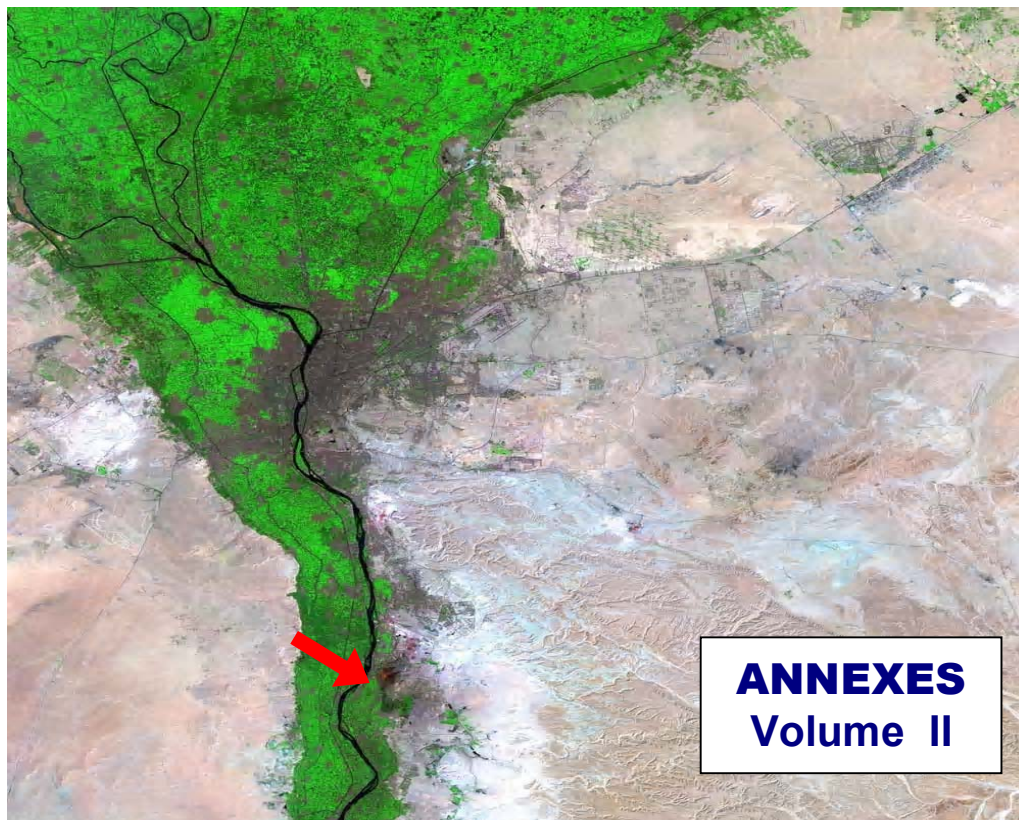


Ministry of Electricity and Energy
Egyptian Electricity Holding Company
Cairo Electricity Production Company

NEW TEBBIN 2x325 MWe GAS/OIL THERMAL POWER PROJECT

E1233 V. 3

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment



October 2005

Submitted by:

SPEEDOTRANS

28 Sherif Street, Cairo, 11111 Egypt
Tel.: (202) 393-6045, Fax: (202) 393-0748
Email: Speeddig@soncom.com.eg

Annex A

RECORD OF CONSULTATION UNDERTAKEN BY SPEEDOTRANS AND EEHC

RECORD OF CONSULTATION

The following Table provides a record of meetings undertaken by by SPEEDOTRANS and EEHC during project preparation and completion of environmental documentation for preparing the ESIA study report and local permitting.

Organization	Name	Date
<i>Egyptian Electricity Holding Company (EEHC)</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman • Executive Board Member, Planning, Research and Services Companies Affairs • Sector Head, Steam Power Plant Projects • Dr. Eng. Ms. Nahed Haggi • General Manager, Environmental Studies • General Director, Power Plant Studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Mohamed M. Awad - Dr. Kamel Yassin - Eng. Ahmed Salah - Sector Head, Interconnection Affairs - Eng. Maher Aziz Bedrous - Eng. Murad Badie 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24 May 2005 13, 24 May 2005 2,19 May 2005 12 July 2005 8, 17, 27 Aug. 2005 Day-to-day contacts during March through Sept. 2005 29 March 2004 6 April 2004
<i>Cairo Electricity Production Company (CEPC)</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman • Head of Power Generation Sectors • Sector Head, Financial Affairs • Sector Head, Power Plants Affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eng. Ahmed Imam - Eng. Mohamed Fathi Es-Sayyad - Acc. Ragab Esh-Shourbagi - Eng. Fathi Amin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,31 May 2005 16 Aug. 2005 19, 31 May 2005 11 June 2005 12 April 2005 18 July 2005 31 May 2005 13 June 2005
<i>Tebbin Power Plant (TPP), CEPC</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power Plant Sector Head • General Manager of the Power Plant • Chief Engineer, Operation • Chief Engineer, Maintenance • Chief Engineer, Electricity • Chief Engineer, I & C • Director of Civil Department • Director of Technical Affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eng. Shaaban Khalaf - Eng. Ms. Laila Kamel Gad - Eng. Hassan Mahmoud Yassin - Eng. Refaat Hussein El-Boghdadi - Eng. Atef Abdel-Moneim Gouda - Eng. Mohamed Abdin - Eng. Ashraf Haroun Abu-Elala - Eng. Nahed Abu-Khalil Mohamed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13, 23 April 2005 9,17,25 May 2005 13,16,29 June 2005 6,16,25 July 2005 8,14,27 Aug. 2005 8,15 May 2005 16, 28 June 2005 16 June 2005 16 June 2005 16 June 2005 16 June 2005 16 June 2005 16 June 2005 16 June 2005
<i>Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company (EETC)</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman • Head of Research, Studies & Project Sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eng. Samir Ezz El-Arab - Eng. Nabawi Abdel-Magid Attia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 Aug. 2005 13 Aug. 2005
<i>Cairo South Electricity Distribution Company (CSEDC)</i>		

Organization	Name	Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairman 	- Eng. Mahmoud Sulttan	17 Aug 2005
<i>Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Director for Energy Projects, Environmental Management Sector 	- Dr. Hisham Mahmoud El-Agamawi	7 Aug. 2005
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Director for Industrial Projects, Environmental Management Sector 	- Eng. Mahmoud Ahmed Shawki	7 Aug. 2005
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Researcher, Environmental Management Sector 	- Eng. Ahmed Moustafa	7 Aug. 2005
<i>World Bank</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank Representative in Cairo 	- Dr. Maged Hamed	Many Contacts during the Period May-September 2005
<i>Cairo Governorate</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secretary General General Manager for Information and Decision Making Support Center Director of Statistics Department 	- Gen. Ahmed Kamel - Acc. Sayyed Badawi - Acc. Rami Michael Raflah	5 June 2005 13, 16 June 2005 7, 15 July 2005 13, 16 June 2005 7, 15 July 2005
<i>Tebbin District Council</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President of Tebbin District 	- Mr. Mohamed Moussa Tawfik Esh-Shemi	16 June 2005
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secretary of Tebbin District 	- Mr. Mohamed Abu El-Hassan Mohamed	16 June 2005
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member of Giza Governorate's Council 	- Mr. Atef El-Faramawi	16 June 2005
<i>Egyptian General Authority for Shore Protection</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairman Managing Director for Studies & Research 	- Eng. Farag Mahmoud Yamani - Eng. Attia Ibrahim Omar	7 Aug. 2005 7 Aug. 2005
<i>Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation (EGPC)</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director for Operations 	- Chem. Medhat Youssef	6 July 2005
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistant Director for Refining & Industrialization 	- Chem. Ahmed Abdallah	6 July 2005
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Assistant Engineer for Quality Control 	- Chem. Mohamed Abdel Moneim	6 July 2005
<i>Egyptian Natural Gas Holding Company (EGAS)</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairman 	- Eng. Sherif Ismail	20 Aug. 2005
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deputy Chairman for Planning and Projects 	- Eng. Ibrahim Ahmed	20 Aug. 2005
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deputy Chairman for Operations 	- Eng. Abdel-Hamid El-Mokaddem	20 Aug. 2005
<i>Egyptian National Gas Company (GASCO)</i>		

Organization	Name	Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Director for Projects • Assistant Director for Networks • Assistant Director for Planning and Assessment • General Director for Supply Stations • General Executive Director of Delta Zone • General Director for Delta Zone Operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Mamdouh Mahmoud Mohamed - Eng. As-Sayed Talaat Abdel Wahed - Eng. Gamal Amer - Eng. Alaa Abdel Latif - Eng. Hamdi Rakha - Eng. Mahmoud Sallam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13 June 2005 13 June 2005 13 June 2005 13 June 2005 13 June 2005 13 June 2005
<i>General Organization for Urban Planning</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman • Sector Head for Cairo Region • General Manager for Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eng. Hazem El-Kweidi - Eng. Ms. Shadia Abdel-Salam - Eng. Mohamed El-Husseiny 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19 Aug. 2005 30 Aug. 2005 3 Sept. 2005 16,23,25,28 Aug. 2005
<i>Hydraulics Research Institute (HRI)</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman • Deputy Chairman • Director, Hydrothermal Modeling • Director, Hydrographic Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prof. Dr. Moustafa Gaweesh - Eng. Ibrahim El-Desouky - Dr. Yasser Shawky - Eng. Ahmed Nada 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 April 2005 4,5,23 April 2005 10, 21 May 2005 5 June 2005 12 July 2005 2,17,27 Aug 2005
<i>National Authority for Remote Sensing and Space Sciences</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Studies & Land Use • Division of Environmental Studies & Land Use • Head of Division of Geology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prof. Dr. Es-Sayyed Zaghloul - Prof. Dr. Fikry Ibrahim Khalaf - Prof. Dr. Omar Hassan Sherif 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18 April 2005 21 June 2005 2 Aug. 2005 21 June 2005 2 Aug. 2005 21 June 2005 2 Aug. 2005
<i>General Authority for Fishery Development</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deputy Chairman • Head of Central Department of Fish Resources • Senior Aqua-culture Specialist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Hemdan Abdel-Sattar - Dr. Es-Sayed Tawfik Moustafa - Dr. Magdi Abbass Saleh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Aug. 2005 2 Aug. 2005 2 Aug. 2005
<i>National Research Institute for Astronomy and Geophysics (NRIAG)</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associate Professor • Senior Researcher • Senior Researcher 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Salah El-Hadidi Ali - Dr. Ahmed Badawi - Dr. Kamal A. Atiyya - Dr. Kamal Abdel-Rahman 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 June 2005 2 June 2005 2 June 2005 2 June 2005
<i>Egypt National Institute of Transport (ENIT)</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Director • Senior Transport Expert • Technical Assistants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prof. Dr. Abdallah Wahdan - Dr. Ms. Enas Bushra Nashed - Eng. Mohamed Hussein - Eng. Nasser Mohamed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21, 22 May 2005 19, 21 July 2005 19, 21 July 2005 19, 21 July 2005 19, 21 July 2005
<i>National Research Center</i>		

Organization	Name	Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Pollution Preclusion Unit Water Quality Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prof.Dr.Kamal Tamer Hindy Eng. Adel Hassan Amer Prof.Dr. Osama Ahmed Ali Prof.Dr. Mohamed Ismail Badawi Dr. Mohamed Bakr M.Ibrahim 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 April 2005 24 May 2005 11 Jan. 2005 11 May 2005 2 July 2005 11 May 2005 2 July 2005 11 May 2005 2 July 2005
<i>Ain Shams University, Faculty of Engineering</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise and Vibration Engineering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prof. Dr. Mansour M. El-Bardisi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18 April 2005 12 May 2005 2 July 2005
<i>Institute of Environmental Studies and Research, Ain-Shams University</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological Studies Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr. Aly Nasser Hassan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18 April 2005 24 May 2005 5 July 2005
<i>Electricite de France (EDF)</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manager, Air Quality Department Deputy Manager, Air Quality Department Air Dispersion Modeling Specialist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Annie PINON Mr. Nicolas VAISSIERE Ms. Sonia BERTRAND 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3, 15 April 2005 15 Aug. 2005 21, 27 April 2005 15 July 2005 22 Aug. 2005 4,7,21 April 2005 3, 10, 15, 21 ,27 June 2005 15, 22, 27, 30 Aug. 2005
<i>Tebbin Community Representatives</i>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Yasser Sayyed Abdel-Khalek Mr. Mohamed Bakr Mr. Abdel-Dayem Abdel-Maksoud Ms. Amal Ramadan Ms. Mervat Hamed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 June 2005 4 June 2005 4 June 2005 4 June 2005 4 June 2005
<i>Tebbin Local Population</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tebbin Population Representatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eng. Mahmoud Arabi Ahmed Eng. Hani Abdel-Hakim Youssef Eng. Sobhi Mohamed Esh-Sharawi Mr. Ahmed Farid Semeikah Mr. Refaat Hassanin El-Boghdadi Acc. Mohamed Ali Es-Sayyed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 May 2005 20 May 2005 20 May 2005 20 May 2005 20 May 2005 20 May 2005

Annex B

SCOPING MEETING

SCOPING SESSION

A scoping session was held in, the Maddi Residence Hotel at El-Maadi District, around 15 minutes driving to the north of El-Tebbin area, Cairo Governorate. The main goal of conducting a scoping session is to assist the Egyptian Electricity Holding Company in obtaining the views of concerned parties, local NGOs and affected groups, and keeping records of meetings and other activities, communications, and comments.

The scoping session is a TOR requisite. This is the first public consultation. A second public consultation will be conducted by the end of the stage of producing the Draft Final Report to present to the same stakeholders the results of the EIA report seeking their comments - if any - to include in the final report.

Records of meetings and other activities, communications and comments will be incorporated in the final report.

Appreciating the importance of the public consultation task, the Consultant moved fast and announced about the meeting in the media (see Appendix I) and held extensive meetings with all the interested and affected parties to explain the event and its importance. Some Forty-five (45) of the stakeholders attended the session and actively participated in the Questions and Answers session following the project scope presentation delivered by the Project Manager in cooperation with the Power Plant Sector's Manager and the EEHC's Environmental Manager.

Accompanied by the Agenda of the meeting, a concised leaflet was delivered to the attendees on the registration desk. This leaflet was distributed also by both the Egyptian Businessmen's Association and the American Chamber of Commerce in Egypt to their members for inviting them to the meeting. Appendix II presents the two invitation letters and Appendix III provides with the Agenda and leaflet.

1. The Targets of the Scoping Session

The Consultant – was assigned to do the Environmental Assessment as an independent party, not biased to any preset ideas of the owner or the designer. The scoping session is a direct consultation of the public, collecting first hand information and reactions from those who might be affected by the construction of the project. Consequently the session was organized to include the following activities:

- Presentation of the EIA scope as per the TOR;
- Breakdown of the activities to highlight the issues that the attendees might comment on;
- Explain the environmental issues and invite the participants to raise their concerns about possible negative impacts;

- Conduct the discussions and invite the owner, local authorities and agencies to participate in the discussions;
- Clearly identify the comments and recommendations of the attendees and write all the minutes of the meeting to be attached to the Interim Report.

2. Attendees

A wide selection of personnel from different orientations attended the scoping session as described hereinafter. A list of names and occupations is attached in Appendix IV.

- Egyptian Electricity Holding Company (EEHC);
- Cairo Electricity Production Company (CEPC);
- Tebbin Power Plant;
- Cairo North Power Plant;
- National Institute for Transport;
- World Bank's Representative;
- Egyptian Association for Renewable Energies;
- Many Interesting Companies (SAMSUNG, COMET, IEP, Technical Services Center, Environmental Services Company, Dallah for Construction Investments);
- Petroleum Companies (Al-Khaligue for Petroleum Services, OTIS for Petroleum Services, Petroleum Pipeline Company, Khalda Company for Petroleum);
- Ministry of State for Scientific Research;
- Cock Company, Tebbin, Helwan;
- Tebbin Indigenous Population;
- Tebbin Community's Representatives; and
- Consultant team.

3. Meeting Procedure

3.1 Introduction

The scoping session started 11.00am in the meeting room at the Maadi Residence Hotel adequately equipped to accommodate the attendees, the representatives of the main authorities and the SPEEDOTRANS staff in charge of the presentation.

SPEEDOTRANS General Manager, Eng. Hussein Latfi opened the session, welcoming and thanking the attendees and briefing them about the role of the scoping session in the EIA study. He also emphasized the importance of their input of commenting, proposing and highlighting new ideas to enrich the study output.

3.2 ***Project Description***

SPEEDOTRANS General Manager invited the Tebbin Power Plant Sector's Manager, Eng. Shaaban Khalaf to highlight the Tebbin Power Project. Eng. Khalaf started with warm welcome words giving thanks for the attendees. He explained the purpose of the project and provided them with basic idea about main components of the proposed power plant at the Tebbin site.

3.3 ***Project Scope***

Eng. Hussein Lotfi invited the EEHC's General Manager for Environmental Studies, Eng. Maher Aziz Bedrous to present the TOR of the EIA study emphasizing the components of the study as briefed herein after.

Project Objectives

The study goals are to identify the environmental and social impacts of construction and operation of the project. A team of experts in various environmental disciplines will investigate the project area and study the possible impacts.

Study area

The study area will include all aspects that might be affected by construction and operation of the project including the entire infrastructure serving the Power Plant.

Environmental Scope

The study will address all positive and negative as well as direct and indirect impacts and will conduct field measurements of baseline conditions and the contributing effects and compare with the International norms and limits as indicated hereinafter:

Noise

Noise level will be measured in many locations within the possible affected areas. Using special software anticipated values for the operational mode of the proposed project would be computed.

Air Pollution

Data will be collected to build a database followed by measuring the background air quality levels. The results will be analyzed and compared with the local and international limits. Additionally, a dispersion modeling exercise will be conducted for predicting

maximum concentrations of pollutants and their locations during operation of the power project.

Water Quality

All available information on the available water sources will be collected in terms of quantities and quality. This database will be used for future water use.

Intake and Discharge Structures

A physical hydraulic modeling study will be conducted for predicting thermal behaviour of cooling water after discharging to the Nile river. In addition, the modeling study will investigate best engineering design for intake and discharge structures.

Biological Life

Will study previous reports about all species living in the project area and will try to locate it on the area maps. Will also study the suitability of the environment to the seasonal species coming to the area. Study will cover terrestrial life and birds.

Solid and Hazardous Wastes

Will survey location of solid and hazardous wastes generation that might adversely affect the environment. Will propose the safe ways of its handling and locations of final disposal.

Traffic and Local Roads

Will study the road network, parking areas and pedestrian crossings in the Power Project area as well as the buses network serving the Power Plant. Will also study the capacity of these roads to accommodate the future projected expansions as well as the project peak traffic during construction phase.

Socio-economics

For studying the impact of the project on the Socio-economic sectors, the Consultant will investigate the following:

- Disturbance in social structure and development plans;
- Impact on social health;
- The infrastructure;
- Increase in job opportunities and increase in the labor force;
- Study land uses and project landscape.

All environmental alternatives will be studied to select the optimum solutions. Mitigation measures will be proposed to reduce the impact of the new activities on the environment.

Plan for Mitigating Project Negative Impacts

Studying negative and positive impacts will lead to establishing a comprehensive management plan which will identify the mitigation measures to be implemented as part of the envisaged construction contracts and continuous operational conditions.

Institutional Support Requirements

The organization charts will be reviewed and modifications will be recommended. This will enable the electricity authorities to implement the environmental plan.

Develop the Environmental Monitoring Plan

Prepare a detailed Monitoring Plan for both construction and operation phases, and continue measurements of air and water pollution during the operation phase.

The Final Public Consultation

After completing the EIA Draft Final Report, a public consultation session will be held in El-Maadi area to present the findings of the study. Comments of the attending stakeholders will be incorporated in the Final Report.

Appendix V provides with “Presentation Slides”.

4. Scoping Session Open Discussions

The items discussed covered most of the environmental impacts and demonstrated main concerns. The following are the main issues raised during the discussions.

Tebbin Power Project

- A landscape area is proposed to be kept inside the Power Plant fence for preserving the old trees already existing within the site.
- The Tebbin District Council should review the current capacities of services as the number of workers will be increased during the construction of the new project.

Noise

- For model Predication, the condition of the worst case, not the average, should be adopted.
- If the noise level is above the international standards, recommendations such as monitoring the noise level, any other mitigation measures should be adopted.
- With respect to noise generated from ground traffic and equipment, the predication should be superimposed to all noise sources.

Traffic

- The road network will be carefully studied. Recommendations for mitigating the direct and strategic impacts will be prepared.
- The traffic count points shall be selected very efficiently.

Power Supply

- Electric power is available with ample capacity to meet the project requirements;
- The Contractors assigned to build the Power Plant will provide emergency generating sets;
- The generator's fuel will be recommended to be environment friendly.

Solid Waste

- The Power Plan should adopt practices (separation, reuse, ... etc.) of solid and hazardous wastes as per the solid waste integrated management philosophy.
- Coordination between the Tebbin District Council and the contractors for collection and disposal of solid wastes in anticipated sanitary landfill is recommended.
- The EIA study should adopt mitigation measures for hazardous wastes generated from the construction and operation of the Power Project.

Water Supply

- Practices of water disinfection and tank cleaning should be adopted in order to improve drinking water quality.

Wastewater Services

- Wastewater from the new Tebbin Power Plant will be disposed of through Tebbin District sewer network.
- The new Power Project should adopt Pre-treatment for industrial wastewaters produced from the Power Plant before discharging to the discharge facility.

5. Questions and Answers

The following is a paraphrasing of the questions with the questioner identified and the answer by a member of the presenters.

Eng. Shaaban Khalaf of Tebbin Power Project (CEPC)

Comment: Results from the Helwan air quality data has shown that background pollutant concentrations are higher than expected contribution of the proposed power plant emissions. Therefore, major air quality problems in the area are probably due to background concentrations rather than from the proposed power plant.

Question: What environmental limitations are there at Tebbin which could prevent building 650 MWe?

Answer: Any limitations to future power plant addition at Tebbin cannot be determined until the environmental assessment is completed.

Ms. Kamilia Haddad of the Khalda Company for Petroleum, Maadi

Comment: Gaseous pollution presently in the area should be included in air quality analysis.

Question: What criteria were used for atmospheric considerations when selecting Tebbin as the site?

Answer: Previous predicting studies for similar units were used to evaluate potential pollutant levels. If additional information is needed about model used in these predictions, it can be provided.

Eng. Kahled Ismail of the COMET Company

Question: Will this project interfere with the existing environment?

Can cooling water used for the plant affect negatively the Nile river?

Answer: The project will not have significant effect on the existing environment.

Utilization of Nile water for power plant cooling is non-consumptive. Nevertheless, it is recognized that the power plant project will play an integral part in development of the east bank area and this effect will be addressed in the Environmental Assessment.

Appendix I

Newspaper Advertisement for Scoping Session



الزمن ٢ يونيو ٢٠٠٥

تتشرف

الشركة القابضة لكهرباء مصر

وشركة سييدوترانس (حسين محمد لطفى وشركاه)

استشارى دراسة تقييم الأثر البيئى لمشروع محطة كهرباء التبين

بدعوة الجهات المعنية للمشاركة وإبداء الرأى فى جلسة الاستماع الميدانية
المزمع عقدها عن تقييم التأثيرات البيئية لمشروع

محطة توليد كهرباء التبين البخارية قدرة ٣٢٥٠٢ ميجاوات

وذلك يوم الثلاثاء الموافق ٦/٧/٢٠٠٥ ببنديق المعادى ريزيدنس

من الساعة العاشرة الى الثانية عشرة صباحا للاستعلام ٣٩٣٦٠٤٥

SHERIF Al-shirien

Appendix II

Invitation Letters to Scoping Session

American  Chamber
of Commerce in Egypt

FAX COVER SHEET

2005

To: Environment Core Committee group
From: Hend Attalla, AmCham Egypt
Date: June 5, 2005
Subject: Meeting on a study for EIA
Total No. of pages: 2 (inc. cover page)

Message: Please approve F.Y.I Urgent As requested

Attached is a copy of a letter sent to Mr. Hisham for your review.

© American Chamber of Commerce in Egypt
CARO OFFICE: 33 Soliman Abhas St., Dokki - post Code 12311 - Telephone: (202) 338-1050 FAX: (202) 338-0850 - E-MAIL: info@amcham.org.eg
Alexandria Branch: 36 Bani Abbas St., Alexandria - Telephone: (203) 484-4415 - Fax: (203) 484-4413

FRX NO. : +202-3930748

Jun. 05 2005 02:30pm

H M LOTFY & CO

SPEEDOTRANS

سبيدوترانس

Cairo, June 5, 2005

Mr. Hisham FAHMY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EN EGYPT
33, SOLEMAN ABAZA ST. DOKKI 12311


Dear Mr. FAHMY,

Our Company, general member of Am Cham, signed on April 11, 2005 with EGYPTIAN ELECTRICITY HOLDING COMPANY (EEHC) the contract for the preparation of the study for the Environmental Impact Assessment [EIA] for ElTebbin Steam Power Plant 2 x 325 M.W.

As EEHC and SPEEDOTRANS announced in Al Ahram daily on June 1, 2005, a Scoping Meeting : will be held on June 7, 2005 at Maadi Residence Hotel from 10 am till noon to present the outline of the EIA study.

It is our pleasure to invite Am Cham members interested in getting familiar with this project to attend the scoping meeting mentioned above.

Sincerely yours,
Hussein M. LOTFY


Managing Partner

28 Sherif street, Cairo, 11111 - Egypt
Tel 02- 3936045 Fax: 02-3930748

٢٨ شارع شريف - القاهرة ١١١١١

Appendix III

Agenda and Leaflet

325 x 2

. 2005 7 :

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10:00 – 9:30

10:10 – 10:00

11:00 – 10:15

11:15 – 11:00

/ /

12:00 – 11:15

325 x 2

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Appendix IV

List of Attendees

**TEBBIN POWER PROJECT
SCOPING SESSION**

ATTENDEES				
No	Name	Title	Employer	Telephone Number
1	Eng. Shaaban Khalaf	Managing Director, Tebbin Power Project Sector	Tebbin Power Plant, Tebbin District, Cairo South	012-326-4430
2	Eng. Maher Aziz Bedrous	General Director for Environmental Studies	Egyptian Electricity Holding Company (EEHC)	012-368-9795
3	Eng. Ms. Nahed Abu-Khalil Mohamed	General Director, Tebbin Power Plant	Tebbin Power Plant, Tebbin District, Cairo South	010-655-7766
4	Eng. Kamel Abdel Gawad Fadel	Senior Engineer, Tebbin Power Plant	Tebbin Power Plant, Tebbin District, Cairo South	501 7259
5	Eng. Atef Farag Salem El-Faramawi	Senior Engineer, Tebbin Power Plant	Tebbin Power Plant, Tebbin District, Cairo South	010-115-6391
6	Eng. Salah Ed-Din Hapid	General Director	Cairo North Power Plant	4301719
7	Eng. Ms. Afaf Ibrahim Ed-Dib	Senior Engineer	Cairo Electricity Production Company	5569160
8	Chem. Ms. Samar Abdel Moeiz Shahin	Senior Chemist	Cairo Electricity Production Company	5569160
9	Chem. Ms. Sahar Ahmed Taha	Junior Chemist	Cairo North Power Plant	010-1314-221
10	Chem. Ms. Seham En-Nadi Hassan	Senior Chemist, Environmental Studies	Egyptian Electricity Holding Company	4012362
11	Eng. Mahmoud Attia	Junior Research Engineer, Environmental Studies	Tebbin Institute for Metallurgical Studies	5010171
12	Eng. Mohamed Shattuka	Senior Research Engineer, Environmental Projects	Egyptian Electricity Holding Company	4915350
13	Dr. Ms. Inas Bushra Nashed	Senior Researcher	National Institute for Transport	2604903
14	Eng. Mohamed Hussein El-Haage	Senior Engineer	National Institute for Transport	2604903
15	Mr. Mahmoud Ali	Manager of Public Relations	International Company for Environment Services	012-791-1648
16	Mr. Momtaz Ahmed Gabra	Chairman	Egyptian Association for Renewable Energies	6390945
17	Eng. Saham Es-Sherif	Director	SAMSUNG Constrakashion Company	
18	Eng. Wael Talaat	Senior Engineer	Al-Khaligue for Petroleum Services	
19	Eng. Tarek Halim	General Director	OTIS for Petroleum Services	2062005/6 012-216-9897
20	Eng. Khaled Ismail	General Manager	COMET Company (Agent for a Group of German Companies)	4175042 010-1413-685

ATTENDEES				
No	Name	Title	Employer	Telephone Number
21	Mr. Ahmed El-Sayyed	Director	IEB	7543555 7546106
22	Eng. Youssry Ash-Sheikh	General Supervisor	Petroleum Pipeline Company	5014855 010-175-2748
23	Eng. Abdel Hadi Al-Kilani	Manager	Technical Services Center	3835267 012-100-6350
24	Ms. Kamilia Haddad	Senior Administrator	Khalda Company for Petroleum, Maadi	7022290
25	Eng. Yasser Salama Yousef	Manager	Al-Khaligue for Petroleum Services	010-1010-906
26	Eng. As-Sayyed Mohamed Abdel Aziz	General Director	Environmental Services Company, Maadi	5198912
27	Eng. Amgad Usama Gabra	Director	SAMSUNG Co., Helwan	010-1990-666
28	Eng. Abd Rab En-Nabi Mohamed	General Manager	Cock Company, Tebbin, Helwan	012-291-6036
29	Eng. Gamal Afifi	Director	Dallah for Construction Investments	525 6441
30	Dr. Maged Hamed	Local Environmental Consultant W.B. Representative	World Bank Offices-Cornish An-Nil, Cairo	012-7340-619
31	Mr. Tarek Omar Hussein Al-Omda	Tebbin Omda's Son	Tebbin Indigenous Population	5012625
32	Eng. Mohamed Mohsen Abdin	Tebbin Residence Complex	Tebbin Indigenous Population	5018138
33	Mr. Atef Abdel Moneim	Tebbin Residence Complex	Tebbin Indigenous Population	3704552
34	Mr. Hisham Shaaban Atries	Tebbin Residence Complex	Tebbin Indigenous Population	5541581
35	Mr. Hassan Mahmoud Yassin	Tebbin Residence Complex	Tebbin Indigenous Population	5010251
36	Mr. Gamal Amer Ismail	Tebbin Residence Complex	Tebbin Indigenous Population	
37	Mr. Khaled Mahmoud Mohamed Saleh	Resident	Tebbin Community	5510097
38	Ms. Lila Kamel Gad	Housewife	Tebbin Community	
39	Mr. Refaat Hassanein El-Baghdadi	Resident	Tebbin Community	
40	Mr. Abdel-Nabi Mohamed Abdel Ghani	Resident	Tebbin Community	5511717
41	Mr. Samir Ahmed Abdel-Baset	Resident	Tebbin Community	012-165-4805
42	Mr. Ayman Nasr Abdel-Azim	Resident	Tebbin Community	5516019
43	Mr. Sobhi Mohamed Esh-Sharaawi	Resident	Tebbin Community	5013479
44	Eng. Milad Demetry	Project Field Manager	SPEEDOTRANS	012-217-4249
45	Dr. El-Sayed Abbas	Geological Expert	Ministry of State for Scientific Research	2964385

Appendix V

Presentation Slides

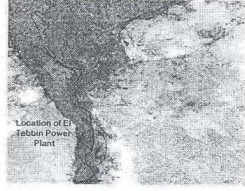


Figure 1: A Landsat satellite image showing the general landscape of El Tebbin power plant area

جلسة الاستماع البدئية

دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية
لمشروع محطة كهرباء التبين البخارية
قدرة 325x2 ميغاوات

فندق المعادى ريزيدنس
الثلاثاء - 7 يونيو 2005

الأهداف العامة للدراسة

- التعرف بالمشروع وطبيعته وتأثيراته .
- التعرف بالبيئة المحيطة بالمشروع وعناصرها .
- تحديد العلاقة بين البيئة المحيطة بالمشروع وتأثيراته المختلفة .
- تحليل هذه العلاقة في ضوء التشريعات البيئية الملزمة .
- تحديد خطة الإدارة البيئية للمشروع بما في ذلك خطة معالجة الآثار البيئية في مراحل المشروع المختلفة .
- تحديد التوصيات .
- اقتراح خطة الرصد والمراقبة البيئية .

