# SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM PROJECTS MANAGEMENT UNIT NO.2

**FINAL REPORT** 

# FOR ROAD & BRIDGE PORTION ON LACH HUYEN PORT INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION PROJET IN VIET NAM

(Vol. 2 of 2)

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ORIENTAL CONSULTANTS CO., LTD. (OC) NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD. (NK) PADECO CO., LTD. (PADECO) JAPAN BRIDGE & STRUCTURE INSTITUTE, INC. (JBSI) THE DETAILED DESIGN STUDY FOR LACH HUYEN PORT INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION PROJET IN VIET NAM FINAL REPORT

# **CONTENTS**

CHAPTE	R 1 GENERAL	1-1
1.1	INTRODUCTION	1-1
1.1.1	Background	
1.1.2	Outline of Design Study	
1.1.3	Study Arca	
1.2	SCOPE OF DESIGN STUDY	
1.2.1	Scope of Design Study	
1.2.2	Work Schedule	
1.2.3	Main History of the Study	1 <b>-7</b>
СНАРТЕ		2_1
01/01/21		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2.1	I OPOGRAPHIC SURVEY	
2.1.1	Scope and Purpose of Survey	
2.1.2	Applied Standards	2-1
2.1.3	Work Volume	2-2
2.1.4	Equipment for Survey	2-3
2.1.5	Control Point Survey	2-3
2.1.6	Route Survey for Road Portion	2-13
2.1.7	Route Survey for Bridge Portion	2-14
2.1.8	Positioning of Boring Pits	2-16
2.1.9	Survey Results	2-21
2.1.10	Points to be Noted for Drawings	2-27
2.2	HYDROLOGICAL SURVEY	2-28
2.2.1	General	2-28
2.2.2	Review of Hydrological Survey Report in FS Stage	2-28
2.2.3	Supplemental Hydrological Survey	2-31
		3_1
3.1	GENERAL	
3.2	STRATUM CLASSIFICATION	3-2
3.3	SUBSOIL CONDITIONS OF APPROACH ROAD AREA IN HAI AN SIDE	3-4
3.3.1	Stratum Classification	3-4
3.3.2	N-value	3-7
3.3.3	Soil Parameters	3-7
3.3.4	Soil Parameters for Design	3-16
3.4	SUBSOIL CONDITIONS OF BRIDGE AREA	3 <b>-</b> 17
3.4.1	Stratum Classification	3 <b>-</b> 17
3.4.2	N-value	
3.4.3	Soil Parameters	3-21
3.4.4	Rock Parameters	
3.4.5	Soil and Rock Parameters for Design	3-31
3.5	SUBSOIL CONDITIONS OF APPROACH ROAD AREA IN CAT HAI SIDE	
3.5.1	Stratum Classification	
3.5.2	N-value	3-36
3.5.3	Soil Parameters	3-36
3.5.4	Soil Parameters for Design	<b>3-</b> 49

#### Volume 1/2

THE DETAILED DESIGN STUDY FOR LACH HUYEN PORT INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION PROJET IN VIET NAM FINAL REPORT

3.6	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
3.6.1	Conclusions	
3.6.2	Recommendations	

# CHAPTER 4 MATERIAL SURVEY ......4-1

4.1	INTRODUCTION	4-1
4.1.1	General	4-1
4.1.2	Objectives of Survey	4-1
4.2	MATERIAL QUANTITIES REQUIRED FOR THE PROJECT	
4.3	CONDITIONS OF SURVEY	4-3
4.3.1	Standards to be applied	4-3
4.3.2	Procedures of Survey	4-4
4.3.3	Contents of Survey	4-5
4.3.4	Quantities of Survey	4-5
4.4	RESULTS OF SURVEY	4-6
4.4.1	List of Material Sources	4-6
4.4.2	Borrow Pits	4-7
4.4.3	Sand Resources for Embankment	
4.4.4	Sand Resources for Soft Soil Treatment	
4.4.5	Rock Quarries for Asphalt Concrete and Cement Concrete	
4.4.6	Fine Aggregate for Asphalt Concrete and Cement Concrete	
4.4.7	Asphalt and Cement Concrete Mixing Plants	
4.5	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
4.5.1	Conclusions	
4.5.2	Recommendations	

CHAPTE	R 5 HIGHWAY DESIGN	5-1
5.1	DESIGN CONDITION OF HIGHWAY	5-1
5.1.1	Future development plan of Dinh Vu - Cat Hai Economic Zone	5-1
5.1.2	Design concept in Cat Hai area	5-7

#### **CHAPTER 6** 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.4.1 6.4.2 6.5 6.5.1 6.5.2 6.6 6.7

THE DETAILED DESIGN STUDY FOR LACH HUYEN PORT INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION PROJET IN VIET NAM
FINAL REPORT

CHAPTE	R 7 HIGHWAY DESIGN	7-1
7.1	HIGHWAY DESIGN	7-1
7.1.1	Design Standard	<b>7-</b> 1
7.1.2	Basic Design Concept	
7.1.3	Typical Cross Section	
7.1.4	Land acquisition and ROW	
7.1.5	Horizontal and Longitudinal Alignment	
7.1.6	Local Approach Road Design	
7.2	PAVEMENT DESIGN	7-24
7.2.1	Design Condition	
7.2.2	Design Result	
7.2.3	Design Sheet	
7.3	INTERCHANGE/INTERSECTION DESIGN	7 <b>-4</b> 4
7.3.1	Location of Interchange/Intersections	7 <b>-4</b> 4
7.4	DRAINAGE DESIGN	
7.4.1	Road Surface Drainage	
7.4.2	Irrigation	7-74
7.5	SOFT SOIL TREATMENT	7-78
7.5.1	Design Criteria	7-78
7.5.2	Method of analysis	
7.5.3	Result of the analysis	
7.5.4	Typical Cross Section of Soft Soil Treatment	
7.6	ROAD STRUCTURE DESIGN	7-95
7.6.1	Road Structures	
7.7	TRAFFIC SAFETY	
7.7.1	Guardrail	
7.7.2	Guard post	
7.7.3	Concrete curb	7-105
7.7.4	Delineators	7-105
7.7.5	Traffic signs	7-106
7.7.6	Road marking	

CHAPTE	R 8 DESIGN OF BRIDGES	8-1
8.1	DESIGN CONDITIONS	
8.1.1	Basic Conditions	
8.1.2	Material to be used	
8.1.3	Conditions of Design Load	
8.1.4	Load Modifier Factors and Load Combinations	
8.1.5	Concrete Cover	
8.1.6	Site Condition	
8.1.7	Concept on Comparative Study for Structure Optimization	
8.2	SPAN LENGTH AND SPAN ARRANGEMENT	
8.2.1	Study on Span Length of Main Bridge	
8.2.2	Study on Span Length of Approach Bridge	
8.2.3	Study on Number on Continuous Spans of Approach Bridge	
8.2.4	Study on Span Length of Flyover Bridge	
8.2.5	Recommended Span Arrangement in Bridge Section	
8.3	STUDY OF MAIN BRIDGE	
8.3.1	Selection of Type of Main Bridge	
8.3.2	Selection of Erection Method for Main Bridge	
8.3.3	Superstructure of Main Bridge	
8.3.4	Substructure of Main Bridge	

# - 8.4.5 : Volume 1/2

#### 8.5 - : Volume 2/2

THE DETAILED DESIGN STUDY FOR LACH HUYEN PORT INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION PROJET IN VIET NAM FINAL REPORT

8.3.5	Study on Main Bridge Foundation	
8.3.6	Detailed Design of Main Bridge	
8.4	DESIGN OF APPROACH BRIDGE	
8.4.1	Study on Structure of Approach Bridge	
8.4.2	Substructure of Approach Bridge	
8.4.3	Study on Foundation	
8.4.4	Study on Type of Bridge Foundation	
8.4.5	Detailed Design of Approach Bridge	
8.5	DESIGN OF CAM RIVER BRIDGE	
8.5.1	Background	
8.5.2	General Plan and Site Conditions of Cam River Bridge	
8.5.3	Design of Superstructure	
8.5.4	Design of Substructure	
8.5.5	Precast T Girder Erection Method	
8.6	STUDY ON BRIDGE ACCESSORIES	
8.6.1	Bearings	
8.6.2	Expansion Joint	
8.6.3	Railing	

CHAPTE	R 9 ELECTRIC WIRING AND LIGHTING FACILITY	
91	GENERAL	9_1
9.1.1	Design concept for Electric Wiring.	
9.1.2	Scope of Works	
9.2	DESIGN STANDARDS	
9.3	DESIGN CONDITIONS	
9.3.1	Service conditions	
9.3.2	Design criteria	
9.4	EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL	
9.4.1	General	
9.4.2	Equipment	
9.4.3	Material	
9.5	INSPECTION AND TEST	
9.6	DRAWINGS	
9.7	FIGURES	

CHAPTER 10 CONSTRUCTION PLANNING	
10.1 PROJECT OUTLINE	
10.1.1 Work Content	
10.1.2 Major Work Quantity	
10.1.3 Major Materials to be incorporated in the works	
10.2 TEMPORARY FACILITIES	
10.2.1 Temporary Facilities Outline	
10.2.2 Summary of Temporary Facilities	
10.2.3 Temporary Access Road	
10.2.4 Navigation Channel Safety	
10.2.5 Existing Utilities and Connection	
10.2.6 Access to and Possession of Site	
10.3 SOFT SOIL TREATMENT AND EMBANKMENT WORK	
10.3.1 Soft Soil Treatment Works	
10.3.2 Geo-textile Sheet Spreading Works	
10.4 ROAD WORKS	
10.4.1 Road Works Outline	

THE DETAILED DESIGN STUDY FOR LACH HUYEN PORT INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION PROJET IN VIET NAM	
FINAL REPORT	

10.4.2	Sub grade, Sub -base course and Base- course Works	
10.4.3	Asphalt Treated Base Course and Pavement Works	
10.5	APPROACH BRIDGE	
10.5.1	Approach Bridge Works Outline	
10.5.2	Approach Bridge (SBS Method) Working Sequence	
10.5.3	Sub Structure Works	
10.5.4	Fabrication of PC Segments	
10.5.5	Segment Erection Work (Span By Span Method)	
10.5.6	Cast in-place Cantilever Method	
10.6	MAIN BRIDGE	
10.6.1	MAIN BRIDGE WORK OUTLINE	
10.6.2	Main Bridge Overall Working Program	
10.6.3	Main Bridge Sub-structure Construction Method	
10.6.4	Pier Head construction	
10.6.5	Main Bridge Girder Construction Method	
10.7	PROGRAM	
10.7.1	Total construction period	
10.7.2	Basis of program	
10.7.3	Construction Program	
10.7.4	Network Program	
10.7.5	Work Days Calculation	
10.8	MACHINE LIST	
10.8.1	Machinery selection study	
10.8.2	Machine list	

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11.1 \$	SAFETY PLAN	
11.1.1	Introduction	
11.1.2	Objectives	
11.1.3	Safety Organization Chart and Responsibility	
11.1.4	Safety Training	
11.1.5	Safety Meeting	
11.1.6	Personal Protective Equipment	
11.1.7	Access Control on Site	
11.1.8	Safety Control and Activity	
11.1.9	Safety Inspection / Remedying Defects	
11.1.10	Penalties for Safety Violations / Failure to Comply	
11.1.11	First Aid	
11.1.12	Special Obligations and Care of the works	
11.1.13	Working under Extreme Conditions	
11.1.14	Emergency Preparedness	
11.1.15	Triggering must be done to conform to the following conditions:	
11.1.16	Motivation	
11.1.17	Effective Communication for Safety	
11.1.18	Safety Reports and Notification of Accidents	
11.2 \$	SAFETY WORKING PRACTICES	
11.2.1	Objectives	
11.2.2	Statutory Requirements on Safe Practices	
11.2.3	Preliminary Works / Typical Erection Works	
11.2.4	Excavation and Backfilling	
11.2.5	Road Works	
11.2.6	Temporary Jetty Work	
11.2.7	Bored Piling Work	

THE DETAILED DESIGN STUDY FOR LACH HUYEN PORT INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION PROJET IN VIET NAM FINAL REPORT

11.2.8	Sheet Pile Work	
11.2.9	Pile Cap / Pier Column Work	
11.2.10	Construction of Bridge Superstructure (Main Bridge)	
11.2.11	Construction of Bridge Superstructure (Approach Bridge)	
11.2.12	Breach of Safety Plan	

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12.1 OBJECTIVES OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS AND REQUI	RED ACTIONS
12.1.1 Objectives of the tasks on environmental and social considerations	
12.2 REVIEW OF ELA REPORT	12-1
12.2.1 Brief description on the approval of the EIA Report	12-5
12.2.2 Deficiencies found in the EIA Report and proposed actions	12 0
to improve deficiencies	
12.2.3 Impacts to living and livelihood of local residents.	
12.2.4 Impacts to air ambient and noise	
12.2.5 Impacts to surface water quality	
12.2.6 Impacts of solid wastes, and waste soils	
12.2.7 Impacts caused by the waste soils dumping sites	
12.2.8 Impacts to local traffic, local topography, traffic accidents, etc	
12.2.9 Impacts to ecosystem	
12.2.10 Restoration of construction sites and yards after completion of constructio	on12-42
12.3 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN	
12.3.1 Objectives	
12.3.2 EMP Implementing Organization	
12.3.3 Impact mitigation measures	
12.3.4 Site environmental supervision	
12.3.5 Complaint Procedure	
12.3.6 Reporting	
12.3.7 Environmental Monitoring Plan	
12.3.8 EMP implementing schedule	
12.4 OPERATION PHASE EMP	
12.5 RAP MONITORING PLAN	
12.5.1 Objectives of RAP Monitoring Plan	
12.5.2 Various stages to be covered by the RAP Monitoring Plan	
12.5.3 Scope of RAP Monitoring Plan	
12.5.4 Reports and Reporting	
12.5.5 Data Management	
12.6 INFORMATION DISSEMINATION AND PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS	
12.7 ESTIMATED COST FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	
12.8 SUPPLEMENTARY EIA DUE TO DREDGING WORKS	

