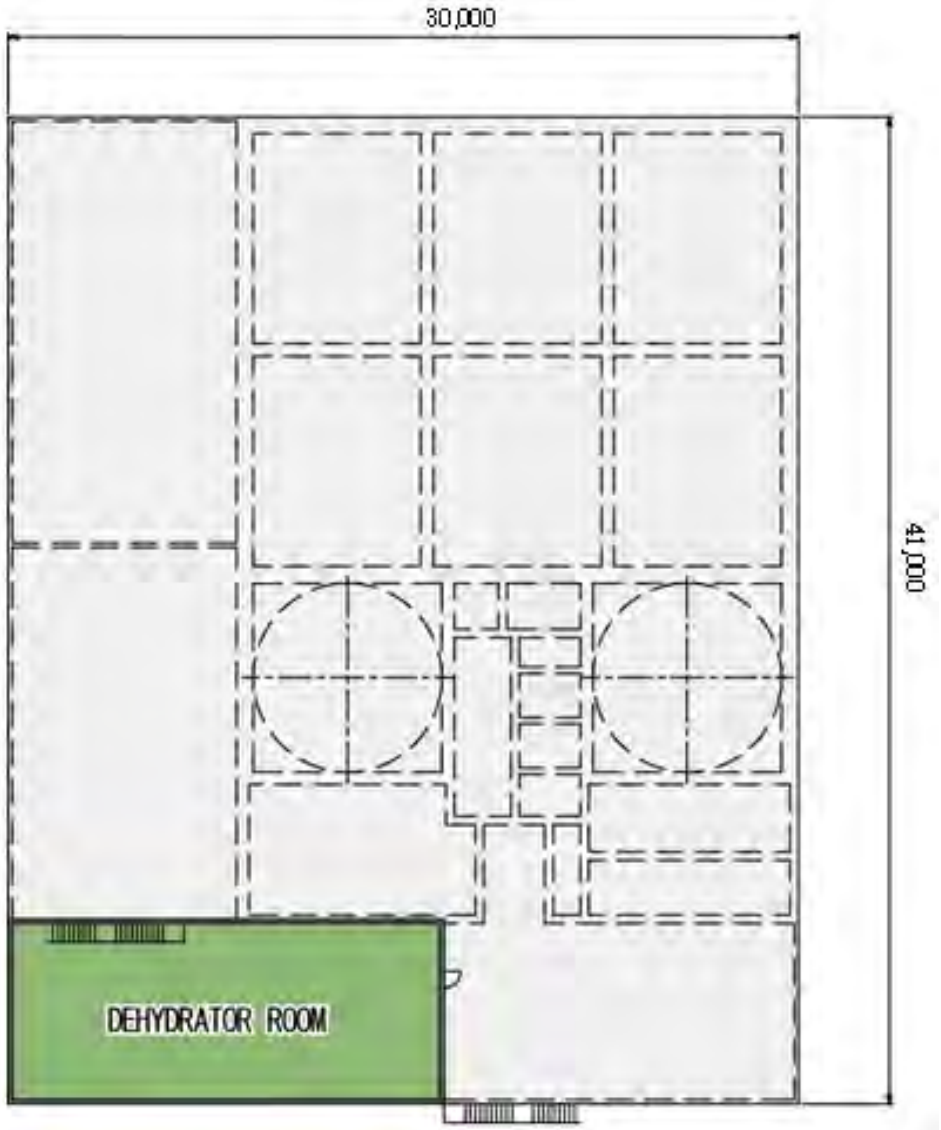


Figure 6-23 Second Floor Plan

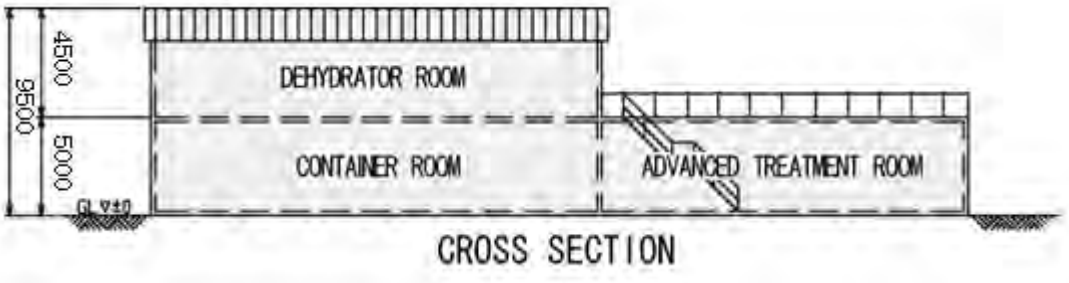


Figure 6-24 Cross Section

6.4 Project Implementation Plan

6.4.1 Sorting

(1) Construction

This facility should be constructed economically and safety based on design concept. Therefore, we need to plan with regarding site condition and the progress of the construction. In addition, we need keep applicable laws and regulations in construction.

(2) Construction management plan

Work Process Plan

Prior to start of the construction, make a work process plan and arrange it to a progress schedule. The work process plan makes a week or a monthly progress schedule for every works, and it is important to assume the detailed examination with the network process.

General Construction Plan

Prior to start of the construction, we need to make the general construction plan. The construction plan needs to gather up about a procedure and a method of construction as follows. (It's need to revise by contents of the construction appropriately.)

1.Construction summary	8.Construction management plan
2.Plan progress schedule	9. The emergency system and correspondence
3.The site organization system	10.Traffic management
4.Safety management	11.Environmental measures
5.Designated machine	12.Maintenance of the site work environment
6.Main material	13.Industrial waste disposal method
7.Construction method (Include a main machine, a temporary plan, a construction site)	

In addition, the construction plan shoule be enough considered each time schedule of engineering works, building works, machinery production, installation construction, electricity construction, other construction. And we should plan with considering of the condition of construction, and the plan should be safety and economical.

Construction contents in sorting facility

- Machinery apparatus installation
- The piping, duct work
- Electric instrumentation work

Each equipments should be manufactured by based on the design document in a factory and transported to site and installed. The method of movement and installation in indoor should be selected such as the hang crane or the roller pull. It should be considered carefully, should not damage each equipments in transfer and installation.

In addition, temporary works, site assembling, welding and painting should be worked out according to the design document. The equipments must be run without trouble.

Construction schedule (plan)

The sorting process is shown in the figure below with color.

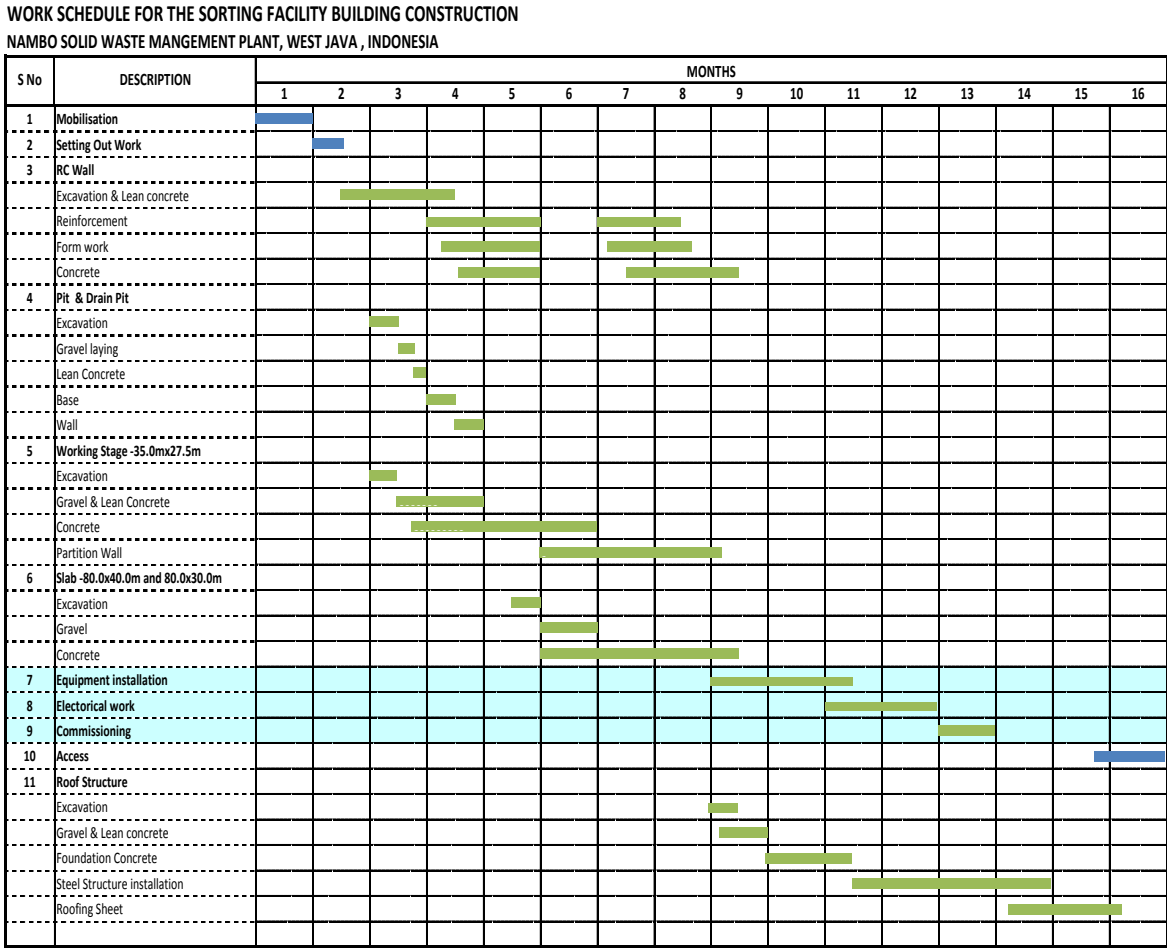


Figure 6-25 Construction schedule (plan) for sorting facility

[Sorting Building]

(1) Introduction

This method statement describes the procedures for Sorting Building Construction Works. The Sorting building consists of a receiving facility, sorting facility, transport facility, storage yard, dust collection facility and common facility. Some facilities will be covered by roof structure. The major items and construction schedule as shown below.

(2) Major Items

The major item civil works for the construction of Sorting Facility building includes the following items:

- Foundation for ingress access road, receiving yard and storage yard
- Retaining wall for the receiving yard and storage yard.
- Working platform.
- Transfer pit and drainage pit.
- Equipment installation.
- Electrical work.
- Access road.
- Steel roof structure.

(3) Program

S No	DESCRIPTION	MONTHS															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	**Mobilisation**																
2	**Setting Out Work**																
3	**RC Wall**																
	Excavation & Lean concrete																
	Reinforcement																
	Form work																
	Concrete																
4	**Pit & Drain Pit**																
	Excavation																
	Gravel laying																
	Lean Concrete																
	Base																
	Wall																
5	**Working Stage -35.0mx27.5m**																
	Excavation																
	Gravel & Lean Concrete																
	Concrete																
	Partition Wall																
6	**Slab -80.0x40.0m and 80.0x30.0m**																
	Excavation																
	Gravel																
	Concrete																
7	**Equipment installation**																
8	**Electorical work**																
9	**Commissioning**																
10	**Access**																
11	**Roof Structure**																
	Excavation																
	Gravel & Lean concrete																
	Foundation Concrete																
	Steel Structure installation																
	Roofing Sheet																

Figure 6-26 Schedule Plan Sorting Building

(4) Layout Plan and Sections

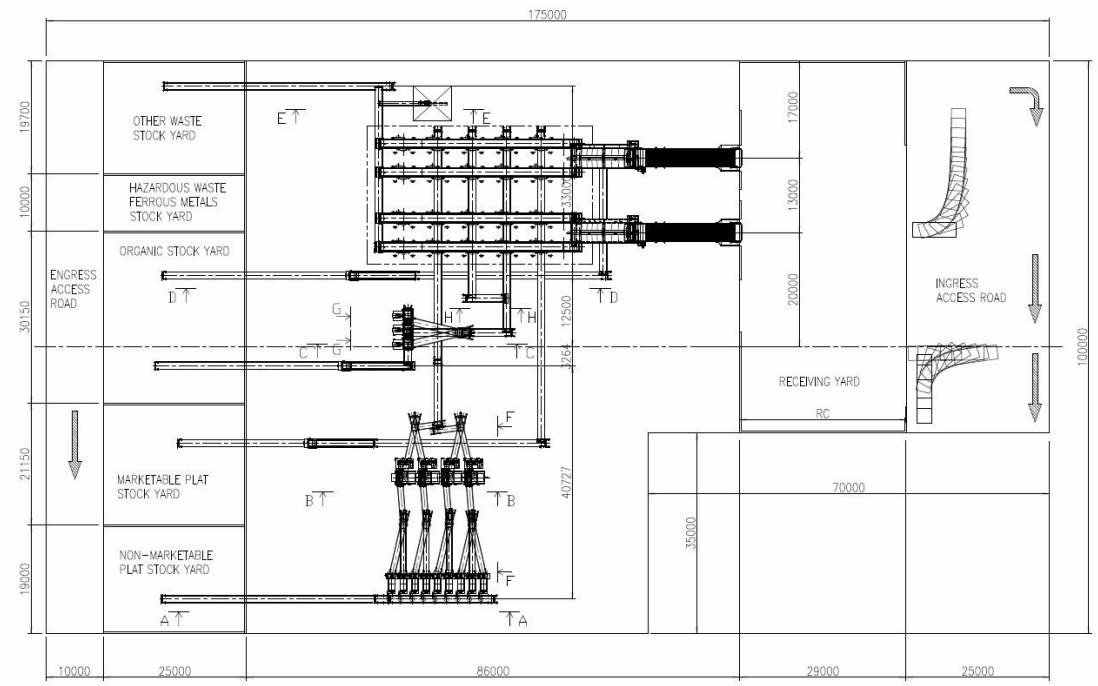


Figure 6-27 Plan

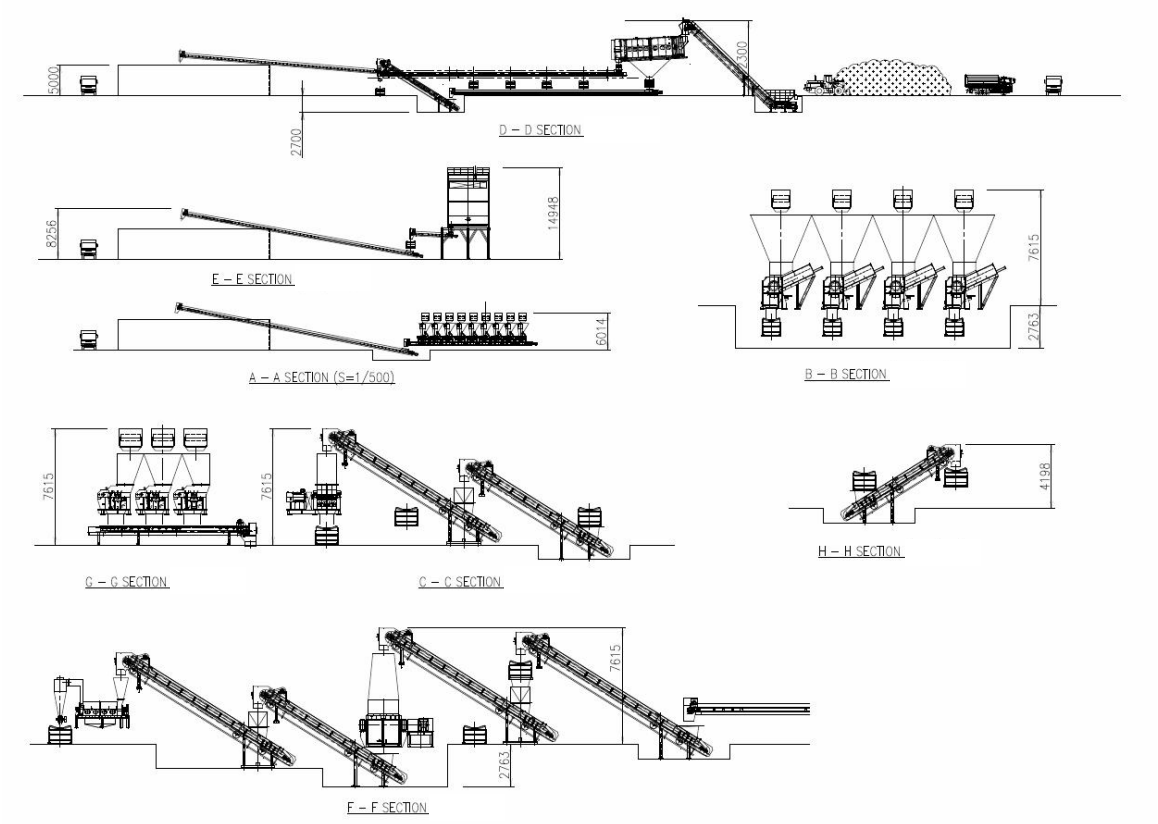


Figure 6-28 Section

[Other Facilities Related to Sorting]

(1) Construction Period

This facility should be constructed economically and safety based on design concept. Therefore, we need to plan with regarding site condition and the progress of the construction. In addition, we need keep applicable laws and regulations in construction.

(2) Construction Period

Work Process Plan

Prior to start of the construction, make a work process plan and arrange it to a progress schedule. The work process plan makes a week or a monthly progress schedule for every works, and it is important to assume the detailed examination with the network process.

General Construction Plan

Prior to start of the construction, we need to make the general construction plan. The construction plan needs to gather up about a procedure and a method of construction as follows. (It's need to revise by contents of the construction appropriately.)

1.Construction summary	8.Construction management plan
2.Plan progress schedule	9. The emergency system and correspondence
3.The site organization system	10.Traffic management
4.Safety management	11.Environmental measures
5.Designated machine	12.Maintenance of the site work environment
6.Main material	13.Industrial waste disposal method
7.Construction method (Include a main machine, a temporary plan, a construction site)	

In addition, the construction plan should be enough considered each time schedule of engineering works, building works, machinery production, installation construction, electricity construction, other construction. And we should plan with considering of the condition of construction, and the plan should be safety and economical.

Construction Contents in Sorting Facility

- Machinery apparatus installation
- The piping, duct work
- Electric instrumentation work

Equipments should be manufactured by based on the design document in a factory and transported to site and installed. The method of movement and installation in indoor should be selected such as the hang crane or the roller pull. It should be considered carefully, should not damage equipments in transfer and installation.

In addition, temporary works, site assembling, welding and painting should be worked out according to the design document. The equipments must be run without trouble.

Construction Schedule (plan)

The sorting process is shown below with color.

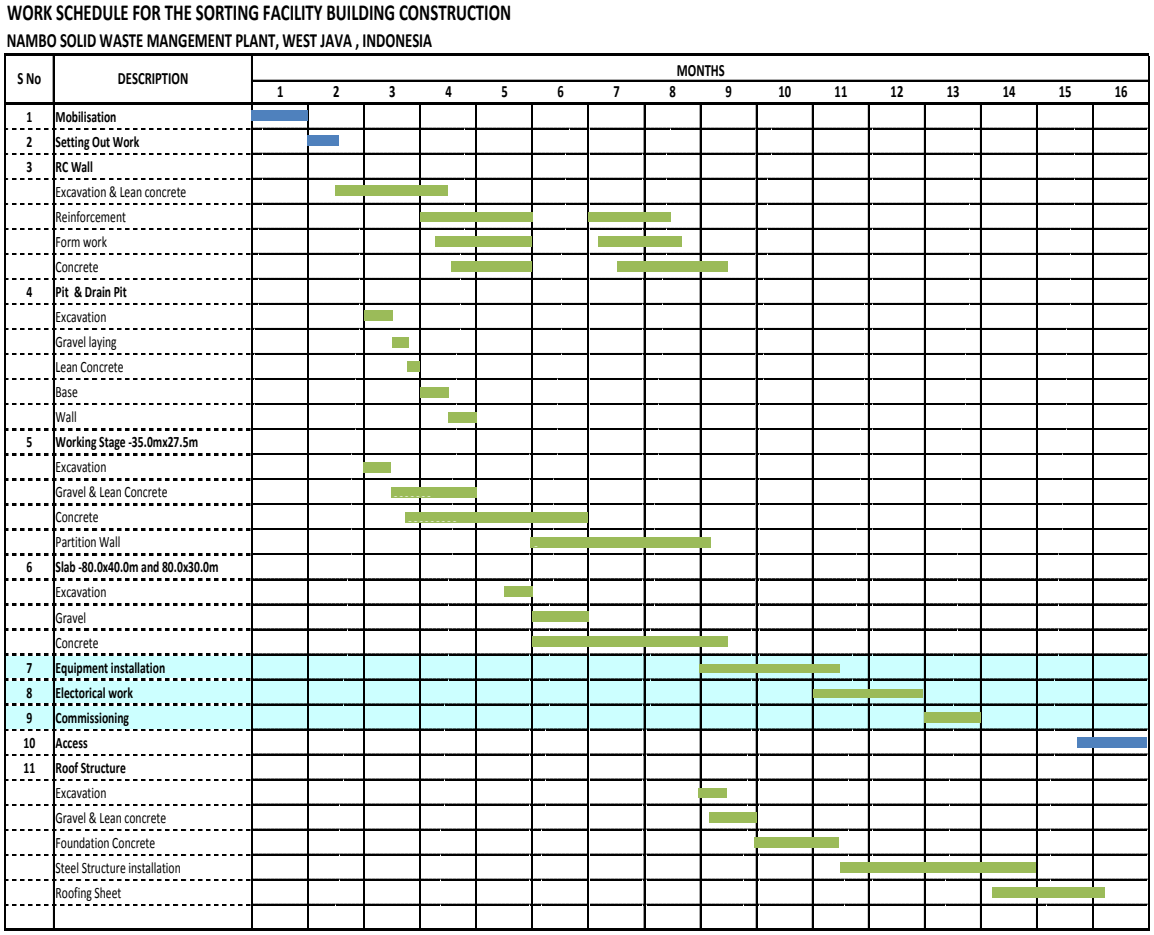


Figure 6-29 Schedule Plan Sorting Facilities

6.4.2 Compost

(1) Construction Events

1) Drainage
2) Base Foundation
3) Base Slab
4) Building

(2) Construction Period

The construction of the compost hall begins with drainage after completion of earth work of the site and proceeds to base foundation, base slab, and building. The construction period from the drainage to the building is one and half year.