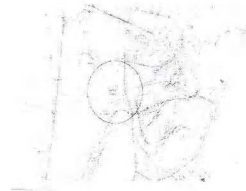


Figure 2: General map showing the plant location and its surrounding land uses

المتطلبات القومية

- المشروع مصنف قومياً : الفئة (جيم)
- المشروع مصنف عالمياً : الفئة (الف)
- إعداد تقييم بيئي شامل (Full EIA)
- عقد جلسات استماع عامة :
 - في بدء التقييم Scoping Meeting
 - في نهاية التقييم Public Consultation Meeting
- إعداد دراسة قاعدية Baseline Studies بشأن البيئة المحيطة وأهم التأثيرات .
- إعداد دراسات نمذجة Modeling Studies لأهم التأثيرات .

الجهات المعنية

- وزارة الكهرباء والطاقة / الوزارات ومملوؤها المحليون.
- الشركة القابضة لكهرباء مصر .
- شركة القاهرة لإنتاج الكهرباء .
- سلطات الحكم المحلي (محافظة القاهرة / مجلس محلي التبين) .
- جهاز شؤون البيئة .
- جهات التمويل .
- الجهات التجارية والصناعية المؤثرة في المشروع أو المتأثرة به .
- المنظمات غير الحكومية .
- السكان المحليون والتجمعات المحتمل تأثرها بالمشروع .

خلفية تاريخية عن محطة كهرباء التبين

- الهدف من إنشاء المحطة .
- الجزء البخاري : بدء التشغيل 1958-1959
- المكونات : 15x3 ميجاوات / وقود المازوت
- الجزء الغازي : بدء التشغيل 1979
- المكونات : 23x2 ميجاوات/غاز طبيعي - سولار
- إغلاق المحطة : 2005

جلسة الاستماع المبدئية

الأهداف

- دعوة كافة الجهات المعنية للإحاطة بالمشروع ومناقشته (أطراف المشروع - المجتمع المحلي - الجمعيات الأهلية- الخبراء والمختصون .. إلخ) .
- الاطلاع على أهداف المشروع ومجالات العمل .
- تحديد وعرض أهداف الدراسة .
- توضيح مناهج العمل والتنبؤ عن التأثيرات .
- الاستماع لوجهات النظر وتحديد نطاق التأثيرات .

الجوانب البيئية المرتبطة بتفكيك وهدم المحطة القائمة (تابع)

- يتضمن نطاق الدراسة للمراحل الثلاث الأولى (إيقاف التشغيل، والهدم ، وتمهيد الموقع) الجوانب التالية :
- تحديد ماذا يتعين هدمه والمساحة التي يشملها العمل (أو تخطيط الهدم ووضع خارطة واضحة له) .
- حالة الأصول assets التي يتعين الإبقاء عليها وفقاً للإذعان لقانون البيئة المصري والدلائل الإرشادية للبنك الدولي.
- تقييم طرق وأساليب الهدم المقترحة من قبل الشركة الفائزة لكهرباء مصر وشركة القاهرة لإنتاج الكهرباء، بما في ذلك تحديد وتصنيف المخلفات الناتجة المحتملة (مخلفات صلبة أو سائلة أو خطرة أو غير خطرة) ، وكيف سيتم التخلص منها .

الجوانب البيئية المرتبطة بتفكيك وهدم المحطة القائمة

- يتضمن المشروع في مراحله المختلفة ما يلي :
- إيقاف تشغيل المحطة القائمة .
- تفكيك وهدم المحطة القائمة .
- تمهيد الموقع وإعداده .
- تشييد المحطة الجديدة .
- تجارب تشغيل المحطة الجديدة .
- التشغيل الدائم للمحطة .
- كل مرحلة من هذه المراحل لها تسمياتها البيئية والاجتماعية التي يجب إدارتها ومراقبتها جيداً .

الجوانب البيئية المرتبطة بتفكيك وهدم المحطة القائمة (تابع)

- يتطلب نطاق العمل الخاص بهذه الجوانب ما يلي :
- الإحاطة بتقنيات التفكيك، والهدم ذات أقل التأثيرات البيئية المعاكسة .
- المعرفة بمنهجيات التخلص من المواد / المخلفات الخطرة .
- مهارات الحفاظ على الأصول assets القائمة (مثل الأشجار ذات القيمة الثقافية أو التاريخية) .

الجوانب البيئية المرتبطة بتفكيك وهدم المحطة القائمة (تابع)

- المخرجات سيتم تضمينها و تكاملها في تقرير دراسة تقييم التأثيرات البيئية للمشروع وسوف تشمل على :
- خطة إدارة عمليات التفكيك والهدم .
- قائمة بالتأثيرات الممكنة أو المحتملة .
- إجراءات التخفيف والمعالجة المرتبطة .

الاعتبارات البيئية فى تصميم المشروع

- الوقود المستخدم : الغاز الطبيعى
- ابتعاثات المداخن خاضعة لتوانين البيئة
- المداخن عالية جدا .
- الحوارق منخفضة إنتاج أكاسيد النيتروجين .
- الارتفاع فى درجة حرارة مياه التبريد فى نطاق المعايير البيئية .
- الضوضاء الصادرة عن المعدات خاضعة للشروط البيئية .
- نظم تنقية المياه .
- نظم إدارة المخلفات الصلبة والخطرة .

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مكونات المشروع

- وحدتان بخاريتان قدرة كل منهما 325 ميجاوات .
- بكل منهما مرجل بخار وتربينة بخارية ومولد كهرباء .
- الإمداد بالوقود : غاز طبيعى
- نظام التبريد : تبريد مباشر ذو دورة مفتوحة
- Once-through System
- نظم الإمداد بالمياه .
- نظم التخلص من المياه العادمة .
- نظام تبريد الطاقة المولدة: الربط بالشبكة الكهربائية الموحدة.

11

نوعية الهواء

- **الهدف :** دراسة قاعدية (مرجعية) Baseline Study لنوعية الهواء حول الموقع .
- **القضايا البيئية :** مدى تلوث الهواء ومستوى تركيزات الملوثات .

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مجالات عمل الدراسة البيئية

- نوعية الهواء
- نوعية المياه
- الجوانب الاجتماعية - الاقتصادية
- الجوانب البيئية
- المشهد الأرضى
- الصحة العامة
- الجوانب التنظيمية
- النقل والمرور
- نمذجة التلوث
- نمذجة منظومة التبريد

15

نوعية المياه

- **الهدف :** دراسة قاعدية لنوعية مياه النيل أمام الموقع .
- **القضايا البيئية :** مدى تلوث مياه النيل أمام الموقع ومستوى تركيزات الملوثات .

16

نوعية الهواء (تابع)

• منصام العمل

1. قياس عدد (٨) ثمان ملوثات هي (أول أكسيد الكربون - ثاني أكسيد الكربون - ثاني أكسيد الكبريت - كبريتيد الهيدروجين - أكاسيد النيتروجين - الأنتيمون - الدخان - الرماد المتطاير) وذلك بعدد (٥) خمسة مواقع بمنطقة الدراسة .
2. إعداد دراسة نظرية عن كميات ملوثات الهواء الناتجة عن تشغيل كل وحدة من واقع نوع الوقود وكمية الوقود المستخدم.
3. إعداد بيانات عن العوامل الجوية السائدة بمنطقة الدراسة ومدى تدخلها بملوثات الهواء وتأثير ذلك على البيئة المحيطة بكل من المنطقتين .

17

نوعية المياه (تابع)

• مناهج العمل

1. تجميع خمسة عينات من كل من المياه ورواسب القاع على امتداد الموقع المحدد .
2. إجراء بعض القياسات للخواص الطبيعية للمياه في الموقع (درجة الحرارة - الرقم الأيوني - العكارة والتوصيل الكهربائي)
3. إجراء قياسات الخواص الطبيعية والكيميائية غير العضوية .
4. إجراء القياسات الكيميائية العضوية .
5. إجراء القياسات البيولوجية .
6. إجراء تحاليل رواسب القاع .

19

جيولوجية الموقع

- **الهدف :** دراسة قاعدية للتركيب الجيولوجي لأرض الموقع والمنطقة المحيطة ، بتقدير معامل الزلازل بالموقع .
- **القضايا البيئية :** التركيب الأرضي .. تكوينه وشكله الظاهري .. وقدرته تحمله للزلازل .. والتكوينات الحاملة للمياه الجوفية .

20

جيولوجية الموقع (تابع)

• مناهج العمل

1. وصف طوبوغرافية و جيومورفولوجية الموقع مدعماً بالخرائط التلوية والصور الجوية للأقمار الصناعية ذات الفترة الإحصائية العالية .
2. وصف جيولوجية الموقع والتركيب الصخرية القاعدية مدعماً بالخرائط .
3. وصف تفصيلي لنوعية التربة وخصائصها .
4. وصف كامل للبيروكلوجيا والجيومورفولوجيا شاملاً المواصفات الكمية والنوعية للمياه الجوفية .
5. وصف العوامل المناخية .
6. تاريخ النشاط الزلزالي بالمنطقة والموقع .
7. خرائط الفوالق والصدوع إن وجدت بالموقع .
8. تحديد أهم التأثيرات البيئية وطرق الحد منها .

21

الضوضاء

• الهدف :

- تحديد المستوى الحالي للضوضاء بالموقع وحوله .
- نمذجة (تقدير) مستوى الضوضاء الناتج عن المحطة بعد تشغيلها .
- توصيف إجراءات الحد من الضوضاء في حالة تجاوزها المعايير القومية أو الدولية .
- **القضايا البيئية :** خضوع مستويات الضوضاء الناتجة عن المشروع للقوانين البيئية لأجل سلامة وصحة المحيطين بالمحطة .

22

الضوضاء (تابع)

• مناهج العمل

1. عمل قياسات قاعدية لمستوى الضوضاء بالموقع .
2. توصيف الظروف المحيطة بالموقع أثناء القياسات .
3. استخدام النمذجة لتحديد الضغوط الضوضائية المتوقعة من تشغيل محطة التوليد .
4. رسم الخريطة التوتورية للضوضاء بالموقع .
5. وضع التوصيات الملزمة .

23

النقل والمرور

• الهدف :

- تقييم الوضع الراهن بشبكة الطرق المؤدية للموقع .
- تقييم مستويات الخدمة المرورية .
- تحديد تأثير التطوير المقترح .
- وضع التصور المطلوب .
- **القضايا البيئية :** تجنب الإزدحام على الطرق وأمان الطرق في نقل المعدات الثقيلة .

24

النقل والمرور (تابع)

• منهام العمل

1. تحديث الخرائط المساحية لموقع مشروع المحطة .
2. تحديد شمالات الأراضي الواقعة داخل نطاق موقع المشروع (زراعي - سكني - صناعي .. الخ) .
3. حصر موجودات شبكة الطرق باستخدام نظام Video Mapping System لتكوين قواعد بيانات متكاملة لمقتات خرائط منطقة الدراسة .
4. حصر أحجام المرور اليومية وأشياء فترات الذروة على شبكة الطرق والتقاطعات السطحية المحيطة بمنطقة المشروع لمدة 24 ساعة .

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النقل والمرور (تابع)

• منهام العمل (تابع)

5. تجميع عدد آخر من البيانات الخاصة بالتغير الموسمي في حركة المرور على وصلات الطرق، ومراميل تنفيذ مشروع المحطة، ومصادر المعدات التي سوف يتم تركيبها . بالإضافة إلى أنماط العمالة المتوقعة بعد الإنشاء وأماكن إقامتها .
6. تحليل الأوضاع الراهنة من حيث تذبذب أحجام المرور على مدار اليوم وتحديد متوسطات سرعة السير على وصلات الطرق . بالإضافة إلى تحديد مستوى الخدمة .
7. تحليل مكونات المشروع لتحديد الرحلات المتولدة عنه والتعرف على نوع الحركة المرتبطة بالإنشاء ، وتحديد معدلات الوصول أثناء التنفيذ .

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النقل والمرور (تابع)

• منهام العمل (تابع)

8. تحليل مستوى الخدمة المرورية ، وتقدير احتياجات انتظار السيارات وأماكنها داخل المحطة ، وذلك في ضوء بيانات المحطة والعمالة المتوقعة بعد استكمال الإنشاء .
9. تحديد الأعمال المطلوبة للحد من التأثير السلبى على حركة المرور بمنطقة الدراسة . وكذلك المدى الزمني المقترح لتنفيذ هذه الأعمال .

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الإيكولوجيا

- **الهدف :** دراسة قاعدية لأنواع النباتية والحيوانية بالموقع وحوله ، وأثر المشروع عليها ، وأساليب حمايتها .
- **القضايا البيئية :** الحفاظ على الأنواع النادرة والمحميات الطبيعية والتنوع الأحيائى .

28

الإيكولوجيا (تابع)

• منهام العمل

1. وصف إيكولوجيا الموقع ونطاق تأثيره المتوقع .
2. وصف وتحديد الأنواع النباتية والحيوانية الموجودة .
3. تحديد الأنواع النباتية والحيوانية المهمة التي يلزم حمايتها حيث يمكن أن تكون ذات فائدة بيئية أو اقتصادية أو مهددة بالانقراض.
4. تحديد تأثير المشروع المقترح (أثناء مرحلتى البناء والتشغيل) على إيكولوجيا المنطقة أو نأثره بها .
5. تحديد أهم الإجراءات اللازم اتخاذها للتخفيف من التأثيرات السلبية للمشروع إن وجدت . واقتراح برنامج للرصد الإيكولوجى إذا لزم الأمر .

29

نمذجة التلوث

- **الهدف :** دراسة قاعدية لتقدير مدى تلوث الهواء الناتج عن تشغيل المحطة وانطلاق ابعاثات الملوثات من المداخل إلى الهواء المحيط .
- **القضايا البيئية :** الأحمال المتوقعة لتلوث الهواء بالنسبة للملوثات الرئيسية (أكاسيد النيتروجين وأكاسيد الكبريت والجزيئات الكلية العالقة) ومدى خضوعها للمعايير البيئية.

30

نمذجة التلوث (تابع)

• منهج العمل

1. المعطيات التصميمية لإبتمانات الملوثات في العادم .
2. القوانين والمعايير المطبقة .
3. بيانات الظروف الجوية السائدة .
4. تطبيق نموذج وكالة حماية البيئة الأمريكية .
5. Industrial Source Complex-Short Term (ISC-ST) الحصول على تنبؤات (توقعات) تركيزات الملوثات الرئيسية في دائرة نصف قطرها 25 كيلو متراً على جميع الأبعاد وفي جميع الاتجاهات .
6. مقارنة التركيزات المتوقعة للملوثات مضافاً إليها التركيزات الموجودة بالهواء المحيط ومقارنتها بالمعايير المطبقة .
7. وضع التوصيات الضرورية .

نمذجة منظومة التبريد

- **الهدف** : دراسة قاعدية لتقدير تأثيرات منشآت مأخذ ومخرج مياه التبريد على نهر النيل وتقدير أثر التلوث الحرارى وكيفية التخفيف منه .
- **التدابير البيئية** : الحفاظ على خصائص نهر النيل أمام الموقع من التغير أو التبدل ، والحفاظ على البيئة والأحياء النهريية من الضرر أو التلوث .

نمذجة منظومة التبريد (تابع)

• منهج العمل

1. تحديد مورفولوجية النهر (الترسة البيومترية) .
2. بناء نموذج طبيعي (هيدروليكي) وتمثيل حالة المحطة به تمثيلاً دقيقاً . وإجراء تجارب جميع السيناريوهات الممكنة للتدفقات . وكمية مياه التبريد ، وسرعات مياه النهر ، ودرجات حرارة مياه التبريد .
3. وضع التوصيات بالفضل تصميم يقلل التأثيرات إلى أقل حد ممكن .

المخلفات الصلبة والخطرة

- **الهدف** : الإدارة المتكاملة للمخلفات الصلبة والخطرة الناتجة عن المشروع فى مراحلها المختلفة (التشيد والتشغيل)
- **التدابير البيئية** : القضاء على التلوث والقضاء على المشكلات الصحية .

المخلفات الصلبة والخطرة (تابع)

• منهج العمل

1. تحديد أساليب معالجة المخلفات الصلبة والخطرة خلال التشييد .
2. تحديد أساليب معالجة المخلفات الصلبة والخطرة خلال العمر التشغيلي للمحطة .
3. وذلك على وجه الخصوص للمخلفات التي تحتوى على مواد سامة أو مركبات ضارة مع تحنل لكيفية تجنب التأثيرات الناتجة على الصحة الإنسانية وجودة الهواء وجودة المياه وجودة التربة واحتمالية التأثيرات السمية على النباتات والحيوانات .
4. وضع خطة الإدارة البيئية بما فيها إجراءات التخفيف من التأثيرات .
5. وضع خطة الرصد والمراقبة .

الجوانب الاجتماعية - الاقتصادية

• الهدف:

- التقييم الإجمالى للمشروع من الزاوية الاجتماعية الاقتصادية .
- تحديد تصميمات الحماية الاجتماعية - الاقتصادية المترتبة على تنفيذ المشروع .

الجوانب الاجتماعية - الاقتصادية (تابع)

• **السياق الاجتماعي - الاقتصادي لمنطقة المشروع**

- التركيب الديموجرافي
- البيئة المجتمعية
- الأنشطة الصناعية والتجارية والسياحية
- العمالة وسوق العمل
- توزيع الدخل والبروفيل الاجتماعي - الاقتصادي
- الخدمات العامة والمرافق :
- مياه الشرب - الصرف الصحي - الكهرباء - الاتصالات والنقل -
- الصحة العامة - التعليم - الأمن والقضاء
- الخدمات الترفيهية
- التنمية العمرانية المستقلة
- السكان المحليون : تجمعات العشائر وأقربائهم

الجوانب الاجتماعية - الاقتصادية (تابع)

• **القضايا الاجتماعية - الاقتصادية**

- إعادة التوطين
- المعيشة والوزن
- التراث التاريخي والثقافي
- المشهد الأرضي
- الجماعات المهمشة
- تكيفات العمالة الواردة خلال التشييد
- الصحة الإنشائية
- الأمان والأمان

الصحة العامة

• **الهدف : حماية الصحة العامة من المضار والعواقب الصحية .**

• **القضايا البيئية :**

- تلوث الهواء والمياه والتربة
- بيئة العمل
- صحة العاملين
- صحة السكان في المناطق المحيطة .

الجوانب الاجتماعية - الاقتصادية (تابع)

• **منهاج العمل**

- جمع بيانات وإحصاءات الأنشطة التي تدعم التحليل الاجتماعي - الاقتصادي بالدراسة (بيانات الوضع الراهن والبيئة المجتمعية القائمة)
- إجراء دراسة ميدانية بمنطقة التقييم تشمل نماذج من فئات المجتمع .
- إعداد استطلاع للرأي .
- استخدام تقنيات التحليل الكمي والتقييم لتقييم البيانات المجمعة ومخرجات الدراسة الميدانية واستطلاع الرأي بغرض تحديد أثر المشروع على شرائح المجتمع المختلفة (سناً وأجناساً)
- هل هناك حاجة لتأهيل السكان وإعادة توطينهم؟
- هل يترتب على المشروع اضطراب في هيكل المجتمع؟
- المنافع الإضافية للمجتمع المحلي
- تطوير خطط التنمية

المشهد الأرضي

• **الهدف : تحليل المشهد الأرضي واستخدامات الأرض وأثر المشروع عليها .**

• **القضايا البيئية :** الجوانب الجمالية والبصرية متوافقة ومتناغمة وغير متعارضة .

الصحة العامة (تابع)

• **منهاج العمل**

1. تحليل جميع التأثيرات الصحية للمشروع الناتجة عن الانبعاثات الغازية والمسئلة .
2. تحليل التأثيرات الصحية للمشروع الناتجة عن الضوضاء .
3. تحليل التأثيرات الصحية داخل بيئة العمل .
4. وصف شامل لخطة الإدارة البيئية للجوانب المرتبطة بالتأثير على الصحة الإنسانية بما فيها إجراءات تخفيف التأثيرات .
5. خطة الرصد والمراقبة .

المشهد الأرضى (تابع)

• مناهج العمل

1. تحليل المشهد الأرضى حول الموقع والعناصر ذات الحساسية الخاصة منه .
2. تحليل الاستخدامات الحالية للأرض فى المشهد حول الموقع .
3. تحليل خصائص المعالم السطحية بالمنطقة حول الموقع .
4. وضع خطة الإدارة البيئية بما فيها إجراءات التخفيف من التأثيرات .
5. وضع خطة الرصد والمراقبة .

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الجوانب التنظيمية

• **المصدر** : تضمنين الإدارة البيئية فى الهيكل التنظيمى لإدارة المشروع .

• **القضايا البيئية** : المسؤولية الكاملة عن الجوانب البيئية والتفرغ الكامل لإدارتها .

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الجوانب التنظيمية (تابع)

• مناهج العمل

1. تحليل الهيكل التنظيمى للشركة القابضة لكهرباء مصر وشركة القاهرة لإنتاج الكهرباء .
2. تحليل الهيكل التنظيمى للمشروع فى مرحلتى التشييد والتشغيل .
3. وضع التوصيات اللازمة - إن وجدت .
4. وضع خطة الإدارة البيئية بما فيها إجراءات التخفيف من التأثيرات .
5. وضع خطة الرصد والمراقبة .

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التقرير النهائى للدراسة

1. إعداد وإخراج التقرير النهائى الشامل فى صياغة معيارية محكمة شتملا على ما يلى :
 - صفحات الغلاف والقياس والمختصرات وثبت الجداول والأشكال .
 - الملخص التنفيذى .
 - الفصول الرئيسية للدراسة .
 - الملحق الأساسية .
2. تضمنين التقرير مبهجات وخلصات ونتائج جميع الدراسات القاعدية فى مواضعها الملائمة من التقرير بما فى ذلك أية تحليلات متعمقة فى الأجزاء التى يلزم ظهور هذه التحليلات فيها .

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End of Presentation

Thank you

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التقرير النهائى للدراسة (تابع)

3. استخلاص وتوصيف كافة التأثيرات المتوقعة والضمنية فى مواضعها الملائمة من التقرير .
4. استخلاص وتوصيف كافة جوانب خطة الإدارة البيئية والاجتماعية للتأثيرات بما فى ذلك الوصف التقنى والبيئى لأساليب التخفيف والحماية .
5. وضع وتوصيف الطرائق والأساليب الخاصة بخطة المراقبة البيئية للتأثيرات . وتحديد البنية المؤسسية اللازمة لها . وإن أمكن التكاليف المرتبطة .

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Annex C

PUBLIC & STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVEMENT (MINI-MEETINGS)

PUBLIC & STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVEMENT

Memorandum-1

To : File

From : Project Manager

Place

Tebbin Site, Nile bank before the power plant

Date

Tuesday, 14th June 2005

Attended by

Present for the Egyptian Electricity Holding Company (EEHC)
Eng. Maher Aziz Bedrous

Present for SPEEDOTRANS

Eng. Hussein Lotfi

Present for Fishermen

1. Ahmed Khallaf Ed-Diwani
2. Mansour El-Mohmadi Assal
3. Rabiee Mahmoud Ali
4. Khamis Abu-Shabbah
5. Gaber El-Baradiee
6. Samir Saied Mohamed

Subject

Minutes of meeting with group of fishermen.

The principle points discussed in this meeting consisted the following:

1. Why they are fishing in this area?
2. Is this area of good fishing activity?
3. What are their expectations about the new power project?
4. The Nile segment fronting the power plant site is not an area for good fishing activity.
5. They fish in this area due to draft of water near the intake of the power plant where some fish is being attracted.
6. Fishing is usually good in warm water of about 3-5°C above ambient, good expectations for fishing were expressed when the power plant gets into operation.
7. No fears at all from loosing fishing opportunity because fishermen already used to move along about 5km upstream or down stream the Tebbin location for fishing.

PUBLIC & STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVEMENT

Memorandum-2

To : File

From : Project Manager

Place

Tebbin area, Tabbin Institute for Metallurgical Studies (TIMS)

Date

Tuesday, 14th June 2005

Attended by

Present for the Egyptian Electricity Holding Company (EEHC)

Eng. Maher Aziz Bedrous

Present for TIMS

Dr. Mohamed Gamal Ed-Din Khalifa

Dr. Attia Saad Ed-Din

Dr. Mohamed Kamel Elewa

Dr. Youssri Barakat

Present for SPEEDOTRANS

Eng. Hussein Lotfi

Subject

Minutes of meeting with group of Scientists at the project area

The principle points discussed in this meeting consisted of the following:

1. The Tebbin area is highly polluted and the power plant shouldn't add pollution loads to the atmosphere.
2. Type of pollutants emitted to the atmosphere by the power plant shouldn't exceed, when superimposed to existing pollution loads, stipulated regulations.
3. Air pollutants in the atmospheric background of the proposed power plant may hurt the switchyard and other equipment of the power plant. Hence careful cleaning program for power plant equipment should be applied.

PUBLIC & STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVEMENT

Memorandum-3

To : File

From : Project Manager

Place

Tebbin Power Plant Site, Office of the Head of Tebbin Power Plant's Sector

Date

Saturday, 16th June 2005

Attended by

Present for the Egyptian Electricity Holding Company (EEHC)
Eng. Maher Aziz Bedrous

Present for Tebbin Power Project

Eng. Shaaban Khalaf
Eng. Hassan Mahmoud Yassin
Eng. Refaat Hassanin Boghdadi
Eng. Atef Abdel Moneim Gouda
Eng. Mohamed Mohamed Abdin
Eng. Ashraf Haroun
Eng. Ms. Nahed Abu Khalil

Present for Tebbin District Administration

Mr. Mamdouh Moussa Tawfik
(President of Tebbin District)
Mr. Mohamed Abu El-Hassan Mohamed
(Secretary of Tebbin District)
Mr. Atef El-Faramawi
(Member of Giza Governorate's Council)

Present for SPEEDOTRANS

Eng. Hussein Lotfi

Subject

Minutes of meeting with Tebbin administrative top management in the presence of Tebbin power project's management.

