

ABBREVIATIONS

CPC	City People Committee
CPRGS	Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy
DONRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DPI	Department of Planning and Investment
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Analysis
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMDP	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GoV	Government of Vietnam
IDA	International Development Association
LIAs	Low Income Areas
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PFS	Pre-Feasibility Study
PIIP	Priority Infrastructure Investment Project
PIIP-PMU	Priority Infrastructure Investment Project Management Unit
PIR	Project Investment Report
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
SA	Social Assessment
TORs	Terms of Reference
WB	World Bank
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

With a population of 890.470 people, a natural area of 1.283,42 km² (*Statistical Yearbook in 2009*) and located in the central region of Vietnam, Da Nang is considered as an important gateway to the sea, to the central highland and countries such as Laos, Cambodia and Thailand.

The Socio-economic Development Plan (Phase 2006-2010) had set up targeted annual GDP growth rate about 14-15%. Despite, the environmental degradation caused by the old and degraded infrastructure system affects public health and economic development.

Under these circumstances, in 2004, the Government of Vietnam has requested FDI supporting the development project *Priority Infrastructure Investment Project* in Da Nang. Then there is the investment report (IR/PFS) Da Nang People's Committee adopted by Decision No. 2456/QD-UBND issued April 4, 2007; and credit agreements were signed between the World Bank and Vietnam bank on 28/08/2008 and put into practice on 26/11/2008.

Priority Infrastructure Investment Project-Da Nang, an active investment in infrastructure sector, has contributed to completing City Development Plan (2006-2013) and Socio-economic Development Strategy 2020.

1.2 OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

- Urban poverty alleviation through upgrading of technical infrastructure, environmental condition and improvement in living condition of the urban poor;
- Improvement of environmental condition in polluted areas relating to waste water, sewerage issues;
- Enhancement of economic growth through investment in development of strategic infrastructure, implementation of improvements and technical assistance to create an attractive investment climate;
- Gradual adaptation to urban development planning;
- Socialization in process of planning, programming and implementing investment in urban infrastructure upgrading through participatory technical solutions, human resources and fund contribution;
- Promotion in participatory project preparation, implementation and management in order to satisfactorily meet people' demand;
- Provision of support to institution and enhancement in management capacity to City's administration authorities.

1.3. PROJECT COMPONENTS

Da Nang PIIP is a multi-sector project with 4 main components, including;

• Component A: Urban upgrading (Infrastructure upgrading for low income areas) – This component will help upgrading tertiary infrastructure for low-income areas, provide resettlement housing and a micro-finance for housing improvements.

- Component B: Environmental Management This component will invest in improving environmental condition, including flood control, construction of drainage trunks, wastewater collection as well as wastewater treatment works.
- Component C: Roads and bridges for economic development This component will provide new roads to enhance economic growth.
- Component D: Institutional development This component assists in enhancing the performance efficiency of the City's departments and sectors in the implementation of the Socio-Economic Development Plan, period 2006 2010 and improving quality of infrastructure services.

1.4. TOTAL INVESTMENT AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Total investment amount is 218 million USD as estimated, in which:

- Loan by World Bank: 152 million USD
- Counterpart fund of Vietnamese Government: 66 million USD

Table 1-1 Implementation cost for Components (million USD)

Components	Da Nang	IDA	Total
A. Urban upgrading	26.26	26.42	52.68
B. Environmental management in the city	16.15	49.26	65.40
C. Bridge and road	23.56	72.60	96.16
D. Institutional enhancement	0.06	4.16	4.23
Total cost (including tax)	66.03	152.44	218.47

With the total budget, the project is implemented in 2 phases:

- 1st phase: from 2008 to 2010.
- 2nd phase: from 2010 to 06/2013.

The construction of Phase 1 started in May 2008 and finished in June 2010. At this moment, the project continues to implement Phase 2 that is sub-divided into Phase 2A and Phase 2B. The EIA of phase 2A has been approved by WB and DN PC in November, 2010. This EIA report focuses on assessment of environmental impacts for Phase 2B only.

Table 1-2 Contents of the investment works in stages

No.	Components	Name of works	
1	PHASE 1		
1.1	Component A	- Upgrade 4 LIAs	
		- Construct three resettlement areas	
1.2	Component B	- Phu Loc River Improvement	
1.3	Component D	- Institutional Management	
2	PHASE 2A		
2.1	Component B		
2.1.1		Construction of the wastewater collection system for Lien Chieu district Son Tradiction Cam La district	
		aistrict, Son Tra aistrict, Cam Le district	
	Lien Chieu district	- Wastewater collection system and two pumping stations along	
		Nguyen lat I hann road	
		-Wastewater collection system and two pumping stations from Hoa	

		Minh canal to Dang Dinh Tri road	
	Son Tra district - Wastewater collection system and one pumping station from		
		Hung Dao to Tho Quang dock	
	- Wastewater collection system along Son Tra - Dien Ng		
	Cam Le district - The wastewater system surrounding Hoa Cuong Lake		
		- Wastewater collection system along Han River, Vinh Dien River	
2.1.2	2 Construction of drainage system for Lien Chieu district, Son		
		district and the city center	
	Lien Chieu	- The residential area of Hoa Minh - Hoa Khanh	
	district	- The new railway station to Hoa Minh – open canal	
		- The drainage ditch from the West Lake to Phu Loc River	
	Son Tra district	- Tho Quang ward to South China Sea culvert	
		- Tho Quang - Man Thai ward to South China Sea	
	City center	- The box culvert on Hoang Hoa Tham - Ham Nghi road and from	
	2	Tran Quy Cap to Han River	
2.2	Component C	Bridges and Roads	
	Cam Le district,	- Extended Nguyen Tri Phuong - Tran Dai Nghia road, Khue Trung	
	Ngu Hanh Son and Nguyen Tri Phuong Bridges		
	district		
3	PHASE 2B		
3.1	Component A	Upgrade 9LIAs	
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3.2	Component B	Environmental management	
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3.2 3.2.1 3.2.1 3.2.2 3.2.2 3.2.3 3.2.4 3.3	Component B Lien Chieu district Son Tra district Ngu Hanh Son district Lien Chieu district Cam Le district & Lien Chieu district Son Tra District Component C	Environmental managementSub-component B52: Extension of drainage systems for Lien Chieudistrict, Cam Le district, Son Tra district, Ngu Hanh Son districtThe culvert system from Bach Khoa University to Ton Duc Thangroad - Phu Hoa LakeThe construction and renovation of two lakes of Trung NghiaThe culvert system from Le Tan Trung road to Tho Quang systemThe culvert system from Dai Hoc Village – Dong Tra ResettlementArea to Co Co RiverSub-component B53: Extension of wastewater system for LienChieu district, Cam Le district, Son Tra district, Ngu Hanh SondistrictPipeline from the Polytechnic University, Ton Duc Thang road toPhu Loc WWTPPipeline from Trung Nghia Lake to Phu Loc WWTPPipeline in Nguyen Phan Vinh -Tho QuangHoa Xuan WWTP and Lien Chieu WWTPPilot upgrading of Son Tra WWTPConstruction of the Southern Link Road and Hoa Phuoc bridge Col	

EIA of Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project - Phase 2B

Source: Statement of the Priority Infrastructure Investment Project of Da Nang- Phase 2, 2007

1.5. LEGAL AND TECHNICAL BASES

1.5.1 Legal base

The legal base for the environmental impact assessment is abided by the Vietnamese regulations and the Environment Safety Policy of the World Bank.

1.5.1.1 Governmental legislation

- The Law on Environmental Protection adopted on 29/11/2005 by the National Asembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the President signed the Publicization Order on 12/12/2005;
- Decree No.21/2008/ND-CP dated on 28/02/2008 about Amendment and addition of some articles in Decree No.80/2006/ND-CP dated on 09/8/2006 by the Government;
- Decree No.29/2011/ND-CP dated 18/04/2011 on the regulation of environmental strategy, environmental impact assessment and environmental protection commitment;
- Decree No.80/2006/ND-CP dated on 09/8/2006, guiding the implementation of some articles in the Law on Environmental Protection;
- Decree No.149/2004/ND-CP dated 27/07/2004 of Licensing for the exploitation of water resources and discharge of wastewater into water sources;
- Decree No.67/2003/ND-CP dated on 13/6/2003 by the Government about Environmental protection charges for wastewater;
- Decision No.233/2006/QD-TTg dated 18/10/2006 approving the National Programme on labor protection, labor safety, labor sanitation by 2010;
- Decision No.2125/QD-BKHCN dated 25 Sept. 2008 on the announcement of the National Standards issued by the Minister of Science and Technology;
- Circular No.25/2009/TT-BTNMT dated 16/11/2009 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment on the national technical specifications on the environment;
- Circular No.05/2008/TT-BTNMT dated on 08/12/2008 by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment on Guidance for strategic environmental assessment, environmental impact assessment, and environmental protection commitment;
- Circular No.16/2009/BTNMT dated 07/10/2009 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment on the environmental national technical regulations;

1.5.1.2 Legal documents of the Project

- [1] Decision No.1800/QD-UBND dated 28/02/2008 by Da Nang People's Committee, approving Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project;
- [2] Decision No.5240/QD-UBND dated 10/07/2009 by Da Nang People's Committee, approving the revision of Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project;
- [3] Document No.3622/UBND-QLDT dated 18/06/2010 of Da Nang People's Committee on the agreement of the construction sites and investment scale of the LIA upgrade work under Component A - Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project (Phase 2);
- [4] Document No.7190/UBND-QLDT dated 15/11/2010 by Da Nang People's Committee, unifing the portfolio of the drainage items under Subcomponent B52, B53 - Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project;
- [5] Decision No.8438/QD-UBND dated 03/11/2010 by Da Nang People's Committee, approving Da Nang Wastewater Management Strategy to 2020 and Orientation to 2040;

- [6] Decision No.7919/QD-UNBD dated 15/10/2010 by Da Nang People's Committee, approving the boundary map of revision land use of Hoa Xuan Wastewater Treatment Station Project;
- [7] Decision No.8500/QD-UNBD dated 05/11/2010 by Da Nang People's Committee, approving the boundary map of revision land use of Lien Chieu Wastewater Treatment Station Project;
- [8] Decision No.7922/QD-UBND dated 14/11/2006 by Da Nang People's Committee, approving the alignment, ROW and scope of land use along the Southern Link Road of the City and extended Nguyen Tri Phuong road;
- [9] Decision No.628/QD-SGTVT dated 08/11/2010 of the Department of Transportation of Da Nang, approving the design tasks, duties and technical method for the survey of the works: building bridges and the Southern Link Road;
- [10] Decision No.1866/QD-TTg on 08/10/2010 by the Prime Minister, approving the master plan for the socio-economic development of Da Nang City to 2020;
- [11] Resolution No.11/2006/NQ-CP dated 26/05/2006 of the Prime Minister on the revision of the land use planning to 2010 of Da Nang city.

1.5.1.3 World Bank policies

Table 1-3 WB's environmental operational policies

Code	Name	Objectives	Application in the project
OP/BP	Environmental	- Ensure that projects	The project falls into Category
4.01	Assessment	 proposed for financing are environmentally & socially appropriate; Inform decision makers the nature of environmental and social risks involved in the Project; Increase the transparency and participation of all project-affected people in the decision-making process 	A which full EIA is required ¹ .
OP/BP 4.11	Physical Cultural Resources	 Ensure that the physical cultural heritages are identified and protected when implementing projects; Ensure the compliance with the laws on protection of physical cultural properties. 	- In total, 176 graves must be cleared, of which 27 graves for Component B and 149 graves for Component C.
OP/BP	Involuntary	- Ensure that the	- Component A: 19 houses
4.12	Resettlement	displacement is fully	and 10,512m ² of
		assessed and minimized;	residential land are taken.
		- Ensure the compliance	- Component B: 368,717m ²
		with the laws on	of agricultural land and

¹ Although the environmental impacts for each LIA in Component A are insignificant, site-specific; none of them are irreversible; and mitigatory measures can be designed readily, Da Nang DONRE requested to put its assessment into one EIA report for Phase 2B for easier management.

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involuntary resettlement; - Ensure proper compensation and resettlement assisstance;	 residential land is taken. Component C: 253,311m² of agricultural land, 32,463m² of residential land and 367 houses are affected.
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1.5.2 Environmental standards

a. Standards and regulations on the water environment

QCVN 01: 2008/BYT	- National Technical Regulation for the drinking water						
	quality						
QCVN 08: 2008/BTNMT	- National Technical Regulation for Surface Water Quality						
QCVN 09: 2008/BTNMT	- National Technical Regulation on Groundwater Quality						
QCVN 14: 2008/BTNMT	- National Technical Regulation on Domestic Wastewater						
TCVN 7222: 2002	- Environmental requirements for concentrated WWTP						
QCVN 07:2010/BXD	- Vietnam Building Code- Urban Engineering						
	Infrastructures						

b. Standards and regulations on the air environment

QCVN 05: 2009	- National Technical Regulation on the Ambient Air Quality
QCVN 06: 2009	- National Technical Regulation on the Allowable Concentration of
	Certain Hazardous Substances in the Ambient Air.
TCVN 6438: 2001	- Road vehicles - Maximum limits of exhausted gases.

c. Standards and regulations on solid waste management

Decision No.27/2004/QD – BXD of the Ministry of Construction on the promulgation of the Vietnamese Construction Standard ' hazardous waste landfill – design standard".

QCVN 03: 2008/BTNMT	- National Standard on the Limits of Heavy Metals in Soil.
QCVN 07: 2009	- Actional Standard on the Classification of Hazardous Waste.

d. Standards on noise and vibration

QCVN 26: 2010	- National Technical Regulations on Noise
QCVN 27: 2010	- National Technical Regulations on Vibration

e. Standards on working sanitation

Decision No.3733/2002/QD-BYT issued by the Ministry of Healthcare dated on 10/10/2002 about the application of 21 Labour health and safety standards:

- o Microclimate.
- o Noise.
- o Vibration.
- Chemicals Permitted level in working environment.

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1.5.3 Sources of document and data

Reference books

- [1] Report on the monitoring results at 04 wastewater treatment stations in Da Nang City provided by Da Nang Department of Natural Resources and Environment and Da Nang Environment Technology Center, 06/2010.
- [2] The summary report on the implementation the socio-economic tasks, budget income and expenditure in 2008 and the plan for the socio-economic development and income and expenditure budget in 2009 of Hoa Xuan ward.
- [3] The summary report on the implementation of the socio-economic tasks, defence and security in the third quarter 2010 and the direction for the remaining tasks in 2010, the People's Committee of Hoa Quy Ward, 9/2010.
- [4] The summary report on the implementation of the socio-economic tasks, defence and security in the third quarter 2010 and the direction for the remaining tasks in 2010, Hoa Phuoc People's Committee, 9/2010.
- [5] The summary report on the implementation of the socio-economic tasks, defence and security in the third quarter 2010 and the direction for the remaining tasks in 2010 of Hoa Hai ward, Tho Quang ward, Khue My ward, Hoa Cuong Nam ward; Hoa Minh ward, 6/9010.
- [6] The report on wastewater management strategy in Da Nang City, Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project - Component B, Development of Wastewater System, CDM-9/2010.
- [7] Research report on the wastewater management strategy and the linking developing strategy in Da Nang City, Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project Component B, Development of Wastewater System, CDM-4/2010.
- [8] Report on the environmental status in Da Nang city in 2008.
- [9] Report on the Environmental Impact Assessment of Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project - Phase 2A, Infra-Thang Long, 10/2010.
- [10] Vietnam's construction standards: Drainage external networks and works Design Standard TCXDVN 51-2008, the Ministry of Construction, 1/2008.
- [11] The information and data provided from departments, branches of Da Nang city.
- [12] Da Nang Statistical Yearbook, 2009.
- [13] Assessment of Sources of Air, Water, and Land Pollution A Guide to Rapid Source Inventory Techniques and their Use in Formulating Environmental Control Strategies – WHO, 1993.
- [14] Operation of Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants. Water Environment Federation (WEF), 1996. USA.
- [15] Principles of Surface Water Quality Modeling and Control. Thomann R.V and Mueller J.A, 198. New York.
- [16] Orientation for the Development of Drainage for Viet Nam Urban until 2020 Ministry of Construction (MOC).
- [17] Wastewater Engineering, Metcalf and Eddy, 2000, 2003.

Project owner's resources of data

- Inception Report (1) Preparation of Investment Project Reports, Basic Designs, Detailed Designs, Bidding Plan and Bidding Documents for Phase 2 of the Project; and (2) Preparation of Hydraulic Model of the Drainage System of the Whole City/Prevention of Sand Deposition at the Mouth of the Phu Loc River.
- [2] Report of environmental analysis.
- [3] Environmental impact assessment report of Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project – Phase 1.

- [4] Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project –Subcomponent 7B.
- [5] Boundary map of the land use planning adjusted for *Hoa Xuan Treatment Station* -Hoa Xuan ward, Cam Le district, 2010 (Decision No.7919/QD-UBND dated 15/10/2010).
- [6] Boundary map of the land use planning for *Lien Chieu Treatment Station* Hoa Hiep Nam ward, Lien Chieu district, Da Nang city (Decision No. 8500/QD-UBND 05/11/ 2010).
- [7] Guidelines for EIA (Phase 2).
- [8] The statement of the basic design of Subcomponent B52 (opening storm drainage routes in Lien Chieu, Son Tra, Ngu Hanh Son and Cam Le districts) CDM, 03/2011.
- [9] The statement of the basic design of Subcomponent B53 (opening and expanding storm drainage routes in Lien Chieu, Son Tra, Ngu Hanh Son and Cam Le districts) CDM, 03/2011.
- [10] The statement of the basic design of Subcomponent B54 Hoa Xuan Treatment Station, CDM, 03/2011.
- [11] Final CIPR Component B Drainage, Flood Prevention, Wastewater Collection and Treatment.

1.6 ORGANISATION OF EIA IMPLEMENTATION

1.6.1 Client

Project Owner: Da Nang Ministry of Transportation of Da Nang City

Representative of Client: PMU of Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project.

- Head of Executive Board: Luong Thach Vy
- Address: 54 Thai Phien, Hai Chau District, Da Nang City
- Telephone: 0511 562 677 -562679, Fax: 0511 562678

Designing Consultant: SNC-LavaLin International Consultant and TECCO5, OCI-2007 & ADCOM Sub-consultants (Component B) and CDM Consultant (Component C)

1.6.2 EIA Consultant Team

- Thang Long Infrastructure Development JSC. (Infra-Thanglong)
- Address: Suite 1001, Building 101, Lang Ha Street, Hanoi, Vietnam
- Tel: 043 5624709 Fax: 043 5624711 E-mail: info@infra.com
- General director: Mr. Nguyen Quang Huan

Subsidiary Company: Saigon - Thanglong JSC.

- Address: 32 Nguyen Trong Loi, Ward 4, Tan Binh district, HCM city
- Address: 083 9484740 fax: 083 8119318 E-mail: sgtl@thanglongsg.com
 Director: Mr. Duong Dinh Dung.
- The detail of FIA Connections Theory is in Ann

The detail of EIA Consultant Team is in Appendix 1-2.

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CHAPTER 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

Phase 2B of DN – PIIP consists of three components A, B and C, which is located in 6 inner districts of the city: Hai Chau, Thanh Khe, Son Tra, Ngu Hanh Son, Lien Chieu, Cam Le with the urban area² of 241.51 km² and one rural district - Hoa Vang.

Da Nang City is located in the middle of the country, on the North - South Axis. It is 764km far from Hanoi to the North, 964 km far from Ho Chi Minh City to the South, and 108km from Hue city to the Northwest. Da Nang city locates from $15^{0}55'$ to $16^{0}14'$ Northern Latitude, $107^{0}18'$ to $108^{0}20'$ Eastern latitude and the following borders:

- Bordering Thua Thien Hue to the North,
- Bordering Quang Nam to the West,
- Bordering the China Sea to the East.



Figure 2-1: Location map of Da Nang city in Vietnam and in the region

² Source: Statistical Yearbook of Da Nang, 2009

2.2 SCOPE OF EIA

The scope of EIA and its layout are presented at Table 2-1 and Figure 2-1 respectively.

Table 2-1 Scope of work of the project

Package	District	Constructions
Componer	nt A: Urban Upg	rading
	Hai Chau,	Upgrading 09 LIAs in 09 wards of 05 districts:
	Cam Le,	- Hai Chau district: Binh Hien ward (LIA1), Binh Thuan ward
	Lien Chieu,	(LIA2), Hoa Cuong Bac ward (LIA3)
ļ	Son Tra,	- Cam Le district: Hoa Tho Dong ward (LIA4),
	Thanh Khe	- Lien Chieu district: Hoa Hiep Bac ward (LIA5),
		- Son Tra district: An Hai Bac ward (LIA6); Hai Dong ward
		(LIA7), Tho Quang ward (LIA8)
		- Thanh Khe district: Tam Thuan ward (LIA9).
Componen	t B: Environme	ntal Management
B52		Sub-component B52: Extension of drainage systems in Lien
		Chieu, Son Tra, Ngu Hanh Son districts
	Lien Chieu	From the Polytechnic University to Ton Duc Thang road - Hoa Phu
		lake – Package B14
		Construct and upgrade Trung Nghia lake
	Son Tra	From Le Tan Trung road to the Eastern Sea - B14
	Ngu Hanh Son	From Dai Hoc Village, Dong Tra resettlement area to Co Co River
	_	Section 1: From the Southern Link Road Junction to the Northern
		road in the middle of Dong Tra Resettlement Area (Point A to B)
		Section 2: From point B running along the Northern road in the
		middle of Dong Tra Resettlement Area to point C
		Section 3: Connects Section 2 and directs to Co Co River
B53		Sub-component B53: new installation and extension of sewage
		systems in Lien Chieu, Cam Le, Son Tra, Ngu Hanh Son
		districts
	Lien Chieu	From the Polytechnic University - Ton Duc Thang Street to Phu Loc
		WWTP
		From Trung Nghia Lake to Phu Loc WWTP
	Son Tra	From Nguyen Phan Vinh to Tho Quang
	Ngu Hanh Son	From Dai Hoc Village - Co Co River to Hoa Xuan WWTP
	5	From Nguyen Tri Phuong road to Hoa Xuan WWTP
B54	Cam Le	New construction of Hoa Xuan WWTP
B55a	Lien Chieu	New construction of Lien Chieu WWTP
B55b	Son Tra	Upgrading a half of Son Tra WWTP capacity as a pilot of aerobic
		processing
Component	C: Roads and H	Bridges
	Ngu Hanh	Construction of Southern Link Road: Hoa Phuoc bridge and Co Co
	Son, Son Tra.	bridge
	Hoa Vang	

Source: PIIP – 2B, Sub-component B52, B53, B54 and B55, January, 2011



Figure 2-2 Layout of PIIP – DN phase 2B

2.3 COMPONENT A – URBAN UPGRADING

2.3.1 Scale of upgrading

09 LIAs are selected upgrading and the area and population scale of each LIA differ, which is summarized in Table 2-2 below.

No.	Location	LIAs	Area (ha)	No of Households	Population
1	Cam Le	 The LIAs in Hoa Tho Dong ward include Cam Bac 1 and Thai Binh and residental groups No.16-33 	41.9	842	3,329
2	Hai Chau	2. The LIAs in Binh Hien include the entire population groups of Nai Hien B, Nai Hien A, An Lac, Tan Thanh and Vinh Ninh	25.9	760	3,103
~		3. The LIAs in Binh Thuan ward include the residental groups: Binh An, Binh Hai, Tan Thanh	17.5	1,201	6,620

Table 2-2 Scale of 09 LIAs

		4. Population Group No. 2 - Nguyen Tri Phuong	13.6	1,444	6,245
3	Lien Chieu	5. No.1 (Thuy Tu) includes the residental groups 31-36	28.6	947	1,938
		 An Hai Bac LIA includes the residental groups: An Tan and An Don 	10.07	977	4,909
4	Son Tra	7. An Hai Dong LIA includes the residental groups: 18-20 & 29-38	33.48	821	4,582
		8. Tho Quang LIA includes 3 residental groups: Thanh Vinh, Loc Phuoc and Quang Cu B	46.19	1,215	5,702
5	Thanh Khe9. Tam Thuan LIA includes 13 residental groups: 5, 6, 7, 9; from residental groups: 21-27; 29 & 35		20.3	1,140	6,284
		Total	237.54	6,691	42,702

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Source: Component A - Upgrading LIA Infrastructure, 9/2010

2.3.2 Upgraded items

Four upgraded items are: (i) roads, (ii) water supply and drainage systems, (iii) public lighting systems, and (iv) social works. The selection of the portfolio is based on the current situation and the urgent needs of each LIA with the active participation of the community. Details of the investment in the LIAs are described in Appendix 2-1. Here is the overall workload of the LIAs.

Roads: Based on the specific situation of each LIA, 09 LIAs were selected to upgrade the roads with the total of 20,076m, of which LIA1: Binh Hien, Hai Chau (650m), LIA2: Binh Thuan, Hai Chau (2170m), LIA3: Nguyen Tri Phuong, Hoa Cuong Bac, Hai Chau (1033m), LIA 4: Hoa Tho Dong, Cam Le (1791m), LIA5: Thuy Tu, Hoa Hiep Bac, Lien Chieu (4032m), LIA6: An Hai Bac, Son Tra (1833m), LIA7: An Hai Dong, Son Tra (1518m), LIA8: Tho Quang, Son Tra (5042m) and LIA9: Tam Thuan, Thanh Khe (2007m). The width of roads are different among LIAs (2.5–13.5m). The road is covered by cement if its width is below 3m and by asphalt for the rest.

Lighting: Light cable is provided for all LIAs with the total of 15,873m, of which LIA1 (3,321m), LIA2 (1,387m), LIA3 (2,206m), LIA4 (1,175m), LIA6 (3,509m), LIA7 (533m), LIA8 (3030m) and LIA9 (712m); except LIA 5 because its lighting system has just upgraded.

<u>Water supply</u>: Water supply pipes are installed for all LIAs with 36km length by HDPE and pressure pipes of D = 50 - 110 providing conections to more than 8,000 households.

Drainage and sewerage system: Combined drainage systems are installed for all LIAs with total length of 4,2km with presure pipes of D = 300 - 800.

<u>Social infrastructure works</u>: There are three kindergartens with constructed space of $1,500m^2$ providing places for more than 2,000 childen; and 07 community meeting halls of $1,200m^2$ offering more than 2,000 seats. Number of beneficiaries is about 4,079 households.

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LIAs	Constructions	Land area (m ²)	Constructed area (m ²)	Storey	Beneficiaries (household)
Hai chau D	istrict				
Binh Hien Community house ward		273	125	2	1,201
Binh	Cam Van Kindergarten	184	84	3	
Thuan	Binh An Community Halls	89	89	2	040
ward Tan Thanh Community Halls		243	121	2	042
Son Tra dis	trict				
An Hai Bac Cu 4 Community Halls		3,840	-		821
Thanh Khe	district	and the second			
Tam	Phong Lan 4 Kindergarten	184	162	2	
Thuan	Phong Lan 6 Kindergarten	630	430	2	1 215
ward	Group 35 Community Halls	408	-		1,213

Table 2-3 Social infrastructures in 09 LIAs

2.4 COMPONENT B: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Component B includes new installation and expansion of the rainwater drainage system, wastewater collection system and WWTP system. The combined drainage system is applied, which means that domestic wastewater and storm water are collected and conveyed together. The wastewater is separated via CSO at the end of the pipeline to pumping station, and then WWTP. To prevent the back flows from the sea or rivers into the drainage system, the overflow weir in the diversion chamber is constructed at level +0.60 meters above normal sea level. When the tide reaches +0.60 meters, the pumping stations are automatically switched off. In case of heavy rain, the mixture of wastewater and storm water will overflow the pier of CSOs and discharged into the receiving water body. It is shown in the below Figure 2-3.



Figure 2-3 Layout of combined drainage and sewerage system

2.4.1 Sub-component B52

Sub –component B52 will extent the drainage systems in Lien Chieu, Son Tra, Ngu Hanh Son districts. The descriptions are presented in Table 2-4.

	Table 2-4	Invested	items	of sub-	component	B52
1					And the second s	

	Construction	Dimensions			
District	names	Length (m)	Dimensions (m)	Brief description	
Sub – co	omponent B52				
Lien Chieu	From the Polytechnic University to Ton Duc Thang road - Hoa Phu lake	587	(BxH) (2.0x2.0)	The culvert section will connect Ngo Thi Nham road with Hoa Minh culvert - Hoa Khanh (to be designed for phase 2A) and ends at a culvert section on Ton Duc Thang Street to Hoa Phu lake (to be designed for phase 2A) Drainage system will be constructed under centreline of the road Width of road: 8m High density of population and traffic activities	
	Construct lake bank surrouding the Northern Trung Nghia lake of 3.04ha	922.63	Detail descript under the table	ion is presented in the following section 2-4 with signal of ***	
Son Tra	From Le Tan Trung road to the Eastern Sea	367	(BxH)=2 (2.0x1.6)	The culvert will start at Le Tan Trung road through a status culvert in residential area and ends at Tho Quang – Bien Dong (East Sea) (to be designed for phase 2A) The drain culvert will be constructed under sidewalks and no trees on sidewalks to be affected.	
	From University Village to Dong Tra residental area and Co Co river	1917		This culvert will start at the intersection of the Southern Link Road through Dong Tra Resettlement Area and the Resettlement Area of the Priority Infrastructure Project, runs	
Ngu Hanh Son	Section 1: From the Southern Link Road Junction to the Northern road in the middle of Dong Tra Resettlement Area (Point A to B)	455	(BxH)=2 (2.8x2.5)	north and discharges into Co Co River. The drains culvert will be constructed under the pavements of new road of Dong Tra area. The population distribution is scattered. No trees on the pavements	

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Section 2: From point B running along the Northern road in the middle of Dong Tra Resettlement Area to point C	135	(BxH)= 3 (2.8x2.5)	
Section 3: Connects to Section 2 and directs to Co Co River (Ngu Hanh Son dist.)	1320	(BxH)=4 (2.8x2.5)	

***Construction of the lake north of Trung Nghia residential area

Trung Nghia Lake includes two adjacent lakes. Southern lake of 3.06ha has been invested for its embankment. Under this Sub-Component B52, embankment will be built for Northern Lake with area of 2.54 ha. Levelling and landscape recreation will be carried out in the area of 36,902m². With maximum volume of 162,366m³, the lake mainly acts as water storage and storm water regulation for Trung Nghia residential area and Phu Loc area.

The dimensions of Lake Embankment are as follows:

- Total length of bank is 922.63m, of which the left 432.72m and the right: 489.91m
- Total width from the foot of bank to the top is 11.15m
- Total height of bank is 5.61m:
 - o top elevation +4.61m;
 - o bottom elevation -1.00m
- Slopes range from 1:1.75 to 1:1.5.

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The structure of embankment of the Lake is as Figure 2-4.



Figure 2-4 Typical cross-section of Lake Embankment

2.4.2 Sub-component B53

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Sub- component B53 will invest to extent the sewerage system in Lien Chieu, Cam Le, Son Tra and Ngu Hanh Son districts. The description is presented in Table 2-5

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1 4010	14-0	$\boldsymbol{\nu}$	COCH DUCION	U.	suv-	vompoi	iviit.	.	20

Districts	Sections	Dimensions	Brief description
Cam Le District	From Nguyen Tri Phuong Road to Hoa Xuan WWTP	L = 2230 m D = 1000	The wastewater pipeline starts from cross road of Nguyen Tri Phuong, at the end position of Cam Le District wastewater line along a new road and to Hoa Xuan WWTP.
Son Tra District	From Nguyen Phan Vinh Area to Tho Quang	L = 1730m D = 300	Two wastewater pipelines of Nguyen Phan Vinh – Tho Quang area are to be built along sides of storm water drains of Tho Quang – East Sea. They will be connected to the gravity wastewater collection pipeline along Son Tra – Dien Ngoc Street to pumping station ST1. It will be then pumped to Son Tra WWTP.

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Lien Chieu District	From University village, Ton Duc Thang road to Phu Loc WWTP	L = 4650m D = 300 CSOs: 15 PS: 02	The first branch is a sewer along stormwater drainage Hoa Khanh-Hoa Minh Sub- Component under B52 to Hoa Phu Lake. The second branch is a sewer along stormwater drainage Ton Duc Thang- Hoa Phu Lake link with Hoa Minh – Hoa Khanh system. These two tributaries running to Hoa Phu Lake will continue along the Hoa Phu channel and connecting to sewer pipeline along Nguyen Tat Thanh and convey to Phu Loc WWTP
	From Trung Nghia Lake to Phu Loc WWTP	L =1,708 m D= 300 CSOs : 8 PS : 02	Two sewer pipies will collect wastewater around the North and South Lake and along the 02 sides of Ho Tay channel – Phu Loc River to Phu Loc WWTP.

2.4.3 Hoa Xuan WWTP and Lien Chieu WWTP

2.4.3.1 Design capacity

initial design until	viodule	In 2040
2020 (½ module)	number one	
20,000	40,000	320,000
26,000	52,000	416,000
	·	
20,000	40,000	120,000
26,000	52,000	156,000
	2020 (¹ / ₂ module) 20,000 26,000 20,000 26,000	2020 (½ module) number one 20,000 40,000 26,000 52,000 20,000 40,000 20,000 52,000

Source: CDM, 2011

2.4.3.2 Load

 Table 2-6: load of Hoa Xuan WWTP and Lien Chieu WWTP

 Influent fortune

Influent features				
Parameters	Initial design until 2020 (½ module)	Module number one	Future (2040)	
$BOD_5 (mg/L)$	154	154	200	
TSS (mg/L)	176	176	230	
$N-NO_3$ (mg/L)	30	30	30	
Effluent standard followed TCVN 7222: 2002				
BOD $_5$ (mg/L)	30	30	30	
TSS (mg/L)	30	30	30	
$NO_3-N (mg/L)$	15	15	15	
Total N (mg/L)	40	40	40	
Total P (mg/L)	10	10	10	

Source: CDM, 2011

2.4.3.3 Description of treatment process

Collected domestic wastewater passes in the headwork structure which includes flow meter, screening bars and grit chamber. At grit chamber, the grit classifier separates the water from

the grit by a cyclone conveyer and returns the waste stream back into the flow downstream of the screening bars then goes into the secondary treatment tanks (extended aeration) and sand is moved to the sand storage. A single extended aeration activated sludge basin is constructed and sized to serve an average day flow of 20,000 m^3/d and two secondary clarifiers are constructed to separate sludge from treated wastewater. The process of treatment is completed with disinfection by using compressed liquid chlorine (chlorine gas) before discharging into water receiving body. The layout of treatment is presented in Figure 2-5.

The sludge is treated prior to discharging to the dumping site and smell is managed by collecting system and treated before dispersing into the atmostphere.

Sludge Processing

Waste Activated Sludge (WAS) and scum is pumped from the secondary clarifiers to a storage tank in the dewatering building. From the storage tank in the dewatering building the WAS and scum is pumped to belt filter presses for dewatering. The dewatered WAS is then conveyed using screw conveyors to a truck.

Odour Control

Two smell control systems are designed for the new WWTP – one system collects smell from the Screening & Grit Chamber and the other serves the Sludge Handling Building. The removal odor system is a biofilter tanks.

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Figure 2-5 Process flow diagram of new WWTP

2.4.3.4 Allocation of constructed areas in the plant

The plant is divided into 04 main areas:

2.4.3.4.1 Area for Wastewater Treatment Facilities

- Flow metering, screening and grit removal
- Extended Aeration tanks (oxidation ditch.)
- Secondary clarifiers
- Chlorine contact tanks
- Sludge pump station (collects and pumps sludge from clarifier).

2.4.3.4.2 Area for Sludge Handling

- Sludge storage tank.
- Sludge feeding pump to the sludge belt filter press equipment for dewatering.
- Belt filter presses.
- Dewatered sludge receiving and transport out of the Plant.

The sludge belt filter presses will be installed in a building to confine the smellous air and conducting it to the smell treatment facility.

2.4.3.4.3 Area for Administration

- Offices for Plant staff, central control room, laboratory.
- Areas for gardens and trees
- Parking for staff and visitors.

This building is located in the environmental protection buffer zone of the Plant.

2.4.3.4.4 Auxiliary Buildings

• •

- Chlorine Storage and Feeding Building for disinfection.
- Standby Generator House to ensure safe operation of the Plant during power black-outs.
- Warehouse and Workshop for repairing machinery, storing standby equipment and materials and fabricating necessary equipment.

These facilities will be located in the buffer zone.

Besides, the other infrastructures such as electricity, drainage system, fences, gates and internal roads

The quantity of invested items in each plant is summarized in the Table 2-7 and layouts of Hoa Xuan WWTP and Lien Chieu WWTP are presented in Figure 2-6 and Figure 2.7, respectively.

Table 2-7 Summary of invested items of Hoa Xuan WWTP and Lien Chieu WWTP for initial capacity of 20,000m3/day

No.	Work items	Quantity	Descriptions
A	. TECHNICAL DESIGN	V	
1	Pumping station and pumps		
1.1	Pumping station	01 pumping station for each module	Built by reinforced concrete, consisting of two parts:
			A part which contains water and pump is hermetic to prevent smells from escaping to the atmosphere. A vent leads smell to the deodorizer. Above are door and steps.
			A part contains pipeline, valves and appurtenance. This section does not need to fit tightly.
			Above the pump station, arrange control panel at 6.50 m high
1.2	Pumps	05 pumps in	Submersible pumps, sludge pumps are
		each pumping	fitted with sliders to bring the pumps up
		station	and down
2	Primary treatment		
2.1	Headworks/Parshall Flume	Quantitiy=1 Flume with width of 0.6m flow rate 1000 - 81 000m ³ /day	The Parshall flow is led pouring into two flumes where there are waste smooth screens operating mechanically. A third flume is created with waste screens operating manually to replace one of the two flumes when it does not works due to being repaired or maintained or encountered heavy flows
22		2 units x (3-	A manage at weaking floor or manined
2.2	Solid waste storage	5m^3	Arrange at working floor as required
2.3	Grit chamber	$2 \text{ tanks x } 3.05 \text{ m}^3$	Each sanding tank has a sand pump of 16- 18L/s and a sand filtering equipment type Cyclone.
2.4	Sand storage	2 containers x $3.5m^3$	each sand container will be brought to landfill
3	Secondary treatment		
3.1	Aeration tank	01 tank	03 ditches with total volume of tank 7650 m ³ ; Wheel Aerator - SS in the liquid mixture will vary from 300 to 3400mg/l; Sludge volume index SVI = 125-150 mL/g; hydraulic retention time is 8 hours
3.2	Secondary sedimentation tanks	2 tanks x (D = 32m) x (H = 4.9m)	Covered to prevent smell disseminating

· -

4	Disinfection		
	Chlorine tanks	2 tanks x (4,8x2,8x4,0m)	Exposed time 30 minutes
5	Sludge process		
	Volume of separated sludge	3,900 kg /day	Covered to prevent smell spreading
	Sludge containing tank	2 x400m ³	Covered, dried and transferred by trucks to landfills or fertilizer plants
	Odour control room		Located far from the boundary site; Generated smell is ventilated to the smell control room where smell is treated before discharging into the air environment.
B. A	UXILIARY BUILDINGS		
	Internal roads	Main roads: 10m with sidewalks, Sub- road: 3- 5m without sidewalks	The internal roads form the boundaries between functional facility areas and modules by phases
	Gates and fences		Gate and Fences are designed firmly for the whole construction area of the plant with the capacity of $320,000 \text{ m}^3/\text{ day}$
	Drainage system		Two separate drainage systems, one for collecting runoff water and one for contaminated water
	Power supply and electrical system		Two separate drainage systems, one for lighting road and one for operating machines

EIA of Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project – Phase 2B

Source: Basic design of Sub-component B54: Hoa Xuan WWTP (02/2011)

EIA of Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project – Phase 2B



Figure 2-6 General layout of Hoa Xuan WWTP

CHÚ THÍCH - LEGEND:

MÁNG DO (BRI LUONG FLOW METERIS song chàn rắc Scheens BÉ LANG CAT Gⁱⁿ t Yanks

VUONG OKY HKA AERATION CANKS BÉ LÀNG 2 Secondary clarifier tank

BÉ HÉIP RÚC DLU Glorine contact tanks

FRAM BOW BÓW TUÁN HOÀN Has purd'istations Hộp Phần Phối **Nước** Distribution Boxes

nhà cig Chlorint, house

nhà gà? Này phảt điền Genchator Building WHA KHO XUÙNG WORKS-OP ipan biến ap Sub station NHÀ QUÂN LÝ ADM-NITRATION BU LOING nha bàu vệ Security house iran bon woo dáu yad Inflient pixipstation

NHA XỬ LÝ ĐÙN Sludde handling đuilding

Bố lợc kiện soát mụi hội Bigni từ rich odor contro: cija ka Dutfali

CONSI 1989 - KAY SUNG GIAR BOAN GA. Boychar Roy Britan Marsi odagi tara yay dualu taradi tara bi Romstruction (jour), mase oong her kan durg hong juding da Guan herden yn de daar *--



EIA of Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project – Phase 2B

2.4.4 Pilot upgrading existing Son Tra WWTP

2.4.4.1 Objective of upgrading

Experiment the aerobic treatment model to compare with the current model to evaluate their effectiveness before deciding to upgrade other existing WWTPs.

2.4.4.2 Upgrading scope

Upgrading scope means designing a aerobic treatment technology to improve the treating capacity. In the pilot phase, a reservoir will be converted into an aerobic technology and another remains unchanged. Treatment and the effluent quality of wastewater meets TCVN 7222: 2002. The upgrading scope is shown on table 2-8.

2.4.4.3 Brief description

No.	Upgraded Construction Item	Dimension	Description
1	Sand sedimentation channels	L x W x H = 26m x (0.8 m x 1.1m)2.	Upgrading existing chanels
2	Wastewater distribution manhole		Upgrading existing manholes
3	Aeration compartment	3m x	The 3m depth tank used as an aeration tank
	Activated sludge sedimentation tank	5m x	(aerobic condition) The 05m depth tank used as sludge sedimentation (anaerobic condition) Aerobic and anaerobic tanks are separated by floating flat made by hypalon material; the flat fixed by polymer buoy above and cable in the bottom of the tank; two compartments are interconnected to each other by rectangular holes with dimensions $WxH = 250 \times 200 \text{ mm}$, total holes: 30 holes, velocity V = 0,24 m/s.
4	Air blowers	6 x 45KW (60hp) 1000rpm	Air blowers installed to supply oxygen for wastewater treatment process
5	Collecting sludge weir	WxH = 460 x 570 mm	Installing at the end of the tank, slop i= 0,004, suitable for Q = $1300m^3/h$, V = 1,38m/s.
6	Pumping Station of	02 pumpers	1 return activated sludge pump from

Table 2-8	R Brief	descri	ntion o	f the	ungrading	items
14010 2 0) DITOL	deberr	puon o	T THAT	uppround	1101110

	surplus activated sludge pump and return activated sludge	420 m ³ /hour; H = 10 m	sedimentation tank to aerobic tank; 1 surplus activated sludge pump from sedimentation tank to surplus activated sludge storage Self-priming pump for surplus activated sludge
7	Surplus activated sludge storage	LxWxH = 13 x 12 x 5.5 m.	Surplus activated sludge: 780m ³ /day(0.6%), equal 4700 kg/day
8	Drying sludge house (before taking it to landfill	LxBxH = 28.2m x 8.2m x 5.5m	Equipment including sludge pump, bell filter press, sludge transport, polymer addition
9	Odour control by bio- filter	LxBxH = 10.1m x 6.4m x 3.55m	Odour generating from inlet trench and anaerobic tank, surplus sludge storage and sludge handling building will be removed by smell-collecting-pipe (HDPE D160 – 630) system to bio-filter.
10	Installing flow-meter on the treated wastewater outlet pipe	Propeller water flow meter. D400	Installing flow-meter on the treated wastewater outlet pipe to control wastewater flow

EIA of Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project – Phase 2B

2.5 COMPONENT C Southern Link Road and Hoa Phuoc, Co Co Bridges

2.5.1 Southern Link Road

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The Southern Link Road with the length of 7,279km starts from HighWay1A at Km 0.000 (Hoa Phuoc, Cam Le) goes through rice fields then passes Cai River at Km 0+738.24, intersects Mai Dang Chon at Km2 + 621.38, Tran Dai Nghia at Km4+958.23 where Da Nang Tourism College being built and passes Co Co River at Km6+404.48. The Southern Link Road is a newly constructed road; however, after crossing Co Co River, the line from Tan Tra Residential Area to the end of Road at Km7+279.66 has been constructed by the other project of the city (Figure 2-8).



Figure 2-8 Layout of Southern Link Road

The proposed crossing section design is presented in Table 2-9

	Characteristics	Unit	Value
Ι	Line Km0+0.00 – Km6+267.20		
1.	Road width	m	34
2.	Road-surface width	m	34
3.	Verhicle-road	m	2x10.5 = 21.0
4.	Seperated line	m	3.0
5.	Walk-line width	m	2x5.0 = 10.0
6.	Drainage system		Yes
II	Line Km6+267.20 – Km7+279.52		
1.	Road width	m	30
2.	Road-surface width	m	30
3.	Verhicle-road	m	2x7.5 = 14.0
4.	Seperated line	m	0.0
5.	Walk-line width	m	2x7.5 = 15.0
6.	Drainage system		Yes

Table 2-9 Cross section design of the road

Note: the line from Km6+527.85 to Km7+279.52 (the end of the project) belongs to Tan Tra residential area (being implemented).

2.5.2 Hoa Phuoc Bridge and Co Co Bridge

Southern Link Road has to pass by Vinh Dien River and Co Co River. Therefore, two bridges, Hoa Phuoc bridge crosses to Vinh Dien River and Co Co River crosses to Co Co river, will be built. Brief description of Design parameters for the bridges will be presented in Table 2-10.

Table 2-10 Brief description of design parameters for Hoa Phuoc Bridge and Co Co Bridge

L= 420,8m with 10 spans = 5x33+50+75+50+2x33 Pile number = 12 piles x 12 piers = 144 piles with 5x33+50+75+50+2x33 Hoa from to P. rather quite the structure	Phuoc Bridge crosses Vinh Dien river at Km 0+738 24
Pile number = 12 piles xThe12 piers = 144 piles withthethethe	n the national Way No1 to the coastal road of Truong Sa Phuoc Hoa commune, Hoa Vang district. The river width is er big. There is no sign of soil erosion and the terrain is e flat.
D = 1.2m, $Depth = 63m$ requ	height of the box slab changes from 2.25m to 4.5m from middle span to the pier head. This is a continuous cture whose dimensions are relatively consistent with the irrements of spanning and ensure the navigation clearance.
Purs 1.2m	suant to the regional geology, bored piles with diameter of n is used
Co Co bridge	
L = 80m with 02 spans = 33m x2 Co Cvang	Co Bridge crosses Co Co river at Km 6+404.48 from Hoa g district to Son Tra district. Co Co river is dammed one
Pile number = 10 piles x 3 piers = 30 piles with D= 1 2m depth = 57 m $\frac{1}{2}$ m	l, so boats do not pass through. There is no sign of soil ion and the terrain is quite flat.


Figure 2-9 Cross section of one Hoa Phuoc Bridge pier

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Figure 2-10 Cross section of one Co Co bridge pier

CHAPTER 3. ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS

3.1 WITHOUT PROJECT

Without the Project, Da Nang's environmental sanitation will not be improved significantly because the existing collection and wastewater treatment system does not meet the current and future needs. The public health, particularly the poor in LIAs, is threatened by the polluted environment and unsafe water as well as the unperfect transportation infrastructure system. All of them will hinder the economic - social development (especially in the south of the City) and affect the City's sustainable development, present and future.

3.2 ALTERNATIVES

3.2.1 Component A

3.2.1.1 Process for selecting upgraded items

The process to select options for 09 investments in upgrading the LIAs is as follows:

- First, design consultant, environmental consultant and PMU carried out a survey the situation and assessed the needs of each LIA area (local people, local authorities and urban development plan of the city).
- The portfolio for each LIA was unanimously selected through community meetings. On that basis, design consultants presented to the community 2-3 investment options for each item with the advantages and disadvantages of each option; after that community discussed and chose the preferred option. The opinions of the community were fully recorded, analyzed and applied by the design consultants.
- The final option went through community and local authorities before the detailed design of each portfolio in the LIA is implemented.

3.2.1.2 Analysis and selection factors

Based on the condition of each LIA, the options of upgrading alleys, lighting, drainage system, wastewater collection, water supply and transit of solid waste (garbage) are discussed with the community. The options are similar for LIAs and the following is the summary of options.

Portfolio	Alternatives/options	Review of environm	iental aspects	
		Advantages	disadvantages	
Upgrade roads/alleys	Two options are proposed: (1) Comply with the status (2) Expand The community choose the option of complying with the status. If community agree to upgrade alleys as the planned alleys, that will be the chosen option.	Suit the planned alleys as the City planning. Minimizes effects of relocation and resettlement; - The elevation is kept unchanged because the LIAs is not affected by tides; - Does not affect trees on sidewalks; - Reduce investment cost	Most of alley widths are smaller than 3.5m. Thus, a fire trucks can not approach to fire area.	

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Lighting system	There is no option, comply with the safety regulations on Low Voltage in residential areas:	Comply with the electric safety regulations in residential areas: - Low voltage - Plastic-coated wire - Appropriate column elevation	
Drainage system	There are 03 options: (1)Concrete-in-place box culverts with tightly slab cover; (2) Concrete pipe culverts; (3) Brick culverts with reinforced concrete; The community selects Option 1	Is easy for the operation and maintenance. The Consultant shall calculate the flow of rain to avoid flooding and the advantages when it connects with households.	
Transit waste	The Community opts not to build transit landfill and trashes in alleys. Follow the current waste collection procedure.	No need of investment costs for construction of solid waste transfer stations as well as buying bins; Collection and management in current processes.	

Conclusion: the options of community for upgrading roads, sewer system, garbage collection system are suitable. However, fire protection need to be considered carefully. Consultants propose the alley out to be less than 3.5m should be invested fire hydrant and guide people to practice fire when the fire occurred.

3.2.2 Component B

3.2.2.1 Sub-component B52

There are no options because the alignment, culvert size and slope coupling with rain water drainage system are designed in Phase 2A in accordance with Dispatch No.2392/SXD-QLHTDT dated 08/09/2010 of the Department of Construction.

3.2.2.2 Sub-component B53

There are no options because the collecting alignment is in compliance with the City's Wastewater Management Strategy to 2040 (Decision No. 8438/QD-UBND dated 03/11/2010).

3.2.2.3 Sub-component B54, B55a

Site selection:

In fact, where to build two WWTPs of Lien Chieu and Hoa Xuan has no options but merely relies on the City's Strategic Wastewater Management to 2040. The land for the construction of Hoa Xuan WWTP is based on Decision No.7919/QD-UNBD dated 15/10/2010 of Da Nang People's Committee (Appendix 3-2). The land for the construction of Lien Chieu WWTP is based on Decision No.8500/QD-UNBD dated 05/11/2010 of Da Nang People's Committee (Appendix 3-3). Da Nang City People's Committee presides the choice of locations with the participation of such City's relevant departments as the Department of Natural Resources and

Environment, the Department of Construction, the Planning Institute, the Department of Transport and the City's Waste Management Company v.v. The planning map is reviewed by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment of Danang City.

To examine the feasibility of the locations based on the field survey, the Environmental Consultants offer some assessments of the feasibility of the WWTP locations, which are summarized in Table 3-1.

	Hoa Xuan WWTP		Lien Chieu WWTP	
Factors	Features	Reviews	Features	Reviews
	Total area (S) = 22.04 ha \rightarrow	+++	Total area (S) = 10ha ha	+++
	which is capable enough to		\rightarrow which is capable	
	run, expand and ensure the		enough to run, expand and	
Area and	full capacity in the future		ensure the full capacity in	
Alea anu	(320,000m3/day night)		the future	
geographical			(120,000m3/day night)	
locations	Capable to receive the flow	+++	Capable to receive the	+++
	from Hoa Cuong and Ngu		flow from Phu Loc	
	Hanh Son WWTPs in the		WWTP in the future.	
	future.			
Buffer zone	The North, East and South:	+	It fails to satisfy the	+]
	the buffer meets TCVN		requirements of TCVN	
	7222:2002 (300m).		7222:2002 as the distance	
	The East: the distance of the		from the plant boundary	ļ
	buffer zone is 100m, which		to Hoa Khanh residential	
	does not meet TCVN		area is about 40m,	
	7222:2002, however, we may		however, we may	
	consider applying QCVN 07:		consider applying QCVN	
	2010/BXD provided that the		07: 2010/BXD provided	
	treatment technology does not		that the treatment	
	affect the environment. This		technology does not affect	
	results in the increase of		the environment. This	
	construction costs.		results in the increase of	
			construction costs.	
Access road	The access roads are large	+++	The access roads are large	+++
	enough for sludge and		enough for sludge and	
	material trucks to easily reach		material trucks to easily	
Y 1			reach	
Land use	I ne land use purpose is	+++	I ne land use purpose is	+++
	converted from poor soil to		converted from poor soil	
	unarable exhausted soil, so the		to unarable exhausted soil,	
	work will bring greater		so the work will bring	
	economic value		greater economic value	

Table 3-1 Evaluation for site selection

EIA of Da Nang	Priority	Infrastructure	Investment	Project -	Phase 2B
	-	2		2	

	T			T
	Agricultural and residential	+	Agricultural and	+
	land can be revoked for the		residential land can be	
	public purposes but impacts		revoked for the public	
1	on people will be minimized		purposes but impacts on	
	by proper policy (RAP report)		people will be minimized	
			by proper policy (RAP	
			report)	
Flooding	The lowland can be flooded,	++	The lowland can be	++
	so it's neccessary to elevate		flooded, so it's necessary	
	the ground. That could raise	(to elevate the ground.	
	the investment cost. However,		That could raise the	
	low soil will facilitate the		investment cost. However,	
	conveyance of wastewater to		low soil will facilitate the	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	the plant		conveyance of wastewater	
			to the plant	
Receiving	The section of Vinh Dien	+++	The downstream of Cu De	+++
water	River at Khue Dong bridge is		River is wide. The flow	
sources after	wide. The flow ranges from		ranges from 20 - 120m3/s	
the	10 - 40m3/s in dry season.		in dry season. The slopes	
treatment	The slopes are steep. This		are steep, which will not	
	section will not be much		be much influenced by the	
	influenced by the tide. The		tide. The water source can	
	water source can serve the		serve the transportation	
	transportation purpose		purpose	
Ecosystems	The ecosystem is poor that	+++	The ecosystem is poor	+++
	can be better restored after the		that can be better restored	
	completion of the plant		after the completion of the	
	F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F		plant	
Cultural	No		No	
nronerty			110	
Affected by	No	4.4.4	Hoa Khanh industrial	++
Affection Dy		TTI	zone discharge into the	T T
maiaata			vone usenarge into the	
projects			upstream out its impacts	
			are controllable	

Note: +++ Very good, ++ Good, + Ok

Conclusion: Based on the strategic objective of the municipal wastewater management, the selected locations for Lien Chieu, Hoa Xuan WWTPs are considered feasible. However, we should pay attention to the possibility of smells if the buffer zone does not meet TCVN 7222: 2002/BTNMT and calculate impacts on the surface water of wastewater receiving basins when the plants are breakdown.

Technological selection

Because of the narrow buffer zone based on QCVN 07/2010/BXD (40m), some treatment technologies such as biological lagoons or disinfection by UV light are not considered. Sequencing Biological Reactor (SBR) and Extended Aeration (EA) were two options identified for providing secondary treatment at the Hoa Xuan and Lien Chieu WWTPs. Disinfectants such as UV, Cl_2 and NaClO were provided for selection.

Secondary treatment

1. Sequencing Batch Reactor (SBR) System

A Sequencing Batch Reactor (SBR) is a variation of the activated sludge process. As a fill and drain or batch process, all biological treatment phases occur in a single tank **and no** required separate tanks for aeration and sedimentation. There are normally 5 phases in the SBR treatment cycle: Fill \rightarrow React \rightarrow Settle \rightarrow Decant \rightarrow Idle.

Normally, aeration system is installed in the bottom creating bubbles with a simple repeated sequence of aeration and non-aeration to provide aerobic, anoxic and anaerobic process conditions in each batch of treatment. The SBR process is based on a fill-and-draw operational mode with four distinct cycles as depicted in *Figure 3-1* and as follows



SEQUENCING BATCH REACTOR (SBR) CYCLES

Figure 3-1 Sequencing Batch reactor (SBR) cycles

2. Looped Activated Sludge System - Extended Aeration (LASS-EA)

LASS – EA is derived from the oxidation ditch (OD with a variation that adds control, efficiency and flexibility with multiple concentric oval or ring shaped channels with the aim accelerating air transfer efficiency.

A typical EA system is shown at Figure 3-2. Wastewater along with the return activated sludge (RAS) normally enters the outer channel and the combination known as mixed liquor (ML) flows concentrically towards the centre of the tanks. Once at the centre, the ML will overflow a weir and flow to the centre influent well of the clarifier. Horizontal shaft disc or vertical shaft mechanical aerators provide aeration and move the ML around the rings.



Figure 3-2 Typical EA with concentric multi-channel configuration

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The comparison of two options focused on the environmental-related factors only.

Parameters	Units	Looped Activated Sludge System – Extended Aeration (LASS- EA)	Sequencing Batch Reactor (SBR)
Oxygen transfer efficiency	kg O ₂ /kWh	2.05 Efficiency of transferring oxygen is better due to of aerators as mechanical, horizontal disc and mechanism of moving the influent wastewater around the ditch.	1.31 Lower. The aerator as diffused air, fine bubble may limit ability of transferring oxygen into solution.
MLSS _{max}	mg/L	3,500 higher	2,500
Sludge yield	kg MLSS/kg BOD removed	0.92 Lower → high efficiency of treatment	0.95 higher
Sludge production	kg/day	5,646 lower → indicates reduction in the related costs and smell generation	5,830 higher
F/M ratio	Kg BOD/kg MLSS	0.115 lower	0.131 higher
RAS concentration	mg/L	6,000 lower → high efficiency of treatment and percentage of living microorganism in RAS	9,000 higher
Bucking sludge	Phenomenon	No \rightarrow bucking sludge will prevent sludge from sedimentation	Could happen
SVI (sludge volume index)	ml/mg	160 higher → sludge is easy to be solidated and dewatered and enable to use for agricultural purpose	100 Iower
Odour generation	-	Lower due to adequate oxygen provision	Probably higher due to lower oxygen concentration in the solution
 Environmental impacts	-	Smaller	
Worker health impacts	-	Lower	

 Table 3-2
 Efficiency of treatment and levels of environmental impact

43

Conclusion: Level 2 processing technology of extended aeration oxidation ditch (Lass-EA) is evaluated more advantageously than the batching biological reaction technology (SBR) in term of the wastewater treatment efficiency and environment pollution thank to its less smell and sludge formation.

3. Alternative for Odour removal methods

Three smell removal methods were proposed for smell control at WWTPs:

- Activated Carbon Adsorption
- Biofilter
- and chemical Scrubber

Principle of each method

Activated Carbon Adsorption

Activated Carbon is extremely effective at smell control. The tremendous surface area of activated charcoal (1 teaspoon = a football field) quickly adsorbs unpleasant scents - not just masks them. So, while other smell control techniques just cover up the smells, activated charcoal actually eliminates them permanently.

<u>Biofilter</u>

Biofilter are a smell treatment technology that utilizes biological processes as the treatment mechanism. Odour will go through a wet bio-layer and micro-organisms will consume substants caused smell and emit in the outlet air with other air substants. The biological activity in a biofilter is similar to the activities performed by microorganisms in activated-sludge secondary in wastewater treatment processes.

Chemical scrubber

Foul air is directed upstream to the wet chemical tower, where it is transferred from vapor to liquid by surface contact. Its pressure dropping reduces its flow speed. At this point, the ordor element, H2S is oxidized by sodium hypochlorite (NaClO) and retained in the system. Chemicals are pricked into the system continuously.

The advantage and disadvantage of the 03 desmellant methods are compared in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 Advantage and disadvantage of each smell removal method

Method	Advantages	Disadvantages	Remarks
Activated carbon adsorption	 High smell removal efficiency; Simple operation No secondary contaminants nor hazardous by-products 	 Difficult to regenerate activated carbon; must replace activated carbon frequently Odor removal efficiency is not stable High operating cost (activated carbon is expensive) 	Applied for low smell quality
Biofilter	 High smell removal efficiency (>90%); Simple operation 	Low smell removal efficiency at the beginning of operation;	Applied for any smell quality

	 Odor removal efficiency is stable Bio-media life in excess of 10 years; 		
	 Low operating cost Neither secondary contaminants nor hazardous by-products 		
Chemical scrubber	 High smell removal efficiency; Odor removal efficiency is not stable 	 Complex operation High operating cost The secondary contaminant is wastewater 	Depending on characteristic of smell, liquid absorption will be changed

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Conclusion: Actually, the biofilter is now popular not only because it is modern but also it is simple, efficient and stable. Biofilters are considered to be a "green" approach to smell control, because microorganisms in media could produce external enzyme to transfer smellous substances into carbon dioxide, water, biomass, and other benign by-product such as chloride and sulfate. Therefore, this method is proposed to be applied for two WWTPs of the project.

Disinfection

Three alternatives for disinfections are Cl₂, NaClO and UV. Each chemical has different advantages and disadvantages as shown table below:

Chemical	Advantages	Disadvantages	Remarks
Cl ₂	 Low cost; Long-term history of effectiveness 	 Possibility of harmful organic compounds generation Residual chlorine is toxic to aquatic species 	Bacteria in the wastewater are not required to be killed completely. Therefore, the residual chlorine is capable to be reduced to zero.
Sodium hypochlorite	No harmful chemical for receiving source like chlorine	 Higher operation cost Damage for pipe and facilities system that exists sodium hypochlorite (Cl₂ and O₂ are easy to release to cause pipeline corrosion, NaOH will increase Hardness of wastewater to cause obstruction of 	Less environmentally harmful than chlorine but the antibacterial spectrum is lower and the possibility of metal corrosion and pipe clogging

Table 3-4 Characteristic of some chemical used for disinfection

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		pipeline)	is larger
Ultraviolet (UV)	No used chemical and no adverse effect on organisms as well as natural environment;	Expensive operation cost (frequent lamp maintainance and replacement; the high quality of wastewater inlet to ensure that the target microorganisms are not shielded by SS from the UV radiation)	SS concentration in wastewater cannot be required as in supply-water

Conclusion: Based on the advantages and disadvantages of the above 03 disinfectants, UV is hard to apply because of its high cost and low ability of bacteria killing in wastewater. NaClO has less toxicity in the water. Cl has high corrosive possibility in the system. Cl2 can be seen more advantageous than UV and NaClO because of its wide sterilization, popularity and minimization of environmental impacts by avoiding the amount of residual chlorine in wastewater after treatment.

Sludge

According to the extended aeration technology, the production of fresh sludge is 0.92 kg/1kg decomposition BOD. Fresh sludge is formed as follows:

	2020	2030	2040
Hoa Xuan WWTP	20,000m ³ /day-night	80,000m ³ /day-night	320,000 m ³ /day-night
Production of fresh sludge	2,480kg	9,920kg	39,680kg
Lien Chieu WWTP	20, 000m ³ /day-night	40, 000m ³ /day-night	120, 000m ³ /day-night
Production of fresh sludge	2,480kg	4,960kg	14,880kg
Total production of fresh sludge of two plants	4,960kg	14,880kg	54,560kg
Sludge can be made into wheels that can roll. The humidity of sludge ranges from 16% to 35%	1,736kg/ day-night	5,208kg/day-night	19,096kg/day-night

Sludge derives from domestic wastewater, so its quality can be suitable for the agriculture (EPA, 1994). To reduce smells in the project area, optimize the plant investment and use sludge as a raw material of organic fertilizer production. Two options are identified for comparative evaluation as follows: (1) Sludge is treated in wheels and temporarily agglomerated at Khanh Son landfill. (2) Do not invest sludge handling building and fresh sludge is transported to where there is the production of organic fertilizers.