CHAPTE	R 13 HIV/AIDS PREVENTION PROGRAM	13-1
13.1	INTRODUCTION	
13.1.1	Situation in Vietnam	
13.1.2	Situation in the Project Sites	
13.2	ISSUES	
13.3	DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	
13.4	SCOPE OF THE PROGRAM	
13.4.1	Program Title	
13.4.2	The Program Period and Schedule	
13.4.3	Supervision, Implementing Agencies, and Manager/Service Providers	

	FINAL REPORT
13.4.4	Site and Immediate Community
13.5	EXPECTED ACTIVITIES
13.5.1	Implementation Arrangement
13.5.2	Advocacy and Capacity Building
13.5.3	Information, Education, Communication (IEC)
	and Behavior Change Communication (Peer Education) 13-12
13.5.4	Provision of Health Service and Counseling
13.5.5	Monitoring and Evaluation
13.6	NOTES FOR DESIGN ADJUSTMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION
13.7	COST ESTIMATES
13.8	ANNEXES
13.8.1	Annex-1: Draft Program Design and Monitoring Framework 13-15
13.8.2	Annex-2: Tentative Plan of Operation
13.8.3	Annex-3: Sample Implementation Guide13-25
13.8.4	Annex-4: TOR for Management and Monitoring Consultants (Roads & Bridge)13-30
13.8.5	Annex-5: Sample TOR for Service Provider
13.8.6	Annex-6: Sample HIV Clause for Inclusion in Construction Contracts
13.8.7	Annex-7: Cost estimates
13.8.8	Annex-8: Abbreviations

THE DETAILED DESIGN STUDY FOR LACH HUYEN PORT INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION PROJET IN VIET NAM

CHAPTER 14 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN	4-1
14.1 OUTLINE OF CONSTRUCTED ROAD1	.4-1
14.1.1 Legislation Related to the Route1	.4-1
14.1.2 Details of the Road Facilities1	4-2
14.1.3 Ambient Circumstances of Route1	.4-3
14.2 EXISTING STATE OF THE ROAD OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE1	4-4
14.2.1 Outline of Responsible Organization for the Operation and Maintenance	4-4
14.2.2 Recent Topics Related to Road Maintenance14	-23
14.2.3 Technical Level of Operation and Maintenance Work14	-27
14.3 FINANCIAL AND BUDGET SITUATION OF ROAD OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	
ORGANIZATION14	-30
14.3.1 Legislation of National Budget Related to Road Operation and Maintenance	-30
14.3.2 National Budget Related to Road Operation and Maintenance14	-31
14.4 PROPOSAL OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE TO CONSTRUCTED ROAD14	-37
14.4.1 Proposal of Management Organization for Operation and Maintenance14	<b>I-</b> 37
14.4.2 Proposal of Organization and Activities in the Management Organization14	-40
14.4.3 Contract Method for Operation and Maintenance Works14	-49
14.4.4 Estimated Cost for Operation and Maintenance Activities	<b>-4</b> 9
CHAPTER 15 COST ESTIMATE AND PROCUREMENT	5-1

15.1 THE POLICY OF THE COST ESTIMATE FOR ROAD AND BRIDGE PORTION	
15.1.1 Application Standard and Related Laws and Regulations	
15.1.2 Construction Cost Structure	
15.1.3 Conditions of Cost Estimate	
15.2 PROJECT COST	
15.2.1 Structure of Project Cost	
15.2.2 Project Cost	
15.3 ANNUAL FUND REQUIREMENT	
15.4 PROCUREMENT RATIO FROM JAPAN	15-19
15.5 THE DETAILED EXPLANATION OF COST ESTIMATE	
15.5.1 General Items	
15.5.2 Borrow Pit for Earth Work	

#### THE DETAILED DESIGN STUDY FOR LACH HUYEN PORT INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION PROJET IN VIET NAM FINAL REPORT

		_
15.5.3	Quarry site for Pavement Work and Concrete Work	6
15.5.4	SBS Erection Method15-29	9
15.5.5	Temporary expense contained in Pay-item "Concrete 50Mpa for Segment"	1
15.5.6	Temporary expense contained in Pay-item	
	"concrete 50Mpa for Pier Head Cast in Place"	5
15.5.7	Temporary expense contained in Pay-item "Erection of Segment"	6
15.5.8	Depreciation of Steel Sheet Pile	0
CHAPTE	R 16 PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS16-	1
16.1	GENERAL	1
16.2	ECONOMIC ANALYSIS	1
16.2.1	Review of the Existing Studies	1
16.2.2	Preconditions of the Analysis	2
16.2.3	Evaluation of Project Benefits	7
16.2.4	Evaluation of Project Benefits	2
16.3	MONITORING OF PROJECT PERFORMANCE	5
16.3.1	Qualitative Benefit of the Project	5
16.3.2	Indicators and Targets	6
CHAPTE	R 17 ROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN	1
17.1	LOAN AGREEMENT	1
17.2	IMPLEMENTATION STRUCTURE	1
17.2.1	Related Organizations	1
17.3	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	1
17.3.1	Pre-construction Works	1
17.3.2	Construction Works	2
17.3.3	Implementation Program (I/P)	2
17.4	CONSTRUCTION PACKAGING PLAN	4
17.4.1	Background	4
17.4.2	Alternatives of Packaging Plans	4
17.4.3	Comparative Study	8
CHAPTE	R 18 FUTURE UPGRADE PLAN	1
18.1	GENERAL 18-	1
18.1.1	Basic Concept 18-	1
18.1.2	Expected Timing of Second Stage 18-	1
18.7	FITURE UPGRADE PLAN OF ROAD SECTION 18-	2
18.2	Second Stage 18-	$\frac{1}{2}$
18.2.1	FUTURE UPGRADE PLAN OF BRIDGE SECTION 19-	۔ ۲
1821	Abutment	z
1837	Approach Bridge 18-	ן ג
1832	Main Bridge	4

18.3.3	Main Bridge	18-4
18.4	FUTURE UPGRADE PLAN OF TAN VU INTERCHANGE	18-6
18.4.1	First Stage	18-6
18.4.2	Second Stage	18-7

CHAPTE	R 19 PREPARATION OF TENDER DOCUMENTS	19-1
19.1	PREQUALIFICATION DOCUMENTS	
19.1.1	Descriptions	
19.1.2	Types of Contract	
19.1.3	Prequalification Documents	
19.2	BIDDING DOCUMENTS	
19.2.1	Descriptions	
19.2.2	Sample Bidding Documents Under Japanese ODA Loans	
19.2.3	Bidding Documents for the Project	

#### List of Tables

Table 2.1.2-1	Standards System	2-1
Table 2.1.3-1	Contracted and Actual Work Volume	2-2
Table 2.1.4-1	Equipment for Survey	2-3
Table 2.1.5-1	Parameters in 364:2006 standards	2-5
Table 2.1.5-2	Observation error tolerance in TCXDVN 364:2006 standards	2-5
Table 2.1.5-3	Comparison for D/D stage	2-6
Table 2.1.5-4	Comparison for F/S stage	2-7
Table 2.1.5-5	Comparison for D/D and F/S stages	2 <b>-</b> 7
Table 2.1.5-6	Comparison of Elevation of F/S and D/D stages	2-9
Table 2.1.5-7	Result of quality control of IV class leveling	2-10
Table 2.1.5-8	Dimensions of secondary control point	2-11
Table 2.1.5-9	Results of quality control for Secondary control points	2-12
Table 2.1.8-1	Coordinates of Boring Pits for Road portion	2-16
Table 2.1.8-2	Coordinates of Boring Pits for Bridge portion	2-18
Table 2.1.9-1	F inal Results of Grade IV control points	2-21
Table 2.1.9-2	Final Result of Secondary control points	2-22
Table 2.1.9-3	Detail of Drawings of Longitudinal	2-25
Table 2.1.9-4	Detail of Drawings of Cross-section	2-25
Table 2.1.9-5	Detail of Drawings of Plan-metric	2 <b>-</b> 25
Table 2.1.9-6	Detail of Drawings of Longitudinal	2 <b>-</b> 26
Table 2.1.9-7	Detail of Drawings of Cross-section	2-26
Table 2.1.9-8	Detail of Drawings of Plan-metric	2-26
Table 2.1.9-9	Detail of Drawings of Plan-metric	2 <b>-</b> 27
Table 2.1.9-10	Detail of Drawings of Cross-section	2 <b>-</b> 27
Table 2.2.2-1	Scope and Quantities of Hydrological Survey in FS Stage	2-28
Table 2.2.3-1	Highest Water Levels equivalent to frequencies at Hon Dau Station	2-32
Table 2.2.3-2	Highest Water Levels equivalent to frequencies	
in E	Bridge Section (Current Status)	2-32

Table 2.2.3-3	Highest Water Levels equivalent to frequencies in Bridge Section	
(After Dinh V	u Industrial Zone completed)	2-32
Table 2.2.3-4 in 1	Highest Water Levels equivalent to frequencies Road Section Km0-Km4+200	2-33
Table 2.2.3-5	Difference of water level between investigated data	
and	high WLs equivalent to frequencies	2-33
Table 2.2.3-6	Design high water levels along the section	2-33
Table 2.2.3-7	Summary of Design Water Levels at Locations of Drainage Structures	2-34
Table 3.1-1	Contents of Geotechnical Investigation	
Table 3.2-1	Stratum Classification (Main Layer)	3-2
Table 3.3.1-1	Stratum Classification (Hai An side)	3-4
Table 3.3.1-2	Thickness of Each Layer (Hai An side)	3-5
Table 3.3.2-1	N-value of Each Layer (Hai An side)	3-7
Table 3.3.3-1	Soil Characteristics of Each Layer (Hai An side)	3-8
Table 3.3.3-2	Shear Strength of Clay for Short Term Stability (Hai An side)	
Table 3.3.3-3	Shear Strength of Clay for Long Term Stability (Hai An side)	
Table 3.3.3-4	Shear Strength of Sand (Hai An side)	3-11
Table 3.3.3-5	Soil Parameters for Settlement Analysis (Hai An side)	<b>3-</b> 14
Table 3.3.4-1	Soil Parameters for Design (Hai An side)	3-16
Table 3.4.1-1	Stratum Classification (Bridge Area)	3-17
Table 3.4.1-2	Thickness of Each Layer (Bridge Area)	3-18
Table 3.4.2-1	N-value of Each Layer (Bridge Area)	
Table 3.4.3-1	Soil Characteristics of Each Layer (Bridge Area)	
Table 3.4.3-2	Shear Strength of Clay for Short Term Stability (Bridge Area)	
Table 3.4.3-3	Shear Strength of Sand (Bridge Area)	3-24
Table 3.4.3-4	Soil Parameters for Settlement Analysis (Bridge Area)	
Table 3.4.4-1	Results of Rock Test (Bridge Area)	
Table 3.4.4-2	Rock Parameters for Design (Bridge Area)	
Table 3.5.1-1	Stratum Classification (Cat Hai side)	
Table 3.5.1-2	Thickness of Each Layer (Cat Hai side)	3-33
Table 3.5.3-1	Soil Characteristics of Each Layer (Cat Hai side)	3-37
Table 3.5.3-2	Shear Strength of Clay for Short Term Stability (Cat Hai side)	3-39
Table 3.5.3-3	Shear Strength of Clay for Long Term Stability (Cat Hai side)	3-40
Table 3.5.3-4	Shear Strength of Sand (Cat Hai side)	3-41
Table 3.5.3-5	Soil Parameters for Settlement Analysis (Cat Hai side)	3-46
Table 3.5.4-1	Soil Parameters for Design (Cat Hai side)	
Table 3.6.1-1	Stratum Classification (Main Layer)	
Table 3.6.1-2	Soil Parameters for Design (Hai An side)	3-51
Table 3.6.1-3	Soil and Rock Parameters for Design (Bridge Area)	3 <b>-</b> 51
Table 3.6.1-4	Soil Parameters for Design (Cat Hai side)	
Table 3.6.2-1	Additional Geotechnical Investigation in Construction Stage	

THE DETAILED DESIGN STUDY FOR LACH HUYEN PORT INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION PROJET IN VI	ET NAM
FINAL RE	PORT