The principle points discussed in this meeting consisted of the following:

1. Tebbin Power Project is a big national project and real benefit shall be earned to the local society as well as the whole nation.
2. Benefit from the project to the Local Community mainly includes new job opportunities for graduate youth. Tebbin society is an industrial-labour featured with majority population over 60% in the

industrial stream. The problem is that the second generation seeks job opportunities and the power project will provide many.

3. Tebbin District's President intends to establish a youth sports & social club on the land just crossing the road before the plant site. Construction works for cooling water intake and discharge pipings should avoid club structures.
4. Necessary data on Tebbin Districts' socio-economic activities, including NGOs information and data sheet, will be provided to EIA preparers within one week.

PUBLIC & STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVEMENT

Memorandum-4

To : File

From : Project Manager

Place

Tebbin Power Plant Site, Office of the Head of Tebbin Power Plant's Sector

Date

Saturday, 16th June 2005

Attended by

Present for the Egyptian Electricity Holding Company (EEHC)

Eng. Maher Aziz Bedrous

Present for Tebbin Power Project

Eng. Shaaban Khalaf

Eng. Hassan Mahmoud Yassin

Eng. Refaat Hassanin Boghdadi

Eng. Atef Abdel Moneim Gouda

Eng. Mohamed Mohamed Abdin

Eng. Ashraf Haroun

Eng. Ms. Nahed Abu Khalil

Present for SPEEDOTRANS

Eng. Hussein Lotfi

Subject

Minutes of meeting with Tebbin Power Project's management and staff.

The principle points discussed in this meeting consisted of the following:

1. Proposed interconnection of the proposed power plant with National Power System (NPS) will be provided next week.
2. National gas supply requirements for the proposed power project will be provided next week.
3. Demolition process and its determinants will be provided next week.
4. Disposal methodology for oils of transformers and other equipment will be addressed.
5. Types of isolating materials used in present power plant structures that shall be demolished and their characteristics for safe dismantling, demolition and disposal will be provided next week.
6. Survey Report prepared by a special Consultant for surveying the exact layout of present facilities and describing coordinates of the plant site will be provided next week.
7. Land ownership documentation will be provided next week.

8. Components of the existing power plant that needs to be demolished will be provided next week.
9. Necessary precautions included in the Demolition Adjudication Document for conducting safe and environmentally friendly demolition process will be provided next week.
10. Land uses surrounding power project site.
11. Supply of electricity during construction phase.
12. Re-employment Program of the present workforce within the entire system of the CEPC has already been started. All employees have been granted the right to choose the proposed location they want to move to and all their desires will be respected. All their work rights that are guaranteed by the labor Law no. 12/2003 are reserved. Additionally, all workers privileges granted by CEPC beyond the rights guaranteed by the Law are reserved, too.

PUBLIC & STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVEMENT

Memorandum-5

To : File

From : Project Manager

Place

General Authority for Fishery Development (GAFD)

Date

Tuesday, 2nd August 2005

Attended by

Present for the Egyptian Electricity Holding Company (EEHC)

Eng. Maher Aziz Bedrous

Present for SPEEDOTRANS

Eng. Milad Nikola Demitry

Present for General Authority for Fishery Development

1. Mr. Hemdan Abdel Sattar
(vice Chairman, GAFD)

2. Dr. Magdy Abbass Saleh
(Managing Director for Production & Operation)

Subject

Minutes of meeting with GAFD top management, Ministry of Agriculture.

The principle points discussed in this meeting consisted of the following:

1. No commercial fishing along the bank line of the Tebbin Nile segment. Little fishing activity there depends upon Bolti species.
2. No one of the few fishermen existed in this area will loose his job. Moving few ten meters downstream or upstream will enable them to fish properly.
3. Although fishing is limited in this part of the Nile, the power plant intake may require a screen to prevent impingement.
4. The discharge thermal effect of a 8°C rise will not affect this fishery; however the outfall may create an area of fish breeding, i.e. an area of fry concentration during winter. Fry collection station could be located near this area.
5. Warm water discharged from the circulating water discharge system should be considered as a precious commodity. EEHC should think about selling this warm water to fishery authorities. This may introduce a new concept for the design of discharge area. Warm water may go first to an open pool before dissipation in the Nile waters and this pool used for fishery development.

PUBLIC & STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVEMENT

Memorandum-6

To : File

From : Project Manager

Place

Tebbin Power Plant Site, Office of the Head of Tebbin Power Plant's Sector

Date

Wednesday, 17th August 2005

Attended by

Present for the Egyptian Electricity Holding Company (EEHC)
Eng. Maher Aziz Bedrous

Present for SPEEDOTRANS

Eng. Hussein Lotfi

Telephone conversations with:

1. Mr. Yasser Sayyed Abdel-Khalek
(Secretary of El-Ataa for Environmental Protection Society, an NGO located at El-Tebbin El-Bahari)
2. Ms. Amal Ramadan
(Social Services Department, Marazique and Member of El-Ataa NGO)
3. Mr. Mohamed Bakr
(Secretary of Association of Local Society Development, NGO located at El-Tebbin El-Shaabyyah, Marazique)
4. Ms. Mervat Hamed
(Social Services Department, Marazique and Member of Local Society Development Association NGO)

Subject

Minutes of telephone conversations with NGOs representatives:

The principle points discussed in these telephone conversations consisted of the following:

1. High percentage of the newly graduated youth in the Tebbin area lack appropriate jobs.
2. Tebbin power plant project is urgently required for creating new job opportunities for newly graduated youth.
3. Services associated with the project will also intrude new economic benefits that are urgently sought for social welfare of the Tebbin community.

Annex D

PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE ACTIVITIES



Final Report

*Egyptian Electricity Holding Company
Cairo Electricity Production Company*

EI-Tebbin 650 MWe Steam Power Project

Public Consultation Meeting Report (PCMR)

September 2005

Prepared By

SPEEDOTRANS

Public Consultation and Disclosure and Public Consultation Meeting Report

CONTENTS

El-Maadi Public Consultation Meeting 4th September 2005: Proceedings

Appendix A : Advert

Appendix B : Invitation Card

Appendix C : Leaflet / Agenda

Appendix D : List of Invitees and
List of Attendees

Appendix E : Non-Technical Summary

Appendix F : Presentation Slides

Appendix G : Selected Photos

*El-Maadi Public Consultation
Meeting
4th September 2005: Proceedings*

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

As part of the WB's public consultation and disclosure requirements, EEHC & CEPC (or their consultants) must consult and involve primary and secondary stakeholders in the planning, development, construction and operation of the proposed power plant. This includes a requirement to hold a public consultation meeting to inform all interested parties of the proposals and provide an opportunity for representations to be made.

The public consultation meeting for the proposed El-Tebbin Power Plant was held in Cairo on 4th September 2005. This report details the proceedings of the meeting, including the presentations that were made and a record of the Question and Answer session. Consultation and disclosure to date has included private meetings, individual and group interviews with stakeholders, advertisement of the proposed plant in a local newspaper and disclosure of the final ESIA report.

1.2 PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

According to the WB's Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, an ESIA report prepared for the project must be a public document such that the report can be examined by all interested parties. Copies of the report and the non-technical summary, the latter in the native language, i.e. in Arabic, were made available for public inspection in the EEHC offices and its affiliate company, CEPC in Cairo. A notice, indicating disclosure of the ESIA report for public review was published in the Al-Ahram Newspaper in Arabic on Wednesday 24th August 2005 including notice of the public meeting was given (see Appendix A).

2. PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The public consultation meeting was held in the Hotel Sofitel El-Maadi in Cairo.

Invitations in Arabic and English, along with an Arabic non-technical summary were sent or hand delivered to all primary and secondary stakeholders. The list of guests was gathered in several ways: namely, those who read the newspaper announcement and contacted the offices

in Cairo, CEPC guests, and a list of primary and secondary stakeholders prepared during the scoping phase and ESIA. The list of invitees and attendees is given in Appendix D. Dr. Mohamed Es-Sayyed Khalil, Chief Executive Officer of the EEAA attended the meeting with a delegation from the EIA Central Department of the EEAA.

The Maadi Hotel Sofitel premises, located at El-Maadi in Cairo, is well known to the residents of the Governorate of Cairo and was easily accessible to all those wishing to attend the meeting.

The meeting commenced with the arrival of the Representative of Minister of States for Environmental Affairs, Dr. Mohamed Es-Sayyed Khalil, Chief Executive Officer of the EEAA and the representative of the Governor of Cairo, Mr. Mamdouh Moussa Tawfik Esh-Shemi, President of Tebbin and May District and was chaired by CEPC.

The succession of presentations that took place were as follows:

- Greetings and introductory opening by SPEEDOTRANS (Eng. Hussein Mohamd Lotfi, Managing Director of SPEEDOTRANS).
- Opening Address (Eng. Ahmed Imam - Chairman, CEPC).
- The Governor Representative's speech (Mr. Mamdouh Esh-Shemi).
- Presentation of CEPC (Eng. Shaaban Khalaf – Head of Tebbin Power Project Sector).
- Technical description of the project by PGESCo (Dr. Asem El Gawhary – PGESCo's General Manager).
- Findings of the ESIA by SPEEDOTRANS and EEHC (Eng. Hussein M. Lotfi, Managing Director of SPEEDOTRANS and Eng. Maher Aziz Bedrous – General Director of Environmental Studies, EEHC).
- Coffee Break.
- Question & Answer session.

Each participant was given a leaflet on arrival which outlined the agenda of the meeting, along with some background on CEPC Company and EEHC's commitment to environmental protection (see Appendix C). Additional copies of the non-technical summary were available as well as the ESIA Draft Report.

The presentations lasted approximately 75 minutes and the Question & Answer session for approximately 2 hours and was followed by soft drinks and cake. A brief outline of the presentations given by representatives of PGESCo, SPEEDOTRANS and EEHC is given below. The slides used in each presentation have been provided in Appendix F. The speeches given by SPEEDOTRANS General Manager, the Governor's Representative and Eng. Ahmed Imam, Chairman of the CEPC are transcribed below. A record of the proceedings of the Question & Answer session follows.

2.2 PRESENTATIONS

2.2.1 *Eng. Hussein Lotfy (Conducted in Arabic)*

Eng. Lotfy welcomed the attendees and introduced the proceedings. He said that in the commencement of 1990's, the World Bank announced that Environment and Development are not contradicted. They can go hand in hand. Together they represent two faces of the same coin.

He added that without conserving the environment and protecting it against deterioration, development will lack necessary background that receives its outcomes, and without development no progress mankind can achieve for supporting environment preservation. The issue, then, is not to decrease development for abating pollution, but to continue development in such ways that are effective, clean and sustainable.

Mr. Lotfy Said: "The technology of the project which we are meeting to discuss its environmental impacts today is one of that type".

"The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment study of the Tebbin 650 MWe Steam Power Project has been accomplished by a core team supported by various specialists obtained from a variety of national and international sources".

By the end of his speech, Mr. Lotfy Said: "Not to mention that the study has been achieved in full cooperation with EEHC and CEPC. In expressing our appreciation for this cooperation, I invited Eng. Maher Aziz Bedrous, the Head of Environmental Management and Studies of the EEHC, who gave us, through his wide and deep experience in EIA, an outstanding hand, to present the outcomes of the ESIA study today".

"Thank you for coming. I hope you all contribute to the discussion. We very much appreciate your comments and remarks".

2.2.2 *Eng. Ahmed Imam (Conducted in Arabic)*

Eng. Imam welcomed the audience to the meeting and conveyed greetings of Dr. Mohamed Awad, Chairman of the EEHC, who had an urgent meeting, which prevented him from attendance. He explained the CEPC Company, some key technical and managerial figures, key principles of CEPC when running electricity generating projects and gave an indication of CEPC's operation philosophy. He also explained the status of the Tebbin steam combined cycle power project.

Eng. Imam, then gave the speech of Dr. Mohamed Awad, on behalf of him. He said:

“On behalf of the Ministry of Electricity and Energy, I welcome all of you. It is my pleasure to meet with you regarding the extension of our activities in Cairo Governorate, and the execution of one of the most important projects in Cairo South and in Egypt. The power station of El-Tebbin shall supply and cover the electricity needs for new projects in the area and in Egypt.

With good co-operation between Egypt and the World Bank, this project has been decided to be executed through several international biddings.

I hope that today we will listen together to the SPEEDOTRANS presentation and the good findings of their environmental study of the power plant which has been implemented in deep collaboration with EEHC.

The strategy of the EEHC is to put environmental considerations as the highest priority.

I wish CEPC and our consultants all success and many thanks to the governor of Cairo and all of you”.

2.2.3 *The Tebbin District President’s Speech (Conducted in Arabic)*

“This meeting raises an important issue and a responsibility that we all must carry in order to balance sustainable development as well as the safeguarding of the environment.

With this important project that will enhance feeding the Cairo South region, including El-Tebbin, with electricity in accordance with international standards, we provide a leading model in development, based on friendly environmental standards.

I would like to thank all of you for coming to this meeting and I am looking forward to seeing interaction between the developer and the audience”.

2.2.4 *Eng. Shaaban Khalaf (CEPC) (Conducted in Arabic)*

Eng. Khalaf outlined the Tebbin Steam Power Project, including key dates, investment costs, employment opportunities, program, consents and commitments.

2.2.5 *Dr. Asem El-Gawhary (PGESCO) (Conducted in Arabic)*

Dr. El-Gawhary outlined the technical specifications of the Tebbin steam power plant. This presentation included the site location and a description of the key features and main characteristics of the power plant.

2.2.6 *Eng. Maher Aziz Bedrous (EEHC) (Conducted in Arabic)*

Eng. Bedrous presented the findings of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. The presentation included a description of the ESIA process, the key findings for each environmental parameter and a description of the Environmental and Social Management Plan.

2.3 QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION

The Question and Answer session was conducted in Arabic and the proceedings have been translated as accurately as possible. In order to demonstrate that the issues and concerns have been addressed, where applicable, a reference to the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report undertaken for the project has been given, in addition to further clarification, shown in italics.

2.3.1 *QUESTION 1 : Atef Farag El-Faramawi (Cairo Governorate)*

How and why did you choose this location for the Tebbin Plant?

Eng. Ahmed Iama (CEPC)

The location for the power plant was selected at Cairo South on the same land of the former El-Tebbin Steam Power Plant near the Nile river because the plant uses up to 20m³ per sec. i.e. 72,000 m³ per hour of water for cooling. Therefore, the farther we are from the Nile river and from this source of cooling, the more expensive it becomes to transport the water. Consequently, the price per kW would increase due to the need to pump the cooling water larger distances. When choosing the location, we abide by Egyptian laws, particularly to the guidelines of the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, to those of the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA), and finally to Environmental Law 4 1994.

No need to mention that the location also has the advantage of being near the center of loads. We are certain and confident that there will be no environmental problems.

The site selection was predetermined by EEHC. The site is considered suitable for a number of reasons including its direct access to the natural gas, the industrial nature of the area, existing infrastructure and proximity to the Nile river. The findings of the ESIA show no significant impact given implementation of the various mitigation measures. It is considered that the site selected for the power plant is appropriate.

Further details of the site selection process are available in Sections 3&4 of the ESIA.

2.3.2 QUESTION 2: Nagui Anwar Hassanin (Citizen of Tebbin)

Can we use the Nile river at the Tebbin project location for other purposes, such as navigation?

Eng. Shaaban Khalaf (CEPC)

The plant is located in an area reserved for power generation activities. It is also an industrial zone. Therefore, we shall not have any further impacts or influences on the usual activities linked with the Nile river.

2.3.3 QUESTION 3: Ms. Nahed Abu Khalil Mohamed (Citizen of Helwan)

Wastewater may cause bad effects. Is any regulatory body review the ESIA report?

Eng. Ahmed Imam (CEPC)

As for wastewater, we have undertaken the ESIA study which will be presented to the Governorate of Cairo who in turn will send it to the EEAA. The EEAA will review the report and return their comments to the Governorate. These comments will be reviewed by EEHC & CEPC and amendments and modifications will be incorporated in the report. Once all this is done, the environmental permit will be issued.

2.3.4 QUESTION 4: Chemist Adel Ahmed Salama (Coke Company)

What about the sewage from the plant?

Eng. Maher Aziz Bedrous (EEHC)

The sewage will be discharged to the local sewer system of South Zone, i.e. to the local sewer network at Tebbin. Regarding CEPC, this is a National Electricity Company, and they consider environmental protection on top of their highest priorities.

See Section 8 of the ESIA.

2.3.5 QUESTION 5: Dr. Fatma Abu Shouk (EEAA)

Many details have been presented on the concentrations of emissions and how they are complying with the standards. It was better if the ESMP was presented in such details.

Eng. Maher Aziz (EEHC)

The outcomes of the ESIA study have been presented in a relatively long time and ESMP tables were also highlighted briefly. It would take much more time if these tables are presented in more details.

2.3.6 QUESTION 6: Dr. Hisham El-Agamawi (EEAA)

If an environmental standard of the EEAA is more stringent than that of the World Bank, which one you will follow?

Eng. Maher Aziz (EEHC)

Certainly we must comply first with the national standards. Actually we comply with both the EEAA and the World Bank standards whichever more stringent.

2.3.7 QUESTION 7: Dr. Hisham El-Agamawi (EEAA)

Don't you think that the stricter standards are much better for the sake of our environment? I believe that the more stringent the standards are the much better the situation is for our country.

Eng. Maher Aziz (EEHC)

It is not a matter of stringent standards. We are concerned about the soundness of the environment but stricter standards may obstacle development. We couldn't be stricter than US-EPA, for instance, and say we preserve the environment because US-EPA with their current standards also preserve the environment. We need development as well. We are a developing country and it is not wise to adopt stricter standards that prevent development and say we preserve environment. I believe that the issue is to achieve the best reconciliation between environment, i.e. stringent standards and the development. We need development but in terms of sustainability.

2.3.8 ***QUESTION 9: Ahmed Moustafa (EEAA)***

The study used a physical model for cooling water modeling. In modeling test they use dye for simulating dispersion of water plume. Dyes are not waters and their behaviour differ than water.

Eng. Maher Aziz (EEHC)

You know that there are always correction factors related to simulation models. The Hydraulics Research Institute, who implemented the cooling water modeling exercise are renowned specialists, many of them are academic staff, and they highly experienced in their area of specialization.

2.3.9 ***QUESTION 9: Eng. Ahmed Moustafa (EEAA)***

What are the procedures set out for demolishing the existing old Tebbin power plant and for waste disposal, hazardous and not-hazardous?

Eng. Ahmed Imam (CEPC)

A very detailed management plan has been set out for demolition of the existing old Tebbin plant. All environmental implications associated with each step have already been addressed carefully in bidding documentation for process.

In particular, hazardous waste management is fully emphasized in these documents.

2.3.10 ***QUESTION 10: Mohamed Abdel-Moneim Farouk (EEAA)***

Why the new Tebbin power project doesn't use closed circuit for cooling the condensers?

Eng. Maher Aziz (EEHC)

There is a huge resource of water near the plant site, the Nile river. Cooling water required for the condensers is a large quantity of water, almost 72,000m³/hr, but represents only around 2-4% of the Nile flow at the Tebbin

segment. If this quantity of water provided for a closed circuit system, there will be significant impacts, either environmentally or economically.

Also, there is an important consideration for the efficiency of the plant. Closed circuit cooling system decreases the efficiency of the plant with about 4% loss. This affects considerably fuel consumption, emissions to the air and economics of operation.

Finally, the question is: why you go to use closed circuit whilst you have plentiful water supply and all you do you only bypass this water through the plant and discharge it again to the water body with almost no effect?

2.3.11 QUESTION 11: Eng. Mohamed Abdel Moneim Farouk (EEAA)

Is there any additives to cooling waters for raising cooling efficiency?

Eng. Shaaban Khalaf (CEPC)

No, there are no additives at all to the cooling water.

2.3.12 QUESTION 12: Eng. Mohamed Abdel-Moneim Farouk (EEAA)

You will have an ambient air quality monitoring system around the power plant. Why don't you connect this system with the central ambient air quality monitoring system of the EEAA?

Eng. Maher Aziz (EEHC)

Thank you very much. This is a good idea. We will do so when ambient air quality monitoring shelters of the new Tebbin power project are erected. Thanks again for this constructive suggestion.

2.3.13 QUESTION 13: Eng. Mahmoud Shawki (EEAA)

During commissioning period of the new Tebbin power plant, there will be intermittent high noise impacts. What are your plans for abating those impacts?

Eng. Ahmed Imam (CEPC)

We used noise silencers in Cairo North power plant during commissioning. These silencers will be used for the commissioning of El-Tebbin power project. Also, there will be an awareness program for people in both the residential colony and El-Tebbin village. They should take into their consideration noise impacts associated with commissioning.

2.3.14 QUESTION 14: Eng. Ahmed Moustafa (EEAA)

Sodium hypochlorite produces much salt when used for tackling algae at the intake structure of a cooling water. Why don't you use chlorine instead of sodium hypochlorite?

Eng. Maher Aziz (EEHC)

Sodium hypochlorite is allowed to be used in power plants located at sea coasts. For power plants located along the Nile river, chlorine is usually used. Thanks for your recommendation. The project engineer PGESCO are today with us and they certainly will take this into consideration.

2.3.15

**QUESTION 15: Chemist Aly Mohsen Ahmed
(Shoubrah El-Kheima Power Plant)**

There are already many industrial facilities in the area of Tebbin district. The new Tebbin power plant is considered a significant industrial addition in the area. Would this addition have a negative effect on the place? What about wastewater?

As a Cairo citizen, I see that all these plants have a negative impact as they emit pollutants to the atmosphere.

Eng. Ahmed Imam (CEPC)

Having many industrial facilities in this area is not a problem. The criteria always that their combined impact shouldn't exceed permissible limits. For example in Cairo North we have three plants close to each other, and these are not the cause of pollution in north of Cairo. On the contrary, this power plant is essential to the area because the old Tebbin plant was only 96MWe and for the new industrial and commercial activities as well as residential demands, we have to build a bigger plant. New developments are growing, therefore importing electricity would be far more expensive for the Governorate of Cairo.

Furthermore, Cairo will benefit from the plant because the surplus of electricity can be exported to Jordan and Libya. Please note that when EEHC (previously EEA) built the old Cairo power plants there were no comprehensive environmental standards. Now we are controlled by these standards. Additionally, at EEHC, we refuse investments that do not respect the environment. As for electricity produced by gas firing, it is not a polluting industry like cement or petrochemicals.

Let me insure something concerning wastewater discharge: for the permanent type of wastewater discharge, we have a complete treatment scheme. The EEHC is very keen on implementing the same standards

in all the new plants as in the other EEHC plants such as Oyoum Moussa, Sidi Krir, Cairo North and Cairo West.

Finally, this is a very good location for the power plant because there is good infrastructure and the use of Nile river for the cooling renders it economically efficient.

**2.3.16
Station)**

QUESTION 16: Eng. Maher Mohamed Attia (El-Maadi Pump

I think the project will benefit the area from an infrastructure point of view. I have a number of questions however:

First, will the 8°C temperature difference be at the discharge point, or in the mixing zone?

Second, did you study the water flow and the Nile currents in the area?

Third, by increasing the temperature of the water by 3 or 4°C, will there be an impact on the fauna?

Eng. Maher Aziz (EEHC)

First, the power plant will be built according to the standards of the Egyptian Environmental Laws. Law 48 of 1983 issued for the protection of the Nile river from pollution states that, the temperature of the water that goes out in the Nile should not exceed that of the surface water by 5°C and the maximum surface temperature should not exceed 35°C. Law 4 of 1994 states that the temperature of the water that goes out in the sea should not exceed 10°C.

In the mixing zone the temperature of the water will have decreased to 5°C at 20-50m from the discharge point. We are therefore within the limits of Law 48 of 1983.

The discharged cooling water will be around 8°C above the ambient temperature at the point of discharge.

Thermal modeling was undertaken to determine the excess temperature above ambient conditions. This modeling included water flows and Tebbin Nile segment currents.

A temperature increase will lead to localized impacts on the aquatic fauna and flora, but impacts are not considered significant. See also Section 6.3.3 of the ESIA Report.

2.3.17

QUESTION 17: Mr. Ibrahim Aly El-Masry (Cairo Governorate)

It is mentioned that There are no impacts on fisheries, the study states, could you tell us where SPEEDOTRANS did the ESIA study? Did they co-operate with the General Authority for Fishery Development (GAFD)?

What about the job opportunities available for the citizens of Cairo South, particularly Tebbin?

Eng. Ahmed Imam (CEPC)

With respect to the fisheries, there will be no significant impacts however, the warm water in the mixing zone may attract fish and provide good conditions for fish growth. This is experienced in Shoubrah El-Kheima, Cairo West and Cairo North.

Furthermore, the ESIA has conducted a number of studies in the Tebbin location, involving the National Research Center.

Regarding job opportunities, it is true that there will be about 2000-2500 jobs available during the construction phase. There will also be services such as transportation for the workers. Most of the people employed in the plant will be from Tebbin and Greater Cairo.

The GAFD were consulted as part of the public consultation process. Fisheries are discussed in Section 6.3.3 of the ESIA Report.

2.3.18

***QUESTION 18: Mr. Abdel Hady Mohamed El-Ashry
(Kalubiyah Governorate)***

I am very pleased with this civilized discussion about the impacts of such a development on the environment. It is a large improvement that the stakeholders take part in this consultation. However, I have some comments and questions:

First, the questions asked here should have been written down in advance.

Second, I noticed that the ESIA does not include anything about seismic issues or earthquakes.

Third, I believe that the plant should have its own fuel combating equipment against spills to protect the water intake.

Fourth, I noticed this is a sensitive environment, in recovery from previous and present pollution due to industrial growth. This is why we need to protect the aquatic life and fisheries and we must set standards for the recovery of these.

Fifth, you said there is no aquatic life. Is this statement true and confirmed and are there studies?

Eng. Hussein Lotfy (SPEEDTRANS)

The plant will have an Emergency Action Plan. This plan identifies all the risks that may occur and how to mitigate them. It is only used in case of emergency and there are precautionary measures, routinely implemented for normal operations.

About earthquakes, the National Research Institute of Astronomy and Geophysics did a simulation study on the intensity and occurrence of earthquakes in the area and presented us with their conclusions. The ESIA takes them into consideration, translates them into codes for planning, designing and constructing buildings. These are called building codes for earthquakes.

The study of the plant also shows a continuous monitoring program for water and air quality at all stages. This is clear from Tables 2, 3 and 4 in the Executive Summary, which show the emission levels during construction and operation and the management of these.

At all stages, I believe that it is a very rigorous plan. About the air quality, the ESIA is based on a sophisticated mathematical dispersion model. The power plant is operated continuously with natural gas and in case of emergency, it will use mazout. However, this nearly never occurs (only about 2% of the time) and if it does, it will only be for a few hours. This explains the tolerance of pollutants if mazout is used. In addition, in case of continuous operations using natural gas, the emissions will not exceed the Egyptian Guideline which is respected as a national standard by the World Bank.

About seismicity, it is evident that different sites have different risks. The Consultant studied those risks and the EEHC took the decision of building the power plant given full knowledge of these risks.

See Section 6.3.3 of the ESIA for details of the Nile water / aquatic studies that were undertaken for the project.

Eng. Ahmed Imam (CEPC)

As you know, the area around the power plant site is an industrial one. This shows there are environmental impacts to development, but also economical considerations in the sense that one has to balance the needs for electricity and the protection of the environment.

Mohamed Wagdi (Al Ahram Newspaper)

We would like to thank you for protecting the environment and complying with Law 4 standards and guidelines. We all know that the industrial establishments have all contributed to the pollution of Egypt's environment. I hope the Governorate of Cairo will impose regulations to treat the different industrial effluents before discharging into the Nile. Finally, the people of Cairo are supporting the project.

Eng. Hussein Lotfy (SPEEDOTRANS)

If you would like any clarifications on today's discussions, please contact the Governorate of Cairo as the competent authority and the EEHC/CEPC as the developer of the project. Finally, we would like to thank you for attending this public consultation.

THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING FINISHED AT 2:00p m.