6.4.3 Sanitary Landfill

(1) Outline

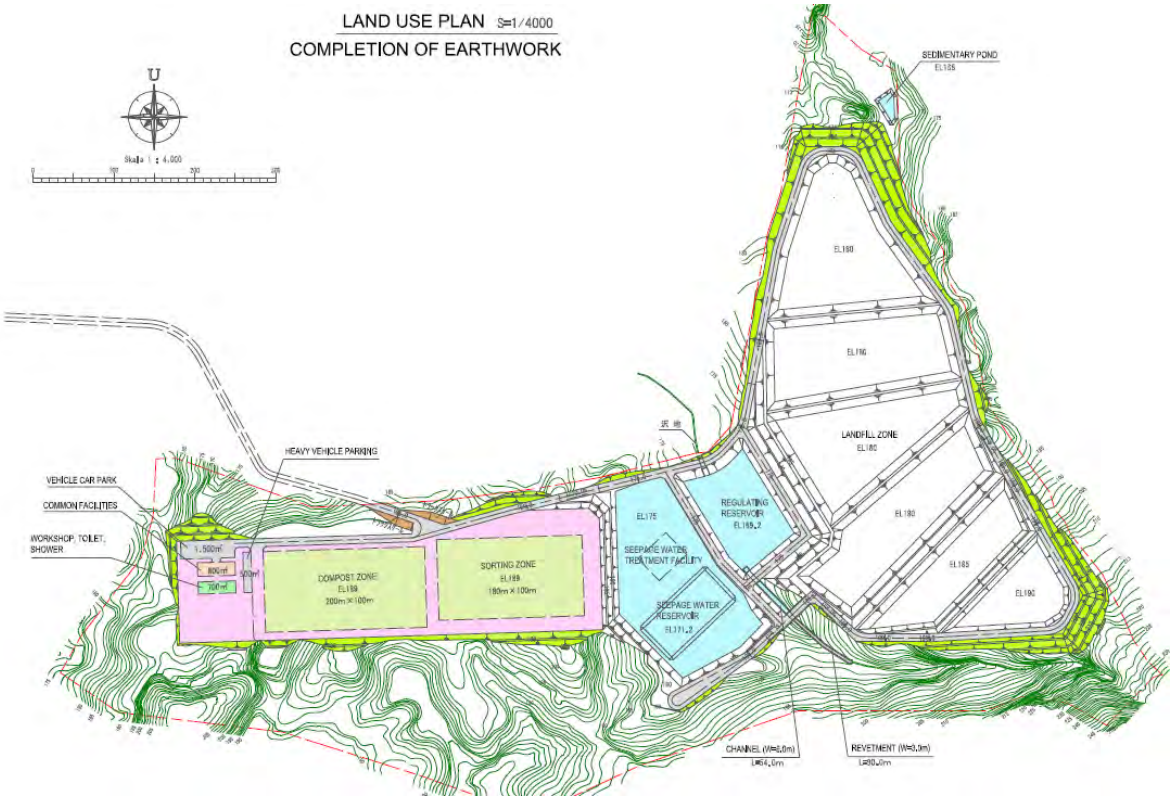


Figure 6-30 Plan of Site Formation

1-1 Outline of the Works

Table 6-8 Outline of Facilities

Area for Development	40 ha
Area for FDS	10.4ha
Capacity for Disposal	1,730,000 m3 (Total Capacity 2,700,000 m3)
Daily Reception Volume and usable years	Daily Reception Volume=288 m3/day, Usable Volume=16.7 years
Structural Detail	
Land Development	Cutting and filling volumes: (Cutting Volume 1,510,000m3, Filling Volume 540,000 m3 (Balance volumes will be stocked temporary at adjoining land for future covering soil.
Slope Gradient	Slope Gradient for Cutting: 1:1.8~1.2, Slope Gradient for Filling: 1:2.0, Slope which will be not touched with disposal materials, will be protected by sodding.
Sealing Structure	Bottom (Seepage Control Sheet (HDPE Sheet, t=1.5 mm) 2 Layers + Protective Sheet (Short-fiber nonwoven fabrie, t=10 mm) 3 Layers. Dual Seepage Control Sheet structure and Protective soil Layer t=50 cm.
	Slope (Seepage Control Sheet (HDPE Sheet, t=1.5 mm) 2 Layers + Protective Sheet (Short-fiber nonwoven fabrie, t=10 mm) 2 Layers + Protective Sheet (Long-fiber nonwoven fabrie, t=4.5 mm) 1 Layers. Dual Seepage Control Sheet structure. The surface of cutting slope will be smooth using gunite-shooting. The surface of Dual Seepage Control Sheet structure will be covered by 50cm protective soil Layer before spreading disposal materials.
Rainwater Drainage Facilities	For the sake of protecting downstream from bad influence, rainwater from the adjacent basin, roads and slopes within the Site, is collected through U-shape ditch which is provided at appropriate location, finally is directed to the Protection Regulatory Reservoir through Rain water collection sumps. Trunk ditch: U-600～1,200, 5,477m, Branch ditches: U-500～300, 2,843 m, Drainage pipe for Slope: φ400～150, 233m, Drainage pipe for the Area which is not yet covered by disposed materials: φ600～300, 414 m, Connecting pit etc...
	Protection Regulating Reservoir: Total Volume 71,300 m3, Accretion Sand Volume 6,300 m3、Possible Regulation Volume 46,400 m3
Groundwater Collecting and Drainage Facilities	For the sake of attaining the safe and smooth construction work through preventing the damage of Sealing Structure due to swelling by uplift of ground water pressure, locate the groundwater collecting drainage pipes. Corrected groundwater is guided to Protection Regulating Reservoir. Trunk lines: High-density polyethylene Dual structural porous pipe, φ200-3,566 m. Branch lines: High-density polyethylene Dual structural porous pipe, φ200-3,566 m. φ150=3,892 m, porous mat 591 m, Pipe 53 m
	Groundwater Monitoring Facilities : 2 Groundwater Monitoring Facilities are provided to routinely measure the required environmental monitoring items of the groundwater.
Leachate Collection and Drainage Facilities	For the sake of releasing all the Leachate to outside of the Landfill Site as rapidly as possible to Leachate Regulating Reservoir, locate the Leachate Collection and Drainage Facilities. Trunk lines: High-density polyethylene Dual structural porous pipe, φ700~400-730 m. Branch lines: High-density polyethylene Dual structural porous pipe, φ200-6,396 m.
	Leachate Regulating Reservoir: Regulating Volume 17,201 m3, Bottom and Slope will be covered by Concrete plate/Slab (t=15 cm)+Seepage Control Sheet (HDPE Sheet, t=1.5 mm) 1 Layers + Protective Sheet (Short-fiber nonwoven fabrie, t=10 mm) 2 Layers.
Gas Discharge Treatment Facilities	For the sake of discharging gas rapidly delivered from the filled waste. This facilities together with the Leachate Collection and Discharge Facilities works not only for gas discharging but also air supply to the filling site to expand the Semi-aerobic area. Vertical Gas Discharge pipes: 64 locations, Gas Discharge pipes on slope area: φ200-311 m
Other Facilities	Shatter Proofing Facilities, Gate etc..

1-2 Bill of Materials

Table 6-9 Bill of Works/Materials

ITEM		Specification	Quantity	Unit
Earth Work				
	Excavation	Cutting area including grubbing, cleaning and disposal Weathered rock (20%)	1,506,600	m3
	Loading & transportation	Loading soil, transportation 0.5～1.0km, temporary stocking	538,000	m3
	Embankment	Embankment area including grubbing, cleaning and disposal Transportation from temporary stock yard in the Site, Spreading and compacting	538,000	m3
	Loading, Transportation & Temporary stocking	Balance soil will be stocked temporary at adjoining land.	968,600	m3
	Cutting Slope trimming	Trimming by Machine	37,800	m2
	Embankment Slope Trimming	Trimming by Machine	56,900	m2
	Planting for Slope	Cutting/Filling slope without Seepage Control Sheet. Leaf mould t=15 cm + Seeding	44,500	m2
Sealing Structure				
	Fixing sealing sheet	fixing points for edge of Sealing Sheet Upside-down trapezoid(0.35-0.7,H0.5)	2,708	m
	Seepage Control Sheet (Bottom)	Dual Seepage Control Sheet Structure	94,817	m2
	Seepage Control Sheet (Slope)	Dual Seepage Control Sheet Structure	45,380	m2
	Protective Soil Layer (Bottom)	Use orijinal ground soil, t=50cm	94,817	m2
	Protection Layer for Sheet (Slope)	Cutting slope . Mortar t=10 cm	45,380	m2
	Protective Soil Layer (Top)	Use orijinal ground soil, t=50cm	87,863	m2
	Concrete slab for Leachate Reservoir Pond	Bottom and slope of Leachate Reservoir Pond(t=15 cm)	6,954	m2
Rain Water Drainage System				
	Correcting pit	Concrete Structure	1	Lot
	U-Ditch (outskirt)	Trunk ditch: U-600～1,200, Branch ditches: U-500～300, Drainage pipe for Slope: ϕ400～150	8,553	m
	Pipe for the Area which is not yet covered by disposed materials	ϕ600～300	414	m
	Canal for downstream	Culvert, Revetment (if necessary)	174	m
	Embankment for Protection Regulating Reservour	Including soil work	0	m3
Groundwater correcting System				
	Groundwater correcting pipe/pit	Groundwater correcting pipe (Trank line: ϕ200-3,566 m, Branch line: ϕ150-3,892 m	8,102	m
	Groundwater Monitoring Fscility	Groundwater Monitoring Well and Shed	1	式
Leachate Drainage System				
	Correcting pit	Concrete Structure	1	Lot
	Leachate correcting Pipe (Trank)	Trank Line ϕ400～700 PE Pipe	730	m
	Leachate correcting Pipe (branch)	Branch Line ϕ200 (High-density polyethylene Dual structual Porous Pipe)	6,396	m
	Ventilation Pipe (Slope)	polyethylene Porous Pipe, ϕ200(20 m interval: High-density polyethylene Dual structual Porous Pipe)	311	m
	Ventilation Pipe (Vertical)	Polyvinyl chloride Pipe, ϕ300(40 m interval)	62	nos.
Temporary Work				
	Temporary Facilities		1	Lot
	Temporary Access Road		1	Lot
	Temporary Drainage System		1	Lot

1-3 Soil Investigation

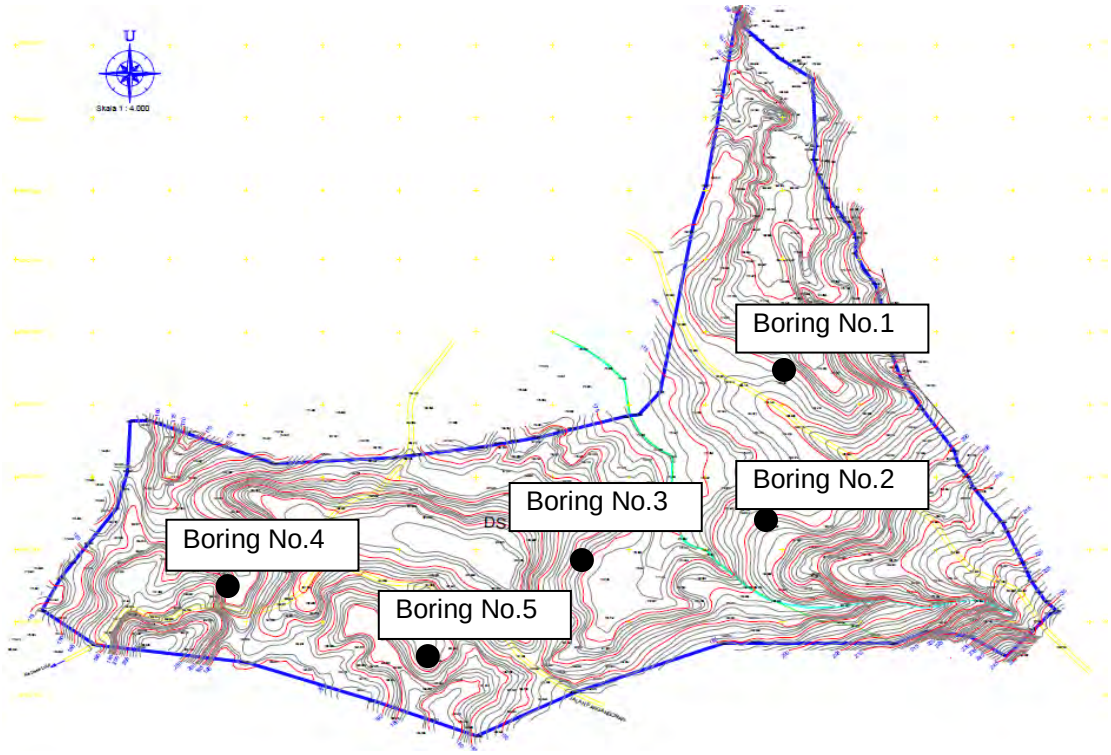


Figure 6-31 Location of Boring Test

Table 6-10 Result of Field Permeability Test

Depth (m)	BH-1	BH-2	BH-3	BH-4	BH-5	BH-6	BH-7
0.50 - 5.50	CH 7.083E-05	FH 1.141E-04	FH 1.339E-05	CH 2.880E-04	FH 2.715E-05	CH 9.897E-05	FH 7.066E-05
5.50 - 10.50	FH 5.108E-05	FH 4.470E-06	FH 1.752E-06	CH 1.194E-04	CH 4.939E-06	FH 3.598E-05	FH 6.152E-05
10.50 - 15.50	FH 2.496E-05	-	FH 3.806E-06	CH 1.509E-04	FH 7.515E-06	FH 4.453E-05	FH 3.138E-05
15.50 - 20.50	FH 8.789E-06	CH 5.763E-06	FH 1.579E-06	CH 1.628E-04	FH 9.856E-06	FH 1.586E-05	FH 2.032E-05
20.50 - 25.50	FH 5.073E-06	CH 9.917E-06	FH 3.849E-06	CH 9.392E-05	FH 4.423E-06	FH 2.685E-05	FH 1.309E-05
25.50 - 30.00	FH 4.678E-06	CH 6.032E-06	FH 1.897E-06	CH 8.756E-05	FH 4.117E-06	FH 1.185E-05	FH 1.123E-05

Table 6-11 Resume of Laboratory Test Result

No	BORE HOLE	DEPTH (meter)	TYPE SOIL	CLASSIFICATION USCS	Index Properties: Determination of dry density & moisture content: Wc (%)	γt (gr/cm³)	γd (gr/cm³)	Void Ratio e	Porosity n	Sr (%)	SPECIFIC GRAVITY Gs	ATTERBERG LIMITS: WL (%)	WP (%)	IP (%)	GRAIN SIZE: GRAVEL (%)	SAND (%)	SILT (%)	CLAY (%)	% finer by weight passing no. 200 sieve	Engineering Properties: TRIAXIAL UU: Total Stress: Φ Degree	C kg/cm²	UNCONFINED: qu kg/cm2	σc kg/cm2	ε kg/cm2	CONSOLIDATION TEST: Cc	Cv cm²/sec
1	BH-1	2.00 - 2.50	UDS	CH	42.7	1.70	1.19	1.19	0.54	93.3	2.61	69.2	33.1	36.1	0.0	11.8	40.2	48.0	88.2	6.06	0.59	0.93	0.77	1.21	0.35	3.0E-03
2		7.00 - 7.50	DS	CH	19.2	-	-	-	-	-	2.65	NP	NP	NP	0.0	19.2	35.7	45.0	80.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3		11.50 - 12.00	DS	CH	9.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP	NP	NP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	BH-2	1.00 - 1.50	UDS	CH	39.6	1.67	1.20	1.17	0.54	88.0	2.60	84.9	32.2	52.7	0.0	15.4	40.0	44.7	84.7	13.08	0.52	0.83	0.69	1.20	0.41	3.7E-03
5		7.00 - 7.50	DS	CH	18.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP	NP	NP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6		11.50 - 12.00	DS	CH	12.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP	NP	NP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	BH-3	2.50 - 3.00	UDS	SP	44.9	1.65	1.14	1.30	0.57	90.5	2.62	73.3	34.1	NP	0.0	12.5	41.0	46.5	87.5	0.49	12.35	0.75	0.63	1.19	0.44	3.2E-03
8		7.00 - 7.50	DS	CH	35.2	-	-	-	-	-	2.61	83.8	31.4	52.4	0.0	10.0	41.3	48.7	90.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9		11.50 - 12.00	DS	SP	22.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP	NP	NP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	BH-4	2.00 - 2.50	DS	CH	46.3	1.61	1.10	1.37	0.58	88.1	2.61	89.0	31.1	57.8	0.0	13.4	39.3	45.4	84.7	7.62	0.76	1.23	1.13	1.08	0.48	2.6E-03
11		7.00 - 7.50	DS	SP	33.1	-	-	-	-	-	2.61	76.0	32.2	NP	8.0	9.7	41.7	40.6	82.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12		11.50 - 12.00	DS	CH	28.1	-	-	-	-	-	2.62	72.0	34.1	37.9	0.0	11.9	41.2	46.9	88.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	BH-5	2.50 - 3.00	UDS	SP	44.1	1.65	1.13	1.31	0.57	88.1	2.62	92.8	30.2	NP	0.0	14.7	39.3	46.0	85.3	6.85	0.65	1.04	0.92	1.13	0.46	3.0E-03
14		7.00 - 7.50	DS	CH	8.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP	NP	NP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15		11.50 - 12.00	DS	SP	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP	NP	NP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	BH-6	2.00 - 2.50	UDS	CH	49.1	1.56	1.05	1.48	0.60	86.1	2.60	91.9	30.1	33.8	0.0	8.7	39.9	51.4	91.4	6.28	0.36	0.58	0.46	1.26	0.43	3.6E-03
17		7.00 - 7.50	DS	CH	29.1	-	-	-	-	-	2.62	84.7	32.5	52.2	0.0	9.1	40.7	50.2	90.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18		11.50 - 12.00	DS	CH	21.7	-	-	-	-	-	2.62	76.7	32.7	44.0	0.0	13.0	38.5	48.6	87.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	BH-7	2.00 - 2.50	UDS	CH	52.2	1.57	1.03	1.54	0.61	88.7	2.61	92.4	30.2	62.2	0.0	15.9	37.1	47.0	84.1	8.34	0.22	0.38	0.32	1.20	0.48	3.6E-03
20		7.00 - 7.50	DS	CH	13.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP	NP	NP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21		11.50 - 12.00	DS	CH	8.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	NP	NP	NP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Boring Log