Table 4.1.2-1	Ouantities of soil, sand and macadam required for the project
Table 4.1.2-2 (	Quantities of aggregate for concrete
Table 4.3.1-1	Specification for Soil and Aggregate
Table 4.3.4-1	Quantities of Construction Material Source Survey
Table 4.4.1-1	List of Material Sources
Table 4.4.2-1	List of Material Sources
Table 4.4.2-2	Results of Laboratory Tests of Samples at Borrow Pits
Table 4.4.2-3	Transportation distance
Table 4.4.3-1	Results of Laboratory Tests of Sand Resources for Embankment
Table 4.4.3 <b>-</b> 2	Reserve, Capacities and Transportation Distance
Table 4.4.4-1	Reserve, Capacities and Transportation Distance
Table 4.4.4-2	Results of Laboratory Tests of Sand Resources for Soft Soil Treatment
Table 4.4.5-1	Reserve, Capacities and Transportation Distance
Table 4.4.5-2	Results of Laboratory Tests of Rock Samples
Table 4.4.6-1	Reserve, Capacities and Transportation Distance
Table 4.4.6-2	Results of Laboratory Tests of Sand Samples4-19
Table 4.4.7-1	Location, Actuality, and Technology of Mixing Plants
Table 5.1.1-1	Area of None-Tariff Zone
Table 5.1.1-2	Area of Industrial Zone
Table 5.1.1-3	Area of Industrial Zone
Table 6.4.1-1	FS & SAPROF Target Years
Table 6.4.2-1	Dinh Vu Island Trip Generation/Attraction Variables & Values for FS & SAPROF6-3
Table 6.4.2-2	Cat Hai Island Trip Generation/Attraction Variables & Values for FS & SAPROF 6-3
Table 6.4.2-3	Cat Ba Island Trip Generation/Attraction Variables & Values for FS & SAPROF 6-3
Table 6.4.2-4	Trip Generation & Attraction Rates
Table 6.4.2-5	Comparison of FS & SAPROF Traffic Forecasts
for	Morning Peak Hour (unit: PCU)
Table 6.5.1-1	Dinh Vu Island Trip Generation/Attraction Variables for LH Project
Table 6.5.1-2	Southern Dinh Vu Island Trip Generation/Attraction Variable for LH Project
Table 6.5.1-3	Cat Hai Island Trip Generation/Attraction Variables for LH Project
Table 6.5.1-4	Cat Hai Island Trip Generation/Attraction Variables for LH Project
Table 6.5.2-1	Peak Hour Factors by Vehicle Type
Table 6.5.2-2	PCU Conversion Factors
Table 6.5.2-3	Modal Split of Industrial Employees in Dinh Vu
Table 6.5.2-4	Modal Split of Residents in Dinh Vu6-11
Table 6.5.2-5	Project Road Usage
Table 6.5.2-6	Modal Split for Cat Hai (unit: %)6-12
Table 6.5.2-7	Modal Split for Cat Ba (unit: %)
Table 6.6-1 I	Daily Traffic by Year for Project Area    6-13

#### THE DETAILED DESIGN STUDY FOR LACH HUYEN PORT INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION PROJET IN VIET NAM FINAL REPORT

Table 6.6-2	Average Annual Growth in Daily Traffic for Project Area	6-13
Table 6.6-3	Daily Traffic by Vehicle Type per Direction for 2015	6-18
Table 6.6-4	Daily Traffic by Vehicle Type per Direction for 2020	6-18
Table 6.6-5	Daily Traffic by Vehicle Type per Direction for 2030	6-18
Table 6.7-1 f	Comparison of FS & LH Project Traffic Forecasts for Morning Peak Hour(unit: PCU)	6-21
Table 6.7-2	Comparison of SAPROF & LH Project Traffic Forecasts for Morning Peak Hour(unit: PCU)	6-21

Table 7.1.2-1	Dimensions for Design Vehicles	7-1
Table 7.1.2-2	Summary of the Geometric Design Criteria for the Highway	7-2
Table 7.1.3-1	Comparison table of Alternatives of Design of Road Cross Section	7 <b>-</b> 6
Table 7.1.3-2	Fill slope gradient	7-8
Table 7.1.5-1	Alignment Elements and Coordinates of IP	7-13
Table 7.1.5-2	Comparative Main Control Points for Longitudinal Design	7 <b>-1</b> 4
Table 7.1.5-3	Summary of additional control points for longitudinal alignment design	7-15
Table 7.1.6-1	vertical clearance for local approach road	7-17
Table 7.1.6-2	Summary of underpass box culvert	7-20
Table 7.1.6-3	Summary of frontage road	7-20
Table 7.1.6-4	Design criteria for local approach road	7-23
Table 7.2.1-1	Summary of Design Values	7 <b>-</b> 24
Table 7.3.1-1	Location of Intersections	7 <b>-4</b> 4
Table 7.3.1-2	Evaluation of Interchange/Intersection Type for Tan Vu Interchange	7-47
Table 7.3.1-3	Capacity Analysis of Tan Vu Interchange	7-48
Table 7.3.1-4	Dimension of Trailer	
Table 7.3.1-5	Intersection Treatment	7-51
Table 7.3.1-6	Minimum Curve Radius for Right Turn Lane	7-52
Table 7.3.1-7	Length of Deceleration Taper	7-52
Table 7.3.1-8	Length of Acceleration Taper	7 <b>-</b> 53
Table 7.3.1-9	Taper and Deceleration lane length	7-55
Table 7.3.1-10	Evaluation of Interchange/Intersection Type for No.1 Interchange	
Table 7.3.1-11	Capacity Analysis of No.1 Interchange	7 <b>-</b> 61
Table 7.3.1-12	Design Speed of No.1 Intersection	7-63
Table 7.3.1-13	Entry Width for No.1 Intersection	7 <b>-</b> 64
Table 7.3.1-14	Flare Length for No.1 Intersection	7-65
Table 7.3.1-15	Entry Angle for No.1 Intersection	7-65
Table 7.4.1-1	Existing and Anticipated Main Land Use along Tan Vu Lach Huyen Highw	ay 7-69
Table 7.4.1-2	Drainage Pipe List	7 <b>-</b> 71
Table 7.4.1-3	Types of Drainage Pipe Outlet	7 <b>-</b> 73
Table 7.4.2-1	List of Irrigation Culvert	7-75
Table 7.4.2-2	Comparison Irrigation Culverts between F/S and D/D	7-76

Table 7.5.1-1	Allowable residual settlement after construction of pavement	7-78
Table 7.5.2-1	Friction angle and Ratio of stress division depending on replacement ratio	7 <b>-</b> 84
Table 7.5.3-1	Sectioning for Detailed Design (Hai An side)	7-86
Table 7.5.3-2	Soil parameters for settlement calculation (Hai An side)	7 <b>-</b> 88
Table 7.5.3-3	Recommended Countermeasures and Applicable Condition in Detailed Desig	gn7 <b>-</b> 90
Table 7.5.3-4	Soft Soil Treatment Methods	7-91
Table 7.5.3-5	Selected countermeasures and result of calculation of the treatment (Hai An s	side). 7 <b>-</b> 92
Table 7.5.3-6	Selected countermeasures and result of calculation of the treatment (Cat Hai	side) 7-93
Table 7.6.1-1	List of Drainage/Irrigation box culvert type	7-96
Table 7.6.1-2	List of Drainage/Irrigation pipe culvert type	7-96
Table 7.6.1-3	Technical comparison for retaining wall between SAPROF and D/D	7 <b>-</b> 98
Table 7.7.1-1	Schedule of guardrail	7-104
Table 8 1 2-1	Specification for PC Cable	8-2
Table 8 1 3_1	Dynamic Load Allowance	
Table 8.1.3-1	Multiple Presence Factor	
Table 8 1 3-3	Temperature Ranges (degree in Celsius)	8-6
Table 8 1 3-4	Wind Velocity	8-0 8-7
Table 8 1 3-5	Correct Coefficient for Wind Zone and Elevation	
Table 8 1 3-6	Acceleration and Seismic Zone	8-8
Table 8 1 3-7	Site Coefficient	
Table 8.1.3-8	Response Modification Factor	
Table 8.1.4-1	Load Modifier Factors	8-11
Table 8.1.4-2	Load Combinations.	
Table 8.1.4-3	Minimum Concrete Cover	
Table 8.1.4-4	Design data for Approach Bridge at Boring NoBB7	
Table 8.1.4-5	Pier Height and Seawater Depth	
Table 8.1.4-6	Correction factor for pier scour	
Table 8.1.4-7	Results of Design Scour Depth	
Table 8.1.5-1	Evaluation Criteria of Alternative Study	8-22
Table 8.1.5-2	Scoring System for Evaluation of Alternative Structure	8-22
Table 8.2.1-1	Comparison Table on Span Length and Shape of Piers of Approach Bridge	
Table 8.2.2-1	Comparison on Number of Continuous Spans of Approach Bridge	
Table 8.2.3-1	Comparison in Flyover Bridge for Intersection No.2	
Table 8.2.3-2	Comparison in Flyover Bridge for Intersection No.3	8-33
Table 8.2.4-1	Recommended Span Arrangement in comparison with SAPROF Study	
Table 8.3.1-1	Comparison on Type of Main Bridge	8-37
Table 8.3.2-1	Comparison between Cast-in-place Cantilever Method	
and Precast Se	gment Method of Main Bridge	8-39
Table 8.3.4-1	Comparison Study on Angle of V-shaped Pier	8-46
Table 8.3.4-2	Comparison Study on Pier Appearance in Longitudinal Direction	8-48

Table 8.3.4-3	Summary of Section Forces* of Pier due to Creep and Shrinkage	
Table 8.3.4-4	Summary of Stress* of Pier due to Creep and Shrinkage	8-56
Table 8.3.4-5	Summary of Bending Moment of Pier due to Pressurization	
Table 8.3.4-6	Summary of Stress of Pier due to Pressurization	8 <b>-</b> 61
Table 8.3.4-7	Summary of Preliminary Cost Estimate of Pressurization Work (One Set)	8 <b>-</b> 61
Table 8.3.5-1	Site Conditions for Study	
Table 8.3.5-2	Comparison on Foundation for Main Bridge	
Table 8.3.5-3	Comparison on Foundation Style for Main Bridge	
Table 8.3.5-4	Determined design boring No	8-70
Table 8.3.5-5	Safety Factor for Bearing Capacity and Allowable Stress in Steel Pipe	
Table 8.3.5-6	Properties and Stress Limit of Steel Pipe for Steel Pipe Sheet Pile	
Table 8.3.5-7	Design of Estimated Corrosion Thicknesses	8-73
Table 8.3.5-8	Stability Calculation model	
Table 8.3.5-9	Determined design model	
Table 8.3.6-1	Dimensions of Structural Members of Substructure	
Table 8.3.6-2	Dimensions of Structural Members of Superstructure	
Table 8.3.6-3	Properties of Concrete	
Table 8.3.6-4	Properties of Prestressing Steel	
Table 8.3.6-5	Properties of Reinforcing Steel	
Table 8.3.6-6	Construction Sequence simulated in Structural Analysis	
Table 8.3.6-7	Required Reinforcement for Shear Force in Longitudinal Direction	
Table 8.3.6-8	Required Reinforcement in Transversal Direction	8-101
Table 8.3.6-9	Design Results of SPSP for Longitudinal Direction	8-110
Table 8.3.6-10	Design Results of SPSP for Transversal Direction	<b>8-</b> 111
Table 8.3.6-11	Design Results of Top Slab for Longitudinal Direction	8-112
Table 8.3.6-12	Design Results of Top Slab for Transverse Direction	8-113
Table 8.3.6-13	Design Results connection between Top Slab and SPSP	8-114
Table 8.4.1-1	Comparison on Erection Method for Approach Bridge	8 <b>-</b> 116
Table 8.4.1-2	Comparison on Erection for Approach Bridge (A1-P75)	8-118
Table 8.4.1-3	Comparison on Erection for Approach Bridge (P79-A2)	8-119
Table 8.4.1-4	Concrete covering for reinforcing bars (22TCN-272-05)	8-124
Table 8.4.1-5	Approximate dimension of each member	8-125
Table 8.4.1-6	Necessary thickness for arrangement of tendon	8-126
Table 8.4.1-7	Thickness of Lower Slab	8-126
Table 8.4.1-8	Thickness of Web	8-127
Table 8.4.1-9	Temperature Gradient	8-128
Table 8.4.1-10	Load Factor and Load Combination	8-129
Table 8.4.1-11	Properties of Concrete (Main Girder)	8-129
Table 8.4.1-12	Properties of Prestressing Steel (PC Strand Cable)	8-130
Table 8.4.1-13	Properties of Prestressing Steel (PC Bar - SBPR930/1180)	8-130
Table 8.4.1-14	Reinforcing Bars	8-130

THE DETAILED DESIGN STUDY FOR LACH HUYEN PORT INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION PROJET IN VIET NAM FINAL REPORT

Table 8.4.1-15	Spring Constants of Pile	
Table 8.4.1-16	Spring Constants of Shoe	
Table 8.4.1-17	Structure clarification of Main girder	
Table 8.4.1-18	Direct wheel load on Upper slab	
Table 8.4.1-19	Bending moment (Live load) [A]	
Table 8.4.1-20	Designed Bending moment (D+LL+IM+Ps+Cr+SH) [A]	
Table 8.4.1-21	Composite bending fiber stress [A]	
Table 8.4.1-22	Safety factor for ultimate load working state [A]	
Table 8.4.1-23	Bending moment (live load) [B]	
Table 8.4.1-24	Designed Bending moment (D+LL+IM+Ps+Cr+SH) [B]	
Table 8.4.1-25	Arrangement of reinforced bars	
Table 8.4.1-26	Stress of reinforcing bars	
Table 8.4.1-27	Safety factor under ultimate load working state [B]	
Table 8.4.1-28	Bending moment (live load) [C]	
Table 8.4.1-29	Designed bending moment (D+LL+IM+Ps+Cr+SH) [C]	
Table 8.4.1-30	Composite bending stress [C]	
Table 8.4.1-31	Safety factor under ultimate load working state [C]	
Table 8.4.1-32	Bending moment (live load) [D]	
Table 8.4.1-33	Designed bending moment (D+LL+IM+Ps+Cr+SH) [D]	
Table 8.4.1-34	Arrangement of reinforced bars	
Table 8.4.1-35	Stress of reinforcing bars	
Table 8.4.1-36	Safety factor under ultimate load working state [D]	
Table 8.4.1-37	Concrete covering for reinforcing bars (TCXDVN327: 2004)	
Table 8.4.1-38	Approximate dimension of each member	
Table 8.4.1-39	Necessary thickness for arrangement of tendon	
Table 8.4.1-40	Thickness of Lower Slab	
Table 8.4.1-41	Necessary thickness for arrangement of cable	
Table 8.4.1-42	Standard classification of traveler	
Table 8.4.1-43	Length of Pier Table	
Table 8.4.1-44	Relation between segment length and area of main girder	
Table 8.4.1-45	Temperature Gradient	
Table 8.4.1-46	Load Factor and Load Combination	
Table 8.4.1-47	Properties of Concrete (Main Girder)	
Table 8.4.1-48	Properties of Pre stressing Steel (PC Strand Cable)	
Table 8.4.1-49	Properties of Pre-stressing Steel (PC Bar - SBPR930/1180)	
Table 8.4.1-50	Properties of Pre-stressing Steel (Reinforcement Bar)	
Table 8.4.1-51	Spring Constants of Pile	
Table 8.4.1-52	Spring Constants of Shoe	
Table 8.4.1-53	Structure clarification of Main girder	
Table 8.4.1-54	Direct wheel load on Upper deck slab	
Table 8.4.1-55	Bending moment (Live load) [A]	