Appendix A

Advert

تتشرف
الشركة القابضة لكهرباء مصر
وشركة سييدوترانس (حسين محمد لطفى وشركاه)
استشارى دراسة تقييم الاثر البيئى لمشروع محطة كهرباء التبين
ب دعوة الجهات المعنية للمشاركة وايداء الراى
فى جلسة الاستماع النهائية المزمع عقدها عن تقييم التأثيرات البيئية لمشروع
محطة كهرباء التبين البخارية قدرة ٢٠٢٥ ميجاوات
وذلك يوم الأحد الموافق ٢٠٠٥/٩/٤ بضدق سوفيتيل المعادى
فى تمام الساعة العاشرة والنصف صباحا
ويمكن لراغبي الاطلاع على الدراسة الاطلاع عليها حتى ٢٠ يوما من تاريخ نشر هذا الاعلان بموقع المحطة
بالتبين ومقر الإدارة العامة للدراسات البيئية بالشركة القابضة لكهرباء مصر تليفون ٤٠١٢٣٦١/٦٢/٦٢
للاستعلام تليفون: ٢٩٣٦٠٤٥٠

Appendix B

Invitation Card

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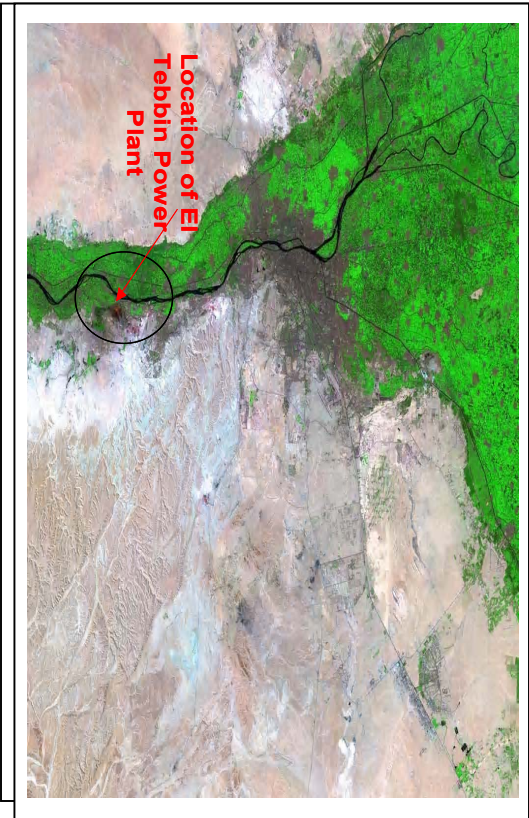
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Appendix C

Leaflet/Agenda



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عنوان الشركة

(202) 574-0550 :
(202) 579-3054 :



EHHC

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Cairo Electricity Production Company

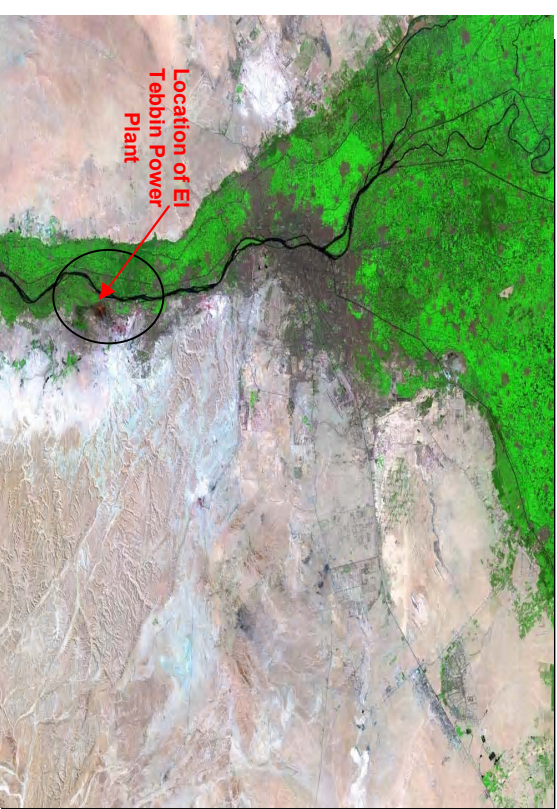
650 MWe Thermal Power Plant

Cairo Electricity Production Company (CEPC), an affiliate company of the Egyptian Electricity Holding Company (EEHC) was created in Egypt under national program for structural reform and liberalization policy of the energy sector. The project company will be responsible for the construction and the operation of the 2x325 MWe New Tebbin Power Plant.

SPEEDOTRANS supports EEHC & CEPC with skilled and experienced staff necessary for implementing the Environmental and Social Impact Studies for the Tebbin project.

Company Address:

Cairo Electricity Production Company,
Shanan Street, Sabtiyah
Cairo Governorate
Egypt
Phone: (202) 574-0550
Fax: (202) 579-3054



Hotel Sofitel El-Maadi
Maadi-Cairo

4th September 2005
10:30 am

Agenda

Commitment to Environmental Protection

INTRODUCTION -

Eng. Hussein Mohamed Lotfi,
Managing Director of SPEEDOTRANS

5 min.

For the Egyptian Electricity Holding Company (EEHC), the environment takes top priority, in its development strategy, in its relations with customers and in activities in energy production, transmission and distribution.

OPENING ADDRESS -

Eng. Ahmed Imam, Chairman of the CEPC

5 min.

Throughout the world, power generation accounts for 40% of greenhouse gas emissions and contributes significantly to levels of gases such as nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide and particulates in the atmosphere which are harmful to health. In the design and operation of its power generating facilities however, EEHC seeks to set an example. It opts for the cleanest technologies, invests in the state-of-the-art production techniques and works actively to promote renewable energies. It organizes information campaigns and public consultation for its power stations and transmission structures.

OPENING REMARKS -

Mr. Mamdouh Mousa Esh-Shemi,
President, Tebbin District

5 min.

PRESENTATION OF CEPC -

Eng. Shaaban Khalaf, Head of power plant
Sector, CEPC

5 min.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT -

Representative of the Project Engineer, PGESCo

10 min.

Since the commencement of eighties, the work of EEHC aims to reconcile the imperative need for electricity infrastructure development to improve living conditions on our land, with the need to respect our natural environment, which is essential for life on earth. EEHC's corporate ethics is based on the conviction that, over the long term, the only economically viable solutions will be environmentally-friendly solutions.

FINDINGS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Eng. Hussein Mohamed Lotfi,
Managing Director of SPEEDOTRANS

60 min.

Eng. Maher Aziz Bedrous
Managing Director of Environmental Studies,
Egyptian Electricity Holding Company

COFFEE BREAK

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION

90

Appendix D

List of Invitees and List of Attendees

EL-TEBBIN POWER PROJECT

Maadi Public Consultation Meeting LIST OF INVITEES

Name	Position
1. H.E. Dr. Hassan Younes	Minister of Electricity and Energy
2. H.E. Dr. Mahmoud Abou Zeid	Minister of Water Resources and Irrigation
3. H.E. Dr. Abdel Rehim Chehata	Minister of State for Local Development
4. H.E. Dr. Maged George	Minister of State for Environmental Affairs
5. Mr. Abdel Azim Wazir	Governor of Cairo
6. Gen. Ahmed Kamel	Secretary General, Cairo Governorate
7. Eng. Gamal Ahmed Saleh	Director of Environmental Department, Cairo Governorate
8. Dr. Eng. Mohamed Es-Sobki	Managing Director, Egyptian Electrical Utility and Consumer Protection Regulatory Agency
9. Eng. Samir Ezz El-Arab	Chairman of Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company (EETC)
10. Mr. Mamdouh Moussa El-Shemi	President of El-Tebbin District
11. Eng. Shaaban Khalaf	Chief Sector of El-Tebbin Power Plant Project
12. H. E. Klaus Ebermann	Head of the Delegation of the European Commission in Egypt (European Union)
13. Dr. Mohamed Sayyed Khalil	Chief Executive Officer, EEAA
14. Eng. Fatma Abu Shouk	Head of EIA Division (EEAA)
15. Eng. Ahmed Moustafa	Researcher, Environmental Management, EEAA
16. Dr. Hisham El-Agamawi	General Director of Power Projects, EIA Department, EEAA
17. Chem. Mohamed Abdallah	Researcher, Environmental Management, EEAA
18. Eng. Abdel Rahim Abdel Rahim	President of Northern Sector, EETC
19. Eng. Ahmed Abdel Hadi	President of Southern Sector, EETC
20. Eng. Magdi Sobhi	Head of Projects Sector, EETC
21. Eng. Mohamed Shehata	Head of Protection Sector, EETC
22. Eng. Mohsen Abdel Ghani	Head of Control & Communication Sector, EETC
23. Mr. Khedr Salem	Head of Financial Affairs Sector, EETC
24. Dr. Eng. Mohamed Awad	Chairman, EEHC
25. Dr. Eng. Kamel Yassin	Executive Board Member for Planning, Research

Name	Position
	and Service Companies Affairs, EEHC
26. Eng. Ms. Fawziyya Abu-Neima	Executive Board Member for Affiliate Companies, EEHC
27. Acc. Mahmoud Abu-Rehab	Executive Board Member for Economic, Financial & Administrative Affairs, EEHC
28. Dr. Eng. Amal Khashab	Sector Head, Information Department, EEHC
29. Eng. Ahmed Kamel Hegazi	Consultant, Network Studies, EEHC
30. Dr. Ms. Nahed Haggi	Sector Head, Research & Testing, EEHC
31. Eng. Maher Aziz Bedrous	General Director for Environmental Studies
32. Eng. Ahmed Salah	Sector Head for Steam Power Projects, EEHC
33. Eng. Mohamed Abdel Bary	Sector Head for Gas Power Projects, EEHC
34. Eng. Ahmed Hassan	General Director for Civil Works, EEHC
35. Eng. Ms. Azza Shaheen	General Director for Economic Studies, EEHC
36. Eng. Ms. Fatma Maayouf	General Director for Generation Planning, EEHC
37. Eng. Mourad Badie	General Director for Power Plant Studies, EEHC
38. Eng. Mohamed Et-Tablawi	Power Plants Studies, EEHC
39. Eng. Ms. Amira El-Mallah	General Director for Monitoring Performance, EEHC
40. Dr. Asem El-Gawhary	General Director, PGESCO
41. Eng. Anob Condo	Director of Structures, PGESCO
42. Eng. Sherif Shetta	Assistant Eng., PGESCO
43. Eng. Gasser Saber	Assistant Eng., PGESCO
44. Eng. Ashraf El-Far	Executive Assistant, PGESCO
45. Mr. Gobal	Talkha Project Manager, PGESCO
46. Eng. Ashraf Nassar	Director of Engineering Sector, PGESCO
47. Eng. Wagdi Mounir	SEIMENS
48. Eng. Sayyed Sarhaan	SEIMENS
49. Mr. Tarek Allouba	Senior Investment Officer, International Finance Corporation (IFC)
50. Dr. Maged Hamed	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
51. Mr. Antoni Canali	Chairman, AMA Arab Environmental Co. (AAEC)
52. Mrs. Seyada Elhami Greiss	Chairman, Association for the Protection of the Environment (APE)
53. Dr. Yassin Ibrahim	Executive Chairman, Nuclear Power Plants Authority
54. Mr. Pascal Delot	General Manager, EDF Suez Gulf Power S.A.E. & EDF Port Said East Power S.A.E
55. Eng. Saad Shehata	Chairman, National Authority for Tunnels

Name	Position
56. Dr. Abdel Hadi Ashary	Environment Studies & Research Institute, Cairo University
57. Dr. Moustafa El Feqi	Chairman, Austrian Friendship Association
58. Dr. Taher Helmy	Chairman, American Chamber of Commerce
59. Mr. Adrian Phares & Mr. Fouad Younes	Co-Presidents Club D'Affaires Franco Egyptian (CAFE)
60. Dr. Gamal El-Nazer	Chairman, Egyptian Businessmen's Association (EBA)
61. Mr. Motaz Raslan	Chairman, Canada Egypt Business Council (CEBC)
62. Mrs. Laila El-Maghrabi	British Business Association (BIBA)
63. Rotary International	District 2450 Assistant District Governor MRS Raslan
64. Mr. Khaled Hamza	Chairman, engineering and Trading Services Co.
65. Mr. Morsi Saad El-Din	Editor in Chief, Business Today
66. Mr. Eassam Refaat	Editor in Chief, Al Ahram El-Ektsadi
67. Mrs. Shaira El Rafei	Managing Editor, Al Ahram El-Ektsadi
68. Mr. Serage Eddin El-Sayed	Environmental Quality Sector, EGPC
69. Ms. Amani Selim	Environmental Quality Sector, EGPC
70. Mr. Ahmed Hassan Al-Masry	Representative, Local Community
71. Mr. Ahmed Abdel-Motaal	Representative, Local Community
72. Mr. Naguib Ahmed Naguib	Representative, Local Community
73. Mr. Shoukry Youssef	Representative, Local Community
74. Mr. Hany Gamil	Representative, Local Community
75. Mr. Shaaban Khalil	Representative, Local Community
76. Dr. Ahmed Ghorab	Representative, Local Community
77. Eng. Maher Riad	Representative, Local Community
78. Eng. Moustafa Ahmed Aly	Cairo Transport Department
79. Eng. Abdel Rehim Salah	Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation
80. Chem. Hassan Akl	Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation
81. Dr. Hamed Korkor	Technical Expert, EGAS
82. Eng. Sherif Ismail	Chairman, EGAS
83. Eng. Ibrahim Ahmed	Deputy Chairman, EGAS
84. Eng. Abdel-Hamid El-Mokaddem	Deputy Chairman, EGAS
85. Abdel Wahed Al-Sayed	R&D, GASCO

Name	Position
86. Mr. Hemdan Abdel-Sattar	Deputy Chairman, General Authority for Fishery Development (GAFD)
87. Dr. Al-Sayed Tawfik Moustafa	Department of Fish Resources (GAFD)
88. Dr. Magdi Abbass Saleh	Aqua-culture Specialist (GAFD)
89. Eng. Farag Mahmoud Yamani	Chairman, Egyptian General Authority for Shore Protection
90. Eng. Attia Ibrahim Omar	Sector Head, Studies & Research, Egyptian General Authority for Shore Protection
91. Eng. Mohamed Abdel-Aziz	Director, Cairo Roads & Transport
92. Dr. Ali Abdel-Azim Toailab	Chairman, National Research Institute of Astronomy & Geophysics (NRIAG)
93. Dr. Salah El-Hadidi Ali	Associate Professor, NRIAG
94. Dr. Ahmed Badawi	Associate Professor, NRIAG
95. Dr. Ahmed Gomaa	Associate Professor, NWAG
96. Dr. Kamal A. Atiyyah	Senior Researcher, NRIAG
97. Dr. Kamal Abdel-Rahman	Senior Researcher, NRIAG
98. Eng. Ibrahim A. El Desouky	Deputy Director, Hydraulics Research Institute
99. Prof. Dr. Kamal Tamer Hindi	Air Protection from Pollution Unit, National Research Center
100. Prof Dr. Aleyya Abdel Shakour	Air Protection from Pollution Unit, National Research Center
101. Chem. Yasser Hassan Ibrahim	Air Protection from Pollution Unit, National Research Center
102. Eng. Adel Hassan Amer	Air Protection from Pollution Unit, National Research Center
103. Prof Dr. Ahmed Sayed Morsi	Water Quality Unit, National Research Center
104. Prof Dr. Mohamed Anwar El-Dib	Water Quality Unit, National Research Center
105. Prof Dr. Mohamed M. Al Abdi	Water Quality Unit, National Research Center
106. Prof Dr. Osama Ahmed Ali	Water Quality Unit, National Research Center
107. Prof Dr. Mohamed Ismail Badawi	Water Quality Unit, National Research Center
108. Dr. Mohamed Bakr M. Ibrahim	Water Quality Unit, National Research Center
109. Prof Dr. Mansour M. El Bardisi	Noise Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Ain Shams University
110. Prof Dr. Abdallah Wahdan	Director, Egypt National Institute of Transport (ENIT)
111. Dr. M. Mahmoud Bassyoni	Senior Transport Expert, ENIT
112. Prof Dr. Essam A. Sharaf	Transportation & Traffic Planning, Faculty of Engineering, Cairo University
113. Dr. Khaled Nabil Helaly	Transportation & Traffic Planning, Faculty of Engineering, Cairo University
114. Prof. Dr. Mohamed Yousry	Transportation & Traffic Planning, Faculty of

Name	Position
	Engineering, Al-Azhar University
115. Dr. Aly Nasser Hassan	Ecological Studies Department, Ain Shams University
116. Dr. Fathi Bekhit Shenodah	Head of Acoustics Department, National Institute for Standards
117. Dr. Khalifa Soliman	Central Dept. of Projects, the Egyptian Geological Survey and Mining Authority
118. Eng.	General Organization for Physical Planning
119. Mr. Ahmed Helal	Member - Egyptian Parliament
120. Mr. Gharib Abdel Moneim	Member - Egyptian Parliament
121. Mr. Ramadan Abou El Hassan	Member - Egyptian Parliament
122. Mr. Mohamed Morsi	Member - Consultative Parliament
123. Mr. Hussein El Ashry	Member - Consultative Parliament
124. Mr. Aly Hamed Abdel Meguid	Local Council
125. Mr. Abdel Halim Ali	Local Council
126. Eng. Hassan Ahmed Hassan	Egyptian Association for Industry & Environment
127. Mr. Abu Bakr Abu El-Hassan	Environmental Coordinator for Industrial Companies, Cairo
128. Ms. Amal Sabry	Director, AHED Association

EL-TEBBIN POWER PROJECT

Maadi Public Consultation Meeting LIST OF ATTENDEES

Name	Position
1. Dr. Mohamed Es-Sayyed Khalil	Representative of Minister of State for Environmental Affairs, Chief Executive Officer, Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)
2. Mr. Mamdouh Moussa Tawfik Esh-Shemi	Representative of Cairo Governor, President, Tebbin and May District
3. Eng. Ahmed Moustafa Imam	Chairman, Cairo Electricity Production Company (CEPC)
4. Dr. Asem El-Gawhary	General Director, PGESCo
5. Mr. Hussein Mohamed Lotfi	General Director of SPEEDOTRANS
6. Eng. Shaaban Khalaf	Managing Director, Tebbin Power Plant
7. Eng. Maher Aziz Bedrous	Managing Director for Environmental Management and Studies, Egyptian Electricity Holding Company
8. Dr. Maged Hamed	Environmental Consultant, World Bank Representative
9. Dr. Mohamed Es-Sobki	Executive Director, Regulatory Body for Electricity Utility Organization and Consumer Protection
10. Eng. Abdel Aziz Hafez	Chairman, Iron & Steel Company, Tebbin, Cairo
11. Chem. Adel Ahmed Sallaam	General Director for Environmental Affairs, Coke Company, Tebbin, Cairo
12. Eng. Hisham Salah	Contracting Control Manager, Regulatory Body for Electricity Utility Organization and Consumer Protection
13. Dr. Chem. Ms. Fatma Abu Shouk	Managing Director for Environmental Management Sector, EEAA
14. Mr. Atef Jakoup	Environmental Inspector, Minister's Assistant for Environmental Inspection, Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs
15. Dr. Hisham Mahmoud El-Agamawi	General Director for Energy Projects, Environmental Management Sector, EEAA
16. Eng. Mohamed Ahmed Shawki	General Director for Industrial Projects, Environmental Management Sector, EEAA
17. Eng. Ahmed Abu Es-Saud	General Director for Air Pollution,

Name	Position
	Environmental Quality Sector, EEAA
18. Mr. Mohamed Abdel-Moneim Farouk	General Director, Environmental Protection Department, EEAA
19. Eng. Ahmed Moustafa Gad	Environmental Researcher, EEAA
20. Dr. Atwa Hussein	General Director for Cairo Branch, EEAA
21. Dr. Eng. Bill Elliot	General Manager for Combustion Engineering, PGESCO.
22. Eng. Ms. Inaam El-Shazly	Director of Environmental Control, PGESCO.
23. Eng. Ashraf Nassar	General Director for Projects, PGESCO.
24. Eng. Mohsen Abdel-Aal	Project Engineer, PGESCO.
25. Eng. Tarek Ibrahim Al-Ghurury	Tebbin Project Director, PGESCO.
26. Mr. Abdel-Hadi Mohamed El-Ashry	Counselor, Kalyoubia Governorate
27. Mr. Fadel Abdel-Karim	General Manager, Citizen of Shoubrah District, Cairo
28. Eng. Ms. Effat Ibrahim Ed-Dib	Managing Director, Cairo Electricity Production Company
29. Eng. Mohamed Fathi Es-Sayyad	Managing Director, Cairo Electricity Production Company
30. Chem. Ms. Sahar Ahmed Taha	Director of Environmental Affairs, Cairo North Combined Cycle Power Plant
31. Eng. Es-Sayyed Mohamed Osman Abu El-Magd	General Director, Shoubrah El-Kheima Power Plant
32. Eng. Ms. Laila Kamel Gad	General Director, Tebbin Power Plant
33. Eng. Atef Abdel-Moneim Mohamed	General Director, Tebbin Power Plant
34. Ms. Magda Abdou Mohamed	Managing Director for Human Resources, Cairo Electricity Production Company
35. Eng. Ahmed Abdel-Aziz	General Manager, Electric Utility, 10 th of Ramadan Industrial Zone
36. Chem. Ms. Soaad Khamis	Head of EHS Sector, Cairo Electricity Production Company
37. Eng. Nageh Soliman Shoushah	Director of Quality Control and Quality Assurance, Cairo Electricity Production Company
38. Eng. Mohamed Salah Ed-Din Abdel-Ghaffar	General Manager, Wadi Houf Power Plant
39. Acc. Nagui Anwar Hassanin	Director of Financial Affairs, Tebbin District

Name	Position
	Council
40. Eng. Mahmoud Arabi Ahmed	Professional Civil Engineer, Tebbin
41. Eng. Hani Abdel-Hakim Youssef	Professional Civil Engineer, Tebbin
42. Eng. Ms. Nahed Abu-Khalil Mohamed	Director of Urban Planning, General Organization for Urban Planning
43. Chem. Gamal Mahmoud Abu-Rayyah	Director of Environmental Lab, Helwan, Cairo South District
44. Chem. Ms. Nagwa Zaki Moustafa	General Director for Chemical Affairs, Cairo Electricity Production Company
45. Mr. Atef Farag El-Faramawi	Local Council, Cairo Governorate
46. Eng. Abdel-Kader Mohamed	Head of Central Workshops Sector, CEPC
47. Eng. Gamal Amer Ismail	Tebbin Power Plant, CEPC
48. Eng. Ibrahim Ali El-Masry	General Director for Industrial Safety, Cairo Governorate
49. Eng. Maher Mohamed Attia	General Director, El-Maadi Pumping Station
50. Mr. Ahmed Farid Shaykhoun	Resident of Tebbin Village
51. Chem. Tarek Mohamed Khalil	Department of Projects, Egyptian Electricity Holding Company (EEHC)
52. Eng. Ms. Faten Moukhtar	Project engineer, EEHC
53. Eng. Ms. Zaynab Mohamed Es-Sayyed	Project Engineer, EEHC
54. Eng. Ms. Bothina Abdel-Moneim Moustafa	Environmental Studies Department, EEHC
55. Chem. Ms. Seham En-Nadi Hassan	Environmental Studies Department, EEHC
56. Eng. Ismail Yahya Es-Sawi	Environmental Studies Department, EEHC
57. Eng. Fathi Amin Mohamed	Sector Head for Power Plants Affairs, CEPC
58. Chem. Fouad Zakaria	General Manager, Cairo South Power Plant, CEPC
59. Eng. Shaaban Gaber Mohamed Khattab	General Manager for Electrical Networks National Authority for Tunnels
60. Eng. Omar Abdel-Aziz Mohamed	Technical expert, Giza Systems Company
61. Chem. Hamada Abu El-Foutouh Soliman	Central Lab, Tebbin Power Plant
62. Chem. Ayman Nasr Abdel-Azim	Central Lab, Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company (EETC)

Name	Position
63. Eng. Mohamed Abdel-Azim	Project engineer, EEHC
64. Eng. Khaled Mahmoud Mohamed	Manager, Environment, Health and Safty, CEPC
65. Eng. Mohamed Mahmoud Shattouka	Environmental Studies Department, EEHC
66. Eng. Wagdi Mounir Habib Michael	Mechanical Engineer, SIEMENS Agent in Egypt
67. Eng. Sobhi Mohamed Esh-Sharawi	Maintenance engineer, Tebbin Residential Community
68. Chem. Amin Mohamed Abdel-Wareth	Chemical Lab, Giza Governorate
69. Chem. Mohamed Hussein Mohamed	Chemical Lab, Helwan Directorate of Health and Industrial Hygiene
70. Eng. Shafik Abdel-Aati	General Manager for Operation, Cairo West Power Plant
71. Eng. Amr Zakaria Abdallah	Professional Engineer, 15 th May City
72. Eng. Mohamed Mohamed Abdin	General Director for Maintenance, Cairo North, CEPC
73. Eng. Refaat Hassanin El-Boghdadi	Professional Maintenance Engineer, Tebbin Residential Community
74. Eng. Kamel Abdel Gawad Fadel	El-Ataa Association for Environmental Protection, Haie El-Tebbin El-Bahari
75. Mr. Mohamed Ali Es-Sayyed	Local Community Development Assosiation, El-Tebbin, Marazique
76. Ms. Amal Ramadan	Social services Department, Tebbin District
77. Ms. Mervat Hamed	Social services Department, Tebbin District
78. Eng. Mohamed Ali Es	Professional Production Engineer, Tebbin Community
79. Chem. Abdel-Baki Abdel-Ghani	Water Analysis Specialist, Tebbin Power Plant, CEPC
80. Chem. Ashraf Haroun Amin Es-Sayyed	Flue Gases Analyst, CEPC
81. Eng. Salah Ed-Din Habib	General Director, Cement Helwan
82. Cehm. Ali Mohsen Ahmed	General Manager, Al-Kawmeiyyah for Cement, Helwan
83. Eng. Hassan Mohamed Abdel-Aal	General Director for Industrial Safety and Professional Health, CEPC
84. Mr. Mohamed Wagdi	Journalist, Al-Ahram Newspaper

Appendix E

Non-Technical Summary

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<p>- 3 / 150 3 / 100</p> <p>- 3 / 150 3 / 80</p> <p>3 / 150 3 / 50</p>	<p>⁽¹⁾ 3 / 400 ⁽¹⁾ 3 / 150 -</p> <p>3 / 350 3 / 150 3 / 60</p> <p>3 / 70 -</p>	<p>3 / 141.3 3 / 83.42 3 / 13.2</p> <p>3 / ⁽²⁾102 3 / ⁽²⁾13.8</p>	<p>() (NOx) 1 • 24</p> <p>(SO₂) 1 • 24</p> <p>(PM10) 24 •</p>
<p>9-6 - / 0.5 / 0.5 / 1 / 1 / 10 / 50 ⁽³⁾ / 0.2</p>	<p>9-6 / 60 / 1 / 1.5 / 1.5 / 5 / 15 / 60 -</p>	<p>9-6 / 60> / 0.5> / 0.5> / 1> / 1> / 10> / 50> / 0.2></p>	<p>(pH) (BOD)</p> <p>(TSS)</p>

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Appendix F

Presentation Slides



MINISTRY OF ELECTRICITY AND ENERGY
EGYPTIAN ELECTRICITY HOLDING COMPANY (EEHC)
CAIRO ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION COMPANY (CEPC)

Public Consultation Meeting

EI TEBBIN 650 MW THERMAL POWER PLNT PROJECT
September 4, 2005

Dr. Asem Elgawhary
General Manager



Power Generation Engineering and Services Company

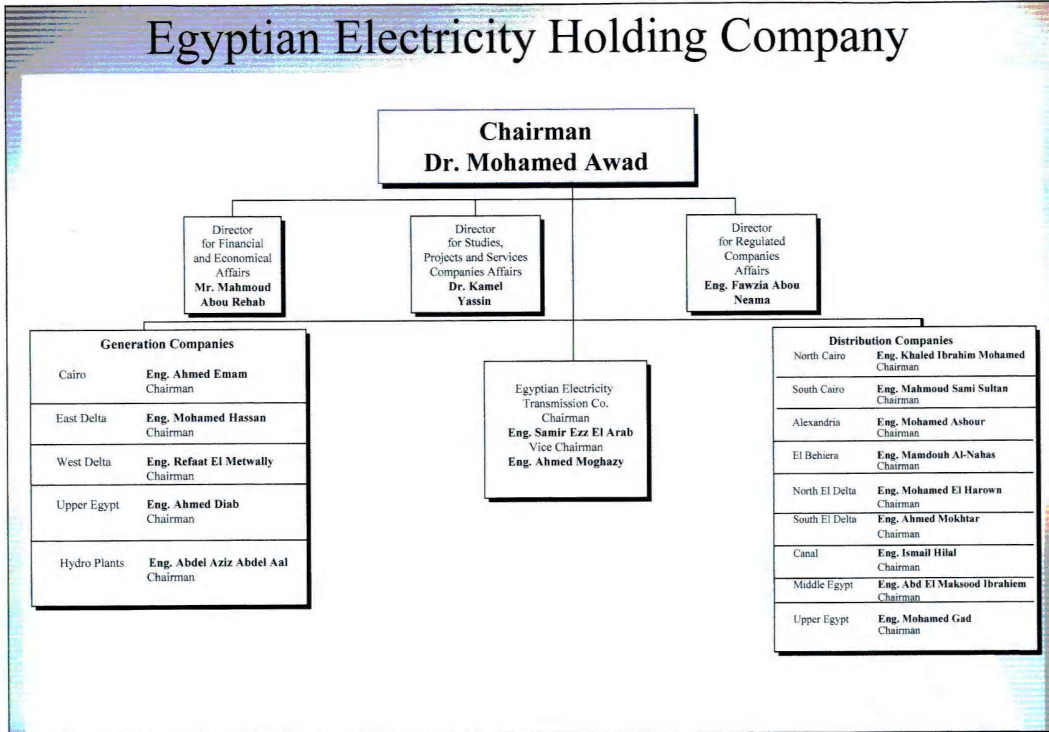
Egyptian Electricity Holding Company (EEHC)
The Egyptian Power Utility