	Option 1	Option 2
Advantages	It ensures the environmental safety for sludge is treated closely into dry wheels; the amount of germs is significantly reduced:	Save the initial investment because it does not require the construction of sludge drying house There is no smell emission from
	Sludge can be buried at Khanh Son landfill without large area;	sludge Minimize investment for smell
	Sludge can be uses as fertilizer in the future when a fertilizer plant is built (by anaerobic fermentation when sludge is buried);	
	High feasible in the early stages of the project because it avoids unforeseeable risks.	
Disadvantages	Must invest in sludge handling building and equipment and	Invest in specialized vehicles and ensure the hygiene and safety;
	antagesMust invest in sludge handling building and equipment and desmellizing, costly and requiring initial investment an area;Odor may be emitted from sludge handling building	Da Nang city has not an organic fertilizer manufacturer to receive such a sludge;
	Odor may be emitted from sludge handling building	In the first stage of the Project, sludge is not enough for the investment of a new fertilizer plant;
		If discharged in a different place, it needs time for the preparation like choosing locations, carrying out environmental impact assessment, and building treatment and drying area of sludge;
		Discharging sludge straightly out fields or forests that needs the supplement of certain material in sludge is unprecedented in Vietnam;
		Trucking sludge can distribute fresh sludge, germs and smells into the environment;
		The feasibility is not high because of too much works to be prepare at the same time;

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Conclusion: Based on the aforesaid analysis, Option 1 for the first phase of the Project is feasible because of the following reasons:

In the first stage of the Project, the sludge is not enough for the investment of a new fertilizer plant;

It needs time to calculate a feasible plan of an organic fertilizer plant, making use of available materials of waste and sludge.

Sludge to be made in wheels are safe for the transport and environment without malpractice as spillage of sludge on roads or smells and flies in dumps that make offensive to people of a modern large-scaled wastewater treatment plant.

Sludge is buried in Khanh Son landfill which is feasible for small volume and excavatable for raw materials for a future fertilizer plant.

Sludge can be considered to be dried 35% for transport but not 16% as designed.

Investment of a sludge handling building at the plant will reduce future investment costs for a fertilizer processing plant which will be decided to build.

3.2.3 Component C

The component C has two sub-components, Southern Link Road and Hoa Phuoc, Co Co Bridges.

3.2.3.1 Southern Link Road

The People's Committee of Da Nang city has selected the Southern Link Road in Decision No. 5957/QD-UBND dated 09/08/2010 in term of the standard framework for the Southern Link Road and the master development planning of the transport infrastructure of Danang city (the data is updated from the Urban Planning of Danang city). The alignment of the Southern Link Road follows the approval of Da Nang People's Committee in Decision No.7922/QD-UBND dated 01/14/2006, enclosed with Land Acquisition Decision No.4316/QD-UBND dated 23/5/2011 of the municipal People's Committee (Appendix 3-4).

<u>Comments</u>: in term of the economic aspect: the construction of the Southern Link Road will contribute significantly to the development of the transport network and economic opportunities for Da Nang city and people in the project area. On the environment aspect, the route does not affect much the environment and can be minimized because it mostly goes through paddy land and some small neighbourhoods of Phuoc Hoa, Hoa Vang and Hoa Quy, Ngu Hanh Son and does not affect the culture and the conservation. Negative impacts such as land acquisition, dust and noise in residential areas can occur but people will be benefited from rising land values and opportunities brough by the urban development.

Conclusion: In term of environmental aspect, the alignment option is evaluated reasonable for the construction of the road.

3.2.3.2 Phuoc Hoa Bridge and Co Co Bridge

There are no options because they are in compliance with the road alignment. The design option must ensure the aesthetic and technical conditions and take into account the regulated navigation for River Level 4 (Vinh Dien River).

CHAPTER 4. NATURAL, SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF THE PROJECT AREA

4.1 NATURAL CONDITION

4.1.1 Climate – meteorology

Da Nang is in the typical tropical monsoon climate, governed by the transition climate between south region and north region with typical climate in

Temperature

The average annual temperature is around 25.9°C, highest in June, July, August (28-30°C) and lowest in December, January, February (18-23°C).



Figure 4-1 Air temperature in Da Nang, 2009

Rain regime:

According to *Statistical Yearbook of Da Nang city*, 2009, the rainfall in Da Nang city is quite abundant. Total average rainfall in months of a year is about 3,017.8mm/year and there is a remarkable difference between 2 seasons:

- Rainy season: lasts from August to December, there is so much rains with high humidity, highest rainfall focuses on October and November (average 550 -1.000mm/month).
- Dry season lasts from January to July of the following year with little rain and dry weather due to effect of denatured southwest monsoon wind.

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Figure 4-2 Chart on rainfall in months of year 2009

Humidity and evaporation

- Humidity: According to Statistical Yearbook of Da Nang city in 2009, the average annual humidity is about 82%. Humidity period lasts from September of May of the following year, the average humidity exceeds more than 80%. The most dampest month is October with average humidity of about 90%. Dry period is June, July and August with average humidity of about 75%. The driest month is June with humidity of only 71% (2009).
- *Evaporation*: The average evaporation in months varies from 71.8mm to 164.8mm, the average annual evaporation is 98.2mm.

<u>Wind</u>

The common wind direction is Da Nang city is north, east and northwest directions (from October to April of the following year) and West and southwest directions (from May to September). At the center of the city, windless frequency is quite high (30 - 50%).



Figure 4-3 Strongest wind level in months (year 2009)

The average wind speed in year 2009 is quite low (1.4 m/s) and it is not much different from that in previous years.

4.1.2 River network and Hydrology

4.1.2.1 River network

River system is short and declined, originated from the west, northwest and Quang Nam province. River network of Da Nang city mostly belongs to downstream of Vu Gia – Thu Bon River. Meteorological system is the main source which provides the fresh water to meet demands of Da Nang city.

The Rivers of the City are: Tuy Loan River, Cu De River (in the north), Yen River, Qua Giang River, La Tho River, Vinh Dien River and Han River. Tuy Loan and Cu De have independent water basins and locate in Da Nang city. Other Rivers are all downstream of Thu Bon and Vu Gia Rivers.

- Vinh Dien River: is the branch of Thu Bon River at Cau Lau Bridge, approximately 5km toward the upstream. Vinh Dien River brings part of Thu Bon water and receives the flows of La Tho and Qua Giang Rivers before discharging into Han River.
- Cu De River: Cu De basin is on the northern city and has plume shape, which tilts north east south west. The total area of the River basin is 472km2. Total length of Cu De River is 38km. Cu De downstream is frequently contaminated with salt and in dry reason almost half of the River length is salted.
- Tuy Loan River: Tuy Loan basin is on the left of Vu Gia River and connects with Cu De basin. Tuy Loan River originates from Ba Na Mountain at the height of about 1487m. The River length is 30km. The basin area from its outlet to the junction of Tuy Loan and Yen Rivers is 280km2. The average height is 271m. The average slope is 15%. The basin length is 25km. The average basin width is 10.3 km. Tuy Loan River joins with Yen River to form Cau Do River Cam Le, both discharging into Han River.
- Han River: Is the final join of Vinh Dien River, Cau Do Cam Le River, which discharges into Da Nang Sea. The flow regime of Han River is strongly affected by the tide of Da Nang Sea.
- Phu Loc River: is a small River in Thanh Khe and Lien Chieu districts, which almost has no source and the River water flow is mainly from the coming tidal flow.
- Co Co River: is a previous coastal river linking Cai River and Thu Bon River at Cua Dai section. Currently, the river was filled and became dead-end. The river flow during dry season in Da Nang city is mainly backward from Cai River and Han River.

4.1.2.2 Hydrology

The tidal mode of Da Nang Sea is irregular sun-tide and half sun-tide. Namely, in a half day, there is a spring tide and a neap tide but the magnitude and time between the spring tide and a neap tide is different. On average, each month has 3 sun-tide days, the maximum is 8 days and the minimum is one (1) day.

4.2 SOCIAL – ECONOMIC STATUS

4.2.1 Economy

By size, the City's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) compared with the constant price was 2,589.8 billion VND in 1997 and was increased to 9,199,755 billion VND in 2009 (a 3.5-time increase). On average, the GDP reaches 11.1%/year (in the national scale, this rate is 7.2%/year). In which, the service sector makes up 54.54% of GDP following comparison price,

industry – construction makes up 42.19% and agriculture – forestry – aquiculture makes up 3.27% (Source: Statistical Yearbook in 2009).

In the chart of Provincial Competition Index (PCI), since 2005 Da Nang has always been in the good group of the top competitiveness, especially it has ranked first in two years 2008-2009.

4.2.2 **Population and Density**

It is forecasted that the population will increase from 890,490 people in 2009 to 1,243,264 in 2020. The population density in the urbanized areas of the city varies from 1,674 persons/km² in Lien Chieu district to 18,380 persons/km² in Thanh Khe district. Table 4-1 provides details of population increase and population density.

		Populati	ion in 2009	Populatio	on in 2020	Donulation
District	Area (km²)	Total	Density (person/km ²)	Total	Density (person/k m ²)	Increase 2009-2020
Hai Chau	21.35	190,040	8.901	274,740	12,868	84,700
Thanh Khe	9.36	172,040	18.380	231,000	24,679	58,960
Son Tra	59.32	127,870	2.156	199,075	3,356	71,205
Ngu Hanh Son	38.59	63,930	1.657	105,656	2,738	41,726
Lien Chieu	79.13	132,440	1.674	154,793	1,956	22,353
Cam Le	33.76	87,150	2.582	128,000	3,791	40,850
Hoa Vang	736.91	117,020	159	150,000	204	32,980
Hoang Sa	305.00	-	-	-	-	-
Total/Average	1.283.42	890,490	694	1,243,264	969	352,774

Table 4-1 Population and density

(Sources: Da Nang statistical yearbook 2009; and Report on Socio-economic development Master plan of Districts to 2020 is provided by Department of Planning and Investment Plan)

4.2.3 Land Use Plan

Currently suitable unexploited land for development and for city expansion is available in the west, northwest, southwest and southeast; however the Master Plan has given priority to development in the northwest, the area between Highway 1A and Lien Chieu-Thuan Phuoc road because the trunk road network is readily available. The development of the south and the southwest is very much dependent on the construction of the trunk road to the south.

Land use categories and their area for year 2009 and orientation in 2020 are given below and shown in table 4-2

Table 4-2	Land	Use	Plan
-----------	------	-----	------

		Aı	ea by purpose, 2	008
No.	Purpose	Area by purpose, 2008In whichTotalIn whichUralUralUralUrbapricultural land76 722.2766 204.1110 5.2gronomy8 701.456 505.812.15gronomy8 701.456 505.812.15gronomy8 701.456 505.812.15gronomy8 701.456 505.812.15yriculture189.73111.497uaculture189.73111.497puaculture189.73111.497uaculture189.73111.497gricultural land49 154.9936 831.4112 32gricultural land49 154.9936 831.4112 32gricultural land49 154.9936 831.4112 32gricultural land49 240.6632 171.817 06Itigitons, beliefs111.5837.667gricultural <th c<="" th=""><th>hich</th></th>	<th>hich</th>	hich
		10(81	Ural	Urban
	Total land area	128 342.24	104 192.03	24 150.21
1	Agricultural land	76 722.27	66 204.11	10 518.16
1.1	Agronomy	8 701.45	6 505.81	2 195.64
1.2	Silviculture	67 750.55	59 514.37	8 236.18
1.3	Aquaculture	189.73	111.49	78.24
1.4	Others	80.55	72.43	8.12
2	Non-Agricultural land	49 154.99	36 831.41	12 323.58
2.1	Residential	5 856.55	2 429.46	3 427.09
2.2	Specific purposes: office, military	39 240.66	32 171.81	7 068.85
2.3	Religions, beliefs	111.58	37.66	73.92
2.4	Cemeteries	743.60	487.21	256.39
2.5	Surface water	3 202.59	1 705.28	1497.31
2.6	Other non-agricultural			
3	Unused	2 464.98	1 156.51	1 308.47
3.1	Unused flat	2 233.15	966.28	1 266.87
3.2	Unused hilly & mountainous	24.60		24.60
3.3	Barren rocky mountains	207.23	190.23	17.00
4	Coastal	250.31		250.31
4.1	Other purposes	250.31		250.31

Source: Da Nang DONRE

4.2.4 Culture - Education

Da Nang is the largest education & training center of the Central Region - Western Highlands and the third education & training center of the country (behind Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh Cities). Currently, the city has 15 universities and institutes, 18 colleges, many professional schools and vocational training centers, and nearly 300 common schools from kindergartens to high schools (Source: Statistical yearbook in 2009). According to Da Nang Univerity Development Project by 2015 ratified by the Minister of Education and Training, more universities, research institutes will be established in the City as International University, Information - Technology - Communication University, Medicine University (Upgraded from the Faculty of Medicine), Technical University of Health (Upgraded from the Central Medical Technical College II), Open University, Postgraduate Training Institute.

4.2.5 Healthcare

Currently, Da Nang city has 18 polyclinics and specialist hospitals, 11 district hospitals and medical centers, 47 commune/ward health stations and more than 900 private clinics. With the establishment of the Medicine University and the Technical University of Health in the city, Da Nang aims to become the medical center of the Central Region - Western Highlands and the country, providing high quality human resources and health services for the economic - society development of the country.

4.2.6 Tourism

Da Nang city locates by Han River; its east reaches the East Sea with long beaches and so pristine Son Tra Peninsula; its north and west is surrounded by high mountains and hills. Craggy Hai Van Pass is a natural border between the city and Thua Thien-Hue province. Advantages in geographical position and natural conditions help promote the strong development of tourism and services sector in Da Nang city.

4.2.7 Traffic status

Da Nang is in the central region of Vietnam on the north - south artery axis of road – rail - sea - air, the important gateway of both the Central Region and Central Highlands. The city is also a final point of the East - West Economic Corridor passing the countries of Myanmar, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam.

- **Railway:** The north south artery railway runs along the city with total length of about 30 km. There are five stations in the city: Da Nang, Thanh Khe, Kim Lien, Hai Van Nam and Hoa Chau.
- Airline: Possibly connecting with Singapore, Bangkok, Seoul, Taipei, it is very convenient for the international exchanges. Da Nang International Airport is being upgraded with total investment capital of US\$ 84 million. In 2012 it will able to welcome 4 million visitors per year.
- Seaway: Being the third largest commercial port of Vietnam, Da Nang port is capable to accept large ships with gross-weight of 28,000 tones and 220 meters long. With an extremely convenient location for sea traffic, just about two days and nights, cargoes from the regional countries like the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand ... can be able to call at Da Nang and vice versa.
- **Roadway:** The city has total 525,889 kilometers of roads (not including gorges, hamlets and soil paths) in which:

01	National	highway	:	69.126km

- o Provincial Road : 99.916km
- o Urban road : 356.847km

Table 4-3 Information of traffic status

No.	Parameters	Unit	Hai Chau	Thanh Khe	Son Tra	Ngu Hanh Son	Lien Chieu	Hoa Vang
1	Area	Km ²	24.1	9.3	60.8	36.5	83.1	737.5
2	Population	$\times 10^3$ people	200.7	155.9	105.0	46.7	67.5	153.0
3	Density of	10 ³ people/Km ²	8.328	16.763	1.727	1.279	0.812	0.207

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	population							
4	Length of road	Km	62.9	29.5	34.0	30.2	30.4	8.2
-	Density of	Km/Km ²	2.60	3.17	0.57	0.83	0.37	-
2	road	Km/1000 people	0.31	0.19	0.33	0.65	0.45	HK .

Source: www.Da Nang.gov.vn, 2010

In spite of that, existing traffic network of the city has not met current and future demands. While the road density of Thanh Khe and Hai Chau districts is 2.6-3.2km/km2, the other districts only reach about 0.37 - 0.83 km/km2. The City's average road density is 1.31km/km2, much lower than Hanoi (2.81km/km2) and HCM (1.66km/km2) at the same time.

4.2.8. Electricity supply and lighting status

Da Nang is supplied with the electric power from Hoa Binh hydropower plant via the North - South Ultra High Pressure Line 500 kV, which meets the needs of production and consumption of people.

- Primary Center of power supply Da Nang substation 500/220KV 450MVA. Da Nang city is currently powered by the substation that includes two transformers -220/110KV 220/110KV-125 MVA.
- Substations have been being built: 110KV Stations (Lien Tri, Xuan Ha, Ngu Hanh Son, Hoa Khanh, Da Nang Industrial Zone, Cau Do, Hai Van tunnel, Lien Chieu, Hai Van Cement, Hoa Khuong Industrial Zone), 220kV Stations (Da Nang, Hoa Khanh)

4.2.9. Water supply

4.2.9.1 Water source

Surface water

The major River systems that can meet the water supply demand of Da Nang City:

- Han River and the main River branches running through Da Nang: Cau Do, Tuy Loan, Yen, Vu Gia Rivers.
- Cu De River and tributaries flowing into the Gulf of Da Nang: Nam River, Bac River

Da Nang has been primarily provided water from the only River in the south of the city - Cau Do River. The water influx point in Cau Do River - Cau Do NMN is about 15km far from the River estuary which is usually contaminated with salt in the dry season. The salinization has been more than 1000mg/l. Da Nang Water Supply Project - Phase I built one more anti-salinization coarse water influx point in Yen River (at the upstream of Cau Do River) to supply the city when Cau Do River is contaminated with salt.

In addition, Son Tra 1 Water Treatment Plant and Son Tra 2 Water Treatment Plant take water from streams originating from the mountains of Son Tra Peninsula, which have small capacity and change by the reasons.

Therefore, Cu De River is clearly determined as a raw water source for Da Nang Water Supply Project - Phase I.

Ground water

According to the documents of the University of Mining and Geology, based on the previous boreholes in 1992, the water reserve in Hoa Khanh - Lien Chieu areas likely reaches

 $3,000 \text{m}^3/\text{day}$. With such limited reserve, the groundwater does not meet the water demand for the city.

4.2.9.2 The status of clean water production and provision

Da Nang Water Supply Company is operating 3 water supply facilities with total designed capacity of $155,000m^3/day$; the current capacity is $130,000-140,000m^3/day$. Cau Do Water Supply Plant is one of the largest factories with the capacity of $120.000m^3/day$; the Airport Water Treatment Plant with the capacity of $30.000m^3/day$ is the medium-scale plant; and Son Tra Water Supply Plant has the capacity of $5.000m^3/day$.

Regarding the water-pipe network, the Company's pipeline class I is 287km long (\emptyset > 200); pipeline class II is 253km long (\emptyset 100-200); and pipeline class III is above 3,000km long. The total connectors include 120,000 electric meters. The rate of population to be supplied with clean water in six urban districts is over 65%, including 130,000 households with approximately 500,000 inhabitants. On average, the water consumption of the city is 128 liters/person/day.

No	Plants	Location	Capacity ((m ³ /day)
			Design	Exploitation
1	Old Cau Do (Red Bridge) Water Plant	Hoa Tho Tay Ward, Cam Le District	50,000	Temporarily suspended
2	New Cau Do (Red Bridge) Water Plant	Hoa Tho Tay Ward, Cam Le District	120,000	95,000 - 105,000
3	San Bay Water Plant	An Khe Ward, Thanh Khe District	30,000	30,000
4	Son Tra Water Plant	Tho Quang Ward, Son Tra District	5,000	5,000
Tota	[205,000	130,000 - 140,000

Table 4-4 Operating status of surface water treatment plants in Da Nang City

Source: <u>www.Da Nang.gov.vn</u>, 2010

10 years ago, the city made a plan to establish a modern and large scale water supply system in Da Nang. As a result, Water Supply Company finished it and put the City Water supply Project Phase I ($120,000m^3/day$) into exploitation. It is expected to finish the project phase II in 2015 and increase the water supply capacity to $325,000m^3/day$.

Table 4-5 Orientation for water supply in Da Nang city

No	Major	Year 2008	Year 2010	To 2015	To 2020
1	Water supply capacity (m ³ /day)	205,000 (85,000 + 120,000)	205,000 (85,000 + 120,000)	325,000 (205,000 + 120,000)	325,000
2	Average capacity (m ³ /day)	120,771	130,000	200,000	274,000
3	Ratio of population using clean water (%)	63%	75	90	95
4	Water using volume standard (l/person/day)	120	150	180	200

Source: www.Da Nang.gov.vn, 2010

4.2.10 Wastewater collection and treatment system

- Waste water is collected into the general sewer system and transported to 04 WWTPs of Phu Loc, Ngu Hanh Son, Hoa Cuong, and Son Tra through a sewer system which includes the following infrastructures:
 - 15.7 km gravity culvert,
 - 19.4 km pumping cuvert,
 - 60 diversion chambers, and
 - 18 pumping stations.
- Manage and operate the sewage system is the responsibility of Danang Traffic and Drainage Work Management and Repair Company (TMDC).
- The existing treatment plant area and capacity is listed in Table 4-6.

Table 4-6	The power	treatment of	the	existing	W	WTP)
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Parameters	Units	Hoa Cuong WWTP	Phu Loc WWTP	Son Tra WWTP	Ngu Hanh Son WWTP
Plant area	ha	4.5	4.5	2.0	1.6
Reservoir capacity	m3/ day- night	110,799	110,799	29,065	21,500
Reservoir area	m2	25,000	25.000	10,500	6,100
Hydraulic retention time (HRT) 3 days	m3/ day- night	36,933	36.93	9,688	7,167

Source: CDM, 2010

• The treatment technology of WWTPs is similar including tools to keep waste, next to the sand collection tanks and then anaerobic tanks and discharging into the outside environment. The treatment diagram is shown in Figure 4-4.



Figure 4-4. The diagram of wastewater treatment process at the present WWIPs

- The major drawback of the existing WWTPs:
 - The BOD content in wastewater is low at 70mg/L as the ratio of households connection to the system accupies about 15 to 20% and wastewater is dilluted (Carl Bro, 2009).
 - Activated sludge is deposited so that the ability of exposing with wastewater can be very low. The treatment can remove 30% BOD and TSS. The smell and bubbles generate significally at the sluice-gates due to the anaerobic fermentation of accumulated emissions and smells.

4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE STATUS

4.3.1 Baseline conditions in the city

4.3.1.1 Ambient air quality

According to the monitoring data recorded by the National Environmental Monitoring Program from 1995 till present, in general, the quality of ambient air in the Da Nang city is quite good except dust concentration and noise level are high in high traffic density and construction activities occur.

4.3.1.2 Surface water quality

The surface water sources in Da Nang city are from rivers, lakes and sea.

<u>Quality of river water</u>

The major rivers in Da Nang area include the Han, Vu Gia, Cu De, and Phu Loc Rivers. The Phu Loc River is the receiving body for a large amount of untreated domestic wastewater and is heavily polluted. The Han River is a downstream river which is used mainly for water transport purposes. The study by Carl Bro (2009) showed that most of the river water samples are polluted by organics mainly due to the discharge of domestic wastes and seafood processing enterprises and intensive water transport. Whereas Vu Gia River and Cu De River, located in the north of the city, are used for drinking purposes; most of the rivers are utilized mainly for agriculture and aquaculture purposes. The river water quality is rather good in the upstream and polluted in the downstream. The main reasons for this, also as reported by Da Nang DONRE (2007), are the intensive water transport activities and the discharge of industrial wastewater from Hoa Khanh and Lien Chieu Industrial Park.

The Vu Gia and Cu De Rivers also serve as important sources for the city's water supply. The quality of water in Vu Gia River is quite good, except for the downstream river from Cau Do Bridge to the mouth of the Han River. Saline water intrusion occurs in this river in dry seasons. In addition to saline intrusion, Coliform contamination has the potential for adversely affecting the city's water intake³.

<u>Quality of lake water</u>

There are 42 lakes scattered throughout Da Nang City. Except for Bau Tram Lake, with a surface area accounting for 46% of the total surface area of all lakes, most of the existing lakes are quite small. Nevertheless, most of the lakes play an important role in creating landscape, recreation, and microclimate regulation for the city. According to Da Nang DoNRE (2007), most of the lakes in the urban areas are polluted, with the organic content exceeding standard limits by 1 - 3 times. Nutrients are also high the lake water. Ammonia concentrations were

³ Carl Bro, study on the wastewater strategy management for Da Nang city, 2009

reported to exceed standard limits by 1-29 times in the 29/3 Lake (2001 – 2005), and by 12 - 18 times in Dam Rong 2 Lake. In addition, most of the existing lakes have also been found to be polluted with high concentrations of oil and grease and Coliform. Water quality of existing lakes in Da Nang, therefore, do not meet the Vietnamese fresh-water quality guidelines for protection of aquatic life.

The main reason for this polluted situation is the discharge of untreated wastewater from residential, commercial and industrial units. Uncontrolled disposal of solid wastes is another reason for lake water pollution, because of low public awareness.

Quality of sea water

Unlike organic pollution in the rivers, coastal water quality in Da Nang Bay is much better. Although the suspended solids (SS) concentrations were determined to exceed the standard limit by 1 - 3 times during the period 2003 – 2004 at Non Nuoc and Bac My An, the concentrations were observed to decrease to acceptable levels after from 2005.

It was also reported that the coastal water at Non Nuoc Beach area was contaminated with ammonia and micro-organisms during the period 1997-2001. However, the pollution situation has been improved since then, with Coliform counts recently reducing to almost the standard limits. The ongoing discharge of raw sewage from the combined drainage system into the sea, during the rainy season, can be one of the main reasons casing pollution of the coastal East Sea water.

4.3.1.3 Ground water quality

According to studies conducted by Da Nang DoNRE, city groundwater city was microbiologically contaminated. During the period 1998 – 2000, Coliform in groundwater exceeded the standard limits by 2 to 31,000 times. High Coliform contamination was recorded at Thanh Khe and Hoa Chau, and was above standard limits by 636 times.

Also, a number of groundwater wells have report high levels of oil and organic contamination. These wells are located residential areas of My Khe and the Nuoc Man Petroleum Warehouses, and also in the proximity or Khanh Son Landfill and Hoa Khanh Industrial Park. The main reason for the groundwater contamination was inappropriate arrangement and management of wells, especially with respect to the required hygienic distances from toilets and other pollution sources such as oil warehouses, landfills, industrial parks... The most serious groundwater pollution is also reported in some areas at Lien Chieu, Cam Le and Ngu Hanh Son.

4.3.2 The environmental baseline in the project area

As the project is located in a large area and scattered in 5 districts of the city, selecting sampling positions and parameters for analysis must be representative, concerning sensitive works highly possible to be affected by the project during the construction and operation phases.

4.3.2.1 Quality of air environment

<u>Rational</u>

With the purpose as baseline data for assessing the positive and negative impacts during construction and operation phases of the project, the sampling positions are selected as follows:

- Component A: one sample in each LIA was taken for analysis
- Component B:

Sub-component: B52 and B53: One sample in each constructed alignment was sampled.

Sub-component B54, B55a, B55b: Hoa Xuan WWTP and Lien Chieu WWTP and Son Tra existing WWTP: 02 samples in each WWTP were taken, of which one sample was located at the middle of plant, and two remaining samples were at the bordering of the plant with the residential areas and at the end of the main directions of wind (South-West and North-East).

- Component C: 03 samples taken at the surrounding crossroads: (1) between Southern Road and Mai Dang Chon, (2) Southern Road with Tran Dai Nghia Road and (3) at Km 0.000 of the Road.

Time of sampling: rush hours from 10.30 to 11.30AM in Da Nang city.

Result analysis:

According to the baseline data (shown in Appendix 4), in overall, the quality of air in the project area is within the standard, except some locations in sub-component B52, B53 and Southern Road are polluted by dust and noise (Chart 1). The specific level and positions that TSP surpasses the standard is shown at Chart 2 and Chart 3.



Chart 1: Concentration of TSP in project area

Note: S= sample



Chart 2: Concentration of TSP in B52, B53

Chart 3: Concentration of TSP along Southern Road



<u>Component B</u>: The area of sub-components of B52, B53 is polluted by dust and noise. Especially, at the positions of K4, K6, K10, K11, and K12, dust concentrations fluctuate from 350 to 480 ($\mu g/m^3$), 1.2 - 1.6 times higher than the allowable limit of QCVN 05:2008. The main reason for that is due to high density of traffic. Noise level ranges from 58.6 - 75.6 dBA and 7/9 locations where the noise level is 1 - 1.08 times higher than the standard.

<u>Component C</u>: most of analysis samples are within the permission except dust concentration at K3 is 360 ($\mu g/m^3$), 1.3 times higher than the standard QCVN 05:2008 and noise level of 77,4 dBA, 1.11 times higher than the standard. This is caused by heavy traffic density.

4.3.2.2. Quality of surface water

<u>Rational</u>

Similar to the air environment, the baseline surface water quality in the project area is established with representative samples at each component and sub-component of the project.

Component A: 05 outlets that are receiving wastewater and rainwater from LIAs are taken for analysis with the aim at providing baseline for assess negative impact during construction phase and positive impact once project completed the wastewater is collected and treated.

Component B:

- <u>Sub- components B52 and B53</u>: there are no water sources nearby to receive runoff water and wastewater during construction and operation phases;
- Sub-component B54, B55a.
 - o Hoa Xuan WWTP: discharge its treated wastewater into Tu Cau River. Three samples at Tu Cau River were taken for analysis
 - o Lien Chieu WWTP: discharge its treated wastewater into Cu De River. Three samples at around the discharge point were analysed.

Component C: Bridge construction process can pollute surface water at the bridge crossing the Co Co river. Thus at the bridge location, samples are taken and analysis.

Result remarks

The results of sampling are set up and presented at Appendix 4.

Result Assessment









<u>Notes: VD = Vinh Dien; HK = Hoa Khanh; CC = Co Co</u>

Component A:

The COD concentration at the sluice-gates in the LIAs of Thuy Tu, An Hai Bac and Tho Quang is within the limits of QCVN 08:2008/BTNMT B2.

Component B:

The water quality of Tu Cau River which receives the treated wastewater from Hoa Xuan WWTP meets Standard QCVN 08:2008/BTNMT, B2.

The surface water quality of Cu De River branch at the sluice-gates of Lien Chieu WWTP is located within the limits of QCVN 08: 2008/BTNMT, B2. However, the water source signs organic contamination due to receiving wastewater from Hoa Khanh Industrial Zone.

Component C

The quality of Vinh Dien and Co Co rivers surface water where Hoa Phuoc and Co Co bridges will be constructed meets QCVN 08: 2010/ BTNMT column B2.

4.3.2.3 Quality of ground water

The sampling location and analysis results are presneted in Appendix 4-3. Analysis results show that:

Component A:

Groundwater of most LIAs is polluted by Coliform, Pb and NH_4^+ . All LIAs have concentration of Coliform higher from 3 to 24 times than the standard of drinking water. Except Hoa Hai Bac and An Hai Bac wards, concentration of NH_4^+ and Pb in ground water has 2 - 7 times higher than the standard. The reasons for that are possible because most wells that are about 5- 7 meters in depth and located about 1- 2 meters from toilets, so the penetration of wastewater into wells is capable.

Recommendation: According to the analysis results, the quality of ground water is not suitable for drinking and cooking. However, except Thuy Tu LIA, currently most of the people in 09 LIAs use well water for cooking and drinking purpose. It is recommended that Da Nang responsible agencies should examine carefully the quality of groundwater in the LIAs to give the people appropriate advice to protect the community health.

Component B:

The quality of ground water is within the permission, except the concentration of coliform is higher than the standard of drinking water in accordance with QCVN 01:2009/BYT.

4.3.2.4 Quality of dredged material

Analysis results

Table 4-7 Quality of dredged material

Code D3	Sampling losofiand	Parameters						
Coue	Sampling locations	Pb	As	Cr	Cu	Cd		
				(mg/kg)			
D3	Hoa Xuan WWTP area	6.62	0.02	1.46	13.55	< 0.02		
D4	Lien Chieu WWTP area	6.70	0.02	2.35	12.55	0.02		
QCVN	Agricultural land	70	12	-	50	2		
03:2008	Forestry land	100	12	-	70	2		

Source: Infra -Tl, 3/2011

<u>**Remark**</u>: The quality of dredged material in Hoa Xuan WWTP and Lien Chieu WWTP meets standard of QCVN 03: 2008/BTNMT. It can be used for agricultural purposes.

4.3.2.5 Ecology

Da Nang is a city rich terrain, plains interspersed by mountains, hills and the sea. Therefore, in general, the ecology of Da Nang has rich biological diversity.

The mountainous terrain with many watersheds is very meaningful in the ecological environment protection of the city. The coastal plain along East of Da Nang city has valuable aquatic ecosystem not only for Da Nang city but also for Vietnam.

Green space

The project area is mainly located at residential areas within the city. Flora in Da Nang city is quite diverse with more than 75 various types of tree planted in the city. There are mainly shade trees like Hopea smellata, Draccontomelum duperreanum, Mimusops elengi, Peltophorum ferrugineum...

Terrestrial fauna

DN - PIIP, phase 2B has 03 components which are implemented in Da Nang city, including urban area, suburban area and agricultural area alternated by residential areas; therefore, terrestrial fauna mainly include animals, poultries and domestic fowls. There are no wild animals or rare species.

Aquatic biological sources

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Regarding natural habitats, according to study results on the subject "Investigation and study of coral and associated creatures from Hon Chao to south Hai Van pass and Son Tra peninsula", it is detected that there are underground coral beaches at Da Nang inshore and there is a narrow distribution from tide area to the depth of < 12m. Coral reefs are in good conditions, mainly focus in Hon Sup, Bai But, Bai Nom, Huc Lo, Vung Da areas in the south of Son Tra peninsula.

Regarding regional fauna, according to study results, there are 221 plankton floras. The areas where plankton fauna is mainly distributed include the middle area of the bay and in the northwest of Son Tra peninsula. Regarding plankton fauna, there are 162 species, in which, plankton fauna is distributed in the south of Son Tra higher than in other areas. Larva in Da Nang coastal area is quite diverse, especially crustacean larva. Generally, in the west of bay gate and in the south of Son Tra peninsula, larva components and density is higher than that in remaining areas. The project will have not any effects on biological resources in preservation area due to small construction scale.

According to the analysis by Infra – Thanglong in 3/2010, the aquatic flora and fauna in the project area consists of the phytoplankton species belonging to *Cyanophyta, Chrysophyta, Chlorophyta, Euglenophyta and Dinophyta*, and some ephemeral animals as *Copepods, Amphipoda and Larva* and benthic animals as *Polychaeta, Oligochaeta, Gastropoda, Bivalvia and Insecta*. These aquatic animals and plants are widely distributed in freshwater, brackish and seawater, which have no economic and conservation values.

CHAPTER 5. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 OVERVIEW OF PROJECT IMPACTS

The Priority Infrastructure Investment Project of Da Nang (Danang - PIIP) - Phase 2B consists of three building components - A, B, C, which spread over six districts of the city. When the Project is deployed, the city has opportunity for the urban improvement, sanitation improvement and traffic infrastructure development, on the one hand, and contribution for the development and poverty reduction of the city, on the other hand. However, the Project builds on a large scale and is ranked Group A – which is environmental sensitive and should be carried out impact assessment to minimize negative impacts and promote positive impacts brought by the Project. In this chapter, positive and negative effects of 03 components - A, B and C corresponding with 03 stages of pre-construction, construction and operation of the project will be reviewed.

<u>Component A:</u> upgrading 09 LIAs, which are scattered in wide range with similar upgrade items like alleys, lighting, water supply and social infrastructure such as kindergartens, nursery homes and community houses. The upgrade scale is small, which mobilizes local labor with manual means. The environmental conditions in the LIAs are the same. Therefore the environmental impact assessment is commonly carried out and can be applied separately to each LIA.

<u>Component B</u> is classified for the environmental impact assessment as follows:

- <u>Sub-component B52, B53</u>: B52 expands the rainwater drainage route and B53 expands the wastewater collection route. The construction works are in the same area and are assessed collectively. The construction of Trung Nghia Lake embankments, which has several different characteristics, will be considered separately including the waste management in the operation and potential risks of the deep lake.

- <u>Subcomponent B54, B55a</u>: two new WWTPs, Lien Chieu and Xuan Hoa, will be built with the same treatment technology and initial capacity, so they are evaluated in general and specific aspects of each plant such as discharge, receiving sources and buffers, in particular.

<u>Subcomponent B55b</u>: pilot upgrading of Son Tra WWTP station with a very small scale, which does not affect the current collection and treatment. Son Tra station has two anaerobic tanks operating in parallel. The renovation option is to upgrade one tank into an aeration tank and the other works normally. The objective of the comparative effectiveness will be made before there is a decision to upgrade the existing station in the future. So its impact on the environment is considered similar to what occur in Sub-Component B54, B55a, typical in sludge dredging prior to upgrading.

<u>Component C:</u> includes the construction of the Southern Link Road and 02 bridges crossing Hoa Phuoc River and Co Co River, which is divided into 02 sub-components, road and bridges for the assessment.

Here is the detailed impact assessment.

5.2. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.2.1 Component A

5.2.1.1 Pre-construction

Component A invests on upgrading roads/alleys, lighting, installing drainage and sewage system and constructing public buildings. The selection of project area and technical design are implemented with the community participation (Chapter 3), so the negative impacts on these aspects are insignificant. The impacts in this phase are focused on land acquisition and resettlement.

a. Clearance and resettlement

In Component A, 18 households lost the whole house and only one lost a part of their house. According to RAP, 10.512,5m² residential land and 636 households are affected. Therefore, the compensation, clearance directly impact the lives of people in the region, especially the white houses cleared, they have changed residence and get used to new life in the resettlement.

This impact is considered negative at high levels but may reduce and affect only a short time.

The details are presented in Table 5-1.

	LIAs	Affected residential land				Affected houses			
Code		No of households			Area (m ²)	No of households			Area (m ²)
		Partly	Wholly	Total		Partly	Wholly	Total	
1	Binh Thuan	36	6	42	868.8		1	1	25.5
2	Hoa Cuong Bac	37		37	201.7	1		1	1.4
3	Hoa Hiep Bac	50		50	171.4		3	3	1,578.0
4	Hoa Tho Dong	12	1	13	93.0		8	8	1,414.4
5	An Hai Bac	202	8	210	2,986.5		6	6	460.0
6	Tho Quang	279	3	282	6,189.6				
7	An Hai Đong	2		2	1,5				
8	Tam Thuan				0				0
9	Binh Hien				0				0
Total		618	18	636	10,512.5	1	18	19	3,479.3

Table 5-1 Summary of impact on clearance and relocation of the project

Source: RAP report on PIIP - DN phase 2B, 02/2011

<u>Impact accessment</u>: Although the affected residential land and households are small when compared with the total residential land of $234,540m^2$ and number of households of 6,691 households in 09 LIAs, the environmental changes in this area may put adapting pressure on affected households to get acquaintance with the new living environment and finding new jobs. However, the affected households will be compensated and supported to recover their life at least equal or better than that before. After the project completes, it will bring significant benefit for them. This impact is significantly negative but in short-term and could be easily eliminated.

b. Impacts on the air quality due to land clearance

Dust generated from the site clearance of the demolition and repair of houses (households who are partly affected). So if there are no shielding measures when structures are demolished in this stage, dust will cause local pollution in the area. However, because the project deploys in five districts of Da Nang city with small clearance volumn compared to the total area of Da Nang city, impacts are only moderate and can be reduced.

5.2.1.2 Construction phase

Sources

- Dust and air pollution, noise and vibration of construction equipment
- Domestic wastewater of workers' activities
- Solid waste of dredging to install pipe-laying (sewer system and drainage system)
- Solid waste of workers' activities

Affected subjects:

- Local people living around construction site
- People in traffic around construction site
- Worker of construction site

Scale of impact

For each 10 - 20m length of road step, time of construction activities is short (around 5 - 10 days). In a construction site, there are around 5 - 10 workers and some construction equipment such as concrete cutters, compactor, some of 5 tons trucks, scraper bucker..., depending on the road width, equipment capacity. The construction machine is selected to be suitable with small alley, therefore, the impacts are insignificant.

a. Air pollution

<u>Source:</u>

The main sources of dust are from excavation and transportation activities. The calculation of excavated and transported materials for 9 LIAs presented in Appendix 5-1.

Impact assessments:

• Dust from excavation:

Dust from excavation could be named as heavy particles which are easy to settle. The affected area for each construction site around 10m to 20m. However, the construction occurs in many narrow alleys where dust could accumulate and affect local people and workers. The impact is assessed to be medium, short term and mitigable.

• Dust from transport:

See Appendix 5-1, the volume of material being transported is approximately 18,000 m3 for the entire 09 LIAs. Dust is mainly from construction materials (soil, sand and small stones):

- Soil will stick to truck-wheels and crash out adjacent alleys and will be dispersed by wind to cause dust pollution;
- The process of unloading materials from trucks to collection points causes dust;

- Dust in exhaust fumes of vehicles;
- The dust is swept away by the traffic.

General assessment: The dust impact is countable in narrow construction project areas, which will directly affect people health. However, dust can be easily mitigated by simple measures as watering. Its impact is assessed small and short term and mitigable.

b. Noise and vibration

Upgrading LIAs activities are small scales and simple technique so that small machines and equipment will be used for constructing roads as well as installing pipe-laying (sewage and drainage systems) in around 10 days. Consequently, the impact is assessed to be small, short term and mitigable.

c. Wastewater

- Waste water pumped from construction areas
- Waste water from the workers' daily activities

Rainwater and wastewater will be pumped from excavated holes for the construction of a water drainage system and is also considered as a wastewater source. Usually, after a heavy rain, storm water is trapped in pits, which will be pumped out to continue the construction. The amount of water pumped out does not contain toxic pollutants (mainly are settled and suspended solids (dirt, dust, sand ...) in the water). Therefore, its impacts are not considered high when flowing into receiving sources (rivers, ditches or drains) but cause unsanitary in the region, so we should take measures to control this wastewater.

Domestic wastewater is generated from living activities of construction workers on site. The estimated number of workers present at site is 5-10 people, therefore, the domestic wastewater is estimated $0.25 - 0.5 \text{m}^3/\text{day}$.

Because the site is completely within population area with small construction space and the workload is not much, portable toilets are impossible to install. The contractors may hire toilets of households in the region (as agreed by the employer and people).

This impact is considered negligible and overcomable.

d. Solid waste

Solid waste generated during the construction from the following sources:

- Solid waste from the leveling and digging for the construction of a drainage system is one of the noteworthy solid wastes if there are no appropriate construction plans or storage areas and prompt transportation. Such type of secondary contamination can occur on the surrounding such as arising more dust in dry season or causing sludgedy for the region in rainy season on the rest of the road in construction site.
- Solid waste from the construction is a type of waste generared by construction activities such as scraps of iron and steel, cement packs, formworks for the construction of manholes... They are considered solid waste and we should have good management plan for this source of waste ...
- Domestic solid waste: with such a project scale, workers at a construction point are not many (only about 10 people), so the amount of waste generated is not large. However, if it is littered without collection in the construction area, the landscape and the neighborhood will suffer greatly.

The impact of solid waste is assessed small and mitigable.

e. Traffic disturbance

Any construction activities will cause traffic disturbance so that when the upgraded LIAs project is implemented, most roads and alleys in LIAs (1.5 - 3m width) will be impacted. The construction activities such as excavation, temporary store of debris and materials without in good arrangement shall disturb the local traffic. The impact is assessed small and mitigable.

f. Oil spillage and hazardous waste

Definitely, the project construction will use equipment (breakers, excavators, sawers) or supporting equipment like generators which use diezen fuel and will be maintained or repaired. During the operation or repair, oil, fuel, grease cloth will be spillled ... If they are spilled into surrounding streets and construction area or on water resource, they will impact on the water quality, increase the risk of car crashes and may cause fire. The impact of solid waste is assessed small and mitigable.

g. Damage to underground utilities in construction areas

The construction of the drainage systems will dig road surface to make trenches. Most training activities will take place in residential areas where there are a number of underground utilities (electric cables, water pipes, telephones ...). Without survey, the construction will inadvertently damage utilities, unsafety for workers and local people.

This impact is considered negative/moderate and can be overcome.

h. Problems in the construction stage

The operation of the Project may cause some significant problems such as:

- Burn up provisional fuel of construction equipment
- Traffic accidents caused by transportation means on the construction site or unreasonablly isolated items of construction cause accidents for motorcyclers in rainy season.
- Unsafe construction items cause accidents for active children in the construction site.
- Accidents caused by the use of unstandard electrical equipment and cables that endanger lives of workers and residents in the area.

This impact is considered negative/moderate and can be minimized.

5.2.1.3. Operation phase

The impacts in operation phase are more positive than negative and all the negative impacts are minor and mitigable.

a. Positive impacts

Reduced health risk

The drainage system is being completed and connected to the city system, so all wastewater will be collected and treated before discharging into the receiveing water body. The status of infrastructures system (such as upgraded road/ alleys, lighting, water supply...) is impoved. That will impact directly or indirectly on the people awareness about hygienic sanitation in the LIAs. The improvement can reduce water born and air born diseases. In addition, the people will have tap supply-water for drinking and cooking in stead of using the groundwater that is

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being polluted by microorganisms. Thanks to the project investment, the community health will be improved.

Improved water quality

Both surface and groundwater quality will be improved due to the completion of drainage system.

Improving the quality of life

Besides the opportunity for infrastructure, houses refurbishment and accessibility to clean water, people will have chance to find work to improve their income and participate in the society.

Γ	able	5-2	Social	infrastr	uctures

LIAs	Constructions	Positive impacts
Hai Chau District		- Increased participation of villagers in community meetings thanks to nice
Binh Hien ward	Community house	community houses
Binh Thuan ward	Cam Van Kindergarten Binh An Community house Tan Thanh community house	 Increased income for couples who have small child due to kindergarten with a good operation
Son Tra district		- Improved capacity of villagers due to sharing experiences through meeting and learning at community houses
An Hai Bac	Tan An museum park; An Tan, An Cu3 and An Cu 4 community houses	 Improved environmental sanitation due to actively community management
Thanh Khe district		 Improved physical and mental health for villagers due to living in safe environment and accelerated income
Tam Thuan	Phong Lan 4 childcare	opportunities
ward	Phong Lan 6 childcare	These contribute to coolid convrity and
	Group 35 meeting hall	 These contribute to social security and social equity and reduce poverty. The number of beneficiaries is about 4079 households.

b. Negative impacts

Road/alley surface can be damaged

- The community is often lack of O&M regulations, so trucks having larger load than the designed damage roads.
- The drilling and cutting for instalation of water supply systems and returning road bed incorrectly can damage roads.

Impacts are rated moderate and can be minimized by the community rules.

Arising smell

Wastewater is collected in common drains. Without regular dredging or enlarging flow, which is blocked by waste, stagnant wastewater will flow over roads and cause unsanitary and foul-smelling.

The impacts are small and can be minimized by community self-governing and periodically dredge.

The risk of traffic accidents in alleys

Usually, people disregard when taking part in the traffic in alleys. They do not wear helmets, so the risk of accidents can happen. However, this is small impact which can be minimized.

Waste in public place

Supposed that the community house promotes effective and people gather for meetings regularly. If there are no toilets and trashes, in addition to low sense of community that litter in public places, generated waste will be the risk of environment pollution and threathen people's lives in the region.

However, according to the survey, the waste collection in the LIAs is relatively good. That experience will be applied at the centers of community activity. The impact is assessed to be small and easily minimize.

5.2.2 Component B

5.2.2.1 Pre – construction phase

The main impact in pre – construction phase is occured by activities of clearance and resettement, and techcical designing. Site selection has been already mentioned in chapter 3.

a. Clearance and resettlement

 Table 5-3 Summary of affected land and Households

District	Sub – components	Affected households			Acquired land (m ²)		
		Partly	Wholly	Total	Residential land	Agricultural land	Total
Lien Chieu	Lien Chieu WWTP	83	174	257	35,147	64,853	100,000
Son Tra	Drainage system from Nguyen Phan Vinh street to Tho Quang street to the east sea	64	26	90	3,543	1,335	4,878
Cam Le	Hoa Xuan WWTP	1 7 7	94	271	56,624	163,790	220,414
Ngu Hanh Son	Sewerage system from the Polytechnic University to Dong Tra Resettlement area – Nguyen Tri Phuong linking to Co Co river	45	7	65	8,860	34,565	43,425
		369	301	683	104,174	264,543	368,717

Source: RAP Report on PIIP - DN - phase 2B, 02/2011
Total affected land is 368 717 m², of which 104 $174m^2$ of residential land and $264.543m^2$ of agricultural land. 683 households are impacted, of which 301 households have to be relocated. The impact is considered significant and was evaluated in the resettlement safety report (RAP).

b. Technical design

For B52, B53

Design technique for sub-components B52 and B53 is similar to sub-components of drainage and wastewater collection which were assessed in phase 2A. The issues which design consultant must take into account include:

- Choice of location for drainage system: Choice of the drainage pipelines in the design stage is in accordance with the regulations of the Vietnamese standards as well as the Standards of Construction Sector such as choice of the direction of the pipelines to be minimized in relocated households and affect the public traffic during construction.
- Calculate hydraulics of the drainage and sewerage system in order to reduce the climate change affect on the system.
- Design CSOs with good smell prevention structure.

According to MONRE, the design must take the effects of climate change into account

For Trung Nghia Lake Embankment

- The appropriate height to maximize the resovoir and hamonise with surrounding area
- Firm foundation and slope to prevent cracked embankment and landslide

For B54, B55a

- The appropriate height to avoid impacts flood to damage constructions
- The technical solution meets the buffer zone standard of 40m QCVN 07/2010/BXD.

5.2.2.2 Construction and Operation

The Construction and Operation of component B is divided into four separated subcomponents: (A) extentsion of dainage and sewage system, (B) Northern Trung Nghia Lake Embankment and surrpunding landscape; (C) newly constructed Hoa Xuan WWTP and Lien Chieu WWTP and (D) Pilot upgrading Son Tra WWTP.

A. SUB-COMPONENT B52 AND B53: EXTENSION OF DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE SYSTEM

A.1. CONSTRUCTION PHASE

The wastewater collection pipelines are designed to run parallel to the storm water drainage system in the same area. During the construction phase, to avoid digging roads again, the two sub-components are usually built at the same time. However, the construction of sub-component B52 - rainwater drainage system is the cause of more considerably environmental impact due to the installation of deeper big box culverts.

Sources of impact

- Construction activities: include excavation, pipe-laying sewerage and drainage system; sludge dredging at current open canal.
- Transport activities: include tranport activities of construction materials and disposal activities of construction waste;

The scale of impacts:

Depends on the duration of construction, in average, the scale of impact is about 01 year for drainage and wastewater collection system.

a. Air pollution

Dust from excavation of the road for drainage system

Table 5-4 Balance of excavation and back-filling quantity

	Excavation (m ³)	Back-filling (m ³)	Balance (m ³)	Dust generation = E*E _{xcavation} *1.2 (kg)
Sub-component B52	170 575.80	183 062.40	12 486.54	25 176.99
Sub-component B53	68 465.53	113 241.85	44 776.32	10 105.51
Total	239 041.33	296 304.25	57 262.86	35 282.50

Total dust pollution loading is estimated as 96.7kg/day. Massive volume of dust generated will cause negative impacts on daily lives of local residents and passengers. It is noted that the air at Ton Duc Thang – Bac Son cross-road, Ton Duc Thang – Ngo Thi Nham cross-road and Hoa Minh canal is polluted with dust as concentrations of 0,35mg/m3, 0,47mg/m3 and 0,46mg/m3 respectively because of density population and traffic activities in these roads. The remaining pipelines are installed in area with low density of population If using appropriate measures such as water spraying, successive construction, dust is only generated locally, within a short time and therefore, has no significant impacts.

• Dust from material transporting

Concentrations of air pollutants such as SO_2 , NO_x , CO, VOC and dust will increase proportionally to the quantity of excavated materials and transporting distance, as well as covering measures of trucks.

Concentrations of dust and other pollutants in the air environment increase locally along then transporting roads, especially in the dry season. Main composition of the dust is sand with the size larger than 10 microns. These heavy particles are easily settled and affect directly to workers and local residents. However, it could not be dispersed very far.

The excavated materials need to be transported: $T_{ransport} = 57,262.86m^3$

It is assumed that the truck of 15 tons is used for transporting with the round distance of 10km, sand density of 1.4 ton/m^3 , and construction duration is 1 year. The sand is taken from Hoa Son and Hoa Vang.

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Number of trucks per day:

 $(57,262.86 \text{ m}^3 * 1.4 \text{ ton/m}^3)/[15 \text{ tons/truck * 1 years * 365 days/year}] \approx 15 (rounds/day)$

The daily oil consumption:

 $(15 rounds/day) * 20 km * 1L/5 km \approx 60 (L/day) * 0.8 = 0.048 ton/day$

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Parameters	E	mission factor	Loading (kg/day)
Generated dust in transporting	Dust:	$0.1 - 1 \text{ g/m}^3$	0.016 -0.16
Air pollution generated by transportation means	Dust:	0.9 kg/ton DO	0.0432
such as dust, CO, SO_x , NO_x , VOC	SO ₂ :	2.15 kg/ ton DO	0.1032
	NO _x :	11.8 kg/ ton DO	0.5664
	CO:	6.0 kg/ ton DO	0.288
	VOC:	2.6 kg/ ton DO	0.1248

Table 5-5 Air pollution and dust loading in transporting materials

The existing concentrations of NOx, CO and SO_2 in the project area are within the permission. In addition, the gases emitted during transportation, they can disperse and be diluted by the air. However, the gases are highly toxic to people with a mall concentration. These can adversely impact to those live along the road with heavy traffic. The impact is from small to medium and must be mitigated.

b. Noise and vibration

Except the box culverts going through Tan Tra residential area to Co Co River, Ngu Hanh Son district, which has low population density, the other pipelines run through high populated residential areas. In addition, large box culverts are installed under road centerlines and sidewalk at the depths of 2 - 6 meters. The digging for culvert installation and retained by steel planks to prevent landslide will be done by mechanical technique that will cause noise and vibration, affecting people's lives and works nearby.

c. Risk of land slide

Land in Da Nang city belongs to a coastal type formed from sand and mixture of sand and soil that is easy to be slided. If culvert boxes installed as depth of more than 3.5m, buildings located within 10m from the construction site will be affected by the excavation. This was warned by the technical designer in phase 1 of PIIP – DN. Furthermore, in case of steel sheets used for preventing it from landslide are not harmonised each other, which creates gaps between the sheets. Storm water will runs through and make sand slide. Consequently, the road broken that leads to adverse affect on nearby buildings, specially the drainage route on Le Tan Trung - Phan Van Vinh to Tho Quang road - Son Tra District. Here are some pictures of installation of box- culverts in Qui Nhon city where is similar soil like Da Nang, erosion caused serious consequence. The impact is significant and must be mitigated

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Figure 5-1 and Figure 5-2 Land slide and cracked houses caused by construction culvert boxes

d. Domestic Wastewater

Impacts on water environment are mainly caused by domestic wastewater of workers. Major pollutants in wastewater are suspended solids (SS), organic compounds (BOD/COD), nutrients (Nitrogen, Phosphorus) and pathogens (Coliform, E. Coli).

The flowrate is calculated on the basis of norms and number of workers. Under the city standards, the water supply rate for a person by 2015 is $125L/day^4$. Thus, the wastewater rate is about 80% of supplied water (100L/person/day). It is estimated of 20 workers in one camp in average. Thus, the flowrate of worker domestic wastewater is about 2 m³/day.

The impact is generally not sidnificant for small construction site, but they can affect the urban landscape and be required reasonable mitigation measures.

e. Overflows

The overflows include:

- Storm water overflowing through construction site will sweep away soil, sand into water-flow and cause obstruction and sedimentation for river/lake and pollute receiving surface water source.
- Low-level groundwater and rainwater can be stagnant in the uncompleted foundations. Normally contractors will now pump it out to continue processing the work. Pumping out water will be unsanitary and increased suspended-solid pollution for receiving sources.

This effect is accessed moderate and mitigable.

f. Solid waste

• Construction waste

In the construction period, construction solid waste generated includes cement, bricks, sand, stone, wood, scrap, and spilling materials. This kind of wastes is relatively small and inert, so it could be re-used for the purpose of ground leveling.

⁴ CalBro report, wastewater management strategy proposed for Da Nang city, 2009

• Dredged sludge

In sub-component B52, the majority of box culverts are located under new roadways and sidewalks. Thus, digging soil is considered clean and usable to fill up after the construction. In addition, approximately 110m3 sludge is dredged because part of the culvert going through a current drainage ditch ($L = 367m \times 1m$ wide) from Le Tan Trung to the East Sea. This culvert is steep, so the sludge accumulation is not much and has no smell. The amount of dredged sludge is around 0.3m. Due to small amount of this sludge, we can dump with the sludge dredged in Hoa Minh cannal in Phase 2A. The area is near residential areas, dredging sludge can cause smell and spread sludge in the environment that need to minimize during the construction process.



Figure 5-3 Dreged sludge at Le Tan Trung to Tho Quang open canel

• <u>Hazardous waste</u>

During construction, grease and oil residuals may be generated from maintaining and repairing vehicle and machinery. According to technical documents, the average oil residual from construction machinery is around 7 liters per change of oil and the period of changing is every 3 - 6 months. If the number of vehicles and construction machinery is estimated 30, the oil surplus would be 35 to 70 liters/month. Such residual grease and oil are listed as hazardous wastes (code: A3020, Basel: Y8). The waste can be droped on land and polluted clothes for cleaning machines, which will cause adversely significant affect on enriroment if they are wasted in the environment. The impact is accessed moderate and need to minimize.

Concrete used in the installation are also listed as hazardous waste. However, with small quantities of it can be collected and buried at the location specified, as required by law.

<u>Municipal solid waste</u>

Estimated solid waste is approximately 10 kg/day based on 0.5 kg/person/day and assuming that the workers are allowed to have meals at the site. This waste quantity is insignificant and will be collected and treated by the collection contractors. The impact is assessed moderate and mitigable.

g. Risks of Local flooding

In the construction phase of the drainage system, local flooding may occur due to lack of measures to redirect the flow and to prevent the material washed into the drainage system, especially in the heavy rains.

h. Traffic safety

Most of the sewer systems construct through the planned areas, major roads, residential area, and traffic density is low, except the sewer pipe passes through Le Tan Trung street and the other goes through Ngo Thi Nham street to Hoa Minh channel is populated dense and high traffic density. The fencing used for dust prevention should be considered the distance of traffic safety. In addition, some activities can affect traffic congestion and accidents on the road. Here are some typical image, such as:

- Storing debris and materials on the main road and untidy sites.
- Lack of facilities, signage, traffic guidance lights;
- Operation of construction machines and equipments on the sites without following the rules can cause traffic jam and risk of accidence for travelers.

Several similar projects in the country, risk of accidents for travelers is cited (Figure 5-4, 5-5) as a typical example for contractors to find appropriate mitigation measures during construction.



Figure 5-4 and 5-5 Risk of traffic accidents

• Other infrastructure services

The sub-component B52 and B53 construction may cause damage to other infrastructure services such as electric cables, telecom cables and supply water systems if the design does not review underground facilities which pass through the area project and the contractor does not have any mitigation measures. The impacts rarely occur, but if that happens, the impact will be very serious. The impact is rated moderate and required mitigation measures.

• Local business

Road excavation will negatively affect business activities of the households in the project area. Level of negative impact to business operations depend on the following factors:

- Access to the household business: the establishment of temporary paths for local people is necessary. However, some projects have ignored this request and make shops isolated.
- Duration of the construction phase: the slower construction period, the greater influence.
- Temporary storage of materials and excavated soil on the sidewalk;
- Poor recovery of road surface;
- Dispersed dust in the construction phase affects product quality, especially for the food business;

i. Social disturbance

Small number of workers at each site, the local authorities of Da Nang city are people who participate in managing the project, therefore the impact is negligible.

j. Working safety

- Lack of safety gears and equipment for workers;
- Workers' incompliance with regulations on working safety;
- Electrical incidents, lightning, fire and explosion.

This impact could happen to any works. If the contractor fails to comply with legal regulations on working safety, it is likely to cause unfortunate consequences in terms of workers' psychology and health. The impact is significant and must be mitigated.

k. Landscapce

In the construction of drainage system, urban landscape could be affected by :

- Excavation activities cause dust which affect on visibility of passenger;
- Inappropriate leveling \rightarrow fragmented road surface;
- Visual obstructions caused by construction barriers and equipments;
- Tree clearance;
- Lacking of management of excavated materials, spoiling and creating open dump sites;
- Careless recovery of road surfaces causes stagnancy on the street;

A.2. OPERATION PHASE

In general, the impacts during the operation phase of sub-components B52, B53 are mainly positive such as the improvement in the urban landscape; reduction of bad smells due to the construction drainage system and innovation of CSO; reduction of flooding hazard; improved water quality and remarkable improvement in community health due to decrease in water-borne diseases. Besides, there are several negative impact with small scale and easily mitigated.

a. Low household connection

According to the study of Carl Bro, 2009, the percentage of household connection to the sewage and drainage system is about 20%. This situation leads to the lack of BOD in influent at the WWTP, meanwhile most of the wastewater from households discharge directly into the environment. As a result, the environment continues to be deteriorated, while the system is invested to be ready to collect and convey the wastewater from the families to the WWTP. Thus, increasing the percentage of households' connection to the system will play an important role in accelerating the effectiveness of the investment.

b. Noise and smell generated from pumping stations, CSOs and outlets

Noise and smell generated from the pumping station, CSOs and outlets is insignificant due to their improvement to overcome the existing PS and CSOs. The pumpers are immerged in water and in covered boxes, so the noise generation from them is limited. CSO is innovated with one way valve to prevent sand and sea and river water flowing back the system. This has overcome the previous situation that sand blocks the system, preventing wastewater to run to the pumping stations and storm water to discharge into the receiving water body, which produces smell at outlets. A typical location of diversion chamber is illustrated at Figure 5-6.



Figure 5-6 A typical location of diversion chamber

c. Health affect

Toxic gases such as H_2S , CO_2 and sludge are generated inside the system, which can be harmful to maintenance workers. However, one ventilation fan is installed in each pumping station for ventilation before maintaining and dredging sludge. The impact is insignificant and could be mitigated if workers are trained and provided with adequate protection.

B. SUB-COMPONENT B: TRUNG NGHIA LAKE

B.1. CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Trung Nghia North Lake is located in the middle of Trung Nghia residential area (Hoa Minh ward, Lien Chieu district). As described in Chapter 2, the lake functions as water reservoir which receives run-off from Trung Nghia area and discharging to Phu Loc River through the culvert box (B14 package). There are not many trees around the lake, one side is adjacent to the railway; the other sides are adjacent small roads. There is sparsely populated with temporary

houses only. The lake is covered with weeds and dirts without any ecological as well as economic value.