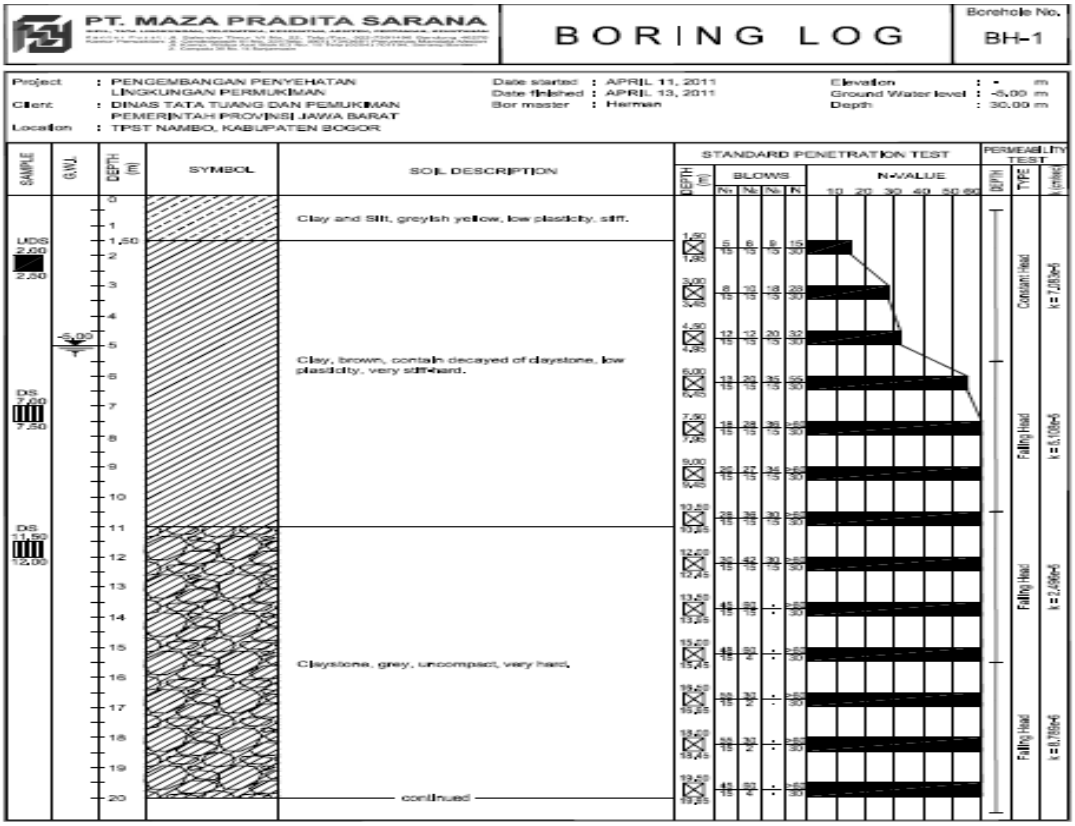


Figure 6-32 BH-1

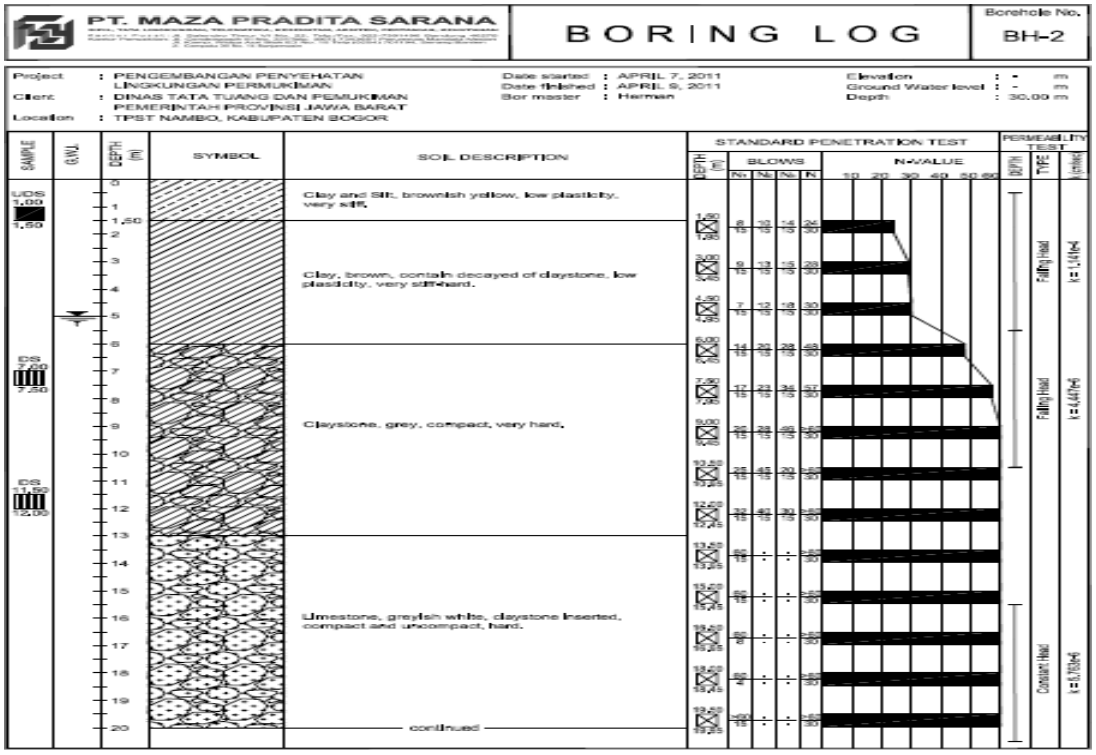


Figure 6-33 BH-2

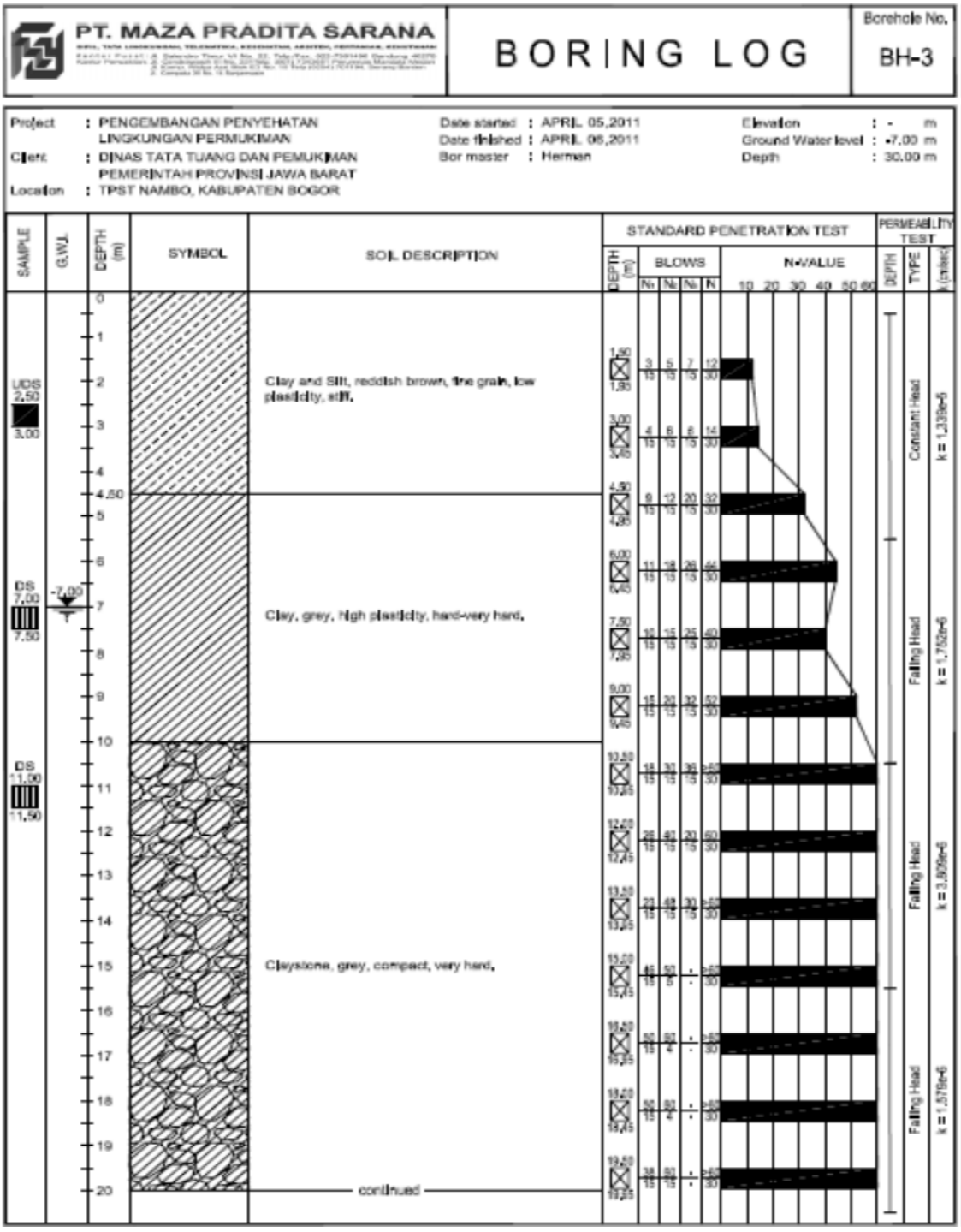


Figure 6-34 BH-3

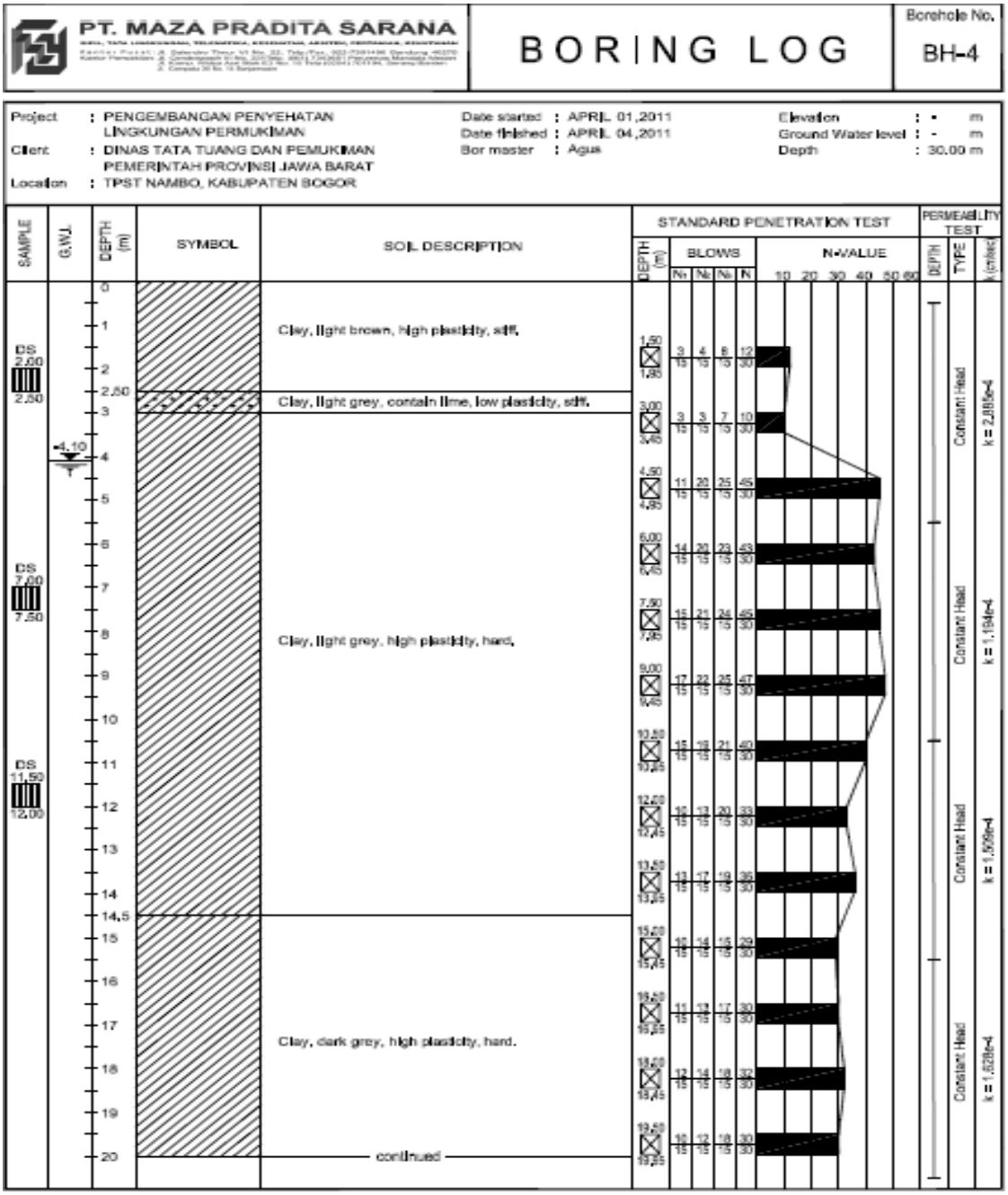


Figure 6-35 BH-4

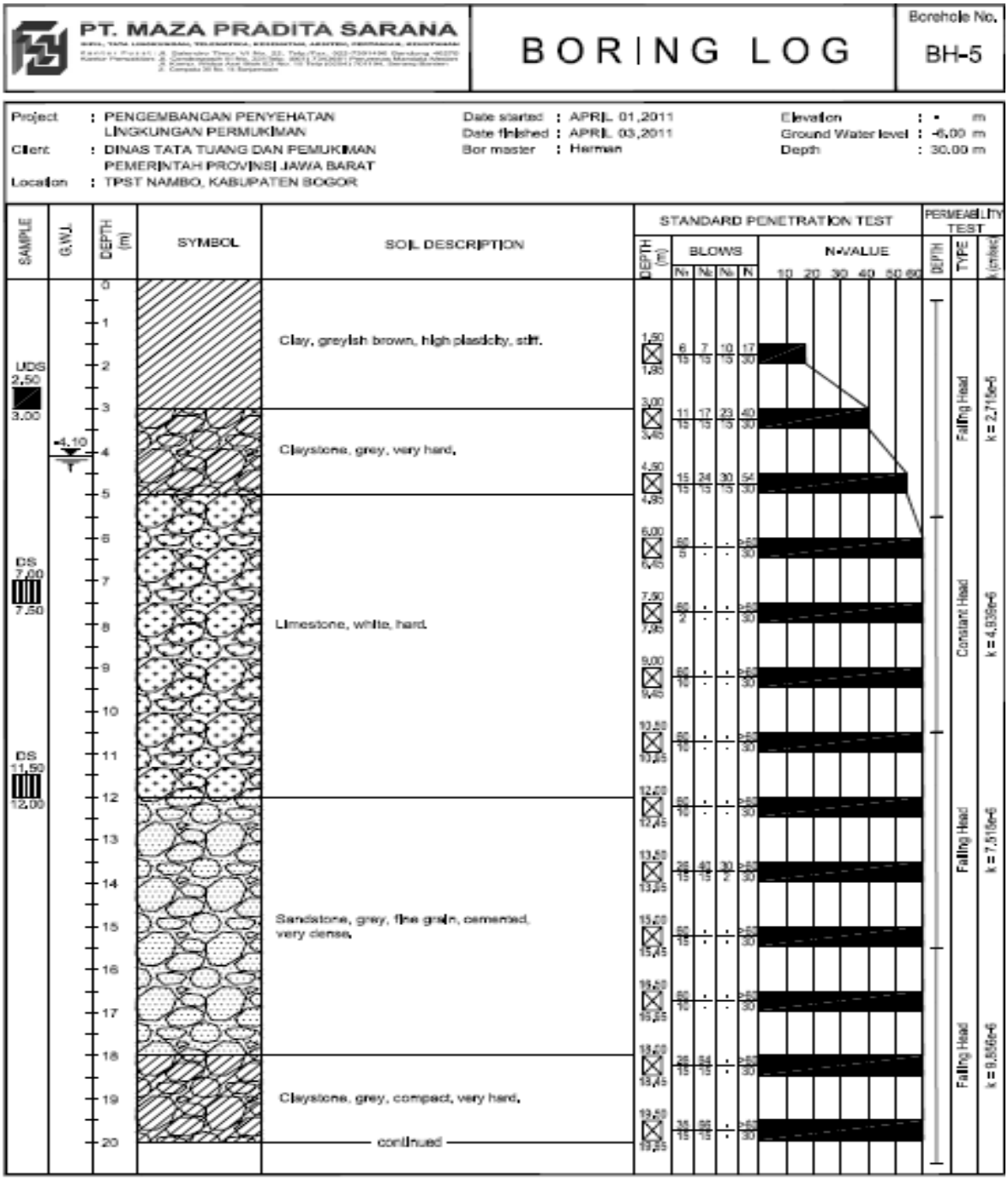


Figure 6-36 BH-5

(2) Construction Schedule

No.	Item	Quantity	Unit	productivity	The First year 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	The Second year 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	The Third year 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Remark
1	Design/Approval	1	lot					
2	Survey Work	40	ha					
3	Cleaning and Grubbing Work	30	ha					
4	Soil Work (Cutting/Filling)							
	Protection Regulating Reservoir	53,374 (Cutting), 0 (Filling)	m3	Cutting/Filling, 5,000m3/day Net working rate 60% Work hour 8 hr./day Work days 25days/month				
	Leachate Treatment Facility Area	202,248 (Cutting), 0 (Filling)	m3					
	Intermediate waste treatment facility Area	1,439,304 (Cutting), 537,860 (Filling)	m3					
	Final Disposal Site(NE Area)	684,243 (Cutting), 430,738 (Filling)	m3					
5	Groundwater Collecting and Drainage System Work							
	Final Disposal Site(NE Area)	φ200-3,566 m, φ150-3,892 m, W300-591 m, φ300-53 m	m					
6	Sealing Works							
	Final Disposal Site(NE Area)	Area 87,863 m2 (Seepage Control Sheet 2 Layers + Protective Sheet 3 Layers + Protective Soil Layer)	m2	Laying 500m2/day Net working rate 80% Work hour 8 hr./day Work days 25days/month		Excavation Concrete plate/Slab Sheet		
	Leachate Regulating Reservoir	Area 5,954m2 (Seepage Control Sheet 1 Layers + Protective Sheet 2 Layers + Concrete plate/slab))	m2					
7	Rainwater Drainage System Works							
	Rainwater Drainage Ditch	Trunk Ditch:U-600～1,200-5,477m, Branch Ditch: U-500～300-2,843m, etc..	m					
	Structure work around Protection Regulating Reservoir	1	lot					
8	Leachate Collection and Drainage System Works							
	Leachate Collection and Drainage Pipe	Trunk Lines: φ700～400-730m, Branch Lines: φ200-6,396m, etc..	m					
	Structure work around Leachate Regulating Reservoir	1	lot					
9	Other Works	1	lot					
(Ref.)	Leachate Treatment Facilities Work							
	Leachate Regulating Reservoir	1	lot					
	Leachate Treatment Facilities	1	lot					

Figure 6-37 Construction Schedule

(3) Safety Management

3-1 Priority shall be set to safety during execution of the works. A safety management plan and a safety management organization shall be established for the consent of the Engineer prior to commencement of the works. A safety officer and members of the safety committee will carry out site safety inspection periodically, i.e. daily as a tool box meeting, weekly and monthly for the sake of confirming the safe execution of the works and respond appropriately once a nonconforming matter is observed.

3-2 Thorough countermeasures shall be provided to avoid accidents regarding plants, equipment, temporary facilities and traffic accidents during execution of the works. Safety training will be provided to workers to increase safety awareness of them so as to prevent accidents derived from unawareness.

3-3 Particular safety concerns in regard with construction of the treatment facility are as follows:

1. Falling accidents at open holes, edge of structures or slope areas.
2. Accidents related to heavy equipment such as collision, being caught, mobile crane's turning over, dropping down of lifted material, etc.
3. Collapse or turning over of ground or excavated slope.
4. Accidents involving a third party due to heavy equipment operating outside the site premises.
5. Health difficulties among aged or latent deficient people.

Health and safety management plan will be prepared to be approved by the Engineer prior to commencement of the works to prevent occurrence of the above matters.

3-4 Identification of concerning falling accident areas such as open holes, edge of structures, slope areas, etc. and providing safety measures such as handrails, indication of open holes, safety ropes and safety belt usage will be provided and maintained together with appropriate instructions as countermeasures against the issue described above in 3.3.1.

3-5 Confirmation of supervision hierarchy, installation of keeping off device & collision prevention facility, confirmation of standards in keeping off of safety protection key, and strict banning of equipment operators' absence from the operating box while the engine is on, etc. will be instructed and carried out against the issue described above in 3.3.2.

3-6 Pre-job inspection toward excavating slope, strict banning of people entering into excavating area, establishment of instruction hierarchy and emergency case organization, etc. will be instructed and implemented against the issue described above in 3.3.3.

3-7 Planning and implementation of absolutely safe driving outside the site premises, thorough training for drivers, providing traffic controllers, etc. will be instructed and carried out against the issue described above in 3.3.4.

3.8 Instruction and confirmation of suitable assignment of aged or latent deficient people, thorough countermeasures against heat stroke, etc. will be instructed and carried out against the issue described above in 3.3.5.

(4) Quality Control

4-1 A quality control management plan will be established conforming to the requirements of the Specification prior to commencement of the works for the Engineer's approval

4-2 Based on the approved quality control management plan, requests for approvals of material, design, etc. will be submitted to the Engineer within the time specified in the Specification. Each work will start following the approval.

4-3 Passing of tests and inspection specified in the Specification under attendance of the Engineer shall be required during execution stage. Those concrete and other works that are covered or visually hindered from outside when completed shall be carried out under attendance of the Engineer.

4-4 Strict quality control is particularly required for execution of the water sealing work which is the most important function of the treatment facility.

(5) Schedule Control

5-1 Overall integrated progress management will be carried out based on the network progress program sheet.

5-2 Weekly and monthly programs will be established. Thorough coordination will be made among various sub-contractors, material suppliers, etc. using these programs so as to confirm maintainability and appropriateness of the progress. Moreover, coordination with the Engineer will be made in regard with the overall work progress so as the works will be completed without delay.

(6) Summary of Construction Method

6-1 Site Development

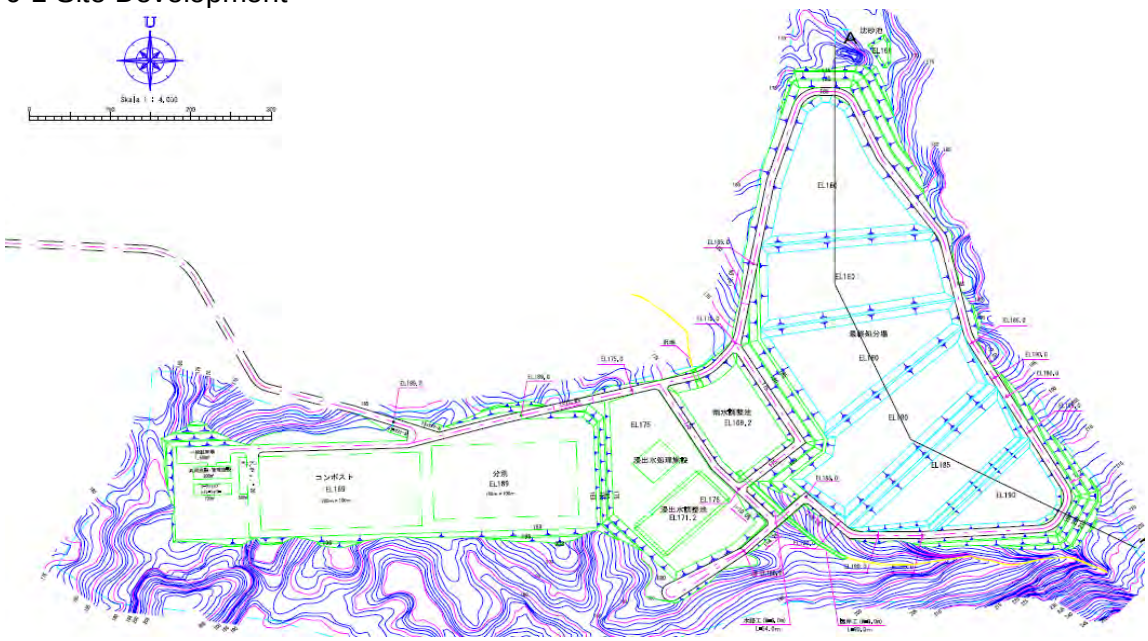


Figure 6-38 Site Formation Plan

1. Survey	1. Confirmation of the site premises boundary and felling area 2. Acquisition of the Engineer's approval
2. Felling and Grubbing	1. Following the confirmation of site premises boundary, felling area will be indicated using tape, etc. The felling work will be carried out after confirmation by the Engineer.
	2. Felling and grubbing will be thoroughly and neatly executed so no remaining roots, etc. shall obstacle the sealing works.
	3. The initial felling will be carefully executed at the area within approx. 2m line from the boundary so as to avoid sequential falling down of trees due to strong wind or collapse of the slope, etc.
	4. Trees, leaves, roots, grasses and other rubbish will be suitably treated based on the instruction of the Engineer.
3. Temporary Work Temporary Drainage Temporary Road Other Temporary Facilities	1. Temporary Drainage (1) Temporary drainage will be provided so as not to hinder the upstream water flow for the period between start of the felling work and completion of the main trunk drainage. (2) The temporary drainage will be made of pipes and channels using corrugate pipes, etc. to be installed suitably for site conditions maintaining thorough flowing capacity. Changing over of drainage will be made based on earthwork progress. (3) Safety device such as screen will be provided on the inflow mouth so as to prevent any person, especially local children, from dropping into the mouth. (4) Temporary sedimentation ponds will be provided so as to prevent turbid water from flowing into downstream rivers during rains. Sediment in the ponds will be periodically dredged using small backhoe, etc.
	2. Temporary Roads (1) The surplus excavated material will be used for sub-base of the temporary roads as much as possible. (2) Design of the temporary roads will be carried out maintaining safety grade of slope to prevent traffic accidents during the works. Crushed stone will be spread over the surface of the roads to maintain vehicles' trafficability and prevent slipping accidents during rain. (3) Temporary roads will be diverted occasionally based on the progress of the earthwork. Drainage pipe will be installed for ravine area if needed to prevent water ponding at upper stream side.
	3. Other Temporary Facilities (1) As for other temporary facilities such as temporary office, substations, water supplying facilities, etc., their structural design and construction method will be established based on careful site investigation and the Engineer's approvals. (2) As for temporary safety facilities such as sedimentation ponds, timber made channel, pedestrian walkways, etc., their structure shall be firm from safety viewpoint, derived through consultation with the Engineer. Necessary reinforcement works will be provided and thorough maintenance will be provided. (3) Thorough consideration will be paid and necessary facilities will be provided especially for the safety of local residents. Meetings with local residents will be held under the Engineer's consent to explain the works and latent dangers and to let them understand those dangers.
4. Earthwork Cutting Work Filling Work	1. Cutting Work (1) Total cutting volume of Nambo area treatment facility construction work is approx. 1,510,000 m^3 of which 540,000 m^3 will be used as filling material for the site development works and the rest of the material, i.e. 970,000 m^3 will be temporarily stocked at adjacent development area, 600,000 m^2, to be used later as material of covering, small banking, etc. (2) Cutting work will be carried out based on the design drawings, using

	suitable equipment such as backhoe, bulldozer, dump truck, etc. Prior approvals by the Engineer are required for all cutting works in regard with inspection, etc. (3) Specific care shall be paid for slope cutting to meet designated grade, while avoiding loosening of ground due to excess excavation. (4) Slope and bottom of the treatment area shall be executed carefully avoiding any unevenness and getting rid of any boulders, stones, etc. for the sake of maneuverability of the sealing work.
	2. Filling Work (1) Thorough site investigation will be carried out prior to the filling work. Suitable underdrain will be installed at brook or spring areas to drain water outside the filling zone, through temporary sedimentation pond if necessary, prior to the filling work. (2) Trial filling will be carried out prior to the filling work for the sake of deciding the equipment to be used, thickness of layer, number of compaction run, etc. through consultation with the Engineer based on test results derived from this trial filling. (3) Filling work will be carried out based on the design drawings using suitable equipment such as backhoe, bulldozer, dump truck, compaction equipment, etc. Prior approvals by the Engineer are required for all filling works in regard with inspection, etc. (4) Spreading and compaction of material will be executed conforming to the Specification and test results of the trial filling under the supervision of the Engineer. Necessary rectification measures will be taken through consultation with the Engineer in case of encountering soft ground at the filling area, to avoid future deteriorating settlement. (5) No area shall be left without compaction at the end of each day. The surface shall be well compacted to prevent water intrusion, which causes muddy condition. Certain grade shall always be kept at the surface of the layer to drain the rain water.
5. Surface Protection Work	1. All slope surfaces that directly touch the waste shall be covered with sealing sheet. Seeding will be provided for other slopes after compaction and surface treatment. Suitable material and method of seeding for the area will be selected through consultation with the Engineer.
	2. Surface flatness will be maintained through mortar spreading, etc. for the cutting slope, where mechanical finishing is not possible.
	3. As for filling slope, slope surface will be thoroughly compacted by using slope bucket, etc. and then, surface protection measures will be done.