THE DETAILED DESIGN STUDY FOR LACH HUYEN PORT INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION PROJET IN VIET NAM FINAL REPORT

Table 8.4.1-56	Designed Bending moment (D+LL+IM+Ps+Cr+SH) [A]	
Table 8.4.1-57	Composite bending stress [A]	
Table 8.4.1-58	Safety factor for ultimate load working state [A]	
Table 8.4.1-59	Bending moment (live load) [B]	
Table 8.4.1-60	Designed Bending moment (D+LL+IM+Ps+Cr+SH) [B]	
Table 8.4.1-61	Arrangement of reinforced bars	
Table 8.4.1-62	Stress of reinforcing bars	
Table 8.4.1-63	Safety factor under ultimate load working state [B]	
Table 8.4.1-64	Bending moment (live load) [C]	
Table 8.4.1-65	Designed bending moment (D+LL+IM+Ps+Cr+SH) [C]	
Table 8.4.1-66	Composite bending stress [C]	
Table 8.4.1-67	Safety factor under ultimate load working state [C]	
Table 8.4.1-68	Bending moment (live load) [D]	
Table 8.4.1-69	Designed bending moment (D+LL+IM+Ps+Cr+SH) [D]	
Table 8.4.1-70	Arrangement of reinforced bars	
Table 8.4.1-71	Stress of reinforcing bars	
Table 8.4.2-1	Stress of external cable and reinforcing bar	
Table 8.4.3-1	Stress of external cable and reinforcing bar	
Table 8.4.3-2	Length of approach cushion slab	
Table 8.4.3-3	Comparative Study on Pier Sharpe of Approach Bridge	
Table 8.4.3-4	Width of bridge seats	
Table 8.4.3-5	Refer from JSHB	
Table 8.4.4-1	Pier Height and Seawater Depth	
Table 8.4.4-2	Foundation Study Type for Approach Bridge and Main Bridge	
Table 8.4.4-3	Pile arrangement	
Table 8.4.4-4	Connections between pile and pile cap	
Table 8.4.4-5	Comparison for pile diameter of steel pipe pile at Pier	
Table 8.4.4-6	Comparison for pile diameter of steel pipe pile at abutment	
Table 8.4.4-7	Comparison for pile diameter of cast in place pile	
Table 8.4.4-8	Load combination and load factor	
Table 8.4.4-9	The results of Study of Foundation Type	
Table 8.4.5-1	Site Condition for Study of Type-1	
Table 8.4.5-2	Comparison on Foundation Type-1 for Approach Bridge	
Table 8.4.5-3	Site Condition for Study of Type-2	
Table 8.4.5-4	Comparison on Foundation Type-2 for Approach Bridge	
Table 8.4.5-5	Site Conditions for Study of Type-4	
Table 8.4.5-6	Comparison on Foundation type-4 for Approach Bridge	
Table 8.4.6-1	Elevation and Reclamation thickness from bottom of pile cap	
Table 8.4.6-2	Dimension list of Substructure(1/2)	
Table 8.4.6-3	Dimension list of Substructure(2/2)	
Table 8.4.6-4	Grouping of Pier	

Table 8.5.2-1 - : Volume 2/2

		FINAL REPORT
Table 8.4.6-5	List of reinforcement for each type of Pier(1/2)	
Table 8.4.6-6	List of reinforcement for each type of Pier(1/2)	
Table 8.4.6-7	Properties and Stress Limit and used Steel Pipe	
Table 8.4.6-8	Range of thickness and used thickness	
Table 8.4.6-9	Design of Estimated Corrosion Thicknesses	
Table 8.4.6-10	Type of Steel pipe pile	
Table 8.4.6-11	List of Steel pipe pile(1/2)	
Table 8.4.6-12	List of Steel pipe pile(2/2)	
Table 8.4.6-13	Type of Bored pile	
Table 8.4.6-14	List of Bored pile	
Table 8.5.2-1	Hydrological Conditions of Cam River	
Table 8.5.2-2	Soil Condition at Boring No.BA-13 and BA-14	
Table 8.5.2-3	Calculation of Scour Depth	
Table 8.5.2-4	Total Scour Depth	
Table 8.6.1-1	Comparison on Type of Bearing for Main Bridge	
Table 8.6.1-2	Reaction Forces and Displacements at Bearings	
Table 8.6.1-3	Reaction force of rubber bearing	
Table 8.6.1-4	Reaction force of rubber bearing	
Table 8.6.1-5	Amount of Movement at each bearing	
Table 8.6.1-6	Amount of Movement in each support	
Table 8.6.1-7	Allowable value of rubber	
Table 8.6.1-8	Allowable value of Inner Steel Plate	
Table 8.6.1-9	Detail Dimension of Bearing	
Table 8.6.1-10	Longitudinal movement	
Table 8.6.1-11	Check result of stress	
Table 8.6.1-12	Check result of transformation performance	
Table 8.6.1-13	Check result of stress	
Table 8.6.1-14	Check result of transformation performance	
Table 8.6.1-15	The amount of the movement at earthquake	
Table 8.6.1-16	The result of the buckling stress, shearing strain and tensile stress.	
Table 8.6.1-17	Reaction force of rubber bearing	
Table 8.6.1-18	Reaction force of rubber bearing	
Table 8.6.1-19	Amount of Movement in each support	
Table 8.6.1-20	Amount of Movement in each support	
Table 8.6.1-21	Allowable value of rubber	
Table 8.6.1-22	Allowable value of Inner Steel Plate	
Table 8.6.1-23	Detail Dimension of Bearing	
Table 8.6.1-24	Longitudinal movement	
Table 8.6.1-25	Check result of stress	
Table 8.6.1-26	Check result of transformation performance	
Table 8.6.1-27	Check result of stress	

THE DETAILED DESIGN STUDY FOR LACH HUYEN PORT INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION PROJET IN VIET NAM

THE DETAILED DESIGN STUDY FOR LACH HUYEN PORT INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION PROJET IN VIET NAM FINAL REPORT	
Table 8.6.1-28	Check result of transformation performance
Table 8.6.1-29	The amount of the movement at carthquake
Table 8.6.1-30	The result of the buckling stress, shearing strain and tensile stress
Table 8.6.2-1	Comparison on Type of Expansion
Table 8.6.2-2	Longitudinal Movement at Ends of Main Girders
Table 8.6.2-3	Amount of the movement
Table 8.6.2 <b>-</b> 4	The design movement applied to the expansion joint considers
Т	he movement after the girder
Table 8.6.2-5	The amount of design movement at the abutment and pie
Table 8.6.2-6	Amount of the movement
Table 8.6.2 <b>-</b> 7	The design movement applied to the expansion joint considers
the movement	after the girder
Table 8.6.2-8	The amount of design movement at the abutment and pie
Table 8.6.3-1	Comparison on Type for Handrail
Table 9.1.1-1	Available Product in Vietnam
Table 9.3.2-1	Technical parameters of power receiving and distribution system
Table 10.1.2-1	Major Work Quantity
Table 10.1.3-1	Major Materials10-5
Table 10.2.2-1	Summary of Temporary Facilities10-7
Table 10.2.4-1	Navigation Safety Equipment
Table 10.3.1-1	Soft Soil Treatment and Embankment Work Procedure
Table 10.5.3-1	Approach Bridge Piling Machinery and Working Platform
Table 10.7.2-1	Frequency in Occurrence of Normal Wave Height by Direction10-42
Table 10.7.2-2	Work Limit natural conditions for marine activity
Table 11.1.8-1	Example of Table of Safety Activity
Table 12.1.1-1	Required actions for environmental considerations12-1
Table 12.1.1-2	Required actions on social considerations
Table 12.2.2-1	EIA Report Appraisal Council's major comments
	Deficiencies in the ELA Report found by the UCA D/D Study Team
and	proposed actions to improve
Table 12.2.3-1	Land use in the project-affected wards/communes
Table 12.2.3-2	Population of the wards/communes in the Project area
Table 12.2.3-3	Category of house by its built material and story
Table 12.2.3-4	Coverage of public facilities
Table 12.2.3-5	Land to be acquired for the Project (unit: m <sup>2</sup> )
Table 12.2.3-6	Affected structures and households
Table 12.2.3-7	Expected works during construction phase (Road & Bridge Portion)12-21

Table 12.2.4-1	Background air pollution concentration (unit:µg/m3)	
Table 12.2.4-2	Predicted ambient quality (unit: $\mu g/m^3$ )	
(at	the survey point 10m from the road embankment side)	
Table 12.2.4-3	Predicted noise level at survey point A1	12-27
Table 12.2.4-4	Predicted noise level at survey point A2	
Table 12.2.4-5	Predicted noise level at survey point A3	12-28
Table 12.2.4-6	Predicted noise level at survey point A4	12-28
Table 12.2.4-7	Summarization of predicted noise level at 4 survey points	12 <b>-</b> 29
Table 12.2.4-8	Typical Noise Mitigation Measures	12-30
Table 12.2.4-9	Location of materials exploitation sources, transportation routes,	
and	I distance to the Project site	12-31
Table 12.2.5-1	Location of additional site for surface water quality survey	12 35
Table $12252$	Result of water quality survey at supplemental site	12-35
Table 12.2.3-2	Mangrova treas found in the Project area	12-30
Table 12.2.9-1	Paliay abiaatiya and target of EMD	12 40
Table 12.3.1-1	Coordination of location of someling sites of ambient air and surface susta	12-42
Table 12.3.7-1	Environmental Manitaring – Dra construction phase	12-51
Table 12.3.7-2	Environmental Monitoring – Pre-construction phase	12-51
Table 12.3.7-3	Environmental Monitoring Program - Construction Phase	12-32
rable 12.5.2-1 cov	rered by the RAP Monitoring Plan	
Table 12.5.3-1	Indicators to be applied for the internal monitoring	
Table 12.5.3-2	Indicators to be applied for the external monitoring	
Table 12.5.4-1	Proposed reporting cycle for RAP monitoring	
Table 12.7-1	Personnel Training Program	12-61
Table 12.7-2	Estimated Costs for Environmental Protection	
for	construction of environmental facilities	12-62
Table 12.7-3	Estimated cost for maintenance of environmental facilities	
(du	ring the first 2 years of operation phase)	12 <b>-</b> 62
Table 12.7-4	Estimated cost for socio-economic survey	12-63
Table 12.7-5	Estimated cost for environmental sampling survey – direct expenses	12-64
Table 12.7 <b>-</b> 6	Estimated cost for environmental sampling survey – indirect expenses	12-65
Table 12.7-7	Estimated cost for monitoring	12-66
Table 12.7-8	Estimated cost for public consultation and information dissemination	12-67
Table 12.7-9	Estimated cost for implementation of RAP	
Table 12.7-10	Total estimated cost for environmental management and monitoring	
<b>T 11 10 10 1</b>		10 0
Table 13.4.2-1	Program Schedule	13-8
Table 13.4.4-1	Expected Participants in the Program	
Table 13.7-1	Summary Table for Cost Estimates	13-15

Table 14.1.1-1Law, Regulation, Decree and Circular for the Development<br/>of Tan Vu - Lach Huyen Highway14-1

#### THE DETAILED DESIGN STUDY FOR LACH HUYEN PORT INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION PROJET IN VIET NAM FINAL REPORT

Table 14.1.2-1	Outline of Tan Vu - Lach Huyen Highway14-2
Table 14.1.3-1	Ambient Surrounding Tan Vu - Lach Huyen Highway
Table 14.1.3-2	Related Organizations along Tan Vu - Lach Huyen Highway14-4
Table 14.2.1-1	Role and Duties of Representative Departments of DRVN
Table 14.2.1-2	Function of Infrastructure and Road Safety Department14-8
Table 14.2.1-3	Roles in Road Traffic Safety Activities between DRVN and Traffic Police
Table 14.2.1-4	Function of Maintenance and Management Department
Table 14.2.1-5	Expenditure of Road Operation and Maintenance in DRVN (2006 - 2010)
Table 14.2.1-6	RRMUs under DRVN14-10
Table 14.2.1-7	Organizational Profile of RRMU214-11
Table 14.2.1-8	Expenditure of Road Operation and Maintenance in RRMU2 (2006 - 2010)14-12
Table 14.2.1-9	RRMCs under RRMU2
Table 14.2.1-10	Organizational profile of RRMC (240)14-14
Table 14.2.1-11	Expenditures for Road Development and Maintenance in RRMC (240)
Table 14.2.1-12	Organizational Profile of County Unit14-16
Table 14.2.1-13	Organizational Profile of Hai Phong PDOT14-18
Table 14.2.1-14	Expenditures for Road Operations and Maintenance
in Ha	ai Phong PDOT (2006 - 2010)
Table 14.2.1-15	Organizational Profile of RRMC (Overland Road Company)14-20
Table 14.2.1-16	Expenditures for Road Development and Maintenance in RRMC
(Hai	Phong Overland road one member limited Company )
Table 14.2.2-1	Organizational Profile of RRMC (236)
Table 14.2.2-2	Expenditures for Road Development and Maintenance in RRMC (236)
Table 14.2.2-3	Outline of PBMC
Table 14.2.2-4	Monitoring Items of Each Facilities
Table 14.2.2-5	Outline of PBMC Workshop in Vietnam
Table 14.2.3-1	Function of Science, Technology, Environment
	List of Propagad Standards and Spacifications
on R	oad Operation and Maintenance by DRVN14-28
Table 14.2.3-3	Outline of Technical Co-operation Project on Road Maintenance by JICA
Table 14.3.1-1	Law, Regulation, Decree and Circular of Fiscal Resources
for R	oad Development, Operation and Maintenance
Table 14.3.1-2	List of Tax, Fee and Charge for Road Maintenance Fund14-30
Table 14.3.2-1	Analysis Results of Ten Years Plan14-31
Table 14.3.2-2	Government Budget System and Process14-32
Table 14.3.2-3	State Budget for Maintenance, Repair Work and Construction14-35
Table 14.3.2-4	Sufficiency Ratio of the Maintenance Budget14-36
Table 14.4.1-1	Typical Process and Schedule to Determine the Road Operator
Table 14.4.1-2	Options of the Assumed Management Organization14-37
Table 14.4.1-3	Comparison Table of the Maintenance Organization
Table 14.4.2-1	Size of the RRMC's Office by NORM14-42
Table 14.4.2-2	Responsible Organization to Each Maintenance Work14-43