Figure 5-7 and 5-8 Current situation of Northern Trung Nghia Lake

Under the package B52, embankment and landscape recreation are executed for the lake. According to CDM, the lake bank is constructed on the ground, so there is no demand for sludge dredging. Excavated soil is considered as clean soil that can be reused for leveling. The negative impacts could mainly be dust, gas pollutant emission and noise generated from exavation and transportation activities, which will increase concentration in the area. However, the lake traverses in a large area with scattered poppulation, the impact is insignificant and could be mitigated by mitigation measures applied in other simple constructions such as watering the materials in site and the vehicles must follow the Transportion Laws when operation for the project.

B.2. OPERATION PHASE

Positive imapact:

Based on the current characteristics and construction activities, renovation of Trung nghia lake will bring many benefits to the community as environmental and lanscape improvement. After the completed lake bank of 922.63m length, the lake will contain 162,366m³ run storm water, which not only creates a landscape area of 36,902m² located in the middle of city, but could reduce flooding in the area.

Negative impacts:

The surface water and the landscape could be polluted with domestic solid and wastewater because of bad habit of dwellers and poor management of municiple authority.

The deep water in the lake could be dangerous fro children playing in the place without carefully mamaged by their parents.

The impact is significant and must be mitigated.

C. SUB-COMPONENT B54 AND B55a: WWTP

C1. CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Sources of impacts

Potential impacts during constructing WWTP are presented in Table 5-6.

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Key activities	Source of potential impacts						
. Excavation, leveling and construction							
Leveling	Noise, dust, air emission from transportation means						
	Potential accidents						
	Damage the local ecology						
Excavation and back-filling	> Water pollution						
	Noise, dust, air emission from transportation means						
	Potential accidentsDamage the local ecology						
	Damage the local ecology						
Worker gathering	 Generation of domestic waste of worker 						
	Increase in traffic density						
	Influence on local safety and social issues						
2. Transport activities							
Material storage	 Contamination of surface water 						
	Solid waste generation						
Material transport	> Noise, dust, air emission from transportation means						
	 Potential traffic accidents 						
	 Increase in traffic density 						

Table 5-6 Potential impacts in the construction phase

Scale of impacts:

Assumption: Duration of construction is about 2 years, of which about 01 months for excavation surface layer, 12 months for leveling the WWTPs, and 11 months for constructing infrastructure and installing equipment. Therefore, the number of workers at site depends on specific conditions, fluctuating about 10 - 30 persons in one worker camp.

a. Air pollution

Dust generation from excavation and leveling

Fable 5.	-7	Balance	of	excavation	and	back-filling	g quantity

	Excavation	Rack-filling	Transported soil	Dust generation
Construction	(m ³)	(m ³)	(m ³)	$= E^*E_{xcavation}^*1.2$ (kg)
Hoa Xuan WWTP	20,000m ³	334,400m ³	314,400m ³	98323.33
Lien Chieu WWTP	10,000m ³	37,500m ³	27,500m ³	29691.33

Before leveling the ground, the 10cm- top layer should be taken out. The soil from rice field is suitable for leveling the ground after removing waste, grass, tree residues and so on.

Dust will increase significantly when leveling is implemented with high volume (314.400 m³) in Hoa Xuan WWTP. It is assumed that 15ton truck is used for transport in 12 months; the number of trip is about 65 turns per day for levelling Hoa Xuan WWTP and 8 turns for Lien Chieu WWTP. The soil/ sand are usually dry. The process of downing soil/material from truck onto ground will create dust. Because of large construction area, installing fences for preventing dust is not economic. Therefore, the dust can be spread by wind and affect the surrounding residential area. The impact is significant, short term and must be mitigated.

Similarly for Lien Chieu WWTP, there are about 8 trips per day. However dust dispersion from downing soil and transport will be considerable in the dry season, low humidity.

• Dust and air pollutants emissions from material transportation

Average a day has 65 trips of 15ton truck runs from borrow pit from Hoa Son Hoa Vang to Hoa Xuan WWTP the plant. Therefore, concentration of dust and air pollutant emission such as NO_x, CO, SO₂ and C_xH_y will increase along the route, which will impact travelers and those live near to the route. The impact is short-term but significant and must be mitigated.

b. Noise and vibration

The noise and vibration generated by construction and traffic activities is inevitable. However, due to simple construction, and far from residential areas, the impact is short term and negligible.

- c. Wastewater
 - Domestic wastewater

As assumption above, the workers for each time at one WWTP is around 10-30 people. The amount of domestic wastewater generated is approximately about 2-3 m^3 per day. However, because of contamination of the waste (described in section d of A of 5.3.2.2), wastewater need to be collected.

• <u>Overflow</u>

Rainwater overflow will be entrained solid waste on the surface of construction area and will discharge to the receiving resources, cause pollution and sedimentation of rivers and lakes nearby. For the Hoa Xuan WWTP construction site, water overflow will affect water quality of Vinh Dien River; for the Lien Chieu WWTP construction site will affect the Cu De River Basin. The impact was assessed a insignificant, short-term and can be minimized.

d. Solid waste: assessed same as section f of A.1 of 5.2.2.2.

e. Risks of Local flooding

The WWTPs locate in low-land areas. When the project is implemented, the ground surface will level from 4.5m - 6m in Hoa Xuan WWTP and 5m Lien Chieu WWTP. If no drainage ditches is installed around the plants, the ability of river flooding is high. The impact is significant and short-term and could be minimized.

f. Traffic safety

Traffic safety problems in the construction of two WWTPs only related to the sand transport and construction materials transport to the project area. According to the calculations on the highest number of truck-trip is the leveling period (about 65 trips per day for 12 months), traffic density from material borrow pits to construction areas will increase, especially when

many project take place at the same time. The impact is short-term but significant and must be mitigated.

g. Other infrastructure services

This effect is negligible and can be ignored because the plant is built on agricultural land where the infrastructure development is poor.

h. Local business

The impact is more positive than negative because the construction does not block or disturb business activities. The workers probably increase their demands on food which is advantageous for dwellers along the transportation road and closely to the sites of exploiting materials and leveling ground.

i. Social Disturbance: similar to assessment in A.1 of 5.2.2.2.

j. Working safety: similar to assment in A.1 of 5.2.2.2.

k. Erosion of river bank

Constructing discharging pipelines to the outlets, the activities will cause erosion in Vinh Dien riverside and Hoa Khanh canal, if no action is taken to empower the river bank. The impact is insignificant.

<u>C2. OPERATION PHASE</u>

a. Air environment

The air environment is mainly polluted by smell from the collection, treatment and discharge of waste.

Т	able	5-8	shows	sources	of	smel	ls.
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Region	Emission sources
Waste screeners	Smell from wastewater, solid waste and waste containers, scum collection equipment
Sand sedimentation tanks	Smell from sand containers, sand sedimentation devices
Oxidized ditch	Smell from wastewater, H ₂ S and other smells
Secondary sedimentation	Smell from sludge anaerobic fermentation, mainly H ₂ S,
tank	mercaptan
Chlorine	Discomfortable Chlorine
Sludge treatment	Fermentation sludge smell and gas emissions
equipment	
Sluice-gates	Smell of wastewater and exhaust fumes

Smell arises from most stages of the wastewater treatment process as shown in Table 5-8. Moreover the buffer zones in two WWTPs of Lien Chieu and Hoa Xuan do not meet TCVN 7222: 2002/BTNMT, which provides regulation for buffer zones (without drying sludge); WWTPs having capacity from $5000 - 30,000m^3/day.night$ is 210m and from $30,000 - 50,000m^3/day.night$ is 210 - 350m. QCVN 07:2010/BXD (buffer of 40m wide) is reviewed for the application, therefore, the spread of smell in the environment is possible and requires a strict and modern technology for collecting and treating smell. In accordance with QCVN 07: 2010/BXD, all locations possible to make smell should be sealed and have thoroughly smell collection and treatment system before being discharged into the environment.

This impact is high and requires mitigation measures.

b. Surface and ground water

Since most of construction items of the plant were constructed by reinforced concrete with waterproofing layer, the ability of wastewater leakage without treatment into the soil affecting groundwater is negligible. Therefore the project focuses on assessment of impacts of treated wastewater to the quality of receiving surface water.

c. Calculation of receiving capacity of surface water

Hoa Xuan WWTP

Wastewater after treatment is discharged into Vinh Dien river (Tu Cau river) at Coordinate N: 15⁰59'17.4"; E: 108⁰13'19.3".

Selected parameters for calculation of receiving capacity of surface water at discharge point are BOD_5 , N-NO₃ and SS due to the nature of domestic wastewater.

- It is assumed that these pollutants do not react in the receiving water body.
- The flow and upstream loading are constant.
- The river section is negligibly influenced by tidal regime because slope of Tu Cau River is high.
- It is completely mixed at the discharge point.
- The river serves for waterway transportation only (Carl Bro, 2009; CDM 2011).

In order to assess the receiving capacity of Tu Cau River where treated wastewater from Hoa Xuan WWTP is discharged to, the calculation is based on Circular No. 02/2009/BTNMT dated on 19/3/2009 by MONRE.

Receiving capacity of water body



+

Baseline loading of water body

Selection of calculation scenario:

Foundation: The waste management strategy in Da Nang city to 2040, the design capacity of WWTP of Lien Chieu and Hoa Xuan, and the parameters of wastewater, inputs and outputs, are summarized in Table 5-9.

Table 5-9 Summary of sewage capacity, input and output parameters

Parameters	Design capacity (m ³ /day-night)					
	2020	2030	2040			
Hoa Xuan WWTP	20,000	80,000	320,000			
Lien Chieu WWTP	20,000	40,000	120,000			
Input wastewater paramet	ers (mg/l)					
BOD5	154	154	200			
N-NO3	30	30	30			
TSS	176	176	230			

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Output wastewater para	ameters (mg/l) satisfy TC	CVN 7222: 2002	
BOD5	30	30	30
N- NO3	15	15	15
TSS	30	30	30

Selection of the scenario:

Assuming in the worst case, the treatment modules are broken and 100% untreated wastewater is discharged directly into the outlets.

Scenario 1: 20,000m³/day-night

Scenario 2: 80,000m³/day-night

Scenario 3: 320,000m³/day-night

Basic information of receiving source

The discharge upstream and downstream of water sources serving the shipping

The data of the minimum flow of receiving resources is provided by CDM. At Khue Dong bridge, the smallest water flow is 67.37m3/s (source Ref. CDM -DNPIIP/2011/LO-0736 dated 07/06/2011) (attached in Appendix 5-2).

Basic information of receiving resources	Average value at outlet (mg/l)				
	BOD ₅	N-NO ₃	TSS		
Water flow in dry season Qt= 67.37m3/s					
Water quality of receiving source	5	0.08	20		
Water sources used for transportation purposes QCVN 08:	25	30	100		
2008, B2					

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				Va	lue	
	Parameters	Unit	Calculation	Scenario	Scenario	Scenario
	·			1	2	3
Qs	Vinh Dien river flow in dry season	m3/s		67.37	67.37	67.37
Qt	Wastewater discharge flow of Hoa Xuan WWTP in dry season	m3/s		0.23	0.92	3.70
	Vinh Dien river water quality at discharge points in dry					
1.	season	mg/l				
	Cs (BOD5)			5	5	5
	Cs (N-NO3)			0.08	0.08	0.08
	Cs (SS)			20	20	20
	Wastewater quality of Hoa Xuan WWTP at discharge point					
2.	when there are incidents	mg/l				
	Ct (BOD5)			154	154	200
	Ct (N-NO3)			30	30	30
	Ct (SS)			176	176	230
2	Wastewater receiving standard of Vinh Dien River (QCVN					
<u> </u>	(06:2006, B2)	mg/l		25	25	25
				25	25	25
				15	15	15
	Ctc (SS)			100	100	100
4.	Maximum pollution load acceptable for Vinh Dien River:	kg/day	Ltd = (Qs + Qt) * Ctc * 86.4			
	Ltd (BOD5)			146,019	147,506	153,519
	Ltd (N-NO3)			87,612	88,504	92,112
	Ltđ (SS)			584,077	590,026	614,077
5.	Estimated amount of waste available in Vinh Dien River	kg/day	Ln= Qs * Cs * 86.4			

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				Va	lue	
	Parameters	Unit	Calculation	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
	Ln (BOD5)			29,104	29,104	29,104
	Ln (N-NO3)			466	466	466
	Ln (SS)			116,415	116,415	116,415
6.	Estimated amount of waste available at the output of Hoa Xuan WWTP	kg/day	Lt= Qt * Ct * 86.4			
	Lt (BOD5)			3,080	12,241	64,000
	Lt (N-NO3)			600	2,385	9,600
	Lt (SS)			3,520	13,990	73,600
7.	The ability to receive wastewater of Vinh Dien river at discharge point [1]	kg/day	Ltn[2] = (Ltd - Ln - Lt) * Fs			
	Ltn (BOD5)			45,534	42,465	24,166
	Ltn (N-NO3)			34,619	34,261	32,818
	Ltn (SS)			185,657	183,848	169,625

<u>Review of results</u>: Based on the load calculation by the method of conservation of mass, if Ltn>0, the water source is capable of receiving wastewater at the worst case that 100% wastewater is untreated and directly discharged into the environment. The results of calculations show that the Ltn of BOD5, N-NO3 and SS is positive with high safety. Moreover, the frequency that 8 modules are broken at the same time plant is very low because the Plant is modern and taken into account the design of a flood elevation to prevent submerge and the equippment of generators, which are ready to operate when the power grid is cut.

<u>Conclusion</u>: Currently, the treatment capacity of 20,000 m3/day-night of Xuan Hoa WWTP is very safe for receiving sources. The Plant can be expanded to two modules by 2030 and 8 modules in full by 2040. However, the natural parameters such as drought and tides can fluctuate over time, which can affect the forecast accuracy of the model in the future. So before deciding to expand the Plant to 320,000 m3/day-night, it is necessary for us to measure very carefully receiving source parameters and wastewater parameters to protect the receiving surface water sources. In cases of natural fluctuations, the possibility of receiving sources is less than the current forecast, the following solutions can be considered:

- 1. Maintain pumping stations in Hoa Cuong WWTP to pump water to Xuan Hoa WWTP in normal condition. When there are problems, part of sewage can be temporarily discharged into Cam Le River where Hoa Cuong WWTP is discharging to reduce overload for Tu Cau River.
- 2. The pumping chambers for Hoa Xuan WWTP are manually operated systems. When problems occur, the pump chambers can be temporarily closed in order that wastewater can flow through Damp CSOs at the reception environment.

Lien Chieu WWTP

Selection of calculation scenario:

Based on the wastewater municipal strategic management and the feasibility report mentioned in Table 5-13, the following scenarios are selected for calculations.

Scenario 1: 20,000 m³/day-night

Scenario 2: 40,000 m³/day-night

Scenario 3: 80,000m³/day-night

Scenario 4: 120,000 m³/day-night

Assuming in the worst case, all modules are broken and 100% untreated sewage is discharged directly into Cu De Rier.

Information on receiving sources:

The discharge point of Lien Chieu WWTP is on a branch of Cu De River at coordinate N: $16^{0}5'19".9$; E: $108^{0}7'4.7"$, which is 80m wide and 2.5m deep. The upstream of the discharge point of wastewater is affected by Hoa Khanh industrial zone. The usage aim of the river water downstream is navigation. Suppose that the wastewater of Hoa Khanh Industrial Zone does not change (Document No. of Danang Department of Natural Resource and Environment), the quality of the reception source will not change.

Estimate of water flow:

Cu De River, which is subject to north and south rivers from Truong Son mountain range has quite large water velocity. The water velocity at the discharge point ranges from 0.1 to 1.2m/s, according to the report of CDM in 2011 (Figure 5-9).



Figure 5-9. Water velocity at 2km upstream of Nam O – Cu De river mounth, CDM, 2011

It is assumed that the water velocity is equal at all points on the stream, the estimation of minimum flow at the discharge point is $0.1 \times 2.5 \times 80 = 20 \text{m}^3/\text{s}$

Basic information of receiving resources	Average value at outlet (mg/l)			
	BOD ₅	N-NO ₃	TSS	
Water flow in dry season, 20 m ³ /s				
Water quality of curent receiving source	15	0.02	20	
Water sources used for transportation purposes, QCVN	25	30	100	
08: 2008, B2				

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Parameters					Value			
		Unit	Calculation	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4	
Qs	Cu De River flow in dry season	m3/s		20	20	20	20	
Qt	Wastewater discharge flow of Lien Chieu WWTP in dry season	m3/s		0.23	0.46	0.92	1.38	
1.	Cu De river water quality at discharge points in dry season	mg/l						
	Cs (BOD5)			15	15	15	15	
	Cs (N-NO3)			0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
	Cs (SS)			30	30	30	30	
2.	Wastewater quality of Lien Chieu WWTP at discharge point	mg/l						
	Ct (BOD5)			154	154	200	200	
	Ct (N-NO3)			30	30	30	30	
	Ct (SS)			176	176	230	230	
3.	Wastewater receiving standard of Cu De river downstream (QCVN 08:2008, cột B2)	mg/l						
	Ctc (BOD5)			25	25	25	25	
	Ctc (N-NO3)			15	15	15	15	
	Ctc (SS)			100	100	100	100	
4.	Maximum pollution load acceptable for Cu De river:	kg/day	Ltd = (Qs + Qt) * Ctc * 86.4					
	Ltđ (BOD5)			43,700	44,194	45,187	46,181	
	Ltđ (N-NO3)			26,220	26,516	27,112	27,708	
	Ltđ (SS)			174,800	176,774	180,749	184,723	
5.	Amount of waste available in Cu De river	kg/day	Ln=Qs * Cs * 86.4					
	Ln (BOD5)			25,920	25,920	25,920	25,920	

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	Parameters				Value				
			Calculation	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4		
	Ln (N-NO3)			346	346	346	346		
	Ln (SS)			51,840	51,840	51,840	51,840		
6.	Amount of waste available at the output of WWTP Cu De river	kg/day	Lt= Qt * Ct * 86.4						
	Lt (BOD5)			3,080	6,121	15,898	23,846		
	Lt (N-NO3)			600	1,192	2,385	3,577		
	Lt (SS)			3,520	6,995	18,282	27,423		
7.	The wastewater receiving ability of Cu De river [1]	kg/day	Ltn[2]= (Ltđ – Ln – Lt) * Fs						
	Ltn (BOD5)			5,880	4,861	1,348	-1,434		
	Ltn (N-NO3)			10,110	9,991	9,753	9,514		
	Ltn (SS)			47,776	47,176	44,251	42,184		

<u>**Result</u></u>: Similarly, the Ltn of scenario 1, 2, 3>0 and scenario 4, Lnt <0, demonstrate that the water only accept the safety capability of 80.000 m³/day-night in case of 100% untreated wastewater is directly discharged into the environment. In case of operating at full capacity of 120,000m³/day-night, the receiving source will be likely unable to accept if there is a problem that 100% wastewater is discharged directly into river.</u>**

<u>Conclusion</u>: In the first phase, when the capacity reaches $20,000m^3$ /day-night, the water source is capable of receiving 100% untreated wastewater. The Plant can be expanded to a safe capacity of 2 modules by 2040. But the source is not capable enough to receive the direct untreated discharge of 120,000 m³/day-night of the Plant into the environment. The main reason is because the selected location for the current wastewater discharge is affected by the upstream of Hoa Khanh industrial zone. It is proposed that in the future, Lien Chieu WWTP can expand to a capacity of 120,000m³/day-night if the location moves toward the main branch of Cu De River downstream to reduce the water resonance of Hoa Khanh waste.

Surely, 30 years later, there are changes in the receiving water due to the climate change impact. Therefore, to safe the receiving water, the City necessarily measures and assesses the receiving capability of the water source to take appropriate solutions.

c. Solid waste

Solid waste from treatment process includes

- Waste from crude and refined screen ditches
- Sediment sand
- Sediment sludge
- Biological sludge

Based on Metcaft and Eddy, 2000, the quantity of sludge generation is calculated and presented in Table 5-10

Location	Emission factor ⁵	Hoa Xuan WWTP Q= 20,000m3/day	Lien Chieu WWTP Q= 20,000m3/day
Grit chamber	0.005 m3/ 1,000 m3	0.1 m3/day	0.1 m3/day
Screening	0.05m3/1,000 m3	1 m3/day	1 m3/day
Raw sludge	Inflow SS: 176 mg/l Efficiency: 50%	1760 kg/day	1760kg/day
Residual Al and polymer ⁶	17 g/m3	340 kg/day	340 kg/day
Sludge yield ⁷	kg MLSS/kg BOD removed = 0.92 + Influent BOD5: 154mg/L + Effluent BOD5: 30 mg/L	2.480kg	2480kg
Assumed the sludge dewatered to 35% moisture		868kg	868kg

Table 5-10 Generation of solid waste in Hoa Xuan and Lien Chieu WWTPs

⁵ Metcaft and Eddy, 2000

⁶ EIA report of CEPT, 2008

⁷ CDM, 2011

Quality of sludge: The sludge or bio-solids generates from both the primary and secondary processes. The sludge from the primary clarifier contains 3 to 8% solids and secondary sludge contains 0.5 - 2% solids (*Charles.P. Gerba, et al*, 1996).

The amount of crude sludge, sand and large-sized waste are transported to Khanh Son landfill. Particularly, biological sludge having good quality can be used to produce organic fertilizer. Based on the analysis in Chapter 3, the sludge should be treated, molded and buried at Khanh Son landfill in the absence of an organic fertilizer plant to receive.

Domestic solid waste

Domestic waste generated from construction workers can be calculated based on the minimum numbers of worker working in plant (14-21 people are estimated). The estimated quantity of generated waste is about 7 - 10.5kg/day based on 0.5 kg/person/day and it is assumed that workers are allowed to have means at site. This quantity of waste is insignificant and will be collected and treated by the contractor under the contract agreement.

Hazardous waste

Hazardous wastes in the plant include chlorine disinfection in the location where receiving chemical into and chemical store. Lubricants and lubricating for pump and repaired equipment area. We need to be collected for re-use or disposed as Vietnamese regulation.

d. Runoff water

Rainwater overflow can carry wastewater leakage, sewage sludge leakage, or chemical leakage to watershed and affect the quality of the receiving source. However, according to the plant design, all wastewater and sludge will be collected to be treated. Because chemicals will be designed to recover and treated separately, leaking chemical risk maybe happen in accident cases (very rarely), the impact is small if the pollution source is managed carefully.

e. Health effects

• <u>Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S)</u>

 H_2S is classed as a **chemical asphyxiant**, similar to carbon monoxide and cyanide gases. It inhibits cellular respiration and uptake of oxygen, causing biochemical suffocation. Typical exposure symptoms include:

L O W	0 - 10 ppm	• Irritation of the eyes, nose and throat
M O D	10 - 50 ppm	 Headache Dizziness Nausea and vomiting Coughing and breathing difficulty
	50 - 200 ppm	 Severe respiratory tract irritation Eye irritation/acute conjunctivitis Shock Convulsions Coma Death in severe cases

Source: http://www.safetydirectory.com/hazardous_substances/hydrogen_sulfide/fact_sheet.htm

However, as designed, the content of H_2S reduces 99% after deodorizing smells in a closed collection system. Workers work in the spacious airy environment with trees around the factory, so the impact is negligible.

<u>Chlorine gas</u>

Chlorine gas is harmful to eyes, skins and respiratory system, if workers contact it without careful protection.

Chlorine is toxic but it is designed to disinfect wastewater thank to the automatic exposure system, the direct contact of workers is very low. Stocks are closed and well ventilated, so the impact is considered minor and reducible.

Pathogens

According to document "Biological hazards at wastewater treatment facilities" (WEF, 1991), workers who work in the wastewater treatment plant will suffer from several risks in term of health when contact with pathogenic micro-organism in wastewater and sludge.

Risk	Impacts
Hepatitis A infection	High threat when contacting with inflow wastewater or raw sludge
Other infection	High threat
Leptospirosis	High threat to workers collecting sludge, and solid waste
Parasitic infection	High threat to workers collecting sludge, and solid waste
Intestinal diseases	High threat to new workers
Contact with compost	Effects on the contacted skin

Table 5-11 Risk assessment in contacting with microorganism in wastewater or sludge

Aerosol and mist from wastewater treatment works can be the source to disperse virus and bacteria. The worker can catch bacterium contamination through respiration or skin contact. However, all the working equipments are covered to meet QCVN 07: 2010/ BXD. Therefore the impact can be significantly reduced.

<u>Conclusion</u>: The effect is minimized if workers are trained and the plant operates professionally and seriously. Moderate and long-term impacts must be minimized.

D. UPGRADING SON TRA PUMPING STATION SUBCOMPONENT

D1 PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE

The Project extends in 2 hectares; the plant buffer does not meet TCVN 7222: 2002/BTNMT. The option for this buffer in accordance with QCVN 07:2010/BXD will be considered. Therefore, the design will take into account the posibility of smell collection, smell treatment before being discharged into the environment.

D2 CONSTRUCTION PHASE

a. Dust

The scope of improvement is very little except irrigation canals and reservoirs. Dust generated during the construction is negligible.

b. Sludge dredging

Before the construction, one lake is dried for sludge dredging. Sludge is dredged in usual way that the Plant is being periodically used and discharged at Khanh Son landfill. The impact of sludge dredging is rated moderate and should be minimized.

c. Quality of surface water of sluice-gate

The flow, 9688m3/day-night is retained in the processing lake 03 days. Currently, because of upgrading one lake, the retention time will be shortened by 1.5 days. Theoretically, the water

quality will be less because of shortening processing time. However, the lake is static anaerobic, so the exposure of wastewater to MLSS is very low. As the result, waste removal is very little. According to the analysis of Carl-Bro, 2009, the effectiveness of BOD5 elimination is 30% of the existing WWTP. Thus the level of influence on surface water sources is negligible compared to the past when the renovation time is estimated 30 days.

D3 OPERATION PHASE

- a. Smell: lower than the old treatment system because half of the treatment system is aerobic.
- b. Solid waste: sludge formation is less than the old treatment system
- c. The quality of the receiving surface water sources are less affected than the previous because the output wastewater quality is better

5.2.3. Component C

5.2.3.1 Pre – construction phase

a. Land acquisition and resettlement

Although the project has considered public consultation and minimized impact on local life in the project area, the construction road will unavoidably affect a large amount of agricultural land and households the project area. Details are described in the table below.

Table 5-12 Summary affected households and land

			Affected households (household)			Affected land (m ²)		
No	Districts	Wards	Partly	Wholly	Total	Residential land	Agricultural land	Total
1	Hoa Vang	Hoa Phuoc ward	39	5	44	315	23.940	24.255
2	Ngu Hanh	Hoa Quy ward	227	44	271	7,952	182.467	190.419
3	Son	Hoa Hai ward	21	31	52	24,196	14.441	38.637
	To	tal	287	80	367	32.463	220.848	253.311

Source: RAP Report PIIP - DN 2B, 02/2011

Thus constructing the road leads to $253,311 \text{ m}^2$ land recovered, of which $32,463\text{m}^2$ of residential land and $220,808\text{m}^2$ of agricultural land and 367 households affected, of which 80 households have to be relocated.

This impact is significantly negative because it affects greatly on 367 households. In addition, with large land area is taken, this component will cause significant loss in local agricultural production. However, these areas are low-lying and often being flooded, the changing of land-use purpose is suitable. In the future, the land-use change could benefit local residents.

b. Technical design

• <u>Flooding</u>

The terrain along the road passing Vinh Dien River and Co Co River is flat. The elevation between the river and the surrounding terrain is not high. Therefore, water often overflows the river into the field causing a widespread flooding. Bau Cung, Bien Ky and Bau Duong is the vestige of the old river which flows from Vinh Dien River and Han River to the Sea and had been filled. Currently, Khai Tay 2, Hoa Quy commune is the heavily flooded area. Villagers

say when the water rises about 1 m, the water overflows the trail of the old river into the fields where the southern link road acrosses. So when designing the culvert placement, we should analyze the flood flow to avoid erosion of road embankment and minimize the risks of flood (Opinion of Mr. Nguyen Ba Linh, Khai Tay 2 village).

• <u>Waterway</u>

Co Co river is not continent for waterway because it is dammed one side, however Cai river belongs to level IV for waterway with dimensions as $B \ge H = 25 \ge 3.5m$.

5.2.3.2 Construction phase

Component C includes two sub-components: the construction of Southern Link Road (A) and the construction 02 bridges, Hoa Phuoc bridge acrosses Cai Rier and Co Co bridge acrosses Co Co river(B).

A. SOUTHERN LINK ROAD

Constructing the road is related to the transportation of a significant volume of materials from borrow pits to the construction sites. Analyzing to find a convenient way for transporting materials to avoid damage road and traffic jam is very important.

a. Selection of material transportation routes

• Positions of potential pits for the construction

The borrow pits used for constructing phase 2B are the same as those used for phase 2A. They are located in Hoa Son commune and Hoa Nhon commune, Hoa Vang district, Da Nang city. The soil is mainly composed of gravel and sandy clay. The site is estimated to have a reserve of $>1,000,000m^3$. The pit is 18km away from Nguyen Tri Phuong bridge and 28.5km from the road end point in Hoa Quy. The transporting road is accessible. Presently the borrow pit is in use for the construction work in the area.

No.	Description	Deposit (m ³)	Exploration time (year)	Distance (km)
I	Construction stone pit			
1	Hoa Phat pit	2,700,000	2015	6.9
2	Phuoc Tuong pit	4,465,000	2015	6.8
3	Hoa Nhon pit area	3,000,000	after 2020	7.0
II	Soil bank			
1	Hoa Nhon commune	24,000,000	by 2020	11.1
2	Hoa Son commune	16,720,000	by 2020	15.0
Ш	Sand stockpile area			
1	Tuyen Son Bridge	8,000		3.5
2	Metro adjacent area	6,000		0.7
3	Cam Le Bridge	3,000		2.5
4	Qua Giang Bridge	3,000		6.1
5	Tuy Loan Bridge	10,000		9.1
6	Nguyen Van Troi Bridge	5,000		5.3

Table 5-13 Borrow pits

Source: Survey result report on material pits (April 2010)

- <u>Rock and coarse aggregates</u>
- <u>Phuoc Tuong</u> quarry lies in Hoa Vang district, west of the road alignment, 8.5km away from Nguyen Tri Phuong Bridge and 19km from the road end point in Hoa Quy. The rock at this site is granite blue-grey with black spots. The site is estimated to have a reserve of >1,000,000m³. Presently the borrow pit is in use for the construction work in the area.
- <u>Hoa Nhon</u> quarry lies in Hoa Vang District, west of the road alignment, 1 km away from National highway 14B at Km22+00. The quarry is 10km away from Nguyen Tri Phuong Bridge and 20.5km from the road end point in Hoa Quy. The rock at this site is granite blue-grey with white spots. The site is estimated to have a reserve of >1,000,000m³. Presently the borrow pit is in use for the construction work in the area.
- <u>Sand fine aggregates</u>
- Tuy Loan sand pit is located at Giang bridge (Km24+00 National highway 14B) in Hoa Vang district, Da Nang city. The capacity is above 200m³/day. It is 9.0km far away from Nguyen Tri Phuong bridge and 19.5km away from the road end point in Hoa Quy.
- Do Bridge sand pit is located in Hoa Vang District, along National highway 1A at Km933+574. The sand pit is 5.5km away from Nguyen Tri Phuong Bridge and 16km from the road end point in Hoa Quy. The site has a capacity to yield >200m³/day. Presently the borrow pit is in use for the construction work in the area.

The material pits and the transporting routes are presented in the Figure 5-10.

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Figure 5-10 Reserved material pits and transportation routes

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• <u>Transport route</u>

The material pits are at Hoa Vang district where access routes to the site are very convenient. They use the National Road 1A, National Road 14B and access to the construction site from the south of the city. **This helps to avoid cutting through the city**.

National Highway 1A to the project station has two main approaches:

- 1. The main transport direction passing Highway 1A, Highway 14 through Tuyen Son Bridge to Tran Dai Nghia, Mai Dang Chon and ending at a new construction road (near Co Co River).
- 2. Onother direction from CMT8 road, Highway 1A and goes ahead to the starting point of the road at km 0 + 000.

Furthermore, the contractors can use the waterways to transport the materials.

	From Cach Mang	From Tran Dai Nghia	Waterways
	Thang 8		
Materials	Stone, soil and sand	Stone, soil and sand	Sand only
transported			
Advantages	Shorter distance Convenient access (big roads/streets) Do not go through the city center Enough space for storing materials and establishment of workers camps	Do not go through the city center	Do not affect the road transportation
Disadvantages	Cannot transport the materials to the other end of road (Hoa Quy ward)	Longer distance (about 10 km more than the route going through CMTT) Limited assess (small access routes – Mai Dang Chon, Luu Quang Vu) and about 200households living unevenly along the road Go through a populated area Pass by a cemetery Accumulation impacts from the construction of adjacent areas such as Ba Tung residential area Currently Mai Dang Chon road is being heavily damaged due to the transportation of other projects.	Affect to waterways transportation

Table 5-14 The material transportation

Conclusion: Based on the comparation of the advantages and disadvantages of the approaches between Tran Dai Nghia and Cach Mang Thang 8; Tran Dai Nghia - Mai Dang Chon. The approach from Cach Mang Thang 8 is more favorable in terms of distance but hard

to reach the end of the project. The direction from HW1A through Tran Dai Nghia - Mai Dang Chon will be used for transport of materials to the end of the project where we should pay attention to the traffic safety along residential area and road damage caused by the resonant effects with other projects which are under construction.



Figure 5-11 and 5-12 Mai Dang Chon road (November, 2010)

Impact assement from construction

The environmental impacts during the construction of the southern Link road, Hoa Phuoc and Co Co Bridges are divided into main groups as follows:

- The overall impact caused by construction activities
- The impact on River flow and waterways by Bridge abutment construction

Source of impacts

- Building the Southern Link Road
- Building of Bridge abutments and piles
- Transporting raw materials for Bridge and Road construction

In which, sources of impact of the component include:

- Dust
- Air pollution
- Noise and vibration
- Wastewater
- Local Flooding
- Flow diversion
- Solid Waste
- Working safety

Affected objects

- Air environment
- Surface water: Vinh Dien and Co Co River
- People living in Hoa Qui, Ngu Hanh Son, Hoa Phuoc, Hoa Vang
- Construction Workers
- Land

Scale of impacts

It is assumed that time for the construction of the southern road, Hoa Phuoc and Co Co bridges is about 01 year. The number of workers mobilized is based on the nature of work, estimated about 50 -100 persons camping at the construction site.

b. Air polution

No.	Item	Unit	Qu	antity	Remarks
			Excavation	Filled back	
1	Excavated soil	m ³	91.955,60		Clean soil, in-situ use
2	Backfilling soil	m ³		575.827,70	Quantity of soil needed for backfilling: 575.827,7 91.955,6 = 483.872,1 m ³
3	Top soil excavation	m ³	111.604,76		contaminated soil is required to transported out of the area: 111.604,76 m ³
4	Sand embankment to strengthen weak soil	m ³		20.282,14	Sand: 20.282,14m ³

Table 5-15 Quantity of excavated and transported soil on the site of Southern Link Road

Source: Basic design of Southern road, 2008

Excavation = $91,955.6 + 111,640.76 = 203,596m^3$

 $V_{\text{transport}} = 483872 + 111\ 605 = 595,477\text{m}^3$

Before leveling the road, about 10cm of organic surface soil is dredged and removed out of the site. Southern road crosses the paddy field, so the organic sludge dredged will be rich in nutrients and "clean". It is good for tree planting. Therefore, it will be used for returning the baseline conditions for exploited material pits in Hoa Vang district. However, the excavation can generate dust.

Dust generation/day = Vexcavation* E(0.123 kg/m3)* 1.2 = 103,596 * 0.123*1,2/365days = 41,9kg/day. The quantity of dust generation is quite big. In additon, currently, Mai Dang Chon, Tran Dai Nghia roads are plluted by dust generation from other project. The dust concentrations is from 250 - 360 µg/m³ compared to 300 µg/m³ in accordance with QCVN 05:2010. However, the material transport routes can be used CMT8 road and Nguyen Tri Phuong road in case the road is completed or through the National High-way 1A at Km0+000 to the beggining point of construction site (The Southern Link Road). The impact is significant but could be mitigated.

• Dust and air pollutant emissions

 $V_{\text{transport}} = 595,477 \text{m}^3$; the truck of 15 tons is used for transporting with the 2-round distance of 20km. The sand is taken from Hoa Son and Hoa Vang.

	Air p	ollutant load	ing (kg/day)	
TSP	SO ₂	NOx	CO	VOC
0.2 - 2.0	0.90	4.95	2.52	1.09

Number of trucks is 130 (rounds/day) and DO consumption is 0.42 (Ton/day)

The existing concentrations of NO_x , SO_2 and CO in project area are within the permission. It is considered that the road intersects with Mai Dang Chon at km Km2 + 621.38, Tran Dai Nghia at km Km4+958.23 Da Nang Tourism College being built and Truong Sa road at the end, so the density of transportation there will probably be high. The impact is medium and must be mitigated.

c. Concrete and asphalt mixing

The project requires a large amount of concrete and asphalt. In the epidemiological survey of workers involved in production of tar they discovered that the incidence of lung cancer is higher than the increase of cancer or other toxic effects in studies of workers involved in the production and use of asphalt. These regular symptoms when contacting in a long time are dyspnea and aesthetic. Therefore, the location of the plant must be at least 500m far away from the residential areas and workers must be provided with protecting equipments to reduce the impact.

d. Noise and vibration

Noise and vibration increases in the project area due to constructing and transporting machine operations. However the impact is insignificant because most of the project area is located far from residential area. It is noted when constructing closely to 15, 17 and 18 residential groups, Khai Tay village, Hoa Qui ward, Ngu Hanh Son.

e. Wastewater

Assumed that water consumption is 125L/ person, the quantity of wastewater is $125*80\% = 100L/day/person * 50-100 pers = 5 - 10m^3/day$. The pollution caused be domestic wastewater is considerable, if it is not collected and properly treated.

According to statistical calculations for the developing countries of the WHO, the coefficients of pollution are presented in Table 5-16.

NO.	Pollutants	Emission factor (g/person/day)
1	BOD ₅	45 - 54
2	COD	72 - 102
3	Suspended solids (SS)	70-145
4	Oil and grease	10-30
5	Total Nitrogen (N)	6 - 12
6	Ammonium (N-NH ₄)	2.4 - 4.8
7	Total Phosphorus (P)	0.8 - 4.0
Courses		

Table 5-16 Pollution emission factors of domestic wastewater

Source: WHO, 1993.

However, the impact could be mitigated by apply septic tanks at site. Concentration of pollutants in domestic wastewater could be reduced significantly after treatment in septic tanks is presented in table 5-17

Table 5-17 Concentration of pollutants in domestic wastewater

NO.	Pollutants	Concentration (mg/l)							
		Without	After septic	TCVN 6772-2000					
		treatment	tank						

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NO.	Pollutants	Concentration (mg/l)							
		Without treatment	After septic tank	TCVN 6772-2000					
1	рН	-	-	5-9					
2	BOD ₅	469 - 563	281-338	40					
3	COD	750 - 1,063	450 - 638	-					
4	Suspended solids (SS)	729 – 1,510	438 - 906	60					
5	Oil and grease	104.2 - 312.5	62.5 - 187.5	20					
6	Total Nitrogen (N)	62.5 - 125.0	37.5 - 75.0	-					
7	Ammonium (N-NH ₄)	25.0 - 50.0	15.0 - 30.0	-					
8	Total Phosphorus (P)	8.3 - 41.7	5.0 - 25.0	10					
9	Total coliform (MPN/100ml)	$10^6 - 10^9$	108	1.000					

Note: TCVN 6772 – 2000 (Level III)

f. Run off water

Polluted rainwater overflows the construction site due to excavation and installation of pipelines. Overflow rainwater contains high concentration of SS. Onsite material storage also causes pollution that affects on the water environment.

Overflow water from spray vehicles and water in the pits contains suspended solids, oil. The volume of water is subject to the number of vehicles access to the site. The water volume is discharged from spray vehicles are about 50-100 litters/truck of 10 tons.

g. Solid waste

Domestic solid waste

It is estimated about 25-50 kg/day with references to the emission factor of 0.5kg/person/day and 50 - 100 workers/site. If the waste is located in unsafe places, it shall cause unhygienic condition at sites and adverse impact on the community health, ambient air and water environment. The impact is assessed to be small and mitigable.

<u>Construction solid waste</u>

In the construction period, construction solid waste generated includes cement, bricks, sand, stone, wood, scrap, and spilling materials. This kind of wastes is relatively small and inert, so it could be re-used for the purpose of ground leveling. The impact is assessed to be small and controlable

<u>Hazardous solid waste</u>

Generally, there are many transportation and construction equipment at construction sites. Therefore, lubricating the pulley crane could fall into the water and land. Otherwise, repairs as well as maintenance of machinery at construction sites, oil, grease cloth can become toxic agents to the natural environment and human health. Impacts are rated significantly if the contractor is not fully awareness about its effects or not well organized for the collection and proper treatment.

h. Traffic disturbance and safety

As calculated above, 130 turns of 15 ton- truck are mobilized in 12 months for leveling the road, the negative impacts on traffic issues and roads are unavoidable. As analysed at item "transport route", transportation through CMT8 road must be better than through Mai Dang

Chon. However 130 rounds travelling per day on only one road is impossible because it can damage the road and cause traffic jam. It is suggested that other ways should be used such as from NW No 1 direct to the Road at km 0.000 or use completed Nguyen Tri Phuong to access the end side of Road. The impact is significant but could be mitigated.

i. Social disturbance

The number of workers mobilized for construction bridges and road is considerably over 100 people and camped in the locality. If the contractor does not cooperate to the local authorities to manage workers who working overtime, possible disagreements between local people and workers can occur. However, because the construction site is located far from residential areas so the impact can be minimized so the impact is insignificant.

j. Working safety

Lack of safety gears and equipment for workers; Workers' incompliance with regulations on working safety; Electrical incidents, lightning, fire and explosion. This impact could happen to any works. If the contractor fails to comply with legal regulations on working safety, it is likely to cause unfortunate consequences in terms of psychology and health of workers.

k. Local business

The impact is more positive than negative because the construction does not block or disturb business activities but drivers and workers concentrate on the site and along the road of transportation. This probably increase their demands on food water, essentials, which leads to be more dynamic in business activities of dwellers trading along the transportation road and closely to the sites of exploring materials and leveling ground.

B. CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE

The impacts such as air pollutant emission, noise caused by the constructing machines and equipment and domestic wastes from worker at the site are similarly assessed as constructing the Southern Link Road, the environmental impacts on constructing bridges are focussed on waste discharged from pile drill, waterways and embankment erosion and landslide.

a. Benthonite in drilling piles



Bentonite is an absorbent phyllosilicate, in general, impure clay consisting mostly of montmorillonite. There are different types of bentonites, and their names depend on the dominant elements such as potassium (K), sodium (Na), calcium (Ca), and aluminum (Al).⁸

Benthonite clay is used as the main constituents in water based drilling fluids with a dosage use of 5% volume. Studies on its impact on the environment have demonstrated that benthonite clay together with several other chemicals such as barite, salt (KCl), polimers (e.g potato starch, corn starch) and glycol are listed as no harmful sunstances to environment⁹. In Vietnam,

⁸ From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bentonite

⁹ GEM, exploration drilling in the faroe – shetland channel Environmental impact assessment http://www.google.com.vn/#sclient=psy&hl=vi&site=&source=hp&q=benthonite+used+in+pile+drill+and+its+i mpact+on+environment&aq=&aql=&aql=&eq=&pbx=1&fp=11ad1f246ac890a9&biw=1024&bih=517

the quality of benthonite is required to meet TCVN 326: 2004/BXD. Thus, the impact of using benthonite in drilling piles on the environment is negligible due to its nature and with a small percentage.

However, during drilling piles, the most concerned issue is that the mixture of rock, sludge and debris may spill out. This is a potential source of impact to water quality and aquatic creatures. On average, one pile with D = 1,2m drilled in the depth of 50m will spill out 56m³ ($0.6m*0.6m*3.1416*50m = 56m^3$). The quantity of sludge mixture is 174 (Hoa phuoc bridge 144 piles + Co Co 30 piles) * $56m^3 = 9,744m^3$. If the mixture is discharged directly into the river, it increases turbidity and reduces ligh penetration. This not only impacts the quality of river water but water ecosystem, especially benthic community. The impact is significant and could be mitigated.

b. Aquatic ecosystem

Constructing bridges is related to drilling piles and drop solid waste into the water that may temporarily impact on the water quality and disturb aquatic especially benthic creature in Vinh Dien and Co Co River around the bridges.

- Pollute the water due to increased turbidity, suspended solid, organic matter from disturbed sediments, reducing the concentration of dissolved oxygen and photosynthesis of algae and aquatic life.
- Cause water pollution by waste, oil of construction equipment, damaging aquatic life.
- Temporarily change the structure of River bottom, kill or change bottom creatures. Combination of these factors can cause River ecosystem impairment, reducing biological diversity. However, the ecosystem of Tu Cau and Vinh Dien Rivers does not have special or valuable species. The negative impact is partial and temporary, small scale and mitigable. A few months after the end of construction, the River bed structure and ecosystem will be stable and recovered waste.

c. Disturbance to bottom sludge

According to the study of Nguyen Van Khanh and Pham Van Hiep (Da Nang University) on the accumulation of Pb and Cd in clam (2009), the concentrations of Pb and Cd in bottom sludge in Da Nang rivers are 28.88 ± 11.30 ppm and 2.66 ± 1.55 ppm, respectively. In comparison with the standards for bottom sludge of Canada ISQG, Pb concentration is still within the acceptable level (30.2ppm) but Cd is higher than permitted value from 2.01-3.80 times (0.7ppm). However, these concentrations do not exceed the hazardous threshold in QCVN 07:2009 (10ppm for Cd and 300ppm for Pb).

The pollutants from the bottom sludge can be dissolved during the construction. It can affect to the aquatic living. However, the impacts are not significant because there is no aquacultural activity in Cu De and Vinh Dien river.

d. Soil erosion at riversides

The construction of bridge will reduce the cross-section area, so the velocity and water height will be increased and the risk of soil erosion could happen. Nevertheless, the pile driving construction method will not affect greatly on the river bank because the hole diameter is small, about 1.2m.

e. Working safety

The risk of working accidents can occur in all works with different level of danger, in which bridge construction is more dangerous, particularly workers working at 3m high and expose to

electrical equipment in the water environment like welding, drilling bored piles. This will become serious if the working safety is not proper concerned.

The impacts are rated high and need mitigation measures.

5.2.3.3 Operation phase

Road and bridges have the similar impacts during the operation phase.

5.2.3.3.1 Positive impacts

In overall, the Southern Link Road and two Hoa Phuoc and Co Co bridges, after completion, will extend the traffic network from the West stretching down the East Coast of the city. The alignment will create favour conditions to support the rural people especially in Hoa Qui, Hoa Hai, Ngu Hanh Son, and Hoa Vang to access and benefit the public services such as heath care, educations, and cultural activities located in the central area. It also creates more opportunities for the people to improve their income and reduce poverty through trading activities, access markets and land use changes.

Besides, the negative impacts are not entirely avoidable, which needs to apply feasible measures to eliminate them to acceptable levels.

5.2.3.3.2 Negative Impacts

Negative impact during operation the road is focused on air pollution, noise and vibration traffic safety caused by transportation, affect of run off water on the receiving water body, and O & M worker health

a. Air pollution

• Air emission from transportation means

Completed road will create opportunities for transportation. The number of means probably passing by the road is estimated as Table 5-18.

No.	Туре	2010 (number/day)	2015 (number/day)	2020 (number/day)		
1	Car	752	1.080	1.280		
2	Truck	414	540	640		
3	Bus	2.590	4.050	5.600		
4	Motocycle	5.387	6.210	6.560		

Table 5-18 Estimated transportation flow-rates

Source: Da Nang Transportation Department, 2009

This means that air pollutants such as C_xH_y , NO₂, CO, CO₂, VOC and TSP emitted from the exhaustion of vehicles increase, which impacts adversely on the quality of air environment and human health, especially those living closely to the road. The level of impacts depends on types of vehicles transporting and their loading and the environmental conditions surrounding the road. The air pollutant loadings of different vehicles are presented at Table 5-19.

Table 5-19 Air pollutant loadings

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No.	Туре	Distance (km/day)	Emission factor (*) (kg/1000km)				Loading (g/h)			
			dust	SO ₂	NOx	СО	dust	SO ₂	NOx	CO
1	Car	10,800	0.07	1.62S	1.78	15.73	31.5	7.29	801	7078.5
2	Truck	5,400	0.2	1.16S	0.7	1	45	2.61	157.5	225
3	Bus	4,050	0.07	0.24S	1.78	15.73	11.8	0.4	300	2654
4	Motocycle	62,100	-	0.76S	0.30	20	-	19.7	776.25	51750
	Total									

Note: (*) – WHO, 1993 S - % sulfur in fuel, S = 1%, Average haulage distance is 10 km.

The demand of transport on the road certainly increases year by year, which leads to the increase of the air pollutant loadings. However, except road crossed with Highway No.1, Mai Dang Chon, Tran Dai Nghia and Son Tra – Dien Ngoc, most of the road crosses the rice field with scattered population. The impact is insignificant, long term and must be mitigated.

b. Noise and vibration

Noise and vibration generated from vehicle machines, contacting between the wheels and road surface and using horns. Based on the forecast of transportation flow in 2015 and 2020, the noise level on the roadside could be estimated as following:

Year	2015	2020							
Average noise level	75	79							

Table 5-21 Noise level at	t night
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Distance		1 m	10m	15m	20m	30m	40m	50m	60m	70m	80m
Noise (2015)	level	75	55	51,5	49	45.5	43	41	39,4	38	37
(2015)											
Noise (2020)	level	79	59	55,5	53	49.5	47	45	43,4	42	41
QCVN 26:2010		70 dP A									
6h - 21h						/01	IDA				
QCVN 26:2010			55 JD A								
21h - 6h			55 dBA								

Noise level is expected to increase from 2015 to 2020 and within 15m from the roadside, it does not meet standards. The impact is small and long term, therefore, the planting strips as a noise barrier are recommended.

c. Traffic safety

When the Road is completed, the increase in the number of vehicles is expected to increase traffic accidents. The accident is always a concern of society, especially on new routes connecting the rural areas and urban development. The main reason is the incompleted signal system and lighting as well as knowledge of the driver. However, these routes are in the transportation system's main city of Da Nang, so signage and support of traffic police will work to minimize accidents. Impacts are rated moderate, but long and should take measures to minimize.
d. Surface water

The main pollutants from the operation of the bridges are oil and grease, dust, metals (Pb, Zn, Ni, Mn, Ca) resulting from vehicles on the bridges and roads or from the degradation of asphalt. The impact level is dependent on rainwater flowrate, receiving water body and density of transportation. This impact is considered insignificant because the runoff water will be collected by the drainage system designed at both sides of the road and final discharge to the sea via the drainage pipes along Son Tra – Dien Ngoc Street. Thus the harmful substance concentrations will be diluted by the flow and the receiving water body at the end.

e. Local flooding

Southern Link road with average elevation 3m higher than the existing road elevation will be the dyke to prevent water flow from Cai River when the water raises and overwhelm the bank to flow across the rice field to the estuary because the elevation of this area is low. The impact is significant especially to those living upstream but it can be mitigated by designing solutions.

f. Working health and safety

The O&M workers are affected greatly from traffic accidents, occupational risks and air pollution, not only from the traffic but also from the O&M. The normal symptoms are respiratory failure, dyspnea and fatigue when contacting for a long time.

5.3 TANGIBLE CULTURAL RESOURCES

5.3.1 Tombs

Building the southern link road and Lien Chieu WWTP is related to more than 177 graves, which are approximately 20-30-year-soil-graves, scattered in the region. The impacts and mitigation measures related to the relocation of graves are finalized in the RAP report.

5.3.2 Cultural and social works

Table 5-22 The list of cultural works				
PF LO	ROJECT CATION	CULTURAL WORKS	DISTANCE TO THE WORKS	
Cam Le district	Hoa Tho Dong low- income area	Temple of forefathers	Far from the installation of the project lamp post about 30m	
district	Binh Thuan low-income area	Giac Minh Pagoda - K356/42 Hoang Dieu road	Away from some construction works of about 20m	
Hai Chau	Residential area No. 2	Hoa Cuong market, the angle between Le Ba Trinh and Le Thanh Nghi road	The upgraded works are from about 100 meters (Road E-E1)	
Lien Chieu district	Thuy Tu low-income area	 02 temple of forefathers - Alley 33 Ngo Xuan Thu 02 temple of forefathers - Alley 65 Ngo Xuan Thu Thu 	Ngo Xuan Thu is an upgraded road near the Work approximately 50m	

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Son Tra distri	Tho Quang residential area	Tho Quang Pagoda – Binh Thai road	About 50m far from some construction sites
Thanh Khe district	Tam Thuan low-income area - Thanh Khe	Thuan Thanh Pagoda - 38/42K112 Tran Cao Van	About 120m far from the construction

Most social and cultural works are located in the project area but far from the works around 50 - 400m. Therefore, there are no affection of site clearance, dust and noise during the construction. However two small pagodas, Giac Minh Pagoda on Hoang Dieu road of Binh Thuan LIA is about 20-30m far from the construction site, may be affected by construction site.

Mitigation measures: The Contractors limit noise and dust when carrying out the construction through the pagodas. Especially on festival days, The Contractors cease construction in that area. During the construction, ancient historical/cultural materials to be discovered should be reported to local authorities, district and provincial Department of Culture and Sports and Tourism.

CHAPTER 6. MITIGATION MEASURES FOR NEGATIVE IMPACTS, PREVENTION AND RESOLUTIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

Mitigation measures are proposed to cope with the negative impacts that are presented in the chapter 5 with separated components in three project phases of pre- construction, construction and operation. They must be designed to minimize environmental impacts with the following principles:

- They must minimize disruptions to daily life and movement demand of local people;
- The proposed measures must be feasible in terms of economic, environment and social;
- They must comply with standards and technical regulations;
- They should use the environmental-friendly technical equipments and construction methods;
- There is regular monitoring regime.

6.1. COMPONENT A

Due to their small-scale construction, the mitigation measures for construction and operation of Component A will be presented in terms of ECOP. Detail of ECOP could be seen in Appendix 6-1

[Impacts	Mitigation measures
1	Pre-construction phase	
1.1	Compensation and resettlement	Be shown in resettlement safety report
1.2	Clearance	
1.2.1	Dust	D1,D3,D4, D6
2	Construction phase	
2.1	Dust	D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6, D7,
2.2	Air pollutant emission	A1, A2, A3, A5
2.3	Noise and vibration	N1, N2, N3, N6, V1
2.4	Domestic wastewater by workers	DW1, DW2
2.5	Runoff water	RW1, RW2, RW3
2.6	Domestic solid waste by workers	WW1
2.7	Solid waste by construction	W2, W5, W6
2.8	Hazardous waste	03
2.9	Traffic turbulence	T1, T2, T3, T7
2.10	Temporary flooding	F2, F3, F4
2.11	Risks of accidents	HS1, HS7, HS9
3	Operation Phase:	
3.1	Damage to roads/ alleys surface	DR1, DR2
3.2	Odor by sludge dredging	OD1, OD2
3.3	Wastewater discharged from households	Connect to the existing system

Table 6-1 Mitigation measures for construction and operation of Component A

3	3.4	Domestic solid waste at community houses	 Provide two dustbins : one inside and one in playground Contract with URENCO collect it daily
			- Raise awareness of dwellers on protecting environment

6.2. COMPONENT B

6.2.1 Pre – construction phase

The main impact in pre – construction phase is occured by activities of clearance and resettement, site selection and techcical designing.

6.2.1.1. Clearance and resettlement

The details of compensation and land clearance are presented in the Resettlement Action Plan reports (RAP).

6.2.1.2. Technical design

a. Sub-component B52, B53

<u>Tidal Level</u>

The sewerage system in Da Nang city discharges directly into the Han River, the Da Nang Bay, and the East Sea. So designing for installing the drainage system must take tidal system in Da Nang Sea into account.

The feasible study shows that high tide and low tide lasts for about 5.5 hours. However, sometime, the tidal pattern is 01 day-night. Therefore, the high tide and low tide last longer with an average of 11.5 to 13 hours. The typical level of high tide is from 0.0m to $\pm 0.6m$; the highest tide is measured at $\pm 1.70m$. These levels are correlated with the standard elevation in Da Nang city.

Table 6-2 Tidal level in Da Nang city

Description	Standard level in Da Nang city (m)	
Average sea level	-0.10	
Measured highest tidal level (Da Nang Bay)	1.70	
Measured lowest tidal level	-1.07	
Typical highest tidal level	0.0 to 0.6	
The typical lowest tidal level	-0.6 to -0.2	

Source: Center for Marine Hydrometeorology, National Centre of Meteorology and Hydrology, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

And frequency of high tidal in Son Tra and Cam Le stations is presented in Table 6-3

Table 6-3 Water levels at the Son Tra and Cam Le Stations

Calculated return period (Frequency)	High tide (Son Tra Station), m/mean sea level	High tide & Flow (Cam Le Station), m/mean sea level
l-year	+ 0.4	+0.7
2-year	+ 0.88	1.40
5-year	+ 1.08	2.50
10-year	1.2	3.0

Source: CDM's work on Sub-Component B27

Conclusion: the tide was designed to calculate the depth and slope of the entire wastewater collection and rainwater drainage system.

CSO design

CSOs is required to prevent sand deposition, restriction of sand and grit inflows into diversion structure minimizing cleaning capacity.

Sand deposition and river/sea water inflow in CSOs can be minimized by installation flap gates in the downstream areas. When there are high tides or waves, water will not inflow into the CSOs, while during rains, the upstream water pressure will make flap open automatically to drain water out. This can be carried out by a combination of:

- Adjustment of CSO to horizontal instead of vertical direction.
- Gradual improvement of the existing manholes directly connect with the drainage system to minimize sand and grit inflow; and,
- Periodical cleansing sand, grit and debris.
- For outlet with less 1.0m width, arrange one flap that is as dimensioned as equal to the established outlet's width.
- For 1.2 2.0m culverts, arrange two flaps that is dimensioned a half of the established outlet's width
- For > 3.0m culverts, installation of flaps to be established. Number of flaps is calculated based on principle that total widths of flaps are equal or greater than width of the culvert.

Conclusion: The design took into accont the flow separating chamber to prevent the tide when it rises.

b.Trung nghia lake embankment

Material for embankment construction includes:

- Canal roof: From bottom to berm of the Lake (elevation +2.00), use quarry-stone with cement mortar G100, T30cm, with bedding crushed stone T10cm, slope of m = 1.75. From the berm to top of the Lake, to build precast R.C frame stone 1x2 G200, in coordination with planting of Vetiver grass with slope of m=1.50.
- Body of the embankment is filled with hill soil $\gamma = 1.8$ T/m³ (equivalent to K=0.95).
- Foot of the embankment: Build concrete retaining walls stone 2x4, G200. Foundation of the retaining walls is made of concrete stone 4x6 G100, bedded with coarse sand with bamboo pilings with density of 25piles/1m²; length of the pile is 2.5m.
- Since foundation bottom of foot of retaining walls (-1.45) is on Layer 2 that is relatively weak (grey fine sand containing some clay grains that makes sand plastic, saturated in granular state, SPT=02); to ensure no local settlement to foot of embankment causing embankment cracking, it is handled by driving of bamboo piles with density of 25piles/1m² and length of pile of 2.5m.
- Edge of top of embankment: Structure is made of reinforced concrete stone 1x2, G200, T20cm with T10cm G100 stone 4x6 concrete foundation.

Conclusion: The design considered the embankment foundation and slope to ensure the sustainability of the project.

c. Sub-component B54, B55a

Flooding design

- Hoa Xuan WWTP
 - The maximum flood water level applies to Hoa Xuan is 6.0 m.

According to characteristics of items, to ensure the WWTP's operation at the 6.0m flood water level, the leveling design of Hoa Xuan WWTP is divided into the following areas:

- Area for ancillary buildings: To ensure that the Chlorine Storage and Feeding Building and the Standby Generator Building will not be flooded when the flood level reaches 6.0 m, this area will be filled to 6.0-m elevation.
- Area for equipment, sludge pumps (sludge handling area) shall be protected from flooding at level at 6.0 m elevation. The sludge handling area will be filled to elevation 6.0m. Foundation of the facilities will be at higher than the leveled ground.
- The remaining areas will be leveled at 4.5m that matches leveled elevation of the surrounding areas (in accordance with the Letter No. PMU.KTh-149 dated 28 October 2010 by PMU).
- The central control room, in the Administration Building will be located on the second floor.
- All sockets, circuit breakers, etc. will be located at elevation $\ge 6,20$ m.
- Use submersible pumps for wastewater and sludge pumping.

Lien Chieu WWTP

The maximum flood water level that applies to Lien Chieu is about 5.0 m. According to characteristics of items, to ensure the WWTP's operation at the 5.0 m flood water level, the leveling design of Lien Chieu WWTP is divided into the following areas:

- Area for ancillary buildings: To ensure that the Chlorine Storage and Feeding Building and the Standby Generator Building will not be flooded when the flood level reaches 5.0 m this area will be filled to 5.0 m elevation.
- Area for equipment, sludge pumps (sludge handling area) shall be protected from flooding at level at 5.0 m elevation. The sludge handling area will be filled to elevation 5.0m. Foundation of the facilities will be at higher than the leveled ground.
- The central control room, in the Administration Building will be located on the second floor.
- All sockets, circuit breakers, etc. will be located at elevation ≥ 5.20 m.
- Use submersible pumps for wastewater and sludge pumping.

<u>Conclusion: The design calculated the elevation for ground filling and rational equipment</u> to minimize damages caused by flooding for the project.

Odor control design

Two smell control systems will be provided to treat the smellous air. System 1 handles and treats the consolidated smellous air from the screening and grit areas. System 2 handles and treats smellous air from the sludge handling building, including the trucking bays. The design criteria for the smell control systems are as follows:

System 1

Ventilation rate:

12 air change/hour

EIA repor	t of Da	Nang	Priority.	Infrastructure 1	Investment Project	-Phase 2B
*			~			

H ₂ S concentrations Number of unit Type of smell control system H ₂ S removal efficiency	100 ppm, average and 250 ppm peak 1 "Built in place" biofilters 99%
System 2	
Ventilation rate:	6 air change/hour
H ₂ S concentrations	10 ppm, average and 25 ppm peak
Other reduced sulfur compounds*	< 2 ppm
*including mercaptans, dimethyl sulf	fide, carbonyl sulfide
Number of unit	1
Type of smell control system	"Built in place" biofilters
H ₂ S removal efficiency	99%

Conclusion: The design calculated the deodorizing parameters caused by H_2S , reaching 99% of removal efficiency. However, to collect whole odor, the entire system must be closed but the design does not include the control of pressure inside the system in order to avoid explosiveness of devices. It is recommendated that the Design Consultant should add a pressure control system for equipment operation.