6-2 Sealing Works

6-2-1 Standard and Specification of the Sealing Work

1) Sealing Sheet

Sealing sheet material will be selected from high elastic type products conforming to the standard specified by the "Japan Sealing Work Association". (See Figure 6-39: Each standard value for Durability of Sheet is based on 15 years use.)

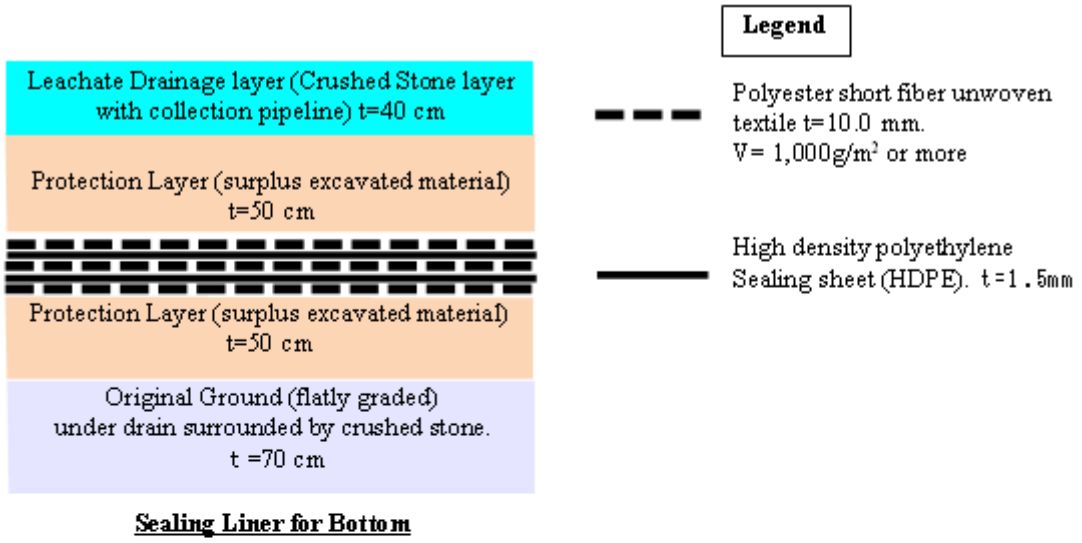
2) Protection Mat

Protection mat material will be selected from unwoven textile products, either short or long fiber one, conforming to the standard specified by the "Japan Sealing Work Association". Refer to attached data No.2. (See Figure 6-40)

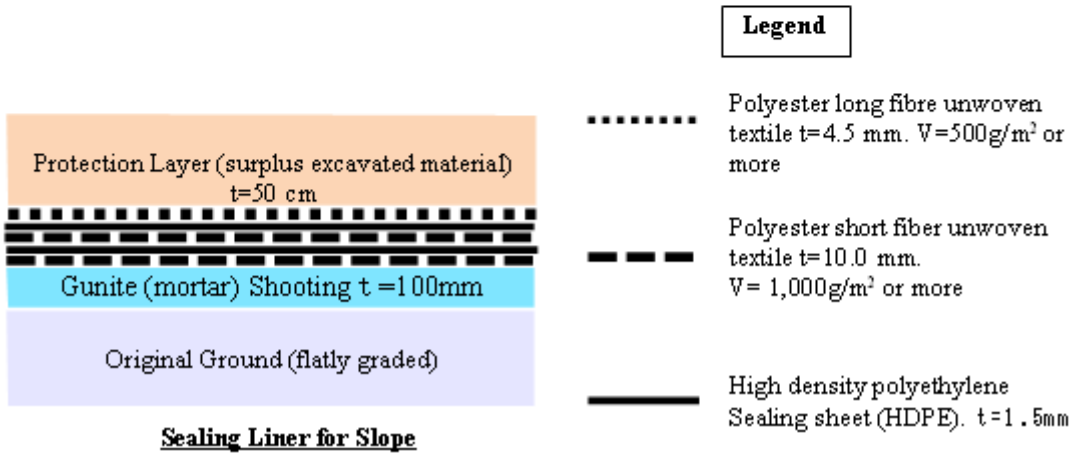
3) Protection Soil layer

Surplus excavated material will be fundamentally used as covering soil, but any cobbles shall be removed so as not to damage the sealing sheet. Final thickness of the covering soil is set to be greater than 50 cm.

6-2-2 Composition of the Landfill Sealing Liner



Sealing Liner for Bottom



Sealing Liner for Slope

Sealing Sheet
The Standard specified by "the Japan Sealing Work Association"

	ITEM		Synthetic Rubber and resin Material				Asphalt Material		
			Non-reinforced Type			Reinforced Type	Sheet Type	Spray Type	
			Low-elasticity Type	Average elasticity Type	High elasticity Type		Penetrated or Layered	Single	Woven Sheet
Basic Characteristic (Performance Value)	Outward Appearance		1. Not be curved extremely. 2. Not be undulated extraordinarily. 3. Not be sticky extraordinarily. 4. No tearing, no cutting, no hole. 5. No dent and not thin extraordinary. 6. No exfoliation between layers 7. No damage					1. Not be sticky extraordinarily. 2. No tearing, no cutting, no hole.	
	Thickness (mm)		1.5 over Average thickness is 0～+15% from nominal thickness. (However, measurement value is within +10%～+15%)				3.0 over		
	Coefficient of Permeability		1x10(-9) cm/sec under						
	Tensile Performance	Tensile Strength (N/cm over)	120	140	350	240	100	10	80
		Elongation Ratio (% over)	280	400	560	15	30	10	80
	Tearing Performance (N over)		40	70	140	50	30	10	70
	Strength Performance of Joint Shearing Strength (N/cm over)		60	80	160	140	50	…	
Durability Characteristic	Resistance Performance against Weather/Ultraviolet Rays (% over)	Tensile Strength Ratio	80				80		
		Percent of Elongation Ratio	70				50		
	Resistance Performance against Weather/Ultraviolet Rays (% over)	Tensile Strength Ratio	80				80		
		Percent of Elongation Ratio	70				70		
	Against Stress Cracking		…		No crack	…	…		
	Chemical-Resistant: Acid-Resistant Performance (% over)	Tensile Strength Ratio	80				80		
		Percent of Elongation Ratio	80				70		
	Chemical-Resistant: Alkaline-Resistant Performance (% over)	Tensile Strength Ratio	80				80		
		Percent of Elongation Ratio	80				70		
	Safety Performance (Elute Density)		Under standard Value						

* Durability Standard Value = Basic Performance Standard Value x ○○%
* 1N=1.01972x10(-1) kgf

Figure 6-39 Sealing Sheet
(The Standard specified by "the Japan Sealing Work Association")

Protection Mat

The Standard specified by "the Japan Sealing Work Association"

ITEM		Unit	Examination Method	Non Woven Sheet			Geo-Composite
				Long-fiber	Short Fiber	Non-wool Felt 1)	
Material				Synthetic Fiber and Synthetic Resin			
Mass for Unit area (A guide volume)		g/m2		400 over	500 over	1,000 over	
Strength	Tensile Strength	N/5 cm	JIS L 1908	925 over	140 over	100 over	500 over
	Penetration Resistance	N	ASTM D 4833	500 over			
Shading Performance		%	JIS L 1055	95 over			
Durability Characteristic	Against Weather 2)	N	JIS L 1415	WS-type Quickening Exposure Method 500 over by Penetration Resistance Test after Exposure Method			
	Against Shading 2)	%	JIS L 1055	95 Over			
Safety	Elute Density		Notice No. 13 of Ministry of Environment Ordinance No. 35 of the Prime Minister's Office	Should be under Sewerage Standard value based on the Water Pollution Prevention Law By Elution Test			

1) Over JIS L 3204-3-4

2) Durability Characteristic will be applied for Against Shading Protection Material only.

Figure 6-40 Protection Mat
(The Standard specified by "the Japan Sealing Work Association")

6-2-3 Work Execution Flow

1. Surface Protection Work	1. Treated surface shall be flat without any matter such as stone, stump, etc. that might damage the sheet.
	2. Both bottom and slope surfaces must be treated without any uneven area and thoroughly compacted.
	3. Previous countermeasures shall be provided so as no slope collapse or denudation occurs due to such as boiling ground water.
2. Spreading of Lower Covering Soil Layer	1. Surplus excavated soil without stone, etc. will be hauled from the temporary stock pile and be spread by bulldozer, etc. and be compacted by roller of 8 ton to 20 ton class.
3. Execution of Protection Mat (Lower, Intermediate and Top Layers	1. Prior to execution, request for approval of the material shall be submitted to the Engineer.
	2. The required amount of protection mat will be delivered to the site based on the patching schedule, and placed by laborer and truck crane, etc.
	3. Length of joint overlapping shall be conforming to the Specification and manufacturer's engineering standards. The joint will be made by manual type welding connector.
	4. The protection mat above the sealing sheet shall be placed following thorough cleaning of the sealing sheet.
4. Execution of Sealing Sheet (Lower, and Upper Layers)	1. Prior to execution, request for approval of the material shall be submitted to the Engineer.
	2. The required amount of sealing sheet will be delivered to the site based on the patching plan, and placed by labors and truck crane, etc.
	3. Patching plan of the sealing sheet will be prepared with reasonable patterns so as to minimize site joint welding. Length of joint overlapping shall be conforming to the Specification and manufacturer's engineering standards. Number of overlapped layers shall be limited to three.
	4. Extension of the sealing sheet for the upper side of slope will be carried out from the upper side toward down side manually using rope, etc. Specific care shall be paid during this time so as not to damage the sheet by friction or shock. Sheet edge shall be kept clean. Any oil or mud attached to the sheet will be cleared off using waste clothes, etc.
	5. Spread sealing sheet will be temporarily fixed by using sand backs, etc. Spreading work will be suspended under strong wind.
	6. Joint welding work shall be executed by engineers with thorough experience. Basics of joint welding are as follows: a. Joint work shall be fundamentally carried out by automatic heat welding tool. The welding length shall be conforming to the Specification and manufacturer's engineering standards. b. Daily trial welding will be carried out so as to decide joint conditions such as welding temperature, roller speed, roller weight, etc. c. Patching plan of the sealing sheet will be prepared with reasonable patterns so as to minimize site joint welding. Padding welding will be provided for those area with three layers overlapping so as to reinforce the water tightness.
	7. Inspection for the joint portion shall be carried out to check overlapping width, welding width, water tightness, joint strength, etc. Overlapping width and welding width shall be checked for the whole length. Manual shearing and tensile strength tests shall be provided for all joint edges.
	8. Inspection of site joint portion's water tightness shall be carried out within a week after joint work at the site. Visual observation and penetration test with inspection bar will be executed for the whole joint length at first, then followed by either negative air pressure or positive air pressure test using case. These inspection must be done after thorough curing of joint portion.
	9. Those sheet blocks that passed the inspection will be covered by upper protection mat after confirming that no gravel or foreign material is on the

	sheet surface.
	10. As for treatment of those areas where sheet and other matter such as concrete structure, underdrain for seepage water, etc. meet together, the execution method will be prepared beforehand conforming to the Specification, and consultation with the Engineer.
5. Spreading of Upper Protection Soil Layer	1. Covering soil, temporarily stocked at adjacent area, will be hauled to the site and manually placed on the sheet by using wheel barrow, etc. Manual spreading will be executed followed by compaction using tire-roller of 8 ton to 20 ton class. Assistant worker will be deployed with the tire-roller to check that the tire-roller does not damage the sheet during compaction.
	2. Careful manual compaction using small vibration roller will be provided within 2 meter of the bottom area from the intersection of bottom and slope.

6-3 Drainage Facilities

6-3-1 Underground Water Drainage

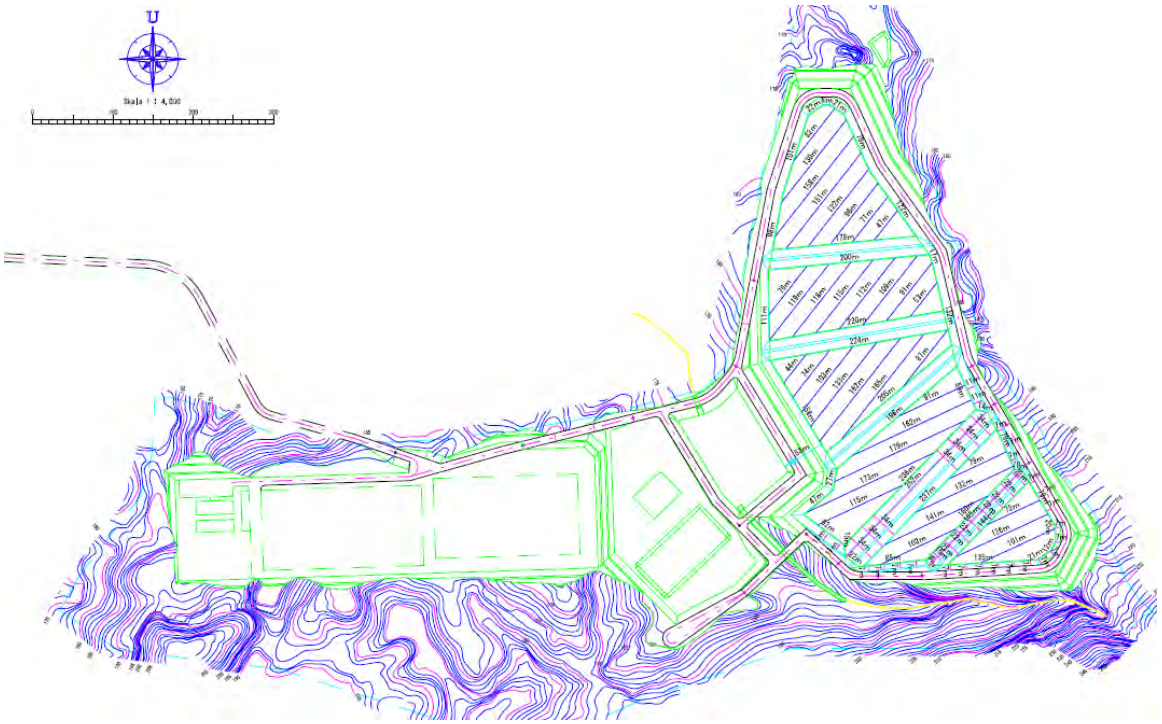


Figure 6-41 Plan of Underground Drainage Facility

6-3-1-1 Work Execution Flow

1. Material Approval and Layout Confirmation of Drainage Pipes	1. Request for approval of the material will be submitted to the Engineer prior to the execution.
	2. Double setting high density polyethylene perforated pipes with sufficient durability and strength will be used as pipe materials. Size and thickness will be decided based on hydraulic and structural calculation.
	3. Location of drainage trunk lines will be decided based on thorough consideration for ground conditions including spring water which has become apparent after site development. These locations will be approved by the Engineer through consultation.
2. Excavation	1. Excavation will be carried out based on the design drawings. Specific care will be provided so as not to loosen the ground by excess digging.
3. Installation of Drainage Pipes and Filter Material	1. As for joint portion, each inserting length shall be checked so a firm joint will be made.
	2. Mono size crushed stone, grade 4, will be placed around the drainage pipe as filter material. No foreign material such as soil, debris, etc. shall be mixed with the filter material. Placing and compaction of the filter material will be carried out equally at both sides of the pipe so as not to cause impact or partial pressure to the pipes.
	3. Concrete plate will be placed above the compacted filter material so as to prevent foreign material such as soil or debris going into gaps of the filter material as they may cause sticking of perforated pipes.
	4. Caps will be provided to the edge of pipes to prevent soil going into the pipe.

6-3-2 Drainage of Rain Water

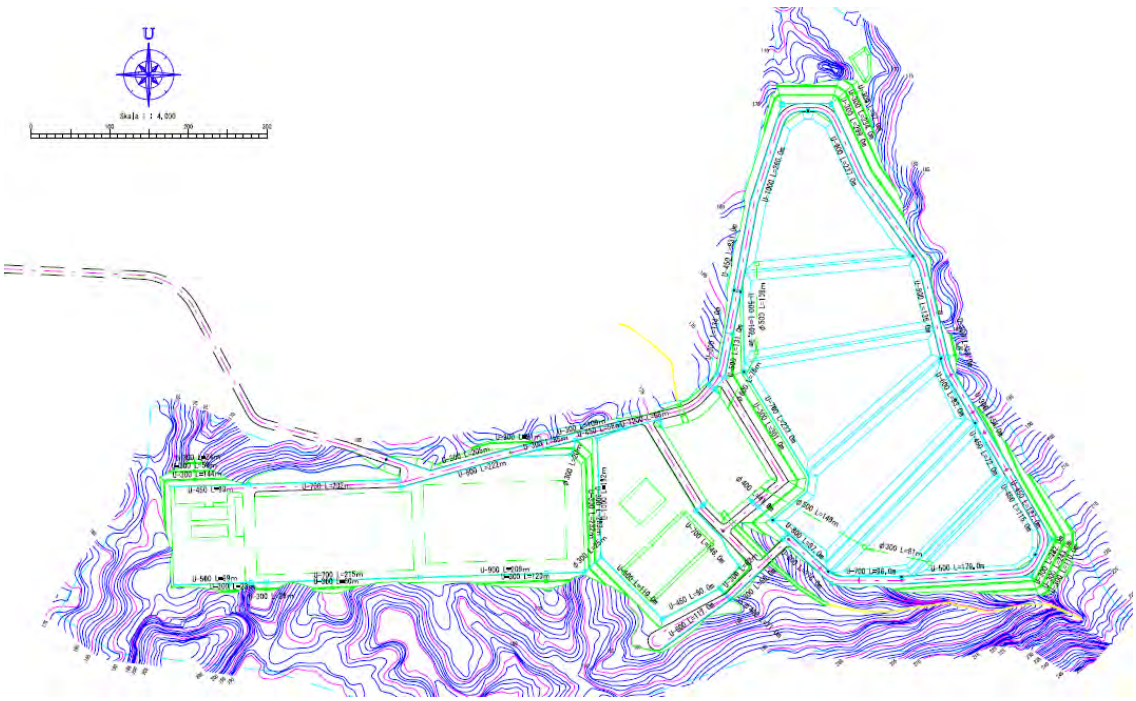


Figure 6-42 Plan for Rainwater Drainage Facility

6-3-2-1 Work Execution Flow

1. Material Approval and Layout Confirmation of Drainage Pipes, Sump pits and Concrete Channel	1. Request for approval of the material will be submitted to the Engineer prior to the execution.
	2. Double setting high density polyethylene pipes with sufficient durability and strength will be used as pipe materials. Size and thickness will be decided based on hydraulic and structural calculation.
	3. Concrete and re-bars to be used for structures shall be conforming to the Specification in regard with quality and strength. They shall be approved by the Engineer prior to usage.
2. Excavation	1. Excavation will be carried out based on the design drawings. Specific care will be provided so as not to loosen the ground by excess digging.
	2. When encountering changes in the ground condition, the incident will be reported to the Engineer for his consent and instruction.
	3. Bench cutting will be provided for natural ground filling zone and thorough compaction will be given. Specific care is needed for boundaries of cutting and filling.
3. Installation of Drainage Pipes & Sump Pits and Concrete Channel Work	1. Concrete products without any deficiency such as cracks will be installed. Their strength and dimensions must conform to the Specification. Specified tests such as bending test, etc. shall be implemented. The quality control data shall be approved by the Engineer prior to the usage.
	2. Cast in place concrete shall conform to the Specification. The Engineer's inspection and approval must be obtained before casting.
4. Rain Water Reservoir Works	1. Excavation will be carried out based on the design drawings. Specific care will be provided so as not to loosen the ground by excess digging.
	2. When encountering changes in the ground condition, the incident will be reported to the Engineer for his consent and instruction.
5. Backfilling	1. Specific care shall be paid so as no damage occurs to the structures during backfilling. As for concrete channel portion, filling material will be placed equally in both sides of the channel so no unbalanced pressure occurs and the filled material will be thoroughly compacted.
	2. The structure shall be inspected by the Engineer prior to covering.