THE DETAILED DESIGN STUDY FOR LACH HUYEN PORT INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION PROJET IN VIET NAM FINAL REPORT

Table 14.4.2-3	Details of the Site Office	14-43
Table 14.4.2-4	Construction Equipment in RRMC (240) and RRMC (236)	14-44
Table 14.4.2-5	Concrete Activities of the Maintenance Works	14 <b>-</b> 45
Table 14.4.2-6	Needed Operation and Maintenance Technique	
for	Tan Vu - Lach Huyen Highway	14-46
Table 14.4.4-1	Outline of Each Calculation Method for Operation and Maintenance Cost.	
Table 14.4.4-2	Routine Maintenance Annual Cost	
Table 14.4.4-3	Periodic Maintenance Cost for 10 Years	14 <b>-</b> 51
Table 14.4.4-4	Estimate of Future Operation and Maintenance Cost	14-51
Table 14.4.4-5	Routine and Periodic Maintenance Cost Estimation by SAPROF	
Table 14.4.4-6	Routine and Periodic Maintenance Cost Estimation by This Study	14-52
Table 15.1.1-1	Application of a Japanese cost estimate standard	
Table 15.1.1-2	The composition of the labour in SBS construction method	
Table 15.1.3-1	The Currency Classification and The Tax in Project Cost Item	
Table 15.2.1-1	Composition of Bill item of Project cost	15-7
Table 15.2.2-1	Verification Cost of MOC	15-9
Table 15.2.2-2	Approved Cost of DRVN	
Table 15.2.2-3	Project Cost Based On Present Exchange Rate of Road and Bridge Portion	15-12
Table 15.2.2-4	Project Cost based on M/D (19 <sup>th</sup> March 2010) of Road of each Huven Port Infrastructure Construction Project"	15 13
$T_{able} 15.2.2.5$	Comparison of a direct construction cost (without VAT)	
Table 15.2.2-5	The Dateil Factor of Change	15 15
Table 15.2.2-0	Consultant Recommondation Cost	15-15
Table 15.2.2-7	The output by year (Based on the construction plan)	15 17
Table 15.3-1	Versely Drive Lader	15 17
Table 15.3-2	A group Fride Index	15 10
Table 15.3-3	Annual Fund Requirement.	
Table 15.4-1	Summary of Procurement Ratio from Japan	
Table 15.4-2	Amount of Procurement from Japan	
Table 15.5.1-1	Summary of Temporary Facilities	
Table 15.5.1-2	Temporary Roads and Site Compound	
Table 15.5.1-3	Water Cut-off Expense for Road Construction	
Table 15.5.2-1	The procurement place of filling material	15 <b>-</b> 24
Table 15.5.2-2	Required quantity of filling and procurement distribution	
Table 15.5.3-1	Required quantity of sand and a crushed stone Existing Sand Stockpiles	15-26
Table 15.5.3-2	Summary of Distribution of Sand Pit and Quarry Site	
Table 15.5.3-3	Existing Sand Stockpiles	
Table 15.5.3-4	Existing Quarry Site	15-29
Table 15.5.4-1	The SBS equipment included in pay-items	15-29
Table 15.5.5-1	Quantity of Rail Foundation of Gantry Crane (80t)	15-31
Table 15.5.5-2	Quantity of Rail Foundation of Gantry Crane (7.5t)	15-31
Table 15.5.5-3	Quantity of Shed Rail Foundation	

Table 15.5.5-4	Quantity of Reinforcement assembly stand Foundation
Table 15.5.5-5	Quantity of Short Line Equipment Foundation
Table 15.5.5-6	Quantity of Segment Stockyard Foundation
Table 15.5.5-7	Japan Norm of Rail Equipment installation and Removal (Per 100m)15-36
Table 15.5.5-8	Japan Norm of Gantry crane (80t) assembly and demolition
Table 15.5.5-9	Concrete foundation (per one crane)
Table 15.5.5-10	Japan norm of Tower crane (180t-m) installation and demolition15-38
Table 15.5.5-11	Product Cost of No.1, No.2 Erection Girder (Quotation)15-39
Table 15.5.5-12	Japan norm of Movable shed assemble and demolition
Table 15.5.5-13	Japan Norm of Support Installation and Removal (per 10m)15-41
Table 15.5.5-14	Japan Norm of Reinforcement assembly stand ground assembly
Table 15.5.5-15	Reinforcement assembly stand installation Per 10t
Table 15.5.5-16	Reinforcement assembly stand removal Per 10t15-43
Table 15.5.5-17	Short line form installation and removal Per 1.0t15-43
Table 15.5.5-18	Quantity of Side form main part15-44
Table 15.5.5-19	Quantity of Side form support beam15-44
Table 15.5.5-20	Quantity of Frame of Side form15-45
Table 15.5.5-21	Quantity of Bottom form (for L= 3.000 m)15-45
Table 15.5.5-22	Quantity of Bottom frame support beam (for L=3.000m)15-45
Table 15.5.5-23	Quantity of Frame of bottom form (for L=3.0m)15-46
Table 15.5.5-24	Quantity of Bottom form pillar (replacement type)15-46
Table 15.5.5-25	Quantity of Bottom form rail material15-46
Table 15.5.5-26	Type of Inner Form15-47
Table 15.5.5-27	Quantity of Inner Form Type-115-48
Table 15.5.5-28	Quantity of Inner Form Type-215-48
Table 15.5.5-29	Quantity of Inner Form Type-315-49
Table 15.5.5-30	Quantity of Inner Form Type-415-49
Table 15.5.5-31	Quantity of Inner Form Type-515-50
Table 15.5.5-32	Quantity of Inner form support beam15-50
Table 15.5.5-33	Quantity of Inner form move cart15-51
Table 15.5.5-34	Quantity of Inner form rail material15-51
Table 15.5.5-35	Quantity of Lateral beam parts of Inner form15-52
Table 15.5.5-36	Quantity of Edge form main part15-52
Table 15.5.5-37	Quantity of Frame of edge form
Table 15.5.5-38	List of Hydraulic-machines equipment hire for beam separation
Table 15.5.5-39	Reference norm of Standard Segment production
Table 15.5.5-40	Manufacture yard power supply equipment15-54
Table 15.5.6-1	Japan Norm of Bracket support and scaffold15-55
Table 15.5.6-2	Japan Norm of Segment support on the bracket15-56
Table 15.5.7-1	Japan Norm of Steel Plate Foundation15-56
Table 15.5.7-2	Quantity of Bent Foundation

Table 15.5.7-3	Japan Norm of Driven and pulling cost of H beam pile
Table 15.5.7-4	Japan Norm of foundation installation and removal15-59
Table 15.5.7-5	Japan Norm of Installation and removal of bent equipment15-60
Table 15.5.7-6	Capacity of 150t Crawler Crane
Table 15.5.5-7	Japan Norm of Rail Equipment installation and Removal (Per 100m)15-61
Table 15.5.7-8	Japan Norm of Field preassembling of crection girder15-63
Table 15.5.7-9	Weight of main girder15-63
Table 15.5.7-10	Attached structure
Table 15.5.7-11	Product Cost of No.1, No.2 Erection Girder (Quotation)
Table 15.5.7-12	Product Cost of No.3 Erection Girder (Quotation)15-64
Table 15.5.7-13	Japan Norm of Movement and installation of a SBS girder (per one time) 15-65
Table 15.5.7-14	Compound hire of a gantry crane with a leg width of 30 m
Table 15.5.7-15	Japan Norm of Segment connection15-68
Table 15.5.7-16	Japan Norm of PC steel bar fixation15-68
Table 15.5.7-17	Japan Norm of PC steel bar strain15-69
Table 15.5.8-1	Diversion of The Steel Sheet Pile
Table 15.5.8-2	Diversion Times and Quantity of Steel Sheet Pile15-71
Table 15.5.8-3	Diversion Times of Other Material15-71
Table 16.2.1-1	Comparison of Economic Analysis of the Past Studies and This Study16-1
Table 16.2.2-1	Summary of Project Cases for Evaluation16-3
Table 16.2.2-2	Conditions of Each Section16-4
Table 16.2.2-3	Traffic Volume Used for Benefit Calculation
Table 16.2.2-4	Demand of Barge Transport16-6
Table 16.2.3-1	Benefit Items Considered in This Study16-8
Table 16.2.3-2	Unit Value of VOC16-8
Table 16.2.3-3	Unit Value of Vessel Operating Cost16-9
Table 16.2.3-4	Estimation of Freight Opportunity Cost
Table 16.2.3-5	Unit Value of TTC
Table 16.2.3-6	Summary of Project Benefit
Table 16.2.4-2	Annual Requirement of Economic Project Cost (First Stage)16-12
Table 16.2.4-3	Result of Economic Evaluation
Table 16.2.4-4	Summary of Sensitivity Analysis
Table 16.2.4-5	Result of Lower Container Scenario
Table 16.3.2-1	Proposed Operation Indicators and Benchmarks16-16
Table 17.3.3-1	I mplementation Milestone
Table 17.4.2-1	Alternatives in Procurement Plan and Construction Cost
Table 17.4.3-1	Evaluation Criteria of Alternative Study and Maximum Scores
Table 17.4.3-2	Comparison of Alternatives in Construction Packaging Plan

#### THE DETAILED DESIGN STUDY FOR LACH HUYEN PORT INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION PROJET IN VIET NAM FINAL REPORT

 Table 18.1.1-1
 Outline of Stage Construction

#### List of Figures

Figure 1.1.3-1	Study Arca	1-3
Figure 1.2.2-1	Overall Study Schedule (Original)	1 <b>-</b> 6
Figure 1.2.2-2	Overall Study Schedule (Actual)	1-6
Figure 1.2.2-3 for L	Work Schedule of Design Study of Road/Bridge Portion Lach Huyen Port Infrastructure Construction (Original)	1-7
Figure 2.1.5-1	Specifications for a Grade IV control point	2-4
Figure 3.1-1 C	Geotechnical Investigation Area	3-1
Figure 3.3.1-1	Soil Profile of Approach Road Area in Hai An side (1/2)	3-5
Figure 3.3.1-2	Soil Profile of Approach Road Area in Hai An side (2/2)	3-6
Figure 3.3.3-1	Chart of Soil Parameters (Hai An side)	3-9
Figure 3.3.3-2	Determination Method of C and $\phi$ using $(\sigma_{1f}+\sigma_3)/2$ and $(\sigma_{1f}-\sigma_3)$	3-10
Figure 3.3.3-3	Shear Strength of Clay for Short Term Stability (Hai An side)	3-12
Figure 3.3.3-4	Shear Strength of Clay for Long Term Stability (Hai An side)	3-13
Figure 3.3.3-5	Relationship between Cc and $W_{L}$ (Hai An side)	3-14
Figure 3.3.3-6	e~logP Curve and logP~logCv Curve (Hai An side)	3-15
Figure 3.4.1-1	Soil Profile of Bridge Area (1/2)	3-19
Figure 3.4.1-2	Soil Profile of Bridge Area (2/2)	3-20
Figure 3.4.3-1	Chart of Soil Parameters (Bridge Area)	3-23
Figure 3.4.3-2	Shear Strength of Clay for Short Term Stability (Bridge Area)	3-25
Figure 3.4.3-3	Relationship between Cc and $W_{L}$ (Bridge Area)	3-26
Figure 3.4.3-4	e~logP Curve and logP~logCv Curve (Bridge Area)-1/2	3 <b>-</b> 27
Figure 3.4.3-5	c~logP Curve and logP~logCv Curve (Bridge Area)-2/2	3 <b>-</b> 28
Figure 3.4.4-1	Relationship between Unconfined Strength and Bulk Density (Bridge Area)	3-29
Figure 3.4.4-2	Relationship between Unconfined Strength and Absorption (Bridge Area)	3-30
Figure 3.5.1-1	Soil Profile of Approach Road Area in Cat Hai side (1/2)	3-34
Figure 3.5.1-2	Soil Profile of Approach Road Area in Cat Hai side (2/2)	3-35
Figure 3.5.2-1	N-value of Each Layer (Cat Hai side)	3-36
Figure 3.5.3-1	Chart of Soil Parameters (Cat Hai side)	3-38
Figure 3.5.3-2	Determination Method of C and $\phi$ using $(\sigma_{1f}+\sigma_3)/2$ and $(\sigma_{1f}-\sigma_3)$	
Figure 3.5.3-3	Shear Strength of Clay for Short Term Stability (Cat Hai side)-1/2	3-42
Figure 3.5.3 <b>-</b> 4	Shear Strength of Clay for Short Term Stability (Cat Hai side)-2/2	3 <b>-</b> 43
Figure 3.5.3-5	Shear Strength of Clay for Long Term Stability (Cat Hai side)-1/2	3 <b>-4</b> 4
Figure 3.5.3-6	Shear Strength of Clay for Long Term Stability (Cat Hai side)-2/2	3-45
Figure 3.5.3-7	Relationship between Cc and $W_{L}$ (Cat Hai side)	3-46
Figure 3.5.3-8	e~logP Curve and logP~logCv Curve (Cat Hai side)-1/2	3-47