6.2.2 Construction phase

ECOP is applied to present the mitigation measures for construction of sub-component B52, B53, B54 and B55a

Table 6-4 Mitigation measures for sub- component B52 and B53

	Impacts	Mitigation measures	
1	Air pollution		
1.1	Dust	D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6, D7, D8, D9	
1.2	Gas pollutant emissions	A1, A2, A3, D1, D3	
2	Noise and vibration	A3, N3, N5	
3	Land slide	ER1, ER2	
4	Domestic wastewater by workers	WW1	
5	Runoff water	TU1, RW2	
6	Solid waste by workers	SW1, SW2	
7	Solid waste from construction	W4, D6	
8	Asphalt	W9	
9	Hazardous solid waste	02, 03	
10	Flooding	F2, F3, F4	
11	Local business	PC1	
12	Traffic Turbulence	T3, T4, T5	
13	Risks of accidents	HS7, HS9, HS10	
14	Infrastructure services	EC1, DC1, U1	
15	sludge dredging	W7, SE1, SE3, SE4, SE5, SE6, SE7, SE8	

	Impacts	Mitigation measures
1	Air pollution	
1.1	Dust	D3, D6, D7, D8
1.2	Air pollutant emission	A1, A2, A3
2	domestic waste from worker	WW1
3	Storm water runoff	RW1, RW2
4	Domestic solid from worker	W1
5	Construction solid waste	W4, D6
6	Hazardous waste	02, 03
7	Noise and vibration	A3, N3, N5
8	Increased local flooding in rainy	Create a drainage ditch surrounding the plant
	season because 20ha land of Hoa	area to collect and store run – off water for
	Xuan WWTP is graded from -	sedimentation before discharging into Vinh
	14.18m - +3.73m up to $+4.5 - 6m$	Dien river
	meanwhile the surrounding area is	
	still lower	
9	Similarly to Lien Chieu WWTP,	Create a drainage ditch surrounding the plant
	increased local flooding in rainy	area to gather and store run – off water for
	season due to leveling the ground	sedimentation before discharging towards the
	from -0.01m - +7.77m up to +5m	canal that is receiving the wastewater
		discharged by Hoa Khanh industrial zone
		then runs to the Cu De river to the sea.
10	Traffic jam	T3, T4, T5
11	Risk of accident	HS7, HS9, HS10

Table 6-5 Mitigation measures for sub- component B54, B55a

	Impact	Mitigation measure
1	Dust	D3, D6, D7, D8
2	Smell from dredged sludge	W7, SE1, SE3, SE4, SE5, SE6, SE7, SE8

6.2.3 Mitigation measures for operation phase

6.2.3.1 For B52, B53

a. Suggestion measure for increasing connection rate

- Establish a specialized team to undertake management of drainage system in the area; then build a program to enhance the awareness of the community in connecting the drainage system of houses to the general drainage culvert of the city to protect the environment and public health.
- Disseminate the environmental protection through mass media to raise people's awareness in response to the connection of households' drainage systems with the drainage system of the City.
- Provide the dwellers with incentive policies to create favorable conditions for them to connect their pipeline with the city system.

b. Mitigation measures for maintainance of pumping station and CSOs

- Before dredging, it is necessary to prepare a detailed plan on construction time, construction method, methods on security, traffic safety and environmental sanitation.
- Sign a contract with URENCO to collect and transport the sludge and large debris to landfill
- Put manholes opened and put on ventilation for a while before dredging.
- Workers must be protected with masks, gloves and boots when dredging sludge and waste inside the system.
- Not temporarily store sludge and sediment at residential areas. Not put sludge over night on roads.
- Sludge transport vehicles must be covered to avoid scattered sludge on road.

6.2.3.2 Trung Nghia Lake embankment

a. Domestic solid and liquid waste management

- Raising the people's awareness for keeping clean sanitary (such as reducing wastewater discharge directly into the lake through connection to the sewer system of the city, not throwing waste into the lake...).
- Building some mobile toilets in the lake area;
- Providing enough dustbin around the lake;

b. Risk of accident

- Children staying around the lake should be cared of their parents or their relative people;
- Having the dagerous signal of lake depth;

6.2.3.3 For B53, B54

a. Surface water

- For Hoa xuan WWTP, monitoring quality of surface water at outtet every 06 months
- For Lien Chieu WWTP, monitoring quality of surface water at outlet every 06 months
- Deal with Hoa Khanh industrial zone to ensure that its wastewater is stable in quanlity and quality after discharging.
- Deal closely with DONRE on resposibility of Hoa Khanh industrial zone on its wastewater

b. Odor mitigation

> Measures to mitigate smell generated in facilities

In order to meet the QCVN 07: 2010/BXD on the buffer zone, ensuring no smellous affect to the nearest residents, the best practice smell management is considered to include the following practices in the design and operation of the plant.

- Extract sufficient air to maintain a significant negative pressure under the covers, and avoid an explosive atmosphere forming
- Provide effective and efficient scrubbers with backup equipment and units;
- Maintain positive dissolved oxygen in aeration tanks;

- Provide aeration devices which have low rate of smell release, or covers over the aeration units;
- Provide tall stacks for release of treated gases, and as a further backup if the scrubbers malfunction;
- Provide a direct coupling for connection to septage delivery tanks;
- Wash septage trucks under fully sealed conditions;
- Collect and treat air from supernatant pipes throughout sludge handling area and provide sloping floor to drains;
- Cover biosolids storage hopper and extract and treat odours;
- Provide backup equipment for all key items, including onsite emergency power supply;
- Train all operations staff to appreciate the importance of odour control;
- Provide reclaimed water sprays, or other methods, to control scum on aeration tanks and clarifiers;
- Monitor hydrogen sulphide levels at the inlet and exit from the scrubbers; and carry out an odour audit at three year intervals;
- Measures to mitigate smell generating from sludge
 - Provide sealed bins to cart biosolids from the site;
 - Use septic trucks for transporting sludge. Sand and raw sludge should be move to landfill for dumping.
 - The fine sludge must be processed to reduce quantity, smell and pathogens before transporting to its final disposal site. Acccording to Bitton, 1994, sludge can be digested both anaerobically and aerobically. Anaerobic digestion typically takes place over a period of 2-3 weeks on large covered tanks at the sewage treatment facility. The process has the advantage of producing methane gas, which can be recovered as an energy source, low cost, easy operation and production smellless. However the process can produce greater amount of sludge that has to be disposed of. On the other hand, the aerobic digestion takes place in a 10 20feet open tank for 12 -30 days depending on the prevailing temperature. Oxygen concentration is maintained over Img/L to avoid production of foul smell (Bitton, 1994). After digested, the sludge usually is treated further by adding chemicals such as lime, alum, ferric chloride to aggregate suspended particles then followed by dewatering to reduce volume of water by several methods such as air drying in spreading basins, centrifugation or vacuum filtration.
 - As the buffer zone used for Hoa Xuan and Lien Chieu WWTP is just 40m, if aerobic condition method is applied to digesting the sludge, the equipment must be designed to gather smell to treat before discharging it to the ambient air. Dewatering sludge must be in covered equipment to avoid smell dispersion. The Centrifugation or vacuum filtration method can be considered.
 - Odor treatment
 - The smell is flowed to the desmellation room for a further treatment before discharging into the air. Bio filter method is suggested to use for treating smell. In case of the concentration of H2S is still higher than the standard, it should be absorbed by active carbon.

- 1.2m fences surrounding the plant must be built and trees must be grown surrounding inside the plant and along sidewalks. Trees provide us with shadow, lanscape and can reduce and prevent smell from dessimination.
- Concentration of H₂S within the facility and border with the residential area has to be regularly checked.

c. Solid waste management

- Solid generated from wastewater treatment process
 - The accumulated sand and debris, rubbish should be transported to Khanh Son Landfill for a further treatment.
 - Fine sludge generates from domestic wastewater treatment plants mainly contains nutrient and low toxic substances such as heavy metals. In addition, pathogenic microorganisms reduce significantly after sludge treatment. In anaerobic digestion, in general, a plant uses mesophilic digestion (30 -38°C) with a retention time of 14 15days can expect a 1 2 log10 removal of total coliform, feacal coliform and feacal streptococcus (Straub et al. 1993). Temperature for aerobic digestion are usually mesophilic (37°C) with a retention time of 10 -20days, the organic matters that are diverted to CO₂ and H₂O lead to decreased carbon sources for bacteria, hence, the number of bacteria are most likely reduced due to nutrient deprivation. Also, as mentioned above, after digestion, the sludge may be air dried and treated with lime. Both processes reduce the numbers of pathogen. At pH 12 for at least 2 hours, the NH₄⁺ in the sludge diprotoned, resulting in the production of NH₃. The combination of high pH and NH₃ can reduce enteroviruses and coliform remarkably (Satter et al, 1976)..
 - It is suggested that the sludge after treatment should be used for landfarming or organic fertilizer production to avoid overload for Khanh Son land fill and waste of a raw material source for organic fertilizers (US EPA, 1994). One of the typical references guiding for using the sludge as organic fertilizers is cited at Appendix 6-2.

> Solid waste generated from workers

- Two dustbins with capacity of 20L for each are equipped: One will be put in the office, one will be in the control building;
- Workers are trained to keep the hygienic conditions within the plant and waste is collected and put in the dustbins.
- The solid waste is transported together with sand and debris and rubbish from the processing

Hazardous solid waste

- Hazardous dustbin with a signal of dangerous picture on shell must be equipped in machines repairing room.
- Workers must be trained on the negative impact of the hazardous waste to the environment and community health
- Chlorine must be stored in sealed tanks put on a stain still tray to avoid leachate to the ground. The lechate is collected and reused.
- Clothes with oils and grease are collected and treated in accordance with regulation.

d. Measures to reduce impact of runoff water

- Do not allow untreated wastewater, sludge leachate, chemicals to spill out on the ground
- After completion of construction phase, the site must be ordered and no abundant materials remain on the site
- Drainage system design keeps unchanged

e. Measures to mitigate impact of health effect

Level of health effect depends on four types of exposure as follows :

- Route : inhalation, ingestion, dermal
- Magnitute : concentration, dose
- Duration (minutes, hour, days, lifetime
- Perquency : daily, weekly, monthly and seasonally

Chlorine gas

- Staff must be trained and provided with protecting equipment before allowing them to operate the plant
- Mask and gloves are ready in the chemical room
- Chemical room must be well ventilated and instructed.
- Well prepared plan to work at chemical room ensuring as less time as possible

Pathogens

- The wastewater from cleaning offices, plant and leachate from sludge devices must be gathered, covered and transferred to the influent intake headwork immediately
- Debris, sand, polymer must be taken separately out from the process daily, covered then moved immediately to landfill or a fertilizer plant
- Direct workers must be adequately equipped with mask, gloves
- Shift working

Hydrogen sulfide H₂S

Regularly monitor concentration of H₂S in working site

6.2.3.4 Sub-component B55b (Pilot upgrading of Son Tra WWTP)

Collecting and removing odor design is like in the sub-component B54 and B55a.

Sludge waste : applied as in the sub-component B54 and B55a.

6.3. COMPONENT C

6.3.1. Pre- construction

6.3.1.1. Compensation and land clearance

As mentioned in item 6.2.1.1

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6.3.1.2 Design for reducing flooding affect

For the road, the peak flow is calculated based on frequency of 5% or 20 years storm running period, the road elevation must be over H5%. Culverts must have sufficient capacity for the top flow with frequency of 5%.

For Hoa Phuoc Bridge must be capable with peak flow from storm water frequency of 1% or 100 years of repetition cycle. Calculation on culvert dimensions, high clearance and road elevation is based on this peak flow.

Field survey data on highest water levels along the route is presented in Table 6-7.

Station	Hmax (1996)	Hmax (1998)	Hmax (1999)	Hmax (2007)	Remarks
Km 0+726.65	3.41	4.40	5.16	4.91	
Km 1+869.80	3.52	4.94	5.57	5.74	Southern Linlk
Km 2+571.74	3.06	4.06	4.92	4.54	
Km 3+437.50	2.97	3.95	4.97	5.93	
Km 4+561.50	3.37	4.15	5.03	5.64	Road
Km 5+779.50	3.18	4.27	5.18	5.48	
Km 6+420.07	3.29	3.98	5.27	4.98	
Water level in flood-tide: on $18/03/2010$, H = 0.05					Hoa Phuoc
MII 0+720.03	Water lev	H = -0.75	bridge		
Water level in flood-tide: on $29/07/2010$, H = 0.15				H = 0.15	Co Co bridge
Km 0+420.07	Water lev	el in ebb-tide: o	Co Co bridge		

Table 6-7 Hydrographical survey data

6.3.1.3 Waterway design

• The height of the box slab changes from 2.25m to 4.5m from the middle span to the pier head: keep unchanged

Span structure: 5x33 +50+75+50+2x33: keep unchanged

6.3.2. Construction phase

6.3.2.1 Southern Link Road

Table 6-8 Mitigation for the Southern Link Road

No.	SOURCE OF IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES
1.	Dust	
1.1.	Operation of construction vehicles and equipment	Apply ECOP: A1, A2, A3, A4, A5
1.2.	Excavation work	Apply ECOP: D2, D3, T7, T8, RB1
1.3.	Temporary storage of excavated materials	Apply ECOP: D5, W3, W4, W5, W6
2.	Air pollution	
2.1.	Operation of construction vehicles and equipment	Apply ECOP: A1, A2, A3, A4, A5

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2.2.	Vehicles' speed is limited when travelling in the project area	Apply ECOP: A7, T1, T3, T5, T6, T7, T8			
2.3.	Smell from organic soil dredging activity	Apply ECOP: OD7			
3.	Noise and vibration	1.00.02			
3.1.	Operation of excavating and construction equipment and water pumping in the construction site	Apply ECOP: N1, N2, N3, N5, N6, N7, N8			
3.2.	Transportation activities				
4.	Wastewater				
4.1.	Polluted stormwater overflows to construction sites due to excavation work	Apply ECOP: W2, PC1, PC2			
4.2.	Daily domestic wastewater of workers	Apply ECOP: WW1, WW2, WW3			
5.	Local flooding				
5.1.	Higher road elevation	Apply ECOP: F1, F2, F3, W3, W6			
6.	Solid waste				
6.1.	Construction waste	Apply ECOP: W2, W3, W4, W5, W6, W7, W9			
6.2.	Workers' living activities at the construction site	Apply ECOP: A4, W1, HS10, HS11			
6.3.	Hazardous waste	Apply ECOP: O1, GW2			
6.4.	Dredged surface organic soil	Apply ECOP: OD7, D4, D5, D6, OD4, OD5, W7, W8 Reused for reclamation of material pits of Hoa Vang district The contractors must make an agreement with local governments and CMC.			
7.	Traffic safety				
7.1.	Traffic jam caused by construction activity	Apply ECOP: T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8,			
7.2.	Local road damage	T9, WB1, WB2			
7.3.	Unsafe means of construction when moving on the road				
7.4.	Lack of means, sign boards and signals for traffic guidance				
8.	Working safety				
8.1.	Lack of safety gears and equipment for workers	Apply ECOP: HS1, HS2, HS3, HS4, HS5, HS6, HS7, HS8, HS9, HS10, HS11, HS12,			
8.2.	Workers' incompliance with regulations on labor safety	HS13, HS14			
8.3.	Electrical incidents, lightning, fire and explosion				

6.3.2.2. Construction of bridges

a. Solid waste from drilling piles

- The solid waste from drilling that are generated onboard needs to be carefully collected, managed and transported to regulated places.
- The sludge could be analysed beforing making decision. If the sludge is polluted by heavy metals, it would be dumped at Khanh Son landfill due to the small quantity. If it meets the standard, the sludge could be stored in separate place with an agreement of the local authority or private companies, families.

• Stored place is confined ensuring no affect to the surrouding environment

b. Water ecosystem

- Training workers and strict implementation of contract regulations on rubbish treatment.
- The Contractor is responsible to install solid and liquid waste treatment systems at construction camps.
- Monitoring surface water environment at the bridge construction site to evaluate the affected level.

c. Soil erosion at the riverside

- Remove soil layers on both sides of the river, reinforced concrete at the position where can happen erosion risk, areas close to bridge.
- Limit construction (digging and leveling) around the river bank during the rainy season

d. Work safety

- Follow strictly the requirements of pile driving technique
- Understand about hydrometerology before construction.
- Do not pour concrete in the rain or when the wind reaches 5th level
- Check the scaffold, settlement, cracks in the scaffold to detect settlement of the braces.
- Equip the safety net under the working floor
- Guide waterway transportation

6.3.3. Operation phase (for both the Southern Link Road and Bridges)

a. Control of air quality

- Planting strips of trees on sidewalks along roads to prevent dust and air conditioned environment
- Appropriate distribution of traffic, installation of adequate signage system for motor vehicle traffic to reduce noise and pollution emissions.
- Periodic cleaning and collecting waste on the road
- Water the road to reduce dust

b. Reduction of noise and vibration

- There must be insulated safety corridors
- Do not allow the buildings encroaching preserved land for road.
- Conducting periodic monitoring and inspection of the vehicle noise traffic.
- Installing signs to reduce speed, do not squeeze the horn when vehicles go through residential areas.
- Planting strips of trees along both sides of the road to reduce noise and vibration to residential areas.

c. Solutions in traffic safety

• Creating a safe corridor for pedestrians

- Creating barriers to prevent pedestrians cross the street illegally
- Installation of traffic safety signs and speed limit signs in the area
- Installing lighting system to ensure safety for drivers.
- Carrying out campaigns on raising public awareness about traffic safety

d. Overflowing storm water

Longitudinal drainage system is designed simultaneously in construction stage of the road. A drainage system with centrifugal concrete pipes of D800 - D1000 or longitudinal RC culvert drainage with dimension of $1500 \times 1500 \times 2000 \times 2000 \times 2000$ will be arranged on road sides. Drainage calculation is made based on sections with consideration of the possibility of supplementing volume from surrounding project. Manholes and catch basins will be arranged on road sides by interval of 20m - 30m. At the same time, the horizontal drainage system is arranged with longitudinal drainage system to collect overflow water into drainage ditches.

On planned route, 08 points of horizon culverts connect with longitudinal culverts in the positions estimated to join with the general drainage system in the region to Cai River (Table 6-9).

No.	Station	Drainage direction	Size	Remarks
1	Km0+ 179.33	Right – Left	1500x1500	Assembled RC
2	Km1+182.78	Right – Left	1500x1500	Assembled RC
3	Km1+799.90	Right – Left	1500x1500	Assembled RC
4	Km2+109.58	Left - Right	1500x1500	Assembled RC
5	Km2+619.14	Left - Right	2(2500x2500)	Assembled RC
6	Km3+393.09	Left - Right	1500x1500	Assembled RC
7	Km3+436.10	Right – Left	1500x1500	Assembled RC
8	Km4+ 289.96	Right – Left	1500x1500	Assembled RC

Table 6-9 Statistical table of drainage longitudinal culverts

Source: Demonstration of Southern Link Road South Project, March 2011

Conclusion: stormwater containing hazardous wastes like oil from vehicles overflows into longitudinal drainage then pour into the planned drainage system of the city and the receiving source of Cai River, without affecting the surrounding ecological environment.

f. Local flooding and land erosion

Transverse drainage culverts

Flood control basin horizontal culverts located in low-lying areas, irrigation ditches, and rice fields have been designed by the Consultant. According to the feasibility report, on the route, 10 locations are installed with basin horizontal culverts as specified in Table 6-10.

Table 6-10 Statistics of drainage transverse culverts in the area

No.	Station	Drainage direction	Size	Remarks
1	Km0+120.00	Left - Right	D1500	Assembled RC
2	Km0+920.00	Right – Left	D1500	Assembled RC
3	Km1+120.00	Right – Left	D1500	Assembled RC

Right - Left Assembled RC 4 Km1+535.00 D1500 Assembled RC Right – Left 5 Km2+080.00 D1500 Right - Left Assembled RC 6 Km2+384.00 D1500 Assembled RC Right - Left 7 D1500 Km2+520.00 Left - Right Assembled RC 8 D1500 Km2+560.00 Assembled RC Left - Right 9 Km5+414.50 D1500 Left - Right 10 Km6+120.00 D1500 Assembled RC

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Through surveys and public consultations, the environmental consultants recommend that the design consultants study an additional flooding culvert system in Bau Cung creek, Bien Ky creek and Bau Duong creek at km 2 + 640 and km 2 + 692 with appropriate magnitude for the drainage.

Reduction of road embankment erosion

The slope reduction depends on the geological conditions of the road and embankment material. For normal material, embankment height is ≤ 6 m, gradient is 1 / m = 1 / 1. 75; embankment foundation on the sand is 1 / m = 1 / 1.5. At the sloping ramps which are regularly flooded, it is neccessary to sod to prevent erosion and create beautiful scenery along the route and reinforce with concrete (40x40x5) cm. The road embankments are sodded to limit road erosion *when there is heavy rain and flood*.

Conclusion: The road embankment erosion limit should remain as designed.

g. Health safety

Workers have to follow work safety regulation strictly when working on road and contacting with asphalt, oil and paints.

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CHAPTER 7. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

In accordance with OP 4.01, the draft EA provides an environmental management plan (EMP) which is designed to: (a) Identify the set of responses to potentially adverse impacts; (b) Determine requirements for ensuring that those responses are effectively complied; and (c) Describe the means for meeting those requirements.

7.1 MITIGATION MEASURES

Based on the expected environmental impacts in the phase 2B, appropriate mitigation measures are identified and described for each of key project stages and types of impacts, including:

<u>Environmental contribution during Detailed Design</u>, including general design considerations in LIAs, design of drainage and sewerage systems; WWTPs;

<u>Mitigation Measures during Construction</u>, including specific mitigation measures during excavation and dredging activities;

<u>Mitigation Measures during Operation</u>, including LIAs, drainage and sewerage systems, WWTPs

Land acquisition and compensation issues have been presented in details in the project Resettlement Action Plan.

Table 7-1 Summary of mitigation measures					
ACTIVITIES	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES	BUDGET	PERIOD	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
COMPONENT A					
PRE-CONSTRUCTION	V PHASE				
Compensation for resettlement	Clearance: 10,512.5m2 residential land, 18 houses (fully) and 1 house (partly)	The PMU will compensate affected households in compliance with the State policy. (Refer to RAP)	Counterpart	Before construction	(DCSCC) District compensation and site clearance committee
CONSTRUCTION PHA	ASE				
Clearance	Dust caused clearance	D1, D2, D3, D4	Including in contract	Before construction	Contractor
Construction	Dust and air pollution from excavation and transporting activities	D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6, D7			Contractor
	Air pollutant emission	A1, A2, A3, A5			Contractor
,	Noise and vibration	N1, N2, N3, N6, V1			Contractor
	Domestic wastewater by workers	DW1, DW2		During construction	Contractor
	Runoff water	RW1, RW2, RW3	Including in	phase	Contractor
	Domestic solid waste by workers	WW1	contract		Contractor
	Solid waste by construction	W2, W5, W6			Contractor
<	Hazardous waste	O3			Contractor
	Traffic turbulence	T1, T2, T3, T7			Contractor
	Underground facilities	PR1, PR2			Contractor
	Temporary Flooding	F2, F3, F4]		Contractor
	Risks of accidents	HS1, HS7, HS9]		Contractor
OPERATION PHASE					

Table 7-1 Summary of mitigation measure

ACTIVITIES	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES	BUDGET	PERIOD	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
	Damage to roads/ alleys surface	DR1, DR2	Combining the city's		Urban Environmental Management Company
	Odor by sludge dredging	OD1, OD2	budget and	O	Westewater
	Wastewater discharged from households	Connect to the existing system	beneficiaries' contribution	phase	Management Company
	Domestic solid waste at community houses	DS1, DS2, DS3			Urban Environmental Management Company
COMPONENT B					
> SUB-COMPON	ENT B52, B53				
PRE-CONSTRU	CTION PHASE				
Compensation, resettlement	Clearance: 12,403m2 residential land, 35,900m2 agricultural land, 33 houses (fully), 109 houses (partly)	Compensation for resettlement (Refer to policies of resettlement action)	Counterpart	Before construction	Compensation and Clearance Board
CONSTRUCTIO	ON PHASE				
Clearance	Dust caused clearance	A1, A2, A3, A4	Including in contract	Before construction	Contractor
Construction	Dust and air pollution from excavation and transporting activities	A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, T7, T8, RB1, T4, T5, W3, W4, W5, W6			Contractor
	Noise and vibration	N1, N2, N3, N5, N6, N7, N8		During	Contractor
	Landslide	Check status of surrounding houses with in 10m from construction site before construction Steel sheet must be installed to prevent slide with proper technique	Including in contract	During construction phase	Contractor

ACTIVITIES	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES	BUDGET	PERIOD	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
	Domestic wastewater	WW1, WW2, WW3			Contractor
	Contaminated run-off water	W2, PC1, PC2			Contractor
	Solid waste	A4, W1, W2, W3, W4, W5, W6, W7, W9, HS10, HS11, O1, GW2			Contractor
	Local flooding	F1, F2, F3, W3, W6			Contractor
		SE1, SE2, SE3, SE4, SE5, SE6, SE7, SE8			
	Sludge dredging	The sludge will be disposed with sludge of Phase 1 and Phase 2A in Khanh Son landfill.			Contractor
•	Traffic disturbance	T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, WB1, WB2			Contractor
	Disturbance to other utility services	U1, U2, U3			Contractor
	Affect to local business	P1, P2		During	Contractor
	Labor safety	HS1, HS2, HS3, HS5, HS6, HS7, HS9, HS10, HS11, HS14	Including in contract	construction	Contractor
	Embankment of Trung Nghia lake	A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, T7, T8, RB1, T4, T5, W3, W4, W5, W6		phase	Contractor
		N1, N2, N3, N5, N6, N7, N8			
OPERATION	PHASE				
Operation	Low household connection rate	Establish a specialized team; then build a program to enhance the awareness of the	City's budget	During operation phase	Wastewater Management Company

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ACTIVITIES	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES	BUDGET	PERIOD	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		community			
		Use mass media for public awareness			Wastewater Management Company
		Incentive policies			Wastewater Management Company
	Smell and leakage during Sludge Dredging	SE1, SE2, SE3, SE4, SE5, SE6, SE7, SE8			Wastewater Management Company
	Noise and smell from pumping stations, CSOs and outlets	SE1, SE2, SE3, SE4, SE5, SE6, SE7, SE8			Wastewater Management Company
	Affect to public health	SE1, SE2, SE3, SE4, SE5, SE6, SE7, SE8			Wastewater Management Company
> SUB-COMPON	ENTB54, B54a				
PRE-CONSTRU	CTION PHASE				
Compensation and resettlement	Clearance: 228,643m2 agricultural land, 91,771m2 residential land, 268 houses (fully), 260 (partly)	The PMU will compensate affected households in compliance with the State policy. (Refer to RAP)	Counterpart	Before construction	Compensation and Clearance Board of District
CONSTRUCTIO	ON PHASE				
Clearance	Dust caused clearance	A1, A2, A3, A4	Including in contract	Before construction	Contractor
Construction	Dust and air pollution from excavation and transporting activities	A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, T7, T8, RB1, T4, T5, W3, W4, W5, W6	Including in contract	During construction	Contractor
	Noise and vibration	N1, N2, N3, N5, N6, N7, N8	_	phase	
	Domestic wastewater by workers	WW1, WW2, WW3			

ACTIVITIES	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES	BUDGET	PERIOD	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
	Runoff water	W2, PC1, PC2			
	Domestic solid waste by workers	A4, W1, W2, W3, W4, W5, W6, W7, W9, HS10, HS11, O1, GW2			
	Local flooding	F1, F2, F3, W3, W6			
	Traffic turbulence	T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, WB1, WB2			
	Disturbance to other utility services	U1, U2, U3			
	Labor safety	HS1, HS2, HS3, HS5, HS6, HS7, HS9, HS10, HS11, HS14			
OPERATION	PHASE				
Operation	Odor from WWTPs	Control the DO in aeration tank	City's budget	During operation phase	WWTP Operation Agency
		Control collecting and removing system			WWTP Operation Agency
		Control pressure inside the odor pipe system	City's hudget	During operation	WWTP Operation Agency
		Control odor removal system by biofilter and activated carbon absorption	City's budget	phase	WWTP Operation Agency
		Monitor air environmental quality, especially H ₂ S			WWTP Operation Agency
		Install fence and plant trees inside the WWTPs			WWTP Operation Agency

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ACTIVITIES	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES	BUDGET	PERIOD	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
	Solid waste and sludge	W1, W8, SE4, SE6			WWTP Operation Agency
		Manage solid waste, sand and garbage			WWTP Operation Agency
	Hazardous waste	Separate domestic waste and chemical waste			WWTP Operation Agency
		Training program for workers for working safety issues			WWTP Operation Agency
		Chlorine must be stored in sealed tanks put on a stain- steel flat to avoid spillage.			WWTP Operation Agency
		Materials with oils and grease are collected and treated in accordance with regulation			WWTP Operation Agency
	Surface water quality	Monitoring of water quality to evaluate the efficiency of the operation			DONRE
		Ensure that the treated wastewater from Hoa Khanh Industrial Zone always meets the standard	City's budget	City's During adget phase	DONRE
	Labor safety and public health	Training and providing enough labor equipments			WWTP Operation Agency
		At least two workers working in a shift during operation time			WWTP Operation Agency
		Training operation and maintenance skill as well as troubleshooting for workers			WWTP Operation Agency

ACTIVITIES ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS		MITIGATION MEASURES	BUDGET	PERIOD	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
SUB-COMPONENTB55B Pilot WWTP Son Trà					
CONSTRUCTION PH.	ASE				
Improving trench	Dust	D1, D2, D3, D4	Including in	During construction	Contractor
Dredging sludge	Odor	SE1, SE2, SE3, SE4, SE5, SE6, SE7, SE8	contract	phase	Contractor
OPERATION PHASE					
Pilot operation		Monitoring wastewater quality at the outlet Monitoring odor (H ₂ S) Recording and comparison with status	City's budget	During operation phase	Wastewater Management Company
COMPONENT C. SOU	UTHERN LINK ROAD AND E	BRIDGE			
PRE-CONSTRUCTION	N PHASE				
Compensation and resettlement	Clearance: 220,848m2 agricultural land, 32,463m2 residential land, 31 houses (fully), 21 (partly)	The PMU will compensate affected households in compliance with the State policy. (Refer to RAP)	Counterpart	Before construction	COMPENSATION AND CLEARANCE BOARD
CONSTRUCTION PHA	ASE				
Leveling	Erosion	Using measures such as removing unsuitable soil, sand filled pillars, and geotechnical fabric or staged construction to stabilize the soil.	Including in contract	in During construction phase	Contractor
	- Affect the regional drainage	F1, F2, F3, W3, W6			Contractor
		1	1	1	L

ACTIVITIES	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES	BUDGET
	- Affect the air quality due to	A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, D1, D2,	
	dust emissions during the	D3, D4, D5, T7, T8, RB1, T4,	
	filling process	T5, W3, W4, W5, W6	
Concrete mixing plant	- Affect the air environment	 Locate the Concrete/asphalts mixing plant 300m far from residential areas Having enough labor equipment for workers 	
Bridge construction activities	- Water environment, aquatic life	 Reinforce the construction area to limit erosion Collecting and managing carefully waste from drilling piles Collecting and disposal hazardous waste 	
Labor mobilization	- Affect the environment due to workers' waste	WW1, WW2, WW3, A4, W1, W2, W3, W4, W5, W6, W7, W9, HS10, HS11, O1, GW2 Septic tank, BASTAF with 5,66m ³ volume	
	-Social activities	-Mobilized Worker must be registered with local authorities, local police - Educating worker about respecting local culture and customs	
Drilling piles, installing bridge pans	-Accidents	 Check carefully for geology Check Coppha, safe brace before pouring concrete Do not construct on rainy 	

PERIOD	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
	Contractor

ACTIVITIES	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES	BUDGET	PERIOD	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		 and windy days Having net cover construction at height of 3m for working Worker are equipped enough labor protection during working Electrical equipment, switchboards must be arranged carefully. Workers compliance on occupational safety Supplying enough equipment and first aid skills for health workers at the site 			
OPERATION PHASE					
Traffic activities	- Air pollution	Water road surface to reduce dust			Transportation Department
		Monitoring air environmental quality frequency	City's	During	DONRE
		Cleaning and collecting garbage on roads	budget	phase	Urban Environmental Management Company
	Traffic safety	Install sign boards, signals at the junctions, intersections, round corners			Traffic police
		Operating light system			Da Nang City Power Company

ACTIVITIES	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES	BUDGET	PERIOD	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		Suitable speed regulation			Transportation Department
	Solid waste management	Managing solid waste from small business along the roads			Urban Environmental Management Company
		Managing solid waste from maintenance process such as asphalts cases, paint cases			Urban Environmental Management Company
		Dredged sludge from sewer system			Wastewater Management Company
	Noise and vibration	Prohibiting land invasion of road corridors for trade		During operation phase	Transportation Department
		Monitoring frequency and checking noise of traffic vehicles	Citu's		Transportation Department
		Installing sign boards to control vehicle's speed, not to horn after 21.00 in residential areas	budget		Transportation Department
		Planting trees to reduce noise and vibration for residential areas			Urban Environmental Management Company

7.2 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

7.2.1 Construction phase





Responsibilities of stakeholders in EMS are presented in Table 7-2.

No.	Organisation	Responsibility			
1	PMU	 The main responsibility of the implementation of EMP. Control and minimize environmental impacts Designate qualified members as their environmental staff and environmental supervisors Coordinate with other organizations in the implementation of EMP Work closely with the Districts' and Wards' Environmental Officials in the management, operation 			
		 and monitoring of the project. Maintain close cooperation with the relevant enterprises in charge of water supply, sanitation, solid waste collection, etc. to monitor the O&M during the operation of the project. 			
		- Supervise the implementation of mitigation measures by the			
		 Monitor the project performance indicators related to environmental issues; 			
		• Carry out spot-checks to ensure that the contractors are implementing mitigation measures as specified in the construction contracts;			
		 Review regular reports by the CMC to ensure the compliance of mitigation measures; 			
		 Review reports by the ISMC on overall environmental impacts of the sub-projects; 			
		Based on the above reports, report to WB and DONRE on			
		environmental compliance of the sub-projects as part of their bi-			
		- In order to get the best performance, PMU should have a			
		specialized group responsible for environmental management (EM- PMU)			
2	Construction	- Actively construct a plan for mitigation measures based on the EIA			
	Contractors	and working schedule of contractors Ensure all the construction activities having sufficient documents			
		from the related organization			
Í		- Implement all the mitigation measures to prevent adverse impacts			
		and protect the environment.			
		- Ensure that all staff and workers understand the procedure and their tasks in the environmental management program			
		- Report to the PMU about difficulties and their solutions			
		- Report to stakeholders as having environmental accidents and			
		coordinate to resolve these issues			

Table 7-2 Responsibilities of stakeholders in EMS

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3	Construction Management Consultants	 Monitoring the process and procedure of basic constructions, technological standards and construction rate of contractors Monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures of contractors. This task must be clearly regulated in the contract between CMC and PMU
5	ISMC	 Independent from the contractors and CMC, having specialists in environmental management and under the management of PMU. Supporting PMU to establish and operate the EMS Supporting PMU to establish periodical report on environmental management in the project implementation to hand over to supporters and DONRE Directly coordinate with stakeholders to resolve the problems Providing recommendations and raising capacities for stakeholders in the operation and monitoring of the environmental management in the construction phase of contractors
6	DONRE	 Playing the key role in public environmental management, DONRE is responsible for receiving and investigating the environmental monitoring reports from PMU When there are problems, DONRE will participate directly into research and resolve the related problems and reduce the loss.
8	Environmental Police	 Monitoring and fining the illegal activities Coordinating with stakeholders to investigate and resolve environmental risks
10	Related organisations	 Coordinating with PMU and contractors to move the submerged construction and connect temporarily at the cross sections in order to avoid a break-down in public services Managing the invisible cultural heritage Participating in solving environmental problems

7.2.2 Operation phase

When the construction is completed, they will be transferred to the operational units such as Da Nang Transportation Department, Urban Drainage Company, URENCO and/or local government. These organisations will be responsible for management, operation and maintenance of the constructions in accordance with the current regulations

7.3 ENVIROMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

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The environmental monitoring program is proposed in the construction phase at four levels:

- <u>Monitoring of the project performance indicators</u>: twice a year, PMU is responsible for reporting to WB: health indicators; water quality at the receiving water bodies; flooding;
- <u>Monitoring of implementation of mitigation measures done by the contractors</u>: it is done by ISMC and the efficiency of implementing EMS of stakeholders and militating measures of constructors is reported to PMU and approved by PMU and WB with frequency of 3 months/time

- <u>Monitoring by public</u>: public will monitor the project along its process to ensure that the contractors will not break the environmental and social regulations, and to reduce the health risks. Community will monitor the project throughout the implementation process, to ensure contractors do not violate the principles of environmental safety by providing information and help to fill in assessment of the Contractors Mitigation Measures, contributing to the work of a good environmental management. Implement monitoring community forms the spirit of voluntary reporting and address urgent matters. When an environmental deterioration happens, people and local administration will report to stakeholders.
- <u>General monitoring of the project</u>: regularly done by the related organizations and these reports will be collected and submitted to DONRE.

A. CONSTRUCTION PHASE	<u>B</u> ernard and the second					
I. Air polution	Sampling positions (refered to baseline data in appendix 4)					
Component A	01 sample for each LIA at construction site (09 samples)					
Component B						
Sub-Component B52, b53	03 Samples in drain culvert box construction site (positions					
	refer to baseline data)					
Sub – component B54, B55a	02 Samples for each WWTP (04 samples)					
Component C	03 samples at the construction in the residential areas					
Parameters	Total dust, noise, NO ₂ , SO ₂ , CO					
Prequency	03 months or when requested by residents					
Standards	QCVN 05-2009 to dust and pollutants, QCVN 26: 2010 for					
	noise and baseline data					
Total samples	18 samples/ a monitoring trip					
II. Surface water						
Component C	02 samples (Co Co river and Cai River at positions of Co					
-	Co and Hoa Phuoc bridge across.					
Parameter	pH, DO, TSS, COD, Nt, Pt and Colilform					
Prequency	03months					
Standards	QCVN 08 column B2					
total samples	02 samples/a monitoring trip					
B. OPERATION PHASE						
I. Air pollutant						
Sub-component B54, B55a	02 samples for each WWTP (one in the plant, one nearest					
	residental area)					
Parameter	H_2S					
Frequency	06 months					
Standard	QCVN 06: 2008/ BTNMT					
II. Surface water						
Component A	01 samples for three outlets (03 samples)					
Sub- component B54,	02 samples for each WWTP (06 samples)					
B55a, 55b	02 samples tol each w w 11 (00 samples)					
Component C (bridges)	01 sample at each river (02 samples)					
Total samples	09 samples					
Parameter	pH, DO, TSS, COD, NH4+, NO2-, NO3-,Fe Pt and					

Table 7-3 Sampling positions and number of sample

	Colilform	
Frequency	06 months after finishing construction	
Standard	QCVN 08: 2008/BTNMT	
III. Ground water		
Component A	01 sample for each LIA (09 samples)	
Component B (Sub-B54,	02 camples for each WWTP	
B55a)	02 samples for each vv vv 1 r	
Total	11 samples	
Parameters	COD, pH, TSS, Colilorm E-Coli, Mg, Fe, Cl	
Frequency	Yearly	
Standard	QCVN 09: 2008/BTNMT	
	· ·	

Map location monitoring environmental quality in the operation phase is shown in Appendix 4.

7.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

The training for environmental monitoring will be executed with different groups, based on the different requirements:

- <u>PMU:</u> PMU staff that is responsible for environmental issues will be trained to check the monitoring and prepare reports for DONRE and WB.
- <u>Contractors:</u> will be trained to monitor the implementation of mitigation measures and write the monitoring reports
- <u>Community:</u> community representatives will be trained for observing and monitoring at construction sites during the phases of construction and operation and how to fill in the form of CEMP (community environment monitoring program). The parameters concerned are as dust, noise, traffic, hygienic levels on city road.

Contents	Participants	Number	Time	Trainers	Budget
Labor safety and environmental sanitation	Workers and technical staff of constructors	All workers and technical staff working at construction site	Before construction and comply with the current regulations and laws	Constructors in cooperation with DOLISA	Constructors
EMS	PMU's environmental staff	5	Before construction	PMU in cooperation with ISMC	ISMC
СЕМР	Ward/commune's monitoring boards in the project areas	1-3 per ward	Before construction	ISMC	Included in the contract
SEMP	Constructive and environmental staff of CMC	5 – 10	Before construction	PMU in cooperation with ISMC	Included in the contract

Table 7-4 Capacity Building program for the operation of EMP

7.5 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT EXPENDITURE

Summary budget proposal for the environmental management, carrying out the mitigation measures and environmental monitoring is displayed at table 6-4, of which budget proposal for the main activities:

• Implementing mitigation measures

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- Independently environmental safety monitoring consultants (ISMC)
- Construction monitoring consultants (CMC)
- Administrative management for carrying out EMP of PMU

Table 7-5 Estimation of budget for implementing EMP

	Description	Budget proposal	Fund
			sources
1	Pre – construction phase		Counterpart
2	Construction phase		
2.1	Implementing mitigation	Included in the contract	counterpart
	measures		
2.2	ISMC for five times		Loans
	including testing the related		
	environmental indicator		
	2.2.1 Surface Water quality	12 samples *1,000,000 = 12.000,000	
	2.2.2 Air quality	98 samples * 1,000,000 = 98,000,000	
	2.2.3 For ISMC	700,000,000	
3	For CMC	Included in the contract	
4	Management and	Included in operating fund of PMU	Counterpart
	administration for		budget
	implementing EMP of PMU		
5	Capacity building for	80,000,000	Loans
	related stakeholders: CMC,		
	Contractors, PMU		
	environmental staff and		
	CEMP		
	Total	880,000,000 VND	
3	Operation phase for one yea)r	Counterpart
3.1	Air quality	06 samples * 60.000 = 360.000	
3.2	Surface water	11 samples * 1000 000 = 11,000,000	
3.3	Ground water	26samples * 1000 000 = 26,000,000	
3.4	Monitoring unit	30,000,000	
Т	Total	67.360.000 VND	

Notes: the above cost is excluded VAT, inflation and spare expenses and the budget is counted for 05 times of monitoring,

CHAPTER 8. PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND DISCLOSURE

8.1 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

In compliance with the safety and social environment policy of the World Bank for Project Category A on the level of environmental sensitivity, the community consultation is carried out in 2 periods.

<u>Period 1:</u> the Consultants carried out consultation meetings with 09 households in the LIAs on 15 - 18/09/2010 and households living in the areas of the Southern Link Road, Lien Chieu and Hoa Xuan WWTPs, and the extension culvert route on 02 - 05/11/2010. The method of consultation and interview of households is questionnaire (Appendix 8.1). Locations, time and number of interviews are presented in Table 8-1 and consultation results are summarized in Table 8-2.

			Period 1		
No.	commune/wards	Locations	Date	No. of interviewed householders (hhs)	
	The Owener See	Tho Quang LIA	16/09/2010	10 hhs	
1	Tra district	Waste water collecting lines at Nguyen Phan Vinh-Tho Quang	02/11/2010	18 hhs	
2	An Hai Bac, Son Tra district	An Hai Bac LIA	16/09/2010	10 hhs	
3	An Hai Dong, Son Tra	An Hai Dong LIA	16/09/2010	03 hhs	
4	Binh Hien, Hai Chau Dist.	Binh Hien LIA	17/09/2010	08 hhs	
5	Binh Thuan, Hai Chau	Binh Thuan LIA	17/09/2010	10 hhs	
6	Hoa Cuong Bac, Hai Chau	No.2 Nguyen Tri Phuong LIA	16/09/2010	16 hhs	
7	Tam Thuan, Thanh Khe	LIA Tam Thuan	15/09/2010	10 hhs	
8	Hoa Tho Dong, Lien Chieu dist.	Hoa Tho Dong LIA	15/09/2010	05 hhs	
9	Hoa Hiep Bac, Lien Chieu dist.	Thuy Tu	15/09/2010	26 hhs	
10	Hoa Khanh Bac, Lien Chieu	Lien Chieu WWTP, sub - ward No.61 Hong Phuoc	05/11/2010	5 hhs	
11	Hoa Lien commune, Hoa Vang dist.	Lien Chieu WWTP, sub-ward No.10	05/11/2010	7 hhs	
12	Hoa Xuan, Cam	Hoa Xuan WWTP, Co Man	04/11/2010	8 hhs	
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Table 8-1 Locations, time and number of interviews in Period 1

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No.	commune/wards	Locations	Period 1	
			Date	No. of interviewed householders (hhs)
	Le dist.	village		
13	Hoa Quy, Ngu Hanh Son dist.	Da Nang Southern Link Road	02/11/2010	30 hhs
14	Hoa Hai, Ngu Hanh Son dist		02/11/2010	29 hhs
15	Hoa Phuoc commune, Hoa Vang dist.		04/11/2010	18 hhs

Bång 8-2 Consultation results in Period 1

	solution	
 66% has information on Project PIIP - DN 2B mainly about the project scale, goals and issues related to the compensation and relocation. 34% does not know about the project because 	PMU should enhance information to people in the project area	
organized by the ward / commune PC combined with population group leaders		
 People living in the LIA said: The environment is polluted and odor from 	Currently in LIA, the public garbage collection system	
 open channels escape in addition to frequent flooding because of the damaged drainage system Most people use 2 compartment septic tanks 47% drink drilled well water, 53% use tap 	works well. The change of garbage transit model or trash installation is not	
water - Waste is collected thoroughly	necessary.	
 29.6% is worry about the compensation and resettlement that will affect the employment, at the same time 71.4% said the project preparation stage has not significantly impact (Hoa Xuan, Hoa Quy, Hoa Phuoc and Hoa Khanh Bac). Residents in group 15 - Khai Tay 2 Village think that the southern link road will prevent flooding if the drainage is not placed accordingly. In the construction phase, there will be effects of dust, noise, housing vibration and insanitation (opinion of people along Le Tan Trung road). 	The Design Consultant should study carefully the location of the horizontal culverts for flood control in Khai Tay 2 when designing South link road (The Environmental Consultants included in the report).	
	 66% has information on Project PIIP - DN 2B mainly about the project scale, goals and issues related to the compensation and relocation. 34% does not know about the project because they did not attend the dissemination meeting organized by the ward / commune PC combined with population group leaders People living in the LIA said: The environment is polluted and odor from open channels escape in addition to frequent flooding because of the damaged drainage system Most people use 2 compartment septic tanks 47% drink drilled well water, 53% use tap water Waste is collected thoroughly 29.6% is worry about the compensation and resettlement that will affect the employment, at the same time 71.4% said the project preparation stage has not significantly impact (Hoa Xuan, Hoa Quy, Hoa Phuoc and Hoa Khanh Bac). Residents in group 15 – Khai Tay 2 Village think that the southern link road will prevent flooding if the drainage is not placed accordingly. In the construction phase, there will be effects of dust, noise, housing vibration and insanitation (opinion of people along Le Tan Trung road). In the operational phase, people recommend 	
Diseased	The neutrino have been undefed in the DIA	Computer
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Discussed	The reviews have been updated in the EIA	Consultants
issues		solution
	that PMU should manage the waste and waste water better.	Measures to minimize house cracking when there is the construction of box culverts 3.5m deep along Le Tan Trung road (the Environmental Consultants included in the report).
Protect the environment during the construction phase	 People recommend measures to reduce dust, noise and environmental hygiene as follows: The Contractors notify construction plans for people early; The Contractors have reasonable construction measures to minimize road erosion and houses and arrange traffic signs, lights at night; Deodorize smell from Xuan Hoa and Lien Chieu WWTPs. 	Have design and technical solution to limit smell in the buffer zone to meet QCVN 07: 2010/BXD (the Environmental Consultants included in the report)
Other environment management issues	 Set up hotline to provide full information to citizens about the project; Implement administrative fine to Contractors which cause environmental pollution; The Contractors must undertake to compensate sidewalks, houses damaged by the construction; People support the project and think improving environmental awareness to people is necessary. 	 Build a community- based environment monitoring system; The Contractors must strictly follow the proposed mitigation measures

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The consultation results of Period 1 of the Consultant are updated in the report.

<u>Period 2:</u> The Community Consultation Period 2 was conducted from 02/11/2010 - 16/12/2010in the form of community meetings for 15 project wards. The process is organized as follows: The Consultants prepare a draft summary of the environmental impact report and sent dispatches to the ward people's committees in where there are project affected households. The ward people's committees sent dispatches to affected households and invited them to attend meetings with the Environmental and RAP Consultants to discuss environmental issues related to the Project.

The plan and implementation results are summarized in Table 8-3 and the minutes of meeting is presented in Appendix 8-2.

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	Commune /	Consultati	on Period 02	4	Consultants' solution	
No.	Ward	Date	Number of participants	People's feedback		
1	Tho Quang - Son Tra	10/12/2010	18 hhs	- On-site waste management	Request the Contractor to supplement regul garbage collection (noted in the mitigation measures and EMP)	
2	An Hai Bac - Son Tra	11/12/2010	42 hhs	Small alleys, fire trucks may not	Propose to bui hydrants and tra	
3	An Hai Dong - Son Tra	11/12/2010	16 hhs	penetrate	people to use the effectively wh incidents occur	
4	Binh Hien - Hai Chau	13/12/2010	11 hhs	Connection	Give warnings that nee to be monitored	
5	Binh Thuan - Hai Chau	14/12/2010	12 hhs	Limit impacts of dust and insanitation	The Contractors mu have reasonab construction plan ar mitigation measure outlined in EMP	
6	Hoa Cuong Bac - Hai Chau	13/12/2010	15 hhs	Dust, noise, traffic congestion	The Contractor implement mitigatic measures stated in the EMP	
7	Tam Thuan - Thanh Khe	15/12/2010	14 hhs	Muddy roads caused by digging	Carry out construction section by section and management solition waste	
8	Hoa Tho Dong - Lien Chieu	15/12/2010	20 hhs	There is flooding when it heavily rains	Construction does no damage or block th existing drainag system	
9	Hoa Hiep Bac - Lien Chieu	16/12/2010	15 hhs	Avoid damages to around homes	Limit vibration whe compact roa embankment and do no mobilize large vehicle when carrying ou construction in alleys	
10	Hoa Quy - Ngu Hanh	02/11/2010	27 hhs	Flooding in the operation phase	Connect the tertiar drainage system wit	

Table 8-3 Results of Public Consultation Period 2

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	Gamman	Consultation Period 02		Consultants' solutions	
No.	Ward	Date	Number of participants	People's feedback	
	Son				primary and secondary drainage system
11	Hoa Hai - Ngu Hanh Son	2/11/2010	21 hhs	Traffic affection	The Contractors must sign up for transporting materials for the construction of the Southern Link Road
12	Hoa Phuoc - Hoa Vang	4/11/2010	21 hhs	Living activities of workers will cause affects	Request the Contractors to remind their workers to respect local cultural practices
13	Hoa Lien - Hoa Vang	05/11/2010	7 hhs	Traffic affection	The Contractors must sign up for transporting materials for the construction of the Southern Link Road
14	Hoa Khanh Bac - Lien Chieu	05/11/2010	l 1 hhs	PeopleareconcernedaboutsmellfromtheWWTP	The operators must strictly implement the mitigation measures
15	Hoa Xuan - Cam Le	04/11/2010	12hhs	Residents concerned about local flooding	outlined in EMP

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> Interview local authorities

After completion of the initial EIA report with the impact of the project and the mitigation measures, the PMU sent the Document No.228/CV.BQLDNCDT dated on 30 March 2011 about receiving comments from community for EIA Investment Project Da Nang priority infrastructure – phase 2B. All 15 wards had been consulted and had 12 wards sent their feedback. Detail feedbacks can be summarized as follows:

- Agree the project to be implemented quickly.

- Highly agree with measures to minimize negative impacts on the environment of PMU who will apply as stated in the report.

- The compensation and clearance must be carried out quickly, apply policies fairly, satisfactory. In addition, investors should have a specific plan to arrange resettlement for white households are cleared.

- Implement construction schedule on time, to minimize the impact of local people, traffic safety and security in the construction area. During construction time, should have a reasonable plan to avoid damaging the public works.

- Contractor should avoid transportation of construction materials in the peak hours, especially going through populated areas to limit the accident may occur.

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- After completion of the project, the Project Manager should remind the contractor to reinstate, to avoid causing aesthetic and environmental pollution.

- WWTP should be mitigation measures to handle odor emissions.

- WWTP should be monitored the quality of wastewater outlet periodically to control and limit surface water environmental pollution.

- WWTP Lien Chieu needs to build a seperated pipe line to discharge to water body, not combined with the pipe line of the Hoa Khanh industrial zone, to limit the deterioration of responsibility for each other when the WWTP Lien Chieu or WWTP of Hoa Khanh industrial zone operate ineffectively. In addition, WWTP Lien Chieu regularly measured wastewater quality at the outlet to ensure efficient operation.

- Recommend investor needs to closely coordinate with relevant agencies to implement the project as the schedule and good quality and compliance measures to minimize the negative impacts during construction and operation phases of the project.

All comments above were included in Chapter 6 of the report and the project owner will be strictly implemented.

The written response is shown in Appendix 8-4

8.2 DISCLOSURE

- The Vietnamese summary report on environmental impact will be publicized to the project affected wards.
- The complete Vietnamese environmental impact report will be publicized to Danang People's Committee.
- The complete English environmental impact report will be publicized at the World Bank office at 63 Ly Thai To, Hanoi, Vietnam.
- The complete English environmental impact report and English summary report which are being prepared will be open in OneStopshop in Washington DC.

CHAPTER 9. CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

9.1 CONCLUSIONS

DN-PIIP- Phase 2B that has three component of A, B and C invested will significantly contribute to promoting the economic - social development and sustainable poverty reduction throughout the physical and social infrastructure investment and upgrading in low-income areas as well as the environmental management and infrastructural development in the south of the city.

After being complete, Component A will update 20,076m long of roads, 15,873m long of street lighting, 36km of water-supply pipelines, 03 kindergartens and 07 community houses, serving 6,691 households in 09 LIAs. The investment is essential as it not only results in the urban and sanitation improvement but contributes to improving the lives of poor people, giving them a chance to catch up with the pace of the City's development.

Completed Subcomponents: B52, B53 will upgrade and extend more than 13km long of box culverts and 10km long of pressure culverts, draining wastewater across three districts of Son Tra, Ngu Hanh Son and Lien Chieu where there is not the investment and improvement in the wastewater and storm-water drainage. The investment will help promote the environment improvement significantly in new residential areas and help connect with the existing systems seamlessly, bringing all wastewater to the existing WWTPs. Besides, the investment of 922.63m embankment of northern Trung Nghia Lake and the surrounding landscape of the lake will contribute to the storage of 162,366 m³ rainwater, thoroughly addressing the flooding problem in the region. At the same time, it helps condition the air and landscape 36,900m² of the central park of the City which is potentially untapped. Although the investment is not much, it brings lots of practical results.

The investment in Subcomponents: B54, B55a is the major strategy of the City's long-term wastewater management. There are two newly constructed Hoa Xuan WWTP and Lien Chieu WWTP. The design capacity of each plant is $320,000 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$ with eight processing modules and each module has a capacity of $40,000 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$. In the first phase, the project is implemented only a half of the design module with $20.000 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$. However, the construction area must be fully prepared to expand the WWTP to meet its full capacity.

Hoa Xuan WWTP situated in an area of 22.0414ha of Hoa Xuan ward - Cam Le district following Decision No.7919/QD-UNBD dated 15/10/2010 of Da Nang City People's Committee is planned treating the regional wastewater and receiving wastewater from Hoa Cuong and Ngu Hanh Son plants.

Lien Chieu WWTP located in an area of 10 hectares of Lien Chieu district is planned treating wastewater in the Northern region of the City following Decision No.8500/QD-UNBD dated 11/05/2010 of Da Nang City People's Committee. It will serve the wastewater treatment in the project area and receive wastewater from Phu Loc Treatment Plant in the coming time. The strengths and weaknesses of the locations and process technologies of the wastewater treatment plants are presented in Chapter 2. The following is the basic summary:

Selection of locations

Table 9-1 Weakness and Strength for selection of locations

Strengths	Weaknesses
 Because the geographical location of the plant is on low-lying areas, it can receive more gravitational wastewater; Due to the poor ecosystem and less land-use value, this conversion of land-use purpose will become more efficient; Due to sparse population, negative impacts will be few and can be minimized; Located near large rivers of Tu Cau and Vinh Dien branch, which have high water-flows from 67.37m³/s in dry seasons and mainly serve for the water transport, the plant is considered capable of receiving the designed wastewater after the safe treatment; It is able to extend and receive wastewater from Hoa Cuong and Ngu Hanh Son Wastewater Treatment Plants favorably; 	As the buffer zone adjacent to the northern residential area of Cam Le river is less than 210m, TCVN 7222: 2002 is not applied. Instead, QCVN 07/2010/BXD, which allows 40m of buffer zone distance provided that there are close treatments of drying sludge and smell deodozization before waste is discharged into the atmosphere, is applied. However, this would lead to the increase of investment and operation costs.
- The agricultural land has low productive value, poor natural ecosystems and sparse population. Besides, the plant can directly discharge into Cu De river (with the flow of 20m3/s in dry seasons), which is capable of receiving wastewater after treatment. The geographical location and distance can be expanded and accepts wastewater from Phu Loc favorably.	It can be applied QCVN 07:2010/BXD for the buffer zone of 40m wide next to Hoa Khanh residential area but the investment and operation costs will increase. In addition, the Plant's discharge point is on the discharge downstream of Hoa Khanh Industrial Zone. Thus the resonant pollution in discharging area maybe difficult to control but reducible.

In brief: the selected locations for two Hoa Xuan WWTP and Lien Chieu WWTP are reasonable for the City's Waste Management Strategy to 2040, whose small and negative impacts can be minimized.

Treatment technologies:

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The selected technologies are analyzed as consistent with the locations, size, climatic conditions and human resources of Da Nang city.

- Secondary Processing Technology: Extending Aeration Oxidation Ditch. Its advantage is the ability of oxygen transfer of 2.05kg/kWh, much more efficient than other

technologies. This leads to a high effective treatment of waste, less sludge, good siltation and low smell.

- Odor Deodozization Technology by Biological Filtration is optimal because it can reduce 99% H₂S, has low costs and has no by-products affecting the environment.

The Chlorine Gas Disinfection Technology is appropriate because of its spectrum disinfectant, popularity and low costs. Besides, it also contains a number of disadvantages such as its residual chlorine in water may cause negative impacts on the environment, the corrosion of equipment and human health but these factors can be minimized.

In addition, fine sludge will be proposed for treatment and disinfection and can be used as a source of organic fertilizer to help reduce the overload of Khanh Son landfill in the future.

Component C will build for the City an asphaltic road of 34m wide and 7,279km long, which starts from National Highway 1A in Hoa Phuoc - Hoa Vang region through Hoa Quy – Ngu Hanh Son rice field and ends at Son Tra - Dien Ngoc intersection of Son Tra district. The alignment will limit negative impacts and does not break the City's Urban Transport Planning provided in Decision No.7922/QD-UBND dated 14/01/2006 by the City People's Committee. On the way, there are two bridges crossing Vinh Dien River with the length of 420.8m and 10 spans, which are large enough for the navigation clearance of the grade-4 River, and Co Co Bridge crossing Co Co River with the length of 80m and 2 spans, which has no boat navigation. The completed southern road will create economic-social development opportunities for the south of the City which is potentially untapped. Also, people living in Hoa Quy - Ngu Hanh Son district and Hoa Phuoc - Hoa Vang district have chance to access the urban education and healthcare infrastructures and take opportunities to improve their incomes by means of trading with the external. The central population density, whereby, reduces thank to the emigrants who are looking for development opportunities in new urban areas.

Besides the aforesaid positive effects, the process of building and operating the Project does not avoid certain environmental negative impacts at various degrees (as reviewed in Chapter 5). However, most the impacts are small and medium and can be minimized at acceptable levels by highly feasible mitigation measures (mentioned in Chapter 6). These are also summarized in Table 7-1.

Thank to the advantages of the invested components, limitable negative impacts, proposed reasonable mitigation measures, and the support, supervision and management of Dang Nang City, PIIP-PMU and city authorities (mentioned in Chapter 7), the Project certainly succeeds, brings benefits, is practical for the people and contributes to the sustainable poverty reduction and socioeconomic development of the City.

9.2 **RECOMMENDATION**

Functional agencies are requested to provide support so that the project can be soon started.

Local environmental management agency is requested to supervise the project implementation for ensuring technical parameters and monitor environmental parameters during project execution.

Relevant agencies should closely coordinate together during pre-construction and construction stages to ensure the project schedule and progress because the project area may be affected by storms in rainy season.

9.3 COMMITMENTS

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Da Nang Department of Transportation - the Project Owner pledged that:

- 1. EIA report will be in accordance with current environmental regulations and standards of Vietnam as well as environmental safeguard policies of World Bank.
- 2. After obtaining approval for EIA report, we will implement environmental protection alternative following contents mentioned in the approved EIA report.
- 3. Our project will not use any chemical substances which are named in the list of prohibition of Vietnamese State and in international convention in which Vietnam involved.

We pledged to take full responsibility to laws of Vietnam for any mistakes.