6-3-3 Leachate Drainage Facility

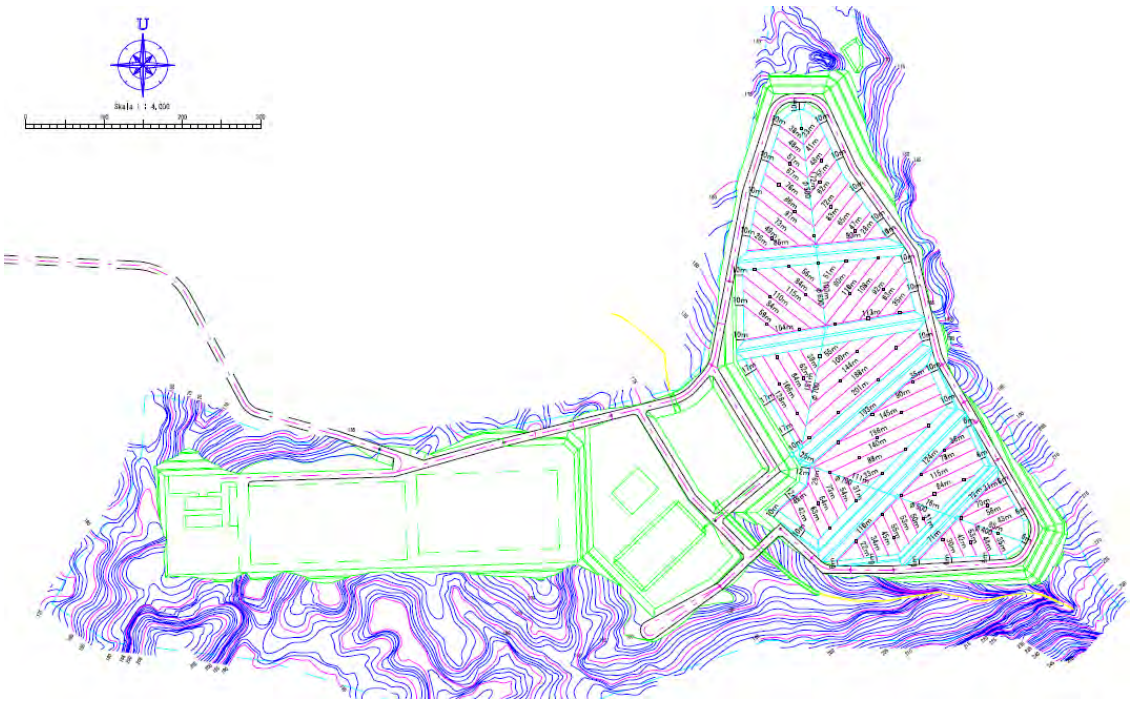


Figure 6-43 Plan of Leachate Drainage Facility

6-3-3-1 Work execution Flow

1. Material Approval and Layout Confirmation of Drainage Pipes and Sump Pits	1. Request for approval of the material will be submitted to the Engineer prior to the execution.
	2. Double setting high density polyethylene perforated pipes with sufficient durability and strength will be used as pipe materials. Size and thickness will be decided based on hydraulic and structural calculation.
	3. Concrete and re-bars to be used for structures shall be conforming to the Specification in regard with quality and strength. They shall be approved by the Engineer prior to usage.
2. Base Work	1. Thorough compaction will be provided for the protection soil underneath the drainage pipes.
	2. Unwoven textile will be placed on the top of the protection soil below the pipes to prevent the ground from damaging due to leaked water. Joint of unwoven textile will be carried out by welding.
3. Installation of Drainage Pipes and Filter Material	1. As for joint portion, each inserting length shall be checked so a firm joint will be made. Specific care is required for joint of drainage pipes and sump pits.
	2. Mono-size crushed stone will be carefully placed under the drainage pipe. No foreign material such as soil, debris, etc. shall be mixed with this base material.
	3. Monosize cobblestones without any soil or debris will be placed on top and sides of the drainage pipes. Placing shall be carried out so as not to cause any impact or partial pressure to the pipes, i.e. carefully and equally in both sides.
	4. Heavy equipment will be banned to run over the drainage pipes. In case of an unavoidable operation, appropriate countermeasures shall be provided and the Engineer's approval shall be obtained.
	5. Caps will be provided at the mouth of pipes to prevent the soil going inside

	the pipes.
4. Sump Pits and Sump Reservoir Works	1. Drainage pipes' penetrating portion of the sump pits shall be executed carefully so as no leakage will occur.
	2. The concrete-made sump pits shall be watertight structures. The water tightness shall be mainly depending upon the concrete itself and waterproofing material will be used as auxiliary. 48 hours ponding test will be executed so as to confirm water tightness. No backfilling shall be provided until water tightness is confirmed.
	3. Sump reservoir will be constructed by placing concrete plate with 15 cm thick on excavated and compacted slopes and 15 cm thick concrete will be cast at the bottom. A layer of lower protection mat, a layer of water sealing sheet and a layer of upper protection mat made of long fiber unwoven textile will be placed underneath the concrete.
5. Backfilling	1. Specific care shall be paid so as no damage occurs to the structures during backfilling.
	2. The structure shall be inspected by the Engineer prior to covering.

6-4 Facility Against Gas Outbreak

6-4-1 Work Execution Flow

1. Material Approval and Layout Confirmation of Gas Collection Pipes	1. Request for approval of the material will be submitted to the Engineer prior to the execution.
	2. Drainage pipe will be also used as gas collecting pipe. Double setting high density polyethylene pipes with sufficient durability and strength will be used as slope gas collecting pipe materials.
2. Base Work	1. Base will be sufficiently compacted to avoid uneven settlement.
3. Installation of Gas Collecting Pipes and Filter Material	1. Vertical pipe will be extended by jointing pipe along with the progress of the waste filling. Therefore, necessary protection will be provided to the joint portion to avoid damage.
	2. Gas collecting pipe on slope shall be firmly fixed so as not to move or detach at joint during the waste filling work.
	3. Necessary device shall be provided so as no closure of pipe occurs due to soil coming in.

6.4.4 Leachate Treatment Facility

(1) Outline of Construction

1. Position Map

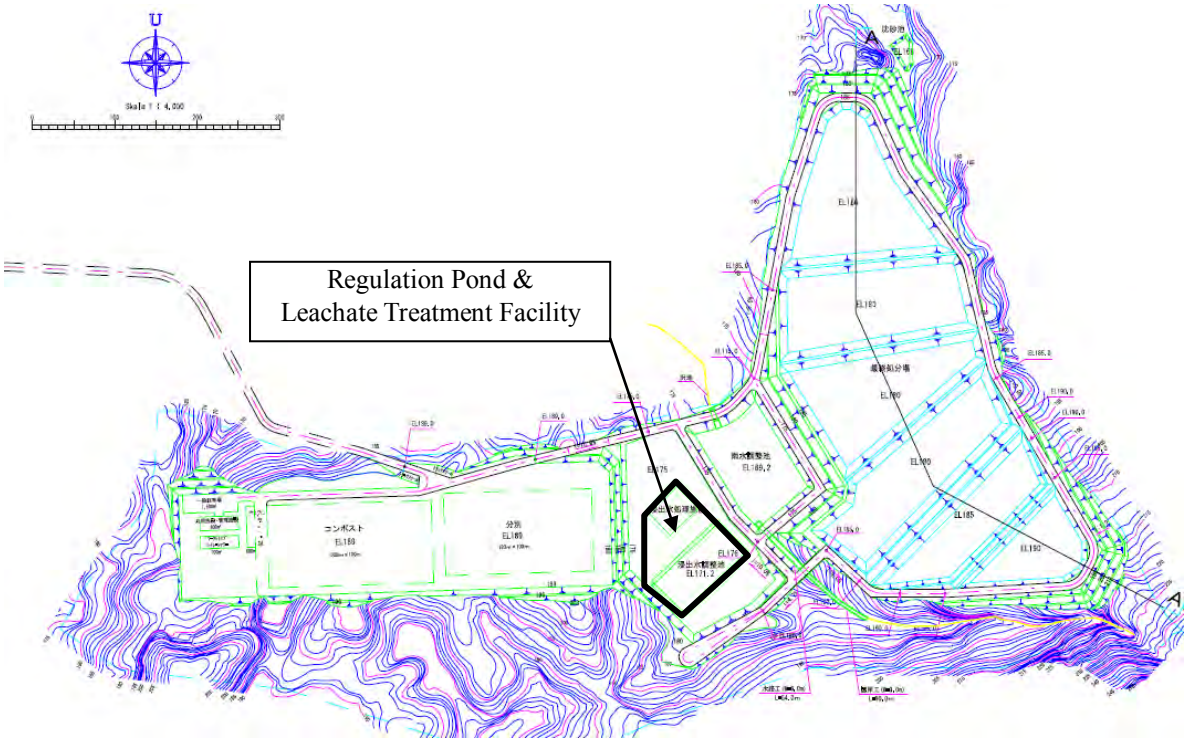


Figure 6-44 Planned Layout of Facility

2. Outline of Facility

The following construction & facility would be established.

Table 6-12 Facility Outline

Name	Outline
Regulation Pond	Leachate Regulation Pond: Regulating Volume 17,201 m^3, Bottom and Slope will be covered by Concrete plate/Slab (t = 15 cm) + Seepage Control Sheet (HDPE Sheet, t = 1.5 mm) 1 Layers + Protective Sheet (Short-fiber nonwoven fiber, t = 10 mm) 2 Layers.
Leachate Treatment Facility	RC Building : 2 stories on the ground 27 m × 35.5 m • Treatment Tank • Machinery • Electrical & Instrumental Facility • Administration Office & Other Incidental Facilities

(2) Construction Schedule

Outline of total schedule for establishing the facility is as follow.

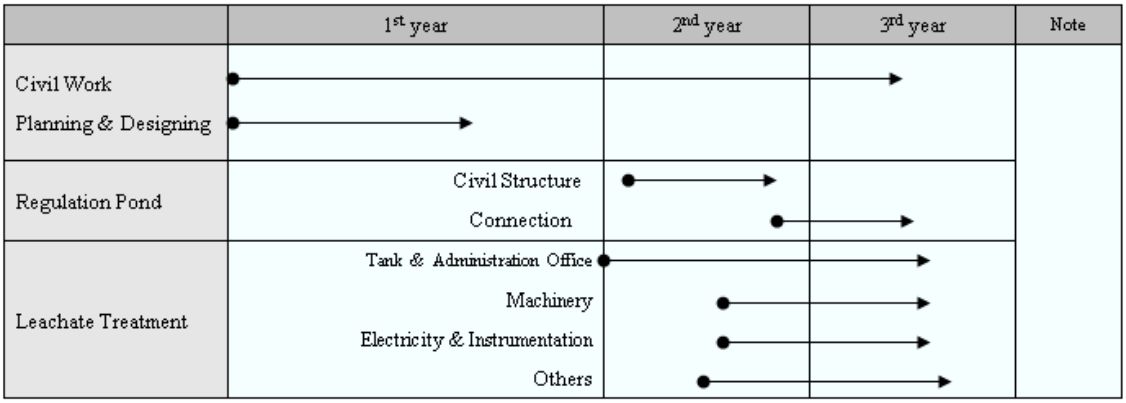


Figure 6-45 Construction Schedule

The points to be considered and major features about the total schedule are to;

- Apply the facility-establishment schedule of the total project regarding a temporary infrastructure for the construction.
- Start each execution of the leachate treatment from a possible part with establishment a temporary road and progression of the civil engineering-development on the total site.
- Consider an opinion of enterprise engaging a maintenance operation in deciding the detail facilities during the execution.
- Adjust the total scheme with considering to utilize a free depot of materials for civil engineering of the site office etc & a temporary office space about constructing the regulation pond.
- Plan and construct both the structure of treatment facility and the tank-construction inseparably as a unit
- Consider the operation-maintenance regarding machinery installation & instrumentation, examine and adopt a commodity procured easily in Indonesia
- Consider a traffic line or space for maintenance in installation of machinery.
- Consider an opinion of enterprise engaging a maintenance operation about the administration office & other Incidental Facilities
- Consider a preventive maintenance or long operation life of LCC & machinery, procure and keep enough spare parts in the facility-establishment process.

(3) System of Execution and Organization

System of Execution & Organization is the following figure.

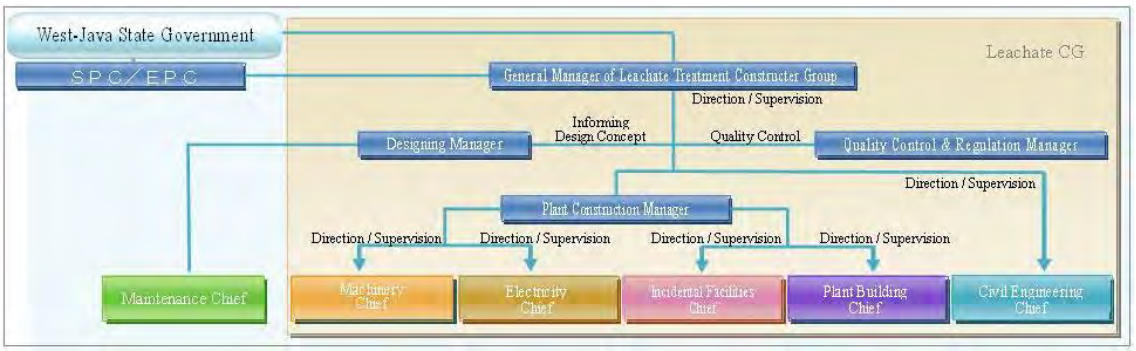


Figure 6-46 System of Execution and Organization

Consideration & features about the system of execution are to

- Have close communication including a report, a contact, and a consultation among each stakeholder such as the West-Java State Government, business entities, SPC, and EPC etc, and progress the uninterrupted facility-establishment.
- Establish the chain of command and improve a systematic response capability with a clarification of a responsibility, a role and a charged range.

(4) Safety Control

Safety is the priority matter in the construction. Planning for action should be well recognized before the construction, risk prediction & safety protection should be well considered, and well organized safety measure should be performed. In addition, Patrols & checks, protections for accident would be executed with large opportunities of "awareness", then, it would be consistent to yield no-safety conditions.

Main items for the safety control are as follow.

Table 6-13 Items Safety Control

	Name	Detail
Daily	Safety Morning Meeting	Announcement of Safety Instructions & Notification Matters
	KY-KT Meeting	Re-confirmation of Risk Prediction (KY), Risk Measure (KT), Safety Inspection, and Operation Procedure
	Machinery Inspection before Use	Safety Inspection before Use
	Command & Supervision in Operation	Detection of No-Safety Condition & No-Safety Action and Improvement Measure
	Safety Process Meeting	Announcement & Settlement for Operation of the Next Day and Safety Instructions
	5S	Arrangement (Seiri), Good Order (Seiton), Cleaning (Seisou), Clean Condition (Seiketsu), Good Manner (Shitsuke)
	Safety Confirmation in the End of Operation	Re-confirmation of Scatter & Flames etc
Weekly	Weekly Meeting	Result of Safety Patrol and Progress of Operation Schedule
	Weekly Self-Inspection	Inspection of Machinery, Electricity and Temporary Installation
	Weekly Clean-up	3S of Office & Workshop etc: Arrangement (Seiri), Good Order (Seiton), Cleaning (Seisou)
Monthly	Safety & Health Committee	Reflection of Monthly Safety & Health Objective
	Accident Prevention Council	Reflection of Monthly Safety or Expansion of Case Study: Incident
	Monthly Meeting	Result of Safety Patrol and Progress of Operation Schedule
	Safety Workshop Meeting	Education for Safety & Health and Announcement of Notification Matters

(5) Quality Management

Main items for the safety control are as follow.

- Obtain agreement about materials (for civil engineering) or a construction technique from a ordering before the execution based on the detailed design.
- Carry out inspections such as an acceptance inspection and number inspection etc under an attendance of ordering on carrying in the site regarding materials (for civil engineering).
- Inspect and confirm the condition before the next process under an attendance of ordering as a rule in each process of execution, and carry out a complete inspection on a completion of execution.
- Carry out inspections such as a filling-water test or a pressure test etc for testing a leakage of a tank & a plumbing or not, and incorporate those tests beforehand in case of taking certain time for testing.
- Carry out individual and whole inspections such as a performance test, a quality test, an each operation test: a rated value and a full value, and an emergency stop operation test etc for showing specified ability and function of the total system or not until a trial operation previous to a complete handing over.
- Carry out a multiple monitoring among a contractor, an administrator or administration division of each business entity, a supervisor, SPC, and PM enterprise as well as a monitoring of ordering.

Figure 6-47 Multiple Monitoring

(6) Control Process

Consideration & features about the process control are to:

- Hold a related council for related business entities and stakeholders, if necessary, and progress the uninterrupted construction work with sharing information or controversial issues of the civil engineering process condition etc.
- Realize a responsibility and a role for each stakeholder with creating a mile-stone, clarify a important arrival point in the process, and recognizing the target in the process of each construction-stakeholder, progress improvement of awareness, and reach the more smooth progress management than before.
- Make an integrated progress schedule with examining drawings and specifications and securing an appropriate construction term, and keep it with early preparation of a working drawing and detailed discussions; in addition, progress the uninterrupted constructive promotion and prevent a rework by making a construction planning & an operation procedure previously with agreement of ordering, and well-informing persons & technicians in charge of operations.

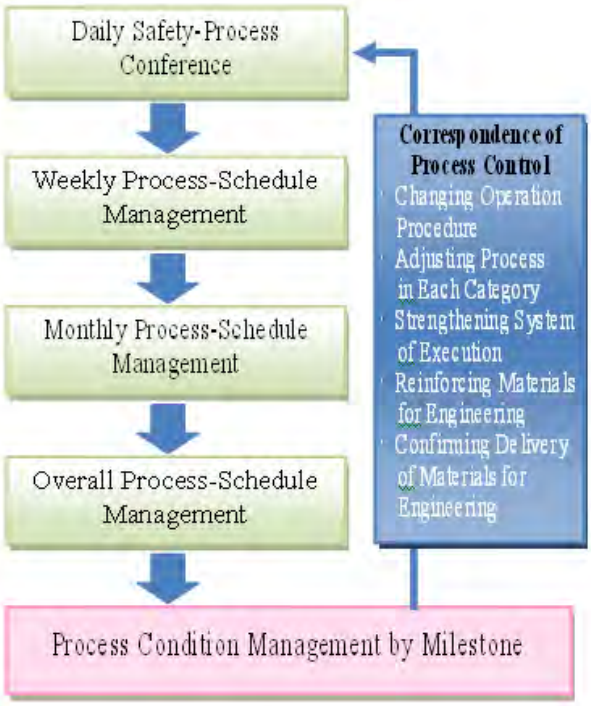


Figure 6-48 Flow of Control Process

(7) Emergency Response System

Supposed emergencies such as accidents, natural disasters, and incidents would be investigated, and formalized its response corresponding to each case and significance. In the emergency, as a rule, under a command of leader, information and the chain of command are integrated and prompt and appropriate response would be carried out with closed communications with ordering and stakeholders.

Supposed Contacts

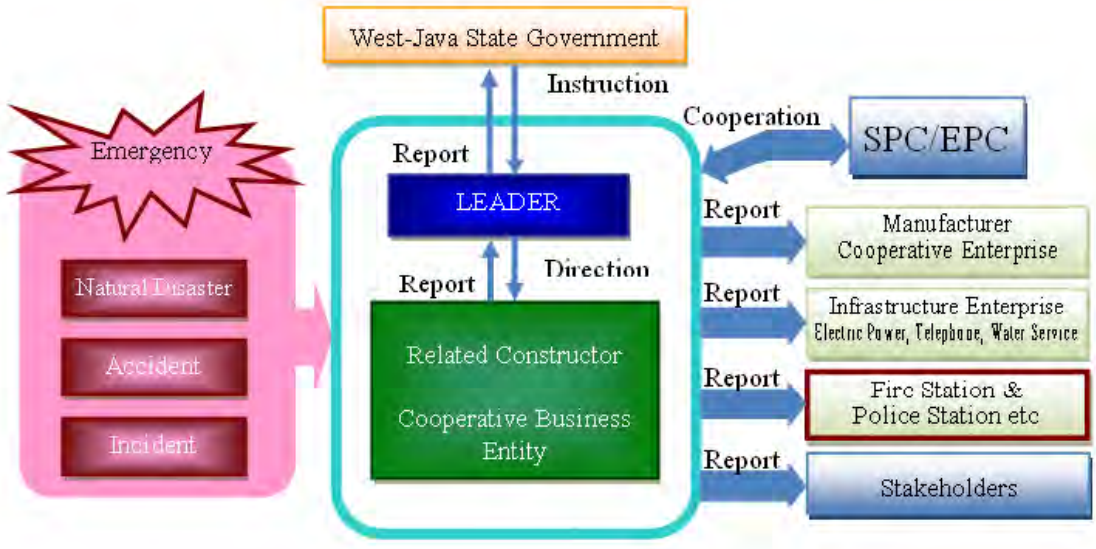


Figure 6-49 Emergency Response System

- Ordering, SPC/EPC, Disaster Prevention Department of Regional Administration, Police Station, Fire Station, Related Constructor, Corporative Business Entity, Partners, Infrastructure Business Entity, Other Stakeholder

Supposed Main Factors of Emergency:

- Natural Disasters
  - Heavy Rain, Gust, Tornado, Storm, Thunder, Earthquake, Landslide etc
- Accidents
  - Traffic Accidents, Conflagration, Mechanical Abnormality, Electric Shock, Leakage, Others
- Incidents
  - Injury, Theft, Violation, Riot, Terrorism, Intimidation, Others

(8) Outline of Construction Technique

- Regulation Pond
  - Based on the design, digging & unevenness adjustment etc by the civil engineering work would be carried out. In addition, the outer wall and batholith of pond would be constructed with a reinforced‐concrete construction to protect leakage of leachate.

- Leachate Treatment Facility
  - Facility Building including the tank would be constructed with 2 stories above ground & a reinforced‐concrete construction.
  - The tank of lechate treatment facility would be constructed with a liquid‐applied membrane waterproofing, and a filling-water test should be carried out after finishing the construction.
  - Machinery would be procured easily in Indonesia with considering the maintenance. All machineries should be accepted with specifications & drawings before manufacturing, and its quality test with a manufacture responsibility should be carried out after the accomplishment of construction. Inspections, moreover, should be carried out on its emplacement and confirmation & inspections, operation tests, for showing specified ability and function or not should be carried out on its trial run.
  - Plumbing would be procured easily in Indonesia with its prior approval about employed materials or construction techniques. Number inspections & acceptances should be carried out on its emplacement; moreover, pressure tests or filling-water test should be carried out to confirm leakage from the plumbing after the accomplishment of construction.
  - Electrical & Instrumental Facilities would be procured easily in Indonesia with its prior approval about employed materials or construction techniques. Number inspections & acceptances should be carried out on its emplacement; moreover, inspections should be carried out to confirm its quality & operation after the accomplishment of construction.

6.4.5 Common Area Construction – External Work (Road, Drainage and Vehicular Parking)

(1) Introduction

This Method Statement describes the work procedures in road works, drainage works and vehicular parking works. The major items and construction schedule as shown below.

(2) Major Items

1) U-shape drainage work.
2) Man-hole work.
3) Asphalt work
   - Subgrade work
   - Lower Sub-base course
   - Upper Sub-base course
   - Prime and Tact Coat work.
   - Asphalt pavement work
   - Installation of road furniture and guardrail work
   - Road makings work

(3) Program

S No	DESCRIPTION	MONTHS											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	**COMMON AREA 1**												
1	**Mobilisation**												
2	**Setting out Work**												
3	**U Drain**												
4	**Manhole**												
	Precast Yard Preparation												
	Pre cast of Manhole												
	Installation of Manhole												
5	**Asphalt Road**												
	Preparation Work												
	10.0m Width Road												
B	**COMMON AREA 2**												
	Gravel Pavement -Base Preparation												
	Gravel Pavement Laying												
	Asphalt Road												

Figure 6-50 Schedule Plan for Common Area

6.5 Operation and Management

6.5.1 Operational Structure

- Table 6-14 shows an O&M System. 457 workers including the director manage operating and administration
- In the operating sector a manager and workers are assigned every plants, and in the administration sector a manager is assigned and workers are assigned every assignment segments.

Table 6-14 Operational Management of Plants System

Position	Director						Subtotal
Director							1
	Sorting	Compost	Landfill	Leachete treatment	Acceptance & measurement	Accounting	
Manager	1	1	1	1	1		5
Operationg administration manager	4	–	–	–	–	–	4
Plant equipment operater	16	–	–	–	–	–	16
Heavy equipment operater	30	40	4	–	–	–	74
QC engineer	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
Maintenance worker	2	2	1	2	–	–	7
Worker	–	4	3	–	9	3	19
Worker (Hand sorting)	340	10	–	–	–	–	350
						Total	476

Source: TPST Bantargebang

6.5.2 Sorting

(1) Operation

1) The waste should be received in 16 hrs (8:00–24:00).
2) The waste delivered in non-operating time should be pooled in receiving yard.
3) Time schedule of operation:
   08:00–24:00 operation
   20:00–24:00 maintenance
4) The workers shift: The others
   08:00–17:00 day shift working
   16:00–24:00 late shift working

The worker number and work time considered for shift work are shown below.