I HE DI	ETAILED DESIGN STUDY FOR LACH HUTEN PORT INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION PROJET IN VIET NAM
Figure 3.5.3-9	e~logP Curve and logP~logCv Curve (Cat Hai side)-2/2
Figure 4.4.2-1	Location of Borrow Pits
Figure 4.4.3-1	Location of Sand Resources for Embankment
Figure 4.4.5-1	Location of Rock Quarries4-16
Figure 5.1.1-1	Plan of DVIZ
Figure 5.1.1-2	Plan of NDVIZ5-3
Figure 5.1.1-3	Photo at Zone-2 (Land development work not started yet)5-5
Figure 5.1.1-4	Crossing Roads
Figure 5.1.1-5	Cross Section of IZ Internal Roads
Figure 6.5.2-1	Future Road Network in 2030
Figure 6.6-1	Peak Hour & Daily PCU & Vehicle Trips for Project Road for 2015
Figure 6.6-2	Peak Hour & Daily PCU & Vehicle Trips for Project Road for 2020
Figure 6.6-3	Peak Hour & Daily PCU & Vehicle Trips for Project Road for 2030
Figure 6.6-4	Peak Hour & Daily PCU & Vehicle Trips for Project Road for 2035
Figure 6.6-5	Peak Hour Turning Movement Traffic Flows at Tan Vu Interchange (2015-2030)6-19
Figure 6.6-6	Peak Hour Turning Movement Traffic Flows at Intersection#1 (2015-2030)
Figure 7.1.2-1	Cross Section (Phase-1)
Figure 7.1.2-2	Cross Section (Phase-2)
Figure 7.1.2-3	Concept of lane shift
Figure 7.1.2-4	Details of transition section
Figure 7.1.3-1	Alternatives for comparison
Figure 7.1.3-2	Slope protection at fish pond section
Figure 7.1.3-3	Slope protection at Residential area and salt field in Cat Hai
Figure 7.1.3-4	Slope protection at sea and dike relocation section
Figure 7.1.3-6	Typical cross section
Figure 7.1.4-1	Concept for land acquisition area and ROW7-11
Figure 7.1.5-1	Plan and Photo at Thon Trung Village, Dong Bai Commune7-12
Figure 7.1.6-1	General Layout of Underpass Box Culvert (4.0x3.2)
Figure 7.1.6-2	Typical Cross Section of Frontage Road7-18
Figure 7.1.6-3	Photos in Hai An district
Figure 7.1.6-4	Plan and photo at Km10+4147-19
Figure 7.1.6-5	Plan and photo at Km13+6007-19
Figure 7.1.6-6	Pavement structure of frontage road
Figure 7.1.6-7	Plan and Photo of Intersection at Km11+5207-21
Figure 7.1.6-8	Plan and Photos of Intersection and Relocated Road at Km15+5767-22
Figure 7.2-1	Pavement Structure
Figure 7.3.1-2	Alternative Interchange/Intersection types7-45

Figure 7.3.1-3	Traffic Demand Forecast for Tan Vu IC in 2020
Figure 7.3.1-4	Summary of Right Turn Ramp Design
Figure 7.3.1-5	Length of Left Turn Storage Lane
Figure 7.3.1-6	Storage Lane and Deceleration lane for Left Turn Lane
Figure 7.3.1-7	Radius of Each Turning Path
Figure 7.3.1-8	Plan and Typical Cross Section
Figure 7.3.1-9	Road Sign Plan
Figure 7.3.1-10	No.1 Intersection Proposed in Dinh Vu - Cat Hai Economic Zone Master Plan 7-59
Figure 7.3.1-11	Alternative Intersection types
Figure 7.3.1-12	Geometric Elements
Figure 7.3.1-13	Plan of Local Intersection at Km11+520
Figure 7.3.1-14	Plan of Local Intersection at Km11+576
Figure 7.4.1-1	Envisioned Status of Hai An Section (Phase-1 construction is completed)7-68
Figure 7.4.1-2	Envisioned Status of Hai An Section (Future stage)
Figure 7.4.1-3	Typical Drainage System
Figure 7.4.1-4	Side Ditch
Figure 7.4.1-5	Median Ditch
Figure 7.4.1-6	Drainage Pipe (D=0.75)
Figure 7.4.1-7	Catch Basin Type A17-72
Figure 7.4.1-8	Catch Basin Type B17-72
Figure 7.4.1-9	Outlet Type A , B , C7-73
Figure 7.4.2-1	Navigation Area at Km15+1007-74
Figure 7.4.2-2	Photo of Existing Channel (From Km 13+400 to west)7-77
Figure 7.4.2 <b>-</b> 3	Details of relocation channel7-77
Figure 7.5.1-1	Traffic Load Calculation Diagram
Figure 7.5.1-2	Traffic Load Value and Distribution7-80
Figure 7.5.2-1	Exemplary Analysis of Excess Pore Pressure and Settlement
Figure 7.5.2-2	Arrangement and design concept of SCP7-83
Figure 7.6.1-1	Construction procedure of box culvert7-95
Figure 7.6.1-2	Size of Drainage/Irrigation box culvert7-97
Figure 7.6.1-3	Size of Drainage/Irrigation pipe culvert7-97
Figure 7.6.1 <b>-</b> 4	Minimum concrete cover for box culvert
Figure 7.6.1-5	Cost comparison for retaining wall between SAPROF and D/D7-99
Figure 7.6.1-6	Details of Concrete Sheet Pile Wall
Figure 7.6.1-7	Details of piled slab at Cam River Bridge7-102
Figure 7.6.1-8	Details of piled slab at Approach Bridge
Figure 7.7.1-1	Installation of guardrail (cross section)7-104
Figure 7.7.1-2	Guardrail layout7-104
Figure 7.7.2-1	Details of guard post
Figure 7.7.3-1	Details of concrete curb7-105
Figure 7.7.4-1	Details of delineator

	FINAL REPORT
Figure 7.7.5-1 Details of traffic signs	7-106
Figure 8.1.1-1 Width Composition of Superstructure	
Figure 8.1.3-1 Conditions of Live Load	
Figure 8.1.3-2 Response Spectrum	
Figure 8.1.6-1 Soil Profile	
Figure 8.1.6-2 Definition sketch for scour components for a complex pier	
Figure 8.1.6-3 Suspended pier scour ratio.	
Figure 8.1.6-4 Common pier shapes	
Figure 8.1.6-5 Pile cap equivalent width	
Figure 8.1.6-6 Pile spacing factor	
Figure 8.1.6-7 Adjustment factor for number of aligned rows	
Figure 8.2.1-1 Navigation Clearance	
Figure 8.2.1-2 Span Length determined from Navigation Clearance	
Figure 8.2.3-1 Location of Interchange and Intersections	
Figure 8.2.3-2 Typical Cross Section of Dinh Vu Ring Road	
Figure 8.3.1-1 Cross Section of Main Bridge at Pier (Second Stage)	
Figure 8.3.2-1 Erection of Main Girder with Form traveler	
Figure 8.3.3-1 Cross Section for Main Girder of the Initial Stage	
Figure 8.3.3-2 Cross Section for Main Girder for the Second Stage	
Figure 8.3.3-3 Cantilever Segments and Pier Head	
Figure 8.3.3-4 Cast-in-place Segments on False Work	
Figure 8.3.3-5 Arrangement of Longitudinal Cantilever Tendons	
Figure 8.3.4-1 Skelton of V-shaped Piers	
Figure 8.3.4-2 Projected Pier (2.650m) above Mean High Water Level	
and Mean Low Water Level	
Figure 8.3.4-3 Projected Pier (1.050m) above High Water Level and Mean Low Wate	r Level8-51
Figure 8.3.4-4 Corner Arrangement of V-shaped Wall Pier	
Figure 8.3.4-5 Vertical Slit for Aesthetical Aspect	
Figure 8.3.4-6 Span Arrangement and Profile of Main Bridge	
Figure 8.3.4-7 Deformation and Moment due to Creep and Shrinkage	
Figure 8.3.4-8 Longitudinal Displacement* due to Creep and Shrinkage	
Figure 8.3.4-9 Shear Force* due to Creep and Shrinkage	
Figure 8.3.4-10 Bending Moment* due to Creep and Shrinkage	
Figure 8.3.4-11 Stress* of Top Fiber due to Creep and Shrinkage	
Figure 8.3.4-12 Stress* of Bottom Fiber due to Creep and Shrinkage	
Figure 8.3.4-13 Deformation and Moment due to Pressurization (Jacking Force)	
Figure 8.3.4-14 Procedures of Pressurization Method by Jacking Force	
Figure 8.3.4-15 Structure of Pressurization by Jacks	
Figure 8.3.4-16 Longitudinal Displacement due to Pressurization	
Figure 8.3.5-1 Conceptual View of Steel Sheet Pile Foundation	

THE DETAILED DESIGN STUDY FOR LACH HUYEN PORT INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION PROJET IN VIET NAM

Figure 8.3.5-2 Design Flow for basic design of steel pipe sheet pile foundation
Figure 8.3.5-3 The procedure for construction method of steel pipe sheet pile foundations (1)8-68
Figure 8.3.5-4 The procedure for construction method of steel pipe sheet pile foundations (2)8-69
Figure 8.3.5-5 The procedure for construction method of steel pipe sheet pile foundation
Figure 8.3.5-6 P76 Foundation with Boring No BP- 77 & BP-78
Figure 8.3.5-7 Region where the skin friction force at the inter peripheral surface
of the well portion of the foundation should be taken into account
Figure 8.3.5-8 Calculation Model of Steel Pipe Sheet Pile Foundation
Figure 8.3.5-9 Slippage displacement of Joint Accompanying Shear Deformation
of Imaginary Well
Figure 8.3.5-10 Steel pile sheet pile Foundation
Figure 8.3.5-11 Calculation Model of Imaginary well
Figure 8.3.5-12 Shape of SPSP Foundation
Figure 8.3.5-13 Combined stress for steel pipe sheet pile foundation
Figure 8.3.5-14 Section Calculation Model of Top Slab
Figure 8.3.6-1 Profile of Main Bridge
Figure 8.3.6-2 Arrangement of PC Tendons
Figure 8.3.6-3 Model for Structural Analysis
Figure 8.3.6-4 Models corresponding to Construction Sequence (1)
Figure 8.3.6-5 Models corresponding to Construction Sequence (2)
Figure 8.3.6-6 Models corresponding to Construction Sequence (3)
Figure 8.3.6-7 Sectional Forces
Figure 8.3.6-8 Fiber Stress
Figure 8.3.6-9 Sections for Transversal Analysis
Figure 8.3.6-10 Model for Transversal Analysis
Figure 8.3.6-11 Design Truck and Lane Loading for Transversal Analysis
Figure 8.3.6-12 Stress in Service Limit State (LL1L)
Figure 8.3.6-13 Bending Moment Diagram in Strength Limit State
Figure 8.3.6-14 Arrangement of PC Tendons
Figure 8.3.6-15 Sectional Forces in Service Limit State
Figure 8.3.6-16 Sectional Forces in Strength Limit State
Figure 8.3.6-17 Sectional Forces in Extreme Event Limit State
Figure 8.3.6-18 Fiber Stress (Service Limit State)
Figure 8.3.6-19 Fiber Stress (Strength Limit State)
Figure 8.3.6-20 Fiber Stress (Extreme Event Limit State)
Figure 8.3.6-21 Reinforcement of V-shaped Wall
Figure 8.3.6-22 Relationships between resistance capacity

and sectional force in Pier Members	
Figure 8.3.6-23 Reinforcement of Lower Pier Column and Pile Cap	
Figure 8.3.6-24 Relationships between resistance capacity	

THE DETAILED DESIGN STUDY FOR LACH HUYEN PORT INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION PROJET IN VIET	' NAM
FINAL REP	ORT

and sectional force in Pier Members	
Figure 8.3.6-25 Major Dimension and Materials used for SPSP Foundation for P76~P78	3 8-108
Figure 8.3.6-26 Plan of Construction Step	
Figure 8.3.6-27 Stress Diagram of SPSP for P76	
Figure 8.3.6-28 Calculation results of Steel Pipe Sheet Pile for P7	8-111
Figure 8.3.6-29 Detail of connection between Top Slab and SPSP	8-114
Figure 8.4.1-1 Analysis Model	
Figure 8.4.1-2 Process and the schedule of the structure analysis	
Figure 8.4.1-3 Arrangement of External PC Tendon	
Figure 8.4.1-4 Stress of Top Fiber (Dead Load)	
Figure 8.4.1-5 Stress of Bottom Fiber (Dead Load)	
Figure 8.4.1-6 Stress of Top Fiber (Service Limit State)	
Figure 8.4.1-7 Stress of Bottom Fiber (Service Limit State)	
Figure 8.4.1-8 Bending Moment of Main Girder (Strength Limit State)	
Figure 8.4.1-9 Diagonal tensile stress	
Figure 8.4.1-10 Maximum Shear stress	
Figure 8.4.1-11 Stress of Top Fiber (Dead Load)	
Figure 8.4.1-12 Stress of Bottom Fiber (Dead Load)	
Figure 8.4.1-13 Stress of Top Fiber (Service Limit State)	
Figure 8.4.1-14 Stress of Bottom Fiber (Service Limit State)	
Figure 8.4.1-15 Bending Moment of Main Girder (Strength Limit State)	
Figure 8.4.1-16 Diagonal tensile stress	
Figure 8.4.1-17 Maximum Shear stress	
Figure 8.4.1-18 Stress of Top Fiber (Dead Load)	
Figure 8.4.1-19 Stress of Bottom Fiber (Dead Load)	
Figure 8.4.1-20 Stress of Top Fiber (Service Limit State)	
Figure 8.4.1-21 Stress of Bottom Fiber (Service Limit State)	
Figure 8.4.1-22 Bending Moment of Main Girder (Strength Limit State)	
Figure 8.4.1-23 Diagonal tensile stress	
Figure 8.4.1-24 Maximum Shear stress	
Figure 8.4.1-25 Stress of Top Fiber (Dead Load)	
Figure 8.4.1-26 Stress of Bottom Fiber (Dead Load)	
Figure 8.4.1-27 Stress of Top Fiber (Service Limit State)	
Figure 8.4.1-28 Stress of Bottom Fiber (Service Limit State)	
Figure 8.4.1-29 Bending Moment of Main Girder (Strength Limit State)	
Figure 8.4.1-30 Diagonal tensile stress	
Figure 8.4.1-31 Maximum Shear stress	
Figure 8.4.1-32 General Section for Arrangement of Transversal PC Tendon (ctc500)	
Figure 8.4.1-33 Arrangement of Transversal PC Tendon	
(intermediate support cross section) ctc500mm	
Figure 8.4.1-34 Necessary thickness for anchorage of PC Tendon	