Cairo Electricity Production Company (CEPC)

**Subsidiary and owned by EEHC for National
Development**

**El Tebbin Thermal Power Plant
Project Owner
For El Tebbin Power Project**

Egyptian Electricity Holding Company



EEHC at a glance

- **Installed Capacity** **18,549.8 MW**
 - Hydro** **2,745 MW**
 - Thermal** **13,616.8 MW**
 - Wind** **140 MW**
 - Private Power** **2,048 MW**
- **Electricity Generation** **97.5 GWh**
- **Inter-Connection (Net Export)** **780 GWh**
- **Fuel Consumption** **15,224 k ton o.e.**
- **Fuel Consumption Rate** **223.5 gram/kWh**
- **Natural Gas Ratio to Total Fuel** **89.2 %**
- **Customers** **19.2 million**
- **Employees** **150,000**

Contents

- **EEHC Generation Expansion Plan (2002/2012)**
- **Project Schedule**
- **Project Description**
- **Site Layout**
- **Hydraulic Design**
- **Air Quality**

EEHC Generation Expansion Plan (2002/2012)

- Egypt is currently experiencing rapid energy demand growth, electric demand is projected at 7.5% (2002 – 2007) and 6.6% (2007– 2012).
- Accordingly, EEHC is currently executing a Fast Track Power Generation Program to add 4500 MW combined cycle plants over the next two years.
- The current National Development Plan for the next five years is calling for an addition of 6,875 MW power projects:
 - 5,250 MW Combined Cycle Plants
 - 1,625 MW Thermal Power Plants

EEHC Generation Expansion Plan (2002/2012)

EEHC Generation Expansion Plan (2002 / 2012)

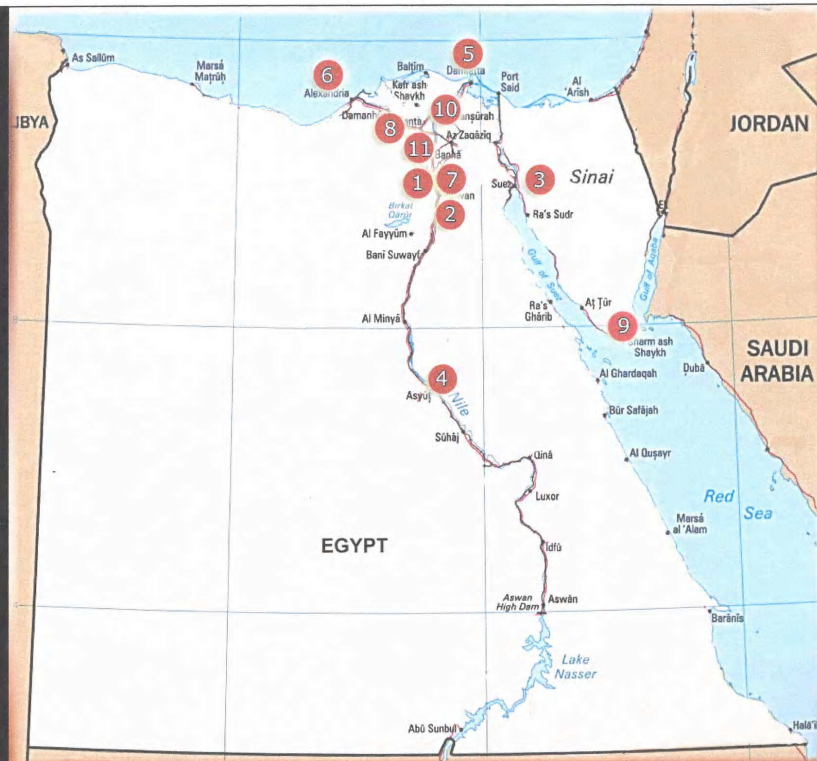
Location	Type	Estimated Award (x) and Operation Dates with plant size, MW										
		02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	
Zafarana	Wind Farm	60	30	50	30	30	30	30				30
Suez Gulf (1&2)	Steam Turbines	680										
Port Said East (1&2)	Steam Turbines		680									
Cairo North (1)	Combined Cycle		250	250	250							
Nubaria (1)	Combined Cycle			250	250	250						
Nubaria (2)	Combined Cycle				500	250						
Cairo North (2)	Combined Cycle				500	250						
Talkha	Combined Cycle					500	250					
El Kuriemat	Combined Cycle					500	250					
Naga Hamadi	Hydro Power plant	x				64						
El Kuriemat II	Combined Cycle				x		500	250				
El Tebine	Steam Turbines				x			325	325			
Nubaria (3)	Combined Cycle				x		500		250			
Cairo West (7&8)	Steam Turbines				x				650			
El Atfe	Combined Cycle					x		500		250		
Sidi Krir	Combined Cycle						x		500		250	
Damietta West I&II	Combined Cycle						x		1,000		500	
Ayoum Moussa	Combined Cycle							x		250	125	
Sharm El Sheikh	Combined Cycle							x		250	125	
El Walidia (3)	Steam Turbines							x			325	
Total Capacity		740	960	550	1,530	1,844	1,530	1,105	2,725	750	1,355	

Fast Track Program

- Cairo North I & II (1)
- Nubaria I & II (11)
- Talkha (10)
- El Kuriemat II (2)

Expansion Plan

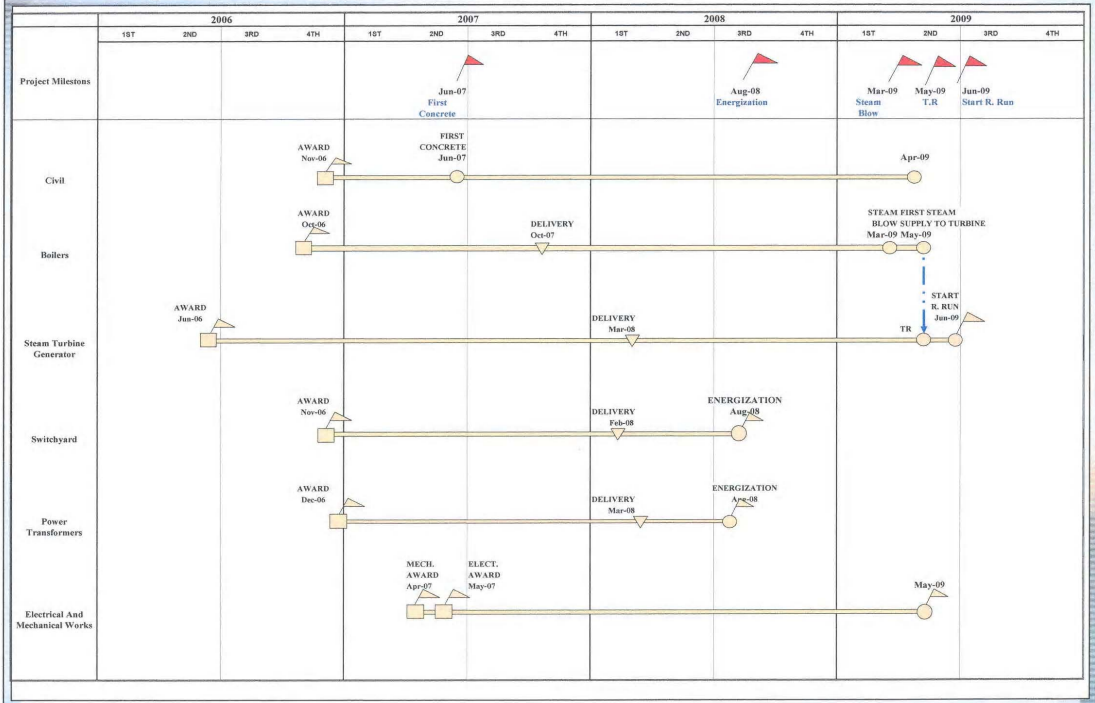
- Cairo West (1)
- El Kuriemat III (2)
- Ayoum Moussa (3)
- El Walidia (4)
- Damietta West (5)
- Sharm El Sheikh (9)
- El Tebine (7)
- El Atfe (8)
- Nubaria III (11)
- Sidi Krir (6)



Steam Plant Design Concept



Project Summary Milestones (El Tebbin Power Plant)



EEHC Generation Expansion Plan (2007/2012)

Cost Estimate

Project	Type	Capacity	Estimate	
			FC (\$)	LC (LE)
El Kureimat III	Combined	750	264	367
El Tebine	Steam	650	287	737
Nubaria III	Combined	750	245	392
Cairo West 7&8	Steam	650	239	602
El Atf	Combined	750	242	398
Sidi Krir	Combined	750	268	443
Damietta West I	Combined	750	282	397
Damietta West 2	Combined	750	236	381
Ayoun Moussa	Combined	375	157	210
Sharm El Sheikh	Combined	375	159	211
El Waleedia III	Steam	325	163	288
Subtotal (5.0)		6,875	2,542	4,427
Customs				1,879
Total			2,542	6,306

El Tebbin Project Cost estimate and Financing Plan

PACKAGE	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL CONTRACT PRICE (3.0)		FINANCING PLAN			
		LC	FC	WORLD BANK TOTAL CONTRACT PRICE (3.0)		OWNER TOTAL CONTRACT PRICE (3.0)	
				LC	FC	LC	FC
CP-102	CIVIL WORK	247.0	18.0			247.0	18.0
CP-103	ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING	1.00	1.5		1.5	1.00	
CP-104	SWITCHYARD	5.50	17.0		17.0	5.50	
CP-105	STEAM GENERATOR	80.0	60.0		60.0	80.0	
CP-106	TURBINE GENERATOR AND CONDENSER	31.0	54.0		54.0	31.0	
CP-107	YARD TANKS	25.0	0.0			25.0	
CP-108	WRAP-UP INSURANCE	4.0	2.0			4.0	2.0
PO-109	PUMPS AND DRIVES	1.0	13.0		13.0	1.0	
PO-110	HEAT EXCHANGER	9.0	2.5		2.5	9.0	
CP-111	WATER AND WASTE WATER TREATMENT	9.0	9.0		9.0	9.0	
PO-112	CRITICAL PIPING AND VALVES	1.0	9.0		9.0	1.0	
PO-113	POWER TRANSFORMERS	1.0	8.5		8.5	1.0	
PO-114	INSTRUMENT AND CONTROLS	1.0	3.5		3.5	1.0	
CP-116	TRANSMISSION LINES	80.0				80.0	
CP-117	ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT / INSTRUMENT INSTALLATION	22.5	9.0		9.0	22.5	
CP-118	MECHANICAL & PIPING INSTALLATION	56.0	35.0		35.0	56.0	
PO-122	SWITCHGEAR	25.0	0.0			25.0	
	EPCM SERVICES	50.0	13.0			50.0	13.0
	SUBTOTAL	649.0	255.0	0.0	222.0	649.0	33.0
	Contingency** (10%) + Price Contingency (2.5% for FC & 3.5% for LC)	87.6	31.9	0.0	27.8	87.6	4.1
	TOTAL *	736.6	286.9	0.0	249.8	736.6	37.1

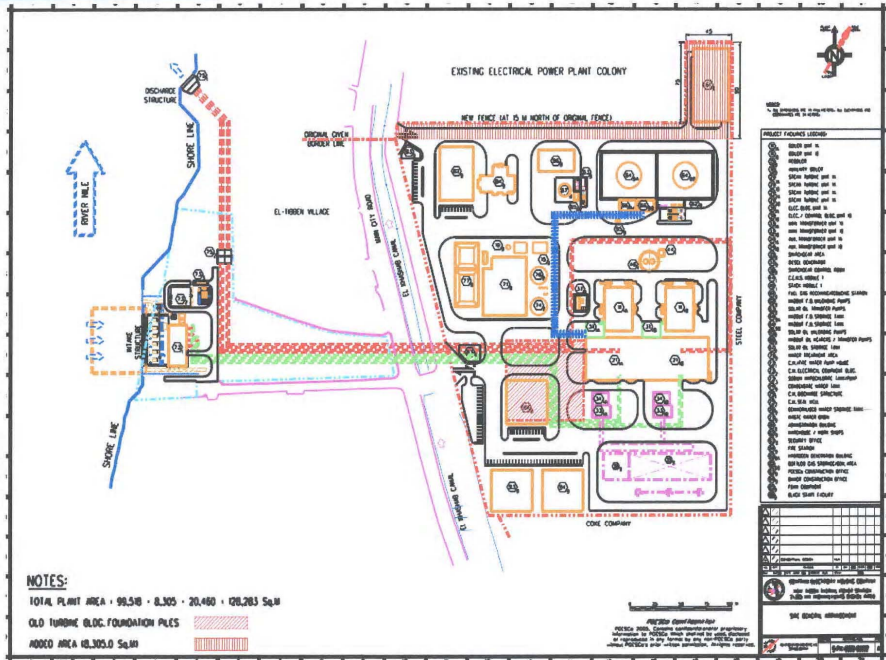
* Total excluding Custom duty on imported material & sales taxes
 ** Contingency includes all Packages and PGESCO Services.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION **EI TEBBIN 650 MW THERMAL POWER PLANT**

- The facility will be designed to include a power block consisting of :
 - Two steam turbine generators (STG).
 - Two steam generators (Boilers)
 - The estimated facility net output will be approximately 650 MW
- Power generated will be stepped up through main transformers and fed to the utility grid via a new 220 kV, gas-insulated switchgear (GIS) switchyard.
- River water for the power plant cooling demand will be obtained from the Nile river.



SITE LAYOUT



Hydraulic Design

CW System Criteria

-Environmental

- Mixing Zone Configuration (Excess 5°C over Ambient)
- Absolute max. Water Temp. 35°C (Law No.48, 1982 and Law No.9, 1994)

- Operational

- No Re-circulation of Warm Water From any Discharge to any Intake Structure

- Navigation Safety

- Cross Velocity <0.3m/s

Plant Cooling System

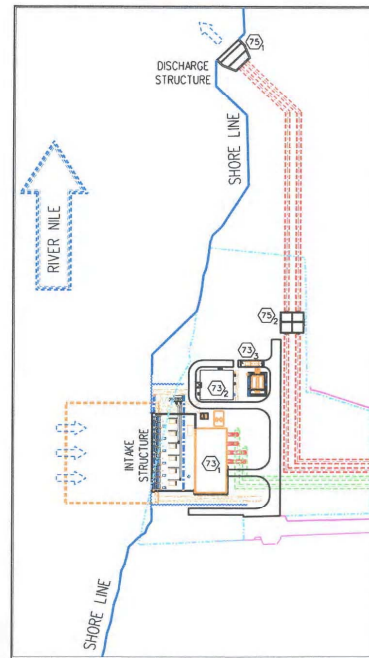
Once Through Cooling System design Considerations

❖ Design Considerations

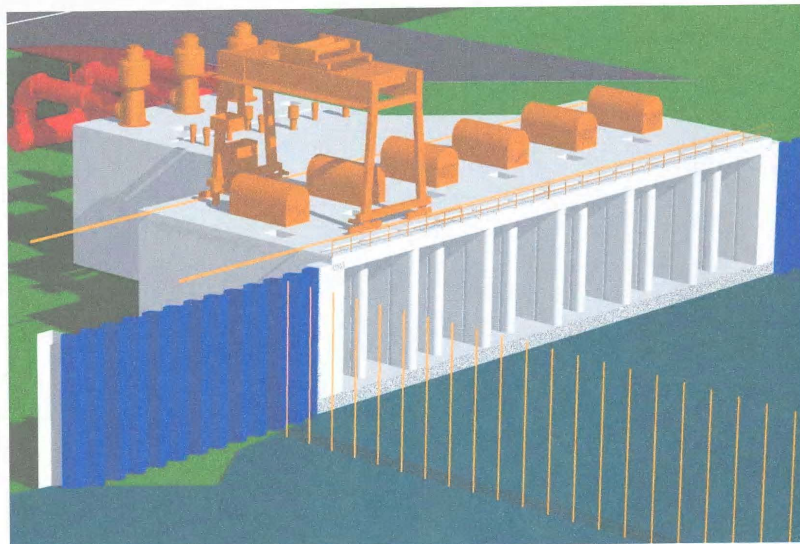
	650 MW
o Water Flow Requirement, m ³ /s	25.0
o Temperature Rise Across the Condenser , °C	8
o Nile River Min. Flow, m ³ /Sec	472
o Nile River Dominant Flow, m ³ /Sec	995
o Nile River Max. Flow, m ³ /s	1863
o Nile River Min Water Level, (m) M.S.L.	16.26
o Nile River Dominant Water Level, (m) M.S.L	18
o Nile River Max. Water Level, (m) M.S.L	19.34
o Allowable Water Cross Flow Velocity, m/s	0.3

CW SYSTEM

- Two intake and two discharge pipes with 2.5 meter diameter each
- Main Road Crossing
- Riverside Intake & Pump-house Structure
- Discharge Structure



CW SYSTEM



Pump house



AIR QUALITY

- **Primary fuel** **Natural Gas**
- **Emergency fuel** **Mazout < 170 hrs/year**
- **Stack height** **152 meter**
- **Low NO_x burners** **Enhancement steam generator design**
- **Ambient air quality** **Lower than standard requirements**



EI-Tebbin Steam Power Plant

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Eng. MAHER AZIZ

General Director for Environmental Studies

EEHC

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

- **Identifies and evaluates environmental impacts**
- **Recommends measures to avoid or minimize impacts**
- **“Is the environmental effect of the power station acceptable?”**

EIA Process

- **Data Collection and surveys.**
- **Modelling exercises-air quality, cooling water, noise.**
- **Consultation.**
- **Comparison of results with guidelines and standards.**

Main Aim of EIA

- **To resolve problems and minimize impacts to the satisfaction of:**
 - **Egyptian standards/World Bank guidelines**
 - **EAEA requirements**
 - **Governorate's requirements**

Impacts during construction and operation on:

- **Air quality**
- **Aquatic environment**
- **Noise**
- **Land use and landscape**
- **Soils, geology, hydrology**
- **Occupational Health & Safety**
- **Natural Disaster Risk**
- **Flora and fauna**
- **Traffic and Transport**
- **Archaeology**
- **Socio-economics**
- **Solid and Hazardous Waste**
- **Major Accident Hazards**
- **Public Health**

Air Quality

- **Natural Gas is a clean fuel.**
- **152m high stack/low NO_x burners.**
- **Very low ground concentrations of NO₂ at the surrounding area.**
- **Emissions meet Egyptian and WB guidelines.**

Aquatic Environment

- **Intake and discharge structures are on the Nile River.**
- **Thermal discharge is 8°C.**
- **No sensitive ecosystems at the site.**
- **All discharges will meet Egyptian and WB standards.**

Noise

- **Noise at residential or sensitive receptors in immediate vicinity complies with Egyptian standards and World Bank guidelines.**
- **All noise levels are below Egyptian and WB guidelines.**

Land use and Landscape

- **Within existing industrial area.**
- **Small visual impact to the scenic view of the area.**

Soils, geology, hydrology

- **The site is not contaminated. However, soil testing will be undertaken after demolition.**
- **No Sensitive features.**

Flora and fauna

- **Area is generally poorly vegetated.**
- **Some valuable long-lived trees at the northern part of the site will be preserved.**
- **No other sensitive ecological habitats on or near the site.**

Traffic and Transport

- **Potential for some congestion during peak construction.**
- **Mitigation measures will reduce impacts.**

Archaeology

- **No archaeological features on the site.**

Socio-Economics

- **Positive impact.**
- **2000-2500 jobs created during construction.**
- **500-600 jobs created during operation.**

Environmental Action Plan

- **Commitment to environmental protection during construction and operation.**
- **Describes the mitigation measures.**
- **Describes the monitoring requirements.**
- **Management and training requirements.**

Summary

- **EIA-comprehensive investigation of all environmental impacts.**
- **Demonstrates a commitment by EEHC/CEPC to minimize impacts.**
- **Power plant meets all Egyptian and World Bank guidelines.**

Appendix G

Selected Photos













Annex E

DESCRIPTION OF ATMOSPHERIC DISPERSION MODEL



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ANNEXE 1 : CARACTERISTIQUES TECHNIQUES DU MODELE DE DISPERSION ADMS3

1. Aspects techniques : modélisation atmosphérique

Ces aspects sont très importants, car les avantages techniques que présente ADMS permettent de répondre à 3 questions essentielles qui se posent lors d'une étude :

- la bonne restitution des concentrations et du dépôt au sol en polluants.
- la prise en compte de phénomènes souvent « pointés du doigt » par le public, les associations et l'administration (DRIRE, DDASS...) : présence d'un relief, de bâtiments importants, météorologie spécifique...
- la reconnaissance et la validation du modèle.

Grâce à ses performances techniques, ADMS3 est considéré par l'INERIS², l'InVS³ et l'US EPA comme la nouvelle génération (*Advanced model*) des modèles gaussiens de dispersion atmosphérique. Ses principales caractéristiques techniques sont les suivantes :

- *Description verticale de la couche atmosphérique (entre la surface et 2000 mètres d'altitude)*

L'un des points forts de ADMS est de ne plus décrire la stabilité de l'atmosphère grâce aux classes de Pasquill-Gifford (utilisées depuis les années 60), mais grâce à des paramètres physiques qui varient de façon continue (analyse d'échelle permettant notamment de caractériser le niveau de turbulence atmosphérique dans les 3 dimensions). Cette nouvelle approche présente deux avantages majeurs :

- une description continue de l'atmosphère, et non plus sous forme de classes limitant le nombre de situations météorologiques.
- une description verticale de l'atmosphère, prenant en compte la turbulence atmosphérique générée par le frottement du vent au sol et le réchauffement de la surface par le rayonnement solaire. La couche atmosphérique n'est donc plus considérée comme une couche homogène et les paramètres de dispersion varient dans les 3 dimensions.

- *Pré-processeur météorologique*

ADMS intègre par ailleurs un pré-processeur météorologique, qui recalcule les profils verticaux des paramètres météorologiques (vent, température, turbulence), à partir des données de surface fournies par Météo France et des paramètres du site

² Guide méthodologique « Évaluation des Risques Sanitaires dans les Études d'impact des Installations Classées pour la Protection de l'Environnement », INERIS 2003.

³ Rapport « INCINERATEURS ET SANTE, Exposition aux dioxines de la population vivant à proximité des UIOM. Etat des connaissances et protocole d'une étude d'exposition » Institut de Veille Sanitaire - Département Santé Environnement, 2003.



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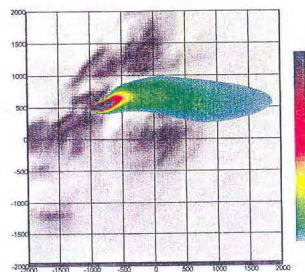
(occupation des sols et topographie). Une fois les profils verticaux établies, ADMS peut simuler la dispersion des panaches.

➤ *ADMS travaille en mode séquentiel horaire*

Beaucoup de gaussiens « classiques » travaillent en mode statistique : à partir de données météorologiques horaires ou tri-horaires, ils regroupent les situations météorologiques par classes, et effectuent le calcul de dispersion en attribuant un poids statistique à chacun des résultats. ADMS effectue un calcul de dispersion pour chaque donnée météorologique horaire (de façon automatique et transparente pour l'utilisateur), et cela sur du long-terme (jusqu'à 5 années). De plus, le pré-processeur intégré à ADMS tient compte des conditions météorologiques passées, ce qui permet de prendre en compte l'évolution diurne de la couche atmosphérique (situation convective par exemple), ce qui n'est pas le cas des gaussiens classiques.

➤ *Prise en compte du relief*

ADMS intègre un modèle fluide diagnostique, FLOWSTAR, qui calcule au besoin les champs de vent et de turbulence en 3D (résolution horizontale de l'ordre de 100 mètres, sur 10 niveaux verticaux) sur tout le domaine d'étude, pour chaque situation météorologique horaire ou tri-horaire. Il utilise les données topographiques directement disponibles auprès de l'IGN. Les modèles gaussiens « classiques » ne prennent généralement en compte le relief que de façon très grossière, en ré-évaluant de façon approximative la hauteur des panaches par rapport au sol. Le vent reste néanmoins constant sur tout le domaine d'étude. La modification de la trajectoire d'un panache liée à la présence d'une colline n'est pas envisageable, contrairement à ce qui est calculé par ADMS (exemple de résultat ci-dessous).



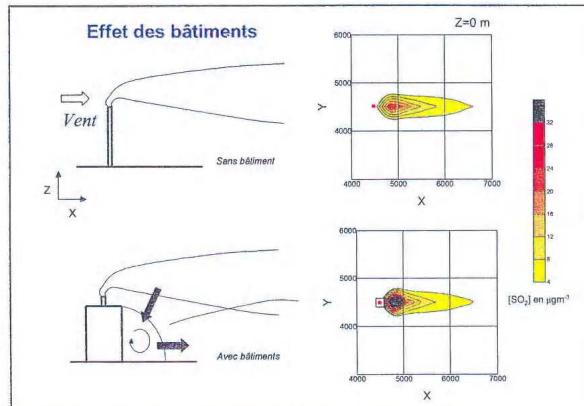
Dispersion d'un panache par ADMS sur un relief complexe.

➤ *Un module de bâtiment*

Un module de bâtiment (« Buildings Option ») permet de prendre en compte l'influence des bâtiments d'un site industriel sur la dispersion des panaches. A titre d'exemple, un exutoire situé en toiture d'un bâtiment industriel de 30 mètres, sera considéré comme une cheminée de 30 mètres de hauteur placée sur un terrain plat par les modèles gaussiens « classiques ». Au contraire, ADMS peut prendre en

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compte l'influence des bâtiments susceptibles de fortement perturber la dispersion (rabattement de panache, zones de re-circulation...).



Effet d'un bâtiment industriel sur la dispersion d'un panache

➤ *Un module de déposition des particules intégré*

Un module de calcul de dépôt intégré à ADMS permet de prendre en compte les phénomènes de dépôt sec (diffusion au sol des panaches et chute par gravité) et de dépôt humide (lessivage par les précipitations) pour les effluents particulaires. Pour le dépôt sec, le module utilise une formulation du type :

$$F_d = V_d C(x, y, 0) \quad (1)$$

où F_d est le flux de déposition en masse par unité de surface et par unité de temps, V_d la vitesse de déposition et $C(x, y, 0)$ la concentration au sol au point de coordonnées (x, y) pour le polluant considéré.

Contrairement aux modèles classiques qui utilisent une vitesse de déposition constante dans le temps et sur le domaine, le module de dépôt de ADMS calcule (pour chaque type de particule) les vitesses de déposition toutes les heures et pour chaque point de la grille de calcul. Ce calcul tient compte des conditions météorologiques (vents et stabilité), de la nature variable des sols (rugosité) et des propriétés des particules (granulométrie et densité). Le taux de lessivage intervenant dans le calcul du dépôt humide est quant à lui homogène sur le domaine, mais est cependant recalculé toutes les heures à partir des données horaires (ou à défaut tri-horaires) de précipitation (données Météo France). Le taux de lessivage appliqué au panache est calculé suivant la formulation suivante :

$$\Lambda = a \cdot P^b \quad (2)$$

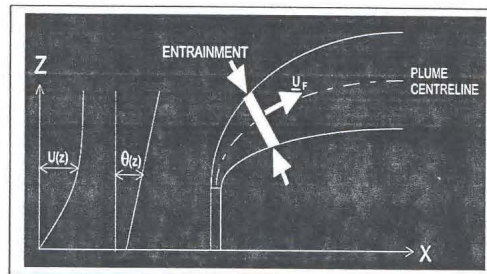
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où Λ est le taux de lessivage (en s^{-1}), P le taux de précipitation (en mm/h) et a et b deux constantes déterminées expérimentalement.

➤ *Un modèle intégral de trajectoire de panache*

Afin de tenir compte des effets de vitesse et de température en sortie de cheminée sur l'élévation des panaches, beaucoup de modèles utilisent une simple « sur-hauteur » estimée empiriquement (formules de Holland, Briggs...). ADMS utilise un modèle Lagrangien qui calcule précisément la trajectoire des panaches en sortie de cheminée, en fonction des paramètres d'émission (vitesse et température) et des conditions atmosphériques (profils de vent et de température). Ce modèle améliore nettement la précision des concentrations calculées. Il prend également en compte les effets de sillage des cheminées (turbulence), lorsque celles-ci ont un diamètre important.