APPENDIX

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	Step	Objectives	Scope of work	Methodology
	1 - Research of	Collect and evaluate	- Research standards	-Table research. Data
	available	information about	and appropriate	sources used in this
	documents and	the project:	regulations related to	step is secondary
	determine the		environmental quality,	data provided by the
	data	- The components,	land use, including the	following agencies:
	requirements	- Technical	vulnerable position	• PMU;
		documentation,	and protect the	• Department of
		locations, content	historic, cultural, land	Natural Resources
		and progress of	use control.	and Environment
		project	- Study the existing	of Danang city
		implementation;	documentation on the	• Water supply and
		- Information on	project and	drainage agency
		natural conditions	environmental	• URENCO
		and regional	conditions, the area	
		projects;	affected by the	
•		- Information on	Callecting filtening	
		current	- Confecting, Intering	
		environmental,	and aggregating the	
		social conditions:	the lack of data	
		social conditions,	needed to cater to the	
			report	
			- Planning for field	
			surveys and	
			observation	
	2- Site visit	- Survey and	- Conducting field	Use the following
		understanding	surveys, observations	methods:
		the construction	and collect	- Field survey;
		sites of the	information	- Methods of
		project;	- Implementation of	identification;
		- Supplement,	monitoring and	- Methods of
•		verify and edit	collecting and	assessment;
		information in	evaluating results;	Data: Primary data
		step 1;	- Comparison with the	sources, measured
		- Collect	standards and	directly. Reliability of
		information and	international standards	data sources will be
[missing data;	to assess the	adequately assessed in
			environmental status	the EIA report
			and forecast trends	
			and analyze changes	
			cause the	
			abnormalities of	
			environmental quality	
-	3- Study the	- Summary of	- Synthesize and	Table research This
	components	construction	summarise	sten must be done
		plans to list the	construction plans for	with close cooperation
•		actions and	each component.	with the consultancy

Appendix 1-1 EIA Methodology

•	assess their impacts on the environment;	together with its specific detailed design	unit design, construction and project management boards;
4- Environmental impact assessment		 Determine the potential impacts of pre-construction, construction and operation phase; Quantify the environmental impacts. Determine the importance and acceptable level of impacts. Evaluate issues of potential environmental risks. Identify and estimate the extent and quality of existing data, its discrepancies and original data, and specify the insignificant issues 	 Methods of identification; Method of rapid assessment; Check-list approach; Matrix method; Modeling;
5- Propose mitigation measures		 Propose measures necessary for mitigation of negative effects and effective measures to strengthen the positive impacts Forecast the remaining impacts and estimate the extent of damage; Establish a preliminary content (impacts, mitigations) and conduct consultations, gathering the opinions of the People's Committee of Ward / social sectors. 	 Table research; Modeling; Method of forecasting; Method of expert opinion; Method of map overlapping;
6- Construct EPM	Serving for the control and implementation of	- The construction of EPM should pay attention to four	- Table research, in consultation with stakeholders such

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	construction works according to requirements and environmental regulations of the World Bank and the Government of Vietnam.	aspects: (i) measures to mitigate environmental impacts, (ii) monitoring plan / environmental monitoring (iii) capacity building plan, and (iv) supervision of the implementation of EMP.	as Department of Natural Resources and Environment of Danang city, PMU and World Bank;
7 – Public consultation and information dissemination	 Identify priority environmental issues Set priorities for environmental impacts, in terms of community's awareness. Identify the community's views on appropriate measures to minimize impacts of the project; 	 The environmental consultant will assist PMU for consultation and dissemination of information to affected people for the contents of such reports and EPM Consultation comments from local authorities, affected people and groups. Scope of the project and potential environmental impacts; The mitigation measures proposed Mechanisms for managing and supervising the implementation. 	 Interview; Questionnaire;
8- Report writing	the FIA	anny	
9. Fresemation of			

Appendix 1-2 EIA Consultant team

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Full name	Profession	Positions	Offices
Le Anh Duc	MA. Environment	Deputy Director of Environment Dept.	PMU of PIIP – DN
Nguyen Thanh Hoang	Environment Engineer	Environment Expert	
Dang Huu Luu	PhD. History	Team Leader/Social and Resettlement Specialist	Infra – TL JSC.
Vu Duy Hai	BA. Sociology	Sociology Assistant/Researcher	
Nguyen Xuan Nhan	BA. Sociology	Socialistic Analysis Team Leader - Socialistic Specialist	**
Duong Dinh Dung	MSc. Environment	Environmental Analysis Team Leader - EIA Specialist	
Vo Thi Phuong Tram	MSc. Environmental management	EIA senior specialist	~
Le Thi Kim Phuong	Environment Engineer	EIA Specialist	
Tran Gia Phuc	MSc. Environmental Techniques	EIA Specialist	
Phan Dinh Xuan Vinh	MSc. Environmental Techniques	EIA Specialist	A
Nguyen Thi Thanh Mai	BA. Sociology	Sociological research assistant	
Bui Viet Hung	PhD. Irrigation	Expert on modeling wastewater contamination spread	University of Natural Sciences
Nguyen Van Mien	BA. Biology	Expert on aquatic animals and plants	

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Appendix 2-1 Details of investment in LIAs

They are summarized in Tables 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 and Table 1.6

(Source: The Work Construction Project Report (Component A) - Upgrading Infrastructure in LIAs, September 2010)

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No.	UPGRADING NEW CONSTRUCTION AREAS	Length of route (m)	Width of roadbed (m)	Level of lighting
I	Binh Hien - Hai Chau district	3363		
1	K40 Trung Nu Vuong	165	Average 2m	
2	K152 Trung Nu Vuong	255	Average 2m	
3	K307 Phan Chu Trinh	130	Average 2m	
4	K129 Huynh Thuc Khang	85	Average 2m	
5	K135 Huynh Thuc Khang	85	Average 2m	
6	K180 Huynh Thuc Khang - K281 Hoang Dieu – K24 Nguyen Truong To	226	Average 2m	
7	K320 Hoang Dieu	135	Average 2m	Village
8	K338 Hoang Dieu to Nguyen Hoang	445	Average 2-6m	
9	K266/57 Hoang Dieu	313	Average 2m	
10	K266/67 Hoang Dieu	187	Average 2m	
11	K266/79 Hoang Dieu	346	Average 2m	
12	K25 Trung Nu Vuong	86	Average 2m	
13	K33 Trung Nu Vuong	738	Average 2m	
14	K67 Trung Nu Vuong	167	Average 2m	
П	Binh Thuan - Hai Chau district	1437		
1	K368 Hoang Dieu	580	Average 1.2 - 3m	Village
2	H89/K366	175	Average 2.5m	Village
3	Small alleys in subareas of Binh An	682	Average 1.2 - 3m	Village
Ш	Population Group No- 2- Nguyen Tr	i Phuong- Ha	a Cuong Bac- Hai Chau district	

Table 1.1: Upgrading lighting systems for 09 LIAs

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Length of cable ABC(m)	Lighting box	Lighting post	High pressure lights (W)
3321	1	56	156
160		3	8
234		8	14
125		2	7
83		2	4
107		3	6
226		6	13
134	1	2	7
415		4	15
313		4	18
187		3	9
346		5	18
86		3	6
738]	7	16
167]	4	9
1387	1	8	59
550		2	13
155	1	3	8
682		3	38
2206			

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1	LIA No. 2 Nguyen Tri Phuong		B≤3.5m & B>3.5m	Village	2.206	1	30	166
IV	Hoa Tho Dong - Cam Le district				1175			
1	LIAs from Population Groups 16÷29 Hoa Tho Dong ward	660	B=5.5m	-	660	1	23	23
2	LIA at Population Groups 27, 28, 29 30. 31. 32. 33 Hoa Tho Dong ward	515	B≤3.5m	-	515	1	6	22
V	Thuy Tu - Hoa Hiep Bac - Lien Chieu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	district							
VI	An Hai Bac - Son Tra district				3509			
1	LIA An Don, An Tan	-	B≤3.5m	Village	3.509	2	184	194
VII	An Hai Dong, Son Tra district				533			
1	LIA An Thanh, An Dong	-	B=5.5m	Village	533	1	19	19
VIII	Tho Quang - Son Tra district				3030			
1	LIA Thanh Vinh 1.2; Loc Phuoc 2.3		B≤3.5m & B>3.5m		2211	1	64	126
	LIA Quang Cu B		B≤3.5m		819	1	31	43
IX	Tam Thuan - Thanh Khe district	900			712	1	22	28
1	The road along the railway	180	Average 2.9m	Village	153	1	6	5
2	Alley 158 Tran Cao Van	400	Average 2.0m	Village	369		11	18
3	Alley 159 Tran Cao Van	80	Average 1.8m	Village	53		2	2
4	Alley 165 Tran Cao Van	80	Average 2 – 2.5m	Village	67		1	1
5	Alley 173 Tran Cao Van	80	Average 1.8 - 2m	Village	70		2	2

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Source: The Work Construction Project Statement - Component A (Phase 2) - 10 / 2010

Table 1. 2: Upgrading the traffic system for roads, alleys in 09 LIAs

No.	Upgraded roads. alleys	Length (m)	Width of road (m)	Width of designed road	Type of road
I	Binh Hien - Hai Chau district	650		(111)	
1	K338 Hoang Dieu	140	Concrete road. Width 2 - 3m	Average 2.5m	Cement concrete
2	K266 Hoang Dieu	175	Concrete road. Width 4 - 5m	Average 4.5m	Cement concrete
3	K266/79 Hoang Dieu	335	Concrete road. Width 3 -3.5m	Average 3m	Cement concrete
П	Binh Thuan - Hai Chau district	2170			

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1	K356 Hoang Dieu	484	Concrete road. Width 3.5 - 4m	Average 3.5m	Cement concrete
2	K368 Hoang Dieu	580	Concrete road. Width 1.2 - 3m	Average 2.2 – 2.5m	Cement concrete
3	K408 Hoang Dieu	335	Concrete road. Width 1.2 - 4m	Average 2.2 – 2.5m	Cement concrete
4	K442 Hoang Dieu	242	Concrete road. Width 2 -3m	Average 2.2 – 2.5m	Cement concrete
5	K354 Trung Nu Vuong	223	Concrete road. Width 2 -2.5m	Average 2.2 – 2.5m	Cement concrete
6	Nguyen Hoang	220	Concrete road. Width 2 -2.5m	Average 2.2 – 2.5m	Cement concrete
7	H89/K366 Hoang Dieu	86	Width B=1.3-2.1m	Average 2.5m	Cement concrete
III	Population Group No. 2- Nguyen Tri	Phuong -	Hoa Cuong Bac - Hai Chau		
	district:1033				
1	Route A	378	Concrete road 4m. Width 6-7m	Average 6-7m	Cement concrete
2	Route B	250	Soil road. Width 2-3m	Average 2-3m	Cement concrete
3	Route C	192	Soil road. Width 3-4m	Average 3-4m	Cement concrete
4	Route E	213	Concrete road. Width 1.5-3m	Average 2-3m	Cement concrete
IV	Hoa Tho Dong - Cam Le district	1791.3			
1	Route D1-T12 (D1 intersects Nguyen	661.8	Concrete road 5.5 m	Average 5.5m	Cement concrete
	Nhan road and T12 intersects Binh Thai				
	population group) along Phong Bac canal				
2	Route N2-CN2 (along the alley ROW)	702.8	Concrete road 5.5 m	Average 5.5m	Cement concrete
	connecting Route D1-T12		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
3	Route N3-CN3 (along the alley ROW)	426.7	Concrete road 5.5 m	Average 5.5m	Cement concrete
	Thuy Tu - Hoa Hiep Bac - Lien Chieu	4031.9			
	district				
	Route Ngo Xuan Thu:	1019.6	Asphaltic road 13.5m	B=3.0m+7.5m+	Asphaltic road
	- Section 1: Starting from DDA (Highway			3.0m	
	1A) to intersection D12 (Ngo Xuan Thu)		Asphaltic road 11.5m	B=3.0m+5.5m+	Asphaltic road
	- Section 2 : From intersection D12 (Ngo			3.0m	
	Xuan Thu) to the CDA (connecting to the				
1	ADB project)				
2	Route N1-CN1	188.2	=<3.5m	=<3.5m	Cement concrete
3	Route N1A-1CN1A-1	116.8	=<3.5m	=<3.5m	Cement concrete
4	Route N1A-2CN1A-2	127.9	=<3.5m	=<3.5m	Cement concrete

	Thanh Vinh - Loc Phuoc				
VIII	Tho Quang - Son Tra district	5042			
4	Nguyen Cong Tru road	170	Asphaltic road 10.5m	Average 10.5m	Asphalt
3	Le Huu Trac to Nguyen Duy Hieu	245	Concrete road. Width 5.5m to 6m	Average 5.5-6.0m	Cement concrete
2	Le Huu Trac to Nguyen Duy Hieu	245	Concrete road. Width 4m - 5.5m	Average 4.0-5.5m	Cement concrete
1	Le Huu Trac to Nguyen Cong Tru	858	Soil road. Width 6m - 9m	Average 6.0-9.0m	Cement concrete
VII	An Hai Dong - Son Tra district	1518	·		
8	Route H	252	Concrete road . Width 1.0m – 2.0m	Average 2.0 m	Cement concrete
7	Route G	200	Concrete road . Width 1.2m - 3.5m	Average 2.0 – 3.5m	Cement concrete
6	Route F	175	Concrete road . Width 1.2m	-	Cement concrete
5	Route E	170	Concrete road . Width 1.2m	• •	Cement concrete
4	Route D	208	Concrete road . Width 1.2m		Cement concrete
3	Route C	190	Concrete road . Width 1.5m	-	Cement concrete
2	Route B	110	Soil road. Width 3m	Average 3.0m	Cement concrete
	plots of land)	541.5	-	Average 5.5m	
1	Route A (the road after Tran Hung Dao	527.5	-	Average 5.5m	Cement concrete
14	An Hai Rao Con Two district	1932 5	>3.3M		Cement concrete
13	Route N3-ON3	282.4	-<3.5m	-<3.5m	Cement concrete
12	Route N2 CN2	13.8	=<3.3m	=<3.5m	Cement concrete
12	Route N2C CN2C	75.0	=<3.5m	=<3.5m	Cement concrete
$\frac{10}{11}$	Koute N2A-UN2A	252.7	=<3.5m	=<3.5m	Cement concrete
9	Koute Nga3-CN IC	208.1	=<3.5m	=<3.5m	Cement concrete
8	Route N1C2-11N3	51.4	=<3.5m	=<3.5m	Cement concrete
7	Route N1C1-18(N1B)	23.9	=<3.5m	=<3.5m	Cement concrete
6	Route N1B-CN1B	765.2	=<3.5m	=<3.5m	Cement concrete
5	Koute NIA-CNIA	510.9	=<3.5m	=<3.5m	Cement concrete

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1	Route AC	668	5m	5m	Cement concrete
2	Route D-E1	401.2	3.5m-:-5.5m	3.5m-:-5.5m	Cement concrete
3	Route H-H1	138.0	3.5m-:-5.5m	3.5m-:-5.5m	Cement concrete
4	Route G-O5	716.1	3.5m-:-5.5m	3.5m-:-5.5m	Cement concrete
5	Route N-O4	296.9	3.5m-:-5.5m	3.5m-:-5.5m	Cement concrete
6	Route O1-O3	137.3	3.5m-:-5.5m	3.5m-:-5.5m	Cement concrete
7	Route L1-O2	184.6	3.5m-:-5.5m	3.5m-:-5.5m	Cement concrete
8	Route L-K	154.3	=<3.5m	=<3.5m	Cement concrete
9	Route M-O	72.3	=<3.5m	=<3.5m	Cement concrete
10	Route F-E	72.1	=<3.5m	=<3.5m	Cement concrete
	Quang C- B				
1	Route A-E	272.4	3.5m-:-5.5m	3.5m-:-5.5m	Cement concrete
2	Route B1-B	182.2	3.5m-:-5.5m	3.5m-:-5.5m	Cement concrete
3	Route B3-B6	172.2	3.5m-:-5.5m	3.5m-:-5.5m	Cement concrete
4	Route E2-E	51.8	3.5m-:-5.5m	3.5m-:-5.5m	Cement concrete
5	Route E3-E15	100.6	3.5m-:-5.5m	3.5m-:-5.5m	Cement concrete
6	Route E5-E3	178.2	=<3.5m	=<3.5m	Cement concrete
7	Route E7-E4	108.5	=<3.5m	=<3.5m	Cement concrete
8	Route E8-E16	149.8	3.5m-:-5.5m	3.5m-:-5.5m	Cement concrete
9	Route E9-E10	160.8	=<3.5m	=<3.5m	Cement concrete
10	Route E11-E13	169.6	=<3.5m	=<3.5m	Cement concrete
11	Route E12-B4	369.1	3.5m-:-5.5m	3.5m-:-5.5m	Cement concrete
12	Route F-F1	48.2	=<3.5m	=<3.5m	Cement concrete
13	Route G2-B5	147.7	=<3.5m	=<3.5m	Cement concrete
14	Route G-G1	90.4	=<3.5m	=<3.5m	Cement concrete
IX	Tam Thuan - Thanh Khe district	2007			
1	The road along the railway	180	Average 2.9m	Average 2.9m	Cement concrete
2	Alley 158 Tran Cao Van to Nguyen Tat Thanh	450	Average 1.8- 3.5m	Average 1.8- 3.5m	Cement concrete
3	Alley 59 (horizontal) to Alley 179 (horizontal) Tran Cao Van	330	Average 1.0 -2.0m	Average 1.0 -2.0m	Cement concrete

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4	Alley 59 to Alley 185 Tran Cao Van	342	Average 10.5m	Average 10.5m	Asphalt
5	Alley 145 Tran Cao Van	80	Average 1.8 - 2m	Average 1.8 - 2m	Cement concrete
6	Alley 147 Tran Cao Van	80	Average 1.8 - 2m	Average 1.8 - 2m	Cement concrete
7	Alley 153 Tran Cao Van	80	Average 1.6 – 1.8m	Average 1.6 – 1.8m	Cement concrete
8	Alley 157 Tran Cao Van	80	Average 1.6 – 1.8m	Average 1.6 – 1.8m	
9	Alley 159 Tran Cao Van	80	Average 1.8m	Average 1.8m	Cement concrete
10	Alley 165 Tran Cao Van	80	Average 2 – 2.5m	Average 2 – 2.5m	Cement concrete
11	Alley 173 Tran Cao Van	80	Average 1.8 - 2m	Average 1.8 - 2m	Cement concrete
12	Alley 179 Tran Cao Van	145	Average 1.8 - 2m	Average 1.8 - 2m	Cement concrete

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Source: The Work Construction Project Statement - Component A (Phase 2) - 10/2010

Table 1. 3: Upgrading the wastewater drainage system in 09 LIAs

14010	1. 5. opgraamg int music muter uru	inage syste				
No.	Work Items	Length	Width of Alley	Scale of work	Type of	Drainage direction
		of			work	
		Allev				
		(m)				
Ι	Binh Hien- Hai Chau district	650		331 m		
1				Drainage culvert B800-L=135m	Insite	Discharge to the
	K338 Hoang Dieu	140	Average 2.5m	C C	concreted	culvert of Hoang
					box culvert	Dieu
2	K266 Hoang Dieu	175	Average 4.5m	Drainage culvert $B800-I = 173m$		Discharge into the
	K200 Hoang Dieu	175	Average 4.5m	Diamage curvent D800-L-175m	-	Discharge mild the
3				Drainage culvert B800-L=123m		existing ditch B800
	K266/79 Hoang Dieu	335	Average 3m			Nguyen Hoang
						road
П	Binh Thuan- Hai Chau district					
1	·				T	Discharge into the
					Insite	existing ditch
	Hẻm H89/K366	268	Average 2.5m	Drainage ditch B400 – L= 268m	concreted	BxH = 600x1000
					box culvert	Trop Coo Von road
		<u> </u>				Than Cao Van Ioad
	Population Group No. 2- Nguyen	Tri Phuon	g- Hoa Cuong			
	Bac- Hai Chau district					
1	Culvert route B (From 1B – 13B)	292	Average 2 - 6m	Drainage ditch $B400 - L = 292m$	Insite	Discharge into the

r	F		······································	Plan		
2	Culvert route C (From 1C – 8B)	190	Average 1.8 - 3m	Drainage ditch B400 – L= 190m	concreted	existing ditch
3	Culvert route D (From 1D – 8B)	209	Average 1.8 - 3m	Drainage ditch B400 – L= 209m	box culvert	B400. B500.
4	Culvert route E (From 1E – 10E)	216	Average 1.8 - 3m	Drainage ditch B400 – L= 216m		B1200 Planned
5	Culvert route F (From 1F – 6F)	104	Average 1.8 - 3m	Drainage ditch B400 – L= 104m		road around
6	Culvert route G (From 1G-15G)	362	Average 1.8 - 3m	Drainage ditch B400 – L= 362m		Population Group
7	Culvert route H (From $1H - 3H$)	34	Average 1.8 - 3m	Drainage ditch B400 – L= 34m		No.2 Nguyen Tri
8	Culvert route I (From 1I – 3I)	57	Average 1.8 - 3m	Drainage ditch $B400 - L = 57m$		Phuong
9	Culvert route K (From 1K – 8K)	174	Average 1.8 - 3m	Drainage ditch B400 – L= 174m		
10	Culvert route L (From $1L - 4L$)	100	Average 1.8 - 3m	Drainage ditch B400 – L= 100m		
11	Culvert route N (From 1N – 3N)	53	Average 1.8 - 3m	Drainage ditch $B400 - L = 53m$		
12	Culvert route M (From $1M - 3M$)	49	Average 1.8 - 3m	Drainage ditch B400 – L= 49m		
ĪV	Hoa Tho Dong- Cam Le district					
	Installing drainage systems for	-	Average 2 – 5.5m	Drainage culvert B800-L=m	Insite	Discharge into the
	population groupsFrom group16-	-	Average 2 – 5.5m	Drainage culvert B600-L=m	concreted	existing ditch
	23 and From group30-33				box culvert	
					with	
					covering	
					slab	
V	Thuy Tu - Hoa Hiep Bac - Lien					
	Chieu district					
1			-	Drainage ditch: B400 – L= 300m		
	Route E From E1 to E34	991		B600-L=300m. B800-L=327m.		
				B1000-L=63m		
2	Poute A From A1 to A21	1212	-	Drainage ditch B400-L=94m. B600-		
	Roule A FIOIII AT to AST	1212		L=706m. B800-L=412m.	Insite	Discharge into the
3	Bouto C Erom, C1 to C20	011	-	Drainage ditch B400-L=78m. B600-	concreted	Discharge into the
	Roule C FIOIII CI to C20	044		L=541m. B800-L=225m.	box culvert	existing unumang
4	Pouta D From D1 to D15	279	-	Drainage ditch B400-L=35m. B600-		
	Route D FIOIII DI to DI 5	5/8		L=169m. B800-L=174m.		
5	Pouto I From 11 to 14	120	-	Drainage ditch B400-L= 97m		
	Route J From J1 to J4	139		B600-L=41m.		

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6	Route F From F1 to F9	211	-	Drainage ditch B400 – L= 101m. B600-L=110m.		
7	Route G From G1to G26	711		Drainage ditch B400 – L= 337m. B600-L=375m.		
8	Route H From H1 to H5	73	■ ■	Drainage ditch B400–L= 220m B600–L= 198m		
VI	LIAs of An Don- An Tan- An Hai	Bac-Son T	Fra district			
1	Route A From A1 to A15	496		Drainage ditch $B300 - L = 241m$ and $B400-L=255m$.		
2	Route B From B1 to B26	727	-	Drainage ditch B600-L=643m. B800-L= 84m.		
3	Route C From C1 to C9	320	-	Drainage ditch B300 – L= 320m		Discharge into the
4	Route D From D1 to D7	238	-	Drainage ditch B300 – L= 238m.	Insite	Discharge into the
5	Route E From E1 to E3	82		Drainage ditch B300 – L= 82m	concreted	DROG Tran Llung
6	Route F From F1 to F4	136		Drainage ditch B300 – L=136.	box culvert	Dao road
7	Route G From G1 to G6	242	-	Drainage ditch $B300 - L = 242m$.		
8	Route H From H1 to H8	163		Drainage ditch B300 – L= 163m	-	
9	Route I From 11 to 14	120	-	Drainage ditch $B300 - L = 61m$. B400 - L = 59m		
10	Route K From K1 to K2	48	-	Drainage ditch B300 – L= 48m		
VII	Group 37-38 An Trung Dong-An	Hai Dong-	Son Tra district			
1	Route A From 1A to 10A	195	-	Drainage ditch B600-L=191m	Insite	
2	Route B From 1B to 19B	350	-	Drainage ditch B600-L=345m	concreted	Discharge into the
3	Route C From 1C to 13C	392	-	Drainage ditch B400-L=387m	box culvert	evisting ditch
4	Route D From 1D to 17D	409	-	Drainage ditch B400-L=403m	with covering slab	BxH= 600x1000
VIII	Tho Quang- Son Tra district					
	Thanh Vinh- Loc Phuoc					

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1	Route A From A1 to A18	542	-	Drainage ditch B400 - L= 200m and B600-L=84m. B800-L= 39m.		
-				B1000-L=219m		
2			-	Drainage ditch B400 – L= 177m.		
	Route B From B1 to B22	520		B600-L=72m. $B800-L=50m.$	Insite	Discharge into the
				B1000-L=221m	concreted	existing ditch and
3			-	Drainage ditch $B400 - L = 171m$.	box culvert	new designed
	Route C From B1 to B22	361		B600-L=38m. $B800-L=$ 86m.	with	culvert route Tho
				B1000-L=66m	covering	Quang – Bien
4	Route D From D1 to D9	229	-	Drainage ditch $B400 - L = 170m$.	slab	Dong
				B600-L=59m.		
5	Route E From E1 to E5	138	-	Drainage ditch B400 – L= 138m		
6	Route F From F1 to F10	440	-	Drainage ditch B400 – L= 101m.		
				B600-L=110m.		
7	Route G From G1 to G12	232	-	Drainage ditch B400 $-$ L= 137m.		
		<i>ک</i> ک ک		B600-L=95m.		
8	Route H From H1 to H5	73	-	Drainage ditch B400 – L= 73m		
9	Route J From J1 to J6	157	-	Drainage ditch B400 – L= 157m		
10	Route I From 11 to 15	120	-	Drainage ditch B600 – L= 120m		
11	Route K From K1 to K4	61	-	Drainage ditch B400 – L= 61m		
12	Pouto N From N1 to N10	207	-	Drainage ditch B400 - L= 109m.		
		507		B600-L=99m. B800-L= 99m.		
13	Pouto M From M1 to M7	170	-	Drainage ditch B400 - L= 89m.		
	Koule M FIOIII MI to MI	1/0		B600-L=89m.		
14	Route O From O1 to O3	92	-	Drainage ditch B400 – L= 92m		
15	Bauta D Frame D1 to D0	242	-	Drainage ditch B400 - L= 38m.		
	Koule r riom ri lo ry	<u>∠</u> 4∠		B600-L=85m. B800-L= 119m.		
16	Route O From O1 to O12	220	-	Drainage ditch B600-L=176m.		
	Route Q From Q1 to Q12	239		B800-L=63m.		
17	Pouto II From 111 2511	(06	-	Drainage ditch B400 - L= 348m;		
	Notice \cup From $10 - 250$	000		B600 - L = 120m; B800 - L = 138m		

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18	Route V From 1V – 19V	501	-	Drainage ditch B400 – L= 203m;B600 –L=220m;B800 – L=78m		
19	Route Z From 1Z – 41Z	1586	-	Drainage ditch B400 – L= 992m;B600 – L= 264m;B800 – L = 11m; B1000 – L=319m		
IX	Tam Thuan- Thanh Khe district	625		614		
1	Alley 147 Tran Cao Van	80	Average 1.8 - 2m	Drainage ditch B400 – L= 78m	Insite	Discharge into the
2	Alley 153 Tran Cao Van	80	Average 1.8 - 2m	Drainage ditch B400 – L= 78m	concreted	existing ditch
3	Alley 157 Tran Cao Van	80	Average 1.6 – 1.8m	Drainage ditch B400 – L= 78m	box culvert	BxH= 600x1000 Road Tran Cao
4	Alley 159 Tran Cao Van	80	Average 1.6– 1.8m	Drainage ditch B400 – L= 78m		Van
5	Alley 165 Tran Cao Van	80	Average 1.8m	Drainage ditch B400 – L= 78m		
6	Alley 173 Tran Cao Van	80	Average 2 – 2.5m	Drainage ditch B400 – L= 78m]	
7	Alley 179 Tran Cao Van	145	Average 1.8 - 2m	Drainage ditch B400 – L= 146m		

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Source: The Work Construction Project Statement - Component A (Phase 2) - 10 / 2010

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No.	Upgraded Road, Alley	Length of road	Option 1- Pipes on both sides of Alley		Option 2- Pipe of Al	es on one side ley
		(m)	Length (m)	Diameter	Length (m)	Diameter
I	Binh Hien- Hai Chau district					
1	Connection Point No. 1	20	40	D50-HDPE	20	D50-HDPE
2	Alley 362 Hoang Dieu – Point 2	130	260	D63-HDPE	130	D63-HDPE
3	Connection Point No. 3	90	180	D63-HDPE	90	D63-HDPE
4	Connection Point No. 4	60	120	D50-HDPE	60	D50-HDPE
5	Connection Point No. 5	32	64	D50-HDPE	32	D50-HDPE
6	Connection Point No. 6	32	64	D50-HDPE	32	D50-HDPE
7	Connection Point No. 7	172	344	D63-HDPE	172	D63-HDPE
8	Connection Point No. 8	272	544	D50-HDPE	272	D50-HDPE
9	Connection Point No. 9	80	160	D50-HDPE	80	D50-HDPE
10	Connection Point No. 10	70	140	D50-HDPE	70	D50-HDPE
11	Connection Point No. 11	245	490	D63-HDPE	245	D63-HDPE
12	Connection Point No. 12	105	210	D50-HDPE	105	D50-HDPE
13	Connection Point No. 13	90	180	D50-HDPE	90	D50-HDPE
14	Connection Point No. 14	130	260	D50-HDPE	130	D50-HDPE
15	Connection Point No. 15	25	50	D50-HDPE	25	D50-HDPE
_16	Connection Point No. 16	25	50	D50-HDPE	25	D50-HDPE
17	Connection Point No. 17	60	120	D50-HDPE	60	D50-HDPE
18	Connection Point No. 18	32	64	D50-HDPE	32	D50-HDPE
19	Connection Point No. 19	42	84	D50-HDPE	42	D50-HDPE
_20	Connection Point No. 20	87	174	D50-HDPE	87	D50-HDPE
21	Connection Point No. 21	85	170	D50-HDPE	85	D50-HDPE
22	Connection Point No. 22	103	206	D50-HDPE	103	D50-HDPE
23	Connection Point No. 23	25	50	D50-HDPE	25	D50-HDPE
24	Connection Point No. 24	22	44	D50-HDPE	22	D50-HDPE
25	Connection Point No. 25	20	40	D50-HDPE	20	D50-HDPE

Table 1. 4: The investment scale of the water supply system in 09 LIAs

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II	Binh Thuan- Hai Chau district	~			-	-
III	Population Group No- 2- Nguyen Tri Phuong- Ho	a Cuong Bac-				
	Hai Chau district					
1	Connection Point No. 1	125	200	D50. D63-HDPE		
2	Connection Point No. 2	115	115	D50 - DHPE		
3	Connection Point No. 3	75	75	D50 - DHPE		
4	Connection Point No. 4	324	324	D50. D63-HDPE		
_ 5	Connection Point No. 5	60	60	D50 - DHPE		
6	Connection Point No. 6	66	66	D50 - DHPE		
7	Connection Point No. 7	90	150	D50 - DHPE		
8	Connection Point No. 8	46	46	D50 - DHPE		
9	Connection Point No. 9	60	110	D50 - DHPE		
10	Connection Point No. 10	36	36	D50 - DHPE		
11	Connection Point No. 11	40	40	D50 - DHPE		
12	Connection Point No. 12	135	210	D50 - DHPE		
13	Connection Point No. 13	50	50	D50 - DHPE		
IV	Hoa Tho Dong- Cam Le district					
1	Connection Point No. 1	125	200	D50. D63-HDPE		
2	Connection Point No. 2	115	115	D50 - DHPE		
3	Connection Point No. 3	75	75	D50 - DHPE		
4	Connection Point No. 4	324	324	D50. D63-HDPE		-
5	Connection Point No. 5	60	60	D50 - DHPE		
6	Connection Point No. 6	66	66	D50 - DHPE		
7	Connection Point No. 7	90	150	D50 - DHPE		
8	Connection Point No. 8	46	46	D50 - DHPE		
9	Connection Point No. 9	60	110	D50 - DHPE		
10	Connection Point No. 10	36	36	D50 - DHPE		
11	Connection Point No. 11	40	40	D50 - DHPE		
12	Connection Point No. 12	135	210	D50 - DHPE		
13	Connection Point No. 13	50	50	D50 - DHPE		
V	Thuy Tu- Hoa Hiep Bac-Lien Chieu district					

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		352	704	D63-HDPE	352	D63-HDPE
1	Connection Point No. 1	300	600	D50-HDPE	300	D50-HDPE
1		437	874	D63-HDPE	437	D63-HDPE
2	Connection Point No. 2	65	130	D50-HDPE	60	D50-HDPE
		1130	2260	D110-HDPE	1130	D110-HDPE
3	Connection Point No. 3	1437	2874	D63-HDPE	60	D63-HDPE
		3063	6126	D63-HDPE	3063	D63-HDPE
4	Connection Point No. 4	199	398	D50-HDPE	199	D50-HDPE
		242	484	D63-HDPE	242	D63-HDPE
5	Connection Point No. 5	20	40	D50-HDPE	20	D50-HDPE
		200	400	D63-HDPE	200	D63-HDPE
6	Connection Point No. 6	70	140	D50-HDPE	70	D50-HDPE
VI	An Hai Bac- Son Tra district					
		630	1260	D110-HDPE	630	D110-HDPE
1	Connection Point No. 1	135	270	D63-HDPE	135	D63-HDPE
VII	An Hai Dong- Son Tra district					
1	Connection Point No. 1	100	200	D50-HDPE	100	D50-HDPE
2	Connection Point No. 2	77	154	D50-HDPE	77	D50-HDPE
3	Connection Point No. 3	35	70	D50-HDPE	35	D50-HDPE
4	Connection Point No. 4	74	74	D50-HDPE	148	D50-HDPE
5	Connection Point No. 5	76	152	D50-HDPE	76	D50-HDPE
6	Connection Point No. 6	50	102	D50-HDPE	50	D50-HDPE
7	Connection Point No. 7	51	102	D50-HDPE	51	D50-HDPE
8	Connection Point No. 8	33	66	D50-HDPE	33	D50-HDPE
9	Connection Point No. 9	20	40	D50-HDPE	20	D50-HDPE
10	Connection Point No. 10	30	60	D50-HDPE	30	D50-HDPE
11	Connection Point No. 11	50	100	D50-HDPE	50	D50-HDPE
12	Connection Point No. 12	90	140	D50-HDPE	90	D50-HDPE
13	Connection Point No. 13	50	100	D50-HDPE	50	D50-HDPE
14	Connection Point No. 14	70	140	D50-HDPE	70	D50-HDPE
15	Connection Point No. 15	80	160	D50-HDPE	80	D50-HDPE

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16	Connection Point No. 16	40	80	D50-HDPE	40	D50-HDPE
17	Connection Point No. 17	51	102	D50-HDPE	51	D50-HDPE
18	Connection Point No. 18	80	160	D50-HDPE	80	D50-HDPE
19	Connection Point No. 19	165		D63-HDPE	165	D63-HDPE
20	Connection Point No. 20	330		D63-HDPE	330	D63-HDPE
21	Connection Point No. 21	30	60	D50-HDPE	30	D50-HDPE
22	Connection Point No. 22	121	242	D50-HDPE	121	D50-HDPE
23	Connection Point No. 23	60	120	D50-HDPE	60	D50-HDPE
24	Connection Point No. 24	72	144	D50-HDPE	72	D50-HDPE
VIII	Tho Quang- Son Tra district		an Albert of Table Control & Control Processing and the Control of Table Control of Cont			
	Thanh Vinh- Loc Phuoc					
1	Connection Point No. 1	220	440	D110-HDPE	220	D110-HDPE
		83	166	D50-HDPE	83	D50-HDPE
2	Connection Point No. 2	245	490	D63-HDPE	245	D63-HDPE
3	Connection Point No. 3	40	100	D50-HDPE	40	D50-HDPE
		445	890	D110-HDPE	445	D110-HDPE
		264	528	D63-HDPE	264	D63-HDPE
4	Connection Point No. 4	860	1720	D50-HDPE	860	D50-HDPE
	Quang Cu					
1	Connection Point No. 1	30	60	D50-HDPE	30	D50-HDPE
2	Connection Point No. 2	100	200	D50-HDPE	100	D50-HDPE
3	Connection Point No. 3	50	100	D50-HDPE	50	D50-HDPE
		15	30	D63-HDPE	15	D63-HDPE
4	Connection Point No. 4	50	100	D50-HDPE	100	D50-HDPE
5	Connection Point No. 5	80	160	D50-HDPE	80	D50-HDPE
6	Connection Point No. 6	71	142	D50-HDPE	71	D50-HDPE
7	Connection Point No. 7	60	120	D50-HDPE	60	D50-HDPE
8	Connection Point No. 8	100	200	D50-HDPE	100	D50-HDPE
9	Connection Point No. 9	65	130	D50-HDPE	65	D50-HDPE
10	Connection Point No. 10	220	440	D50-HDPE	220	D50-HDPE
11	Connection Point No. 11	195	390	D110-HDPE	195	D110-HDPE

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		550	1100	D63-HDPE	550	D63-HDPE
12	Connection Point No. 12	115	230	D50-HDPE	115	D50-HDPE
IX	Tam Thuan- Thanh Khe district					
1	Along Tran Cao Van From Alley K147 to K181	175	175	D110-HDPE	175	D110-HDPE
2	Alley 97 Tran Cao Van	80	150	D63 - DHPE	75	D63 - DHPE
3	Alley 111 Tran Cao Van	80	140	D63 - DHPE	70	D63 - DHPE
4	Alley 117 Tran Cao Van	80	140	D63 - DHPE	70	D63 - DHPE
5	Alley 125 Tran Cao Van	80	150	D63 - DHPE	75	D63 - DHPE
6	Alley 135Tran Cao Van	80	150	D63 - DHPE	75	D63 - DHPE
7	Alley 141 Tran Cao Van	80	150	D63 - DHPE	75	D63 - DHPE
8	Alley 147 Tran Cao Van	80	150	D63 - DHPE	75	D63 - DHPE
9	Alley 157 Tran Cao Van	80	140	D63 - DHPE	70	D63 - DHPE
10	Alley 159 Tran Cao Van	80	150	D63 - DHPE	75	D63 - DHPE
11	Alley 165 Tran Cao Van	80	150	D63 - DHPE	75	D63 - DHPE
12	Alley 173Tran Cao Van	80	75	D63 - DHPE	75	D63 - DHPE
13	Alley 179 Tran Cao Van	145	220	D63 - DHPE	145	D63 - DHPE
14	Alley 181 Tran Cao Van	80	75	D63 - DHPE	75	D63 – DHPE

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Appendix 3-1. Alternative for LIAs

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	Upgraded roads and alleys	Length	Width (m)	Proposed upgraded options		Community's option	Environmental
No.		(m)		Option 1: as existing roads/alleys	Option 2: as planned roads/alleys		assessment
1	Bình Hiên, District Hải Châu	650					
1	K338 Hoàng Diệu Str.	140	2 - 3	2,5m	4m	Average 2,5m	
2	K266 Hoàng Diệu Str.	175	4 - 5	4,5m	5m	Average 4,5m	
3	K266/79 Hoàng Diệu Str.	335	3 -3.5	3m	4m	Average 3m	
II	Bình Thuận, District Hải Châu						
1	K356 Hoàng Diệu Str.	484	3.5 - 4	3,5m	5m	Average 3,5m	
2	K368 Hoàng Diệu Str.	580	1.2 - 3	2,2-2,5m	4m	Average 2,2 – 2,5m	
3	K408 Hoàng Diệu Str.	335	1.2 -4	Average 2,2 – 2,5m	4m	Average 2,2 – 2,5m	
4	K442 Hoàng Diệu Str.	242	2 -3	A verage 2,2 – 2,5m	3m	Average 2,2 – 2,5m	
5	K354 Trưng Nữ Vương Str.	223	2 -2.5	A verage 2,2 – 2,5m	3m	Average 2,2 – 2,5m	
6	Alley of Nguyễn Hoàng Str.	220	2 -2.5	Average 2,2 – 2,5m	3m	Average 2,2 – 2,5m	
7	H89/K366 Hoàng Diệu Str.	86	1,3-2.1	Average 2,2 – 2,5m	3m	Average 2,5m	
III	Residential area No.2- Nguyễn	Tri Phươ	ng Str., Hòa Cườn	g Bắc, District H	lải Châu		
1	Route/Tuyến A	378	4-7	Average 6-7m	3m	Average 6-7m	
2	Route/Tuyến B	250	2-3	Average 2-3m	3m	Average 2-3m	
3	Route/Tuyến C	192	3-4	Average 3-4m	4m	Average 3-4m	
4	Route/Tuyến E	213	1.5-3	Average 2-3m	2.5-3m	Average 2-3m	
IV	Hòa Thọ Đông, District Cẩm	Lệ					

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Ta	bl	e 1.	H	Proposed	investment	in un	ogradin	g the	transport	svstem	at	road	ls and	l al	levs	in	09	LI	As
	~ * *		_						AT MATERIA DA A						~~,~~		• •		

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1	Route/Tuyến D1-T12 (D1 intersection with Nguyen Nhan Str. and T12 of the local street residential Binh Thai) as Phong Bac canal	1.096	4	Existing	4m	Existing	
2	Route/Tuyến N2-CN2 (as planned alleys); the beginning point connected to route D1- T12	703m	3,5 -4	Existing	4m	Existing	
3	Route/Tuyến N3-C3 (as planned alleys)	427m	3,5 -4	Existing	4m	Existing	
V	Thủy Tú, Hòa Hiệp Bắc, Distr	ict Liên Ch	ıiểu	4			
1	Route/Tuyến Ngô Xuân Thu Str.:	1014	Asphalt road, B13,5m, L = 800m	Existing	13,5m	Existing	
1			Asphalt road, B11,5m, L =214m	Existing	13,5m	Existing	
2	Route/Tuyến N1-CN1	188.2	=<3,5m	Road-surface	As proposed	=<3,5m	
3	Route/Tuyến N1A-1CN1A-	116.8	=<3,5m	Restatement after	planned alleys. B=3-6m	=<3,5m	
4	Route/Tuyến N1A-2CN1A- 2	127.9	=<3,5m	construction of drainage		=<3,5m	
5	Route/Tuyến N1A-CN1A	510.9	=<3,5m	system along		=<3,5m	
6	Route/Tuyến N1B-CN1B	765.2	=<3,5m	alleys		=<3,5m	
7	Route/Tuyến N1C1-18(N1B)	23.9	=<3,5m	-		=<3,5m	
8	Route/Tuyến N1C2-11N3	51.4	=<3,5m			=<3,5m	
9	Route/Tuyến Nga3-CN IC	208.1	=<3,5m			=<3,5m	
10	Route/Tuyến N2A-CN2A	252.7	=<3,5m			=<3,5m	
11	Route/Tuyen N2A-CN2B	121.2	=<3,5m			=<3,5m	
12	Route/Tuyên N2C-CN2C	75.8	=<3,5m	-		=<3,5m	
13	Route/Tuyên N2-CN2	282.4	=<3,5m	-		=<3,5m	
14	Route/Tuyên N3-CN3	287.8	=<3,5m			=<3,5m	
VI	An Hải Bắc, District Sơn Trà						

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1	Route/Tuyến A (Route/Tuyến	527,5	-	Augraga 5.5m	2.5m	Average 5,5m	
	Himg Đạo)			Average 5,5m	5,5111		
2	Route/Tuyến B	110	3m	Average 3,0m	3m	Average 3,0m	
3	Route/Tuyến C	190	1.5m	As existing		-	
4	Route/Tuyến D	208	1.2m		-	-	
5	Route/Tuyến E	170	1.2m] [-	-	
6	Route/Tuyến F	175	1.2m		••	-	
7	Route/Tuyến G	200	1.2m -3,5m		Average 2,0 – 3,5m	Average 2,0 – 3,5m	
8	Route/Tuyến H	252	1.0m - 2,0m		Average 2,0 m	Average 2,0 m	
VII	An Hải Đông, District Sơn Tra	ì		**************************************	+1,		······
	From Lê Hữu Trác Str. to	858	5.5m - 8m			B=11,5m	
1	Nguyễn Công Trứ Str. (Alley 59 Lê Hữu Trác)			B=11,5m	11,5m		
	Alley-surface reinstatement	-	Existing	Existing	-	Existing	
2	after construction of drainage		3	0			
	system						
VIII	Thọ Quang, District Sơn Trà	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		۵۰۰ میں بین کو ۲۹ میں ۲۹ میں کر میں میں ۲۹ میں میں ۲۹ میں میں کر میں اور میں میں میں میں میں میں میں اور میں م مربو اور اور اور اور اور اور اور اور اور او			And the second second second
1	Route/Tuyến from A to E	275			~	-	
2	Route/Tuyến from B1 to B	203					
3	Route/Tuyến from B3 to B6	194					
4	Route/Tuyến from E2A to E	52					
5	Route/Tuyến from E3 to E15	103					
6	Route/Tuyến from E5 to E3	200					
7	Route/Tuyến from E7 to E4	124					
8	Route/Tuyến from E6 to E16	191					
9	Route/Tuyến from E9 to E10	177					
10	Route/Tuyến from E11 to E13	179					
11	Route/Tuyến from E12 to B4	370					
12	Route/Tuyến from F to F1	68					
13	Route/Tuyến from G2 to B5	150					
14	Route/Tuyến from G to G1	91					
15	Route/Tuyến đường EC	670	3,5m-:-5,5m	As planned alley B=5m	5m	Existing	
16	Route/Tuyến from D to E1	400			*	-	

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17	Route/Tuyên from H to H1	138					
18	Route/Tuyến from G to O5	715					
19	Route/Tuyến from N to O4	300					
20	Route/Tuyến from O1 to O3	133					
21	Route/Tuyến from L1 to O2	186					
22	Route/Tuyến from L to K	159					
23	Route/Tuyến from M to O	73					
24	Route/Tuyến from F to E	73					
IX	Tam Thuận, District Thanh	2007					
	Khê	2007					
1	Route/Tuyến along railroad	180	2,9m		3m		
2	Alley 145 Trần Cao Vân Str.	80	1,8 - 2m		2m		
3	Alley 147 Trần Cao Vân Str.	80	1,8 - 2m		2m		
4	Alley 153 Trần Cao Vân Str.	80	1,6 – 1,8m		2m		
5	Alley 157 Trần Cao Vân Str.	80	1,6 – 1,8m	Existing	2m	Existing	
6	Alley 159 Trần Cao Vân Str.	80	1,8m		2m		
7	Alley 165 Trần Cao Vân Str.	80	2 - 2,5m		3m		
8	Alley 173Trần Cao Vân Str.	80	1 ,8 - 2m		2,5m]	
9	Alley 179 Trần Cao Vân Str.	145	1.8 - 2m		2.5m]	

Source: Report of Construction Investment Projects - Component A (phase 2), April 2011

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No.	UPGRADED LIAS	Road length (m)	Road width (m)	Proposed alternative/ir						
				Light level/Cấp chiếu sáng	Cable length ABC(m)	Light panel	Light pole (steel Þ114)	High- voltage light fittings (W)	Community's collection	Environmental assessment
I	Binh Hiên, District Hải Châu				3321	1	56	156		
1	K40 Trưng Nữ Vương Str.	165	2m		160		3	8	Agreed with	
2	K152 Trung Nữ Vuong Str.	255	2m		234		8	14	the proposed	
3	K307 Phan Chu Trinh Str.	130	Average 2m		125		2	7	- F	
4	K129 Huỳnh Thúc Kháng Str.	85	Average 2m		83		2	4		
5	K135 Huỳnh Thúc Kháng Str.	85	Average 2m		107		3	6		
6	K180 Huỳnh Thúc Kháng Str K281 Hoàng Diệu Str. – K24 Nguyễn Trường Tộ Str.	226	Average 2m	Alleys	226	1	6	13		
7	K320 Hoàng Diệu Str.	135	Average 2m		134		2	7		
8	K338 Hoàng Diệu Str. to Nguyễn Hoàng Str.	445	Average 2-6m		415		4	15		
9	K266/57 Hoàng Diệu Str.	313	Average 2m		313		4	18		
10	K266/67 Hoàng Diệu Str.	187	Average 2m		187		3	9		
11	K266/79 Hoàng Diệu Str.	346	Average 2m		346		5	18		

Table 2: Proposed investment in upgrading the light system in 09 LIAs

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12	K25 Trung Nữ Vương Str.	86	Average 2m		86		3	6		
13	K33 Trưng Nữ Vương Str.	738	Average 2m		738		7	16		
14	K67 Trung Nữ Vương Str.	167	Average 2m		167		4	9		
II	Bình Thuận, District Hải Châu	1437			1387	Ι	8	59		
1	K368 Hoàng Diệu Str.	580	Average 1.2 - 3m	Alleys	550		2	13	Agreed with the proposed	
2	H89/K366	175	Average 2,5m	Alleys	155	1	3	8	option	
3	Alleys of some small areas in Bình An area	682	Average 1.2 - 3m	Alleys	682		3	38		
III	Residential area No. 2- Ngu Str., Hòa Cường Bắc, Distri	yễn Tri P ct Hải Ch	hương âu							
1	LIA No. 2 Nguyễn Tri Phương		B≤3,5m & B>3,5m	Alleys	2.206	1	30	166	Agreed with the proposed option	
IV	Hòa Thọ Đông, District Cẩm Lệ									
]	LIAs from 16 to 29 subwards, ward Hòa Thọ Đông	660	B=5,5m	-	660	1	23	23	Agreed with the proposed option	
2	LIAs of subwards 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, ward Hòa Thọ Đông	515	B≤3,5m	-	515	1	6	22		
V	Thủy Tú, Hòa Hiệp Bắc, District Liên Chiễu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	LIA Thủy Tú – ward Hòa Hiệp Bắc		B=7,5m B =5,5m	Alleys	3.388	1	80	114	Agreed with the proposed option	

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			B ≥3,5m						
VI	An Hải Bắc, District Sơn Trà								
1	LIA An Đồn, An Tân	-	B≤3,5m	Alleys	3.509	2	184	194	Agreed with the proposed option
VII	An Hải Đông, District Sơn Trà								
1	LIA An Thành, An Đông	-	B=5,5m	Alleys	533	1	19	19	Agreed with the proposed option
VIII	Thọ Quang, District Sơn Trà								
1	LIA Thành Vinh 1,2; Lộc Phước 2,3		B≤3,5m & B>3,5m		2211	1	64	126	Agreed with the proposed option
	LIA Quang Cu B		B≤3,5m		819	1	31	43	
IX	Tam Thuận, <i>District</i> Thanh Khê	900			712	1	22	28	
1	Road route along the railroad	180	Average 2,9m	Alleys	153	I	6	5	
2	Alley 158 Trần Cao Vân Str.	400	Average 2,0m	Alleys	369		11	18	A gread with
3	Alley 159 Trần Cao Vân Str.	80	Average 1,8m	Alleys	53		2	2	the proposed
4	Alley 165 Trần Cao Vân Str.	80	Average $2-2,5m$	Alleys	67		1	1	
5	Alley 173 Trần Cao Vân Str.	80	Average 1.8 - 2m	Alleys	70		2	2	

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Source: Report of Construction Investment Projects – Component A (phase 2), April 2011
	Upgraded LIAs	Alley	Alley width	6-77	P	roposed opt	tions	Community's	Environmental
No.		length	(m)	Scale	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	sellection	assessment
Ι	Bình Hiên, District Hải Châu	<u>(m)</u> 650		331 m					
1	K338 Hoàng Diệu Str.	140	Average 2,5m	Drainage pipe B800- L=135m	In-place	Reinforce	Brick trench	In place	
2	K266 Hoàng Diệu Str.	175	Average 4,5m	Drainage pipe B800- L=173m	concrete box with	concrete	reinforce	concrete box with covers	
3	K266/79 Hoàng Diệu Str.	335	Average 3m	Drainage pipe B800- L=123m	covers	pipe	covers		
II	Bình Thuận, District Hải Châu								
1	Hẻm H89/K366	268	Average 2,5m	Drainage trench B400 – L= 268m	In-place concrete box with covers	Reinforce concrete pipe	Brick trench with reinforce concrete covers	In-place concrete box with covers	
III	Khu dân cư số 2- Nguya Cường Bắc, District Hả	ễn Tri Pl i Châu	uơng, Hòa						
1	Tuyến cống B (from 1B to 13B)	292	Average 2 - 6m	Drainage trench B400 – L= 292m					
2	Tuyên cống C (from 1C to 8B)	190	Average 1,8 - 3m	Drainage trench B400 – L= 190m	In-place	Painforce	Brick trench	In place	
3	Tuyến cống D (from 1D to 8B)	209	Average 1,8 - 3m	Drainage trench B400 – L= 209m	concrete box with	concrete	reinforce	concrete box	
4	Tuyến cống E (from 1E to 10E)	216	Average 1,8 - 3m	Drainage trench B400 – L= 216m	covers	pipe	covers	with covers	
5	Tuyến cống F (from 1F to 6F)	104	Average 1,8 - 3m	Drainage trench B400 – L= 104m					

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Table 3: Proposed investment in upgrading the drainage system in 09 LIAs

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6	Tuyến cống G (from 1G to 15G)	362	Average 1,8 - 3m	Drainage trench B400 – L= 362m					
7	Tuyến cống H (from 1H to 3H)	34	Average 1,8 - 3m	Drainage trench B400 – L= 34m					
8	Tuyến cống I (from 1I – 3I)	57	Average 1,8 - 3m	Drainage trench B400 – L= 57m					
9	Tuyến cống K (from 1K to 8K)	174	Average 1,8 - 3m	Drainage trench B400 – L= 174m	In-place	Painforce			
10	Tuyến cống L (from 1L to 4L)	100	Average 1,8 - 3m	Drainage trench B400 – L= 100m	concrete box with	concrete			
11	Tuyến cống N (from 1N to 3N)	53	Average 1,8 - 3m	Drainage trench B400 – L= 53m	covers	pipe			
12	Tuyến cống M (from 1M to 3M)	49	Average 1,8 - 3m	Drainage trench B400 – L= 49m					
IV	Hòa Thọ Đông, District Cẩm Lệ								
1	Route/Tuyến A (from 1A to 34A)	-	-	Drainage pipe B600 – L=219m; B800 – L=270m; B1000- L= 138m; D1500- L=28m	In-place concrete box with covers			In-place concrete box with covers	
2	Route/Tuyến B (from 1B to 22A)	-	-	B600 - L = 222m					
3	Route/Tuyến C (from 1C to 18A)	-	-	B400 - L = 283m		-	-		
4	Route/Tuyến D (from 1D to 32A)	-	-	B400 – L = 387m; B600- L=124m; B800-L=116m					
5	Route/Tuyến E (from 1E; 9E; 13E to 8E)	-	-	B400 - L = 181m; B600- L=116m;					
6	Route/Tuyến F (from 1F from 22F and 24F to 11F and 17F)	-	-	B400 – L = 376m; B600- L=279m;					

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ELA OF Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project – Phase 2	EIA of Da Nang	Priority In	<i>frastructure</i>	Investment	Project -	Phase 21
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7	Route/Tuyến G (from 1G to 4G)	-	-	B400 - L = 57m		
8	Route/Tuyến H (from 1H to 12H và 19H)	-	-	B400 - L = 118m; B600- L=222m;		
9	Route/Tuyến I (from 1I to 2I)	-	-	B400 - L = 37m		
10	Route/Tuyến J (from 1J to 7J)	-	-	B400 - L = 37m		
11	Route/Tuyến K (from 1K; 19K; 24K; 27K và 28K to 16K)	-	-	B400 - L = 395m; B600- L=95m; B800-L=87m; B1000-L=202m		
12	Route/Tuyến L (from 1L to 3L)	-	-	B400 - L = 72m		
13	Route/Tuyến M (from 1M; 12M to 8M)	~	-	B400 – L = 187m; D400- L=47m; D600-L=88m;		
14	Route/Tuyến N (from 1N to 6N and 8K)	-	-	B400 - L = 178m; D400- L=49m		
15	Route/Tuyến P (from 1P; 10P; 12P to 9P)	-	-	B400 – L = 178m; B600- L=223m;		
16	Route/Tuyến Q (from 1Q to 9Q and 1K)	-	-	B400 - L = 138m; B600- L=93m;		
17	Route/Tuyến R (from 1R to 8R)	-	-	B400 - L = 96m; B600- L=129m;		
18	Route/Tuyến S (from 1S; 4S to 5A)	-	-	B400 - L = 105m		
19	Route/Tuyến T (from 1T; 10T; 13T to 7T	-	-	B400 - L = 195m		
V	Thủy Tú, Hòa Hiệp Bắc, District Liên Chiểu					

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1	Route/Tuyến E from E1 to E34	991	-	Drainage trench: B400 – L= 300m B600-L=300m, B800- L=327m, B1000-L=63m					
2	Route/Tuyến A from A1 to A31	1212	-	Drainage trench B400– L=94m, B600-L=706m, B800-L=412m,					
3	Route/Tuyến C from C1 to C20	844	-	Drainage trench B400– L=78m, B600-L=541m, B800-L=225m,					
4	Route/Tuyến D from D1 to D15	378	-	Drainage trench B400 L=35m, B600-L=169m, B800-L=174m,	In-place concrete box with	Reinforce concrete	Brick trench with reinforce	In-place concrete box	
5	Route/Tuyến J from J1 to J4	139	-	Drainage trench B400-L= 97m B600-L=41m,	covers	pipe	covers	with covers	
6	Route/Tuyến F from F1 to F9	211	-	Drainage trench B400 – L= 101m, B600- L=110m,					
7	Route/Tuyến G from G1to G26	711	-	Drainage trench B400 – L= 337m, B600-L=375m,					
8	Route/Tuyến H from H1 to H5	73	-	Drainage trench B400-L= 220m B600-L= 198m					
VI	LIA An Đồn, An Tân, A Sơn Trà	n Hải Bả	ic, District						
1	Route/Tuyến A from A1 to A15	496	-	Drainage trench $B300 - L=$ 241m và B400-L=255m.	In-place	Painforca	Brick trench	Incolace	
2	Route/Tuyến B from B1 to B26	727	-	Drainage trench B600- L=643m. B800-L= 84m,	concrete box with	concrete	reinforce	concrete box with covers	
3	Route/Tuyến C from C1 to C9	320	-	Drainage trench B300 – L= 320m	covers	hihe	covers		

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4	Route/Tuyến D from	238	-	Drainage trench B300 – L=					
5	Route/Tuyến E from	82	-	Drainage trench B300 – L=					
	E1 to E3			<u>82m</u>					
6	Route/Tuyến F from	126	-	Drainage trench B300 –					
0	F1 to F4	150		L=136.					
7	Route/Tuyến G from	2.12		Drainage trench B300 – L=					
/	G1 to G6	242		242m.					
	Route/Tuyến H from			Drainage trench $B300 - L =$					
8	H1 to H8	163		163m					
	Route/Tuyến I from I1			Drainage trench $B300 - I =$					
9	to I4	120	-	61m B400 - I = 59m					
	Pouto/Tuyin V from			Drainage trench $P200$ I =					
10	Koule/Tuyen K nom	48	-	Dramage tiench B300 – L-					
				48m					
VII	Khu vực Sub-ward 37, 38	An Trui	ng Đông, An						
	Hai Dong, District Son	Trá							
1	Route/Tuyên A from	195	-	Drainage trench B600-					
	1A to 10A	175		L=191m			Brick trench		
2	Route/Tuyến B from	250	-	Drainage trench B600-	In-place	Dainforce	Drick iterien	In place	
2	1B to 19B	550		L=345m	concrete	Remitte	with	m-place	
	Route/Tuyến C from	202	-	Drainage trench B400-	box with	concrete	reinforce	concrete box	
5	1C to 13C	392		L=387m	covers	pipe	concrete	with covers	
	Route/Tuyến D from		_	Drainage trench B400-			covers		
4	1D to 17D	409		I = 403m					
VIII	The Quana District Son	Trà	I						
	Thành Vinh I âo Phuréo	1/4	1						
	i nann y min, Lot f nuot			Drainaga tranch D400 I-	In place		Drick tranch		
	Dauta/Turián A fur		-	Dramage trench $B400 - L^2$	m-place	Reinforce	BITCK HENCH	In-place	
1	Koule/Tuyen A from	542		200m va B600-L=84m,	concrete	concrete	with	concrete box	
	AI to AI8			B800-L= 39m, B1000-	box with	pipe	reinforce	with covers	
				L=219m	covers	r r	concrete		

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		L	T			
	Route/Tuyến B from		-	Drainage trench B400 – L=	covers	
2	B1 to B22	520		177m, B600-L=72m, B800-		
ļ				L=50m, B1000-L=221m		
	Route/Tuvến C from		-	Drainage trench B400 – L=		
3	B1 to B22	361		171m, B600-L=38m, B800-		
				L= 86m, B1000-L=66m		
4	Route/Tuyên D from	220	-	Drainage trench B400 – L=		
·	D1 to D9	229		170m, B600-L=59m,		
5	Route/Tuyến E from	120	_	Drainage trench $B400 - I =$		
	E1 to E5	138		138m		
6	Route/Tuyến F from	1.40	-	Drainage trench $B400 - I =$		
0	F1 to F10	440		101m B600-I = 110m		
7	Route/Tuyến G from			Drainage trench $B400 - I =$		
/	G1 to G12	232		137m B600-I = 95m		
0	Route/Tuyên H from		-	Drainage trench $B400 - I =$		
0	H1 to H5	73		73m		
0	Route/Tuyến J from J1		-	Drainage trench B400 I =		
9	to J6	157		157m		
10	Route/Tuyến I from 11			Drainage trench $B600 - I =$	 	
10	to I5	120		120m		
11	Route/Tuyên K from		_	Drainage trench B400 I =		
11	K1 to K4	61		61m		
				Drainage trench P400 I -		
12	Route/Tuyên N from	307	_	Dramage trench $B400 - L$		
	N1 to N10	507		I = 00.00		
	Route/Tuyên M from			L=99III,		
13	M1 to M7	178	-	Dramage trench $B400 - L=$		
	Route/Tuyên O from			89m, B000-L=89m,		
14	O1 to $O3$	92	-	Drainage trench $B400 - L=$		
				92m		
15	Route/Tuyển P from	242	-	Drainage trench $B400 - L =$		
	P1 to P9	242		38m, B600-L=85m, B800-		
	,	L		L= 119m,		

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16	Route/Tuyến Q from	220	-	Drainage trench B600-					
10	Q1 to Q12	239		L=176m, B800-L= 63m,					
	Poute/Tuyến II from		-	Drainage trench B400 – L=					
17		606		348m; B600 - L=					
	10-230			120m;B800 - L = 138m					
	Route/Tuyến V from		-	Drainage trench B400 – L=					
18	1V = 10V	501		203m;B600 –					
				L=220m;B800 -L=78m					
			-	Drainage trench B400 – L=					
10	Route/Tuyến Z from	1586		992m;B600 - L =					
	1Z - 41Z	1500		264m;B800 - L = 11m;					
				B1000 – L=319m					
IX	Tam Thuận, District	625		614					
	Thanh Khê	025		014					
1	Alley 147 Trần Cao	80	Average	Drainage trench B400 – L=					
	Vân Str.		1,8 - 2m	78m					
2	Alley 153 Trân Cao	80	Average	Drainage trench B400 – L=					
	Vân Str.		1,8 - 2m	78m					
3	Alley 157 Trần Cao	80	Average	Drainage trench B400 – L=	In-place	Reinforce	Brick trench		
L	Vân Str.		<u>1,6 – 1,8m</u>	78m	concrete	concrete	with	In-place	
4	Alley 159 Trân Cao	80	Average	Drainage trench B400 – L=	box with	nine	reinforce	concrete box	
	Vân Str.		1,6–1,8m	78m	covers		concrete	with covers	
5	Alley 165 Trân Cao	80	Average	Drainage trench B400 – L=			covers		
	Vân Str.	00	1,8m	78m			COVCIS		
6	Alley 173Trần Cao	80	Average 2	Drainage trench B400 – L=					
	Vân Str.	00	- 2,5m	78m			-		
7	Alley 179 Trần Cao	145	Average	Drainage trench B400 – L=					
	Vân Str.	175	1,8 - 2m	146m					

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Source: Report of Construction Investment Projects – Component A (phase 2), April 2011

Phụ lục 3-2 Quyết định thu hồi đất TXLNT Hòa Xuân-1



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ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN THÀNH PHÓ ĐÀ NẵNG CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

Số: 3344 /QĐ-UBND

- Đà Nẵng, ngày .**20**. tháng 4 **năm 2011**

QUYÉT ĐỊNH

Về việc thu hồi đất, giao cho Sở Giao thông Vận tải sử dụng để đầu tư xây dựng Trạm xử lý nước thải Hòa Xuân

ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN THÀNH PHÓ ĐÀ NÃNG

Căn cứ Luật Tổ chức Hội đồng nhân dân và Ủy ban nhân dân ngày 26 tháng 11 năm 2003;

Căn cứ Luật Đất đai ngày 26 tháng 11 năm 2003;

Căn cứ Nghị định số 181/2004/NĐ-CP ngày 29 tháng 10 năm 2004 của Chính phủ về thi hành Luật Đất đai năm 2003;

Căn cứ Quyết định số 1800/QĐ-UBND ngày 28 tháng 02 năm 2008 của Chủ tịch UBND thành phố Đà Nẵng về việc phê duyệt dự án đầu tư xây dựng công trình dự án đầu tư cơ sở hạ tầng ưu tiên thành phố Đà Nẵng;

Căn cứ Quyết định số 8056/QĐ-UBND ngày 20 tháng 10 năm 2010 của UBND thành phố Đà Nẵng về việc thu hồi dất, giao cho Sở Xây dựng quản lý sử dụng để đầu tư xây dựng hệ thống hạ tầng kỹ thuật Khu Liên hợp Thể dục Thể thao Hòa Xuân, Trạm xử lý nước thải Hòa Xuân và Khu tái định cư;

Căn cứ Quyết định số 7917/QĐ-UBND ngày 15 tháng 10 năm 2010 của Chủ tịch UBND thành phố Đà Nẵng về việc phê đuyệt Sơ đổ ranh giới sử dụng đất điều chỉnh dự án Trạm xử lý nước thải Hòa Xuân;

Thực hiện chủ trương của UBND thành phố Đà Nẵng tại nội dung Công văn số 1115/UBND- ĐBGT ngày 07 tháng 3 năm 2011 V/v triển khai công tác đền bù giải tỏa tại khu vực xây dựng hạng mục Trạm xử lý nước thải Hòa Xuân;

Theo để nghị của Giám đốc Sở Tài nguyên và Môi trường tại Tờ trình số 292/TTr-STNMT ngày 13 tháng 4 năm 2011,

QUYÉT ÐĮNH:

Điều 1. Thu hồi khu đất có diện tích: 220.414m² tại phường Hòa Xuân, quận Cẩm Lệ, phần diện tích đất này nằm trong đự án Khu Liên hợp Thể dục Thể thao Hòa Xuân, Trạm xử lý nước thải Hòa Xuân và Khu tái định cư. Giao toàn bộ diện tích dất trên cho Sở Giao thông Vận tải sử dụng để đầu tư xây dựng Trạm xử lý nước thải Hòa Xuân.