THE DETAILED DESIGN STUDY FOR LACH HUYEN PORT INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION PROJET IN	VIET NAM
FINAL F	REPORT

Figure 8.4.1-35 Segment length-section area	
Figure 8.4.1-36 Segment arrangement	
Figure 8.4.1-37 Analysis Model	
Figure 8.4.1-38 Process and the schedule of the structure analysis	
Figure 8.4.1-39 Arrangement of PC Tendon	
Figure 8.4.1-40 Bending Moment in all Dead load state	
Figure 8.4.1-41 Bending Moment in Service load state	
Figure 8.4.1-42 Stress of Top Fiber (Dead Load)	
Figure 8.4.1-43 Stress of Top Fiber (Dead Load)	
Figure 8.4.1-44 Stress of Bottom Fiber (Dead Load)	
Figure 8.4.1-45 Stress of Top Fiber (Service Limit State)	
Figure 8.4.1-46 Stress of Bottom Fiber (Service Limit State)	
Figure 8.4.1-47 Bending Moment of Main Girder (Strength Limit State)	
Figure 8.4.1-48 Diagonal tensile stress	
Figure 8.4.1-49 Maximum Shear stress	
Figure 8.4.1-50 Bending Moment caused by Dead Load	
Figure 8.4.1-51 Bending Moment in Service	
Figure 8.4.1-52 Stress of Top Fiber (Dead Load)	
Figure 8.4.1-53 Stress of Bottom Fiber (Dead Load)	
Figure 8.4.1-54 Stress of Top Fiber (Service Limit State)	
Figure 8.4.1-55 Stress of Bottom Fiber (Service Limit State)	
Figure 8.4.1-56 Bending Moment of Main Girder (Strength Limit State)	
Figure 8.4.1-57 Diagonal tensile stress	
Figure 8.4.1-58 Maximum Shear stress	
Figure 8.4.1-59 General Section for Arrangement of Transversal PC Tendon (ctc550)	
Figure 8.4.1-60 Arrangement of Transversal PC Tendon	
(intermediate support cross section) ctc500mm	
Figure 8.4.2-1 Flowchart of Designing Cross beam	
Figure 8.4.2-2 End cross beam $\Lambda 1$ in FEM mesh	
Figure 8.4.2-3 Restraint Condition of End cross beam A1	
Figure 8.4.2-4 Loading Condition in FEM [A1]	
Figure 8.4.2-5 Cross beam P1 [Model-1] in FEM mesh	
Figure 8.4.2-6 Restraint Condition of P1 [Model-1]	
Figure 8.4.2-7 Load Condition in P1 [Model-1]	
Figure 8.4.2-8 Cross beam P1 [Model-2] in FEM mesh	
Figure 8.4.2-9 Restraint Condition of P1 [Model-2]	
Figure 8.4.2-10 Load Condition in FEM [A1]	
Figure 8.4.3-1 Flowchart of Designing Deviator	
Figure 8.4.3-2 Number of deviators	
Figure 8.4.3-3 Deviator Examination in FEM mesh	
Figure 8.4.3-4 Analysis model for calculation of Stress on longitudinal	

THE DETAILED DESIGN STUDY FOR LACH HUYEN PORT INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTIO	N PROJET IN VIET NAM FINAL REPORT
and transverse direction	
Figure 8.4.3-5 The component force of external cable in FEM analysis	
Figure 8.4.3-6 The study result and the amount of reinforcing bar	
of deviator component force	
Figure 8.4.3-7 FEM mesh for examination of bottom slab	
Figure 8.4.3-8 Result of FEM analysis in Lower side of bottom slab	
Figure 8.4.3-9 FEM mesh for examination of bottom slab	
Figure 8.4.3-10 Result of FEM analysis in Upper side of bottom slab	
Figure 8.4.3-11 FEM mesh for examination of deviator	
Figure 8.4.3-12 Result of FEM analysis in Upper side of deviator	
Figure 8.4.3-13 Joint Filler	
Figure 8.4.3-14 Sectional view of Beam	
Figure 8.4.3-15 Arrangement of reinforcement at beam	
Figure 8.4.4-1 Plan Layout for Approach Bridge and Main Bridge	
Figure 8.4.4-2 Plan Layout for Approach Bridge and Main Bridge	
Figure 8.4.4-3 Variations for Pile Cap Elevation	
Figure 8.4.4-4Design of pile foundations for downdrag	
Figure 8.4.4-5Standard Sections of a SL piles	
Figure 8.4.4-6 Downdrag load and the range of SL pile	
Figure 8.4.4-7 Grouping for Foundation Study	
Figure 8.4.5-1 Pile Cap Elevation of Variations 2	
Figure 8.4.5-2 Pile Cap Elevation of Variation 2 or 3	
Figure 8.4.5-3Pile Cap Elevation of Variation 4	
Figure 8.4.5-4 Construction Plan of Alternative-4	
Figure 8.4.6-1 Blockout at A1 abutment	
Figure 8.4.6-2 Blockout at A2 abutment	
Figure 8.4.6-3 Arrangement of Reinforcement at Abutment	
Figure 8.4.6-4 Pile arrangement for Pier	
Figure 8.4.6-5 Pile arrangement for Abutment	
Figure 8.4.6-6 Steel Pipe Pile D=800mm (A2 abutment)	
Figure 8.4.6-7 Steel Pipe Pile D=1100mm (P8,P9,P53)	
Figure 8.4.6-8 Pile Arrangement	
Figure 8.5.1-1 Cam River Box Culvert	
Figure 8.5.2-1 Topographic Profile of Cam River (Km 1+700)	
Figure 8.5.2-2 Soil Profile adjacent to Cam River (Km 1+700)	
Figure 8.5.2-3 General view of Cam River Bridge	
Figure 8.5.3-1 Girder Arrangement	
Figure 8.5.3-2 Arrangement of PC Tendons	
Figure 8.5.3-3 Reinforcement for Web of Girders	
Figure 8.5.3-4 Reinforcement for Flange of Girders	

THE DETA	FINA	L REPORT
Figure 8.5.4-1 D	imensions of Abutment	
Figure 8.5.4-2 D	imensions of Pier	
Figure 8.5.4-3 R	einforcement of Pier	
Figure 8.5.4-4 Re	einforcement of Abutment	
Figure 8.6.1-1 Lo	ocation for installation of Bearings in Main Bridge	
Figure 8.6.1-2 D	imensions of Pot Bearings	
Figure 8.6.1-3 Fl	ow of Bearing Design	
Figure 8.6.1-4 D	imension of End support bearing	
Figure 8.6.1-5 D	imension of middle support bearing	
Figure 8.6.1-6 D	imension of middle support bearing	
Figure 8.6.2-1 Ex	xpansion Joint between Main Bridge and Approach Bridge	
Figure 8.6.2-2 M	ovement of girder end	
Figure 8.6.2-3 M	ovement of girder end	
Figure 8.6.2-4 Ez	xpansion Joint on Approach Bridge	
Figure 8.6.3-1 E <sub>2</sub>	xpansion Joint on Approach Bridge	
Figure 9.7-1 T	YPICAL LIGHTING POLE & HIGH MAST	9-13
Figure 9.7-2 Ll	GHTING POLE MATERIAL	
Figure 9.7-3 ST	FREET LUMINAIRE	
Figure 9.7-4 Ll	GHTING TRANSFORMER STATION	
Figure 9.7-5 N	AVIGATION LIGHT	
Figure 9.7-6 17	7M HIGH MAST	
Figure 9.7-7 25	5M HIGH MAST	9-19
Figure 10.2.3-1	Plan for Entrance Access Road and Site compound No1 and No2	
Figure 10.2.3-2	Plan of Access Road Bridge km 1.7 (near Cam River)	
Figure 10.2.3-3	Plan View of Site Access Roads	
Figure 10.2.3-4	Typical Cross Sections of Site Access Roads	
Figure 10.2.3-5	Dredging Area and Dumping Area	
Figure 10.2.3-6	Temporary Jetty	
Figure 10.4.1-1	Road Work Procedure	
Figure 10.5.2-1	Approach Bridge (SBS Method) Working Sequence	
Figure 10.5.3-1	Construction sequence for Approach Bridge sub structure	
Figure 10.5.4-1	PC segment fabrication sequence	
Figure 10.5.4-2	Segment Fabrication Cycle Time	
Figure 10.5.4-3	Geometry control outline	
Figure 10.5.4-4	Segment fabrication and installation program showing stockpile number.	
Figure 10.5.5-1	Segment Erection Work Cycle Time	
Figure 10.5.6-1	Pier Head Temporary Shoe Detail	
Figure 10.5.6-2	A2-P79 Cantilever Method Working Program	
Figure 10.6.1-1	Construction sequence	

#### THE DETAILED DESIGN STUDY FOR LACH HUYEN PORT INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION PROJET IN VIET NAM FINAL REPORT

Figure 10.6.2-1	Main Bridge Overall Program
Figure 10.6.2-2	Main Bridge Foundation Work Program10-33
Figure 10.6.2-3	Main Bridge Pile Cap Work Program
Figure 10.6.2-4	Main Bridge Pier Construction Program10-34
Figure 10.6.2-5	Main Bridge Pier Head Construction Program
Figure 10.6.2-6	Main Bridge Girder Construction Program10-34
Figure 10.6.4-1	Working sequence of Pier head construction
Figure 10.6.5-1	Construction sequence of Main bridge girder10-38
Figure 10.6.5-2	Main Girder Construction Cycle Time
Figure 10.7.4-1	Network Program
Figure 10.7.5-1	Work Days Calculation for Pier 30 Substructure Works
Figure 10.7.5-2	Work Days Calculation Sheet for Pier 7510-51
Figure 10.7.5-3	Time Calculation for Pier 77 Works10-52
Figure 10.7.5-4	Time Calculation for Road Pavement Works10-53
Figure 11.1.3-1	Example of Safety Organization Chart 11-2
Figure 11.1.4-1	Emergency Communication Network
Figure 12.2.3.1	Planned wall in front of the Van Co Huong Temple/Pagoda 12 17
Figure 12.2.3-1	Planned underpass at $Km10+420$ and the frontage road $12-18$
Figure 12.2.3-2	Planned underpass at Km13+600 and the frontage road 12-18
Figure 12.2.3-5	Planned intersection at Km11+520 12-10
Figure 12.2.3-	Planned intersection at $Km11+520$ 12-19 Planned intersection at $Km15+576$ 12-19
Figure 12.2.5 5	Location of air quality and noise survey
1 igure 12.2.1 i	carried by CASST in August 2008
Figure 12.2.5-1	Location of the additional site for surface water quality survey 12-36
Figure 12.2.9-1	Map of sites of survey on ecosystem carried out
Eiguna 12 2 0 2	Drimory, Numerics in Coostal Water 12.41
Figure 12.2.9-2	Primary Nursenes III Coastal water
rigure 12.3.2-1	(in construction phase)
Figure 12.3.7-1	Locations of sampling sites of ambient air and surface water
Figure 12.3.8-1	EMP Implementing Schedule
-	
Figure 14.1.2-1	Assumed Limits of the Operation and Maintenance for Tan Vu - Lach Huyen Highway14-2
Figure 14.1.3-1	Plan for Tan Vu - Lach Huyen Highway14-3
Figure 14.2.1-1	Organization Chart of MOT14-5
Figure 14.2.1-2	Classifications of Road Maintenance Activities and Investment Projects
Figure 14.2.1-3	Details of the Activities and the Responsible Organization
-	at Each Stage on Road Maintenance14-6
Figure 14.2.1-4	Organization Chart of DRVN14-7
Figure 14.4.1-1	Road Operator of Trunk Roads in Hai Phong City14-39

		FINAL REPORT
Figure 14.4.1-2	Possible of the Management Organization	
Figure 14.4.2-1	Proposed Organization Chart of RRMC	
Figure 15.5.1-1	Layout of Maintenance and Protection of Traffic	
Figure 15.5.5-2	Quantity of Rail Foundation of Gantry Crane (7.5t)	
Figure 15.5.5-3	Shed Rail foundation	
Figure 15.5.5-4	Quantity of Shed Rail Foundation	
Figure 15.5.5-5	Short Line Equipment Foundation Side View	
Figure 15.5.5-6	Short Line Equipment Foundation Front View	
Figure 15.5.5-7	Soil Stabilization of Segment Fabrication Yard	
Figure 15.5.5-8	Foundation of Segment Stockyard	
Figure 15.5.5-9	Pavement of Segment Stockyard	
Figure 15.5.5-10	Tower crane (180 t-m)	
Figure 15.5.5-11	Movable Shed	
Figure 15.5.5-12	Curing Program	
Figure 15.5.5-13	Japan Norm of Support Installation and Removal (per 10m)	
Figure 15.5.7-1	RNo.1, 2 Erection Girder Installation	
Figure 15.5.7-2	Quantity of Bent Foundation	
Figure 15.5.7-3	Erection Girder	
Figure 15.5.7-4	Construction days of Installation and Demolition	
Figure 15.5.7-5	Erection of No.3 girder	
Figure 15.5.7-6	Segment transshipment gantry crane 80t	
Figure 15.5.7-7	Adhesives coating of Joint	
Figure 16.2.2-1 C	Comparison of Passenger Transport PCU	
Figure 17.3.3-1	Estimated Implementation Program	
Figure 17.4.2-1	Alternatives on Construction Packaging Plan	
Figure 18.1.2-1	Future Lane Requirement in JICA's Preparatory Survey	
Figure 18.2.1-1	Typical Cross Section of Road Section	
Figure 18.3.1-1	Cross Section at Abutment	
Figure 18.3.2-1	Plan View of Approach Bridge	
Figure 18.3.2-2	General View of Approach Bridge with Second Stage	
Figure 18.3.3-1	Plan View of Main Bridge	
Figure 18.3.3-2	Cross Section at Pier P77 of Main Bridge including	
Figure 18.3.3-3	Cross Section for Main Girder for the Second Stage	
Figure 18.4.1-1	Signalized At-grade Intersection	
Figure 18.4.2-1	Separate-grade Interchange	

THE DETAILED DESIGN STUDY FOR LACH HUYEN PORT INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION PROJET IN VIET NAM

#### 8.5 Design of Cam River Bridge

#### 8.5.1 Background

Tan Vu – Lach Huyen Highway is crossing Cam River at Km 1+700 and a box culvert with 8 cells, 8 x (4m x 4m), was planned, which is approved by 3139/QD-BGTVT dated 29th of October, 2010. The plan view and crosssection of box culvert is shown in the figure below.