Remarque: ce sont principalement ces phénomènes turbulents induits par les bâtiments, la turbulence en sortie de cheminée et les effets de sillage qui font que les modèles gaussiens « classiques » ne sont pas valides dans un rayon inférieur à 100 mètres de la source, ce qui n'est pas le cas de ADMS dont le module bâtiment a par exemple été complètement validé par des tests en soufflerie.



Modèle intégral de trajectoire utilisé dans ADMS

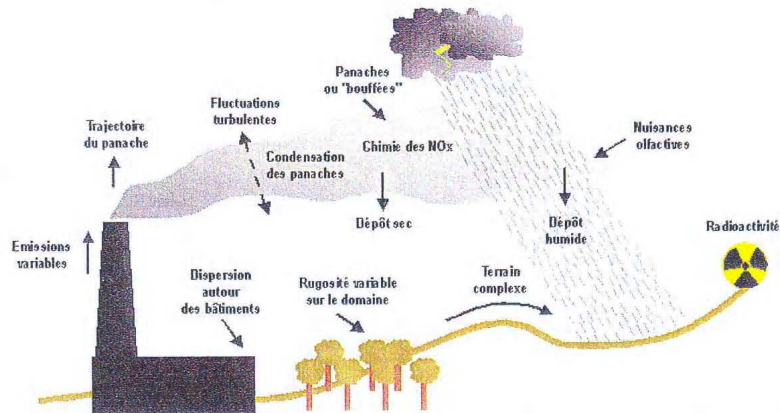
2. Modules intégrés au logiciel ADMS

Outre ses avantages techniques, ADMS intègre dans sa version de base de nombreux modules permettant de faire des calculs spécifiques, qui ne sont souvent pas proposés par les autres modèles de sa catégorie.

- Un module de « bouffée » (« Puff »), qui permet d'étudier la dispersion d'émissions accidentelles en fonction du temps (régime non-stationnaire). Ce module permet de calculer des doses pour des points spécifiques.
- Module chimique, permettant de calculer la répartition NO/NO2 et la concentration en ozone : en général, les taux d'émissions concernent en effets les NOx, et les valeurs réglementaires le NO2. Un calcul photochimique est donc nécessaire.

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- Un module de côte, permettant de prendre en compte l'interface terre/mer lorsque les sites sont situés en bordure de mer.
- Un module permettant d'entrer des profils temporaires d'émission (exemple : arrêt des installations la nuit ou le week-end), mais également des données horaires d'émission.
- Un module permettant de modéliser les nuisances olfactives (résultats en unités odeurs et calcul statistique de nombre de dépassement de seuil annuel), et de prendre en compte les fluctuations turbulentes des concentrations à très court-terme (quelques secondes).
- Module permettant de calculer les nuisances visuelles des panaches (condensation des panaches en fonction des conditions météorologiques).
- Un module « Radioactivité », permettant de calculer la décroissance radioactive de polluants spécifiques et la décomposition des isotopes en éléments filles.



Phénomènes et processus pris en compte par ADMS3

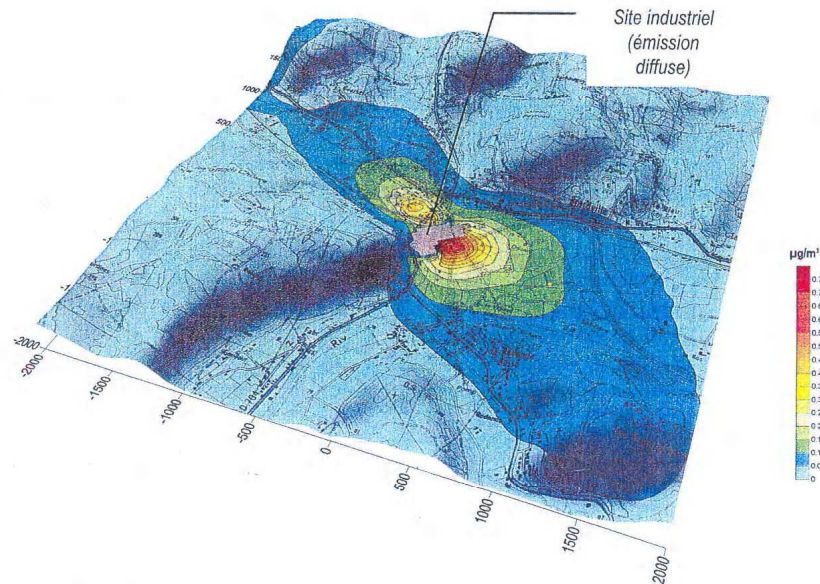
3. Exploitation des résultats

Bien que pouvant prendre en compte des phénomènes complexes, le logiciel ADMS3 reste l'un des plus convivial du marché des logiciels de dispersion :

- Interfaçage Windows complet (Windows 95, 98, NT, 2000, XP).

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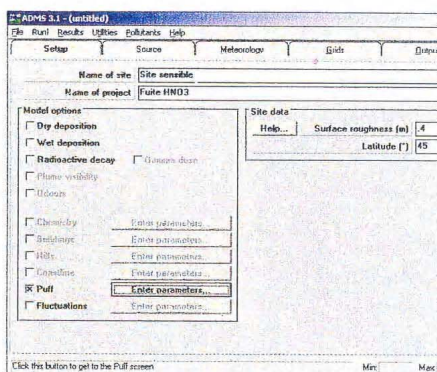
- Le logiciel intègre un convertisseur de données topographiques, qui permet d'entrer directement les données IGN dans ADMS. De même, un convertisseur développé par NUMTECH permet d'intégrer directement les données Météo France.
- ADMS sort les résultats sous format texte (grille, ou tableaux pour des points particuliers). Il possède d'autre part un lien direct avec le logiciel graphique SURFER, qui permet de tracer directement les résultats sous forme de cartographies couleurs (voir ci-dessous).
- Un lien direct avec les SIG ARCVIEW (version 3.x) et MAPINFO, permettant d'entrer directement des sources d'émissions à partir de cartes (en « cliquant » sur des cartes), mais aussi de visualiser directement les résultats au format SIG.
- Les simulations ADMS peuvent d'autre part être lancées en procédure automatique « batch », c'est à dire les unes après les autres sans intervention de l'utilisateur.



Exemple de résultat obtenu grâce aux logiciels ADMS/SURFER
(concentrations en effluent au niveau du sol)



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Interface du logiciel ADMS

4. Validation et références

ADMS a été validé internationalement : comparaison modèle/mesures, publication dans des revues scientifiques internationales, présentation régulière aux Conférences internationales d'harmonisation, validation grâce à l'outil européen d'évaluation « Model Validation Kit »,...

A ce titre, ADMS est utilisé par de nombreuses références nationales et internationales : INERIS, AFSSE, DRASS Ile de France, IRSN, CEA Cadarache, Météo France, Ecole Centrale de Lyon, ASPA, AIRFOBEP, AIR Languedoc Roussillon, TOTAL, RHODIA, SOLVAY France, BP, Shell, Exxon, Texaco, Conoco, PowerGen, Nuclear Electric, Astra Zeneca, ainsi que de nombreuses sociétés d'ingénierie et bureaux d'études (Rhoditech, SNPE, URS France, APAVE, SOGREAH, BURGEAP...).

ADMS est préconisé par l'INERIS dans le *Guide Méthodologique de l'Evaluation des risques liés aux substances chimiques dans l'étude d'impact des ICPE*, 2003. Il est considéré par l'InVS (rapport *Incinérateur et santé*, 2003) comme étant « à la pointe des dernières mises à jour scientifiques en matière de modèle gaussien ».



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ANNEXE 2 : CARTOGRAPHIES

Figure A2.1 : Concentrations moyennes annuelles en NO_x

Figure A2.2 : Concentrations journalières maximales en NO_x (percentiles 100 journaliers).

Annex F

EL-TEBBIN POWER PLANT AIR QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM

El-Tebbin Power Plant

AIR QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM

CONTENTS

- 1. BAKGROUND**
- 2. APPROACH TO MONITORING**
 - 2.1 Pollutants to be Included in the Monitoring Program**
 - 2.1.1 *Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)***
 - 2.1.2 *Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)***
 - 2.1.3 *Particulate Matter (PM)***
 - 2.1.4 *Carbon Monoxide (CO)***
 - 2.2 Approach**
 - 2.2.1 *Introduction***
 - 2.2.2 *Continuous Monitoring***
- 3. EL-TEBBIN MONITORING LOCATIONS**
 - 3.1 Introduction**
 - 3.2 Continuous Monitoring Stations**
- 4. MONITORING EQUIPMENT**

1. **BACKGROUND**

This report describes the air quality monitoring program for the area surrounding the proposed El-Tebbin power plant. The air quality monitoring program sets out to:

- establish the baseline air quality prior to operation of the power plant; and
- monitor the impact of the power plant during operation.

The report sets out the approach to the monitoring, describes the pollutants to be monitored briefly describes the monitoring equipment to be used and identifies potential locations for the monitoring sites at the El-Tebbin site.

2. **APPROACH TO MONITORING**

2.1 **Pollutants to be Included in the Monitoring Program**

2.1.1 *Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)*

Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) is an acid gas which can be formed from nitrogen and oxygen present in the air and also from the oxidation of nitric oxide (NO). Fuel combustion from vehicles and industry are the main sources of NO₂ in the air.

2.1.2 *Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)*

Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) is a colorless, acid gas. The main sources of SO₂ are combustion of sulfurous fuels and some industrial processes.

2.1.3 *Particulate Matter (PM)*

Total Suspended Particulate (TSP) matter is all the dust particles in the air. The larger of these particles settle to the ground very quickly once they are released and if inhaled are easily trapped in the mouth, nose and throat. For this reason it is more appropriate to measure the ambient concentrations of small particles with a diameter of less than 10 micrometers (fine particles or PM₁₀). These are particles that can pass beyond the throat and into the lungs where they can cause health effects. TSP and PM₁₀ arise from natural and man-made sources (including combustion sources such as cars, lorries, industry and open burning).

2.1.4 *Carbon Monoxide (CO)*

Carbon monoxide is a colorless gas produced during incomplete combustion of carbon based fuels. The main sources are industry and vehicles.

2.2 Approach

2.2.1 Introduction

The monitoring program will comprise the following:
Continuous, real-time monitoring of NO_x (NO₂ and NO), SO₂, particulate matter, CO and meteorological data at one location.

Whilst the proposed power plant will not normally emit SO₂, PM₁₀ or CO in significant quantities (the power plant when fuelled on light fuel oil will emit significantly more sulfur dioxide and particulate matter than when fuelled on gas) it is recommended that these three pollutants and NO_x are monitored by the continuous analyzer. Monitoring these pollutants will assist in the understanding of the air quality situation (both before and after commissioning) and provide confidence in the background air quality against which future air quality can be compared. CO measurements can be used as an indicator of vehicle pollution when considered with the NO_x measurements. Without CO, peaks of NO_x may be attributable to either industry or vehicle sources. Peaks of NO_x without a peak of CO can generally be used to indicate an industrial source.

2.2.2 Continuous Monitoring

For the continuous monitoring, three (or two) monitoring locations are sufficient. Ideally this will be at locations in the area where the maximum ground level concentration from the power plant is predicted to occur. These locations may be different to the maximum ground level concentrations for existing sources. Therefore, the most appropriate arrangement of the three monitoring locations is: one upwind the power plant site and the third downwind where the maximum ground level concentration from the power plant is predicted to occur. If two monitoring locations are selected, the one upwind could be eliminated.

Meteorological observations will be undertaken at the continuous monitoring site within the power plant boundaries. This is key for determining the source of pollutants and meteorological conditions which might give rise to pollution episodes. It is unlikely that meteorological observations at the other two locations be significantly different from that at the power plant site. Consequently it is not considered necessary to locate additional meteorological equipment at the other two locations. Meteorological observations will include air temperature, wind speed, wind direction and pressure. Mixing heights may also be measured from these observing stations.

3. EL-TEBBIN MONITORING LOCATIONS

3.1 Introduction

The project site and surrounding areas were visited in May and August 2005 and potential locations for the monitoring equipment were primarily investigated based on environmental monitoring siting study. There are a number of issues to be considered in locating the continuous monitoring stations. These are described below.

Siting study proposed monitoring locations in the area around the project site is presented in Section 6.2.

3.2 Continuous Monitoring Stations

3.2.1 Introduction

A continuous monitoring station, either within the El-Tebbin power plant site or up and down wind stream, should be located away (over 100m) from any single source of the pollutants being monitored, for example generators and vehicles. Security is also an issue since the continuous monitoring equipment is valuable and therefore needs to be located in secure premises. The continuous monitoring equipment also required a power supply although this can be generated by solar panels if direct power is not available.

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment undertaken for the power plant indicates that the maximum ground level concentrations of NO₂ (the key pollutant) are predicted to occur between 130° and 140° at distances between 140 m and 160 m for the majority of the 24-hour maximum impact areas. The majority of maximum impact areas for the maximum 1-hour impact level occurred between 120° and 130° at a distance of about 160 m.

Exact location for the monitoring stations will be identified in cooperation between CEPC and local authorities.

4. MONITORING EQUIPMENT

An outline specification for the continuous monitoring equipment is presented in Appendix 1. The equipment is located in a secure, temperature controlled housing which requires a power supply. It may not be possible to supply this equipment from within Egypt as the monitoring companies contacted to date do not have resources to supply this equipment.

Operation of the equipment will be carried out by trained members of the El-Tebbin power plant staff.

Appendix 1

General Specification For Continuous Air Quality Monitoring System

GENERAL SPECIFICATION FOR CONTINUOUS AIR QUALITY MONITORING SYSTEM

The is a general description and should be interpreted by any equipment supplier to provide a fully automated system. It is not intended as a complete order list.

Description

1. Analytical Equipment-Gas Analyzers

- 1.1 NO_x Analyzer (giving NO and NO₂) e.g. Monitor Labs ML 9841B includes; rack slides, cable, filter holder, 25 filters.
- 1.2 SO₂ Analyzer e.g. Monitor Labs ML9850B includes; rack slides, cable, filter holder, 25 filters.
- 1.3 CO Analyzer.

2. Analytical Equipment – Particulate Matter Analyzer

- 2.1 R&P 1400AB TEOM TSP Particulate Analyzer or Equivalent

3. Site Control & Data Acquisition System

- 3.1 Digital System Controller and Logger
- 3.2 Land Line Modem – e.g. US Robotics External 56k Modem

4. System Infrastructure

- 4.1 19" Rack Assembly complete with Mains Power Distribution System
- 4.2 Sample Manifold
- 4.3 Manifold Calibration Valves Base Assembly
- 4.4 Manifold Calibration Valves for NO_x Analyzer
- 4.5 Manifold Calibration Valves for SO₂ Analyzer
- 4.6 Auto-calibration for zero and span calibrations ⁽¹⁾

5. Meteorological Equipment

- 5.1 Wind Speed and Wind Direction System: 10m MET Mast & Assembly

6. Data Presentation and Reporting

- 6.1 Windows software for centralized data retrieval (via modem and cable at site), data reporting and data archiving
- 6.2 (Optional) PC and Software: (Possible Specification) 64Mb RAM, 4 Gb IDE Hard Disk, 40 speed CD ROM, 4 Mb PCI Graphics Card, 15" Monitor, Internal Iomega 250 Mb Zip/CD Writer, Internal US Robotics 56k Modem, Mouse, Keyboard, Windows 95 (or later) Operating System, MS Office 2000, Hewlett Packard 895C Printer.

7. System Enclosure

- 7.1 Static/Transportable Enclosure:
Typical Dimensions: 1.8 m W x 1.8m D x 2.5m H
Includes: Air Conditioning, 110/240 V consumer unit, 2 x double 13 amp sockets, fluorescent light, battery operated emergency light, electricity meter, fire extinguisher, ladder, high security door. Intruder alarm.

8. Calibration Gases and Regulators

- 8.1 Cylinder Gas NO, 450ppb in nitrogen
- 8.2 Cylinder Gas SO₂, 450ppb in air
- 8.3 Cylinder Gas Zero Air
- 8.4 Single Stage Stainless Steel Regulator for NO
- 8.5 Single Stage Stainless Steel Regulator for SO₂
- 8.6 Single Stage Brass Regulator for Zero Air

9. Installation, Commissioning, Delivery and Training

- 9.1 Installation and Commissioning
Includes: Full integration of analyzers into housing, QA Testing, Placement of unit to site where access is direct and at ground level, Commissioning of all equipment supplied, full calibration of equipment supplied, training in routine maintenance and simple fault finding and diagnosis, downloading of data at site and via modem (if land line available), training in the use of the reporting software and manual calibration. Provision of all spares for one ⁽²⁾ year operation and supplier servicing requirements for one ⁽²⁾ year of operation. On-site maintenance for one ⁽²⁾ year.

(1) Auto-calibration equipment is not essential. Weekly/ monthly manual calibration is acceptable however the calibrator must be appropriately trained.

(2) May be extended in initial quotation request.

Annex G

THERMAL PLUME MODELING

Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation
National Water Research Center
HYDRAULICS RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Tebeen Power Plant
Hydrothermal Model Study

By
Dr Yasser Shawky
Eng. Mohamed M. Abdel-Latif

Under Supervision of
I.A.El-Desouky

July 2005

Report No. 114/ 2005

Tebeen Power Plant
Hydrothermal Model Study



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Avg.	Average
Cs	Cross section
Cs-Vel	Cross section- Velocity
D/S	Downstream
HRI	Hydraulics Research Institute
mes.	Measured
n_1	Geometric scale
n_q	Discharge scale
n_t	Time scale
n_v	Velocity scale
p	Prototype
PG	Point Gauge
P.P	Power Plant
Temp.	Temperature
U/S	Upstream
Vel.	Velocity
W.L.	Water Level

LIST OF SYMBOLS AND UNITS

Symbol	Definition	Unit
D	River water depth	(m)
D _{mes.}	Measured water depth	(m)
g	Gravity acceleration	(m/s ²)
F _r	Froude number	Dimensionless
Q	River discharge	(m ³ /s)
V	River water velocity	(m/s)
V _{avg.}	Average river water velocity	(m/s)
Re	Reynolds number	Dimensionless
ν	Kinematic viscosity	(m ² /s)

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Hydraulics Research Institute (HRI) was requested by the Egypt Electricity Holding Company through its consultant SPEEDOTRANS to carry out a hydraulic model study to check the possibility of constructing two new power units in the Tebeen Power Station. The new Tebeen Power Plant is going to be located on the right bank of the River Nile, about 30 km upstream Delta Barrage. The cooling system is operated according to the once-through cooling water cycle. The proposed units have a total generating capacity of 650 (2X325) MW.

A physical model is considered the best tool to have a direct insight of the flow phenomena under consideration. The model has an undistorted scale of 1:50 with a fixed bed that represents 2.5 Km of the River Nile in front of the power plant. The model aims to investigate the impact of the cooling system of the new power units on the river operation and environment.

The river conditions at the cooling system vicinity change along the year. The water levels and discharges vary from the minimum winter conditions to the maximum summer flow conditions. Therefore, the performance of the whole power plant is to be tested under different operational conditions of both the river and the plant.

The power plant cooling system consists of an intake structure and an outlet structure. Cooling water is pumped to the condenser through the pump house. These pumps discharge water to a pipe of an inner diameter of 2.5m. On the other hand, heated water is discharged from the cooling system to the river via the outlet structure using a pipe of an inner diameter of 2.5 m. Table 1.1 and 1.2 represent the characteristics of proposed intake and outlet structures.

Table 1.1 Characteristics of Proposed Intake Structures

Type	Units	Power/unit (MW)	Q_{total} (m ³ /s)	Width (m)	Sill Level (m)
Steam	2	325	20.00	64.4	+14.00

Table 1.2 Characteristics of Proposed Outlet Structures

Type	Units	Power/unit (MW)	Δ_t (°C)	Q_{total} (m ³ /s)	Width (m)	Sill Level (m)
Steam	2	325	9.3	20.00	20	+15.00

2. OBJECTIVES AND CRITERIA

The main objective of constructing the physical model is to test the performance of the cooling systems and their impact on the river environment and operation. Moreover, the following goals are of a major concern:

- Assess the performance of the power plant cooling system under different operational conditions of both the plant and the river;
- Environmental impact assessment; and
- Ensure navigation safety.

In addition, there are some criteria that govern the selection of the optimum location of the new intake and outlet structures. The design of the cooling system should meet the following criteria in order to fulfill the governing laws that control the discharge of heated water to open channels, which are namely the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation Law No. 48, 1982, and the Ministry of Environment Law No. 9, 1994:

- Stability of riverbed and banks;
- No re-circulation of the discharged heated water is permitted;
- The area of mixing zone is minimal;
- The maximum absolute water temperature due to the discharged hot water is 35 °C.
- The temperature of the discharged hot water out of the mixing zone is at most five degrees (5 °C) above the ambient water temperature of the river; and
- The cross flow, which results from the intake or the outlet structures, should be less than 0.3 m/s within the navigational path.

3. MODEL SIMILARITY REQUIREMENTS

3.1 General

For correct reproduction of the important hydraulic and thermal phenomena in a hydraulic model, a number of requirements must be fulfilled when determining the model scales

3.2 Geometrical Similarity

Geometrical similarity of a model is achieved if all geometric dimensions of length, width, and depth in nature, exhibit a constant ratio to the corresponding dimensions in the model:

$$\text{Length ratio} = n_l$$

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$$\text{Length ratio} = n_l$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area ratio} &= (n_l)^2 \\ \text{Volume ratio} &= (n_l)^3\end{aligned}$$

3.3 Kinematic Similarity

Kinematic similarity requires that time-dependent events proceeded in the model in a way, such that corresponding time intervals in nature and the model would show a constant ratio

$$n_t = n_l / n_v$$

Where n_t is the time scale ratio.
 n_v is the velocity scale ratio.

3.4 Dynamic Similarity

Dynamic similarity implies that corresponding forces in nature and in model must show a constant ratio. These ratios can be derived from the relations between the acting forces in the flow field. The relevant forces in case of free surface flow with density difference are inertia, gravitation, buoyancy, and viscous forces. The force ratios are:

- Froude Number

$$Fr = \frac{V}{\sqrt{gh}}$$

Fr is the ratio of inertia to gravitation forces.

- Densmetric Froude Number

$$F_0 = \frac{V}{\sqrt{(\Delta\rho/\rho) * gh}}$$

- Reynolds Number

$$Re = VR/\nu$$

Re_c is the ratio of inertia to viscous forces.

where

V	= velocity (m/s)
g	= gravitational acceleration (m/s^2)
h	= characteristic depth (m)
ρ	= density (kg/m^3)
$\Delta\rho$	= density difference (kg/m^3)
R	= hydraulic radius (m)
ν	= kinematic viscosity (m^2/s)

Based on the condition that Froude Number in both nature and model is equal the velocity scale ratio, discharge scale ratio, and the time scale ratio can be determined as follows:

$$\text{Velocity scale ratio} = n_v = (n_h)^{0.5}$$

$$\text{Discharge scale ratio} = n_q = n_l n_h n_v = n_l (n_h)^{1.5}$$

$$\text{Time scale ratio} = n_t = n_l / n_v = n_l / (n_h)^{0.5}$$

Since generally the kinematic viscosity in the model and prototype is the same, the condition that Reynolds Number is equal for both prototype and model in combination with the velocity scale determined as above can not be fulfilled. However, in practice the nature of the turbulent transport does not depend upon the Reynolds Number as long as it exceeds a certain critical value. For river models this value is as follows:

$$Re_c = V h / \nu \geq 2000$$

The critical Reynolds Number for jets discharging into ambient water has been experimentally determined to be

$$Re_c = V h / \nu \geq 750$$

4. MODEL CONSTRUCTION

The model was scaled according to Froude similarity laws, with an undistorted geometrical scale of 1:50. The model represents 2.5 Km of the River Nile in front of the power plant. It

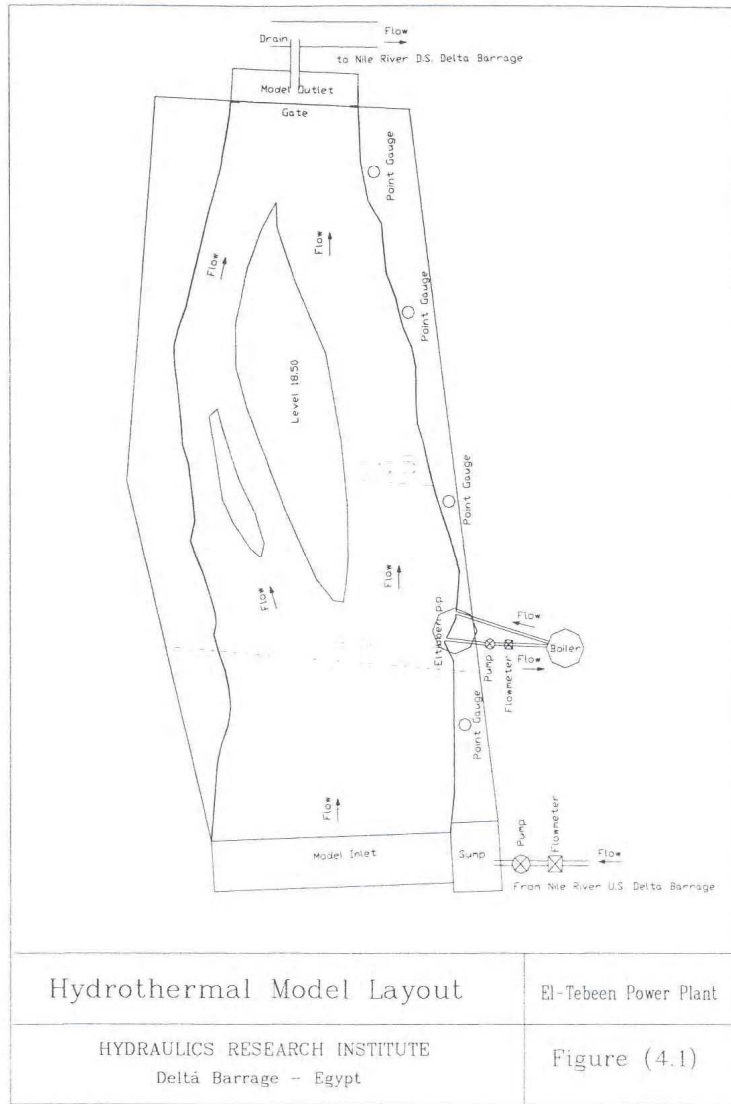
consists of three main parts: the entrance, the modelled reach of the river, and the exit (Figure 4.1).

The model entrance consists of a masonry basin (Annex 1.1). The water is discharged to the model through a pump with maximum capacity $0.250 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ via a pipe of inner diameter 0.25 m . A weir that is to be built at the entrance of the basin in order to dissipate the energy of the flow, which enters the model and avoid any disturbance. Water flows from the model back to the Nile. This system ensures a constant water temperature at the model entrance.

The model has a fixed bed constructed of cement mortar (Annex 1.2). According to the hydrographic and topographic survey, which was performed in 2005, the global coordinates of different cross sections are known. These cross sections were then scaled down to the model dimensions and placed at their proper coordinates in the research hall of the HRI.

Guide wooden frames are used to form the cross sections and then the channel bed is shaped using sand (Annex 1.3). The surface will be accurately finished using a cement-sand mortar to ensure that the roughness of the Nile bed at the station is correctly represented. Also, the intake and outlet structures were placed at their proper coordinates and with their exact dimensions (Annexes 1.4 and 1.5). The surface water slope was controlled in the model using a flap gate (Annex 1.6), which was fixed to the end of the model. The water level in the inlet basin was adjusted and measured using three point gauges.

The modeled area covers all the proposed cooling systems. Also, the modeled area will extend downstream of the outlet structure of the steam power unit up to a distance that allows a detailed simulation of the whole dimensions of the mixing zones of each power module.



Hydrothermal Model Study

5. MODEL CALIBRATION

Water was pumped to the model from a lower drain and discharged to the river. The discharge to the river was controlled via a gate valve and measured by an ultra sonic flow meter. In order to ensure that both the model and prototype are geometrically, kinematically, and dynamically similar the model was calibrated with respect to water surface slope and velocity distribution.

The water surface slope in the Nile River was measured at different locations. The water surface level at PG1 (245 m U/S the C.L. of the intake structure) was 17.64 m (MSL), while at PG2 (192.5 m D/S the C.L. of the intake structure) and PG3 (585 m D/S the C.L. of the outlet structure) was 17.60 m (MSL) and 17.572 m (MSL) respectively. The water surface level at PG4 (1052.5 m D/S the C.L. of the intake structure) is 17.532 m This implies that the water surface slope of the Nile River in the vicinity of the power plant is 8 cm/km.