Table 6-15 Work item and work time and numbers

Work item	WORKING HOURS (hrs/Day)	Day shift working 8:00–17:00 Figure	Late shift working 16:00–24:00 Figure	Total
Surveyor for receiving pit(worker)	16	4	4	8
Operators for Heavy Equipments at receiving	16	3	3	6
Operators for plant equipment	16	5	5	10
Manual Labors for sorting (worker)	16	144	144	288
Bag Packing for plastic material(worker)	16	24	24	48
Operators for Heavy Equipments at storage	8	3	3	6
Maintenance worker	8	2		2
Operating Administration manager	12	3	2	5
Site manager	8	1		1
	Total	189	185	374

(2) Maintenance

To avoid the fatal troubles, the appropriate daily maintenance and periodical maintenance (inspection) must be required. For above affairs, all personnel have to understand every method of the operation and maintenance, completely.

Table 6-16 Daily Operation & Maintenance (Examples)

DAILY MAINTENANCE	REQUIREMENT
・ To grasp equipment operation and adjustment for fluid volume, aeration, to medicine addition amount ・ To confirm for the situation of operation with equipments (current amount, vibration, eccentric sound, etc) ・ To confirm and make a record of indicated amount by measure equipment ・ Replenish consumed medicine and filling by equipments ・ To check the leak from tank, pipe and other equipments ・ The condition with tear for equipments, damage of belt, oil leak, and necessary repair for above ・ To issue the daily bulletin	・ To understand the superannuation through daily maintenance, and make a plan to replacement. ・ To replace grease and oil (Lubrication) ・ Calibration, cleaning and replace tired parts for the instrument ・ Overhaul for utility equipments (if necessary, order to specialize company) ・ Replace tired parts and maintenance for electrical control circuit of instruments for measurement equipment of the power sauce devices (if necessary, order to specialize company) ・ To make a record for the result of periodical maintenance

(3) Recommendable System/Organization for Operation and Maintenance (Example)

Suitable system/organization for proper operation and maintenance should be established according to the condition of detail design and conditions of construction. For reference, we show recommendable system/organization as below.

Table 6-17 Recommendable System/Organization for Operation and Maintenance (Example)

Title	Job Descriptions	Demanded Skills
Surveyor for receiving pit (worker)	・ To survey for the acceptance ・ To eliminate foreign material	-
Operators for Heavy Equipments at receiving	・ To transfer with heavy equipments from receiving pit to receiving hopper	・ License of Heavy Equipment
Operators for plant equipment	・ Daily Maintenance & Periodical Maintenance ・ Adjustment for operation regarding to the order by the manager	・ General knowledge about operation and maintenance for the plant and relating equipments ・ General knowledge about measurement and analysis
Manual Labors for sorting (worker)	・ Manual Sorting at Conveyer Line ・ Maintenance after daily operation	-
Bag Packing for plastic material(worker)	・ Sorting and Packing by eliminated plastic material into bags for both recycling and elimination	-
Operators for Heavy Equipments at storage	・ Transferring and Loading to carriers (trucks) from stock-yard with a forklift	・ License of forklift and Crane
Maintenance worker	・ Maintenance of equipments and instruments	・ General knowledge about equipments and instruments ・ Knowledge available for simplified maintenance
Operating Administration manager	・ Central Command ・ (General Survey) ・ Unified Operation ・ (Operation& Maintenance) ・ Adjustment for the operation with reference to Operation Index, and appropriate command to every personnel ・ Trouble Shorting	・ Over-all knowledge for the operation and control of the plant
Site manager	・ Possibility for over-all	・ Same skill of the Central Commander ・ Business Skill ・ Crisis management capability

6.5.3 Compost

(1) Operation

1) The organic waste sorted is loaded on dump trucks by a wheel loader, transported to a windrow hall and unloaded at spot as instructed.
2) The waste is piled up trapezoid in cross section as windrow by a wheel loader.
3) The windrows are turned from time to time by a windrow turner.
4) The windrow stands for 20 days for the natural process of decomposition of the organic matter. Then the waste is screened, loaded by a wheel loader on dump trucks employed by WJPG, and taken out.

In the operation 7 wheel loaders, 10 dump trucks, 1 windrow turner, and 1 screen are used 12 hours a day.

(2) Management

The operation is done by
1) 1 Manager,
2) 40 Equipment Operators in 2 shifts,
3) 2 QC Engineers in 2 shifts,
4) 4 Mechanics in 2 shifts, and
5) 10 Common Workers in 2 shifts.

6.5.4 Sanitary Landfill

(1) Landfill System

- The basic landfill system is "cell system". Cell system is a waste disposal system that the day's waste is loaded to the dipping bed by bulldozer and other heavy machines and then they are masked by cover soils (0.15m) superior and side surface day after day (daily cover).

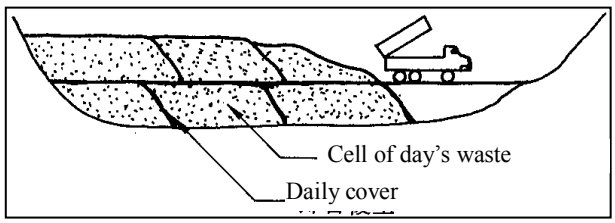


Figure 6-51 Cell System

- Each cell is separated by daily cover. Thus it is very effective for the prevention of backfire, spreading fire, reek of rot drift hazard and controlling harmful insects
- Each waste layer (thickness: 2.15m including daily cover 0.15m) is separated by intermediate cover soil layer (thickness: 0.35m).

(2) Landfill Works

- Landfill works is conducted through the following steps:
    1) Waste is unloaded from the waste collecting truck.
    2) Waste is mixed and its surface is leveled off. Then waste is flatted.
    3) The daily cover is given.
- Workers are staffed in the repository. When waste-collecting truck is arrived, they lead it, place the acceptance check of the waste at the waste inspection station whether unsuitable thing is not included.
- Landfill procedure go through the following steps:
    1) Lead the waste collecting truck.
    2) Place the acceptance check of the waste at the waste inspection station
    3) Mix the waste, level off its surface and compactify it.
    4) Carry the cover soil from lay-down and mask it.
- Workers take measures for the structure object and the impermeable liner.
- Vertical gas collection pipes etc. are set up to maintain the semiaerobic landfill structure with vertical gas collection pipes and leachate collection lines.

(3) Cover Soils Works

- Figure 6-44 shows slope of landfill. Waste is covered with the small dam, intermediate cover soil and the final cover soil. Waste is masked by cover soil the same day.
- The landfill slope of the dam is constructed in the progress of landfill. In addition, seepage control work is undertaken on the inside of the dam at the same time and then a sheet fixing and a drain ditch are also undertaken.
- The effects of soil covers, countermeasure on environment conservation, are prevention of dispersal and washout of waste, exuding strong odors and vermination

  Intermediate cover: Thickness is 50 cm in each 2.0 m of waste layer.

  Daily cover: Thickness is 0.15 m.

  Final cover: Thickness is 0.65 m (include cover soil t = 0.5 m and humus and grassing t = 0.15 m) for the revegetation, creation of the forest, based on the land utilization plan after completion of landfill.

  Cover material: Excess soil (cut-embankment balance) from onsite.

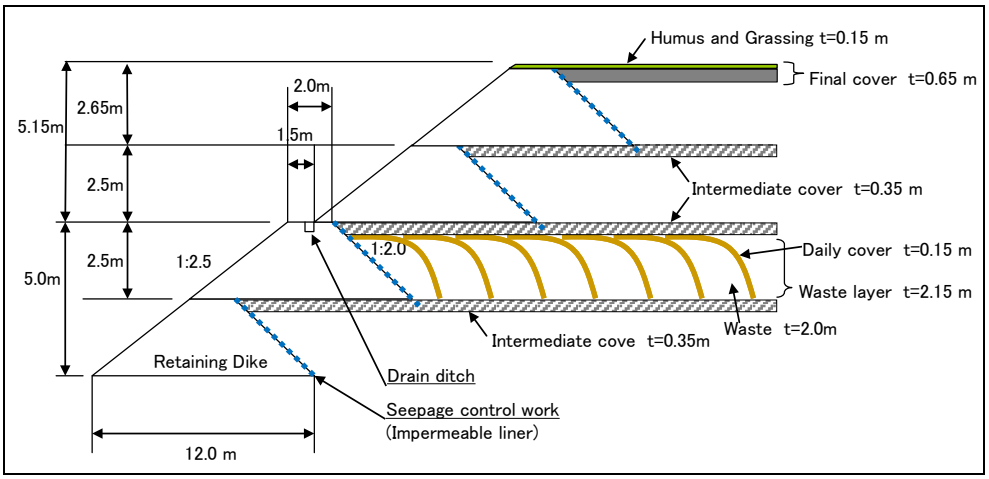


Figure 6-52 Slope of Landfill

(4) Landfill Strategy

- Waste is land-filled from the downstream side in consideration of dropping into naturally draining of rainwater, etc. for safety and efficiency. In addition, the dam is constructed in the progress of landfill and waste is land-filled on a step-by-step basis
- The doneness, the land sinking and the rest landfill capacity of the landfill site are kept tabs on for management to operate properly.

(5) Landfill Equipments

- Table 6-18 shows the functions and number of landfill equipments in consideration of the landfill system, waste production and land-filled solid waste, etc.
- The scheme is premised on the case: 10 t trucks of 25/day and waste transaction volume of 245 m^3/day.

Table 6-18 Landfill Equipments

Landfill equipments	Number/day	Remarks
Backhoe (0.7 m^3)	2	Covering soil Checking
Bulldozer (21 t)	1	Surface compaction Flattening out
Landfill compactor (25 t)	1	Surface compaction
Dump truck (10 t)	3	Transportation of waste from intermediate treatments landfill site

(6) Personnel Distribution

- The scheme is premised on the case: 10 t trucks of 25/day and waste transaction volume of 245 m^3/day.
- Hours of work are premised 8:00–17:00 with a group.
- Simulate to be procured from local people in Indonesia.
- In addition, working out of regular monitoring by O&M companies about once every six months is proposed to be implemented.

Table 6-19 Staff of O&M of Landfill System (Field Site)

Position	Principal works
Manager (1)	• Total management of landfill • Liaison coordination and intercommunication with other plants.
Heavy equipment operator (3)	• Landfill and cover soil works.
Plant and heavy equipments controller (1)	• Maintenance of plants and heavy equipments. • Checking and maintenance of access aisles. • Regular checking of the dam and the slope.
Landfill worker (3)	• Leading waste collecting truck, checking waste and leading of unloading. • Management of collected waste

(7) Design for Human Resource Development

Human resources development designs are worked out with the aim of an introduction of skill related to operation of plants and establishing of skill, and carried out with executives and middle-level executives with the aim of training of leadership role.

1) Skill development by training and dispatch of experts (especially seepage control work and handling skill of liner sheet).
2) Trainings of business management of landfill are worked out with executives and middle-level executives.

(8) Safety and Health Design

- Safety and health designs are drawn up annually with the aim of safety of worker and working environment and familiarized to worker.
- Safety and health designs is consist mainly of as follows:
  1) Set outlines.
     Forwarding of efforts to be safety is shown to workers with the aim of prevention of accidents and disasters.

2) Set objectives
Objectives based on outlines, assessments of safety and health designs in the past and assumed risks are set with concrete numerical values.
3) Select important issues
Specific means for achieving the goal are; enhancement safety management system, introductions of risk assessment, providing safety and health trainings, improvements of machines and equipments.

- Degree of goal achievement made a valuation at the end of the year is reflected programs for the coming year.

(9) Safety Training for Workers

Safety trainings are regularly provided with the aim of betterments of safety awareness of workers.

- Day after day at morning meeting：Confirm works and identify assumed risks.
- Twice/year: Lecture class for heavy equipments and dump trucks drivers.
- Once/year: Compulsory safety trainings.

(10) Programs of Utilization of a Vacant Lot

Use of a vacant lot of the post-landfill works includes forest and grass field reduction, parks, a factory complex and residential estate. Forest and glass field reductions are brought forward in case of this project in mind determinate configuration of landfill and ambient surroundings. Depending on the case, determine the site of a vacant lot to reflect the views of stakeholders. Mainly control points of a vacant lot of landfill are brought forward as follows:

1) Volume-loss management of leachate: Expeditious draining away of rain water to outside of landfill and securing of aerobic condition in landfill.
2) Landfill gas generation management: Release gas from ground level by gas collection pipes. Manage end of gas collection pipes in fear of close in to disinterested parties.
3) Landfill settlement management: Manage landfill settlement to prevent deep differential settlement insofar as leaving rainwater drainage designs untouched.
4) Circumjacent groundwater management: Manage circumjacent groundwater at fixed intervals and check presence or absence of leaking of leachate to circumjacent groundwater.
5) Degradation of land-filled solid waste and stabilization aspect management : Determine (1) compositions, (2) ignition loss, (3) moisture, (4) water quality of puddles in waste layer, (5) gas aspect, (6) temperature, (7) others with regularity in order to determine degradation of land-filled solid waste and stabilization aspect.

(11) Costs of O&M of Landfill Site

Table 6-20 shows costs of O&M of Landfill.

Table 6-20 Costs of O&M of Landfill

Expense item		Cost	Remarks column
Labor cost		51,480 USD/yr	Calculated based on wage of TPST BANTARGEBANG. (1) Manager: 1 person × 1,650 USD/month × 12 month (2) Heavy Equipment Operator: 4 person × 330 USD/month × 12 month (3) Maintenance Worker: 1 person × 330 USD/month × 12 month (4) Worker: 3 person × 330 USD/month × 12 month
Utility	Electricity	0 USD/yr	• N/A
	Fuel (Heavy equipment)	275,440 USD/yr	• Heavy equipment's fuel is diesel oil. • Piece rate of diesel oil is 11,000 Rp/L • Amount of fuel use (Equipments1–3 is 8 hours/day, 300 days/year in production. Equipment 4 is for the transfer in plants. Thus they work 8 hours/day, 300 days/year in production
	Water	0 USD/yr	• During the dry season, watering may have to keep back dispersal of waste in O&M of landfill. • Using well water since there are no clean water plants (initial cost of 100m well (earthwork and pomp) is JPY 200,000).
	Medical agent	0 USD/yr	• N/A
Maintenance and repair cost		346,702USD/yr	• The degradation of the liner sheet and the fracture by heavy equipment miss operation. • The breach of groundwater collecting lines, leachate collection lines, rain water collection lines by subsidence, and the clogging and so on. • The falling of slopes by raining • Flood to out-of-bounds and damage of sediment discharge. • Mowing cost in slopes.
Others	Cover soil purchase	0 USD/yr	• Use excess soil (cut-embankment balance) from insite.
	Leveling of a dam	294,935 USD/yr	• Buying cost and transport cost of soil. • Construction cost of the dam. • Laying cost of impermeable liners (Liners laid slope inside the dam). • Laying cost of vertical gas collection pipes (Lay vertical gas collection pipes (φ600 mm) in one place/2,000 m^2) • Others (Such as sheet protection layer)
	Accumulated fund of maintenance (Closing reserve)	0 USD/yr	• N/A

(12) Monitoring Design

- Landfill monitoring are provided based on "Government Regulations about Management of Water Quality and Control over Water Pollution" in the Republic of Indonesia due to important factors to evaluate landfill stabilization (The details of A are described in 7.2.1.).
- Monitoring items and frequencies of groundwater and final effluent is as follows.

Table 6-21 Items of Monitoring of Groundwater

Items	Monitoring frequency				
	Preinitiation of landfill	Initiation ～ Completion		Completion ～ Abolition	
	One or more times	Once a month	Once a year	Once a month	Once a year
Physics					
Temperature	○	○	○	○	○
TDS	○		○		○
TSS	○		○		○
InorganicChemistry					
pH	○	○	○	○	○
BOD	○		○		○
COD	○		○		○
DO	○		○		○
PO43− as P	○		○		○
NO3 as N	○		○		○
NH3-N	○		○		○
As	○		○		○
Co	○		○		○
Ba	○		○		○
B	○		○		○
Se	○		○		○
Cd	○		○		○
Cr(VI)	○		○		○
Cu	○		○		○
Fe	○		○		○
Pb	○		○		○
Mn	○		○		○
Hg	○		○		○
Zn	○		○		○
Chloride	○		○		○
Cyanide	○		○		○
Fluoride	○		○		○
NO2-N as N	○		○		○
NO3-N	○		○		○
Chlorine free	○		○		○
H2S	○		○		○

Table 6-22 Items of Monitoring of Final Effluent

Items	Monitoring frequency				
	Preinitiation of landfill	Initiation ～ Completion		Completion ～ Abolition	
	One or more times	Once a month	Once a year	Once a month	Once a year
Physics					
Temperature	○	○	○	○	○
TDS	○		○		○
TSS	○		○		○
Inorganic Chemistry					
pH	○	○	○	○	○
Fe	○		○		○
Mn	○		○		○
Ba	○		○		○
Cu	○		○		○
Zn	○		○		○
Cr(VI)	○		○		○
Cr	○		○		○
Cd	○		○		○
Hg	○		○		○
Pb	○		○		○
Sn	○		○		○
As	○		○		○
Se	○		○		○
Ni	○		○		○
Co	○		○		○
CN	○		○		○
H2S	○		○		○
F	○		○		○
Cl2	○		○		○
NH3-N	○		○		○
NO3-N	○		○		○
NO2-N	○		○		○
BOD	○		○		○
COD	○		○		○
MBAS	○		○		○
Phenol	○		○		○
Vegetable Oil	○		○		○
Mineral Oil	○		○		○

- Workers monitor condition of stabilization of waste to check landfill gas quality and quantity and ground temperature.
- Examination is worked out in 4 places, which supposed to large gas yield, and conduct a review of monitoring positions and position's numbers as results of yielded gas.

Table 6-23 Items Monitoring of Landfill Gas and Underground Temperature

Checking spot	Landfill gas treatment plant (vertical gas collection pipe)
Number of Checking points	4 points
Number of times	Twice/year (summertime, wintertime)
Items of checking	Landfill gas quantity: Measurement of gas flow rate Landfill gas composition: methane(CH_4), carbon monoxide(CO), carbon dioxide(CO_2), hydrogen sulfide(H_2S), ammonia(NH_4), oxygen(O_2) and azote (N_2) Underground temperature in landfill:Measurement of temperature each 1 m deep.

- Bad odor is monitored in FDS boundary.

Table 6-24 Items of Monitoring of Odor

Checking spot	Ground boundary of east and west side
Number of times	Twice/year (summertime, wintertime)
Items of checking	Odor index (Desired value 12) (corresponding to odor intensity 3.0)

6.5.5 Leachate Facility

(1) Outline of Daily Operation

Staffing and Working hours

Table 6-25 Leachate Facility Staffing and Working Hours

Type of Occupation	Working Hours	Duties	# of staff
Operation Control Manager	9:00-17:00 (full time, 6 days a week,)	・Total Operation Control	1
Maintenance Engineer	9:00-17:00 (full time, 6 days a week,)	・Facility Operation ・Dairy Check-Up	2

Duties

Table 6-26 Leachate Facility Duties

Type of Work	Duties
Total Operation Control	Management of Leachate Treatment Facilities (Planning, Operation Leading, Water Quality Control, Emergency Control , Budget Control, Purchasing Control, Safety Management & Sanitation Control, General Affairs)
Facility Operation & Daily Inspections	Operation Control, Facilities Check-Up, Light Maintenance, Chemicals Supply, Water Quality Check-UP, Leachate Circulation Work

(2) Maintenance

Table 6-27 Leachate Facility Maintenance

Personnel System	Duties	Frequency & Term
2 (who are responsible for duties including check-up work for other facilities)	Periodical check-up for pumps, blower, hydro extractor and mixer	Once a year
	Exchange of activated carbon used for activated carbon absorption tower	Once or twice a month
	Exchange of filtration sand used for sand filtration tower	Once in every two years
	Periodical analysis for raw water and discharged water	Once a month

(3) Planning for Monitoring

- Table 6-22 refers monitoring once per month and once per year
- Daily monitoring required the water-purify control would adopt measuring instruments such as the pH meter, the dissolved oxygen analyzer, and the ORP meter; moreover, Simplified Water Inspection Products, using color former such as the "pack-test" etc, would be practiced if necessary.

6.5.6 Common Area

(1) Work Contents

- Workers accept collected waste, check waste by watching, measure waste production and manage data.
- Workers manage cash flows and supports government.

(2) Personnel Distribution

Table 6-28 Staff of O&M

Position	Principal works
Director (1 person)	• Management of the entire project.
Manager (1 person)	• Total management of acceptance and measurement • Liaison coordination and intercommunication with other plants.
Back-coated worker (3 persons/shift × 3 shifts)	• Management of acceptance of waste by visual check. • Management of expense sheet • Batching by weight and data management
black-coated worker (3 persons)	• Finance and accounting (management of cash flows) • Accommodation and works, general affairs, labor management. • Clerk • Supporting government such as reports.

(3) O&M Cost of Common Area

Table 6-29 O&M Cost of Common Area

Expense / item		Cost	Remarks column
Labor cost		87,100USD/year	Calculated based on wage of TPST BANTARGEBANG. (1) Director: 1person × 2610 USD/month × 12 month (2) Manager: 1 person × 1,650 USD/month × 12 month (3) Worker: 12 person × 250 USD/month × 12 month
Utility	Electricity	960USD/year	• Base cost (connection fees): about 20,000 Rp/kVA・month • Specific cost: about 200 Rp/kwh
	Fuel (heavy equipment)	0USD/year	
	Water	357,804USD/year	• Buy the Aqua as a drinking water. • Research market rate of buying cost.
	Chemicals	0USD/year	• N/A
Maintenance and repair cost		0USD/year	

6.6 Cost Summary

6.6.1 Facility and Equipment Costs

The Facility Initial Construction Costs and Equipment Costs are summarized as follows.

Table 6-30 Facility Construction and Equipment Costs

Item		Cost	Currency	Public/Private
Intermediate Treatment Facility	Sorting	17,270,091	USD	SPC
	Compost	7,634,673	USD	SPC
Final Disposal Site	Landfill	42,226,714	USD	Public
	Leachate Treatment	8,774,000	USD	Public
	Common Area	6,151,623	USD	Public
Final Disposal Site Machinery	Landfill Heavy Equipment	1,516,484	USD	SPC
	Common Area Heavy Equipment	60,975	USD	SPC
Capital Costs	**Total**	**83,634,560**	**USD**	

6.6.2 Operation and Management Costs

The annual operation and maintenance costs are shown below.

Table 6-31 Annual Operation and Maintenance Costs

Item		Cost	Currency	Public/Private
Intermediate Treatment Facility	Sorting	1,610,225	USD/yr	SPC
	Compost	872,188	USD/yr	SPC
Final Disposal Site	Landfill O&M	1,019,041	USD/yr	SPC
	Leachate Treatment O&M	719,820	USD/yr	SPC
	Common Area O&M	93,480	USD/yr	SPC
Insurance		216,370	USD/yr	SPC
O&M Annual Costs	**Total**	**4,531,124**	**USD/yr**	

The below items for the Financial Analysis are discussed in Chapter 12.