Vị trí, ranh giới khu vực thu hồi đất, giao đất do Sờ Tài nguyên và Môi trường xác lập tại bản vẽ kèm theo Quyết định này.

Điều 2. Sở Giao thông Vận tải có trách nhiệm:

- Phối hợp với Hội đồng bồi thường thiệt hại, giải phóng mặt bằng tiến hành kiểm định, bồi thường thiệt hại về đất, nhà cửa, vật kiến trúc, cây cối, hoa màu... (nếu có) trên khu đất được giao (tại Điều 1) cho chủ sử dụng đất hợp pháp theo đúng quy định. - Sử dụng đất đúng vị trí, diện tích, mục dích được giao (tại Điều 1), không làm ảnh hưởng tới môi trường và các chủ sử dụng đất lân cận.

- Đầu tư xây dựng Trạm xử lý nước thải Hòa Xuân theo đúng quy định của Nhà nước.

- Đăng ký quyền sử dụng đất tại UBND phường Hòa Xuân.

Điều 3. Giao Sở Tài nguyên và Môi trường phối hợp với Sở Xây dựng, Viện Quy hoạch Xây dựng Đà Nẵng và các cơ quan chức năng của thành phố và chính quyền địa phương giám sát việc sử dụng đất Sở Giao thông Vận tải theo đúng quy định của Luật Đất đai.

Điều 4. Quyết định này có hiệu lực thi hành kể từ ngày ký.

Điều 5. Chánh Văn phòng UBND thành phố, Giám đốc các Sở: Tài nguyên và Môi trường, Xây dựng, Tài chính, Giao thông Vận tải, Văn hóa Thề thao và Du lịch, Chủ tịch UBND quận Cẩm Lệ, Chủ tịch UBND phường Hoà Xuân, Viện trường Viện Quy hoạch Xây dựng Đà Nẵng, Trưởng ban Ban quản lý các dự án Tái định cư, Trưởng ban Ban giải toả đền bù các dự án đầu tư xây dựng số 2, Tổng Giám đốc Công ty TNHH Một thành viên Vật liệu Xây dựng Xây lắp và Kinh doanh nhà Đà Nẵng, Trưởng ban Ban quản lý các dự án Đầu tư cơ sở hạ tầng ưu tiên, Thủ trưởng các đơn vị và cá nhân có liên quan căn cứ Quyết định thi hành./.

Nơi nhận: - Như Điều 5;	TM. UỶ BAN NHÂN DÂN KT. CHỦ TỊCH
- Lưu: VT, QLĐTh.	PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH
15	E Gally

Văn Hữu Chiến



Phụ lục 3-3 Quyết định thu hồi đất TXLNT Liên Chiểu

ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN THÀ<u>NH PHÓ ĐÀ</u> NĂNG

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

Số: 4424 /QĐ-UBND

Đà Nẵng, ngày 25 tháng 5 năm 2011

QUYẾT ĐỊNH V/v thu bồi đất, giao đất cho Sở Giao thông Vận tải để đầu tư xây dựng trạm xử lý nườc thải Liên Chiểu

-ỦY BAN NHÂN ĐÂN THÀNH PHÓ ĐẢ NÃNG

Căn cử Luật Tổ chức Hội đồng nhân dân và Ủy ban nhân dân ngày 26 tháng 11 năm 2003;

Căn cứ Luật Đất đai ngày 26 tháng 11 năm 2003;

Căn cứ Nghị định số 181/2004/NĐ-CP ngày 29 tháng 10 năm 2004 của Chính phủ về thi hành Luật Đất đai năm 2003;

Căn cứ Quyết định số 8500/QĐ-UBND ngày 05 tháng 11 năm 2010 của Chủ tịch UBND thành phố về việc phê duyệt điều chỉnh Sơ đổ ranh giới sử dụng đất dự ăn Trạm xử lý nước thải Liên Chiếu;

Theo Công văn số 1239/UBND-QLĐB ngày 10 tháng 3 năm 2011 của UBND thành phố về việc triển khai xây dựng dự án Trạm xử lý nước thải Liên Chiếu thuộc dự án cơ sở hạ tầng ưu tiên:

Theo để nghị của Sở Tài nguyên và Môi trường tại Tờ trình số 404/TTr-STNMT ngày 19 tháng 5 năm 2011,

QUYÉT ĐỊNH:

Điều 1. Thu hồi khu đất có diện tích 100.000m² tại phường Hòa Khánh Bắc,

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phường Hòa Hiệp Nam, quận Liên Chiếu và xã Hòa Liên, huyện Hòa Vang, thành phố Đà Nẵng. Giao toàn bộ diện tích đất trên cho Sở Giao thông Vận tải để đầu tư xây dựng Trạm xử lý nước thải Liên Chiếu - thuộc dự án cơ sở hạ tầng ưu tiên.

Vị trí, ranh giới khu vực thu hồi đất, giao đất do Sở Tài nguyên và Môi trường thành phố Đà Nẵng xác lập tại bản vẽ kèm theo Quyết định này.

Điều 2. Sở Giao thông Vận tải có trách nhiệm:

- Phối hợp với Hội đồng Bồi thường thiệt hại và Giải phóng mặt bằng dự án thực hiện việc kiểm định, bồi thường thiệt hại về đất, nhà cửa, vật kiến trúc, cây cối. hoa màu... (nếu có) trên khu đất được giao (tại Điều 1) cho chủ sử dụng đất hợp pháp theo đúng quy định.

- Sử dụng dất đúng vị trí, diện tích, mục dích được giao (tại Điều 1), không làm ành hưởng tới môi trường và các chủ sử dụng đất lân cận. Điều 3. * Sở Tài nguyên và Môi trường có trách nhiệm:

- Phối hợp với các cơ quan chức năng của thành phố và chính quyền địa phương xác định mốc giới khu đất thu hồi tại thực địa, giám sát việc sử dụng đất của Sở Giao thông Vận tải theo đúng quy định của Luật Đất đai.

- Lập thủ tục trình UBND thành phổ ban hành quyết định thu hồi đất của các tổ chức (nếu có) nằm trong phạm vị giải toà của dự án.

* UBND quận Liên Chiếu, UBND huyện Hòa Vang có trách nhiệm:

- Ban hành quyết định thu hồi đất của từng hộ gia đình và cá nhân nằm trong phạm vi giải toà của dự án.

- Chủ trì, phối hợp với các cơ quan liên quan tố chức vận động tổ chức, hộ gia đình, cá nhân bàn giao mặt bằng để đầu tư xây dựng dự án.

* Ban Giải toà đền bù các dự án dầu tư xây dựng số 3 có trách nhiệm thực hiện công tác kiểm định, đền bù giải tỏa.

Điều 4. Quyết định này có hiệu lực thi hành kế từ ngày ký.

Điều 5. Chánh Văn phòng UBND thành phố, Giám đốc các Sở: Tài nguyên và Môi trường, Xây dựng, Giao thông Vận tải; Chủ tịch UBND quận Liên Chiểu, Chủ tịch UBND huyện Hòa Vang, Trường ban Ban Giải toà đến bù các dự án đầu tư xây dựng số 3, Trường ban Ban Quản lý các dự án đầu tư cơ sở hạ tầng ưu tiên, Chủ tịch UBND phường Hòa Khánh Bắc, Chủ tịch UBND phường Hoà Hiệp Nam, Chủ tịch UBND xã Hòa Liên, Thủ trưởng các dơn vị và cá nhân có liên quan căn cứ Quyết dịnh thi hành./.

Nơi nhận: - Như điều 5, - Lược VT-QLĐTh TM. UỶ BAN NHÂN DÂN KT CHỦ TỊCH THƠ SHỦ TỊCH



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Appendix	4-1	Analysis	results	of air	quality
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				Para	meters		
Code	Sampling positions	TSP (μg/m³)	Noise (dBA)	$\frac{NO_2}{(\mu g/m^3)}$	$\frac{\mathrm{SO}_2}{(\mu \mathrm{g/m}^3)}$	СО (µg/m ³)	$\frac{\rm NH_3}{(\mu g/m^3)}$
Compor	nent A						
K1-1	Alley 57, 266 Hoang Dieu, Binh hien ward	140	58.2	46	57	1 450	< 3
K1-2	25 Trung Nu Vuong, Nai Hien B, Binh Hien ward	150	57.0	48	61	1 520	< 3
K2-1	6 Hoang Dieu, Binh Thuan	140	56.1	42	53	1 470	< 3
K2-2	442 Hoang Dieu, Binh Thuan	130	54.9	51	61	1 530	< 3
K3-1	Alley on Hoang Thuc Tram	140	57.8	47	55	1 480	< 3
K3-2	02 Nguyen Tri Phuong, Hoa Cuong Bac	120	55.2	44	58	1 470	< 3
K4-1	140 Tran Cao Van, Tam Thuan	140	59.9	50	60	1 500	4
K4-2	14 Tran Cao Van, Thuan Thanh C	150	62.5	51	59	1 540	< 3
K5-1	54 Tran Quang Khai, Tho Quang residential area	130	60.1	35	52	1 370	<3
K5-2	15 Nguyen Phan Vinh road, Tho Quang	120	59.2	31	48	1 380	<3
K6-1	Le The Vinh road, An Hai Dong	150	61.3	44	57	1 420	6
K6-2	59 Le Huu Trac, An Hai Dong	140	64.0	48	54	1 500	<3
K7-1	18, An Don, An Hai Bac	130	62.7	37	49	1 420	<3
K7-2	24 An Tan, An Hai Bac	120	60.5	34	42	1 390	<3
K8-1	44 – Ngo Xuan Thu, Hoa Hiep Bac	170	66.1	58	63	1 600	7
K8-2	01 Thuy Thu, Hoa Hiep Bac	140	61.7	50	58	1 530	<3
K9-1	118 CMT8 Hoa Tho Dong	130	57.2	41	46	1 410	< 3
K9-2	No 19, Hoa Tho Dong LIA	120	47.6	37	43	1 430	< 3
Compon	ent B						
B52 – B5	3						
K4	Nguyen Sinh Sac road	480	75.6	155	170	4 800	-
K5	Mai Dang Chon road, near university village	180	67.3	65	80	1 750	-
K6	Ham Nghi – Nguyen Van Linh crossing	320	77.8	198	202	5 620	-
K7	Nguyen Phan Vinh – Tran Quang Khai crossing	240	70.5	124	165	5 410	-
K8	Trung Nghia residential lake	110	58.6	54	59	2 206	-
K9	Near Hoa Xuan waste water treatment station project	120	71.3	52	67	2 008	
K10	Ton Duc Thang – Bac Son cross-road	350	73.8	156	180	5 200	-

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К11	Ton Duc Thang – Ngo	470	75.1	143	165	5 310	~
K12	Hoa Minh canal	460	70.7	82	91	2 810	-
B54 - B5	5a						
K13	The northwest border of Hoa Xuan WWTP	160	60.5	60	79	1 550	-
K14	The southeast border of Hoa Xuan WWTP	120	58.0	50	61	1 470	-
K15	Within Hoa Xuan WWTP	130	61.5	64	80	1 660	-
K16	The northwest border of Hoa Khanh residential area	180	65.5	78	88	1 910	_
K17	Border to Hoa Khanh industrial zone	210	68.3	81	91	2 1 1 0	-
K18	Within the Lien Chieu WWTP plant	190	62.3	77	89	2 030	-
Compone	nt C						
KI	Tran Dai Nghia – Luu Quang Vu cross-road, near Hoa Mi Primary School	280	68.4	112	120	2 400	-
K 2	Southern ring road – Mai Dang Chon crossing	250	60.8	106	110	1 908	-
K3	NH1A, in front of Hoa Phuoc Petroleum station	360	77.4	182	189	5 400	-
QCVN 05:2009		300	-	200	350	30 000	-
QCVN 06:2009		-	-	-	-	-	200
QCVN 26:2010			70	-	-	**	-

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Code	Sampling positions	рН	TSS (mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)	COD (mg/l)	DO (mg/l)	NH4 (mg/l)	NO3 (mg/l)	NO2 (mg/l)	PO4 (mg/l)	Coliform (MPN/100ml)
Compone	ent A	1	(1118/1)		(mg/1)	(1112/1)	(1116/1)	(1116/1)	(115/1)	(116/1)	(1.1.1 (1.0 00001))
NM5-1	Outlet to the sea Tho	6.81	15.50	-	16	6.50	0.27	0.20	< 0.01	0.05	2 100
NM5-2	Quang ward	6.84	11.50	-	14	6.70	0.22	0.14	0.02	< 0.01	1 900
QCVN I	0:2008/BTNMT (column 2)	6.5 - 8.5	50	-	4	≥4	0.5	-	-		1 000
NM7-1	Outlet of An Hai Bac to	6.51	50.5	-	28	4.9	0.47	0.09	< 0.01	0.23	3 200
NM7-2	Han river	6.52	52.0	-	36	4.7	0.56	0.17	< 0.01	0.37	2 400
NM8-1	Outlet of Thuy Tu LIA,	6.65	20.5	-	18	5.1	0.01	0.20	< 0.01	0.11	320
NM8-2	Hoa Hiep Bac LIA to Phu Loc river	6.53	16.0	-	21	4.9	0.01	0.21	<0.01	0.07	190
Compon	ent B										
NM3	The location between 2 outlets of Hoa Xuan WWTP, 50m far from right of Vinh Dien river bank	6.93	20	5	7	5.26	0.25	0.01	<0.01	0.08	390
NM4	The location between 2 outlets of Hoa Xuan WWTP, center of Vinh Dien river banks	6.87	33	4	6	5.53	0.35	0.12	< 0.01	0.06	360
NM6	The location between 2 outlets of Hoa Xuan WWTP, 50m far from left Vinh Dien river bank	7.03	34	6	8	5.66	0.25	0.08	<0.01	0.08	270
NM9	About 500m far from outlet no.2 towards Qua Giang river, Hoi An	7.32	35	5	7	5.73	0.37	0.09	<0.01	0.05	210
NM10	About 500m far from outlet no.1 towards Han river	7.16	40	6	9	5.69	0.28	0.10	<0.01	0.09	440
NM13	Location between Nguyen	7.62	67	20	86	3.40	1.28	0.20	< 0.01	0.92	2 100

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Appendix 4-2 Quality of surface water

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	Tat Thanh (Noi dai) Str. and										
	Nguyen Ba Phat Str., 20m far										
	from right of Cu De River										
	bank										
	Location between Nguyen										
	lat Ihanh (Noi dai) Str. and		10	1.5	40	6.00	0.05	0.15		0.10	16.000
NM14	Nguyen Ba Phat Str., the	6.55	17	15	40	5.20	0.87	0.15	<0.01	0.10	16 000
	center point of Cu De River										
	Danks							+			
	Tat Thanh (Noi dai) Str and					r					
NM15	Neuven Ba Phat Str., 20m far	6.01	19	10	20	5.30	0.86	0.14	< 0.01	0.09	9 500
	from left Cu De River bank								1		
OCVN (08:2010/BTNMT. (column										
	<i>B2</i>)	5.5 - 9	100	25	50	≥ 2	1.0	15	0.05	0.5	10 000
NIMIC	Estuary of Cu De River to	(21		10	22		0.04	0.17	-0.01	0.07	7 500
INIMITO	the Sea	0,21	22	12	22	5.0	0.84	0.17	<0.01	0.07	/ 500
QC	CVN 10:2008/BTNMT	(5 9 5	50				0.5			-	1 000
	(column 2)	0.3 - 8.3	50	-	4	≥4	0.5	-	-		1 000
Compon	ent C										
NIMI	Vinh Dien river water at	6.55	1.7	1	40	5.20	0.07	0.15	<0.01	0.10	16,000
	Km (Hoa phuoc Bridge)	0,30	17	-	40	5.20	0.87	0.15	<0.01	0.10	10 000
NM2	Co Co river water at km	6,01	19	-	20	5.30	0.86	0.14	< 0.01	0.09	9 500
QCVN	98:2010/BTNMT, (column B2)	5.5 - 9	100	25	50	≥2	1,0	15	0,05	0,5	10 000

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EIA of Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project – Phase 2B

Appendix 4-3 Quality of ground water

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	Sampling Parameters											
		рН	Hard ness	COD	Fe	N- NH₄	N- NO ₃ -	Pb	Cľ	TDS	Mn	Coliform
Code							(mg/l)]		(MPN/100m l)
Comp	onent A											i
N1-1	Phan Quang's household, Binh Hien	6.86	154	2	<0.02	4.37	<0.0 04	0.052	140	-	-	19
N1-2	Keo's household, Binh hien	6.85	122	2	<0.02	4.02	0.04	0.060	135	-	-	12
N2-1	Huynh Thi Kim Kha's household, Binh Thuan	6.71	186	3	<0.02	9.03	1.91	0.049	169	-	-	13
N2-2	Nguyen Vi's household, Binh Thuan	6.87	215	4	<0.02	10.31	2.23	0.073	192	-	-	16
N3-1	Tao Vien's household, Hoa Cuong Bac	6.74	90	2	0.03	0.65	2.01	0.029	51	-	-	11
N3-2	Nguyen Gioi's household, Hoa Cuong Bac	6.87	86	4	<0.02	0.56	2.25	0.065	85	-	-	15
N4-1	Nguyen Thi Hue's household, Tam Thuan	7.53	207	2	0.02	6.57	0.013	0.071	133,6	-	-	16
N4-2	Dinh Hai Tam's household, Tam Thuan	7.60	187	2	0.02	2.98	0.010	0.053	102,7	-	-	14
N5-1	Nguyen Van Bieu's household, Tho Quang	6.45	43	0	<0.02	<0.01	0.02	0.045	25	-	-	12
N5-2	Huynh Van Binh's household, Tho Quang	6.35	40	0	<0.02	0.02	0.02	0.050	24	-	-	15
N6-1	Ngu yen Nho Luong's household, An Hai Dong	7.72	168	2	<0.02	12.48	0.84	0.053	139	-	-	24
N6-2	Tran Huu Lien's household, An Hai Dong	7.54	170	4	<0.02	9.57	0.56	0.049	125	-	-	21
N7-1	Nguyen Binh Giang's household, Tran Hung Dao, An Hai Bac	6.58	44	0	0.05	0.01	0.004	0.029	50	-	-	3
N7-2	Le Duc Be's household, Ly Dao Thanh road. An Hai Bac	6.57	40	0	<0.02	<0.01	<0.004	0.025	52	-	-	9
N8-1	Phan Van Viet's household, Hoa Hiep Bac	6.84	200	2	<0.02	<0.01	0.83	0.045	124	-	-	3
N8-2	Ngoc's household, Hoa Hiep Bac	6.80	169	2	<0.02	<0.01	0.65	0.047	98	-	-	11
N9-1	Bien's household, Hoa Tho Dong	6.85	38	2	0.02	0.21	0.58	0.051	19	-	-	9
N9-2	household, Hoa	6.79	40	2	< 0.02	0.20	0.52	0.047	20	-	-	12

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	Tho Dong											·····
Comp	onent B											
N10	Ho Thi Phan's household, residential group no. 14, Hoa Xuan	7.20	34	4	0.12	0.07	-	0.010	320	648	0,150	9
NII	Phan Thi Hong's household, residential group no. 17, Hoa Xuan	7.41	28	2	0.11	0.08	-	0.011	166	331	0,130	3
N12	Tran Huong's household, residential group no. 61, Hoa Khanh Bac	5.83	16	2	5.40	1.86	-	0.006	98	200	0,023	9
N13	Nguyen Thi Tuyet's household, residential group no. 61, Hoa Khanh Bac	5.90	15	2	0.10	1.53	-	0.008	140	280	0,015	6
Q	CVN 09:2008	5.5- 8.5	500	4	5	0.1	15	0.01	250	1500	0.5	3
QQ	CVN 01: 2009	6.5- 8.5	300	-	0.3	3	200	0.01	250	1000	0.3	0

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 Trụ sở chính : 559 Đỏ Đức Dục, Tự Liệm, HN
 DT: 04.22609559
 Fax: 04.37543491

 VPMN
 : 351/55C Lê Van Sỹ, Q.3, Tp.HCM
 DT: 08.37245728
 Fax, 08.37245933

and state from ÷ i 1ŧ

PTN1: Km9+200, QL.22, Tp.HCM; PTN2: Số t, Xa lộ Trường Sơn, Dĩ An, BD

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIÊT N ĐỘC LẬP - TỰ DO - HẠNH PHÚC * * *

KẾT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH MẦU KHÍ

(TIỀU DỰ ÁN: KDC TNT)

Số:3290

CÔNG TY CỔ PHẢN SÀI GÒN THĂNG LONG Đơn vị yêu cầu:

Địa chỉ: 32 Nguyễn Trọng Lội, Phường 4, Quận Tân Bình, Tp HCM

Quan trắc trong ngày 22, 23, 24, 25/11/2010.

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Cán bộ đo đạc, lấy mẫu: Trần Văn Sức, Dương Ngọc Hiếu.

Các vị trí quan trắc.

Khu TNT Bình Hiên, P. Bình Hiên, Q. Hải Châu;

K1-1: Trong hẻm 57/ kiệt 266, đường Hoàng Diệu, KDC Vĩnh Ninh.

K1-2: Trong kiệt 25, đường Trưng Nữ Vương, KDC Nại Hiên B.

Khu TNT Bình Thuận, P. Bình Thuận, Q. Hải Châu

K2-1: Gần cuối kiệt 6, đường Hoàng Diệu.

K2-2: Trong kiệt 442, đường Hoàng Diệu.

	Chỉ tiêu đo đạc và phân tích									
Ký hiệu mẫu	Bụi lơ lửng (μg/m ³)	Òn tích phân (dBA)	NO ₂ (μg/m ³)	SO ₂ (μg/m ³)	СО (µg/m ³)	NH ₃ (μg/m ³)				
K1-1	140	58,2	46	57	1450	<3				
K1-2	150	57,0	48	61	1520	<3				
K2-1	140	56,1	42	53	1470	<3				
К2-2	130	54,9	51	61	1530	<3				

<u>Ghi chú:</u>

- Kết quả chỉ có giá trị trên mẫu thử tại thời điểm đo.

Tp. HCM, ngày 30 tháng 11 năm 2010

Đại diện tổ phân tích A_0

Nguyễn Chị Chúy Vân

Phó giám đốc Trung tâm





Trụ sở chính. 559 Đó Đức Dục, Từ Liêm, HN ---- ĐT: 04.22609559 - Fax: 04.37543491 : 351/55C Le Van Sỹ, Q.3, Tp.HCM - DT. 08 37245728 - Fax: 08.37245933

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT N ĐỘC LẬP - TỰ DO - HẠNH PHÚC * * *

REASONAL CONSIST. A STA PTN1: Km9+200, QL.22, Tp.HCM; PTN2: Số 1, Xa lộ Trường Sơn, Di An, BD

KÊT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH MÃU KHÍ

(TIỂU DỰ ÁN: KDC TNT) Số:3291

CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN SÀI GÒN THĂNG LONG Đơn vị yêu cầu:

Địa chỉ: 32 Nguyễn Trọng Lội, Phường 4, Quận Tân Bình, Tp HCM

Quan trắc trong ngày 22, 23, 24, 25/11/2010.

VPMN

Cán bộ đo đạc, lấy mẫu: Trần Văn Sức, Dương Ngọc Hiếu.

Các vị trí quan trắc.

Khu TNT Khu dân cư số 2 Nguyễn Tri Phương, P. Hòa Cường Bắc, Q. Hải Châu

K3-1: Trong hẻm nhỏ trên đường Hoàng Thúc Trâm (cách đường Hoàng Thúc Trâm khoảng 200m).

K3-2: Trong hẻm nhỏ, đường Lê Thanh Nghị (cách đường Lê Thanh Nghị khoảng 100m).

Khu TNT Tam Thuận, P. Tam Thuận, Q. Thanh Khê;

K4-1: Trong kiệt 140, đường Trần Cao Vân.

K4-2: Trong kiệt nhỏ, đường Trần Cao Vân, tổ 35, KDC Thuận Thành C.

			Chỉ tiêu đo đ	lạc và phân tích		
Ký hiệu mẫu	Bụi lơ lửng (µg/m ³)	Ôn tích phân (dBA)	NO ₂ (μg/m ³)	SO ₂ (μg/m ³)	CO (μg/m ³)	NH ₃ (μg/m ³)
K3-1	140	57,8	47	55	1480	<3
K3-2	120	55,2	44	58	1470	<3
K4-1	140	59,9	50	60	1500	4
K4-2	150	62,5	51	59	1540	<3

Ghi chú:

- Kết quả chỉ có giá trị trên mẫu thử tại thời điểm đo.

Tp. HCM, ngày 30 tháng 11 năm 2010

Đại diện tổ phân tích ju

Nguyễn Chị Chúy Vân

Phó giám đốc Trung tâm TRUNG TA TOVANCEUM CONGN -KS. Duong Hải Âu



1 Trụ sở chính: 559 Đỗ Đức Đục, Từ Liêm, HN - ĐT: 04.22609559 - Fax: 04.37543491 VPMN : 351/55C Le Ván Sỹ, Q.3, Tp.HCM - DT. 08 37245728 - Fax: 08.37245933 CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT N ĐỘC LẬP - TỰ DO - HẠNH PHÚC * * *

计数据运行 网络马利亚人名法法 化 1 PTN1: Km9+200, QL.22, Tp.HCM: PTN2: Số 1, Xa lộ Trưởng Sơn, Đĩ An, BD

KÉT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH MÃU KHÍ

(TIÊU DỰ ÁN: KDC TNT) Số:3292

CÔNG TY CỔ PHÀN SÀI GÒN THĂNG LONG Đơn vị yêu cầu:

Địa chỉ: 32 Nguyễn Trọng Lội, Phường 4, Quận Tân Bình, Tp HCM

Quan trắc trong ngày 22, 23, 24, 25/11/2010.

Cán bộ đo đạc, lấy mẫu: Trần Văn Sức, Dương Ngọc Hiếu.

Các vị trí quan trắc.

Khu TNT Thọ Quang, P. Thọ Quang, Q. Son Trà

K5-1: Trong kiệt 54 đường Trần Quang Khải.

K5-2: Kiệt nhỏ đường Nguyễn Phan Vinh (Tổ 12, phường Thọ Quang).

Khu TNT An Hải Đông, P. An Hải Đông, Q. Sơn Trà;

K6-1: Đường nội bộ cắt đường Lương Thế Vinh (cách đường Lương Thế Vinh khoảng 100m).

K6-2: Trong kiệt 59, đường Lê Hữu Trác.

			Chỉ tiêu đo đ	lạc và phân tích	l	
Ký hiệu mẫu	Bụi lơ lửng (μg/m³)	Ôn tích phân (dBA)	NO ₂ (μg/m ³)	SO2 (μg/m ³)	CO (μg/m ³)	NH ₃ (μg/m ³)
K5-1	130	60,1	35	52	1370	<3
K5-2	120	59,2	31	48	1380	<3
K6-1	150	61,3	44	57	1420	6
K6-2	140	64,0	48	54	1500	<3

<u>Ghi chú:</u>

- Kết quả chỉ có giá trị trên mẫu thử tại thời điểm đo.

Tp. HCM, ngày 30 tháng 11 năm 2016

Đại diện tổ phân tích

Nguyễn Chị Chúy Vân

Phó giám đốc Trung tâm 0 TRUNG TAM TU VÁT: CH Duong Hải Âu



Trụ sở chính: 559 Đó Đực Đục, Từ Liêm, HN VPMN

DT: 04.22609559 Fax: 04.37543491 : 351/55C Le Van Sy, Q.3, Tp HCM DT: 08 37245728 Fax: 08.37245933

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT N ĐỘC LẬP - TỰ DO - HẠNH PHÚC * * *

MAN LAD 1211-1 PTN1: Km9+200, QL.22, Tp.HCM; PTN2: Số 1, Xa là Trưởng Sơn, Đi An, BD

KÉT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH MẦU KHÍ

(TIÊU DỰ ÁN: KDC TNT) *Số:3293*

CÔNG TY CỔ PHÀN SÀI GÒN THĂNG LONG Đơn vị yêu cầu:

Địa chỉ: 32 Nguyễn Trọng Lội, Phường 4, Quận Tân Bình, Tp HCM

Quan trắc trong ngày 22, 23, 24, 25/11/2010.

Cán bộ đo đạc, lấy mẫu: Trần Văn Sức, Dương Ngọc Hiếu.

Các vị trí quan trắc.

Khu TNT An Hải Bắc, P. An Hải Bắc, Q. Son Trà

K7-1: Trong hẻm nhỏ, tổ 18 An Đồn.

K7-2: Trong hẻm nhỏ, tổ 24 An Tân.

Khu TNT Thủy Tú, P. Hòa Hiệp Bắc, Q. Liên Chiểu;

K8-1: Trên đường Ngô Xuân Thu (cách đường Nguyễn Văn Cừ 400m).

K8-2: Hem 6/ kiệt 8 đường Ngô Xuân Thu.

Khu TNT Hòa Thọ Đông, P. Hòa Thọ Đông, Q. Cẩm Lệ

K9-1: Trong kiệt 118, đường Cách Mạng Tháng Tám.

K9-2: Trong kiệt nhỏ tổ 19, phường Hòa Thọ Đông (cách đường Cách Mạng Tháng Tám khoảng 50m).

			Chỉ tiêu đo đ	lạc và phân tích		
Ký hiệu mẫu	Bụi lơ lửng (µg/m³)	Òn tích phân (dBA)	NO2 (μg/m ³)	SO ₂ (μg/m ³)	CO (µg/m ³)	NH ₃ (μg/m ³)
K7-1	130	62,7	37	49	1420	<3
K7-2	120	60,5	34	42	1390	<3
K8-1	170	66,1	58	63	1600	7
K8-2	140	61,7	50	58	1530	<3
K9-1	130	57,2	41	46	1410	<3
K9-2	120	47,6	37	43	1430	<3

<u>Ghi chú:</u>

- Kết quả chỉ có giá trị trên mẫu thứ tại thời điểm đo.

Tp. HCM, ngày 30 tháng 11 năm 2016

Đại diện tổ phân tích $_{\lambda_1}$

Nguyễn Chị Chúy Vân





CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT Nư ĐỘC LẬP - TỰ DO - HẠNH PHÚC

* * *

KẾT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH MÃU KHÍ (Nâng cấp tuyên công thoát nước mưa b52, nước thải b53 – đà nằng)

Số: 4071b

Đơn vị yêu cầu: CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN SÀI GÒN THĂNG LONG

Địa chỉ: 32 Nguyễn Trọng Lội, Phường 4, Quận Tân Bình, Tp HCM

Quan trắc trong ngày 11,12/01/2011.

Cán bộ đo đạc, lấy mẫu: Trần Trung Việt, Lê Đình Nhất.

Các vị trí quan trắc:

K4: Khu vực đường Nguyễn Sinh Sắc (16°4'10,72" N; 108°9'30,77" E)

K5: Khu vực đường Mai Đăng Chơn, gần làng đại học (15°59'15,9" N; 108°14'34,35" E)

K6: Khu vực giao đường Hàm Nghi và Nguyễn Văn Linh (16°3'38,6" N; 108°12'49" E)

K7: Khu vực giao Nguyễn Phan Vinh và Trần Quang Khải (16°6'4,06" N; 108°14'59,46" E)

		Kết quả									
Ký hiệu	Bụi lơ lửng (μg/m ³)	Òn tích phân (dBA)	NO2 (μg/m³)	SO ₂ (μg/m ³)	CO (µg/m ³)						
K4	480	75,6	155	170	4800						
K5	180	67,3	65	80	1705						
K6	320	77,8	198	202	5620						
K7	240	70,5	124	165	5410						

* Ghi chú:

- Kết quả chỉ có giá trị trên mẫu thừ tại thời điểm đo.

Tp. HCM, ngày 20 tháng 01 năm 2011

Đại diện tổ phân tích,

Nguyễn Chùy Diễm

Phó giám đốc Trung tâm HCC TRUNG TAM TU VAN CHUYAHAHA MOI TRUCING KS. Quong Hai



CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT N. ĐỘC LẬP - TỰ DO - HẠNH PHÚC * * *

111111 PTN1: Km9+200, QL.22, Tp HCM; PTN2: Số 1, Xa lộ Trường Sơn, Đĩ An, BD

KẾT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH MÃU KHÍ (NÂNG CÁP TUYÉN CÔNG THOÁT NƯỚC MƯA B52, NƯỚC THẢI B53 – ĐÀ NẰNG)

Số: 4071c

Đơn vị yêu cầu: CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN SÀI GÒN THĂNG LONG

Địa chỉ: 32 Nguyễn Trọng Lội, Phường 4, Quận Tân Binh, Tp HCM

Quan trắc trong ngày 11,12/01/2011.

Cán bộ đo đạc, lấy mẫu: Trần Trung Việt, Lê Đình Nhất.

Các vị trí quan trắc:

K8: Khu vực Hồ khu dân cư Trung Nghĩa (16°3'50,82" N; 108°10'18,23" E) K9: Khu vực gần Dự án Nhà máy XLNT Hòa Xuân (15°59'5,15" N; 108°13'43" E) K10: Khu vực ngã tư Tôn Đức Thắng và Bắc Sơn (16°3'33,61" N; 108°10'31,02" E) K11: Khu vực giao Tôn Đức Thắng và Ngô Thì Nhậm (16°4'9,03" N; 108°9'7,37" E) K12: Khu vực kênh Hòa Minh (16°4'29,28" N; 108°10'0,59" E)

			Kết quả		
Ký hiệu mẫu	Bụi lơ lửng (μg/m ³)	Òn tích phân (dBA)	NO ₂ (μg/m ³)	SO₂ (μg/m ³)	CO (μg/m ³)
K8	. 110	58,6	54	59	2206
К9	120	71,3	52	67	2008
K10	350	73,8	156	180	5200
K11	470	75,1	143	165	5310
K12	460	70,7	82	91	2810

* <u>Ghi chú:</u>

- Kết quả chỉ có giá trị trên mẫu thử tại thời điểm đo.

Tp. HCM, ngày 20 tháng 01 năm 2011

Đại diện tổ phân tích,-

Nguyễn Chùy Diễm

Phó giám đốc Trung tâm

TAM GING KS. Duống Hậ



DT. 04.22609559 Fax: 04.37543491 Trụ sở chính: 559 Đổ Đức Đục, Từ Liêm, HN VPMN : 351/55C Le Van Sý, Q.3, Tp.HCM DF: 08.37245728 Fax: 08.37245933

PTN1: Km9+200, QL.22, Tp.HCM; PTN2: Số 1, Xa lộ Trưởng Sơn, Dĩ An, BD

KẾT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH MẫU KHÍ (dự án xơ trạm xử lý nước thải hòa xuân)

Số: 4720a

CÔNG TY CỔ PHÀN PHÁT TRIỂN HẠ TẦNG THĂNG LONG

Địa chỉ:

Đơn vị yêu cầu:

Căn 1001, Tòa nhà 101 Láng Hạ, Đống Đa, Hà Nội

Ngày lấy mẫu: 30/03/2011.

Cán bộ đo đạc, lấy mẫu: Trần Trung Việt, Lê Đình Nhất.

Các vị trí quan trắc:

K13: vị trí đầu hướng gió (Phía Tây Bắc giáp ranh trạm XL)

K14: vị trí cuối hướng gió (Phía Đông Nam -phía bên kia bờ sông Vĩnh Điện)

K15: vị trí trong khu đất dự án

		Kết quả								
Ký hiệu mẫu	Bụi lơ lửng (µg/m ³)	Ôn tích phân (dBA)	NO 2 (μg/m ³)	SO ₂ (μg/m ³)	CO (µg/m ³)					
K13	160	60,5	60	79	1550					
K14	120	58,0	50	61	1470					
K15	130	61,5	64	80	1660					

+ <u>Ghi chú:</u>

- Kết quả chỉ có giá trị trên mẫu thử tại thời điểm đo.

Đại diện tổ phân tích,

Naunon Chi Khin Via.

Ngày 07 tháng 04 năm 2011

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT N. ĐỘC LẬP - TỰ DO - HẠNH PHÚC

* * *





 Trụ sở chính: 559 Đỗ Đức Đục, Từ Liêm, HN
 ĐT: 04.22609559
 Fax: 04.37543491

 VPMN
 : 357/55C Lê Văn S9, Q 3, Tp HCM
 ĐT: 08.37245728
 Fax: 08.37245933

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT N. ĐỘC LẬP - TỰ DO - HẠNH PHÚC * * *

PTN1: Km9+200, QL.22, Tp.HCM; PTN2: Số I, Xa lộ Trường Sơn, Dĩ An, BD

KẾT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH MẫU KHÍ (dự án xd trạm xử lý nước thải liên chiều)

Số: 4720b

CÔNG TY CỔ PHÀN PHÁT TRIỂN HẠ TÀNG THĂNG LONG Đơn vị yêu cầu:

Căn 1001, Tòa nhà 101 Láng Hạ, Đống Đa, Hà Nội

Ngày lấy mẫu: 30/03/2011.

Cán bộ đo đạc, lấy mẫu: Trần Trung Việt, Lê Đình Nhất.

Các vị trí quan trắc:

Địa chỉ:

K16: vị trí đầu hướng gió (Phía Tây Bắc giáp ranh khu đất nhà ở của Công nhân) (16°5'19,2" N; 108°7'4,6" E)

K17: vị trí cuối hướng gió (Phía Đông Nam -trên tuyến đường số 4 KCN Hòa Khánh)

(16°5'7,3" N; 108°7'10,5" E)

K18: vị trí trong khu đất dự án (16°5'6,0" N; 108°7'21,5" E)

· · ·	Kết quả								
Ký hiệu	Bụi lơ lửng (µg/m ³)	Ôn tích phân (dBA)	NO ₂ (μg/m ³)	SO ₂ (μg/m ³)	CO (µg/m ³)				
K16	180	65,5	78	88	1910				
K17	210	68,3	81	91	2110				
K18	190	62,3	77	89	2030				

+ Ghi chú:

- Kết quả chỉ có giá trị trên mẫu thử tại thời điểm đo.

Ngày 07 tháng 04 năm 2011

Đại diện tổ phân tích,

Nguyễn Chị Chún Vận





CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NA ĐỘC LẬP - TỰ ĐO - HẠNH PHÚC Trụ sở chính : 559 Đổ Đực Dục, Từ Liêm, HN DT: 04.22609559 - Fax: 04.37543491

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351/55C Le Van Sy, Q 3, Tp HCM DT-08 37245728 Fax: 08.37245933

KẾT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH MÃU KHÍ

(TUYÉN ĐƯỜNG VÀNH ĐẠI PHÍA NAM – ĐÀ NẰNG)

Số: 4071a

CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN SÀI GÒN THĂNG LONG Đơn vị yêu cầu:

Địa chỉ: 32 Nguyễn Trọng Lội, Phường 4, Quận Tân Bình, Tp HCM

Quan trắc trong ngày 11,12/01/2011.

VPMN

Cán bộ đo đạc, lấy mẫu: Trần Trung Việt, Lê Đình Nhất.

Các vị trí quan trắc:

K1: Ngã tư Trần Đại Nghĩa và Lưu Quang Vũ, gần Trường tiểu học Họa Mi (15°58'42,5" N; 108°15'16,5" E) K2: Khu vực giao Đường vành đai phía Nam với đường Mai Đăng Chơn (15°58'11,9" N; 108°13'53,3" E) K3: Quốc lộ 1A, trước cây xăng Hòa Phước (15°57'59,2" N; 108°12'40,4" E)

Ký hiệu mẫu	Kết quả									
	Bụi lơ lửng (µg/m³)	Ôn tích phân (dBA)	NO 2 (μg/m ³)	SO ₂ (μg/m ³)	CO (μg/m ³)					
K1	280	68,4	112	120	2400					
K2	250	60,8	106	110	1908					
К3	360	77,4	182	189	5400					

<u>Ghi chú:</u>

- Kết quả chỉ có giá trị trên mẫu thứ tại thời điểm đo.

Tp. HCM, ngày 20 tháng 01 năm 2011

Đại diện tổ phân tích_

Nguyễn Chùy Diễm

Phó giám đốc Trung tâm

KS, Durong-H



 Trụ sở chính:
 559 Đố Đức Đục, Từ Liêm, HN
 ĐT:
 04
 22609559
 Fax:
 04:37543491

 VPMN
 :
 351/55C Lê Van S9, Q3, Tp:HCM
 ĐT:
 08
 37245728
 Fax:
 08:37245933

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĬA VIỆT N ĐỘC LẬP - TỰ DO - HẠNH PHÚC * * *

PTN1: Km9+200, QL.22, Tp.HCM; PTN2: Số 1, Xa lộ Trường Sơn, Dĩ An, BD

KẾT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH NƯỚC MẶT

5.8

(TIÊU DỰ ÁN: KDC TNT) Số:3294

CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN SÀI GÒN THĂNG LONG Đơn vị yêu cầu:

Địa chỉ: 32 Nguyễn Trọng Lội, Phường 4, Quận Tân Bình, Tp HCM

Ngày lấy mẫu: 22, 23, 24, 25/11/2010.

Các vị trí lấy mẫu:

- Nước biển khu vực cống xả Khu TNT Thọ Quang, P. Thọ Quang, Q. Sơn Trà NM 5-1: 16°5'59,5"N; 108°15'22,8"E NM 5-2: 16°5'51,3"N; 108°15'14,9"E

TT		Ké	Phương pháp	
	Chi tiêu phân tích	NM 5-1	NM 5-2	thử nghiệm
1	рН	6,81	6,84	TCVN 6492:1999
2	TSS (mg/l)	15,50	11,50	SMEWW 2540 D-2005
3	COD (mg/l)	16	14	SMEWW 5220B-2005
4	DO (mg/l)	6,5	6,7	SMEWW 4500-O-G - 2005
5	NH 4 ⁺ (mg/l)	0,27	0,22	SMEWW 4500-2005
6	NO3 (mg/l)	0,20	0,14	SMEWW 4500-2005
7	NO2 (mg/l)	<0,01	0,02	SMEWW 4500-2005
8	PO4 ³⁻ (mg/l)	0,05	<0,01	SMEWW 4500-2005
9	Tổng Coliforms (MPN/100ml)	2100	1900	SMEWW 9221B-2005
10	Dầu mỡ (mg/l)	0,36	0,20	SMEWW 5520 B-2005
11	Fe (mg/l)	2,02	2,06	JIS K0102:1998

* <u>Ghi chú</u>: - Kết quả chỉ có giá trị trên mẫu thừ

TP. HCM ngày 30 tháng 11 năm 2011

Đại diện tổ phân tích $_{\mathcal{A}_i}$

Nguyễn Chùy Diễm

HOC TRUNG TUVÁN CO+ ć KS. Durong Hai Au



 Trụ sở chính: 559 Đỗ Đặc Dục, Từ Liêm, HN
 ĐT: 04.22609559
 Fax: 04.37543491

 VPMN
 : 354/55C Lê Văn Sỹ, Q.3, Tp.HCM
 DT: 08.37245728
 Fax: 08.37245933

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT N ĐỘC LẬP - TỰ DO - HẠNH PHÚC * * *

PTN1: Km9+200, QL 22, Tp.HCM: PTN2: Số 1, Xa là Trường Sơn, Đi An, BD

KẾT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH NƯỚC MẶT

(TIÊU DỤ ÁN: KDC TNT)

Số: 3295

Đơn vị yêu cầu: CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN SÀI GÒN THĂNG LONG

Địa chỉ: 32 Nguyễn Trọng Lội, Phường 4, Quận Tân Bình, Tp HCM

Ngày lấy mẫu: 22, 23, 24, 25/11/2010.

Các vị trí lấy mẫu:

 Nước sông Hàn khu vực cửa xả từ Khu TNT An Hải Bắc, P. An Hải Bắc, Q. Sơn Trà ra sông Hàn NM 7-1: 16°4'31,1"N; 108°13'42,3"E
 NM 7-2: 16°4'27,5"N: 108°13'42,3"E

NM 7-2: 16°4'37,5"N; 108°13'42,4"E

TT		Kếi	Phương pháp	
	Chỉ tiêu phân tích	NM 7-1	NM 7-2	thừ nghiệm
1	рН	6,51	6,52	TCVN 6492:1999
2	TSS (mg/l)	50,50	52	SMEWW 2540 D-2005
3	COD (mg/l)	28	36	SMEWW 5220B-2005
4	DO (mg/l)	4,9	4,7	SMEWW 4500-O-G - 2005
5	$\mathbf{NH_4}^+$ (mg/l)	0,47	0,56	SMEWW 4500-2005
6	NO 3 ⁻ (mg/l)	0,09	0,17	SMEWW 4500-2005
7	NO 2 ⁻ (mg/l)	<0,01	<0,01	SMEWW 4500-2005
8	PO ₄ ³⁻ (mg/l)	0,23	0,37	SMEWW 4500-2005
9	Tổng Coliforms (MPN/100ml)	3200	2400	SMEWW 9221B-2005
10	Dầu mỡ (mg/l)	0,21	0,22	SMEWW 5520 B-2005
11	Fe (mg/l)	1,98	3,02	JIS K0102:1998

* <u>Ghì chú</u>: - Kết quả chỉ có giá trị trên mẫu thừ

TP. HCM ngày 30 tháng 11 năm 2010

Đại diện tổ phân tích $_{_{\mathcal{M}}}$

Nguyễn Chùy Diễm

TRUNC CO KS Duong Hai Au



(1) \$6.54

 Trụ sở chính: 559 Đỏ Đức Đục, Từ Liêm, HN
 ĐT: 04.22609559
 Fax: 04.37543491

 VPMN
 : 351/55C Lê Văn Sỹ, Q.3, Tp.HCM
 DT: 08.37245728
 Fax: 08.37245933

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT N ĐỘC LẬP - TỰ DO - HẠNH PHÚC * * *

13. PTN1: Km9+200. QL.22, Tp.HCM; PTN2: Số 1, Xa lộ Trường Sơn, Dĩ An, BD

KẾT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH NƯỚC MẶT

(TIEU DU ÁN: KDC TNT)

Số:3296

CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN SÀI GÒN THĂNG LONG Đơn vị yêu cầu:

Địa chỉ: 32 Nguyễn Trọng Lội, Phường 4, Quận Tân Bình, Tp HCM

Ngày lấy mẫu: 22, 23, 24, 25/11/2010.

Các vị trí lấy mẫu:

- Nước sông Khu TNT Thủy Tú, P. Hòa Hiệp Bắc, Q. Liên Chiểu NM 8-1: 16°7'3,2"N; 108°6'57,4"E NM 8-2: 16°7'20,4"N; 108°7'17,9"E

TT		Kếi	Phương pháp	
	Chi tiêu phân tích	NM 8-1	NM 8-2	thử nghiệm
1	рН	6,56	6,53	TCVN 6492:1999
2	TSS (mg/l)	20,50	16	SMEWW 2540 D-2005
3	COD (mg/l)	18	21	SMEWW 5220B-2005
4	DO (mg/l)	5,1	4,9	SMEWW 4500-O-G - 2005
5	NH4 ⁺ (mg/l)	0,01	0,01	SMEWW 4500-2005
6	NO ₃ (mg/l)	0,20	0,21	SMEWW 4500-2005
7	NO ₂ (mg/l)	<0,01	<0,01	SMEWW 4500-2005
8	PO ₄ ³⁻ (mg/l)	0,11	0,07	SMEWW 4500-2005
9	Tổng Coliforms (MPN/100ml)	320	190	SMEWW 9221B-2005
10	Dầu mỡ (mg/l)	0,24	<0,2	SMEWW 5520 B-2005
11	Fe (mg/l)	1,09	1,06	JIS K0102:1998

* Ghi chú: - Kết quả chỉ có giá trị trên mẫu thử

TP. HCM ngày 30 tháng 11 năm 2016

Đại diện tổ phân tích,

Nguyễn Chùy Diễm

TRUNG TÂM IULIAN CHUY CONG NU ... - 6 MOLTER KS Drong Hải Âu



Trụ sở chính : 559 Đồ Đức Dục, Từ Liêm, HN ĐT: 04.22609559 - Fax: 04.37543491 VPMN : 351/55C Le Van Sỹ, Q 3, Tp.HCM - DT: 08.37245728 - Fax: 08.37245933

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT N ĐỘC LẬP - TỰ DO - HẠNH PHÚC

* * *

-{; 4 44.12.12 PTN1: Km9+200, QL.22, Tp.HCM; PTN2: Số 1, Xa lộ Trường Sơn, Dĩ An, BD

KẾT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH NƯỚC MẶT

(DỰ ÁN XĐ TRẠM XỬ LÝ NƯỚC THẢI HÒA XUÂN) Số: 4721a

CÔNG TY CỐ PHÀN PHÁT TRIỂN HẠ TÀNG THĂNG LONG Đơn vị yêu cầu:

Căn 1001, Tòa nhà 101 Láng Hạ, Đống Đa, Hà Nội 30/3/2011.

Các vị trí lấy mẫu:

Ngày lấy mẫu:

Địa chỉ:

- NM3: Điểm giữa 2 cửa xả, cách bờ phải 50m;
- NM4: Điểm giữa 2 cửa xả, giữa dòng;
- NM6: Điểm giữa 2 cửa xả, cách bờ trái 50m;
- NM9: cách cửa xả 2 khoảng 500m về phía sông Quá Giáng-Hội An;
- NM10: cách cửa xả 1 khoảng 500 m về phía Sông Hàn.

TT	Chỉ tiêu phân tích			Kết quả	Phương pháp		
		NM3	NM4	NM6	NM9	NM10	thử nghiệm
1	pН	6,93	6,87	7,03	7,32	7,16	TCVN 6492:1999
2	TSS (mg/l)	20	33	34	35	40	SMEWW 2540 D-2005
3	COD (mg/l)	7	6	8	7	9	SMEWW 5220B-2005
4	BOD ₅ (mg/l)	5	4	6	-	-	SMEWW 5210B-2005
5	DO (mg/l)	5,26	5,53	5,66	5,73	5,69	SMEWW 4500.O.C-2005
6	$\mathbf{NH_4}^+$ (mg/l)	0,26	0,35	0,25	0,37	0,28	SMEWW 4500-2005
7	NO ₃ (mg/l)	0,01	0,12	0,08	0,09	0,10	SMEWW 4500-2005
8	NO ₂ (mg/l)	<0,01	<0,01	<0,01	<0,01	<0,01	SMEWW 4500-2005
9	PO ₄ ³⁻ (mg/l)	0,08	0,06	0,08	0,05	0,09	SMEWW 4500-2005
10	Cl ⁻ (mg/l)	164	216	214	217	301	SMEWW 4500-2005
11	Fe (mg/l)	0,20	0,15	0,18	0,23	0,22	JIS K0102:1998
12	Tổng Coliforms (MPN/100ml)	390	360	270	210	440	SMEWW 9221B-2005
13	Dầu mỡ (mg/l)	<0,01	<0,01	<0,01	<0,01	<0,01	SMEWW 5520B-2005

* Ghi chú: - Kết quả chỉ có giá trị trên mẫu thử

Đại diện tổ phân tích,

Lun ^{Erûn Eh}i Mỹ Duyên

Ngày 07 tháng 04 năm 2011

00 TRUNG TAM UNĂN CHUVÊN SIAO HG NOHE 53 KS. Quong Hải Âu



Tru sở chính: 559 Đố Đức Đực, Từ Liệm, HN --- ĐT: 04.22609559 - Fax: 04.37543491 VPMN : 351/55C Le Van Sy, Q.3. Tp.HCM DT: 08.37245728 Fax: 08.37245933 CÔNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT N ĐỘC LẬP - TỰ DO - HẠNH PHÚC

* * *

PTN1: Km9+200, QL.22, Tp.HCM; PTN2: Số 1, Xa là Trưởng Sơn, Dĩ An, BD

KẾT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH NƯỚC MẶT

(DU ÁN XO TRAM XỬ LÝ NƯỚC THẢI LIÊN CHIỀU)

Số: 4721b

CÔNG TY CỔ PHÀN PHÁT TRIỄN HẠ TÀNG THĂNG LONG Đơn vị yêu cầu:

Căn 1001, Tòa nhà 101 Láng Hạ, Đống Đa, Hà Nội

Ngày lấy mẫu: 30/3/2011.

Các vị trí lấy mẫu:

Địa chỉ:

- NM11: vị trí tại khu vực cửa xả ra mương thoát nước thải của KCN Hòa Khánh;

- NM12: vị trí tại mương chảy tràn của nước thải KCN Hòa Khánh nối ra sông Cu Đê, cách ranh phía Tây Nam Trạm XLNT Liên Chiếu khoảng 300m;

- NM13: Cách bờ phải 20m thuộc nhánh sông Cu Đê vị trí giữa đường Nguyễn Tất Thành và đường Nguyễr Bá Phát;

- NM14: giữadòng nhánh sông Cu Đê vị trí giữa đường Nguyễn Tất Thành và đường Nguyễn Bá Phát;

- NM15: Cách bờ trái 20m thuộc nhánh sông Cu Đê vị trí giữa đường Nguyễn Tất Thành và đường Nguyễn Phát;

- NM16: Nước biển, phía bên kia tuyến cống ngăn mặn nối với sông Cu Đê ra biển .

TT	Chi tiêu phân tích			Kế	Dhurgua a kán			
		NM11	NM12	NM13	NM14	NM15	NM16	thử nghiệm
1	pH	12,4	9,53	7,62	6,55	6,01	6,31	TCVN 6492:1999
2	TSS (mg/l)	46	52	67	17	19	22	SMEWW 2540 D-2005
3	COD (mg/l)	169	125	86	40	20	22	SMEWW 5220C-2005
4	BOD ₅ (mg/l)	-	-	20	15	10	-	SMEWW 5210B-2005
5	DO (mg/l)	2,30	2,16	3,40	5,20	5,30	5,60	SMEWW 4500.O.C-2005
6	$NH_4^+(mg/l)$	2,13	1,47	1,28	0,87	0,86	0,84	SMEWW 4500-2005
7	NO 3 ⁻ (mg/l)	0,26	0,20	0,20	0,15	0,14	0,17	SMEWW 4500-2005
8	NO ₂ (mg/l)	<0,01	<0,01	<0,01	<0,01	<0,01	<0,01	SMEWW 4500-2005
9	$PO_4^{3}(mg/l)$	1,89	0,94	0,92	0,10	0,09	0,07	SMEWW 4500-2005
10	Cl (mg/l)	602	260	223	212	600	650	SMEWW 4500-2005
11	Fe (mg/l)	0,22	0,36	0,31	0,34	0,29	0,32	JIS K0102:1998
12	Pb (mg/l)	0,212	0,200	0,070	<0,005	<0,005	<0,005	JIS K0102:1998
13	Cu (mg/l)	0,110	0,080	0,070	<0,002	<0,002	<0,002	JIS K0102:1998
14	Zn (mg/l)	<0,001	<0,001	<0,001	<0,001	<0,001	<0,001	JIS K0102:1998
15	As (mg/l)	0,025	0,020	0,010	<0,005	<0,005	<0,005	JIS K0102:1998
16	Tống Coliforms (MPN/100ml)	11 *10 ⁶	29*10 ⁵	21*10 ⁵	16*10 ³	95*10 ²	75*10 ²	SMEWW 9221B-2005
17	Dầu mỡ (mg/l)	1,60	0,93	0,61	0,02	<0,01	<0,01	SMEWW 5520B-2005

* Ghi chú: - Kết quả chỉ có giá trị trên mẫu thừ

Đại diện tổ phân tích

Cuin Chị Mỹ Duyên

Ngày 07 tháng 04 năm 2011

Phó giám đốc Trung tâm TRUNG TAM TUVAN CHUYEN GIAO TONERAT NC IRON

KS. Duordg-Hai Âu



CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NA ĐỘC LẬP - TỰ DO - HẠNH PHÚC * * *

PTN1: Km9+200, QL.22, Tp.HCM: PTN2: Số 1, Xa là Trưởng Sơn, Dĩ An, BĐ

KẾT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH NƯỚC MẶT

(TUYÉN ĐƯỜNG VÀNH ĐẠI PHÍA NAM – ĐÀ NẰNG) Số: 4073

Đơn vị yêu cầu: CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN SÀI GÒN THĂNG LONG

Địa chỉ: 32 Nguyễn Trọng Lội, Phường 4, Quận Tân Bình, Tp HCM

Ngày lấy mẫu: 11/1/2011.

Các vị trí lấy mẫu:

- NM1: Nước sông Vĩnh Điện
- (15°58'14,1" N; 108°12'59,8" E)

- NM2: Nước sông Vĩnh Điện

(15°58'1,05" N; 108°12'40,3" E)

		Kế	Kết quà				
11	Chỉ tiêu phân tích	NM 1	NM 2	thử nghiệm			
1	рН	6,25	6,19	TCVN 6492:1999			
2	TSS (mg/l)	35,50	37	SMEWW 2540 D-2005			
3	COD (mg/l)	26	25	SMEWW 5220B-2005			
4	Fe (mg/l)	<0,04	<0,04	JIS K0102:1998			
5	NH ₄ ⁺ (mg/l)	0,05	0,04	SMEWW 4500-2005			
6	NO3 (mg/l)	0,34	0,33	SMEWW 4500-2005			
7	NO2 ⁻ (mg/l)	<0,01	<0,01	SMEWW 4500-2005			
8	PO ₄ ³⁻ (mg/l)	0,02	0,02	SMEWW 4500-2005			
9	Tổng Coliforms (MPN/100ml)	1600	1500	SMEWW 9221B-2005			

* Ghi chú: - Kết quả chỉ có giá trị trên mẫu thừ

TP. HCM ngày 20 tháng 01 năm 2011

Đại diện tổ phân tích

Crần Chị Mỹ Duyên

Phó giám đốc Trung tâm QUNG TAM CHUYEN GIAO ING NGHE NO: FREENE KS. Quong Han Âu


 Trụ sở chính: 559 Đỗ Đức Dục, Từ Liêm, HN
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 .351/55C Lê Văn Sỹ, Q.3, Tp.HCM
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 Fax: 08.37245933

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĬA VIỆT N ĐỘC LẬP - TỰ DO - HẠNH PHÚC * * *

PTN1: Km9+200, QL.22, Tp HCM: PTN2: Số I, Xa lộ Trưởng Sơn, Dĩ An, BD

KẾT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH

Số: 3297

Đơn vị yêu cầu: CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN SÀI GÒN THĂNG LONG

Địa chỉ: 32 Nguyễn Trọng Lội, Phường 4, Quận Tân Bình, Tp HCM

Ngày lấy mẫu: 22-25/11/2010.

Loại mẫu: Nước ngầm

Vị trí quan trắc:

Khu TNT Bình Hiên, P. Bình Hiên, Q. Hải Châu;

N1-1: NN hộ ông Phan Quang, Phường Bình Hiên

- •

N1-2: NN hộ bà Trương Thị Kéo, Phường Bình Hiên

Khu TNT Bình Thuận, P. Bình Thuận, Q. Hải Châu

N2-1: NN hộ bà Huỳnh Thị Kim Kha, Phường Bình Thuận

N2-2: NN hộ ông Nguyễn Vĩ, Phường Bình Thuận

	Chỉ tiêu		Tên	Phương pháp		
Stt	phân tích	N1-1	N1-2	N2-1	N2-2	thử nghiệm
1	рН	6,86	6,85	6,71	6,87	TCVN 6492:1999
2	Độ cứng (mg/l)	154	122	186	215	TCVN 2672:78
3	COD _{Mn} (mg/l)	2	2	3	4	JIS K0102:1998
4	Fe (mg/l)	<0,02	<0,02	<0,02	<0,02	JIS K0102:1998
5	N-NH4 ⁺ (mg/l)	4,37	4,02	9,03	10,31	SMEWW 4500-2005
6	N-NO ₃ ⁻ (mg/l)	<0,004	0,04	1,91	2,23	SMEWW 4500-2005
7	Pb (mg/l)	0,052	0,060	0,049	0,073	JIS K0102:1998
8	CI [*] (mg/l)	140	135	169	192	SMEWW 4500-2005
9	Coliform (MPN/100m1)	19	12	13	16	SMEWW 9221B-2005

* Ghi chú: Kết quả chỉ có giả trị trên mẫu thử.

Tp.HCM, ngày 30 tháng 11 năm 2010

Đại diện tổ phân tích $_{\mathcal{A}}$

Nguyễn Chùy Diễm

Phó giám đốc Trung tâm TRUM TUY L KS. Dương Hải Âu



CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT N ĐỘC LẬP - TỰ DO - HẠNH PHÚC * * *

. PTN1: Km9+200, QL.22, Tp.HCM; PTN2: Số 1, Xa lộ Trưởng Sơn, Dĩ An, BD

 Tru sở chính: 559 Đô Đức Đục, Từ Liêm, HN
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 Fax: 04.37543491

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 : 351/55C Lê Văn Sỹ, Q.3, Tp.HCM
 DT: 08.37245728
 Fax: 08.37245933

KẾT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH

Số: 3298

CÔNG TY CỔ PHÀN SÀI GÒN THĂNG LONG Đơn vị yêu cầu:

Địa chi: 32 Nguyễn Trọng Lội, Phường 4, Quận Tân Bình, Tp HCM

22-25/11/2010. Ngày lấy mẫu:

Loại mẫu: Nước ngầm

Vị trí quan trắc:

Khu TNT Khu dân cư số 2 Nguyễn Tri Phương, P. Hòa Cường Bắc, Q. Hải Châu

N3-1: NN hộ ông Tào Viên, KDC số 2, Phường Hòa Cường Bắc

N3-2: NN hộ ông Nguyễn Giỏi, P Hòa Cường Bắc

Khu TNT Tam Thuận, P. Tam Thuận, Q. Thanh Khê;

N4-1: NN hộ bà Nguyễn Thị Huế, P Tam Thuận

N4-2: NN hộ Đinh Hải Tám, P Tam Thuận

	Chỉ tiêu		Têr	Phương pháp		
Stt	phân tích	N3-1	N3-2	N4-1	N4-2	thử nghiệm
1	рН	6,74	6,87	7,53	7,60	TCVN 6492:1999
2	Độ cứng (mg/l)	90	86	207	187	TCVN 2672:78
3	COD _{Ma} (mg/l)	2	4	2	3	JIS K0102:1998
4	Fe (mg/l)	0,03	<0,02	0,02	0,02	JIS K0102:1998
5	N-NH4 ⁺ (mg/l)	0,65	0,56	6,57	2,98	SMEWW 4500-2005
6	N-NO3⁻ (mg/l)	2,01	2,25	0,013	0,010	SMEWW 4500-2005
7	Pb (mg/l)	0,029	0,065	0,071	0,053	JIS K0102:1998
8	Cl (mg/l)	51	85	133,6	102,7	SMEWW 4500-2005
9	Coliform (MPN/100ml)	11	15	16	14	SMEWW 9221B-2005

* Ghi chú: Kết quả chỉ có giá trị trên mẫu thử.