On 5th of August, 2011, a meeting was held between Hai Phong PC and JICA Study Team, chaired by Mr Le Van Thanh, Vice Chairman, and concluded that the box culvert would be replaced by a bridge as stated in Notice No.242-TB/UBND dated 8th of August, 2011.

In accordance with the conclusion, a study was conducted to select an appropriate bridge type for crossing Cam River.



Source: Study Team

Figure 8.5.1-1 Cam River Box Culvert

#### 8.5.2 General Plan and Site Conditions of Cam River Bridge

In this chapter, appropriate general plan of the bridge is determined based on topographic hydrological conditions.

(1) Topographic Conditions

The figure below shows the topographic profile of Cam River. The lowest point is GL-2.2 at Km 1+700.



Figure 8.5.2-1 Topographic Profile of Cam River (Km 1+700)

#### (2) Hydrological Conditions

The hydrological conditions of Cam River at the intersection with Tan Vu – Lach Huyen Highway are summarized as follows;

Items	Quantities/ Values	Note
Design Discharge, Q*	$176 \text{ m}^3$	Design Frequency, P =: 1%
Design Velocity, V	0.39 m/s	Design Frequency, $P = 1\%$
Necessary Width for Drainage, W	51.35 m	Perpendicular to Flow Direction
Angle between Directions of River and Highway	59 degree	

Table 8.5.2-1 Hydrological Conditions of Cam River

\* Based on Article 2.2.3 "Supplemental Hydrological Survey" in Basic Design Report

#### (3) Length of Bridge

The length of the bridge is defined based on the necessary width for drainage, W=51.35m, shown in the table above and the skew angle,  $\theta$ =59 degree, parallel to the river front.

As shown in the plan view below, the bridge length is defined as 69.2m.

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#### (4) Soil Conditions

The ground conditions by D/D study are shown in below illustrations and following tables.

Layer Name	Soil Type	Average N-Value	Wet Density Above Water Level γ (kN/m3)	Wet Density Under Water Level γ (kN/m3)	Shear Strength C (kN/m2)	Internal Friction (degree)	Horizontal Spring Constant αE0 (kN/m2)
3	Lean Clay	1	17.0	8.0	12.0	-	5600
4	Lean Clay	3	18.0	9.0	42.0	-	19600
6	Sandy Clay	16	19.0	10.0	78.0	-	36400
L6-1	Silty Sand	>50	19.0	10.0	78.0	30.0	36400
7B	Silt	7	18.0	9.0	42.0	-	19600
8	Lean Clay	14	19.0	10.0	84.0	-	39200
9	Clay	6	18.0	9.0	36.0	-	16800
10B	Silty Sand	>50	21.0	12.0	-	40.0	137200

Table 8.5.2-2 Soil Condition at Boring No.BA-13 and BA-14

Source: Study Team







Figure 8.5.2-2 Soil Profile adjacent to Cam River (Km 1+700)

#### (5) Scour Depth

Total scour from superposition of components is given by

 $y_s = y_{s \; pier} + y_{s \; pc} + y_{s \; pg}$ 

 $y_s\colon$  Total scour depth, m

 $y_{s \text{ pier}}$ : Scour component for the pier stem in the flow, m

 $y_{s pc}$ : Scour component for the pier cap of footing in the flow, m

 $y_{s pg}$ : Scour component for the piles exposed to the flow, m

Scour component for the pier stem in the flow is given by

 $y_{s \text{ pier}} = K_{h \text{ pier}} [2.0 \text{ } \text{K}_1 \text{ } \text{K}_2 \text{ } \text{K}_3 \text{ } \text{K}_4 \text{ } \text{ } \text{a}_{\text{pier}}^{0.65} \text{ } \text{y}_1^{0.35} \text{ } \text{Fr}_1^{0.43}]$  $\text{Fr}_1 = V_1 / (g.y_1)^{0.5}$ 

 $K_{h\,\text{pier}}$ :Coefficient to account for the height of the pier stem above the bed and the shielding effect by the pile cap overhang distance "f" in front of the pier stem

 $K_{h\ pier} = (0.4075\ -\ 0.669\ f/a_{pier})\ -\ (0.4271\ -0.778\ f/a_{pier})\ h1/a_{pier}\ +\ (0.1615\ -\ 0.455\ f/a_{pier})(h_1/a_{pier})^2\ -\ (0.0269\ -\ 0.012\ f/a_{pier})(h_1/a_{pier})^3$ 

Scour component for the pier cap of footing in the flow is given by

 $\begin{array}{lll} y_{s\,pc} & = & 2.0\;K_1\;K_2\;K_3\;K_4\;K_w\;a_{\ pc}^{*\,0.65}\;y_2^{\;0.35}\;Fr_2^{\;0.43}\\ Fr_2 & = V_2\;/\;(g.y_2)^{0.5} \end{array}$ 

Scour component for the piles exposed to the flow is given by  $y_{s pg} = K_{h pg} [2.0 K_1 K_2 K_3 K_4 a_{pg}^{*0.05} y_3^{0.05} Fr_3^{0.043}]$ 

Where:

 $\Delta y_{xcb}$  : Level after scour, m

y<sub>1</sub>: Flow depth directly upstrream of the pier, m

 $K_1$ : Correction factor for pier nose shape

 $K_2$ : Correction factor for angle of attack of flow

K<sub>3</sub>: Correction factor for bed condition

 $K_4$ : Correction factor for armoring by bed material size (only with  $D_{50} = > 60 \text{ mm}$ )

a : Pier width, m

 $\mathbf{V}_1$  : Mean velocity of flow directly upstream of the pier, m/s

K<sub>w</sub> : Wide pier factor

K<sub>sp</sub> : Coefficient for pile spacing

F<sub>rf</sub> : Froude number

$$\mathbf{F}_{\rm rf} = \mathbf{V}_{\rm f} / \left( \mathbf{g} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{\rm f} \right)^0$$

g : Acceleration of gravity  $(9.81 \text{ m/s}^2)$ 

 $V_{\rm f}$  : average velocity in the flow zone below the top of the footing, m/s

 $V_2$  : average adjusted velocity in the vertical of flow approaching the pier,  $\ensuremath{\text{m/s}}$ 

K<sub>m</sub>: Coefficient for number of aligned rows, m

 $(K_m = 1 \text{ for skewed or staggered pile group})$ 

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The parameters for calculation of the scour depth are shown in the table below.

#### Table 8.5.2-3 Calculation of Scour Depth

H <sub>1%</sub> = 2.50 m									(ii)											
No.	$\nabla_{\mathrm{trô}}$	<b>y</b> 1	V <sub>1</sub>		f	a <sub>pier</sub>		K <sub>h pier</sub>			K1		K <sub>2</sub>		K <sub>3</sub>			K4		y <sub>s pier</sub>
Trô	(m)	(m)	(m/s)	Fr₁	(m)	(m)	h <sub>0</sub> (m)	h₁(m)	K <sub>h pier</sub>	HD mòi trô	K <sub>1</sub>	θ(°)	L (m)	K <sub>2</sub>	§,ys«ng	K3	D <sub>50</sub> (mm)	D <sub>95</sub> (mm)	K <sub>4</sub>	(m)
P1	-2.20	4.70	0.53	0.078	0.70	1.80	-3.03	-1.03	0.661	vu«ng	1.1	0	10.00	1.0	b»ng ph1/ag	1.1	0.08	0.35	1.00	1.35
<u>P2</u>	-2.05	4.55	0.52	0.078	0.70	1.80	-3.18	-1.18	0.711	vu«ng	1.1	0	10.00	1.0	b≫ng pn /ag	1.1	0.08	0.35	1.00	1.43

	H <sub>1%</sub>	=	2.50	m																	(iii)
ſ	No.	<b>y</b> 1	V 1	Т	h <sub>2</sub>	k <sub>s</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	V2		a <sub>pc</sub>	a* <sub>pc</sub>	K	1		K <sub>2</sub>				K	w	y <sub>s pc</sub>
	Trô	(m)	(m/s)	(m)	(mm)	(mm)	(m)	(m/s)	Fr <sub>2</sub>	(m)	(m)	HD mòi tr ô	K1	θ(°)	L (m)	K <sub>2</sub>	K3	K4	D <sub>50</sub> (mm)	K <sub>w</sub>	(m)
ſ																					
ľ	P1	4.70	0.53	2.00	-2.36	0.250	5.37	0.46	0.064	2.05	1.58	vu«na	1.1	0	10.00	1.0	1.1	1.00	0.08	1.00	1.72
ľ	P2	4.55	0.52	2.00	-2.47	0.250	5.26	0.45	0.062	2.05	1.83	vu«ng	1.1	0	10.00	1.0	1.1	1.00	0.08	1.00	1.85

Pier stem depth Component

The total scour depths and the elevations at the piers, P1 and P2 are summarized in the table below.

Pier No.	Total Scour Depth y <sub>s</sub> (m)	River Bed Elevation after scour (m)
P1	3.06	-5.26
P2	3.27	-5.32

#### Table 8.5.2-4 Total Scour Depth

#### (6) Span Length and Type of Girder

Regarding span component and bridge type, it was judges that 3 spans continuous or simply supported girder is reasonable from technical & economical view points. After comparison on three (3) alternatives as shown in the Discussion paper No.15, PC Hollow slab girder was selected from aesthetic & economical view point. However, according to the site conditions, DRVN and PMU-2 insisted that pre-cast girder shall be adopted. Finally, PC T girder simply supported was adopted and designed. (Concrete volume of PC T girder is less than PC Hollow slab girder, box girder and PC I girder with cast-in-situ deck slab.)

#### (7) General Plan

The general plan of Cam River Bridge is as shown in the figure below.

#### THE DETAILED DESIGN STUDY FOR LACH HUYEN PORT INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION PROJET IN VIET NAM FINAL REPORT



Source: Study Team



#### 8.5.3 Design of Superstructure

#### (1) Girder Arrangement

The girder arrangement is as shown in the figure below.



Source : Study Team



- (2) Design conditions
  - Bridge Type: Prestressed Concrete Bridge
  - Structure Type: PC simply supported T girder
  - Length: 3@23.0 = 69m
  - Design Speed: 80km/h
  - Construction Method: Post tension Pre-cast girder
  - Erection Method: Erection girder
  - Live Load: 22TCN-272-05 (AASHTO LRFD)
  - Width Composition: 15.050m for design
- (3) Material to be used (common to main & approach bridge)

See the article 8.1.2 in this report.

#### (4) Tendon Arrangement

The tendon arrangement in is as shown in the figure below.

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(b) Transversal PC Tendons





#### (5) Results of Design

Detailed design conditions and calculation is shown in Design Report on Cam River Bridge. The resultant reinforcement is as shown in the figures below.



Source: Study Team



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Source: Study Team



Source: Study Team



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#### 8.5.4 Design of Substructure

#### (1) Structure Dimensions

The Dimensions of substructure are as shown in the figure below.



Source : Study Team





THE DETAILED DESIGN STUDY FOR LACH HUYEN PORT INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION PROJET IN VIET NAM FINAL REPORT

Source : Study Team

Figure 8.5.4-2 Dimensions of Pier

(2) Material to be used (common to main & approach bridge)

See the article 8.1.2 in this report.

(5) Results of Design

Detailed design conditions and calculation is shown in Design Report on Cam River Bridge. The resultant reinforcement is as shown in the figures below.



THE DETAILED DESIGN STUDY FOR LACH HUYEN PORT INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION PROJET IN VIET NAM FINAL REPORT

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Source : Study Team

Figure 8.5.4-4 Reinforcement of Abutment

#### 8.5.5 Precast T Girder Erection Method

On the Cam River, 3 continuous PC Post tension T girders will be constructed by erection girder after fabricating PC Girder behind abutment.

Outline of erection is shown below.



Source: Study Team



Oriental Consultants Co., Ltd., Nippon Koei Co., Ltd., PADECO Co., Ltd. and Japan Bridge & Structure Institute Inc.