1. Assumption for Inflation Rate
2. Assumption for Depreciation
3. Assumption for Interest Rate
4. Assumption for Foreign and Local Currency Costs
5. Considerations for Interest Fluctuation Risk
6. Considerations for Foreign Exchange Risk
7. Assumptions for Calculating Insurance Costs (Refer to Chapter 10)
8. Calculation of Project IRR, Equity IRR, DSCR
9. Calculation of FIRR

Table 6-32 O&M Costs

Administration sector	Transaction waste volume	Working hours	Personnel distribution									Heavy equipments	Utility	Repair cost	Others
			Director	Manager	Operating Administration manager	Plant equipment operater	Heavy equipment operater	QC engineer	Maintenance worker	Worker	Worker (Hand sorting)				
●Generalization (Communal area)		・8h/day ・250day/year	1 (31,320 USD/yr)												
●Finance and accounting (Communal area)		・8h/day ・250day/year		1 (19,800 USD/yr)						3 (3,000 USD/yr)					
●Acceptance and measurement (Communal	1,000t/day	・24h/day ・8h/shift×3shift ・360day/year								9 (3,000 USD/yr)		・Backhoe(compact size)×1	・Electricity: 960 USD/yr ・Water: 5,400 USD/yr		
●Sorting	1,000t/day	・24h/day ・8h/shift×3shift ・360day/year		1 (26,400 USD/yr)	4 (19,800 USD/yr)¥	16 (3,960 USD/yr)	30 (3,960 USD/yr)		2 (3,960 USD/yr)		340 (2,400 USD/yr)		・Electricity: 43,787 USD/yr ・Water:− ・Fuel: 203,000 USD/yr ・Chemicals: 30,066	49,451 USD/yr	・Repair cost of access road: 14,000 USD/yr ・Crushing machine : 158,242 USD/yr
●Compost	729t/day	・12h/day ・360day/year		1 (26,400 USD/yr)			40 (2,640 USD/yr)	2 (2,640 USD/yr)	4 (2,640 USD/yr)	10 (1,320 USD/yr)		・Wheel loader×7 ・Dump truck×10 ・Turner×1 ・Screen×1	・Electricity:− ・Water:− ・Fuel: 413,143 USD/yr ・Chemicals:−	298,005 USD/yr	
●Landfill	245m3/day	・8h/day ・360day/year		1 (19,800 USD/yr)			4 (3,960 USD/yr)		1 (3,960 USD/yr)	3 (3,960 USD/yr)		・Backhoe(0.7m³)×2 ・Bulldozer(21t)×1 ・Landfill compactor (25t)×1 ・Dump truck(10t)×3	・Electricity:− ・Water:− ・Fuel: 275,440 USD/yr ・Chemicals:−	295,404 USD/yr	・Leveling of a dam etc.: 294,331 USD/yr ・Cover soil purchase:−
●Leachete treatment		・7h/day ・6day/week(313day/year)		1 (19,800 USD/yr)					2 (3,960 USD/yr)			・Heavy equipments(scoop up a dehydrated cake(85%, 3.2t/day) from concrete floor, load it onto a truck, landfill)	・Electricity: 23,300 USD/yr ・Water:− ・Fuel:− ・Chemicals: 560,000 USD/yr	80,000 USD/yr	・Water monitoring cost(once/month)(raw water and final effluent): 28,800 USD/yr

6.7 CMD Application Possibility Study

6.7.1 Application Possibility of CDM

Organic waste in received waste is to be composted in this project. While methane gas (GHG) generates in case that organic waste is filled in the landfill, it can be prevented in case that organic waste is composted. Therefore, this project can be considered as the CDM project.

Approved methodology, which can be applied to the project treating municipal waste including organic waste, is AM0025 "Avoided emissions from organic waste through alternative waste treatment processes" Version 12. For this project, the following conditions described in the methodology are applied.

- The project activity involves one or a combination of the following waste treatment options for the fresh waste that in a given year would have otherwise been disposed of in a landfill:
  (a) A composting process in aerobic conditions;
- In case of composting, the produced compost is either used as soil conditioner or disposed of in landfills;
- The proportions and characteristics of different types of organic waste processed in the project activity can be determined, in order to apply a multiphase landfill gas generation model to estimate the quantity of landfill gas that would have been generated in the absence of the project activity;
- Waste handling in the baseline scenario shows a continuation of current practice of disposing the waste in a landfill despite environmental regulation that mandates the treatment of the waste, if any, using any of the project activity treatment options mentioned above;
- The compliance rate of the environmental regulations during (part of) the crediting period is below 50%; if monitored compliance with the MSW rules exceeds 50%, the project activity shall receive no further credit, since the assumption that the policy is not enforced is no longer tenable;

6.7.2 Study of GHG Reduction

(1) Baseline Emissions

Baseline emissions BECH4,SWDS,y is methane emissions from landfill in the absence of the project activity in year y（tCO2e）, which is calculated by the following equation according to "Tool to determine methane emissions avoided from disposal of waste at a solid waste disposal site."

$$BE_{CH4,SWDS,y} = \varphi \cdot (1-f) \cdot GWP_{CH4} \cdot (1-OX) \cdot \frac{16}{12} \cdot F \cdot DOC_f \cdot MCF \cdot \sum_{x=1}^{y} \sum_{j} W_{j,x} \cdot DOC_j \cdot e^{-k_j \cdot (y-x)} \cdot \left(1-e^{-k_j}\right)$$

Parameters are set as shown in Table 6-33. Calculation result is as shown in Table 6-35.

Table 6-33 Parameters

φ	Model correction factor to account for model uncertainties	0.9	
f	Fraction of methane captured at the SWDS and flared, combusted or used in another manner	0	Methane gas recovery is not yet obliged.
GWP_{CH4}	Global warming potential of methane	21	-
OX	Oxidation factor	0.1	IPCC2006 Guideline
F	Fraction of methane in the SWDS gas (volume fraction)	0.5	IPCC2006 Guideline
DOCf	Fraction of degradable organic carbon that can decompose	0.5	IPCC2006 Guideline
MCF	Methane correction factor	0.8	Assumed that unmanaged solid waste disposal site
$W_{j,x}$	Amount of organic waste type j prevented from disposal in the SWDS in the year x (tons)	Table 6-34	-
DOC_j	Fraction of degradable organic carbons (by weight) in the waste type j		IPCC2006 Guideline
kj	Decay rate for the waste type j		IPCC2006 Guideline (MAT > 20 degC, MAP > 1,000 mm)

Table 6-34 Amount of organic waste, DOC_j, and K_j

Waste typy j	Wj,x (ton/day)	DOCj (% wet waste)	Kj
Kitchen Refuse (= Food, food waste, beverages and tobacco (other than sludge))	252	15	0.40
Leaves/Garden (= Garden, yard and park waste)	264	20	0.17
Papers (= Pulp, paper and cardboard (other than sludge))	98	40	0.07
Residues (= Food, food waste, beverages and tobacco (other than sludge))	87	15	0.40
Total	701	-	-

(2) Project Emissions

Project emissions in year y (PEy) is defined as follows.

$$PE_y = PE_{elec,y} + PE_{fuel,on-site,y} + PE_{c,y} + PE_{w,y}$$

$PE_{elec,y}$ = Project emissions from electricity consumption in year y (tCO_2e)
$PE_{fuel,on-site,y}$ = Project emissions from fossil fuel consumption in year y (tCO_2e)
$PE_{c,y}$ = Project emissions from composting in year y (tCO_2e)
$PE_{w,y}$ = Project emissions from wastewater treatment in year y (tCO_2e)

Where,

$$PE_{elec,y} = EG_{PJ,FF,y} * CEF_{elec}$$

$EG_{PJ,FF,y}$ = Is the amount of electricity generated in an on-site fossil fuel fired power plant or consumed from the grid as a result of the project activity, measured using an electricity meter < 4.513MWh/day x 365 days/y>
CEF_{elec} = Is the carbon emissions factor for electricity generation in the project activity < 0.891 tCO_2/MWh>

$$PE_{fuel,on-site,y} = F_{cons,y} * NCV_{fuel} * EF_{fuel}$$

$F_{cons,y}$ = Is the fuel consumption on site in year y (l or kg) < Diesel 589,000L/y, 0.84 kg/L >
NCV_{fuel} = Is the net caloric value of the fuel (MJ/l or MJ/kg) < 43.0 TJ/Gg (IPCC2006 Guideline) >
EF_{fuel} = Is the CO_2 emissions factor of the fuel (tCO_2/MJ) <74,100 $kgCO_2$/TJ (IPCC2006 Guideline) >

$PE_{c,y} = PE_{c,N2O,y} + PE_{c,CH4,y}$

$PE_{c,N2O,y}$ = Is the N_2O emissions during the composting process in year y (tCO_2e)

$PE_{c,CH4,y}$ = Is the emissions during the composting process due to methane production through anaerobic conditions in year y (tCO_2e)

$PE_{c,N2O,y} = M_{compost,y} * EF_{c,N2O} * GWP_{N2O}$

$M_{compost,y}$ = Amount of organic waste (tones/y) <701 t/day x 365 days/y >

$EF_{c,N2O}$ = Emission factor of N_2O from composting (tN_2O/t compost) <0.043=default value>

$GWP_{c,N2O}$ = Global warming potential for N_2O (tCO_2/N_2O) <310>

$PE_{c,CH4,y} = MB_{compost,y} * S_{a,y}$ < 0 >

Assuming that it is zero due to enough agitation during composting process.

$PE_{w,y}$ = emissions from wastewater treatment in year y (tCO_2e) <0>

Assuming that it is zero since wastewater is not treated but recycled to composting process.

Consequently, project emissions are calculated as follows:

PEy = 1,468 + 1,577 + 3411 = 6,456 tCO_2/year

(3) Leakage

In case of this project, leakage prescribed in the methodology (GHG emissions which generate outside of project boundary) is caused from fossil energy consumption by transportation for composting. However, the distance is very short, since composting facilities will be installed near the landfill area. Therefore, leakage is almost zero.

(4) GHG Reductions

GHG reductions are calculated by the following equation:

GHG reductions = Baseline emissions – Project emissions − Leakage

Calculation result is shown in Table 6-35.

6.7.3 CDM Income

Based on GHG reduction, CDM income was calculated as shown in Table 6-35.

Table 6-35 Calculation Result of GHG Reductions and CDM Income

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Baseline emissions (E3 t/y)	45.8	80.0	106	126	142	154	165	174	181	187
Project emissions (E3 t/y)	-6.5									
GHG reductions (E3 t/y)	39.4	73.6	99.6	120	136	148	159	167	174	180
CDM income (E3 EUR/y)	197	368	498	600	680	740	795	835	870	900

Year	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Baseline emissions (E3 t/y)	192	196	200	204	207	209	212	214	216	218
Project emissions (E3 t/y)	-6.5									
GHG reductions (E3 t/y)	185	190	194	197	200	203	205	207	209	211
CDM income (E3 EUR/y)	925	950	970	985	1000	1015	1025	1035	1045	1055

The CER unit price is set low as 5EUR/tCO2, since the post-Kyoto Protocol framework after 2013 is future opaque. In the past, it has been more than 10 EUR or 15 EUR. Depending on the future situation, the CDM income may double, 3 times, or 4 times.

6.7.4 Procedure for CDM Authorization

Necessary procedure for the implementation of CDM project is as follows:

A) Development of CDM project planning
B) Preparation of Project Design Document
C) Approval acquisition of the Parties concerned
D) Validation (by DOE)
E) Registration of the project (by CDM Executive Board)
F) Monitoring
G) Inspection and the certification of CER(Certified Emission Reduction) (by DOE)
H) Publication of CER (by CDM Executive Board)
I) Distribution of CER

Monitoring F) includes the following items. Data collection is necessary during the project's period.

- Kinds and amount of organic waste to be composted.
- Amount of compost production.
- Methane generation at the composting facilities (by sampling)
- Consumption of electricity and fossil fuel at the intermediate treatment facilities.

6.7.5 Evaluation and Items to be Noted

Taking into account the situation of current municipal waste management in Indonesia, CDM application to this Project may be feasible. Please note that, in order to carry out CDM project actually, several items have to be considered since the start of project design phase as shown hereunder.

Kind and amount of organic waste
In order to apply methodology AM0025, kind and amount of organic waste have to be monitored. Monitoring system, such as routine sampling and analysis of waste, has to be established during the project design phase.

Anaerobic fermentation in the composting process
Methodology AM0025 requires monitoring of methane gas generation at the composting facilities by weekly Oxygen measurement. If anaerobic condition is detected at the composting process, it is taken into consideration to the calculation of GHG reductions.

Trend of laws and regulations in Indonesia
According to the current laws and regulation regarding municipal waste management in Indonesia, neither composting nor methane gas utilization from landfill is obliged. In case that composting is obliged and observed at more than 50% of sites in the future in Indonesia, CDM will not be applied to this project. Therefore, it is necessary to check the updating of laws and regulations.

Additionality
The economical benchmark for assessing "additionality" of the current CDM project in Indonesia is IRR (internal rate of return) around 10% - 15%. If IRR of this Project is within this range, "additionality" may be economically demonstrated with no problem. In addition, it may

be also technically demonstrated, since there is currently no experience of large-scale composting facilities in Indonesia.

Expense for CDM project
Additional expenses are necessary for CDM project. They are mainly for PDD development, validation, project registration, CER inspection/certification, CER publication, and etc.

Credit period
There are two types of credit period. One is one term type which is finished in ten years. Another one is three term type, where one term is seven years and update examination is necessary for every seven years. If we choose three term type, we have to receive update examination based on the regulation and operating situation at the time of the update examination. Three sittings type is assumed for this study.

Use of ODA fund
It is generally forbidden to use ODA fund for CDM project. However, this rule will not be applied to the project since ODA fund is not used for the intermediate treating facilities. In fact, eleven CDM projects using ODA were registered by the United Nations. Four cases are using Japanese ODA with the certificate by Japanese government showing that it is additional ODA fund for CDM project.

6.8 Sale of Plastic (Recyclable Wastes)

6.8.1 Existing Situation

Despite the efforts of the authority to promote 3R, wastes generated from the target regions are delivered to the final disposal site mostly without sorting. For Nambo, it is estimated that approximately 123 tons/day of recyclable plastics are generated through sorting in the intermediate treatment facility.

In West Java Province, recycle plastics are sold as valuables at a certain price at the private markets (Refer to Chapter 3.1.1 for details). While the generated quantity of plastic wastes are large at 120 tons/day the existing market has demand for this quantity, and it is proposed that this project will incorporate the sale of plastics from the standpoint of waste recycling and as a revenue source. Plastics sold will be considered revenue to the SPC.

* Example of Plastic Recycle Process (John Peter's Plant in Bandung City).

Figure 6-53 Plastic Recycle Process

6.8.2 Possibility of Sale and Price

The possibility of the sale of recyclable plastics was discussed with KIMRUN, Pt. MAZA, John Peter's Plant (Largest Intermediate Waste Trading Company in Bandung) and ITB. The results are as follows.

- The market price of the waste plastics trade depends on the type of plastic but ranges at approximately Rp 350–3,000/kg. To be conservative, an average trading price of Rp 800/kg is assumed to be possible.

Table 6-36 Market Price of Recyclable Plastic Wastes

Items	pricies
Clean Plastics Bag	Rp. 600/kg
Dirty Plastics Bag	Rp. 350/kg
Water Mineral Bottle	Rp.1750/kg
Cup of water mineral	Rp.2000/kg
PE	Rp.2000/kg
PP	Rp.1750/kg
HD	Rp.1250/kg
Dirty- Mix Plastic	Rp. 450/kg

- Considering the opinions of ITB and the local consultants, it is assumed that approximately 30%–50% of the wasted delivered to the final disposal site and sorted are possible for sale. To be conservative, 40% assumed to be possible for sale.
- To be on the safe side of the potential for sale and pricing, approximately 4,600 USD/day of income source is anticipated.

123ton/day × 40% × Rp 800/kg = Rp 39,360,000/day (approximately USD4,600/day)

Incidentally, the income from service fees (tipping fee) are USD 19,000/day in the case that the tipping fee is at USD 19/ton.

6.8.3 Revenue Collection and Attribution of Plastic Wastes Sold

In the discussions with KIMLUN so far, whether the income from the sale of recyclable plastics be received the SPC or the West Java Provincial Government has not strictly enforced. In the case that it is considered to be an income source for the West Java Provincial Government, it will be considered as a resource for the service fee (tipping fee). In contrast, if it is considered to be an income source for the SPC, it will be utilized to adequately lower the service fees (tipping fees).

Therefore, the sale of recyclable plastics and income from the sales will be attributed to the SPC. Furthermore, in the case that the sale does not get on track at the point of project implementation phase, the introduction of machinery (crushing and cleaning) in order to increase the sale price of plastics may be considered for financial feasibility.

Example of a plastic recycling factory is shown below.

Figure 6-54 Plastic Recycle Factory

Project name: **PPP Waste management Project in West Java**
Site: **NAMBO**
Sheet: **Cash Flow**

1. Cash flow

		Line Item	0	C 1	C 2	C 3	O 1	O 2	O 3	O 4	O 5	O 6	O 7	O 8	O 9	O 10	O 11	O 12	O 13	O 14	O 15	O 16
		Year	Total	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
		Inflation		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Operational																						
Tipping Fee Income			**107,451,381**				6,715,711	6,715,711	6,715,711	6,715,711	6,715,711	6,715,711	6,715,711	6,715,711	6,715,711	6,715,711	6,715,711	6,715,711	6,715,711	6,715,711	6,715,711	6,715,711
Plastic Sale Income			**23,040,000**				1,440,000	1,440,000	1,440,000	1,440,000	1,440,000	1,440,000	1,440,000	1,440,000	1,440,000	1,440,000	1,440,000	1,440,000	1,440,000	1,440,000	1,440,000	1,440,000
Operating Income			**130,491,381**				**8,155,711**	**8,155,711**	**8,155,711**	**8,155,711**	**8,155,711**	**8,155,711**	**8,155,711**	**8,155,711**	**8,155,711**	**8,155,711**	**8,155,711**	**8,155,711**	**8,155,711**	**8,155,711**	**8,155,711**	**8,155,711**
OPEX Annual Costs	Sorting O&M						1,610,225	1,610,225	1,610,225	1,610,225	1,610,225	1,610,225	1,610,225	1,610,225	1,610,225	1,610,225	1,610,225	1,610,225	1,610,225	1,610,225	1,610,225	1,610,225
	RDF O&M						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Compost O&M						872,188	872,188	872,188	872,188	872,188	872,188	872,188	872,188	872,188	872,188	872,188	872,188	872,188	872,188	872,188	872,188
	Landfill O&M						1,019,041	1,019,041	1,019,041	1,019,041	1,019,041	1,019,041	1,019,041	1,019,041	1,019,041	1,019,041	1,019,041	1,019,041	1,019,041	1,019,041	1,019,041	1,019,041
	Leachate O&M						719,820	719,820	719,820	719,820	719,820	719,820	719,820	719,820	719,820	719,820	719,820	719,820	719,820	719,820	719,820	719,820
	Common Area O&M						93,480	93,480	93,480	93,480	93,480	93,480	93,480	93,480	93,480	93,480	93,480	93,480	93,480	93,480	93,480	93,480
Insurance			**4,151,730**	666,670			216,370	216,370	216,370	216,370	223,580	216,370	225,090	216,370	216,370	223,580	216,370	216,370	216,370	216,370	216,370	216,370
Operating Expenditure			**-73,187,793**	-666,670	0	0	-4,531,124	-4,531,124	-4,531,124	-4,531,124	-4,538,334	-4,531,124	-4,539,844	-4,531,124	-4,531,124	-4,538,334	-4,531,124	-4,531,124	-4,531,124	-4,531,124	-4,531,124	-4,531,124
Net Operating Cash Flow			**57,303,587**	-666,670	0	0	3,624,587	3,624,587	3,624,587	3,624,587	3,617,377	3,624,587	3,615,867	3,624,587	3,624,587	3,617,377	3,624,587	3,624,587	3,624,587	3,624,587	3,624,587	3,624,587
Investment																						
Capital Expenditure	Sorting Facility Construction		**17,270,091**	5,756,697	5,756,697	5,756,697																
	RDF Construction																					
	Compost Facility Construction		**7,634,673**	2,544,891	2,544,891	2,544,891																
	Landfill Equipment					1,516,484																
	Leachate Treatment Equipment																					
	Common Area Equipment					60,975																
	Landfill Construction																					
	Leachate Treatment Construction																					
	Common Area Construction																					
Investment Cash Flow			**26,482,223**	8,301,588	8,301,588	9,879,047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial																						
Principal Drawdown				7,471,429	7,471,429	8,891,142																
Interest Payment			**-21,042,196**	0	-597,714	-1,195,429	-1,906,720	-1,843,842	-1,775,934	-1,702,594	-1,623,386	-1,537,842	-1,445,454	-1,345,675	-1,237,914	-1,121,532	-995,839	-860,091	-713,483	-555,146	-384,142	-199,459
Principal Repayment			**-23,834,000**				-785,971	-848,848	-916,756	-990,097	-1,069,305	-1,154,849	-1,247,237	-1,347,016	-1,454,777	-1,571,159	-1,696,852	-1,832,600	-1,979,208	-2,137,545	-2,308,548	-2,493,232
Commitment Fee				-24,905	-24,905	-29,637																
Financial Cash Flow				7,446,524	6,848,810	7,666,076	-2,692,691	-2,692,691	-2,692,691	-2,692,691	-2,692,691	-2,692,691	-2,692,691	-2,692,691	-2,692,691	-2,692,691	-2,692,691	-2,692,691	-2,692,691	-2,692,691	-2,692,691	-2,692,691
Before Tax Cash Flow (Excluding Yen Loan Portion)																						
Free Cash Flow Before Financing			30,821,365	-8,968,258	-8,301,588	-9,879,047	3,624,587	3,624,587	3,624,587	3,624,587	3,617,377	3,624,587	3,615,867	3,624,587	3,624,587	3,617,377	3,624,587	3,624,587	3,624,587	3,624,587	3,624,587	3,624,587
Financing			-21,121,642	7,446,524	6,848,810	7,666,076	-2,692,691	-2,692,691	-2,692,691	-2,692,691	-2,692,691	-2,692,691	-2,692,691	-2,692,691	-2,692,691	-2,692,691	-2,692,691	-2,692,691	-2,692,691	-2,692,691	-2,692,691	-2,692,691
Equity				691,575	622,619	1,225,066																
Equity (CAPEX)				830,159	830,159	987,905																
Free Cash Flow After Financing			14,887,204	-0	0	0	931,897	931,897	931,897	931,897	924,687	931,897	923,177	931,897	931,897	924,687	931,897	931,897	931,897	931,897	931,897	931,897
DSCR							1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.34	1.35	1.34	1.35	1.35	1.34	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Tax																						
Taxable Income			12,238,982	-0	0	0	844,566	837,580	830,035	821,886	805,875	803,580	784,595	782,228	770,255	750,113	743,357	728,274	711,985	694,392	675,391	654,871
Tax			-3,059,746	0	0	0	-211,142	-209,395	-207,509	-205,471	-201,469	-200,895	-196,149	-195,557	-192,564	-187,528	-185,839	-182,069	-177,996	-173,598	-168,848	-163,718
After Tax Cash Flow			11,827,459	-0	0	0	720,755	722,502	724,388	726,425	723,218	731,002	727,028	736,340	739,333	737,158	746,057	749,828	753,900	758,299	763,049	768,179
Dividend																						
Dividend Paid		8%	6,639,977				414,999	414,999	414,999	414,999	414,999	414,999	414,999	414,999	414,999	414,999	414,999	414,999	414,999	414,999	414,999	414,999
After Dividend Payout			5,187,482				305,756	307,503	309,389	311,427	308,219	316,003	312,029	321,341	324,334	322,160	331,059	334,829	338,902	343,300	348,050	353,180
Internal Reserve							305,756	613,259	922,649	1,234,076	1,542,294	1,858,297	2,170,327	2,491,668	2,816,002	3,138,162	3,469,220	3,804,050	4,142,951	4,486,252	4,834,302	5,187,482