Tp.HCM, ngày 30 tháng 11 năm 2010

Đại diện tổ phân tích_M

Nguyễn Chùy Diễm

Tak e._____ NOI TRUE KS. Duong Hai Âu



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相任心。 PTN1: Km9+200, QL.22, Tp.HCM; PTN2: Số 1, Xa lộ Trường Sơn, Dĩ An, BD

KẾT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH

. . . .

Số: 3299

CÔNG TY CỔ PHÀN SÀI GÒN THĂNG LONG Đơn vị yêu cầu:

32 Nguyễn Trọng Lội, Phường 4, Quận Tân Bình, Tp HCM Địa chỉ:

Ngày lấy mẫu: 22-25/11/2010.

Loại mẫu: Nước ngầm

Vị trí quan trắc:

Khu TNT Thọ Quang, P. Thọ Quang, Q. Sơn Trà

N 5-1: NN hộ dân Nguyễn Văn Biểu, P Thọ Quang

N 5-2: NN hộ ông Huỳnh Văn Bình, P Thọ Quang

Khu TNT An Hải Đông, P. An Hải Đông, Q. Son Trà;

N 6-1: NN hộ ông Nguyễn Nho Lường, P An Hải Đông

N 6-2: NN hộ ông Trần Hữu Liên, P An Hải Đông

	Chỉ tiêu	Tên mẫu				Phương pháp
Stt	t phân tích	N5-1	N5-2	N6-1	N6-2	thử nghiệm
1	рН	6,45	6,35	7,72	7,54	TCVN 6492:1999
2	Độ cứng (mg/l)	43	40	168	170	TCVN 2672:78
3	COD _{Mn} (mg/l)	0	0	2	4	JIS K0102:1998
4	Fe (mg/l)	<0,02	<0,02	<0,02	<0,02	JIS K0102:1998
5	N-NH ₄ ⁺ (mg/l)	<0,01	0,02	12,48	9,57	SMEWW 4500-2005
6	N-NO3 (mg/l)	0,02	0,02	0,84	0,56	SMEWW 4500-2005
7	Pb (mg/l)	0,045	0,050	0,053	0,049	JIS K0102:1998
8	Cl ⁻ (mg/l)	25	24	139	125	SMEWW 4500-2005
9	Coliform (MPN/100ml)	12	15	24	21	SMEWW 9221B-2005

* Ghi chú: Kết quả chỉ có giá trị trên mẫu thử.

Tp.HCM, ngày 30 tháng 11 năm 2010

CỘNG HÒA XẢ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT N ĐỘC LẬP - TỰ DO - HẠNH PHÚC

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Đại diện tổ phân tích μ

Nguyễn Chùy Diễm

Phó giám đốc Trung tâm



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Trụ sở chính. 559 Đỗ Đức Dục, Từ Liêm, HN VPMN : 351/55C Lễ Văn Sỹ, Q.3, Tọ HO DT: 04.22609559 Fax: 04.37543491 : 351/55C Lè Văn Sỹ, Q.3, Tp HCM - DT: 08.37245728 - Fax: 08.37245933

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT N. ĐỘC LẬP - TỰ DO - HẠNH PHÚC * * *

PTN1: Km9+200, QL.22, Tp.HCM; PTN2: Số 1, Xa lộ Trường Sơn, Dĩ An, BD

KẾT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH

Số: 3300 CÔNG TY CỔ PHÀN SÀI GÒN THĂNG LONG Đơn vị yêu cầu:

Địa chỉ: 32 Nguyễn Trọng Lội, Phường 4, Quận Tân Bình, Tp HCM

Ngày lấy mẫu: 22-25/11/2010.

Loại mẫu: Nước ngầm

Vị trí quan trắc:

Khu TNT An Hải Bắc, P. An Hải Bắc, Q. Sơn Trà

K7-1: NN hộ Nguyễn Bình Giang, Trần Hưng Đạo, P An Hải Bắc

K7-2: NN hộ Lê Đức Bê, Đường Lý Đạo Thành, P An Hải Bắc

Khu TNT Thủy Tú, P. Hòa Hiệp Bắc, Q. Liên Chiểu;

K8-1: NN hộ Phan Văn Viết, P Hòa Hiệp Bắc

K8-2: NN hộ Hồ Thị Bích Ngọc, P Hòa Hiệp Bắc.

	Chỉ tiêu		Têr	Phương pháp		
Stt	t phân tích	N7-1	N7-2	N8-1	N8-2	thử nghiệm
1	рН	6,58	6,57	6,84	6,80	TCVN 6492:1999
2	Độ cứng (mg/l)	44	40	200	169	TCVN 2672:78
3	COD _{Mn} (mg/l)	0	0	2	2	JIS K0102:1998
4	Fe (mg/l)	0,05	<0,02	<0,02	<0,02	JIS K0102:1998
5	N-NH4 ⁺ (mg/l)	0,01	<0,01	<0,01	<0,01	SMEWW 4500-2005
6	N-NO3 ⁻ (mg/l)	0,004	<0,004	0,83	0,65	SMEWW 4500-2005
7	Pb (mg/l)	0,029	0,025	0,045	0,047	JIS K0102:1998
8	Cl ⁻ (mg/l)	50	52	124	98	SMEWW 4500-2005
9	Coliform (MPN/100ml)	3	9	3	11	SMEWW 9221B-2005

* Ghi chú: Kết quả chỉ có giá trị trên mẫu thử.

Tp.HCM, ngày 30 tháng 11 năm 2010

Đại diện tổ phân tích_M

Nguyễn Chùy Diễm

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 VPMN
 : 351/55C Lê Văn S9, Q.3, Tp.HCM
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 Fax: (08.37245933

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT N ĐỘC LẬP - TỰ DO - HẠNH PHÚC * * *

PTN1: Km9+200, QL 22, Tp.HCM; PTN2; Sö I, Xa lö Trường Sơn, Dĩ An, BD

KẾT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH

Số: 3301

Đơn vị yêu cầu: CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN SÀI GÒN THĂNG LONG

Địa chỉ:32 Nguyễn Trọng Lội, Phường 4, Quận Tân Bình, Tp HCM

Ngày lấy mẫu: 22-25/11/2010.

Loại mẫu: Nước ngầm

Vị trí quan trắc:

Khu TNT Hòa Thọ Đông, P. Hòa Thọ Đông, Q. Cẩm Lệ

N 9-1: NN hộ Hoàng Thị Biên, P. Hòa Thọ Đông

N 9-2: NN hộ Ngô Thị Hy, P. Hòa Thọ Đông

	Chỉ tiêu	Tên	า mẫu	Phương pháp
Stt	phân tích	N9-1	N9-2	thử nghiệm
1	рН	6,85	6,79	TCVN 6492:1999
2	Độ cứng (mg/l)	38	40	TCVN 2672:78
3	COD _{Mn} (mg/l)	2	2	JIS K0102:1998
4	Fe (mg/l)	0,02	<0,02	JIS K0102:1998
5	N-NH4 ⁺ (mg/l)	0,21	0,20	SMEWW 4500-2005
6	N-NO3 (mg/l)	0,58	0,52	SMEWW 4500-2005
7	Pb (mg/l)	0,051	0,047	JIS K0102:1998
8	Cl [*] (mg/l)	19	20	SMEWW 4500-2005
9	Coliform (MPN/100ml)	9	12	SMEWW 9221B-2005

* Ghi chú: Kết quả chỉ có giá trị trên mẫu thử.

Tp.HCM, ngày 30 tháng 11 năm 2010

Đại diện tổ phân tích λ_{λ}

Nguyễn Chùy Diễm



CÔNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NA ĐỘC LẬP - TỰ DO - HẠNH PHÚC * * *

04411, No. 1977, N. S. A. PTN1: Km9+200, QL.22, Tp.HCM; PTN2: Số 1, Xa lộ Trưởng Sơn, Dĩ An, BD

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KẾT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH

(DỰ ÁN XD TRẠM XỬ LÝ NƯỚC THẢI HÒA XUÂN)

Số: 4722a

CÔNG TY CỔ PHÀN PHÁT TRIỄN HẠ TÀNG THĂNG LONG Đơn vị yêu cầu:

Địa chỉ:

Căn 1001, Tòa nhà 101 Láng Hạ, Đống Đa, Hà Nội 30/03/2011.

Ngày lấy mẫu:

Loại mẫu: Nước ngầm

Vị trí quan trắc:

N10: NN hộ dân Hồ Thị Phấn (Tổ 14- Thôn Tùng Lâm, Hòa Xuân, Cẩm Lệ, Đà Nẵng) N11: NN hộ dân Phan Thị Hồng (Tổ 17, Hòa Xuân, Cẩm Lệ, Đà Nẵng)

TT	Chỉ tiêu	Kế	t quả	Phương pháp
	phân tích	N10	N11	thử nghiệm
_1	рН	7,20	7,41	TCVN 6492:1999
2	Độ cứng (mg/l)	34	28	TCVN 2672:78
3	COD _{Mn} (mg/l)	4	2	JIS K0102:1998
4	TS (mg/l)	648	331	SMEWW 2540 B-2005
5	N-NH4 ⁺ (mg/l)	0,07	0,08	SMEWW 4500-2005
6	CI [*] (mg/l)	320	166	SMEWW 4500-2005
7	Coliform (MPN/100ml)	9	3	SMEWW 9221B-2005
8	Fe (mg/l)	0,12	0,11	JIS K0102:1998
9	Mn (mg/l)	0,15	0,13	JIS K0102:1998
10	Pb (mg/l)	0,010	0,011	ЛS K0102:1998

* <u>Ghi chú</u>: Kết quả chỉ có giá trị trên mẫu thử.

Ngày 07 tháng 04 năm 2011

Đại diện tổ phân tích

Triîn Chị Mỹ Duyên





VPMN

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PTN1: Km9+200, QL.22, Tp.HCM; PTN2: Số 1, Xa lộ Trường Sơn, Dĩ An, BD

KẾT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH (DỰ ÁN XO TRẠM XỬ LÝ NƯỚC THẢI LIÊN CHIỀU)

Số: 4722b

CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN PHÁT TRIỂN HẠ TẦNG THĂNG LONG Đơn vị yêu cầu:

Địa chỉ: Ngày lấy mẫu:

Căn 1001, Tòa nhà 101 Láng Hạ, Đống Đa, Hà Nội 30/03/2011.

Loại mẫu: Nước ngầm

Vị trí quan trắc:

N12: NN hộ dân Trần Hường (Tổ 61- Hòa Khánh, Khánh Bắc, Liên Chiểu, Đà Nẵng) N13: NN hộ dân Nguyễn Thị Tuyết (Tổ 61- Hòa Khánh, Khánh Bắc, Liên Chiểu, Đà Nẵng)

TT	Chỉ tiêu	Kê	Phương pháp	
11	phân tích	N12	N13	thử nghiệm
1	pH	5,83	5,90	TCVN 6492:1999
2	Độ cứng (mg/l)	16	15	TCVN 2672:78
. 3	COD _{Mn} (mg/l)	2	2	JIS K0102:1998
4	TS (mg/l)	200	280	SMEWW 2540 B-2005
5	N-NH4 ⁺ (mg/l)	1,86	1,53	SMEWW 4500-2005
6	CI ⁻ (mg/l)	98	140	SMEWW 4500-2005
7	Coliform (MPN/100ml)	9	6	SMEWW 9221B-2005
8	Fe (mg/l)	5,40	0,10	JIS K0102:1998
9	Mn (mg/l)	0,023	0,015	JIS K0102:1998
10	Pb (mg/l)	0,006	0,008	JIS K0102:1998

* Ghi chú: Kết quả chỉ có giá trị trên mẫu thử.

Ngày 07 tháng 04 năm 2011

Đại diện tổ phân tích,

_____ Trần Chị Mỹ Duyện

Phó giám đốc Trung tâm TRUNG TAM TU VĂN CHUY ÊN GIAO CONGNOH MOI TRUCING KS. Duong Hal Âu



Trụ sở chính : 559 Đô Đức Dục, Từ Liêm, HN DT: 04.22609559 Fax: 04.37543491 VPMN : 351/55C Le Van Sy, Q.3, Tp.HCM DT: 08.37245728 Fax: 08.37245933 CÔNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NA ĐỘC LẬP - TỰ DO - HẠNH PHÚC * * *

• E4-(site) 2 ¢ ' PTN1: Km9+200, QL.22, Tp.HCM; PTN2: So 1, Xa lo Trường Sơn, Đĩ An, BD

KẾT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH

(TUYẾN ĐƯỜNG VÀNH ĐẠI PHÍA NAM - ĐÀ NẰNG)

Số: 4074

CÔNG TY CỔ PHÀN SÀI GÒN THĂNG LONG Đơn vị yêu cầu:

Địa chi: 32 Nguyễn Trọng Lội, Phường 4, Quận Tân Bình, Tp HCM

Ngày lấy mẫu: 11/01/2011. Loại mẫu: Nước ngầm

Vị trí quan trắc:

NN2: NN hộ ông Nguyễn Quang Dự, gần khu vực lấy mẫu khí K3 NN1: NN hộ bà Nguyễn Ngọc Linh, gần khu vực lấy mẫu khí K2

Stt	Chi tiêu	Tên	เตลีย	Phương nhán
	phân tích	NN1	NN2	thử nghiệm
1	рН	6,16	6,55	TCVN 6492:1999
2	Độ cứng (mg/l)	104	116	TCVN 2672:78
3	COD _{Mn} (mg/l)	2	2	JIS K0102:1998
4	Fe (mg/1)	0,02	0,05	JIS K0102:1998
5	N-NH₄ ⁺ (mg/l)	<0,01	<0,01	SMEWW 4500-2005
6	Cl ⁻ (mg/l)	240	238	SMEWW 4500-2005
7	Coliform (MPN/100ml)	<3	<3	SMEWW 9221B-2005

* Ghi chú: Kết quả chỉ có giá trị trên mẫu thử.

Tp.HCM, ngày 20 tháng 01 năm 2011

Đại diện tổ phân tích

Trần Chị Mỹ Duyên

Phó giám đốc Trung tâm FRIJNG TA TU VÂN CHUYÊN GIAC 3 CONG NUME MOTTRUONG KS. Doong Hai Au

<u>BÁO CÁO CHUYÊN ĐỂ</u>

ĐẶC ĐIỂM KHU HỆ THỦY SINH VẬT Ở SÔNG VĨNH ĐIỆN KHU VỰC DỰ ÁN NHÀ MÁY XỬ LÝ NƯỚC THẢI HÒA XUÂN – TP. ĐÀ NẵNG

Tháng 03 năm 2011

1. PHƯƠNG PHÁP NGHIÊN CỨU

Ngoài thực địa

Thủy sinh vật khảo sát ở sông rạch khu vực Dự án Nhà máy xử lý nước thải Hòa Xuân – Tp. Đà Nẵng tháng 03/2011, bao gồm thực vật phiêu sinh, động vật phiêu sinh và động vật không xương sống cỡ lớn sống ở đáy (ĐVKXSCL). Việc thu mẫu được tiến hành tại 4 điểm. Tại mỗi điểm khảo sát, các mẫu định tính và định lượng được lấy cho việc phân tích trong phòng thí nghiệm. Vị trí các điểm lấy mẫu như sau:

Ký hiệu	Vị trí lấy mẫu đất	
TS1	Vị trí tại khu vực cửa xả 1	
TS2	Vị trí tại khu vực cửa xả 2	
TS3	cách cửa xả 1 khoảng 500 m về phía Sông Hàn	
TS4	cách cửa xả 2 khoảng 500m về phía sông Quá Giáng-Hội An	

Bảng 1. Vị trí lấy mẫu thủy sinh khu vực Trạm XLNT Hịa Xûn

Thu mẫu thực vật phiêu sinh: mẫu định tính thực vật phiêu sinh được thu bằng lưới vớt thực vật phiêu sinh kiểu Juday, với kích thước mắt lưới là 25µm. Mẫu định lượng được thu theo phương pháp Sedgewick Rafter, thể tích mẫu được thu ngoài thực địa là 11ít. Các mẫu thực vật phiêu sinh được cố định ngay tại hiện trường bằng dung dịch formaldehyde 4% và được đánh dấu, ghi chú trên nhãn.

Thu mẫu động vật phiêu sinh: mẫu định tính được thu bằng lưới vớt phiêu sinh kiểu Juday, với kích thước mắt lưới là 25µm. Mẫu định lượng được thu bằng cách lọc qua lưới 10lít nước. Các mẫu thu được cố định ngay tại hiện trường thu mẫu bằng dung dịch formaldehyde 4% và được đánh dấu, ghi chú trên nhãn.

Thu mẫu động vật không xương sống cỡ lớn: sử dụng gàu đáy kiểu Petersen để thu mẫu với tổng diện tích là $0,1 \text{ m}^2$. Tất cả vật chất thu được từ gàu đáy chuyển qua sàng và sau đó sàng kỹ loại bỏ bớt các vật chất trước khi cho mẫu vào lọ. Các mẫu thu được cố định ngay tại hiện trường thu mẫu bằng dung dịch formol và được đánh dấu, ghi chú trên nhãn.

Ngoài ra, ghi chú thực địa cũng được thực hiện: thời điểm thu mẫu, vị trí lấy mẫu, đặc điểm dòng chảy, màu nước, nước lớn hay ròng, đặc điểm nền đáy, gần hay xa khu dân cư, nhà máy, xí nghiệp...Đây là những thông tin rất quan trọng góp phần lý giải, làm sáng tỏ kết quả phân tích.

Trong phòng thí nghiệm

Việc định danh thủy sinh vật được dựa trên cơ sở hình thái học (morphology) với sự trợ giúp của tài liệu phân loại của các tác giả trong và ngoài nước.

Mẫu định lượng thực vật phiêu sinh được phân tích theo các phương pháp buồng đếm Sedgewick Rafter. Mẫu định lượng động vật phiêu sinh và động vật không xương sống cỡ lớn sống đáy được phân tích bằng cách đếm tất cả các cá thể có trong mẫu định lượng.

Phân tích số liệu

Từ kết quả phân tích, thiết lập thành phần loài, cấu trúc quần xã và cấu trúc số lượng.

2. KÊT QUẢ VÀ THẢO LUẬN

Thực vật phiêu sinh

<u>Đặc tính thành phần loài</u>

Kết quả phân tích ghi nhận được 55 loài. Cấu trúc thành phần loài được trình bày trong Bảng 1.

Lóp	Tháng 3/2011		
	Số loài	Tỷ lệ (%)	
Cyanophyta	9	16,4	
Chrysophyta	26	47,3	
Chlorophyta	13	23,6	
Euglenophyta	4	7,3	
Dinophyta	3	5,4	
Tổng cộng	55	100	

Bảng 1. Cấu trúc các nhóm động vật phiêu sinh khu vực dự án

Phân tích cấu trúc thành phần loài thực vật phiêu sinh ở khu vực dự án có thể phân biệt các nhóm loài:

Nhóm loài nước mặn di nhập nội địa gồm hầu hết các loài tảo thuộc ngành Chrysophyta. Trong đó các loài nước lợ - mặn điển hình gồm Melosira granulata, Cyclotella comta, Coscinodiscus (3 loài), Ditylum sol, Leptocylindrus danicus, Synedra ulna, Thalassionema nitzschiodes, Rhizosolenia setigera, Amphora ovalis, Nitzschia palea, Nitzschia sigma, Ceratium macroceros.

Nhóm loài chỉ thị cho môi trường nước acid yếu gồm Navicula (2 loài), Pinnularia mesolepta, Ankistrodesmus falcatus, Actinastrum hantzschii, Closterium moniferum, Staurastrum dickiei.

Nhóm loài chỉ thị cho môi trường giàu dinh dưỡng và nhiễm bấn hữu cơ mức bấn vừa ở đoạn sông này vô cùng phong phú gồm toàn bộ số loài tảo lam, tảo mắt, các loài tảo silic: Melosira granulata, Cyclotella comta, Leptocylindrus danicus, Ditylum sol, Fragilaria virescens, Rhizosolenia hebetata, Synedra ulna, Nitzschia (3 loài) và các loài tảo lục Pediastrum tetras, Scenedesmus (2 loài), Monoraphidium griffithii.

Đặc tính số lượng và loài ưu thế nhất

Mật độ cá thể biến thiên từ 3.700 (Điểm 4) – 9.200 (Điểm 3) cá thể/lít. Loài *Nitzschia palea* chiếm ưu thế ở tất cả các điểm.

Động vật phiêu sinh

Đặc tính thành phần loài

Kết quả phân tích ghi nhận được 6 loài và 2 dạng ấu trùng. Cấu trúc thành phần loài được trình bày trong *Bång 2*.

Lớp	Tháng 3/2011		
	Số loài	Tỷ lệ (%)	
Copepoda	5	62,5	
Amphipoda	1	12,5	
Larva	2	25,0	
Tổng cộng	8	100	

Bảng 2. Cấu trúc các nhóm động vật phiêu sinh khu vực dự án

Phân tích cấu trúc thành phần loài cho thấy tất cả các loài thu được đều là các loài gốc biển di nhập nội địa.

Các loài chỉ thị cho môi trường giàu chất dinh dưỡng và nhiễm bẩn hữu cơ gồm Sinocalanus laevidactylus, Acartia clausi, Oithona similis.

Đặc tính số lượng và loài ưu thể nhất

Số lượng cá thể động vật phiêu sinh vùng khảo sát biến thiên từ 2.000 (Điểm 4) – 5.500 (Điểm 1) cá thể/m³. Các loài *Sinocalanus laevidactylus, nauplius copepoda* chiếm ưu thế.

Động vật không xương sống cỡ lớn ở đáy

Đặc tính thành phần loài

Qua lần khảo sát ĐVKXSCL tại 4 vị trí thu mẫu ở sông rạch khu vực dự án tháng 3/2011, đã định danh được 11 loài. Cấu trúc thành phần loài được trình bày trong *Bảng 3*.

Bảng 3. Cấu trúc thành phần loài các nhóm ĐVKXSCL ở khu vực dự án

	. .	
	lớn	Tháng 3/2011
	Lup	I Hang J/2011
· •	· 4	8

	Số loài	Tỷ lệ (%)
Polychaeta	1	9,1
Oligochaeta	1	9,1
Gastropoda	3	27,3
Bivalvia	4	36,3
Insecta	2	18,2
Tổng cộng	11	100

Trong tổng số 11 loài ĐVKXSCL thu được trong lần khảo sát này có 2 loài gốc biển di nhập nội địa là Nephthys polybranchia và Aloidis sp..

Các loài chỉ thị môi trường giàu chất dinh dưỡng và nước nhiễm bẩn hữu cơ gồm Nephthys polybranhcia, Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri, Melanoides tuberculatus, Polypedilum sp..

<u>Mật độ và loài ưu thế nhất</u>

Mật độ ĐVKXSCL thu được ở sông rạch khu vực khảo sát biến thiên từ 150 (Điểm 1) – 910 (Điểm 2) cá thể/m². Các loài ưu thế là *Corbicula tenuis* và *Aloidis* sp..

3. KẾT LUẬN

Trên cơ sở kết quả phân tích các mẫu thủy sinh vật thu tháng 3/2011, có thể xác định chất lượng nước khu vực Dự án nhà máy xử lý nước thải Hòa Khánh thuộc loại lợ nhạt, chịu ảnh hưởng của nguồn nước acid yếu từ thượng nguồn và giàu dinh dưỡng. Khi nhận nguồn thải nhiễm bẩn hữu cơ nào có thể xảy ra hiện tượng phú dưỡng hóa.

4. PHỤ LỤC: KẾT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH CHẤT LƯỢNG THỦY SINH KHU VỰC DỰ ÁN

4.1 THÀNH PHÂN LOÀI THỰC VẬT PHIỀU SINH Ở SÔNG VĨNH ĐIỆN KHU VỰC DỰ ÁN NHÀ MÁY XỬ LÝ NƯỚC THẢI HÒA XUÂN Tháng 03 năm 2011

Stt	Tên khoa học		Điểm t	hu mẫu	1	
		1	2	3	4	
	СУАПОРНУТА					
1	Cyanophyceae					
1	Chroococcus minutus	+	+	+	+	
2	Dactylococopsis acicularis	+	+			
3	Microcystis aeruginosa	+	+	+	+	
4	Merismopedia glauca	+			+	
5	Anabaenopsis raciborski	+	+	+	+	
6	Oscillatoria tenuis	+	+	+	+	
7	Oscillatoria geitleriana	+	+	+	+	
8	Phormidium tenue	+	+	+		
. 9	Sprirulina major		+			

	CHRYSOPHYTA		ł		
	Bacillariophyceae				
10	Melosira granulata	+	+	+	+
11	Cyclotella comta	+	+	+	+
12	Coscinodiscus nobilis	+	+	+	+
13	Coscinodiscus subtilis	+	+	+	+
14	Coscinodiscus lineatus	+	+	+	+
15	Leptocylindrus danicus	+	+	+	+
16	Rhizosolenia setigera			+	
17	Ditylum sol	+		+	+
18	Fragilaria virescens	+	+	+	+
19	Thalassionema nitzschioides	+			
20	Synedra ulna	+	+	+	+
21	Achnanthes exigua		+		
22	Cocconeis scutellum	1		+	+
23	Navicula placentula	+	+		+
24	Navicula rostellata		+		+
25	Pinnularia mesolepta	+			
26	Gyrosigma balticum	+	+	+	
27	Pleurosigma affine	+	+	+	+
28	Diploneis smithii	+			+
29	Cymbella turgida		+		
30	Gomphonema ovalis		+	+	
31	Amphora ovalis				+
32	Nitzschia vitrea	+	+	+	+
33	Nitzschia palea	+	+	+	+
34	Nitzschia sigma	+		+	+
35	Surirella robusta	+	+		+
	СНЬОВОРНУТА				
	Chlorophyceae				
36	Asterococcus limneticus	+	+		+
37	Schroederia setigera		+	+	
38	Pediastrum tetras	+	+	+	+
39	Golenkia radiata	+	+		
40	Scenedesmus quadricauda	+	+	+	+
41	Scenedesmus acuminatus	+	+		+
42	Tetrastrum heteracanthum			+	+
43	Ankistrodesmus falcatus		+		
44	Actinastrum hantzschii			+	+
45	Closterium moniliferum		+	+	
46	Staurastrum dickici	+			
47	Monoraphidium griffithii	+	+	+	+

48	Udotea javanensis	+			+
	EUGLENOPHYTA				
	Euglenophyceae				
49	Euglena acus	+	+	+	+
50	Euglena erhenbergii	+		+	+
51	Trachelomonas volvocina	+	+	+	+
52	Phacus pleuronectes	+	+	+	
	DINOPHYTA				i .
	Dinophyceae				
53	Peridinium willei	+	+	+	+
54	Peridinium cintum	+	+		+
55	Ceratium macroceros	+		+	
	Tổng số loài	42	40	36	38

4.2 SỐ LƯỢNG THỰC VẬT PHIÊU SINH Ở SÔNG VĨNH ĐIỆN KHU VỰC DỰ ÁN NHÀ MÁY XỬ LÝ NƯỚC THẢI HÒA XUÂN

Điểm thu mẫu	Số lượng (cá thể/lít)	Loài ưu thế	Số lượng loài ưu thế (cá thể/lít)
11	8,600	Nitzschia palea	4,120
2	5,700	Nitzschia palea	2,640
3	9,200	Nitzschia palea	4,360
4	3,700	Nitzschia palea	1,890

Tháng 03 năm 2011

4.3 THÀNH PHÀN LOÀI VÀ SỐ LƯỢNG ĐỘNG VẬT PHIÊU SINH SÔNG VĨNH ĐIỆN KHU VỰC DỰ ÁN NHÀ MÁY XỬ LÝ NƯỚC THẢI HÒA XUÂN Tháng 03 năm 2011

Stt	Tên khoa học		Trạm t	hu mẫu	
		1	2	3	4
	COPEPODA				
	Paracalanidae				
1	Paracalanus parvus (Claus)		1	1	1
	Centropagidae				
2	Sinocalanus laevidatylus Shen and Tai	27	13	16	7
	Acartiidae				
3	Acartia clausi Giesbrecht	2	1	1	2
	Oithoniidae				
4	Oithona similis Claus	4	6	2	1
5	Limnoithona sinensis Burckhardt	6	2	3	2

	AMPHIPODA				
	Corophiidae				
6	Kamaka palmata Dang		1		
	LARVA				
7	Nauplius copepoda	16	9	22	9
8	Polychaeta		2		
	Số loài	5	8	6	6
	Số lượng (cá thể/m2)	5500	3500	4500	<u>220</u> 0

4.4 THÀNH PHÀN LOÀI VÀ SỐ LƯỢNG ĐỘNG VẬT KHÔNG XƯƠNG SỐNG CÕ LỚN Ở ĐÁY SÔNG VĨNH ĐIỆN KHU VỰC DỰ ÁN NHÀ MÁY XỬ LÝ NƯỚC THẢI HÒA XUÂN *Tháng 03 năm 2011*

Stt	Tên khoa học	Trạm thu mẫu			
		1	2	3	4
	PHYLUM ANNELIDA				
	CLASS POLYCHAETA				
	Order NEVEIMORPHA				
	Family Nephthydidae				
1	Nephthys polybranchia (Southern)	2	7	3	3
	CLASS OLIGOCHAETA				
	Order TUBIFICIDA			ļ.,	
	Family Tubificidae				
2	Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri Claparede		10	3	3
	PHYLUM MOLLUSCA				
	CLASS GASTROPODA				
	Order MESOGASTROPODA				
	Family Thiaridae		<u> </u>		
3	Sermyla tornatella (Lea)		ļ	1	
4	Melanoides tuberculatus (Muller)			4	2
	Family Stenothyridae				
5	Stenothyra sp.		7		
	CLASS BIVALVIA				
	Order VENEROIDA				
	Family Corbiculidae				
6	Corbicula tenuis Clessin		47	6	48
7	Corbicula cyreniformis Prime				6
8	Corbicula blandiana Prime		6		
	Family Aloididae				
9	Aloidis sp.	13			
	PHYLUM ARTHROPODA				
	CLASS INSECTA				

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	Order DIPTERA				
	Family Chironomidae				
10	Ablabesmyia sp.		10		
11	Polypedilum sp.		4		
	Số loài	2	7	5	5
	Số lượng/m2	150	910	170	620

Trung tâm tư vấn chuyển giao công nghệ môi trường



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<u>BÁO CÁO CHUYÊN ĐỂ</u>

ĐẶC ĐIỂM KHU HỆ THỦY SINH VẬT Ở SÔNG CU ĐÊ KHU VỰC DỰ ÁN NHÀ MÁY XỬ LÝ NƯỚC THẢI HÒA KHÁNH – TP. ĐÀ NẰNG

Tháng 03 năm 2011

1. PHƯƠNG PHÁP NGHIÊN CỨU

Ngoài thực địa

Thủy sinh vật khảo sát ở sông rạch khu vực Dự án Nhà máy xử lý nước thải Hòa Khánh – Tp. Đà Nẵng tháng 03/2011, bao gồm thực vật phiêu sinh, động vật phiêu sinh và động vật không xương sống cỡ lớn sống ở đáy (ĐVKXSCL). Việc thu mẫu được tiến hành tại 4 điểm. Tại mỗi điểm khảo sát, các mẫu định tính và định lượng được lấy cho việc phân tích trong phòng thí nghiệm.

Ký hiệu	Vị trí lấy mẫu đất	
T85	Vị trí tiếp giáp với nhánh của Sông Cu Đê về phía Tây Bắc của trạm XLNT-gần tuyến đường Nguyễn Tất Thành nối dài	
TS6	trên nhánh sông Cu Đê cách vị trí TS5 khoảng 300 về phía Bắc	
TS7	trên sông Cu Đê với vị trí gần tuyến đường sắt Bắc Nam nối ra biển	
TS8	Nước biển, phía bên kia tuyến cống ngăn mặn nối với sông Cu Đê ra biển	

Bảng 1 Vị trí lấy mẫu thủy sinh khu vực Trạm XLNT Liên Chiểu

Thu mẫu thực vật phiêu sinh: mẫu định tính thực vật phiêu sinh được thu bằng lưới vớt thực vật phiêu sinh kiểu Juday, với kích thước mắt lưới là 25µm. Mẫu định lượng được thu theo phương pháp Sedgewick Rafter, thể tích mẫu được thu ngoài thực địa là 11ít. Các mẫu thực vật phiêu sinh được cố định ngay tại hiện trường bằng dung dịch formaldehyde 4% và được đánh dấu, ghi chú trên nhãn.

Thu mẫu động vật phiêu sinh: mẫu định tính được thu bằng lưới vớt phiêu sinh kiểu Juday, với kích thước mắt lưới là 25µm. Mẫu định lượng được thu bằng cách lọc qua lưới 101ít nước. Các mẫu thu được cố định ngay tại hiện trường thu mẫu bằng dung dịch formaldehyde 4% và được đánh dấu, ghi chú trên nhãn.

Thu mẫu động vật không xương sống cỡ lớn: sử dụng gàu đáy kiểu Petersen để thu mẫu với tổng diện tích là 0,1 m². Tất cả vật chất thu được từ gàu đáy chuyển qua sàng và sau đó sàng kỹ loại bỏ bớt các vật chất trước khi cho mẫu vào lọ. Các mẫu thu được cố định ngay tại hiện trường thu mẫu bằng dung dịch formol và được đánh dấu, ghi chú trên nhãn.

Ngoài ra, ghi chú thực địa cũng được thực hiện: thời điểm thu mẫu, vị trí lấy mẫu, đặc điểm dòng chảy, màu nước, nước lớn hay ròng, đặc điểm nền đáy, gần hay xa khu dân cư, nhà máy, xí nghiệp...Đây là những thông tin rất quan trọng góp phần lý giải, làm sáng tỏ kết quả phân tích.

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Trong phòng thí nghiệm

Việc định danh thủy sinh vật được dựa trên cơ sở hình thái học (morphology) với sự trợ giúp của tài liệu phân loại của các tác giả trong và ngoài nước.

Mẫu định lượng thực vật phiêu sinh được phân tích theo các phương pháp buồng đếm Sedgewick Rafter. Mẫu định lượng động vật phiêu sinh và động vật không xương sống cỡ lớn sống đáy được phân tích bằng cách đếm tất cả các cá thể có trong mẫu định lượng.

Phân tích số liệu

Từ kết quả phân tích, thiết lập thành phần loài, cấu trúc quần xã và cấu trúc số lượng.

2. KẾT QUẢ VÀ THẢO LUẬN

Thực vật phiêu sinh

Đặc tính thành phần loài

Kết quả phân tích ghi nhận được 76 loài. Cấu trúc thành phần loài được trình bày trong Bảng 1.

Lớp	Tháng	g 3/2011
	Số loài	Tỷ lệ (%)
Cyanophyta	14	18,4
Chrysophyta	33	43,4
Chlorophyta	20	26,3
Euglenophyta	6	7,9
Dinophyta	3	4,0
Tổng cộng	76	100

Bảng 1. Cấu trúc các nhóm động vật phiêu sinh khu vực dự án

Phân tích cấu trúc thành phần loài thực vật phiêu sinh ở khu vực dự án có thể phân biệt các nhóm loài:

Nhóm loài nước mặn di nhập nội địa gồm hầu hết các loài tảo thuộc ngành Chrysophyta. Trong đó các loài nước lợ - mặn điển hình gồm Coscinodiscus (3 loài), Skeletonema costatum, Chaetoceros (2 loài), Ditylum sol, Leptocylindrus danicus, Nitzschia longissima, Nitzschia sigma.

Nhóm loài chỉ thị cho môi trường nước acid yếu gồm *Diatoma elongatum, Navicula* (3 loài), *Pinnularia major*. Nhóm loài phân bố tập trung ở Điểm 1 – nơi tiếp nhận nguồn nước từ Hồ Tràm.

Nhóm loài chỉ thị cho môi trường giàu dinh dưỡng và nhiễm bẩn hữu cơ mức bẩn vừa ở đoạn sông này vô cùng phong phú gồm toàn bộ số loài tảo lam, tảo mắt, các loài tảo silic: Melosira granulata, Cyclotella comta, Skeletonema costatum, Chaetoceros lorenzianus, Chaetoceros subtilis, Leptocylindrus danicus, Ditylum sol, Fragilaria virescens,

Rhizosolenia hebetata, Synedra ulna, Nitzschia (3 loài) và các loài tảo lục Chlamydomonas elegans, Pediastrum (3 loài), Scenedesmus (3 loài), Monoraphidium griffithii.

Đặc tính số lượng và loài ưu thế nhất

Mật độ cá thể biến thiên từ 1.620 (Điểm 4) – 20.700 (Điểm 1) cá thể/lít. Ưu thế là các loài Anabaena spiroides, Melosira granulata và Leptocylindrus danicus.

Động vật phiêu sinh

Đặc tính thành phần loài

Kết quả phân tích ghi nhận được 12 loài và 2 dạng ấu trùng. Cấu trúc thành phần loài được trình bày trong *Báng 2*.

Lớp	Tháng 3/2011			
	Số loài	Tỷ lệ (%)		
Copepoda	8	57,2		
Cladocera	1	7,1		
Ostracoda	1	7,1		
Amphipoda	1	7,1		
Oligochaeta	1	7,1		
Larva	2	14,3		
Tổng cộng	14	100		

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Kana /	(111	truc	car	nnom	dong	vat	nhipu	SINN	knn	VIIC AIR AM	
Durig a.	Cun	nac	cuc	mom	uyng	rça	pmen	211111	10111	rac ag an	

Phân tích cấu trúc thành phần loài cho thấy các loài nước lợ phân bố ở các Điểm 2, 3 và 4. Các loài nước ngọt tập trung ở Điểm 1.

Các loại đặc trưng cho loại nước acid yếu gồm Euryalona orientalis.

Các loài chỉ thị cho môi trường giàu chất dinh dưỡng và nhiễm bẩn hữu cơ gồm Sinocalanus laevidactylus, Acartia clausi, Oithona similis, Microsetella norvegica, Mesocylops leuckarti, Thermocylops hyalinus.

Đặc tính số lượng và loài ưu thế nhất

Số lượng cá thể động vật phiêu sinh vùng khảo sát biến thiên từ 2.000 (Điểm 2) – 6.800 (Điểm 4) cá thể/m³. Các loài *Sinocalanus laevidactylus*, *Thermocylops hyalinus*, *nauplius copepoda* chiếm ưu thế.

Động vật không xương sống cỡ lớn ở đáy

Đặc tính thành phần loài

Qua lần khảo sát ĐVKXSCL tại 4 vị trí thu mẫu ở sông rạch khu vực dự án tháng 3/2011, đã định danh được 4 loài. Cấu trúc thành phần loài được trình bày trong *Bảng 3*.

Bảng 3. Cấu trúc thành phần loài các nhóm ĐVKXSCL ở khu vực dự án

Lớp	Thán	Tháng 3/2011			
	Số loài	Tỷ lệ (%)			
Polychaeta	3	75,0			
Gastropoda	1	25,0			
Tổng cộng	4	100			

Tất cả 4 loài ĐVKXSCL thu được trong lần khảo sát này là những loài thích ứng tốt với môi trường giàu chất dinh dưỡng và nước nhiễm bẩn hữu cơ.

Mật độ và loài ưu thế nhất

Mật độ ĐVKXSCL thu được ở sông rạch khu vực khảo sát biến thiên từ 0 (Điểm 1 – Nhận nước thải từ Hồ Tràm và KCN Hòa Khánh) – 50 (Điểm 2) cá thể/m².

3. KÉT LUẬN

Trên cơ sở kết quả phân tích các mẫu thủy sinh vật thu tháng 3/2011, có thể xác định chất lượng nước khu vực Dự án nhà máy xử lý nước thải Hòa Khánh thuộc loại giàu dinh dưỡng và nhiễm bẩn hữu cơ do tác động lớn của nước thải đô thị từ Hồ Tràm và KCN Hòa Khánh.

4. PHỤ LỤC: KẾT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH

4.1 THÀNH PHÂN LÒAI THỰC VẬT PHIÊU SINH Ở VÙNG CỦA SÔNG CU ĐÊ

KHU VỰC DỰ ÁN NHÀ MÁY XỬ LÝ NƯỚC THẢI HÒA KHÁNH

Tháng 03 năm 2011

Stt	Tên khoa học	Điểm thu mẫu				
		1	2	3	4	
	СУАПОРНУТА					
	Cyanophyceae					
1	Chroococcus minutus	+	+			
2	Dactylococopsis acicularis	+				
3	Microcystis aeruginosa	+	+			
4	Merismopedia glauca	+	+			
5	Raphidiopsis mediterranea	+	+			
6	Anabaena spiroides	+				
7	Anabaenopsis raciborski	+	+			
8	Lyngbya contorta	+				
9	Lyngbya limnetica	+	+			
10	Oscillatoria nigro-viridis	· +				
11	Oscillatoria tenuis	+	+	+	+	
12	Oscillatoria geitleriana		+	+	+	
13	Spirulina major.	. +	+			

4

14	Phormidium tenue	+	+	+	+
	CHRYSOPHYTA				
	Bacillariophyceae				
15	Melosira granulata	+	+	+	+
16	Melosira islandica			+	+
17	Cyclotella comta		+	+	+
18	Coscinodiscus nobilis		+	+	+
19	Coscinodiscus subtilis		+	+	+
20	Coscinodiscus lineatus			+	+
21	Skeletonema costatum			+	+
22	Leptocylindrus danicus		+	+	
23	Rhizosolenia habetata			+	+
24	Chaetoceros lorenzianus			+	+
25	Chaetoceros subtilis			+	+
26	Ditylum sol		+	+	+
27	Fragilaria virescens		+	+	+
28	Fragilaria capucina	+	+		
29	Thalassionema nitzschioides			+	+
30	Synedra ulna	+	+	+	
31	Diatoma hyalinum	+			
32	Actinastrum brevipes		+	+	+
33	Navicula placentula	+	+		
34	Navicula rostellata	+			
35	Navicula elegans	+	+		
36	Pinnularia major	+	+		
37	Gyrosigma balticum		+	+	+
38	Pleurosigma angulatum			+	+
39	Diplois smithii			+	+
40	Cymbella ventricosa		+		
41	Gomphonema sphaerophorum		+	+	
42	Amphora ovalis		+	+	+
43	Nitzschia palea	+	+	+	
44	Nitzschia longissima		+	+	+
45	Nitzschia sigma		+	+	+
46	Surirella biseriata		+	+	+
47	Surirella robusta		+	+	+
	CHLOROPHYTA				
	Chlorophyceae				
48	Chlamydomonas elegans	· _ +			
49	Asterococcus limneticus	+	+	+	
50	Pediastrum duplex	+			
51	Pediastrum simplex	+	+		

52	Golenkia radiata		+	+	
53	Chlorella vulgaris	+			
54	Chodatella subsalsa	+			
55	Tetraedron tumidulum	+	+		
56	Scenedesmus quadricauda	+			
57	Scenedesmus acuminatus	+	+		
58	Scenedesmus javanensis	+	+		
59	Tetrastrum elegans	+			
60	Actinastrum hantzschii	+	+		
61	Ankistrodesmus falcatus	+			
62	Closterium gracile	+	+		
63	Closterium lunula	+			
64	Cosmarium Cuetzingii	+			
65	Staurastrum apiculatum	+			
66	Monoraphidium griffithii	+			
67	Spirogyra sp.		+		
	EUGLENOPHYTA				
	Euglenophyceae				
68	Euglena acus	+			
69	Euglena viridis	+			
70	Euglena spirogyra	+	+		
71	Phacus curvicauda	+			
72	Phacus caudatus	+			
73	Trachelomonas volvocina	+	+	+	+
	DINOPHYTA				
	Dinophyceae				
74	Peridinium cintum	+	+	+	
75	Peridinium ovum	+	+		
76	Ceratium macroceros		+	+	+
	Tổng cộng	48	46	34	27

4.2 SỐ LƯỢNG THỰC VẬT PHIÊU SINH Ở VÙNG CỪA SÔNG CU ĐÊ KHU VỰC DỰ ÁN NHÀ MÁY XỬ LÝ NƯỚC THẢI HÒA KHÁNH *Tháng 03 năm 2011*

Điểm thu mẫu	Số lượng (cá thể/lít)	Loài ưu thế	Số lượng loài ưu thế (cá thể/lít)
1	20,700	Anabaena spiroides	12,170
2	17,700	Melosira granulata	8,930
3	1,820	Leptocylindrus danicus	640

4 1,670 Leptocylindrus danicus

4.3 THÀNH PHÂN LOÀI VÀ SỐ LƯỢNG ĐỘNG VẠT PHIÊU SINH SÔNG CU ĐỀ KHU VỰC NHÀ MÁY XỬ LÝ NƯỚC THẢI HÒA KHÁNH Tháng 03 năm 2011

Stt	Tên khoa học		Trạm thu mẫu				
		1	2	3	4		
	СОРЕРОДА						
	Paracalanidae		_				
1	Paracalanus parvus (Claus)		4	1	4		
	Centropagidae						
2	Sinocalanus laevidatylus Shen and Tai		8	18			
	Acartiidae						
3	Acartia clausi Giesbrecht		3	2	6		
	Oithoniidae						
4	Oithona similis Claus				3		
5	Oithona brevicornis (Giesbrecht)				2		
	Cyclopidae						
6	Mesocyclops leuckarti (Claus)	3					
7	Thermocyclops hyalinus Rehberg	42					
	Ectinosomidae						
8	Microsetella norvegica (Boeck)				1		
	CLADOCERA						
	Chydoridae						
9	Euryalona orientalis (Dalay)	1					
	OSTRACODA						
	Cypridae						
10	Heterocypris anomala Klie	1					
	AMPHIPODA						
	Gammaridae						
11	Melita sp.			1			
	OLIGOCHAETA						
	Naididae						
12	Pristina longiseta Ehrenberg	1					
	LARVA						
13	Nauplius copepoda	12	5	2	52		
14	Zoe		1	. 1			
	Số loài	6	4	6	6		
	Số lượng (cá thể/m2)	6000	2000	2500	6800		

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4.5 THÀNH PHÀN LOÀI VÀ SỐ LƯỢNG ĐỘNG VẬT KHÔNG XƯƠNG SỐNG CÕ LỚN Ở ĐÁY VÙNG CỬA SÔNG CU ĐỂ - KHU VỰC DỰ ÁN NHÀ MÁY XỬ LÝ NƯỚC THẢI HÒA KHÁNH Thím 62 và 2000

Tháng 03 năm 2011

Stt	Tên khoa học	Trạm thu mẫu				
		1	2	3	4	
	PHYLUM ANNELIDA					
	CLASS POLYCHAETA					
	Order NEVEIMORPHA					
	Family Nephthydidae					
1	Nephthys polybranchia (Southern)		1	1	1	
	Order DRILOMORPHA					
	Family Oweniidae					
2	Owenia fusiformis Delle Chiaje			1		
	Order SERPULIMORPHA					
	Family Sabellidae					
3	Bispira polymorpha Johnson		1			
	PHYLUM MOLLUSCA					
	CLASS GASTROPODA					
	Order MESOGASTROPODA					
	Family Thiaridae					
4	Melanoides tuberculatus (Muller)		3			
	Số loài	0	3	2	1	
	Số lượng/m2	0	50	20	10	

Trung tâm tư vấn chuyển giao công nghệ môi trường



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CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT N₄ ĐỘC LẬP - TỰ DO - HẠNH PHÚC * * *

PTN1: Km9+200, QL.22, Tp.HCM; PTN2: Số 1, Xa lộ Trường Sơn, Dĩ An, BD

: 351/55C Le Van Sy, Q.3, Tp.HCM DT: 08.37245728 Fax: 08.37245933

KẾT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH (DỰ ÁN XD TRẠM XỬ LÝ NƯỚC THẢI HÒA XUÂN) Số: 4723a

CÔNG TY CỔ PHÀN PHÁT TRIỂN HẠ TÀNG THĂNG LONG Đơn vị yêu cầu:

Căn 1001, Tòa nhà 101 Láng Hạ, Đống Đa, Hà Nội Địa chỉ:

Ngày lấy mẫu: Loại mẫu: Đất. 30/03/2011.

Tên mẫu/ Ký hiệu mẫu: Đ3: Đất trong khu đất dự án

TT	Ký hiệu mẫu	Kết quả							
		Pb (mg/kg TLK)	As (mg/kg TLK)	Cr (mg/kg TLK)	Cu (mg/kg TLK)	Cd (mg/kg TLK)			
•1	Đ3	6,62	0,02	1,46	13,53	<0,02			
Phương pháp thử		JIS K0102- 1998							

* <u>Ghi chú</u>:

- Kết quả chỉ có giá trị trên mẫu thử

- JIS: Tiêu chuẩn công nghiệp Nhật Bản.

Ngày 15 tháng 04 năm 2011

Đại diện tổ phân tích,

Nguyễn Chị Chúy Vân



111
 Tru sở chính : 559 Đỗ Đực Dục, Từ Liêm, HN
 DT. 04.22609559
 Fax: 04.37543491

 VPMN
 351/55C Lê Văn Sỹ, Q.3, Tp.HCM
 ĐT: 08.37245728
 Fax: 08.37245933
 CỘNG HÒA XẢ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NA ĐỘC LẬP - TỰ DO - HẠNH PHÚC * * *

2013年1月1日,1月1日(1月1日)(1月 PTN1: Km9+200, QL.22, Tp.HCM: PTN2: Số 1, Xa lộ Trường Sơn, Đĩ An, BD

KẾT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH

(DỰ ÁN XD TRẠM XỬ LÝ NƯỚC THẢI LIÊN CHIỀU) Số: 4723b

CÔNG TY CỔ PHÀN PHÁT TRIỂN HẠ TÀNG THĂNG LONG Đơn vị yêu cầu:

Căn 1001, Tòa nhà 101 Láng Hạ, Đống Đa, Hà Nội

30/03/2011.

Ngày lấy mẫu:

Địa chỉ:

Loại mẫu: Đất.

Đ4: Đất trong khu đất dự án Tên mẫu/ Ký hiệu mẫu:

TT	Ký hiệu mẫu	Kết quả							
		Pb (mg/kg TLK)	As (mg/kg TLK)	Cr (mg/kg TLK)	Cu (mg/kg TLK)	Cd (mg/kg TLK)			
1	Ð4	6,70	0,02	2,35	12,55	0,02			
Phươ	vng pháp thử	JIS K0102- 1998	JIS K0102- 1998	JIS K0102- 1998	ЛЅ K0102- 1998	JIS K0102- 1998			

* Ghi chú:

- Kết quả chỉ có giá trị trên mẫu thử

- JIS: Tiêu chuẩn công nghiệp Nhật Bản.

Đại diện tổ phân tích,

Nguyễn Chị Chúy Vân

Ngày 15 tháng 04 năm 2011





 Tru sở chính : 559 Đổ Đực Dục, Từ Liêm, HN
 DT: 04.22609559
 Fax: 04.37543491

 VPMN
 : 351/55C Lê Vân Sỹ, Q.3, Tp.HCM
 DT: 08.37245728
 Fax: 08.37245933

PTN1: Km9+200, QL.22, Tp.HCM. PTN2: So 1, Xa 10 Trường Sơn, Dĩ An, BD

KẾT QUẢ PHÂN TÍCH

(TUYẾN ĐƯỜNG VÀNH ĐẠI PHÍA NAM – ĐÀ NẰNG) Số: 4072

Đơn vị yêu cầu: CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN SÀI GÒN THĂNG LONG

Địa chi: 32 Nguyễn Trọng Lội, Phường 4, Quận Tân Bình, Tp HCMNgày lấy mẫu: 11/01/2011.Loại mẫu: Đất.

Tên mẫu/ Ký hiệu mẫu:

D1: Ngã tư Trần Đại Nghĩa và Lưu Quang Vũ, gần Trường tiểu học Họa Mi (15°58'42,5" N; 108°15'16,5" E)
 D2: Quốc lộ 1A, trước cây xăng Hòa Phước (15°57'59,2" N; 108°12'40,4" E)

TT	Ký hiệu mẫu	Kết quả					
		Pb (mg/kg TLK)	As (mg/kg TLK)	Cr (mg/kg TLK)	Cu (mg/kg TLK)	Cd (mg/kg TLK)	
1	Ð1	7,02	0,02	3,42	10,55	<0,02	
2	Đ2	13,51	0,01	1,23	9,04	<0,02	
Phương pháp thử		JIS K0102- 1998	JIS K0102- 1998	JIS K0102- 1998	JIS K0102- 1998	JIS K0102- 1998	

* <u>Ghi chú</u>:

- Kết quả chỉ có giá trị trên mẫu thứ

- JIS: Tiêu chuẩn công nghiệp Nhật Bản.

TP. HCM ngày 30 tháng 01 năm 2011

Đại diện tổ phân tích,

Nguyễn Chị Chúy Vân

Phó giám đốc Trung tâm о с dig tâm VEN GIAO NOH MOLTRUDING KS. Quong Hai Άu

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĪA VIỆT NA ĐỘC LẬP - TỰ ĐO - HẠNH PHÚC * * *

	Debris	Excavation	Filling - back	Transport
LIAs	(m ³) (1)	(m ³) (2)	$(m^3)(3)$	(m ³)
I.				3-2+1
LIA1	2,069.0	1,182.3	1,182.3	2,069.00
LIA2	428.5	808.8	863.9	483.70
LIA3	1,246.80	776.90	785.40	1,255.40
LIA4	588.1	845	903.9	647.00
LIA5	2,108.60	6,101.00	6,475.30	2,482.90
LIA6	945.6	1318.6	1408.9	1,035.90
LIA7	514.5	1637.7	1690.5	567.30
LIA 8	7,555.00	2,618.70	6,174.30	7,920.10
LIA 9	1,428.40	923.30	934.40	1,439.50
Total	16,884.50	16,212.30	20,418.90	17,900.80

Appendix 5-1 Excavated materials

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Appendix 5-2 Vinh Dien River flow - CDM-LO-0736





CDM Project Office for Danaug City PHP 8th Floor of CIENCO 5 Tower 77 Nguyen Du Street, Hai Chau District, Danaug City, Vietnam Fel, 05 11 388 6778 [Fax, 05 11 388 6998 eMail: <u>dan</u>augoffice@cduwietnam.com

> Ref. CDM-DNPHP/2011/LO-0736 Date : July 6, 2011

> > · · • • • • • • • •

To: Mr Luong Thach Vy- Director Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project No. 54, Thai Phien Road, Da Nang City, Vietnam

Subject: Calculation of Kluse Dong Bridge's Flow at low water level

Dear Mr. Vy

CDM is sending you our official response regarding the Calculation of the Bridge's flow at low water level.

Please see the details of the calculations and the morphological section of Khue Dong Bridge in the attachments and let us know if you have any questions

Very truly yours,



CDM Project Office for Danarg City PILP 8th Floor of CIENCO 5 Tower, 77 Nguyen Du Street, Hai Chau District, Danang City, Vietnam Tel. 05 11 388 6778 | Fax. 05 11 388 6998eMail: <u>decongofficeCoduvietnau.com</u>

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DANANG PHP KHUE DONG BRIGDE - C12

CALCULATION OF KHU DONG BRIDGE'S FLOW AT LOW-WATER H=-0.61

Method of calculation: Method of morphological section

I. Input data:

 $H_{how} = -0.61 m$ Slope of water surface i = 0.00001

II. Formula:

.

Q = V x σ In which σ (m2): wetted cross section corresponding to low-water V: Water velocity at designed section

Sedi-Manning's formulae $\mu = \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{2/3}{n^{1/2}}$

In which

 $\frac{1}{n} = 20 \text{ roughness coefficient of riverbed}$

i=0.00001 slope of water surface.

Wetted cross section ω =599.35m2 Wetted perimeter χ = 252.94m Hydraulic radius R=2.37m Thus: $Q = 20.(2.37)^{2/3} .(0.00001)^{1/2} .599.35 = 67.37 m3 / s$

CDM International Inc.

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Appendix 6-1 Environmental Code Of Practice (ECOP)

IMPACTS	CODE	MITIGATION MEASURES		
Dust	DI	Watering the surface before demolition		
	D2	First excavated, first builed and filled immediately after finished		
	D3	Frequent spraying water on excavated soil and the site surface		
	D4	Cover the temporary material storage site		
	D5	Removing waste out of construction site as soon as possible		
	D6	Cover the transport means to avoid dust, soil and building materials scattering during transportation		
	D7	Reduce speed to 5km/h when running in sites		
	D8	Before drop soil/sand/stone in site, the materials must be watered to moisture.		
	D8	Use fencing wall with height of about 1.8-2.2m surrounding the project to minimize dust dispersed into the surrounding area.		
Air pollutant emissions	Al	All vehicles must meet standards on emission following TCVN 6438:2001, industrial equipment must meet standard on emission QCVN 19:2009, QCVN 20:2009		
	A2	Do not leave machines running without load		
	A3	Maintain vehicles and equipments daily and every 6 months (or 8.000 km on the road)		
	A4	Do not burn waste on site		
	A5	Loaded weight must not exceed the standard.		
	A6	Avoid traffic jam at site		
	A7	Do concentrate machines working in narrow site		
Noise and vibration	NI	Periodically maintain machinery and transport means (6 months/time for new equipment or every 3 months for older devices)		
	N2	Planning appropriate construction methods		
	N3	Use appropriate machines/equipments for various works provided they meet standard requirement.		
	N4	Equipped workers with labor protection facilities such as helmet or ear cover when using these devices cause noise such as foundation drilling		
	N5	Planting trees to reduce noise		
	N6	Not allow to use air horn at sites		
	VI	roll road/alleys by appropriate method especially contructing near residental area.		
	V2	Use appropriate method for hampering sticks preventing land slide		
-	V3	Use construction means in accordance with QCVN 27:2010 regulations on vibration		
Domestic wastewater	DWI	Arrange with community to borrow toilet or use mobile toilets in case of working far from the residental area		

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	DW2	Use mobile toilets at site in case of working far from residential area
Runoff water with highly suspended substances	RW1	Arrange drainage ditches around the construction area to collect rainwater runoff and sedimentation pits before leading into the sewers of the city;
	RW2	Use temporary culverts or pumping wastewater and storm water runoff into the sewers of the city:
Accumulation of wastewater	SWI	Periodic dredging sewers
	SW2	installation of sewage pump or drain to divert runoff
	SW3	periodically check the status of the drainage system
	SW4	not throw garbage into drains
Local flooding	F1	Collecting sand stone, digging materials scattered
	F2	Limit the storage of materials at construction sites and directly handle them to transportation vehicles
	F3	Redirect the flow when necessary
Groundwater pollution due to sewage leak	GW1	Leaks on drainage system must be detected and corrected promptly
Solid Waste Management	W1	Put rubbish bins and to contract with URENCO collected daily
	W2	Consult with people on the temporary storage excavated
	W3	Rapid collection and disposal of waste excavated and the other to the appropriate place to avoid dust and obstructing traffic;
	W4	Use excavated materials for land leveling;
	W5	Remove waste on construction site within 24h
	<u>W</u> 6	Collecting sand stone, digging materials scattered
Sludge	W7	Determining the location of construction waste dumps with the consent of the receiving local governments
	<u>W8</u>	Sludge will be taken to dumps sludge disposal in the city
Asphalt	W9	Contracts with companies specialized in the collection and burial grounds, stipulated by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment and supervision consultants
Sewage sludge dredging	SE1	Before carrying out the dredging plan, must specify the time of construction, construction methods and measures to ensure public, traffic safety and environmental hygiene
	SE2	Leave the manhole open for a while before dredging
	SE3	Using specialized trucks to suck and transport septage, cover or enclose vehicles to transport the sludge in order to prevent waste not to scatter the traffic;
	SE4	Contract with URENCO for transportation and disposal and sludge treatment in an appropriate manner.
	SE5	No sludge stored temporarily in residential areas. Do not leave waste on the street overnight.