Table 5.1 Point Gauges Readings ($Q = 1147.81 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ and $W.L. = 17.64 \text{ m}$)

Point Gauge	Point Gauge Reading (cm)	Scale Reading by Tilting Level (cm)	Prototype Corresponding Level of the Gauge (m)	Required Reading (cm)
1	8.99	43.0	45.245	55.210
2	3.65	50.0	39.075	42.950
3	6.63	49.25	40.965	46.786
4	20.27	68.20	38.285	41.506
5	10.24	49.20	42.770	50.260

Using the pervious data on measured water surface levels and the converting equation: $\{2^* (\text{Prototype Level} - \text{Water Level})\}$, the required point gauge readings were calculated as shown in Table 5.1. These readings provide the same water surface slope as that of the prototype. Hence, the model is considered representing the bottom friction of the river.

The model flow velocity was measured using an electro-magnetic current meter. The device was connected to a computer through a data logger to measure the main flow velocity and the cross flow velocity. Flow velocity distribution was checked at two locations; the first one (Cs 3) lies at a distance of 7.5 m upstream the C.L. of the intake structure, while the second one (Cs 5) is located at a distance of 562.5 m downstream the C.L. of the intake structure. The locations of the two cross sections are shown in Figure 4.1.

Table 5.2 represents the measured discharges and water levels on the day of hydrographic survey. Also, it shows the values of both the river and power plant discharges scaled down to the model.

Table 5.2 River and Intake Structures Discharges at Model Calibration

Code	W.L. (m-MSL)	Q_p (m^3/s)	Q_m (l/s)
Cs 3	17.64	1147.81	64.93
Cs 5	17.64	851.68	48.18

For Cs 3, 64.93 l/s was pumped to the model and the tailgate opening was adjusted to satisfy the required water level of 17.64 m (MSL). The velocity was measured (A 2.1) and then compared to the actual velocity. Figure 5.1 shows a comparison between the velocity distribution in both the model and prototype at Cs 3.

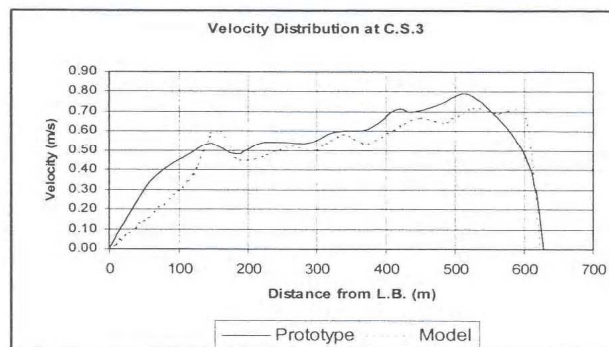
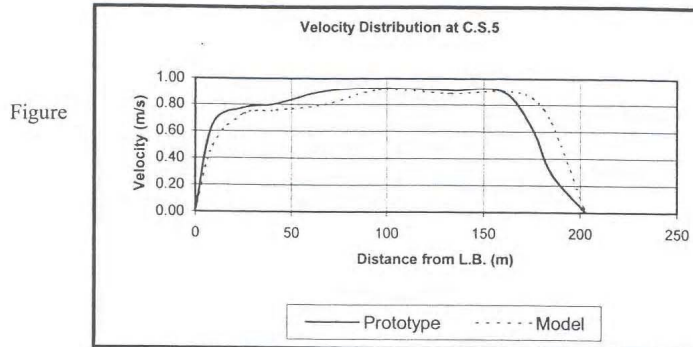


Figure 5.1 Velocity Distributions at Cs 3

Figure 5.1 illustrates that the velocity is within its normal range and there are no extremes. This is because the velocity is measured before U/S the intake and outlet structures and hence there is no heat effect on the velocity distribution.

For Cs 5, 48.1 l/s was also pumped to the model and the tailgate opening was adjusted to satisfy the required water level of 17.64 m (MSL). The velocity was measured (A 2.2) and then compared to the actual velocity. Figure 5.2 shows a comparison between the velocity distribution in both the model and prototype at Cs 5.



Velocity Distribution at Cs 5

The figure shows that the velocity tends to increase in the part near to the right bank. This can be attributed to the effect of the discharged heated water from the outlet structure. Moving towards the left bank, the velocity starts to decrease after the mixing process takes place until it reaches its normal value. From all above, it can be revealed that the velocity distribution of the model has the same behavior as that of the prototype.

From all above, it can be concluded that the model is well designed and constructed. Moreover, the figures prove that both the model and prototype are geometrically, kinematically, and dynamically similar.

6. PROPOSED INTAKE AND DISCHARGE STRUCTURES

A once-through cooling system is proposed for the Tebeen Power Plant. The intake structure is designed to have a flow velocity of 0.137 m/s during the minimum river flow period. The intake structure has been provided with a sill, which is 1.50 m above the average bed level of the river in the intake vicinity. The level of the crest of this sill is +14.00 m above the MSI. The function of this sill is to prevent sediment bed load from entering the pump sump. The width of the proposed intake structure is 64.4 (m). The discharge structure has the following characteristics:

The outfall velocity is 0.6 m/s during the low water level which is 16.26 m MSL. The dominant flow level is 18.00 m MSL and the outfall velocity is 0.34 m/s. During the maximum flow level which is 19.34 m MSL, the outfall velocity is 0.25 m/s. The aspect ratio of the outfall which is the depth of water above the crest of the outfall wier divided by the half width of the outfall structure ranges from 0.126 during the low water level , 0.3 in the dominant flow period and 0.434 in the maximum flow period. The Densimetric Fraude Number is 3.4 in the winter time and 0.72 in the dominant and maximum flow period. The angle of inclination of the outfall structure with the main river flow is 60°. The crest level of the wier of the outfall structure is kept at +15.00 m above MSL.

The outfall structure is located at a distance of 3.45 m (model scale) which is 172.5 m of prtotype scale downstream the intake structure.

7. MEASUREMENTS

In order to ensure a sound calibration of the modek, the measurements would have to capture both the velocity and heat distribution. The following equipment were utilized to carry out the measurements and to ensure an accurate outcome:

- *Electrical Boilers*

An electrical boiler (Annex 3.1) was used to simulate the condenser of the power unit. It was connected to both the intake and outlet structures via a system of pipelines.

- *Ultra Sonic Flow Meter*

An ultra sonic flow meter (Annex 3.2) was installed on the feeding pipe, which supplies the water to the model in order to measure the flow entering the model. The device accuracy varies between $\pm (1 \text{ to } 2) \%$.

- *Electromagnetic Flow Meter*

An electromagnetic flow meter (Annex 3.3) was installed on the feeding pipe that connect the boiler to its outlet structure to measure the discharged heated water. The accuracy of measurements is in the range of $\pm 0.5 \%$.

- *Current Meters*

A current meter (Annex 3.4) was used to measure the velocity values in both the longitudinal and transversal directions. The current meter has an accuracy of $\pm 0.5 \%$.

- Thermometers

A system of 40 thermometers (Annex 3.5) was installed on a metal bridge that was moved along the model length in order to register the water surface temperature at each cross section. The thermometers were connected to a data logger system that was used to save the heat results. The range of measurements varies from 0 up to 50 °C, while the accuracy is in the range of ± 0.1 °C.

The intake structure conveys water to the electrical boiler, which represents the condenser, through a feeding pipe. Water was lifted up to the boiler using a pump. The flow was measured using an electromagnetic flow meter and controlled via a ball valve.

Afterward, water was heated inside the boiler and then flows back through a conveying pipe to be discharged through the outlet structure. The water level in the model was adjusted using a flap gate located at the end of the model and measured through three point gauges distributed along the model length.

8. TESTS

In order to check the performance of the cooling system under different river flow conditions and operation of the power plant, a comprehensive test program should be implemented. To secure the success of the test program, the various river and cooling system conditions should be clearly defined.

8.1 River Conditions

The river discharges and water levels records as issued officially by the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation are as follows:

- The river conditions vary along the year. During the wintertime, the flow is brought to minimum. Throughout this period, the river discharge is 472 m³/s and the water level is kept at 16.26 m (MSL). In the winter flow period, the ambient water temperature is 15 °C.
- For most of the year the discharge of the river is 995 m³/s. The water level at the station in the period of dominant flow is 18.00 m (MSL). During this period the maximum water temperature might be taken equal to 25 °C.
- During the maximum flow condition, the discharge of the river is 1863 m³/s. The water level at the station in the period of maximum flow is 19.34 m (MSL). This period is correspondent to the hottest period of the year and the water temperature is taken equal to 28°C.

8.2 Operational Conditions of the Cooling System

The cooling system might operate under the following conditions:

Under this category, there are several different operational conditions of the cooling system. The first one deals with the case of full operation, where all the intake and outlet structures are functioning. The total cooling discharge is $20.0 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ with a temperature rise across the condenser of $9.3 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for the outlet structures of the steam units of (2x 325 MW).

The second mode represents the case, in which the power unit of (1 x 325 MW) is shut down for maintenance. The cooling discharge is $10.0 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ with a temperature rise across the condenser of $9.3 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for the outlet structure.

8.3 Test Program

The following tests (Table 8.1) are essential to check the performance of the plant according to the different river conditions and operational modes of the cooling system. The average minimum flow during the winter is simulated. Also, the dominant river flow is checked together with the maximum flow conditions.

Table 8.1 Test Program

Test	River Conditions		Power Plant Operational Conditions				River Water Temp. (°C)	Flow Conditions
			325 MW Steam Unit		325 MW Steam Unit			
	Q (m ³ /s)	Level (m)	Q (m ³ /s)	Δ _t (°C)	Q (m ³ /s)	Δ _t (°C)		
1	472	16.26	10.0	9.3	10.0	9.3	15	Winter Flow, The two units are functioning
2	472	16.26	10.0	9.3	-----	9.3	15	Winter Flow, one unit is functioning
3	995	18.0	10.0	9.3	10.0	9.3	25	Dominant Flow, The two units are functioning
4	995	18.0	10.0	9.3	-----	9.3	25	Dominant Flow, one unit is functioning
5	1863	19.34	10.0	9.3	10.0	9.3	28	Maximum Flow, The two units are functioning
6	1863	19.34	10.0	9.3	-----	9.3	28	Maximum Flow, one unit is functioning

9. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

The area of interest extends for 24 m length (1.2 km in prototype) and its width varies according to the measured cross sections. In order to determine accurately both velocity and heat profiles, the modelled area has been divided into several cross sections in the longitudinal and transversal directions. The distance between each cross section in the longitudinal direction is 0.1 m (5 m in prototype), whilst it is 0.15 m (7.5 m in prototype) in the transversal direction. Consequently, a virtual mesh of 92 cross sections in the longitudinal direction and 40 in the transversal direction were formed. This mesh covers the whole modelled area. This is shown in Figure 9.1.

9.1 Heat Distribution

The water surface temperature was sensed over 92 cross sections. The distance between these cross sections differs according to their locations. Emphasis was placed on the locations in front of the outlet structures. In these locations, the cross sections were spaced by a distance of 0.1 m (5 m in prototype). On the other hand, the cross sections in the vicinity of the intake structures and in the area located between the intake and outlet structures were spaced by a distance of 0.2 m (10 m in prototype).

In each cross section nearly 40 readings were registered according to the width of the river at the location of the cross section.

9.1.1 Test 1

This test represents the discharge of the heated water into the Nile River in the winter period from the power units, which are functioning with its total capacity. In this period, the total inflow of water to the cooling system is $20.0 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ whereas the river flow is $472 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$, i.e. the cooling system is about 4.24 % of the main river flow. The isothermal lines of this test are shown in Fig. (9.1.1) and the area occupied by the thermal plume in the river shown in Fig (9.1.1.a). These figures reveal that there is no warm water recirculation in the vicinity of the intake structures. The mixing zone of the heated, which is bounded by isotherm 5 C° , is very small. The heated effluent of the power plant does not adversely affect river environment and works efficiently from the operational point of view.

9.1.2 Test 2

This test is in the winter period where only one unit of the power plant is functioning while the other is kept shut down. The cooling system discharge is $10.0 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ which represents 2.12 % of the river flow. The isothermal lines of this test are shown in Fig. (9.1.2) and the area occupied by the thermal plume in the river shown in Fig (9.1.2.a). These figures reveal that there is no warm water recirculation in the vicinity of the intake structures. The mixing zone of the heated, which is bounded by isotherm 5 C° , is very small. The heated effluent of the power plant does not adversely affect river environment and works efficiently from the operational point of view.

9.1.3 Test 3

This test represents the discharge of the heated water into the Nile River in the dominant flow period from the power units, which are functioning with its total capacity. In this period, the total inflow of water to the cooling system is $20.0 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ whereas the river flow is $995 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$, i.e. the cooling system is about 2.01 % of the main river flow. The isothermal

lines of this test are shown in Fig. (9.1.3) and the area occupied by the thermal plume in the river shown in Fig (9.1.3.a). These figures reveal that there is no warm water recirculation in the vicinity of the intake structures. The mixing zone of the heated, which is bounded by isotherm 5 C°, is much smaller than that formed in the winter period due to the added momentum of the river flow. The heated effluent of the power plant does not adversely affect river environment and works efficiently from the operational point of view.

9.1.4 Test 4

This test is in the dominant flow period where only one unit of the power plant is functioning while the other is kept shut down. The cooling system discharge is 10.0 m³/s, which represents 1.0 % of the river flow. The isothermal lines of this test are shown in Fig. (9.1.4) and the area occupied by the thermal plume in the river shown in Fig (9.1.4.a). These figures reveal that there is no warm water recirculation in the vicinity of the intake structures. The mixing zone of the heated, which is bounded by isotherm 5 C°, is very small. The heated effluent of the power plant does not adversely affect river environment and works efficiently from the operational point of view.

9.1.5 Test 5

This test represents the discharge of the heated water into the Nile River in the maximum flow period from the power units, which are functioning with its total capacity. In this period, the total inflow of water to the cooling system is 20.0 m³/s whereas the river flow is 1863 m³/s, i.e. the cooling system is about 1.07 % of the main river flow. The isothermal lines of this test are shown in Fig. (9.1.5) and the area occupied by the thermal plume in the river shown in Fig (9.1.5.a). These figures reveal that there is no warm water recirculation in the vicinity of the intake structures. The mixing zone of the heated, which is bounded by isotherm 5 C°, is very much small. The heated effluent of the power plant does not adversely affect river environment and works efficiently from the operational point of view.

9.1.6 Test 6

This test is in the dominant flow period where only one unit of the power plant is functioning while the other is kept shut down. The cooling system discharge is 10.0 m³/s, which represents 0.53 % of the river flow. The isothermal lines of this test are shown in Fig. (9.1.6) and the area occupied by the thermal plume in the river shown in Fig (9.1.6.a). These figures reveal that there is no warm water recirculation in the vicinity of the intake structures. The mixing zone of the heated, which is bounded by isotherm 5 C°, is very small. The heated effluent of the power plant does not adversely affect river environment and works efficiently from the operational point of view. Annex 4 shows the isothermal lines of all the tests.

heated water into the river. The velocity profiles are shown in Figures (9.2.1 to 9.2.12) in Annex 6.

10. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This hydrothermal study of El-Tebeen Power Plant's cooling system was carried out to check the performance of this cooling system with respect to aquatic environment, the safe operation of the power plant and the effect of the discharged heated water on the safety of the navigable units. An intensive test program taking into account the diverse combinations of the river flow conditions and the power plant modes of operation was carried out. Emphasis on the velocity measurements was on the critical winter period where the cross flow velocities reaching its utmost. The analysis of both heat and velocity profiles produced by the test program reveals a distinct number of conclusions and recommendations which are crucial in order to operate the cooling system successfully.

10.1 Conclusions

- The cooling water discharge ranges from 0.53 to 4.2% of the river flow. It is 4.2% when the river flow is minimum and 0.53% when it is maximum.
- The isothermal lines drawn for each test show that the performance of the cooling system does not adversely affect river environment. This is not only when the flow in the river is maximum but also when it is minimum. Also, this performance when all the units are functioning and the plant works with the one pump mode of operation as well.
- No warm water recirculation is recorded in the vicinity of the intake structures, i.e., the system works efficiently when the plant is into operation.
- The width of the mixing zone in the area surrounding the outfall structure of the two power units is not to exceed one fifth of the river width. The mixing zone's width decreases with the increase of the river flow.
- The proposed intake structure is sufficient for the required discharge for the cooling system.
- No cross flow, more than the critical value occurred inside the navigation path in the winter flow condition.

10.2 Recommendations

- The cooling system structures (intakes and outfalls) as proposed by the HRI are recommended.
- Buoys are required to fix the boundaries of the navigation path in the vicinity of the plant.
- Warning signs are also required upstream and downstream of the plant.
- All fishermen boats are to be kept away from the outfall structures to avoid the effect of high cross currents caused by the discharge of heated water into the river.

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Annex 1

Model Construction





The Model Entrance

*Tebeen Power Plant
Model*

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Annex 1.1



The Modeled Reach

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Model*

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Annex 1.2



Placement of Cross Sections

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Model*

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Annex 1.3



View of the Intake Structure in the Model during Construction

*Tebeen Power Plant
Model*

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Annex 1.4

Annex 1.5	HYDRAULICS RESEARCH INSTITUTE
<i>Tebeen Power Plant Model</i>	View of the Outlet Structure in the Model during Construction





The Model End at the Tail Gate

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Model*

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Annex 1.6

Annex 2

Model Calibration



Velocity Measurements at Cs 5

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Model*

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Annex 2.1



Velocity Measurements at Cs 3

*Tebeen Power Plant
Model*

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Annex 2.2

Annex 3

Measuring Equipment





Electrical Boiler

*Tebeen Power Plant
Model*

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Annex 3.1

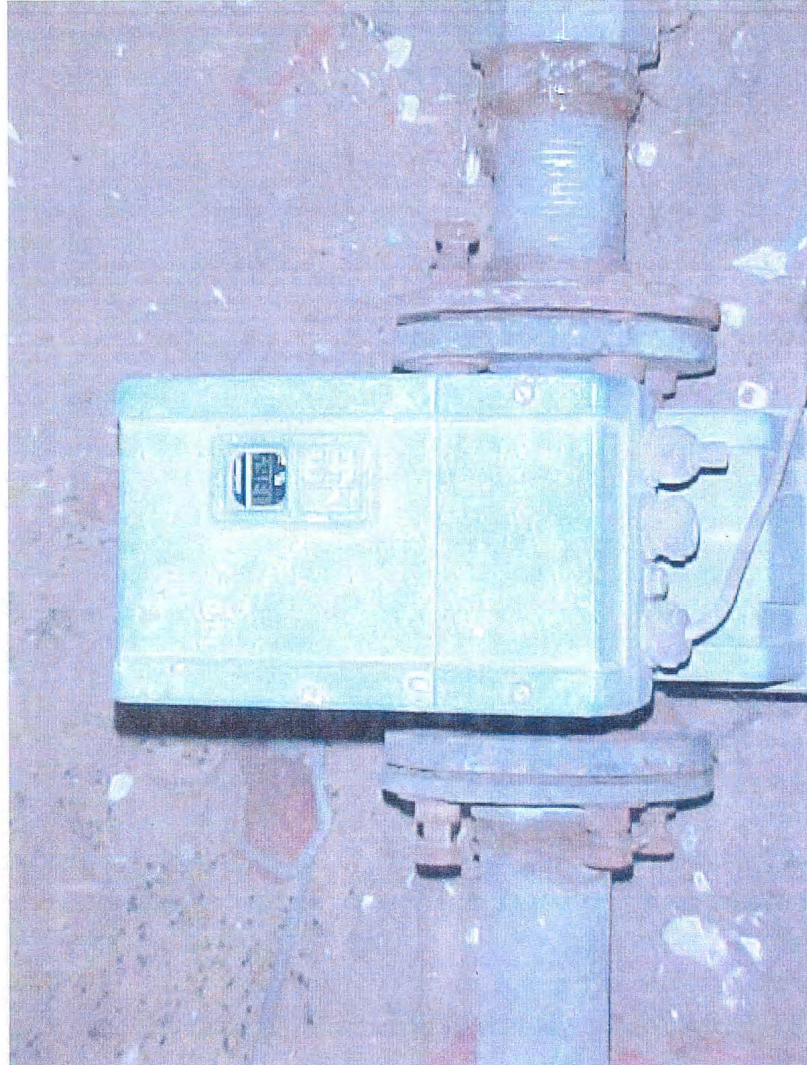


Ultra Sonic Flow Meter

Tebeen Power Plant Model

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Annex 3.2

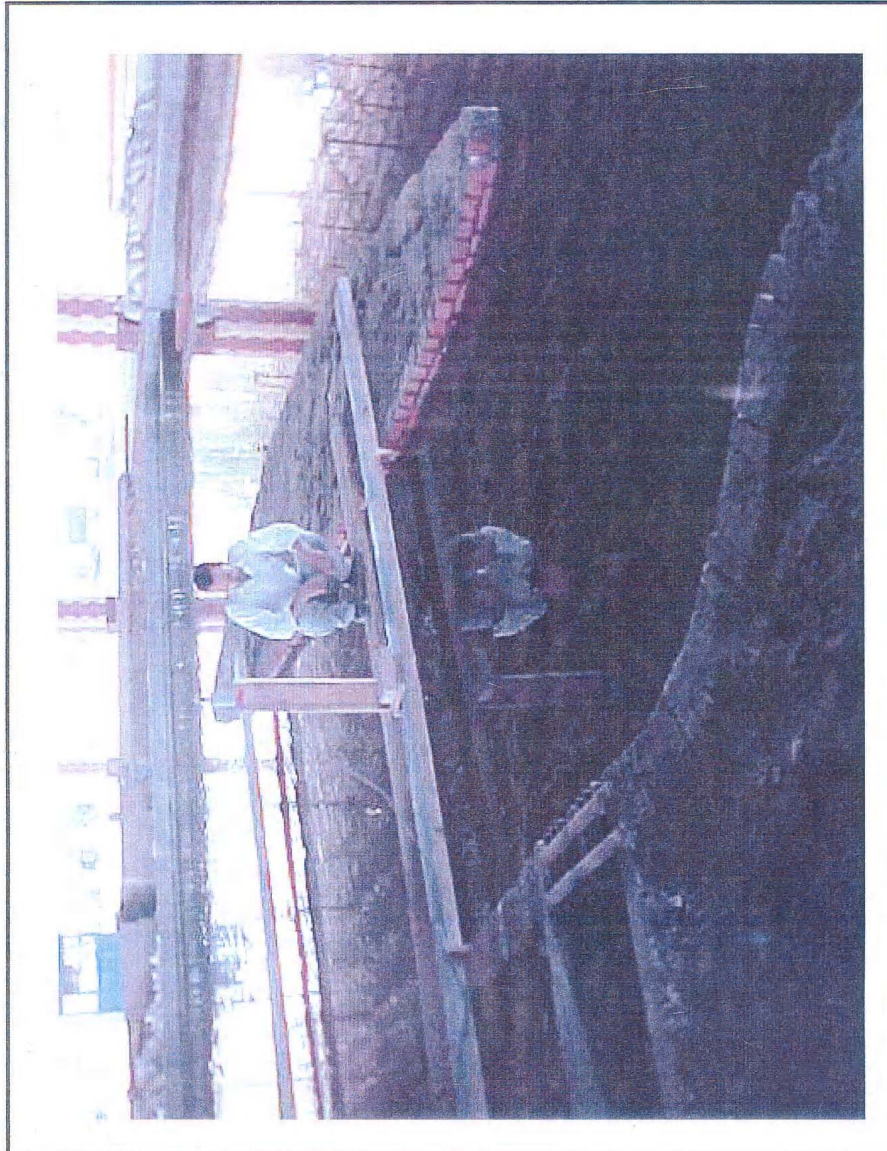


Electromagnetic Flow Meter

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Model*

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Annex 3.3



Velocity Measurements using Current Meters

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Model*

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Annex 3.4



Heat Measurements using Thermometers

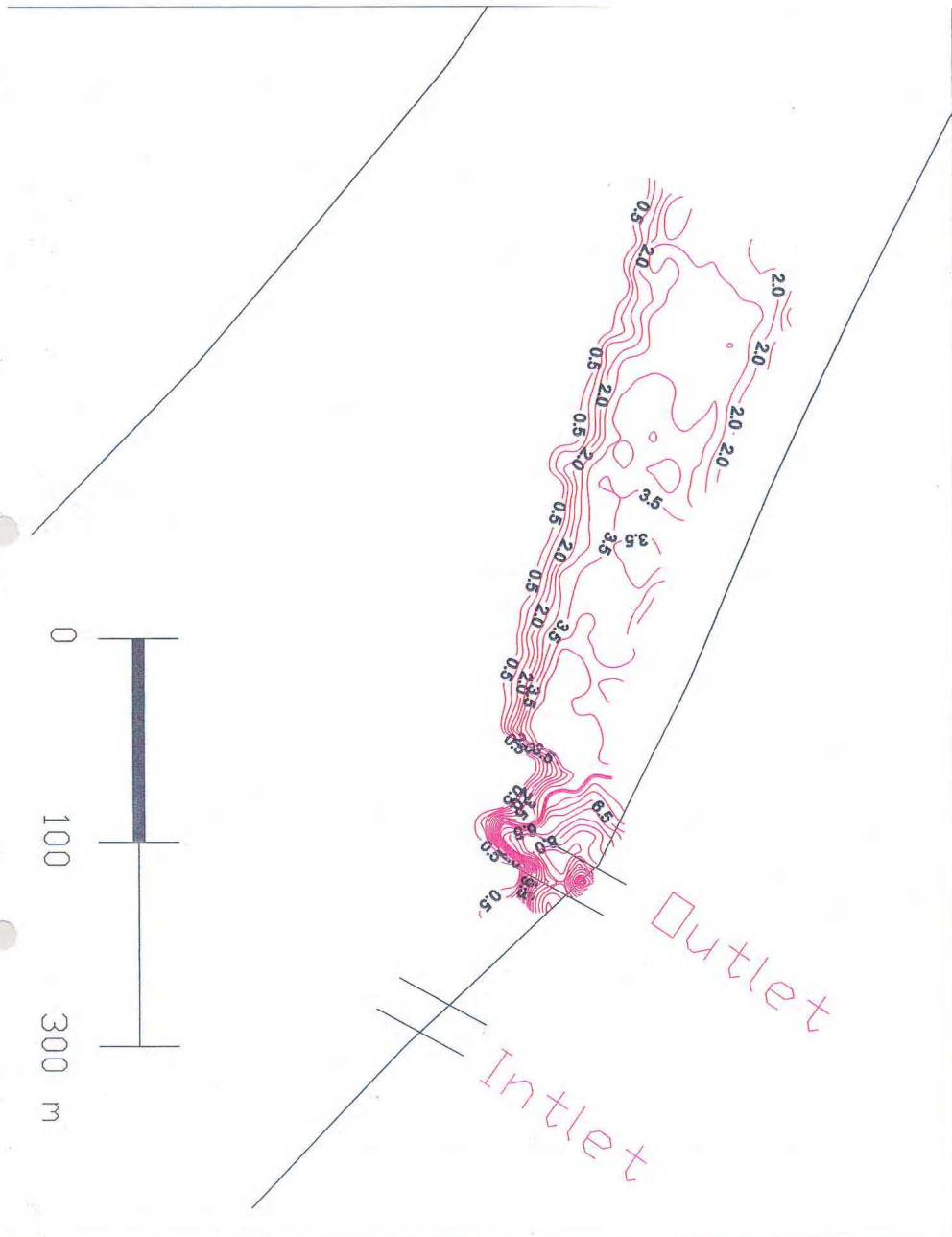
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Model*