Project IRR	9.25%	CF Before Financing (Including Initial CAPEX)
Equity IRR	7.30%	Equity CF Before W/H Tax
DSCR	1.35	

Project name: PPP Waste management Project in West Java
Site: NAMBO
Sheet: Capital Cost

Currency USD
Exchange rate 91

LFC (Landfill Construction - Sanitary Landfill)

Public/Private	no	Item		Quantity	Unit	Unit price (JPY)	Total	Total (USD)	Currency	Notes	Reference (Validity of costs)
Public	LFC-1	Landfill Site Formation Works (Including Intermediate Treatment Plant Area)	Cut	1,506,600	m3	329	495,671	5,446,934	USD	Cutting area including grubbing, cleaning and disposal Weathered rock (20%)	All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-2		Cut Material Tranportation	538,000	m3	371	199,598	2,193,385	USD	Loading soil, transportation 0.5～1.0km, temporary stocking	All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-3		Fill	538,000	m3	624	335,712	3,689,143	USD	Embankment area including grubbing, cleaning and disposal Transportation from temporary stock yard in the Site, Spreading and compacting	All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-4		Cut Material Tranportaion to Stock Area	968,600	m3	497	481,394	5,290,044	USD	Temporary stocking within the Site	All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-5		Grading of Cutting Slope	37,800	m2	415	15,687	172,385	USD		All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-6		Grading of Filling Slope	56,900	m2	484	27,539	302,626	USD		All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-7		Slope MortarJob	0	m2		0	0	USD	Cutting slope only	
Public	LFC-8		Grassing for Slope Protection	44,500	m2	918	40,851	448,912	USD	at all slope without Sealing Sheet. Humus Soil t=15 cm.	All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-9		Retention Dam	0	m3		0	0	USD	(if necessary)	
Public	LFC-10		Covering Soil Reinforcement	0	m2		0	0	USD	(if necessary)	
Public	LFC-11		Earth Wall Reinforcement	0	m2		0	0	USD	(if necessary)	
Public	LFC-12	Landfill Liner Works	Anchoring of Lining Sheet	2,708	m	4,517	12,232	134,418	USD	fixing points for edge of Sealing Sheet	All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-13		Installation of Lining Sheets (bottom)	94,617	m2	8,124	770,293	8,464,756	USD	Double Sheet system	HDPE Sheet is Japanese Product (Include import cost from Japan)
Public	LFC-14		Installation of Lining Sheet (Slope)	45,380	m2	9,742	442,090	4,858,132	USD	Double Sheet system	HDPE Sheet is Japanese Product (include import cost from Japan)
Public	LFC-15		Preparation of Lining Base (bottom)	94,617	m2	657	62,294	684,549	USD	t=50cm	All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-16		Protection Layer for Lining Sheet (bottom)	45,380	m2	5,684	257,938	2,834,484	USD	Cutting slope , Mortar t=5 cm	All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-17		Preparation of Lining Base (Slope) Shotcreate	87,863	m2	1,124	98,758	1,085,253	USD	t=50cm	All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-18		Walter profe concreat for leatch pond	6,954	m2	6,144	42,725	469,505	USD	Bottom and slope of Leachate Reservoir Pond(t=15 cm)	All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-19		Coordination Tower	1	unit	2,615,200	2,615	28,736	USD	Concrete Structure	All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-20	Surface Water Collection and Removal Facility / Undeground Water Collection and Removal Facility	Drainage Ditch for Perimeter of Landfill Area	8,553	m	9,941	85,025	934,341	USD	U-Ditch and Drainage Pipe (U300～1100, φ150,300,400)	All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-21		Drainage Ditch for Inside of Landfill Area	414	m	20,598	8,527	93,703	USD	(Branch-φ200,300 (Perforated pipe), Main-φ600 HPVPit	All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-22		Drainage	174	m	99,964	17,393	191,132	USD		All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-23		Pipe for ground walter collection	8,102	m	6,267	50,775	557,967	USD	Perpolated pipe (branch pipeφ150, Mat W300, Main Pipexl	All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-24		Monitoring for ground walter	1	unit	6,160,000	6,160	67,692	USD	Monitoring well and house	All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-25		Balancing Resovoir Dam	0	m3		0	0	USD	Including soil work	
Public	LFC-26		Final Collection Pit	1	unit	38,281,600	38,281	420,670	USD	Concrete Structure	All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-27	Leachate Collection and Removal Facility	Collection Pipeline (Trunk Line)	730	m	68,324	49,876	548,088	USD	Mainφ400～700 PE Pipe	All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-28		Collection Pipeline (Branch Line)	6,396	m	12,451	79,636	875,121	USD	Branchφ200 polyethylene Porous Pipe	All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-29		Gas Collection and Removal Piping	311	m	11,806	3,609	39,659	USD	polyethylene Porous Pipe, φ200(20 m interval)	All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-30		Gas Collection and Removal Piping (Vertical)	62	unit	142,259	8,820	96,923	USD	Polyvinyl chloride Pipe, φ300(40 m interval)	All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-31	Landfill Management Facility	Waste Carriage Road in Landfill Area (Concrete Rd.)	12,000	m2	4,225	50,700	557,143	USD		All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-32		Waste Carriage Road in Landfill Area (Gravel Rd.)	22,000	m2		0	0	USD		
Public	LFC-33	Other Incidental Facilities	Dump Truck Weighing Scale	1	unit	9,545,200	9,545	104,890	USD		All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-34		Truck Tire Washing Facility	1	unit	16,545,200	16,545	181,813	USD		All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-35		Sighn Boards and Gates	1	unit	6,440,000	6,440	70,769	USD		All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-36		Safety and Scattering Prevention Fence	2,700	m	10,220	27,594	303,231	USD		All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-37	Designated Temporary Works	Rain Water Regurating Reservoir	1	unit		0	0	USD		
Public	LFC-38		Temporary work				0	0	USD		
Public	LFC-39		Temporary Road for Earth Work	1	unit	84,280,000	84,280	926,154	USD		All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-40		Temporary Drainage for Earth Work	1	unit	14,028,000	14,028	154,154	USD		All material, labor, equipment will be supplied in Indonesia
Public	LFC-41	Leachate Water Treatment Facility	capacity XXXXt leatche V=XXXXXt		unit		0	0	USD		
Public		**(Landfill Construction - Sanitary Landfill)**	**Sub Total**					**42,226,714**	USD		

LTC (Leachate Treatment Construction)

Public/Private	no	Item		Quantity	Unit	Unit price (JPY)	Total	Total (USD)	Currency	Note	
Public	LTC-1	Civil Work	Civil Work					1,074,000	USD		based on the unified local unit price
Public	LTC-2	Machinery Work	Solidification and Filtering Site						USD	37000m3×USD13.32	
Public	LTC-3	Electricity	Instrument Installation					7,700,000	USD		base of the Japanese products level.
Public	LTC-4	Piping	Piping						USD		
Public	LTC-5	Other	Testing						USD		
Public		**(Leachate Treatment Construction)**	**Sub Total**					**8,774,000**	USD		

CAC (Common Area Construction)

Public/Private	no	Item		Quantity	Unit	Unit price (JPY)	Total	Total (USD)	Currency	Note	
Public	CAC-1	Civil Work	Road work					4,435,201	USD	Access Road Inside Area (Scope Exclude Access Road)	based on the unified local unit price
Public	CAC-2		Parking site					849,960	USD		based on the unified local unit price
Public	CAC-3	Building	Office building					37,290	USD	Pre-FS	
Public	CAC-4		Management building					18,688	USD	Pre-FS	
Public	CAC-5		Lobby/resting area					50,890	USD	Pre-FS (housing for worker/scavenger)	
Public	CAC-6		Equipment for fire services						USD	Pre-FS	
Public	CAC-7	Machinery	Electricity					36,300	USD	GENSET + Resovoir Pre-FS	
Public	CAC-8		water supply					39,160	USD	Pre-FS	
Public	CAC-9		Entrance loading scale installation					17,903	USD	Pre-FS	
Public	CAC-10		Ligting inside					320,787	USD	Pre-FS	
Public	CAC-11		Fence, gates					342,265	USD	Pre-FS	
Public	CAC-12		Security facilities					4,159	USD		
Public		**(Common Area Construction)**	**Sub Total**					**6,151,623**	USD		

SC (Sorting Facility Construction)

Public/Private	no	Item		Quantity	Unit	Unit price	Total	Total (USD)	Currency	Note	
SPC	SC-1	Civil Construction Work	Civil work/Filling work/foundation work/building construction work	0.67		16,656,515		9,604,091	USD		based on the unified local unit price
SPC	SC-2	Design work	Plant facility					470,000	USD		based on Japanese products level
SPC	SC-3	Equipment cost						3,920,000	USD		
SPC	SC-4	Equipment installation work						750,000	USD		
SPC	SC-5	Electrical and Instrumentation work						330,000	USD		
SPC	SC-6	Piping work						240,000	USD		
SPC	SC-7	Administration cost for construction						146,000	USD	Supposition/1person×6month	
SPC	SC-8	Others works	Commissioning and Superviser Cost, Performance test					24,000	USD	Supposition/1person×8month	
SPC	SC-9	Weighing machine						115,000	USD		
SPC	SC-10	Crushing system	For Compost					220,000	USD		
SPC	SC-11	Crushing system	For Machine sorting					0	USD	@¥65,000,000×3units=¥195,000,000×0.01237$	
SPC	SC-12	Wind-force sorting machine	For Machine sorting					0	USD	@¥25,000,000×30units=¥750,000,000×0.01237$	
SPC	SIOM-1	Heavy equipment		1.0		1,451,000		1,451,000	USD	¥6,000,000／Unit(7m3 bucket)×6units	
SPC		**(Sorting Facility Construction)**	**Sub Total**					**17,270,091**	USD		

COMC (Compost Facility Construction)

Public/Private	no	Item		Quantity	Unit	Unit price	Total	Total (USD)	Currency	Note	
SPC	COMC-1	Building	Building	20,000	m	237.5		4,750,000	USD		Based on experience of a contractor and a consultant in Indonesia
SPC	CIOM-1	Heavy Equipment Construction Work	Loader	7	unit	150,700		1,054,900	USD		Based on experience of a contractor and a consultant in Indonesia
SPC	CIOM-2		Dumping	10	unit	89,760		897,600	USD		Based on experience of a contractor and a consultant in Indonesia
SPC	CIOM-3		Turners	1	unit	770,000		770,000	USD		Based on inquiry to a maker of a turner.
SPC	CIOM-4		Vibrating strainers	1	unit	162,173		162,173	USD		Based on experience of a contractor and a consultant in Indonesia
SPC		**(Compost Facility Construction)**	**Sub Total**					**7,634,673**	USD		

LFIOM (Landfill Heavy Equipment)

Public/Private	no	Item		Quantity	Unit	Unit price (JPY)	Total	Total (USD)	Currency	Note	
SPC	LFIOM-1	Heavy equipment construction work	Backhoe (0.7m³)	2	unit	15,000,000	30,000,000	329,670	USD		
SPC	LFIOM-2		Bulldozer (21t class)	1	unit	27,000,000	27,000,000	296,703	USD		
SPC	LFIOM-3		Landfilling compacting equipment (25t class)	1	unit	45,000,000	45,000,000	494,505	USD		
SPC	LFIOM-4		Dump truck (10t class)	3	unit	12,000,000	36,000,000	395,604	USD		
SPC		**(Landfill Heavy Equipment)**	**Sub Total**					**1,516,484**	USD		

LIOM (Leachate Heavy Equipment)

Public/Private	no	Item		Quantity	Unit	Unit price	Total	Total (USD)	Currency	Note	
SPC	LIOM-1	Heavy Equipment						0	0		
SPC		**(Leachate Heavy Equipment)**	**Sub Total**					**0**	0		

CAOM (Common Area Heavy Equipment)

Public/Private	no	Item		Quantity	Unit	Unit price (JPY)	Total	Total (USD)	Currency	Note	
SPC	CAOM-1	Heavy Equipment	Backhoe (small)		unit	5,000,000		60,975	0		
SPC		**(Common Area Heavy Equipment)**	**Sub Total**					**60,975**	0		

Project name: PPP Waste management Project in West Java
Site: NAMBO
Sheet: Annual O&M Cost

Currency USD/yr
Exchange rate 91

SO (Sorting Facility O&M)

Public/ Private	no	Item		Quantity	Unit	Unit price	Total	Total (USD)	Currency	Note	Reference (validity of costs)
SPC	SO-1	Employment cost	Site Manager	1	person	26,400		26,400	USD/yr	1person×USD2,200/month×12month	based on the unified local unit price
SPC	SO-2		Operating Administration manager	4	person	19,800		79,200	USD/yr	8person×USD1,650/month×12month	
SPC	SO-3		Plant equipment operater	16	person	3,960		63,360	USD/yr	16person×USD330/month×12month	
SPC	SO-4		Heavy Equipment Operator	30	person	3,960		118,800	USD/yr	30person×USD330/month×12month	
SPC	SO-5		Maintenance Worker	2	person	3,960		7,920	USD/yr	2person×USD330/month×12month	
SPC	SO-6		Worker (Hand Sorting)	340	person	2,400		816,000	USD/yr	person×USD200/month×12month	
SPC	SO-7	Utility Cost	Electricity expense				3,984,640	43,787	USD/yr	472kwh*.6×16h=4531kw/day	
SPC	SO-8	Fuel for Heavy Equipment	Diesel oil					203,000	USD/yr	Diesel oil unit per cost 7,000Rp/L wheel loader(7 m³) : 25L/h×24hr/day×365day/year	
SPC	SO-9		Water					0	USD/yr	-	
SPC	SO-10	Chemical Cost	Odor eliminating	360	day	44		15,824	USD/yr	Odor eliminating(¥800/L×5L/day×360day/year=¥1,440,000)	based on Japanese practice
	SO-11		Bug repellent	360	day	40		14,242	USD/yr	Bug repellent(¥1,200/L×3L/day×360day/year=¥1,296,000) →¥2,736,000	
SPC	SO-12	Maintenance and Repairs cost			Lmp		4,500,000	49,451	USD/yr	JPY 4500000	
SPC	SO-13	Access Road Repairs Cost						14,000	USD/yr		based on the unified local unit price
SPC	SO-14		Crushing system for compost				14,400,000	158,242	USD/yr		
SPC	SO-15		Crushing system					0	USD/yr	@¥20,000,000/year*0.01237$	based on Japanese practice
SPC	SO-16		Wind-force sorting machine					0	USD/yr	@¥80,000,000/year*0.01237$	
SPC		**(Sorting Facility O&M)**	Sub Total					**1,610,225**	USD/yr		

COM (Compost Facility O&M)

Public/ Private	no	Item		Quantity	Unit	Unit price	Total	Total (USD)	Currency	Note	
SPC	COM-1	Personnel Cost	Manager	1	person	26,400		26,400	USD/yr		Based on experience of a contractor and a consultant in Indonesia
SPC	COM-2		Equipment Operator	40	person	2,640		105,600	USD/yr		Based on experience of a contractor and a consultant in Indonesia
SPC	COM-3		QC Engineer	2	person	2,640		5,280	USD/yr		Based on experience of a contractor and a consultant in Indonesia
SPC	COM-4		Mechanic	4	person	2,640		10,560	USD/yr		Based on experience of a contractor and a consultant in Indonesia
SPC	COM-5		Common Worker	10	person	1,320		13,200	USD/yr		Based on experience of a contractor and a consultant in Indonesia
SPC	COM-6	Fuel & Oil Cost	Wheel Loader	8,127	hour	19.36		157,339	USD/yr		Based on experience of a contractor and a consultant in Indonesia
SPC	COM-7		Dump Truck	12,054	hour	10.89		131,268	USD/yr		Based on experience of a contractor and a consultant in Indonesia
SPC	COM-8		Terner	2,040	hour	49.005		99,970	USD/yr		Based on experience of a contractor and a consultant in Indonesia
SPC	COM-9		Screen	5,680	hour	4.325		24,566	USD/yr		Based on experience of a contractor and a consultant in Indonesia
SPC	COM-10	Maintenance Cost	Wheel Loader	8,127	hour	16.534		134,372	USD/yr		Based on experience of a contractor and a consultant in Indonesia
SPC	COM-11		Dump Truck	12,054	hour	6.169		74,361	USD/yr		Based on experience of a contractor and a consultant in Indonesia
SPC	COM-12		Terner	2,040	hour	21.901		44,678	USD/yr		Based on experience of a contractor and a consultant in Indonesia
SPC	COM-13		Screen	5,680	hour	7.851		44,594	USD/yr		Based on experience of a contractor and a consultant in Indonesia
SPC		**(Compost Facility O&M)**	Sub Total					**872,188**	USD/yr		

LFOM (Landfill O&M)

Public/ Private	no	Item		Quantity	Unit	Unit price	Total	Total (USD)	Currency	Note	
SPC	LFOM-1	Personnel	Manager	1	person	19,800		19,800	USD/yr	1people×USD1,650/month×12month	Based on the local unit price
SPC	LFOM-2		Heavy Equipment Operator	4	person	3,960		15,840	USD/yr	4people×USD330/month×12month	Based on the local unit price
SPC	LFOM-3		Maintenance Worker	1	person	3,960		3,960	USD/yr	1people×USD330/month×12month	Based on the local unit price
SPC	LFOM-4		Worker	3	person	3,960		11,880	USD/yr	3people×USD330/month×12month	Based on the local unit price
SPC	LFOM-5	Utility	Electricity					0	USD/yr		
SPC	LFOM-6		Fuel (heavy equipment)					275,440	USD/yr	・Heavy equipment s fuel is diesel oil. ・Piece rate of diesel oil is 11,000Rp/L ・Amount of fuel use(Equipments 1 - 3 is 8 hours/day, 300 days/year in production. Equipment 4 is for the transfer in plants. Thus they work 8 hours/day, 300 days/year in produc	Quantity of heavy equipments are determined according to the regulations which set up a minimum of work of landfill in Japan, and calculated based on empirical value in Japan.
SPC	LFOM-7		water					0	USD/yr		
SPC	LFOM-8		chemicals					0	USD/yr		
SPC	LFOM-9	maintenance/repairing		1	unit	526,883,000	526,883	295,404	USD/yr		
SPC	LFOM-10	Leading dike formation	Leading Dike Formation	243,458	m3	535	130,250	73,026	USD/yr		
SPC	LFOM-11		Lining Sheet (Slope)	113,863	m2	1,932	219,983	123,337	USD/yr		
SPC	LFOM-12		Leachate Drainage	13,538	m	0	0	0	USD/yr		
SPC	LFOM-13		Gas Collection & Removal	1,245	m	23,770	29,593	16,592	USD/yr		
SPC	LFOM-14	Other	Covering soil	22,690	m3	355	8,054	4,516	USD/yr		
SPC	LFOM-15		Daily soil covering	968,000	m3	355	343,640	0	USD/yr		
SPC	LFOM-16		Topsoil covering	55,533	m2	803	44,592	25,001	USD/yr		
SPC	LFOM-17		Lining Sheet (top)	55,533	m2	0	0	0	USD/yr		
SPC	LFOM-18		Grassing on top	55,533	m2	268	14,882	8,344	USD/yr		
SPC	LFOM-19		Site protection and water pipe	1	unit	49,804,423	49,804	27,923	USD/yr		
SPC	LFOM-20		Drainage collection (slope)	7,352	unit	3,778	27,775	15,572	USD/yr		
SPC		**(Landfill O&M)**	Sub Total					**916,635**	USD/yr		

LTOM (Leachate Treatment O&M)

Public/ Private	no	Item		Quantity	Unit	Unit price	Total	Total (USD)	Currency	Note	
SPC	LTOM-1	Personnel	Manager	1	person	19,800		19,800	USD/yr	1people ×USD1650/man×12month	
SPC	LTOM-2		Maintenance Worker	2	person	3,960		7,920	USD/yr	2people×USD330/man×12month	
SPC	LTOM-3	Utility	Electricity					23,300	USD/yr	(Basic Price) 12month×20,000Rp/kVA・month×184kVA + (usage price) 2300kWh/day×365day×200Rp/kWh	
SPC	LTOM-4		Chemicals					560,000	USD/yr		
SPC	LTOM-5	Water Quality Monitoring						28,800	USD/yr	Inlet・Outlet Every One Sample ×12/year, times per year ×USD1200/Sample	
SPC	LTOM-6	Maintenance/Repair						80,000	USD/yr		
SPC		**(Leachate Treatment O&M)**	Sub Total					**719,820**	USD/yr		

CAOM (Common Area O&M)

Public/ Private	no	Item		Quantity	Unit	Unit price	Total	Total (USD)	Currency	Note	
SPC	CAOM-1	Personnel	Director	0	person	39,600		0	USD/yr	Directorperson×USD3,300/month×12month	
SPC	CAOM-2		Vice MD Operator/Admin	0	person	33,000		0	USD/yr	2persons(Vice MD operater 1person,Vice MD administrater/finance 1person)×USD2,750/month×12month	
SPC	CAOM-3		Manager	2	person	19,800		39,600	USD/yr	2persons (Acceptance & Measure, Accounting)×USD1,650/month×12month	Based on the local unit price
SPC	CAOM-4		Back Office Worker	12	person	3,960		47,520	USD/yr	12persons (Acceptance & Measure, Accounting) ×USD330/month×12month	Based on the local unit price
SPC	CAOM-5		Other Worker	0	person	3,960		0	USD/yr	Monitoring, Security Guards, Guard Post	
SPC	CAOM-6	Utility	electricity					396	USD/yr	・Base cost (Connection cost) : 20,000 Rp/kVA・month×20kVA×12 months ・Specific cost : 200 Rp/kwh×1400kWh/month×12 months	Based on the local unit price
SPC	CAOM-7		Fuel for heavy equipments					0	USD/yr	N/A Piece rate of diesel oil is 7,000Rp/L	
SPC	CAOM-8		Water					5,400	USD/yr	AQUA ¥50×30 persons/day×360days/year	Based on the local unit price
SPC	CAOM-9	Vehicles/Equipment						0	USD/yr	N/A	
SPC		**(Common Area**	Sub Total					**92,916**	USD/yr		