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	SE6	Dredged wastemust be put in closed containers out and carried to the dumpsite within the day		
	SE7	Close the cover of manhole as soon as the dredging is finished. Do not open drains, manholes open overnight;		
	SE8	No dredging in the period from 11 to 13 am, from 17 to 19 pm. In urgent cases, the dredging from 11 to 13am, from 17 to 19 pm must be approved by Director of Department of Transport and Public Works		
Oil and grease	01	Any type of used oil must be stored in overhead bins and to put on the concrete walls surrounding the pitch high enough not to store the waste in case of oil spills		
	02	No let oil spills out on land at sites when operating and repairing equipment		
	03	Collect cloth infected with oils and treated in accordance with regualtions		
affect to traffic	Т1	Streamline traffic and navigation with consultations with local government and community		
	T2	While planning of transportation route, avoid sensitive areas like hospitals, schools, markets		
	Т3	Implement necessary measures such as placing signs, signage to ensure public and traffic safety;		
	T4	Use of land surplus to fill the empty area or disposal as regulated		
	Т5	Avoid transportation during rush hour		
	T6	Arranging transportation instructors at the start and the end position of construction areas to avoid congestion at peak hours (when necessary).		
	T 7	Digging work at the intersection of routes done by each part, each half the width of alternate routes		
	Т8	Successive construction method		
damage roads and bridges	RB1	Reimbursement for road surfaces and in the shortest time		
	RB2	The contractors must select transportation routes, vehicle loading and distribution of quality downloads to not damage roads and bridges;		
Health and safety	HSI	Provide emergency medical services at construction sites		
	HS2	Install construction barriers / fences and dangerous warning signs		
	HS3	Limit speed at the construction site		
	HS4	Avoid transportation in rush hours		
	HS5	Provide temporary passage through the dug trench as needed		
	HS6	Installation of lighting at night		
	HS7	Equipped workers with labor protection instruments		
	HS8	Avoid long exposure to waste		
	HS9	Training workers on safety regulations		
	HS10	Keep the construction area safe and orderly;		
	HSII	Clean the site prior to completion and closure;		

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	HS12	Calculate and apply the necessary measures to prevent landslides	
	HS13	Workers should carry protective clothing and goggles to protect and not to work too long in the closed environment;	
	HS14	In case of problems, stop the construction and implement of necessary measures	
affect people, small business households	PC1	Notice the construction plan for the ward authorities and communities, at least one week before construction	
	PC2	Management training and coaching reasonable way, not to spill or fill excavated approach to people's houses	
Erosion and landslides	ERI	Contractors should apply the appropriate measures to avoid the reinforcement of soil erosion, damage and accidents in the process of digging the soil and exploit the holes they have materials and so on;	
	ER2	Workers should be trained on how to handle when there are landslides;	
	ER3	Contractor shall ensure absolute safety for workers perform excavation and other common tasks;	
Loss of trees and crops	LI	compensation for lost trees and crops	
	L2	planting new trees as soon as work completed	
Loss of agricultural land	L3	compensation for affected households	
suspension of electricity supply	ECI	construction plans for the power company	
Tam ngung thoát nước Suspension of water drainage	DC1	Lên kế hoạch thi công với công ty thoát nước Planned construction and drainage company	
temporary suspension of services	UI	Construction is planned in consultation with company management services	
	U2	Manually digging works near sensitive as telecommunication cables, power cables and traffic lights, water supply pipes.	
	Fl	Nạo vét cống hiện hữu định kỷ	
Flooding	F2	Avoid to damage the existing drainage system	

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Appendix 6-3 Typical mobile toilets





Questionnaire 8-1 and 8-2

I. RESPONDENT INFORMATION

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Fullname of respondent:		le 🗆 Female 🗆
Relationship to head of ho	ousehold:	
Full name of household he	ead:	□ Female □
Address:		
Education level:		
Occupation:		
II. ADVERSE ENVIRO	NMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS OF TI	HE PROJECT
1. Do you heard any	information about the Phase 2B of Da Nang I	Priority Infrastructure
<u>invesiment project</u>		much
\Box Yes, clear \Box Do not know		much
	\Box LO not interested	
Reason:		
Reason:	e effects of site preparation?	
 □ Do not know Reason: 2. Do you know some □ Anxiety 	e effects of site preparation?	
 □ Do not know Reason: 2. Do you know some □ Anxiety □ Disturbance life 	e effects of site preparation?	
 Bo not know Reason: 2. Do you know some □ Anxiety □ Disturbance life □ Changed career 	e effects of site preparation?	
 Bo not know Reason: 2. Do you know some Anxiety Disturbance life Changed career Do not have any adverse 	e effects of site preparation?	
 Bo not know Reason: 2. Do you know some □ Anxiety □ Disturbance life □ Changed career □ Do not have any adverse □ Other 	e effects of site preparation?	
 Reason: 2. Do you know some Anxiety Disturbance life Changed career Do not have any adverse Other	e effects of site preparation?	
 Reason: 2. Do you know some Anxiety Disturbance life Changed career Do not have any adverse Other	e effects of site preparation?	
 Reason: 2. Do you know some Anxiety Disturbance life Changed career Do not have any adverse Other	e effects of site preparation?	
 Reason: 2. Do you know some Anxiety Disturbance life Changed career Do not have any adverse Other	e effects of site preparation?	
Bo not know 2. Do you know some Anxiety Disturbance life Changed career Do not have any adverse Other	e effects of site preparation? e impact acts of the construction stages?	
Bo not know 2. Do you know some Anxiety Disturbance life Changed career Do not have any adverse Other 3. What are the impain Dust Social activities Affected surface water quick	e effects of site preparation? e impact acts of the construction stages?	
 Reason: 2. Do you know some Anxiety Disturbance life Changed career Do not have any adverse Other	e effects of site preparation? e impact acts of the construction stages?	
 Reason: 2. Do you know some Anxiety Disturbance life Changed career Do not have any adverse Other	e effects of site preparation? e impact nets of the construction stages? puality uality	Onstruction phase?
 Reason: 2. Do you know some Anxiety Disturbance life Changed career Do not have any adverse Other	e effects of site preparation? e impact nets of the construction stages? puality uality onsiderable environmental issue during the co	Dinstruction phase? astewater

5. What are impacts of operation phase?

Air pollution	Polluted ground water	Polluted surface water
Traffic safety	🗆 Noise	Do not have any adverse impact

Other

III. INFORMATION ABOUT THE QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT BEFORE IMPLEMENTED PROJECT

1. You agrees that the construction activities of the project will cause adverse environmental effects (air pollution, dust, solid waste ...), social security and traffic safety, though these effects will stop after construction phase.

□ Agree □ Disagree □ No comment

□ Other:

 \Box Others:

2. In your opinion, whether construction contractor is required prior notice to affected people on the issues of environment, safety and traffic obstruction may occur before implemented construction activities.

□ Necessary	Not necessary	No comment
•	-	

3. In your opinion, whether construction contractor needs to agree and get local people's consensus of construction time

Necessary	□ Not necessary	No comment
□ Others:		

4. You have agreed that the construction contractor has to implement effective measures to reduce pollution, increase safety, reduce traffic jam.

Necessary	□ Not necessary	□ No comment
D Others:		

- 5. In your opinion, whether Project Management Agency needs to inspect, monitor environmental problems, safety and traffic obstruction during construction time
 - □ Necessary □ Not necessary □ No comment

 \Box Others:

- 9. In your opinion, when is the best time for construction? (choose only one option)
- □ From 7.00 to 17.00

□ From 17.00 – 22.00

□ Day and night as time above

□ whole day and night

□ Others (detail)

10. In your opinion, what should the following technical measures be used to minimize adverse impacts on the environment and society in the process of construction? (can choose some options)

Transport equipment meet standards, careful cover to reduce dust

□ Construction material is stored neat and regular watering to reduce

□ Suitable construction equipment and time to reduce noise

□ Having signs, signals outside and inside the construction site, especially at night

□ Having traffic signs

□ Contractors and workers must to register with local authorities

□ Waste of construction site must be collected and disposed by contractor.

Others (detail)

11. In your opinion, what would administrative measures are applied for mitigation as followings? (can choose some options)

□ Setup a hotline and announce completed information about the project at the site for people to easily access and reflect timely the issues of environmental safety to authorities;

□ Train monitoring criteria of environmental safety for the community;

□ Established a community supervision group by local authority;

Compensated construction contractor for causing adverse environment and public health;

□ Contractor must commit to compensate and reinstate the damage they cause to people;

□ The contractor must deal with community about the detailed construction time;

□ No need to apply any measures at all, trust construction contractor

Others (detail)

12. In your opinion, what would technical measures are applied for adverse environmental and social mitigation in operation phase as followings? (can choose some options)

□ Manage and apply requirements of sanitation and safety in the collecting wastewater processing;

□ Monitor environmental quality in the project area;

□ Dispose and reuse dispersing air;

□ Strength slope to avoid subsidence;

 \Box plan trees around the project area;

Construction and operation as specification of wastewater treatment plant

Others (detail)

1. If so, what kind of information? (May choose more comments)

Construction projects

□ Works / class projects will make

□ Objectives of the project

□ Land recovery policy

Project owner

Compensation, clearance and relocation plan

□ Agency, responsible state in the implementation for compensation

□ Schedule of construction projects

2. Did you know the benefits that the project will bring to you and the community?

Others:

🗆 Yes

🗆 No

3. If so, then what are the benefits?

□ To improve sanitation conditions, flood prevention, water treatment, municipal waste, dust, noise

□ To change the beautiful green landscape

□ To improve people's lives

□ To attract foreign investment into the city

To improve living conditions and public health

- □ An opportunity for people to reduce poverty
- □ Create employment opportunities for local people
- □ Other
- III. ADVERSE IMPACTS ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY
 - 4. Do you may know the effects of site preparation?
- Anxiety
- 🗆 embroil life
- □ Do not have any adverse impact
- □ Other

5. What are the impacts of the construction stages?

- Dust
- □ Noise
- Congestion
- Damage pavement
- Impacts to local business
- □ Disturbing public safety
- □ Causing local flooding
- □ Influence the surface water quality
- □ Influence the groundwater quality
- □ Other

6. What is the most stressing environmental issue during the construction project?

- 🗆 Smoke, dust
- 🗆 Noise
- □ Construction waste
- □Traffic accidents
- Other

7. What are impacts of operation phase?

- □ Traffic accidents
- □ Waste and wastewater
- □ Do not have any adverse impact

□ Other

IV. MITIGATION MEASURES

8. What time is the most reasonable construction?

- □ Execution of the day from 7:00 am to 17:00 pm
- □ Only construction night from 17h 22h
- □ Organization of the day and night construction on time
- □ Execution on the day and night hours

Other

9. Which technical measures are used to mitigate the following impacts on the environment and society? (May choose more comments)

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- Do not obscure the vision of people in traffic
- □ Ensure standard of transporting means
- □ Raw materials are gathered and regular watering to reduce dust

- □ Construction at appropriate time to reduce noise
- □ Install signs at the project area, especially at night
- □ There are signs to guide traffic
- □ Guiding force, distributed traffic flow at peak hours
- Contractors and workers must register with local authorities
- □ Waste must be collected and processed by professional authorities
- Other

10. Which administrative measures should be applied to minimize the impact (may choose more ideas)?

- Establish hotline and information about the project at the construction site
- Guidance / training in supervision and safety criteria for the community
- □ Making community monitoring by government ward / commune administration
- Do not influence the environment and public health
- □ Contractor shall commit to compensate the damage caused to their people
- Contractor shall deal with public sector projects on specific construction time
- □ No need to apply any measures at all, trust in construction contractors
- □ Other

V. PERCEPTIONS OF COMMUNITY WORK ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

- 1. Do you agree that it is necessary to educate environmental sanitation for people?
- □ Yes
- 🗆 No
- □ No comments
- □ Others

2. Do you think the improved sanitation conditions will be people's liveshelp the lives of local people more stable?

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- □ Agree
- □ Disagree
- □ No opinion

3. Do you have any other comments?

Thank you!

May 2010

Respondents (Signature and full name)

EIA of Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project – Phase 2B

No.	Name	Address	Education	Occupation	Kind of toilet	Supply-water sources	Depth	Garbage collection	Others	Project information	Note
I	Ward Th	o Quang – District S	Son Trà								
1	Nguyễn Thị Hải	Sub-ward 15	8/12	Retail/business	Wastewater discharge directly to sewer system (no septic tank)	Supply-water Company		Yes	Good environment, flooding in alley during rainy season	No	
2	Dương Mạnh	Sub-ward 15	9/12	Worker	Septic tank with 2 compartments	Supply-water Company		Yes		No	
3	Trần Bé	Sub-ward 15	-	Retirement	Wastewater discharge directly to sewer system (no septic tank)	Ground-water polluted alume	6m	Yes	Polluted environment caused by odor from sewer system	No	House near sewer system, polluted odor in dry days, affected human health
4	Mai Thị Lựu	Sub-ward 15	5/12	Retail/business		Supply-water Company		Yes	Good environment, flooding in alley during rainy season		
5	Nguyễn Thị Tâm	No. 65, Sub-ward 49 Khuê Trung IZ			Septic tank with 2 compartments					-	
6	Nguyễn. Văn Bòn	No. 18, Sub-ward 49 Khuê Trung IZ									
7	Trần Văn Em	No. 18, Sub-ward 49 Khuê Trung IZ				Supply-water					
8	Văn Đức Trà	Alley 20 Ngô Quyền			Septic tank with 2 compartments	Сопрану					
9	Nguyễn Đức Quang	39B Mân Quang 3 area									
10	Lê Viết Tiêu	70 Mân Quang 3 area									

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Appendix 8-3 List of interviewed household for the project

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No.	Name	Address	Education	Occupation	Kind of toilet	Supply-water sources	Depth	Garb
11	Nguyễn	D16 Resettlement					-	conce
	Thành	Tho Quang 2 area						
10	Nguyên	Lô E4						
12	Van	Resettlement Tho						
	Dhang	Quang 2 area						
12	Thi	E8 Resettlement						
15	Hường	Thộ Quang 2 area						
	Văn Bá	Alley 10 Hải						
14	Mận	Quan area						
15	Phạm	Alley 10 Hải						
15	Thị Sáu	Quan area						
	Thân	Alley 10 Hải						
16	Vĩnh	Quan area						
	Dũng							1
	Đậu 7 Gân t	Alley 10 Hải						
17	Công	Quan area		}				
	Hiêu							
	Văn	Alley 10 Häi						
18	Thanh	Quan area						
	Hùng							
19	Nguyên	Alley 10 Hải						1
	Nhàn	Quan area			Septic tank with	Supply-water		
20	Mai	269 Sub-ward 15			2 compartments	Company		1
21	Nguyên	Sub-ward 26						1
21	v an Mai							
22	Võ Phu	Tho An						
22	VOT IIU							
23	Leini	275/15 Lộc Phước]
	Trần	0.1				ļ		
24	Văn	Sub-ward 24						
2 4	Văn							
	Lê Thi	Sub word 11C						
25	Nhur	Sub-watu HC						

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EIA of Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project - Phase 2B

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bage ection	Others	Project information	Note

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No.	Name	Address	Education	Occupation	Kind of toilet	Supply-water sources	Depth	Garbage collection	Others	Project information	Note
26	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Sub-ward 26									
27	Nguyễn Chí Phương	Sub-ward 26		Sub-ward leader							
28	Nguyễn Quốc Trị	Sub-ward 20		Sub-ward leader							
П	An Hải l	Bắc Ward –Sơn Ti	rà District						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
1	Ngô Thị Khánh Phương	Sub-ward 17	9/12	Worker	Wastewater discharge directly to sewer system	Ground-water và supply water Company.		Yes	Good environment	No	
2	Ngô Thị Hiền	Sub-ward 17	8/12	Worker	Septic tank with 2 compartments	Ground-water		Yes	Good environment	No	
3	Nguyễn Đại Lý	Sub-ward 17						Yes	Good environment	No	
4	Ngô Hữu Khanh	Sub-ward 25	12/12	Sub-ward leader							
5	Trần Văn Ân	Sub-ward 24									
6	Lê Văn Liên	Sub-ward 27			- Contin tonk with	Sumpley system					
7	Hoàng Thị Mỹ Hạnh	Sub-ward 21		Deputy Sub-ward leader	2 compartments	Company					
8	Trần Văn Kết	Sub-ward 18		Sub-ward leader							
9	Ngô Hữu Khanh	Sub-ward 25		Sub-ward leader							
10	Mai	Sub-ward 20		Deputy Sub-ward]						

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EIA of Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project – Phase 2B

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No.	Name	Address	Education	Occupation	Kind of toilet	Supply-water sources	Depth	Garbage collection	Others	Project information	Note
	Thanh Phụ			leader							
111	Ward A	n Hải Đông – Q.Sơn	Trà								
4	Hồ Vinh	K57/32 Sub-ward 18			Septic tank with 2 compartments	Water from Supply-water Company used for drinking and ground-water used for other activities		Yes		No	
5	Hồ Tấn Phúc	Sub-ward 18			Septic tank with 2 compartments	Ground-water polluted high alume		Yes		No	
6	Hồ Tấn Long	Sub-ward 18			Septic tank with 2 compartments	Ground-water polluted high alume		Yes		No	
IV	Bình Th	uận Ward – Hải Ch	âu District								
1	Nguyễn Hòa	H89/33 Hoàng Diệu			Septic tank		-	Yes	-Flooding alley	No	
2	Ðinh Thị Hòa	H89/35 Hoàng Diệu		Retail/business	Septic tank				Good environment		
3	Nguyễn Hồng	H89/27 Hoàng Diệu		Worker	Septic tank						
4	Phạm Phủ Cường	H89/29 Hoàng Diệu		Worker	Septic tank	Supply-water Company					
5	Phạm Hồng Hà	Sub-ward 27									
6	Hồ Văn A	Sub-ward 30									
7	Hồ Thị Thu Hương	Sub-ward 29									

EIA of Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project - Phase 2B

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No.	Name	Address	Education	Occupation	Kind of toilet	Supply-water sources	Depth	Garbage collection	Others	Project information	Note
8	Hoàng Như Ngọc	Sub-ward 25									
9	Trần Văn Tích	Sub-ward 28									
10	Huỳnh Minh Mẫn	Sub-ward 22									
V	Hòa Cườ	rng Bắc Ward – H	lải Châu Distri	et							
1	Nguyễn Văn Vình	Sub-ward 52			Septic tank	Sumply units		Yes		No	
2	Nguyễn Thị Khoai	Sub-ward 52			Septic tank	Company and ground-water		Yes		No	
3	Phạm Văn Phấn	Sub-ward 52			Septic tank			Yes		Yes	
4	Phạm Thị Bò	Sub-ward 52			Septic tank			Yes		Yes	
5	Nguyễn Hùng	Sub-ward 50			Septic tank						
6	Bùi Văn Hải	Sub-ward 50			Septic tank						
7	Nguyễn Năm Tin	Sub-ward 50			Septic tank	Supply-water Company and ground-water					
8	Phan Văn Nam	Sub-ward 50			Septic tank						
9	Nguyễn Thị Yến	Sub-ward 50			Septic tank						
10	Nguyễn	Sub-ward 50			Septic tank						

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EIA of Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project – Phase 2B

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No.	Name	Address	Education	Occupation	Kind of toilet	Supply-water sources	Depth	Garb collec
	Quốc Hưng							
11	Võ Thị lài	Sub-ward 45		Deputy Sub-ward leader				
12	Phạm Đức Dũng	Sub-ward 52		Ward leader				-
13	Phạm Văn Thanh	Sub-ward 44		Deputy Sub-ward leader				
14	Ngưyễn Minh Phương	Sub-ward 46		Ward leader				
15	Trần Văn Tấn	Sub-ward 47		Ward leader				
16	Lê Đức Nhạn	Sub-ward 54		Ward leader				
VI	Ward B	ình Hiên- – Q.Hải	Châu					
1	Nguyễn Hiền	H81/17 K338		Retirement		Ground water and water- supply Company		
2	Nguyễn Thị Lan	338/96				<u></u>		-
3	Nguyễn Thị Nhung	Sub-ward 16						
4	Nguyễn Hữu Dương	Sub-ward 5		Representative of Sub-ward leader 5				
5	Trần Thanh Toản	Sub-ward 15		Representative of Sub-ward leader 15				
6	Trần Văn Tấn	Sub-ward 21		Representative of Sub-ward leader 21				

EIA of Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project – Phase 2B

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age ction	Others	Project information	Note
	Flooding alley in heavy rain		
			-

No.	Name	Address	Education	Occupation	Kind of toilet	Supply-water sources	Depth	Garbage collection	Others	Project information	Note
7	Huỳnh Đức Cường	Sub-ward 29		Representative of Sub-ward leader 29							
8	Vũ Diệu Quang	Sub-ward 34		Representative of Sub-ward leader 34							
VII	Ward Ta	ım Thuận, Q. Thanl	1 Khê								
1	Võ Thị Phú	K165/9 Trần Cao Vân		Retail/business	Septic tank with 2 compartments	Water from Supply-water Company used for drinking and ground-water used for other activities		Yes	Ground-water Yes phèn	No	Cống đường hẻm thường xuyên bị nghẹt, vì các hộ dân cho thoát nước trực tiếp ra cống. khi cống nghẹt người dân phải khai thông cống.
2	Nguyễn Thanh Đỉnh	K165/14 Trần Cao Vân			Septic tank with 2 compartments	Water supply Company		Yes		No	Mưa xuống đường hêm bị ngập
3	Lê Thị Khá	K165/7 Trần Cao Vân				Water supply Company		Yes		No	
4	Hồ Văn Lân	Sub-ward 29		Ward leader		Water supply Company					
5	Huỳnh Bá Nga	Sub-ward 27		Ward leader		Water supply Company					
6	Hoàng Văn Minh	Sub-ward 23		Ward leader	Septic tank with 2 compartments	Water supply Company					
7	Phạm Minh Anh	Sub-ward 24									
8	Lê	Sub-ward 5		Deputy Sub-ward		Water supply					

EIA of Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project – Phase 2B

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No.	Name	Address	Education	Occupation	Kind of toilet	Supply-water sources	Depth	Garbage	Others	Project	Note
	Xuân			leader		Company				mormation	
	Nouvễn										
9	Ngoc					Water supply					
	Long		_			Company					
	Nguyễn										
10	Văn	Sub-ward 22		Ward leader							
VIII									<u> </u>		
VIII	Hoa Hiệ	p Bac Ward - Lien	Chieu District	t 1				•			
1	Xuân										
	Ánh										
2	Trần								-		
4	Hòa										
3	Nguyễn								-		•
	Cang										
4	Văn										
	Thản										
5	Nguyễn								ar i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i		-
	Nhu								Wastawatar paak		
	Nguyễn	Sub-ward 31			Pit-toilet, no				into the soil no sewer		Heavy
0	Huru				sewer system	ground-water		1	system, ground-water		flooding in
	Phan								polluted alume; good		storm/typnoon
7	Văn								environment		
	Việt	j									
8	Đặng								-		
	Phúc	-									
9	Bul										
l ´	Tiến										
	Nguyễn	-							-		
10	Tấn										
	Phong										
11	Võ Thị	Sub-ward 32			Pit-toilet, no				-		

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EIA of Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project – Phase 2B

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No.	Name	Address	Education	Occupation	Kind of toilet	Supply-water sources	Depth	Garbage collection	Others	Project	Note
	Lợi	-			sewer system						
12	Lê Văn Tuấn										
13	Trần Thị Hồng										
14	Mai Thị Tho										
15	Phan Lâm			······							
16	Nguyễn Phân										
17	Nguyễn Thương										
18	Nguyễn Nhớ										Flooding
19	Huỷnh Thức		L								caused by high tidal,
20	Nguyễn Yên										odor from wastewater of
21	Lương Cường	Culture 122	L		Pit-toilet no						industrial zone
22	Trương Thanh Hùng	Sub-ward 33			sewer system						discharging to Cu De River affects
23	Trần Văn Mâu						-				along river, or odor from the
24	Ngô Chình										steel factory industrial
25	Trương Bơi										zone
26	Đặng Phú										
27	Nguyễn	Sub-ward 34			Pit-toilet, no	ground-water	-				

EIA of Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project - Phase 2B

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No.	Name	Address	Education	Occupation	Kind of toilet	Supply-water sources	Depth	Garbage collection	Others	Project information	Note
	Μới				sewer system						
28	Nguyễn Tấn Anh										
29	Trần Công Bằng										
30	Lương Văn Quang										
IX	HÒA TH	IỌ ĐÔNG WARD -	LIÊN CHIẾ	U DISTRICT							
1	Phạm Văn Đoan			Phó ban GTTL							
2	Ngô Quang Vũ			Địa chính xây dựng							
3	Đặng Lũy	Sub-ward 18		Ward leader	-						
4	Trần Tặng	Sub-ward 19		Ward leader	Septic tank with						
5	Lê Trường Hải	Sub-ward 29		Ward leader	2 compartments						
	HÒA XI	JÂN WARD, CẦM	LÊ DISTRIC	CT							
1	Trần Vãn Ái	Thôn Cổ Mân									
2	Nguyễn Ngọc Mai	Thôn Cổ Mân			Septic tank with	Ground-water					
3	Võ Phúc Hoàng	Thôn Cổ Mân			2 compartments						
4	Lý Thị Thủy	Thôn Cổ Mân									

EIA of Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project – Phase 2B

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No.	Name	Address	Education	Occupation	Kind of toilet	Supply-water sources	Depth	Garbage	Others	Project	Note
5	Hô Thanh Thúy	Thôn Cổ Mân						concerion		miormation	
6	Võ Minh Trung	Thôn Cổ Mân									
7	Lê Kim Ngân	Thôn Cổ Mân									
8	Đặng Văn Minh	Thôn Cỗ Mân									
	HÒA KI	HÁNH BẮC WAR	D, LIÊN CHIẾ	UDISTRICT							
1	Nguyễn Văn A	Sub-ward 61 Hồng Phước		Worker							
2	Nguyễn Thị Tình	Sub-ward 61 Hồng Phước		Housewife	Septic tank with 2 compartments	Supply water Company					
3	Trần Thị Nết	Sub-ward 61 Hồng Phước		Farmer							
4	Nguyễn Văn Lành	Sub-ward 61 Hồng Phước		Farmer	Septic tank with	Supply water					
5	Vũ Văn Đông	Sub-ward 61 Hồng Phước		Farmer	2 compartments	Company					
	XÃ HÒA	A LIÊN HUYỆN H	IÒA VANG								
1	Đặng văn Tốt	Sub-ward 10		Worker							
2	Trân Thị Ngọc	Sub-ward 10		Housewife	Septic tank with	Supply water					
3	Nguyên Thị Xuân	Sub-ward 10		Farmer	2 compartments	Company					
4	Hà Văn Tí	Sub-ward 10		Worker				<u></u>			
5	Nguyễn	Sub-ward 10		Farmer	N						

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EIA of Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project – Phase 2B

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No.	Name	Address	Education	Occupation	Kind of toilet	Supply-water sources	Depth	Garbage collection	Others	Project information	Note
	Văn On										
6	Trần Thị Mỹ	Sub-ward 10		Housewife							
7	Lê Thị Ý	Sub-ward 10		Worker							

EIA of Da Nang Priority Infrastructure Investment Project – Phase 2B

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Appendix 8-4 Minute meeting of consultants, local authorities and community

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Cùng tiến hành hợp và thông nhất mộc số công việc tích sau:

 To vân thông bảo cho UBSD xã vệ phục từ bị chủ hướng tự nhất giải tro để kiếu của Đự án Đản từ có số nữ thấp từ tiến chức, phố Da Mára.

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- UBND phương xác nhậc, to von đã tiên bảon bhác sat điều tra dù seo biện tiệng của hệ bị can hướng bải cự cả trêi đạo bảo phương ter denb such tiêm theo:

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Ông (bà):	Chức vụ
Òng (bå):	Chức vụ
Ông (bà):	Chức vụ

Và đại diện các hộ trong vùng dự án (xem đanh sách dính kèm).

4. Nội dung cuộc họp:

- Từ vấn giới thiệu về Dự án đầu từ cơ sở hạ tầng ưu tiên Thành phố Đà Nông (phương ản tuyến chỉ tiết trên phạm vi địa bản xã/phường v ().
- Fự vấn trình bây về những tác động mối trường phát tính và biện pháp gian thiếu để xuất, mô hình quản lý và kể hoạch thực hiện
- Từ vấn trình bày về các anh hương thu bối đất, đến bù giải phong mệt bàng, đơn gia để xuất và nhu cấu về hỗ trợ phục bối cuộc sống, giời thiệu các khu Tái định cư để xuất (khu tái định cư để xuất do cộng đồng để xuất vị trí và mong muốn về các hạ tàng trong khu TĐC)
- Thảo luận, tiếp nhận ý kiến dòng góp của cộng đóng dòi với các tạc dòng môi trường, biện pháp giam thiểu

5. Ý kiến cũa cộng đồng

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ĐTM Dự án Đầu tư Cơ sở Hạ tầng ưu tiên Tp.Đà Nẵng giai đoạn 2B

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ĐTM Dự án Đầu tư Cơ sở Hạ tầng ưu tiên Tp.Đà Nẵng giai đoạn 2B

Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam Độc lập -Tự do - Hạnh phúc

Story March 1 Part - plan 2010

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Cũng tiên hành hợp và thông nhất grợt số công việc trự sou.

Từ vấn thông bas cho t^{ran}th và về pháng là là một bao sự và ranh giải tra dự kiến của Dụ án Đầu lự co số là truệ nh đền tranh phố Đã Nhữg

trên địa bản phương

(UBND phương cũng cấp chiếng cần danh sách các nộ là anh hàong bối Dụ ẩn.

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Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam

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	Và đại điện các hộ trong vùng dự án (xem danh sách đình kem)
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	- Lư vấu giới thiện về Uụ án đào to cơ sự bộ rang trự truc l'manh phố Đa Nẵng (phương án ngiên chi tiết trên phạm vi địc bảo xả phương việt.
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	Từ văn trình bảy về các cách hưởng tha hội đất đến ức giải phong một bằng, đơn giả để xuất và nhu cầu về hỗ trọ phục hỗ, cuộc sông, giảo thiệu các khu Tái định cư đề xuất (khu tái định cư để xuất đã cộng đồng đã xuất vị trị về năng nham về các họ táng trong khu TĐC)
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ĐTM Dự án Đầu tự Cơ sở Hạ tầng ưu tiên Tp.Đà Nẵng giai đoạn 2B

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NGƯỜI LẬP





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CONG HOA XĂ HỌI CHỦ NGHIA VIỆT NAM Dộc lập - Tự đa - Hạnh phúc

DANH SÁCH DẠI BIẾU/HỘ DÂN THAM DU PHIÊN THAM VAN CONG ĐƠNG (Phục vụ lập bảo cáo Đánh giả tác động mối trường

Dự ăn Đầu tư xây dựng Cơ sở hạ tổng ưu liên Thành phố Đà Nẵng Giai doạn 2B)

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CONG HOA XÃ HỘI CHU NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

Do Shing rocky tháng năm 2010

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trên dịa bản phường.

- 2. UBND phường cũng cấp cho từ vấn danh sách các hộ bị ánh hương bội Dự án.
- 3. UBND phường xác nhận tư vấn đã tiến hành khảo sát điều tra tải sản hiện trựng của hộ bị anh hưởng bởi dự án trên địa bản phường (có danh sách kêm theo)

Ghi chú:

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 CONGHOA XÂ HỘI CHU NGHA NHỆT NAM Độc lập – Tự độc Động phác sực transver ngôn của

BIÊN BẢN THAM VÀN CỘNG ĐÔNG

ĐẢNH GIẢ TÁC ĐỘNG MÕI TRƯỜNG VÀ KỂ HOẠCH QUÂN LÝ MÔI TRƯÔNG VÀ KỂ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ Đự au đầu tự có số hạ tầng ượ tiên thánh phố Đà Nẵng

$(\mathbf{L},\mathbf{I},\mathbf{hiri},\mathbf{gian},\mathbf{hopt}_{1},\dots,\mathbf{j})$, $(\mathbf{t}_{1,a_{2}},\dots,\mathbf{t}_{l,a_{d}},\dots,\mathbf{t}_{l,a_{d}})$, i.e. the form

2. Dja điểm hợp:

3. Thanh phần thun dự:	
Our obies Polistana in	1. And the second from the Uters P.
One Mar. Deferiper	Autor Machthe op. S. A. P. O. Lat.
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Và đại điện các hộ trong	r vung die in (nem dan), säch dinh köm).

4. Nội dung cuộc họp:

- Từ vào giới thiệu về Dỹ tải đảo từ cơ số lịc thiệ bụ nên Thinh phố Dà Nẵng (phương un tuyến chỉ tiệt trên phiên vì địc bắc và phương vào.
- Tu văn trình bảy số thông tác đồng mỗi trường phụ sanh và biến pháp giam thiêu để xuấu, mô hình quan lý vụ kế hoặch truc biện
- Từ vấn tronh bay vụ của anh hư vuy thu hỗn đời đấn trự ghi t phong một bảng. đơn gia để xuất và như cầu về hỗ trự phục nổi cuộc sống giao thiệt của khu Tái định cự để xuất (khu tái định cự để xuất do công đóng đe xuất vì trị và nông trưnển về các hạ tảng trong khu TĐC).
- Thao hiện, tiếp nhận y kiến đóng góp can công đóng đối với các tạc động mối trưởng, biện pháp giam thiệu

5. Ý kiến của cộng đồng

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ĐTM Dự án Đầu tư Cơ sở Hạ tầng ưu tiên Tp.Đà Nẵng giai đoạn 2B

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ĐTM Dự án Đầu tư Cơ sở Hạ tầng ưu tiên Tp.Dà Nẵng giai doạn 2B

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ĐTM Dự án Đầu tự Cơ sở Hạ tầng ưu tiên Tp.Dà Nẵng giai doạn 2B

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CỘNG HÒA XÃ BỘI CHU NGHÌA VIỆT NAM Dộc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phác xennedexansandor

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẢN CỘNG ĐỒNG ĐẢNH GIẢ TÁC ĐỘNG MÔI TRƯỜNG VÀ KẾ HOẠCH QUẢN LÝ MÔI TRƯỜNG VÀ KẾ HOẠCH TẠI ĐỊNH CƯ Dự án đầu tư cơ sở hạ tầng ưu tiên thành phố Đà Nẵng

1. Thời gian họp:.....giờ, ngày.....tháng......năm 2010

2. Địa điểm họp:
3. Thành phần tham dự:
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Và đại điện các hộ trong vùng dự án (xem đanh sách đính kèm).

4. Nội dung cuộc họp:

- Tư vấn giới thiệu về Dự án đầu tư cơ sở hạ tầng ưu tiên Thành phố Đà Nẵng (phương án tuyển chỉ tiết trên phạm vi địa bản xã/phường v.v).
- Tư vấn trình bày về những tác động môi trường phát sinh và biện pháp giảm thiểu đề xuất, mô hình quản lý và kế hoạch thực hiện
- Từ vấn trình bảy về các ảnh hưởng thu hồi đất, dèn bù giải phóng mặt bằng, đơn giá để xuất và nhu cầu về hỗ trợ phục hồi cuộc sống, giới thiệu các khu Tải định cư để xuất (khu tải định cư dễ xuất đo cộng đồng để xuất vị trí và mong nuiốn về các hạ tầng trong khu TĐC)
- Thảo luận, tiếp nhận ý kiến đóng góp của cộng đồng dồi với các tác động môi trường, biện pháp giám thiểu

5. Ý kiến của cộng đồng

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ĐTM Dự án Đầu tư Cơ sở Hạ tầng ưu tiên Tp.Đà Nẵng giai đoạn 2B

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Danh sách cán bộ phối hợp công việc và dẫn đưởng điều tra KTXH và khảo sát tài sản Đự án đầu tư cơ sở hạ tầng ưu tiên thành phố Đà Nẵng

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BIÊN BẢN THAM VÁN CỘNG ĐỎNG ĐÁNH GIÁ TÁC ĐỘNG MÔI TRƯỜNG VÀ KẾ HOẠCH QUẢN LÝ MÔI TRƯỜNG VÀ KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ Dự án đầu tư cơ sở hạ tầng ưu tiên thành phố Đà Nẵng

1. Thời gian họp:.....giữ, ngày......tháng......năm 2010

2. Địa điểm họp:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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Và đại diện các hộ trong vùng dự án (xem danh sách dinh kêm).

4. Nội dung cuộc họp:

- Từ vấn giới thiệu về Dự án đầu tự cơ sở bạ tầng ưu tiên Thành phố Đà Nẵng (phương án tuyến chỉ tiết trên phạm vi địa bản xã/phưởng v,v).
- Tư vấn trình bày về những tác động môi trường phát sinh và biện pháp giảm thiếu để xuất, mô hình quản lý và kế hoạch thực hiện
- Từ vấn trình bày về các ánh hướng thu hồi đất, đến bù giải phóng mặt bằng, đơn giá đề xuất và nhu cầu về hỗ trợ phục hồi cuộc sống, giới thiện các khu Tái định cư để xuất (khu tái dịnh cư đề xuất do cộng đồng đề xuất vị trị và mong muốn về các hạ tầng trong khu TĐC)
- Thào hiện, tiếp nhận ý kiến đóng góp của cộng đồng đối với các tác động môi trường, biện pháp giảm thiểu

5. Ý kiến của cộug đồng

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Danh sách cán bộ phối hợp công việc và dẫn đường điều tra KTXH và khảo sát tài sản Dự án đầu tự cơ sở bạ tẳng ru tiên thành phố Đà Nẵng

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỨ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập – Tự đo – llạnh phúc

BIÊN BẢN THAM VÂN CỘNG ĐỒNG ĐÁNH GIẢ TÁC ĐỌNG MÔI TRƯỜNG VÀ KẾ HOẠCH QUẦN LÝ MÔI TRƯỜNG VÀ KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ Dự án đầu tư cơ sở hạ tầng ưu tiên thành phố Đà Nẵng

1. Thời gian họp: 14... giờ, ngày 6.2.. tháng 11... năm 2010 2. Địa điều họp: Iol 23.... Muterg. Hor. Hor. Hor. Hor. Hor. Sán. - IP Đã Mông

3. Thành phần tham dự:

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Và đại điện các hộ trong vùng dự án (xem danh sách đình kêm).

4. Nội dung cuộc hợp:

- Tư vấn giới thiệu về Dự án đầu tư cơ sở hạ tầng ưu tiên Thành phố Dà Nẵng (phương án tuyến chỉ tiết trên phạm vi địa bản xã/phường v.v).
- Tư vấn trình bày về những tác động môi trường phát sinh và biện pháp giảm thiểu để xuất, mô hình quản lý và kẻ hoạch thực hiện
- Tư vấn trình bày về các ảnh hướng thu hồi đất, đến bà giải phóng mặt bằng, đơn giá để xuất và nhu cầu về hỗ trợ phục hồi cuộc sống, giới thiệu các khu Tái định cư để xuất (khu tái định cư đề xuất do cộng đồng đề xuất vị trí và mong muốn về các hạ tầng trong khu TĐC)
- Thào luận, tiếp nhận ý kiến đóng góp của cộng đồng đối với các tác động môi trường, biện pháp giảm thiểu

5. Ý kiến của cộng đồng

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ĐTM Dự án Đầu tư Cơ sở Hạ tầng ưu tiên Tp.Đà Nẵng giai đoạn 2B

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Danh sách cán	bộ phối hợp công việc và dẫn đường điều tra KTNH và khảo sát tài sản
	Dự án đầu từ cơ sở hạ tổng ưu tiên thành phố Đà Nẵng

TT Họ và têu	Chức vụ	ký tên	Ghi chú
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CÔNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phác

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỌNG ĐỎNG ĐÁNH GIÁ TÁC ĐỘNG MÔI TRƯỜNG VÀ KẾ HOẠCH QUẢN LÝ MÔI TRƯỜNG VÀ KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ Dự án đầu tư cơ sở hạ tầng ưu tiên thành phố Đà Nẵng

1. Thời gian h	op: giờ, ngày	thángnăn	n 2010
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3. Thành phần tham dự:

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Ông (bà):	Сһи́с vụ

Và đại diện các hộ trong vùng dự án (xem danh sách đính kèm).

4. Nội dung cuộc họp:

- Tư vấn giới thiệu về Dự án đầu từ cơ sở hạ tầng tru tiên Thành phố Đà Nẵng (phương án tuyến chi tiết trên phạm vi địa bàn xã/phường v.v).
- Từ vấn trình bày về những tác động môi trường phát sinh và biện pháp giảm thiểu đề xuất, mô hình quản lý và kế hoạch thực hiện
- Từ vấn trình bày về các ảnh hưởng thu hồi đất, đến bù giải phóng mặt bằng, dơn giá đề xuất và nhu cầu về hỗ trợ phục hồi cuộc sống, giới thiệu cao khu Tái dịnh cư đề xuất (khu tái dịnh cư đề xuất do cộng đồng đề xuất vị trí và mong muốn về các hạ tầng trong khu TĐC)
- Thảo luận, tiếp nhận ý kiến đóng góp của cộng đồng dối với các tác động môi trường, biện pháp giảm thiểu

5. Ý kiến của cộng đồng

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Dự án Đầu tư Cơ sở Hạ tầng Un tiên Thành phố Đà Nẵug Kế hoặch Nâng cấp Cộng dồng Khu dân cư An Hải Bắc - Phường An Hải Bắc

Phụ lục 3: Phạm vĩ ẩnh hướng về dất của việc mở rộng tuyến đường sau khu phân lô đường Trần Hưng Đạo khu vực An Đồn, An Tân

St	t Họ và tên chủ hộ	Địa chỉ	Diện tích đất bị ảnh hướng (m²)	Nguồn gốc sử dụng đất	Ghí chú
1	Mai Văn Son	An Đồn – An Hải Bắc	20	Đất công	
2	Nguyễn Văn Thuận	An Đồn – An Hải Bắc	08	Đất công	
3	Lê Thị Cẩm Lai	An Đồn – An Hải Bắc	08	Dất công	
4	Dăng Thị Xê	An Đồn – An Hải Bắc	10	Đất công	
5	Đoàn Văn Dũng	An Đồn – An Hải Bắc	16	Đất công	
6	Huỳnh Văn Thiết	An Đồn – An Hải Bắc	16	Đất công	
7	Ngô Thị L iểu	An Đồn – An Hải Bắc	10	Dất công	g /
8	Huỳnh Văn Minh	An Đồn – An Hải Bắc	10	Đất công	
9	Lê Thị Minh	An Đồn – An Hải Bắc	16	Dất công	-
10	Võ Hữu Quang	An Đồn – An Hải Bắc	19.8	Dât công	
11	Võ Văn Bông	An Đồn – An Hải Bắc	10	Đất công	
12	Trần Văn Thanh Mừng	An Đồn – An Hải Bắc	20	Dất chủ hộ quản lý	
13	Phan Văn Năm	An Đồn – An Hải Bắc	20	Đất chủ hộ quản lý	
14	Hoàng Đức Thu	An Đồn – An Hải Bắc	24	Đất công	
15	Ngô Thị Lai Em	An Đồn – An Hải Bắc	16	Đất công	
16	Nguyễn Tâm Bê	An Đồn – An Hải Bắc	10	Đất công	1 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
17	Nguyễn Văn Hòa	An Dồn – An Hải Bắc	10	Đất công	
18	Phan Viết Sơn	An Đồn – An Hải Bắc	10	Đất công	
19	Huỳnh Thị Quý	An Dồn - An Hải Bắc	24	Đất công	
20	Trần Văn Vinh	An Đồn – An Hải Bắc	20	Đất công	
21	Nguyễn Thị Quý	An Đồn – An Hải Bắc	12	Đất c ông	
22	Nguyễn Thị Hường	An Đồn – An Hải Bắc	14	Đất công	1771777
23	Phan Thị Liễu	An Đồn – An Hải Bắc	12	Dất công	
24	Hồ Văn Diệt	An Đồn – An Hải Bắc	16	Đất công	
25	Ngô Văn Út	An Dồn – An Hải Bắc	60	Dất công	
26	Nguyễn Thị Liễu	An Dồn – An Hải Bắc	16	Đất công	
27	Trần Thị Nga	An Đồn – An Hải Bắc	25	Đất công	
28	Lê Thị Hoa	An Dồn – An Hải Bắc	30	Dât công	
29	Trần Thị Liễu	An Đồn – An Hải Bắc	20	Dât công	
30	Nguyễn Văn Cự	An Đồn - An Hải Bắc	20	Dất công	
31	Trần Chính	An Dồn – An Hải Bắc	24	Đất công	
32	Bùi Quốc Cường	An Đồn - An Hài Bắc	20	Đất công	
33	Huỳnh Tiến	An Đồn – An Hái Bắc	14	Dất chủ hộ quân lý	A RENOLDED TO A DECEMBER AND A DECEMBER
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Tie vấn chính: CDM International Inc. Tie vấn phụ: OCI, TEC, Saigon Weico, TECCO 533

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34	Nguyễn Thị Diệu	An Đồn – An Hải Bắc	13.5	Đất công	
35	Lê Thị Ngọc Ánh	An Đồn – An Hải Bắc	40	Đất công	
36	Lê Văn Lưu	An Đồn – An Hải Bắc	32.5	Đất công	
37	Lê Văn Dùi	An Tân – An Hài Bắc	64	Đất chủ hộ quản lý	
38	Lê Thị Yến Phương	An Tân – An Hải Bắc	27	Đất chủ hộ quản lý	
39	Huỳnh Thị Tuất	An Tân – An Hải Bắc	40	Đất công	
40	Đặng Thị Thảo	An Tân – An Hải Bắc	19.5	Đất công	
41	Huỳnh Thị Thới	An Tân – An Hải Bắc	20	Đất chủ hộ quản lý	
42	Đỗ Thị Bê	An Tân – An Hải Bắc	31.5	Đất công	
	Tổng cộng		752		

Dự án Đầu tư Cơ sở Hạ tầng Ưu tiên Thành phố Đà Nẵng Kế hoạch Nâng cấp Cộng đồng Khu dân cư An Hải Bắc - Phường An Hải Bắc

Từ vấn chính: CDM International Inc. Từ vấn phụ: OCI. TEC. Saigon Weico, TECCO 533

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CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

BIÊN BẢN THAM VÀN CỘNG ĐỎNG

ĐÁNH GIÁ TÁC ĐỘNG MÔI TRƯỜNU VÀ KẾ HOẠCH QUẢN LÝ MÔI TRƯỜNG VÀ KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ Dự án đầu tư cơ sở hạ tầng ưu tiên thành phố Dà Nẵng

1. Thời gian h	l op: giờ, r	ngàytháng	2năm 20€0-
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2. Dia diem hop: 165: Anting UBNO philong Brich Kiers , & Marchan, pta Nang
3. Thành phần tham dự:
Ong (bà). Nguyên Phu Dung Chức vụ Chụ trìch UBND P. Binte Hiện
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Và đại diện các hộ trong vùng dự án (xem đanh sách định kêm).

4. Nội dung cuộc họp:

- Tư vấn giới thiệu về Dự án dầu tư cơ sở hạ tẳng ưn tiên Thành phố Đà Nẵng (phương án tuyến chỉ tiết trên phạm ví địa bản xã/phướng v.v.).
- Tư vấn trinh bày về những tác động môi trường phát sinh và biện pháp giảm thiểu đề xuất, mô hình quản lý và kế hoạch thực hiện
- Tư vấn trình bày về các ánh hưởng thu hồi đất, dền bù giải phóng mặt bằng, đơn giá để xuất ~ và nhu cầu về hỗ trợ phục hồi cuộc sống, giới thiệu các khu Tải định cư đề xuất (khu tải định cư đề xuất do cộng đồng đề xuất vị trí và mong muốn về các hạ tầng trong khu TĐC)
- Thảo luận, tiếp nhận ý kiến đóng góp của cộng đồng đối với các tác động môi trường, biện pháp giảm thiểu

5. Ý kiến của cộng đồng

ĐTM Dự án Đầu tư Cơ sở Hạ tầng ưu tiên Tp.Đà Nẵng giai doạn 2B

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CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỌI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Dộc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc *****

BIÊN BẢN THAM VÁN CỘNG ĐÔNG ĐÁNH GIÁ TÁC ĐỘNG MÔI TRƯỜNG VÀ KẾ HOẠCH QUÃN LÝ MÔI TRƯỜNG VÀ KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ Dự án đầu tư cơ sở hạ tầng ưu tiên thành phố Đà Nẵng

3. Thành phần tham dự:	
Ông (bà):Jan Yan Ir	Chúc vy
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Ông (bà):	Chức vụ

Và đại diện các hộ trong vùng dự án (xem danh sách dính kêm).

4. Nội dung cuộc họp:

- Tư vấn giới thiệu về Dự án đầu tư cơ sở hạ tầng ưu tiên Thành phố Đả Nẵng (phương án tuyến chi tiết trên phạm vi địa bản xã/phường v.v).
- Tư vấn trình bày về những tác động môi trường phát sinh và biện pháp giảm thiểu đề xuất, mô hình quản lý và kế hoạch thực hiện
- Tư vấn trình bảy về các ảnh hưởng thu hồi đất, đền bù giải phóng mặt bằng, đơn giá đề xuất và nhu cầu về hỗ trợ phục hồi cuộc sống, giới thiệu các khu Tái định cư đề xuất (khu tái định cư dễ xuất do cộng đồng để xuất vị trí và mong nuốn về các hạ tầng trong khu TĐC)
- Thảo luận, tiếp nhận ý kiến đóng góp của cộng đồng đối với các tác động môi trường, biện pháp giảm thiểu

5. Ý kiến của cộng đồng

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CONG HÒA XẢ HỘI CHÚ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phác

BIÊN BẢN THAM VÁN CỌNG ĐỒNG ĐÁNH GIÁ TÁC ĐỌNG MÔI TRƯỜNG VÀ KỂ HOẠCH QUẦN LÝ MÔI TRƯỜNG VÀ KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ Dự án đầu tư cơ sở bạ tầng ưu tiên thành phố Đà Nẵng

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4. Nội dung cuộc họp:

- Từ vấn giới thiệu về Dự án đầu từ cơ sở hạ tẳng, ru tiên Thành phố Dà Nẵng (phương án tuyến chỉ tiết trên phạm vì địa bản xã/phường v.v).
- Từ vấn trình bảy về những tác động môi trường phát sinh và biện pháp giảm thiểu đề xuất, mô hình quản lý và kế hoạch thực hiện
- Từ vấn trình bảy về các ánh hưởng thu hồi đất, đến bù giải phóng mặt bằng, đơa giá đề xuất và nhu cầu về hỗ trợ phục hồi cuộc sống, giới thiệu các khu Tái định cư đề xuất (khu tái định cư đề xuất đo cộng đồng đề xuất vị trí và mong nhiễn về các hạ tầng trong khu TDC)
- Thảo luận, tiếp nhận ý kiến đóng góp của cộng đồng đối với các tác động môi trường, biện pháp giảm thiểu

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 PÁNH GIÁ TÁC ĐỌNG MÔI TRƯÙNG VÀ KÉ HOẠCH QUÂN LÝ MÔI TRƯỜNG VÀ KÉ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ Dự âu đầu tư cơ sở hạ tầng ưu tiên thành phố Đà Nằng 1. Thời gian họp: giờ, ngàythángnăm 2010 2. Địa điểm họp: giờ, đường Mợ NH phường TarnThungan Q., Thand 16h2, by 6 3. Thành phần tham dự: Ông (bà): NguyễnThanh Nhữa Chảo vụ CTUBNĐ phươngQ., Thand 16h2, by 6 (bà): Nguyễn		BIÊN BĂN THAM VÁN CỘNG ĐÒNG
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Người góp ý (Họ và tên). Ông : Nguyên Mỹ Tế (TI tố '21) Thiết tế các đông thoát nước nuềa, mộc thái hợp hý Chất tưởng cũng trình phản đain táo Đơn di thi cũng phải guản tý tốt cống nhân của sminh Người góp ý (Họ và tên)... Ông.: Hunjinh Bá Mga. Khi thi cũng nũn có Gir hết hứp với các tế hướng ste. phủ tố dam phố Banh this corg. van mina mula Người góp ý (Họ và tên)..... Người góp ý (Họ và tên)..... Người góp ý (Họ và tên)..... Người góp ý (Họ và tên).....

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CỘNG HÒA XẢ HỘI CHỮ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phác ***********

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG ĐÁNH GIÁ TÁC ĐỘNG MÔI TRƯỜNG VÀ KỂ HOẠCH QUẢN LÝ MÔI TRƯỜNG VÀ KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ Dự án đầu tư cơ sở bạ tầng ưu tiên thành phố Đà Nẵng

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2. Địa diễm họp: Hấp:	Endry P. Hoa. The torg & Q. cand to, to the Nong
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Và đại diện các hộ tro	ng vùng dự án (xem danh sách đính kèm).

4. Nội dung cuộc họp:

- Tư vấn giới thiệu về Dự án đầu tư cơ sở hạ tầng ưu tiên Thành phố Đà Nẵng (phương án tuyến chỉ tiết trên phạm vì địa bàn xã/phường v.v).
- Tư vấn trình báy về những tác động môi trường phát sinh và biện pháp giảm thiểu đề xuất, mô hình quản lý và kế hoạch thực hiện
- Tư vấn trình bảy về các ánh hướng thu hồi đất, đền bù giải phóng mặt bằng, đơn giá đề xuất và nhu cầu về hỗ trợ phục hồi cuộc sống, giới thiệu các khu Tái định cư đề xuất (khu tái dịnh cư đề xuất do cộng đồng đề xuất vị trí và mong muốn về các hạ tầng trong khu TĐC)
- Thảo luận, tiếp nhận ý kiến đóng góp của cộng đồng đối với các tác động môi trường, biện pháp giảm thiểu

5. Ý kiến của cộng đồng

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ĐTM Dự án Đầu tư Cơ sở Hạ tầng ưu tiên Tp.Đà Nẵng giai đoạn 2B

Người góp ý (Họ và tên). Ông: Huynh Ngọa Tung / Meni Van Mun Chur y thiết hi và nông cấp các củng thuật untro Thora bientai Tuyén duting this hi phan du song di xe ato as this vow, dam bar For phong chay chia chay Người góp ý (Họ và tên).... Ông..... Phan Hún Ban. Morg muion biet tribe philog on ten ter cos cas the phar di chrujis ****** Thi worg gran chien , thory her day , tand this worg tou mice mile Chie y then chien sang, car truyers worg then tryes triges the Người góp ý (Họ và tên)..... _____ Người góp ý (Họ và tên)..... Người góp ý (Họ và tên).....

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Đại diện chính quyền Đại diện BQLDA Đại d - (kỹ Pà ghi rộ họ tên) (ký và ghi rô họ tên) (Ghi	
- Đại điện chính quyền, Đại điện BQLDA Đại đ (ký và ghi rõ họ tên) (ký và ghi rõ họ têu) (Ghi	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
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52	Horang Van An	Tô'21	ang man da a sa	
6>	Châre Thai Lai	<u>.</u>		
-i,	Naugen thin bon	Tố 27.		
8>	Dan Ngac Kiếu	To' 17		ala da an 2019 (1912)
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10>	Thay Ehinh	<u>Tô' 17 .</u>		
112	Nguyèn làng	15' 17.		
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16,	Horng Mang	To' 18 .	na 1974. sene lakona ante ante ante ante ante ante ante an	
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18>	Lilu Van March	7ô' 30.	nownode to a non-contemposition of the second se	and a constant of the state of the
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DANH SÁCH CÁC ĐẠI BIẾU THAM DỰ

CỌNG HÒA XÃ HỌI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc ****

BIÊN BÂN THAM VÁN CÔNG ĐỒNG ĐÁNH GIÁ TÁC ĐỘNG MÔI TRƯỜNG VÀ KẾ HOẠCH QUẢN LÝ MÔI TRƯỜNG VÀ KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ Dự án đầu tư cơ sở hạ tầng ưu tiên thành phố Đà Nẵng

1.	Thời gian	hop:giờ,	ngày	tháng	năm 2010

2. Dia điểm họp: phốn trường phiếng Antlas đóng ... Q. ban The, to đã Nhung

3. Thành phần tham dự:

Ông (bà):Ngrufen.d	Ngos Son Chúc vu AcTUBNA phering
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Và đại diện các hộ trong vùng dự án (xem danh sách đính kèm).

4. Nội dung cuộc họp:

- Tư vấn giới thiệu về Dự án đầu tư cơ sở hạ tầng ưu tiên Thành phố Đà Nẵng (phương án tuyến chi tiết trên phạm vi địa bàn xã/phường v.v).
- Tư vấn trình bày về những tác động môi trường phát sinh và biện pháp giảm thiểu đề xuất, mô hình quản lý và kế hoạch thực hiện
- Tư vấn trình bảy về các ảnh hưởng thu hồi đất, đền bù giải phóng mặt bằng, đơn giá đề xuất và nhu cầu về hỗ trợ phục hồi cuộc sống, giới thiệu các khu Tái định cư đề xuất (khu tái dịnh cư dề xuất do cộng đồng đề xuất vị trí và mong muốn về các hạ tầng trong khu TĐC)
- Thảo luận, tiếp nhận ý kiến đóng góp của cộng đồng đối với các tác động môi trường, biện pháp giảm thiểu

5. Ý kiến của cộng đồng

Người góp ý (Họ và tên). Bac in Joan ta
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Morg du an nhauh ching sien phai

Người góp ý (Họ và tên)..... Brith : Woang Cory Kuy....... dià Thiết hã, phái phụ hợp vớs: tiên hiện sai phương Morg muion new co the's three the was the shitter of 5-2m ti santa tore storg where der one the day Thirt he she sung phas she hop to trugth thinky Người góp ý (Họ và tên)...... Chun Ban Omh. luc ... Ohn y cac wig timb boat mise mile , mise than nen Almorg xuyen nang cap, nav vet Phai dam ban at bers wa trugin atering Người góp ý (Họ và tên).....Bac...... tã. Van... hý...... Morg min tin bri this stang de region alate . Con co. git the the cho cac the on string ohi an san di an. Timb toan third the cac corg that must phin hop thising xuyan now set mang cap Ca nap the ga phai Ahier he plus hop ut corg , tam bas The chuan by thirds Người góp ý (Họ và tên)..... - to garg tant di chuyen and the dan 57A trink high on the tay the philit g Mora mor car ha dan nghis thory phan doing gip thean 3 w & he dans bi di chargen abor you to the ghis, thu nhap this Người góp ý (Họ và tên)..... bran neu dau tu varg cap dis his her so vor Mitt che dan Mar grai toa cae toujer hand lang chung quanh and, Người góp ý (Họ và tên)... atain ban carc phương an phong chay. chức cháy
Người góp ý (Họ và tên)......Bắc: Nguyên Thủ Lan thán trong ở Thuết thể các truyền công thuật nhức thái phả rg cho toral tuan phie hop , Barth at is our gardie that Kong . dad..... Marg. de on Ston. thin phai. This he cho, tuyers atribog va Alm in chos phai Người góp ý (Họ và tên)..... Người góp ý (Họ và tên)..... ***** Người góp ý (Họ và tên)..... Người góp ý (Họ và tên).... Đại diện chính quyền Đại diện BQLDA Đại diện Tư vấn (ký và ghi rõ họ tên) (ký và ghi rõ họ tên) (Ghi rõ họ tên) rt, ohu) tick भारत कार्य गुटा æ Nguyan Xian Nhan regayén Ngọc Sơn

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167 P	Injen linh gairg_	-F-18	July -	
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CONG HÒA XẢ HỌi CHỦ NGHÌA VƯỆT NAM Độc lập – Tự đo – Hạnh phốc ασπαταθαύβκαθαθακ

BIÊN BĂN THAM VÂN CỘNG ĐỎNG ĐÁNH GIÁ TÁC ĐỘNG MÔI TRƯỜNG VÀ KẾ HOẠCH QUÂN LÝ MÔI TRƯỜNG VÀ KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ Dự án đầu tự cự cái ba tầng trự tiên thành, chế Đà Nẵng

Dự án đầu tư cơ sở hạ tầng ưu tiên thành phố Đà Nẵng

1. Thời gian họp:d4...giờ, ngày.C.2...tháng.d4...năm 2010

2. Dia diễm họp: To 23... Butông. Môn. Môn. Mary. 3. Thành phần tham dự:

Và đại diện các hộ trong vùng dự án (xem danh sách đính kèm).

4. Nội dung cuộc họp:

- Tư vấn giới thiệu về Dự án đầu tư cơ sở hạ tầng ưu tiên Thành phố Đà Nẵng (phương án tuyến chí tiết trên phạm ví địa bản xã/phường v.v).
- Từ vấn trình bày về những tác động môi trường phát sinh và biện pháp giảm thiểu đề xuất, mô hình quản lý và kể hoạch thực hiện
- Tư vấn trình bảy về các ảnh hưởng thu hồi đất, đền bù giải phóng mặt bằng, đơn giả đề xuất và nhu cầu về hỗ trọ phục hồi cuộc sống, giới thiệu các khu Tái định cư đề xuất (khu tái định cư đề xuất do cộng đồng để xuất vị trí và mong muốn về các hạ tẩng trong khu TĐC)
- Thảo luận, tiếp nhận ý kiến đóng góp của cộng đống đối với cac tác động môi trường, biện pháp giảm thiểu

5. Ý kiến của cộng đồng

Người góp ý (Họ và tên). 🕼 từng
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+ Dave tink on one this hip to on
+ New merchan ble the of the sol he was he a
- A REAL KING IN THE ADDID AND A REAL AND A R

ĐTM Dự án Đầu tư Cơ sở Hạ tầng ưu tiên Tp.Đà Nẵng giai đoạn 2B

. bi ách hadag, phái di sal dta triðag ing sta Adorq. Askr. And. and my on the Người góp ý (Họ và tên)..../Nguy n.... Phu ... Phoa... 1. Texto the geor the mat bring that throng bas three alve ngithi dan to be di steri gian on dish. ... then in . heal. dong san sudt Người góp ý (Họ và tên). Tran. Thủ Mạo ... Brich. ... Ung ho di an va san song tan giao mal bang.... A. Der the voi male drops by dry bying And Mule den. bu phai dung voi mile shanh yshe da dua tra Người góp ý (Họ và tên)..... Người góp ý (Họ và tên)..... Đại diện chính quyền Dại diện BQLDA Đại diện Tư vấn (ký và ghi rô họ tên) (Ghi rõ họ tên) (ký và ghi rõ họ tên)

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Danh sách cản bộ phối hợp công việc và dẫn đường điều tra KTNH và khảo sát tài sân Dự án đầu từ cơ số hạ tầng ưu tiên thành phố Đà Nẵng

CÔNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẦN CỘNG ĐỒNG ĐÁNH GIÁ TÁC ĐỘNG MÔI TRƯỜNG VÀ KẾ HOẠCH QUẦN LÝ MÔI TRƯỜNG VÀ KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ Dự án đầu tư cơ sở hạ tầng un tiên thành phố Đà Nẵng

1. Thời gian họp:.....giờ, ngày......tháng......năm 2010

2. Dia diễm họp: Jon: Andreg phenning. The Conserge Q. Son That, 10 Da Nong 3. Thành phần tham dư:

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Ông (bà):	Chức vụ

Và đại diện các hộ trong vùng dự án (xem danh sách đình kêm).

4. Nội dung cuộc họp:

- Từ vấn giới thiệu về Dự áp đầu từ cơ sở hạ tầng ưu tiên Thành phố Đà Nẵng (phương án tuyến chỉ tiết trên phạm vì địa bản xã/phường v.v).
- Từ vấn trình bày về những tác động môi trường phát sinh và biện pháp giảm thiểu đề xuất, mô hình quản lý và kế hoạch thực hiện
- Từ vấn trình bảy về các ảnh hưởng thu hồi đất, đền bù giải phóng mặt bằng, đơn giả dễ xuất và nhu cầu về hỗ trợ phục hồi cuộc sống, giới thiệu các khu Tái định cư để xuất (khu tái dịnh cư đề xuất do cộng đồng dễ xuất vị trí và mong nuốn về các hạ tầng trong khu TĐC)
- Thảo luận, tiếp nhận ý kiến đóng góp của cộng đồng đối với các tác động môi trường, biện pháp giảm thiểu

5. Ý kiến của cộng đồng

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Người góp ý (Họ và tên)...... Ong.: Ngĩ Van hiệng. C. Tổ thiếng TILE LPS). Aribra most has this mise mach who hidra and dia bas by third , that litting trugto theory toutry with som this least thank can a tenatiling, end his bon obdieg phan as so inha, work think stang stilling dition tin intra there as Người góp ý (Họ va tên)... Be the va roy diarg , thirt he lead esty thead nated Jusp My , sand gay truch sang wig ugap . Torg & corg than this hirry and being and thing nha att rg dan rama Ngrob dan hear toon night and an , more de an gon bien shai Nast dan thira star vor thiet ha was der an to de tax torg ten car hi dan du car la dan haing Người góp ý (Họ và tên).... nunôn phai ah chuyện sti nh chac, gãy..... - that gan the abing to so he The di car org theat much much , milie the chur y ano at trugen Theory cho phot hop North: dan set ming chit tugen tutory, ming som Morg tien chills strat he do an new tills ate giam bot car tac string sten car his dais sa cung plan hop Người góp ý (Họ và tên). Jahn thị chiết, barry si chung đặt tại chiả phútry hi the tax aturched the new so blue tax con many tai the duilorg the litering gay saw this atthe curie this and ... cal the down nay

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CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGĐĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc **************

BIÊN BẢN THAM VÁN CỌNG ĐÒNG

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1. Thời gian họp:	ang
3. Thành phần tham dự:	
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Và đại diện các hộ trong vùng dự án (xem danh sách đính kêm).	

4. Nội dung cuộc hợp:

- Tư yấn giới thiệu về Dự án đầu tư cơ sở hạ tầng ưu tiên Thành phố Đà Nẵng (phương án tuyển chỉ tiết trên phạm vi địa bản xã/phường v.v).
- Từ vấn trình bảy về nhũng tác động môi trường phát sinh và biện pháp giảm thiểu để xuất, mô hình quản lý và kế hoạch thực hiện
- Từ vấn trình bày về các ảnh hưởng thu hồi đất, đền bù giải phóng mặt bằng, dơn giá đề xuất và nhu cầu về hỗ trợ phục hồi cuộc sống, giới thiệu các khu Tái định cư đề xuất (khu tái dịnh cư đề xuất do cộng đồng đề xuất vị trí và mong muốn về các hạ tầng trong khu TDC)
- Thảo luận, tiếp nhận ý kiến đóng góp của cộng đồng dối với các tác động môi trường, biện pháp giảm thiểu

5. Ý kiến của cộng đồng

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