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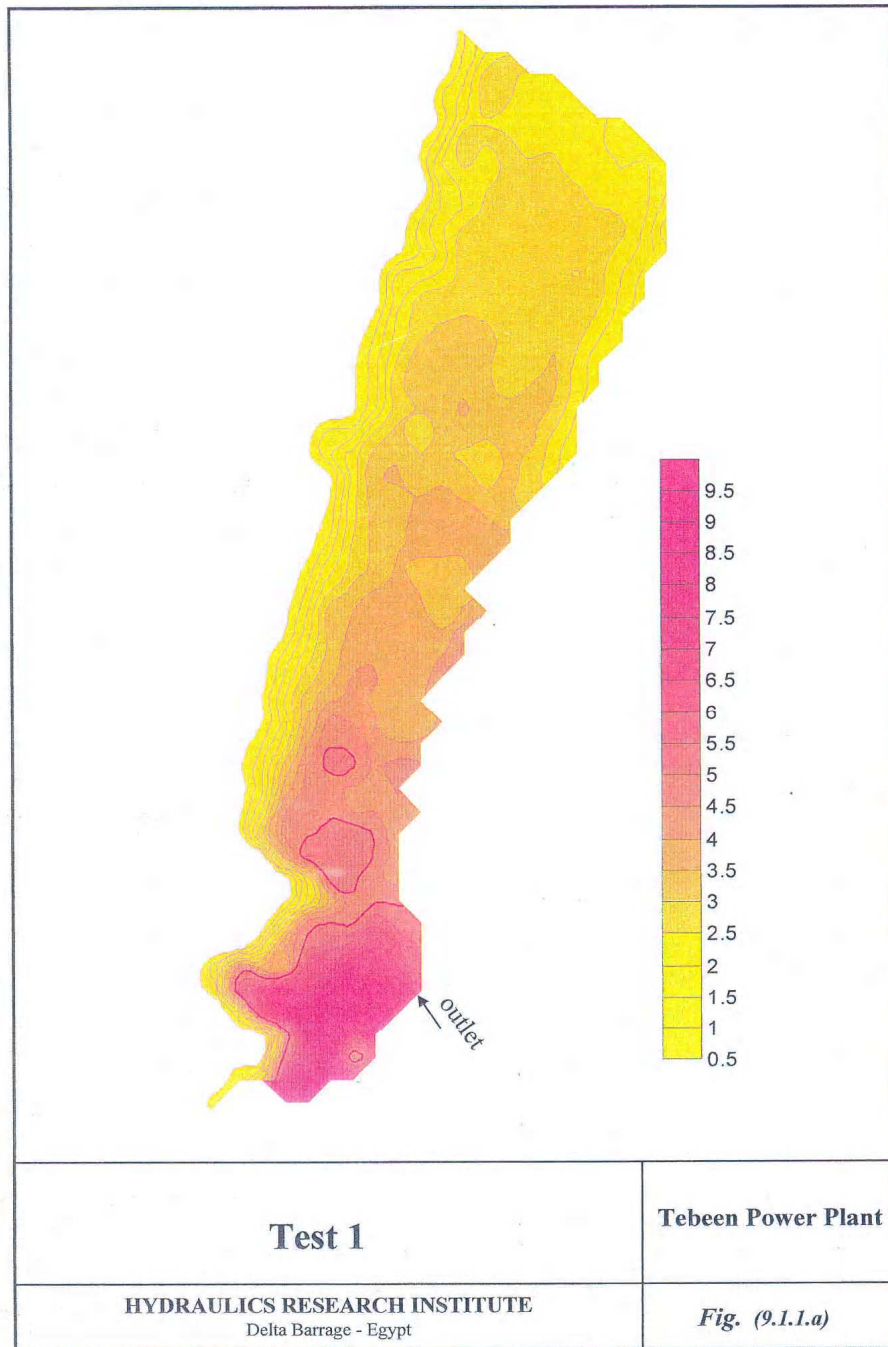
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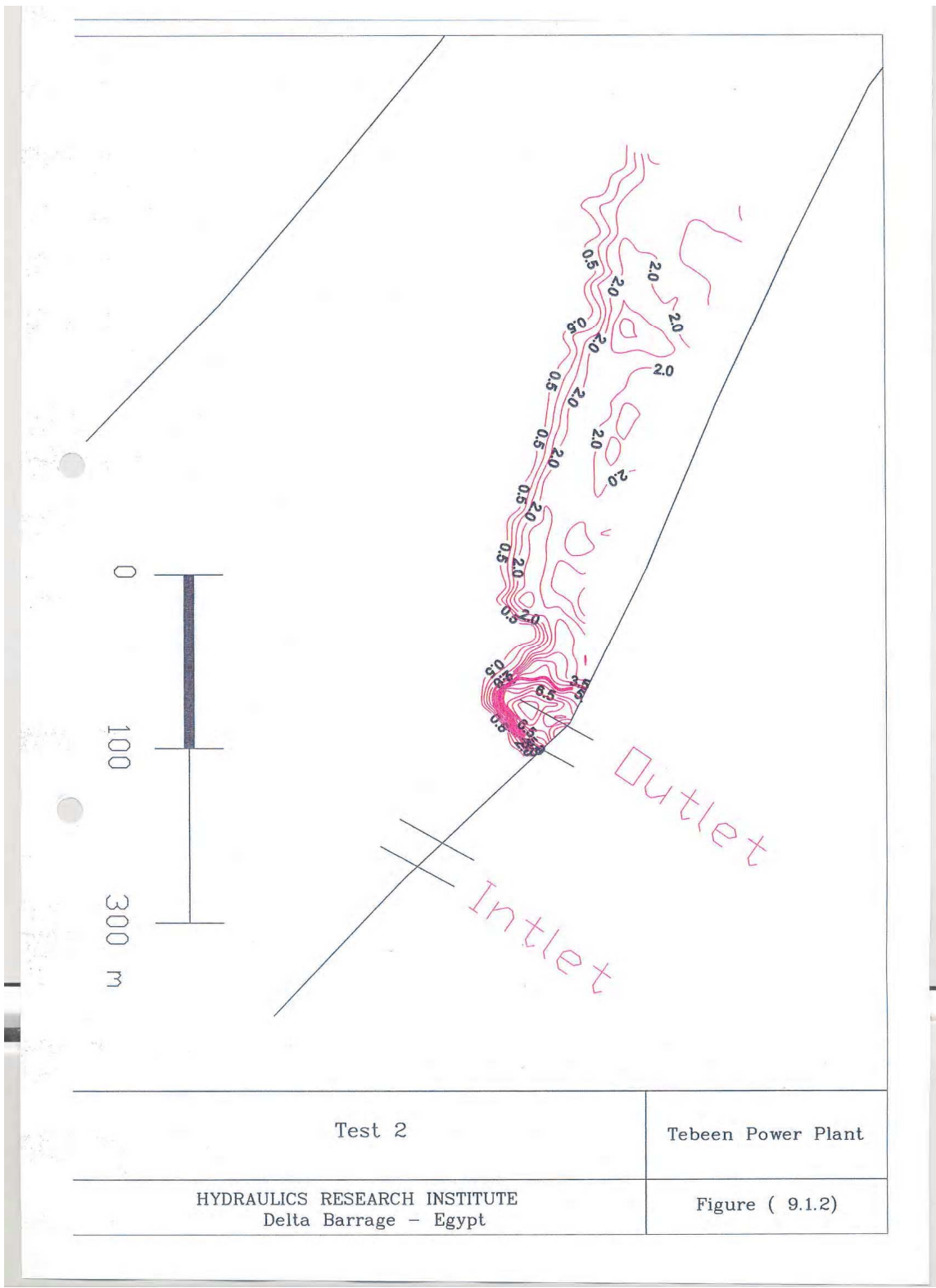
Annex 4

Isothermal Lines



Test 1	Tebeen Power Plant
HYDRAULICS RESEARCH INSTITUTE Delta Barrage - Egypt	Figure (9.1.1)



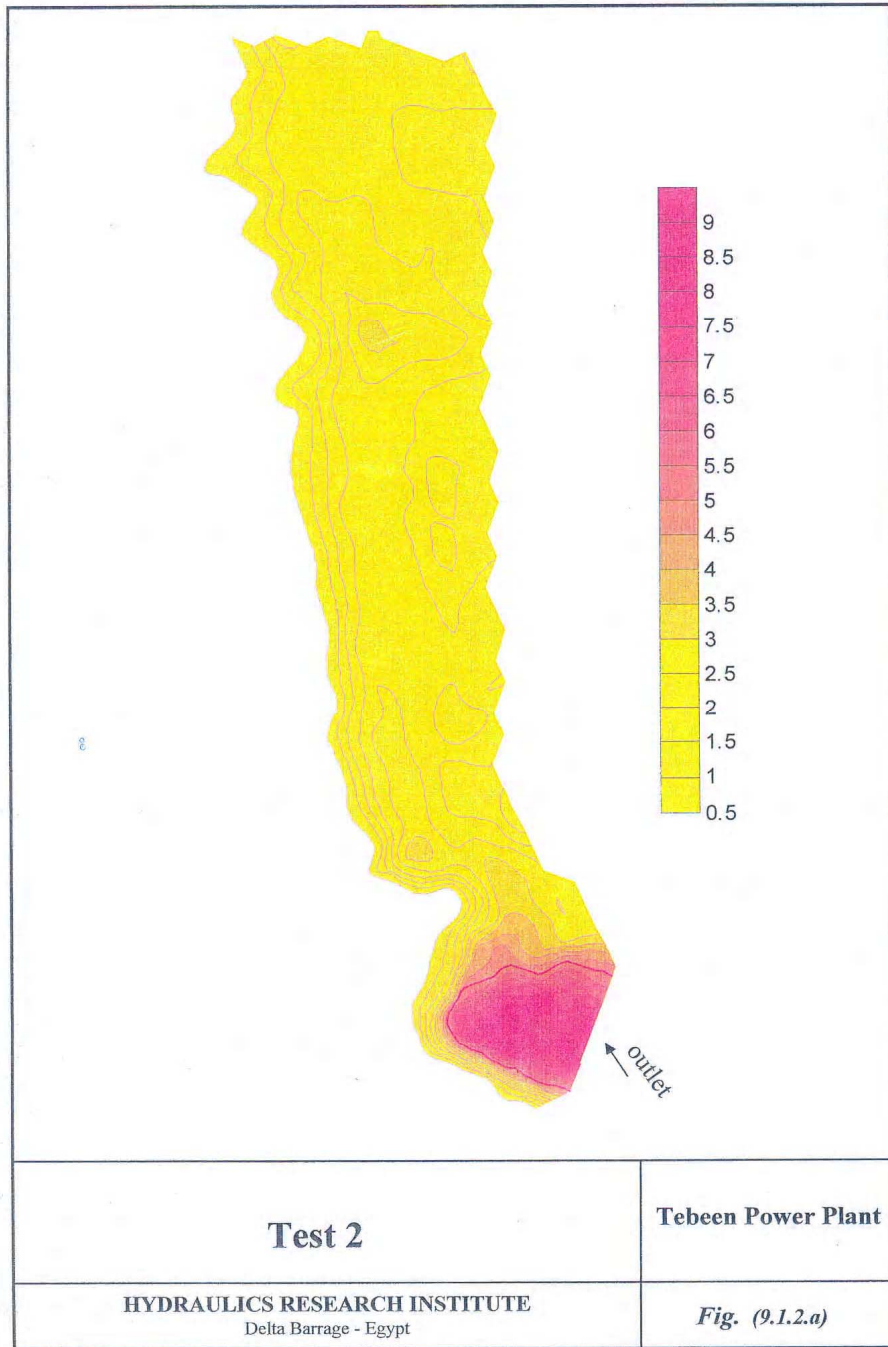


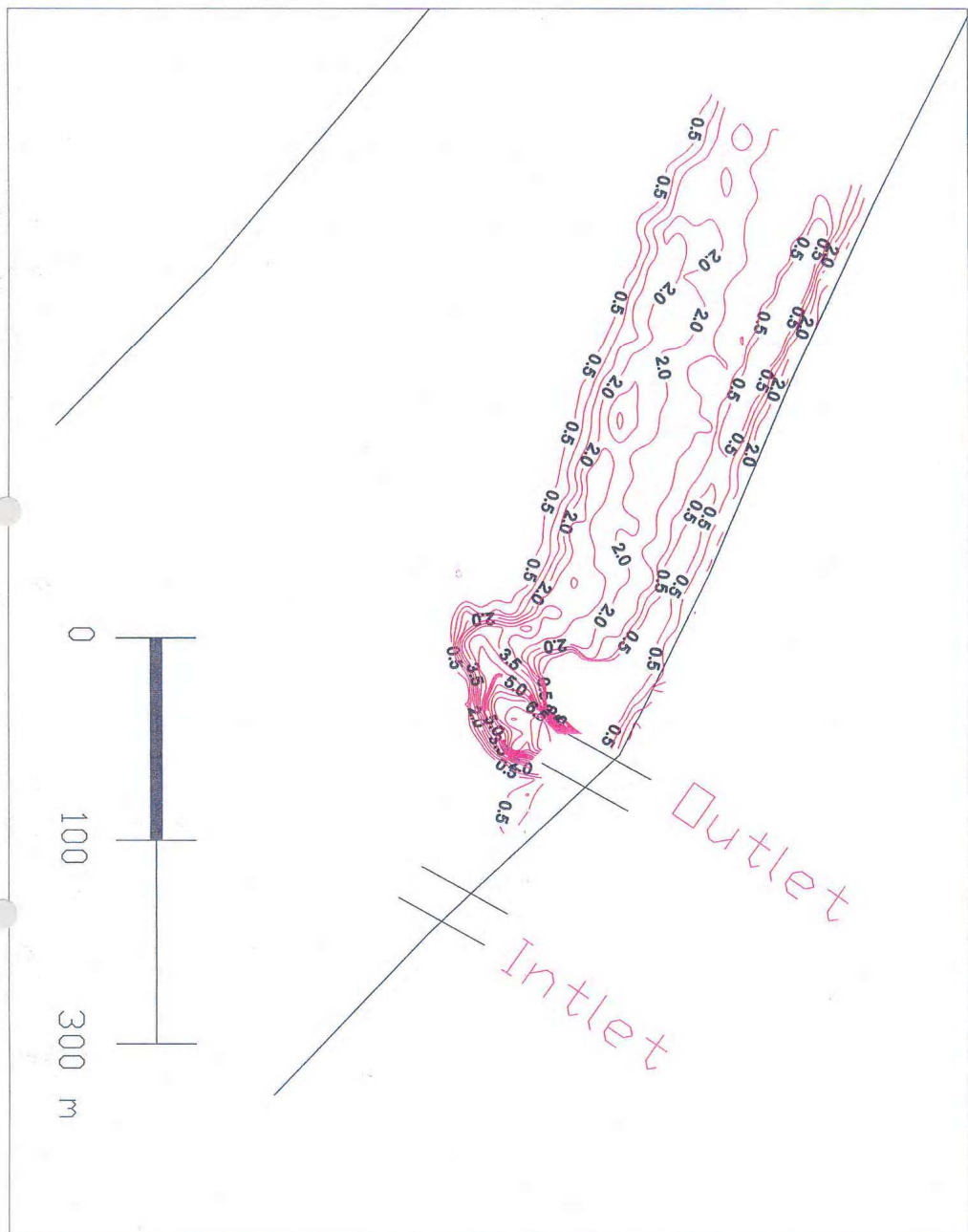
Test 2

Tebeen Power Plant

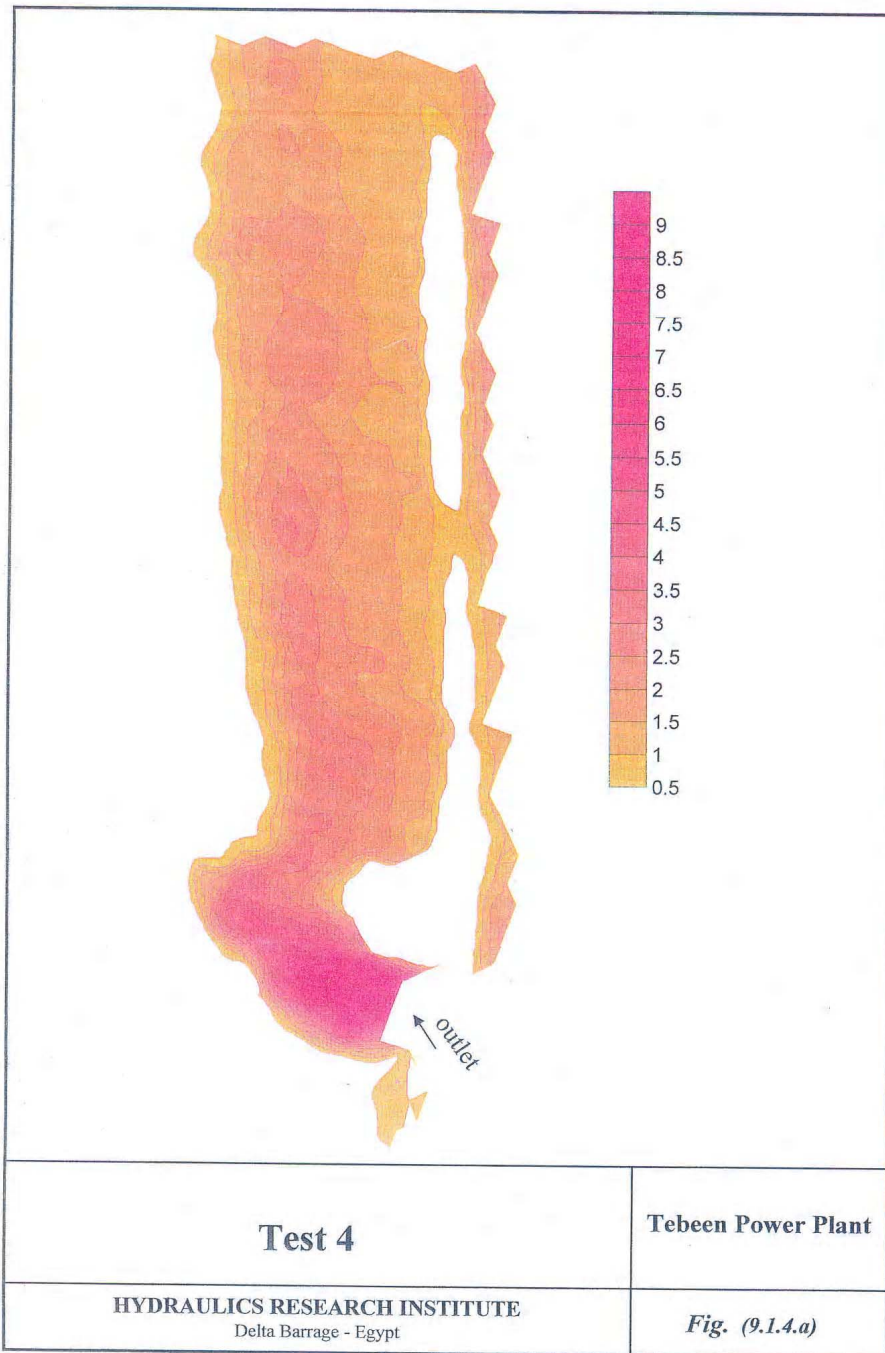
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Delta Barrage - Egypt

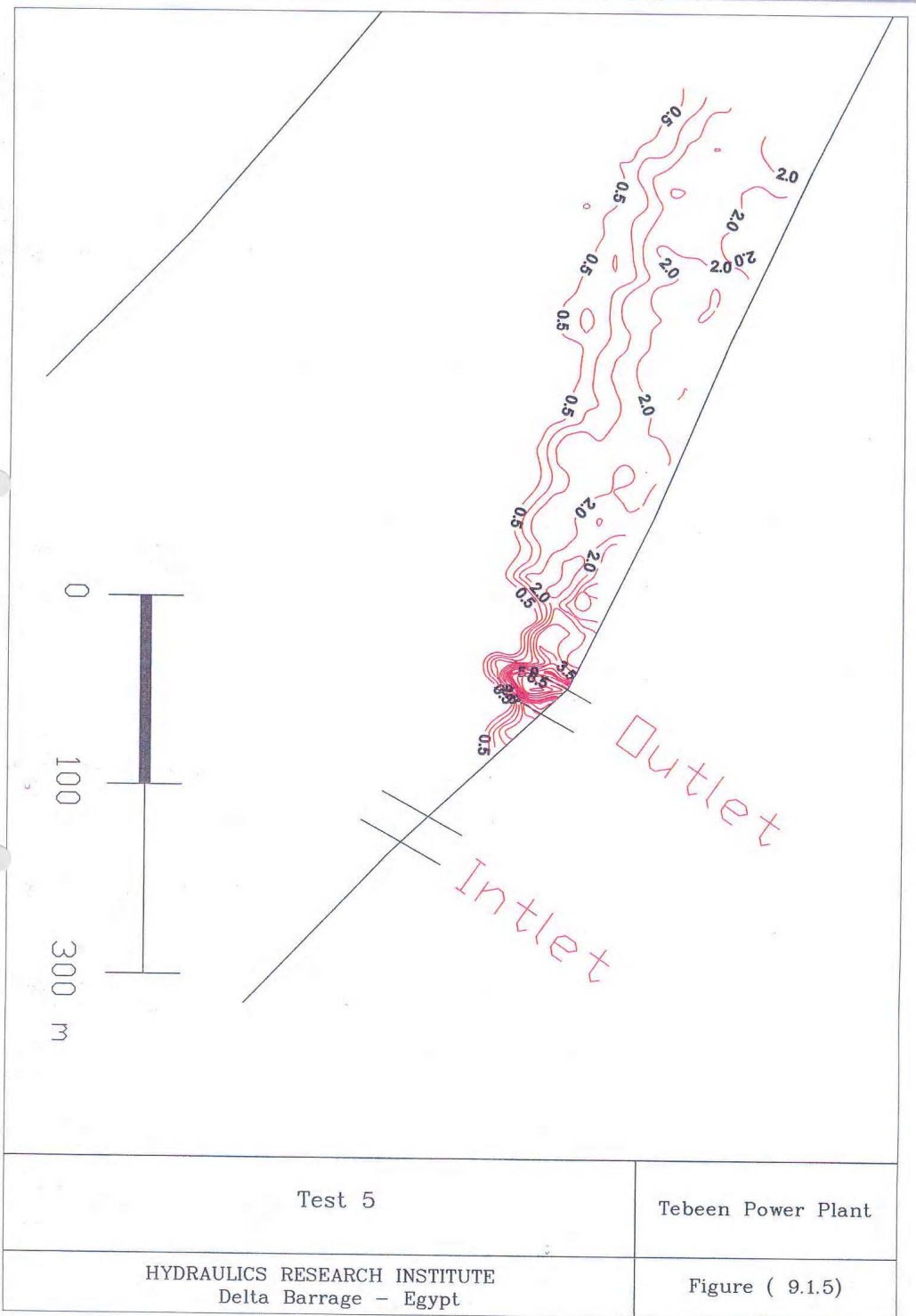
Figure (9.1.2)

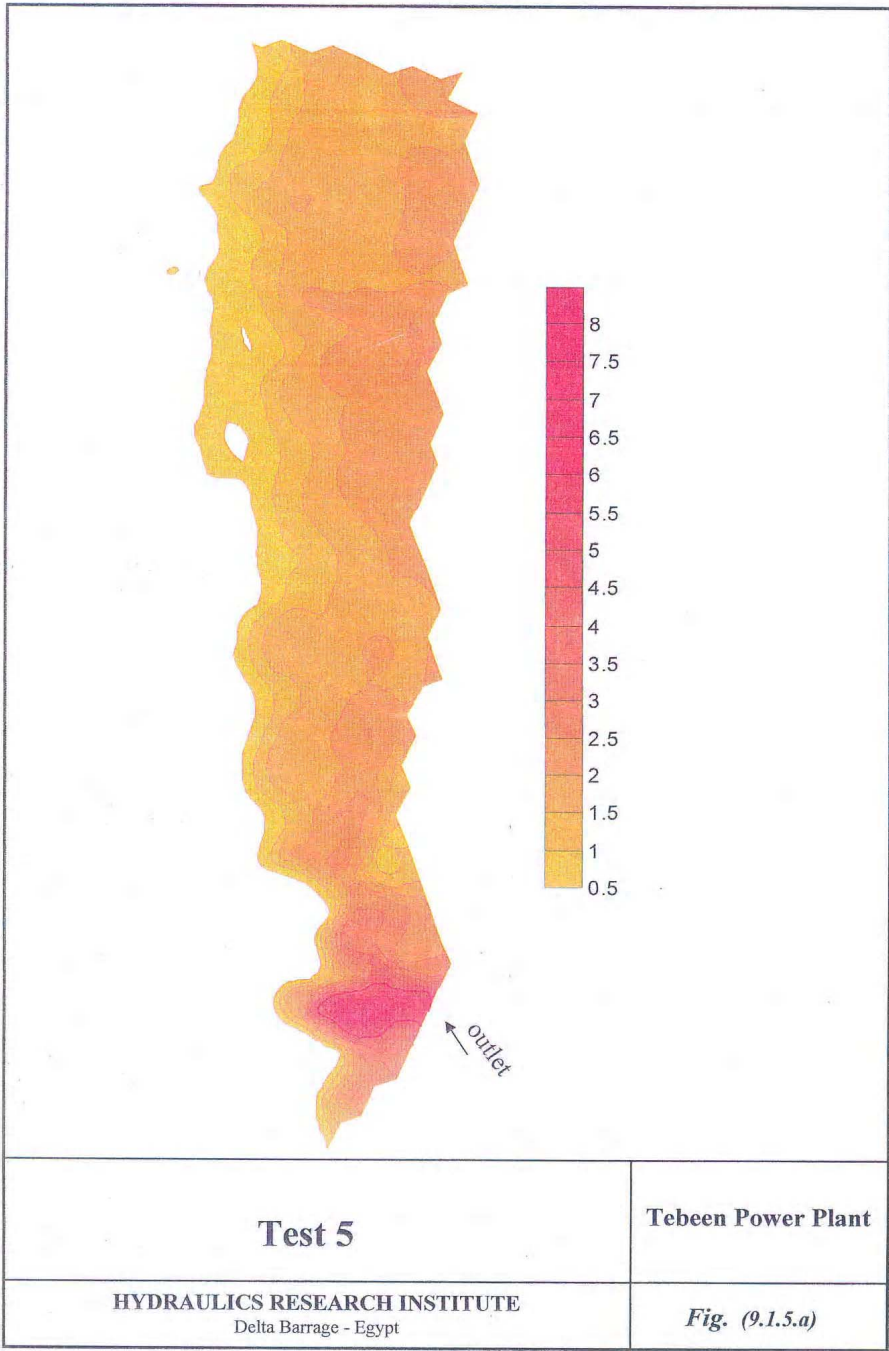


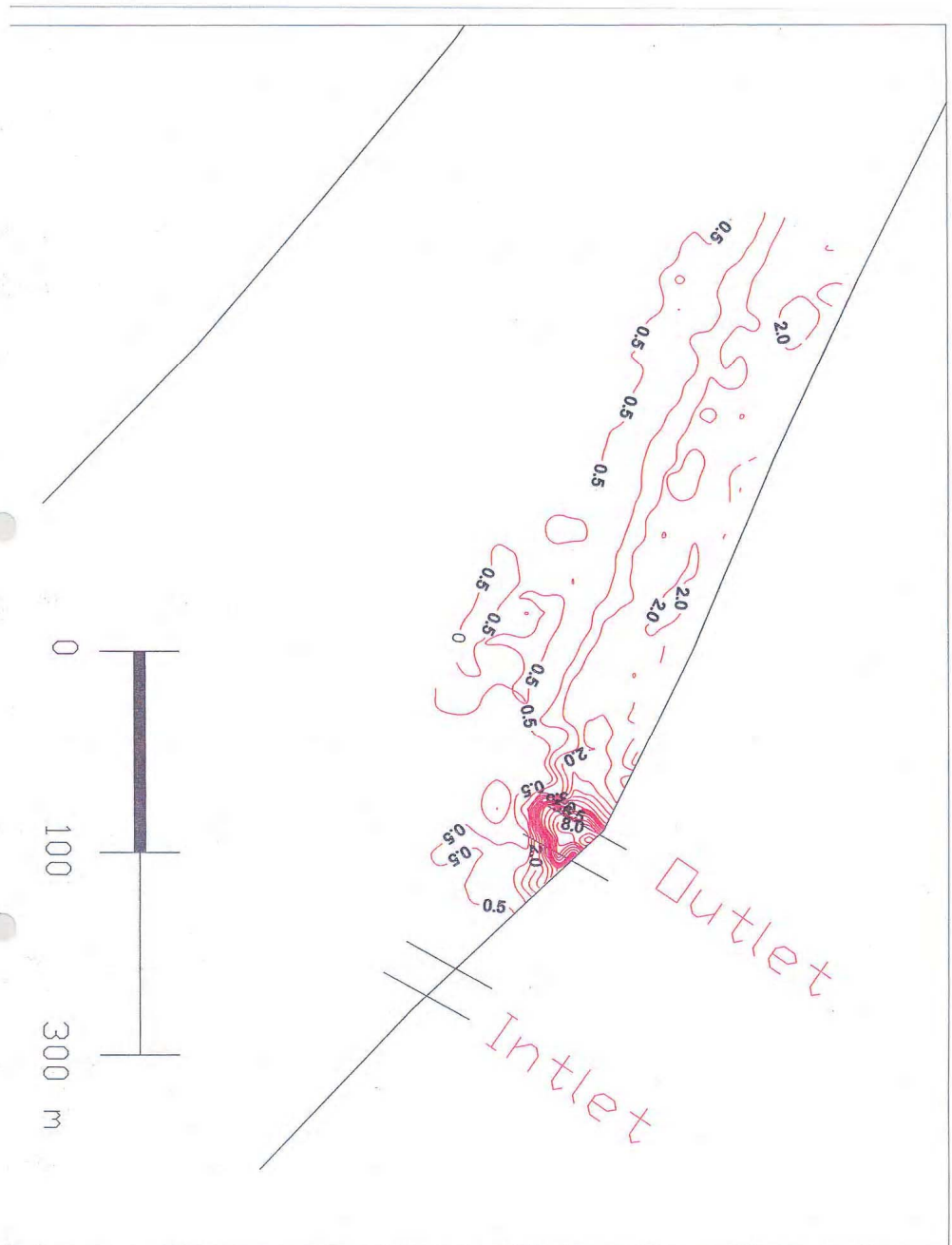


Test 4	Tebeen Power Plant
HYDRAULICS RESEARCH INSTITUTE Delta Barrage - Egypt	Figure (9.1.4)







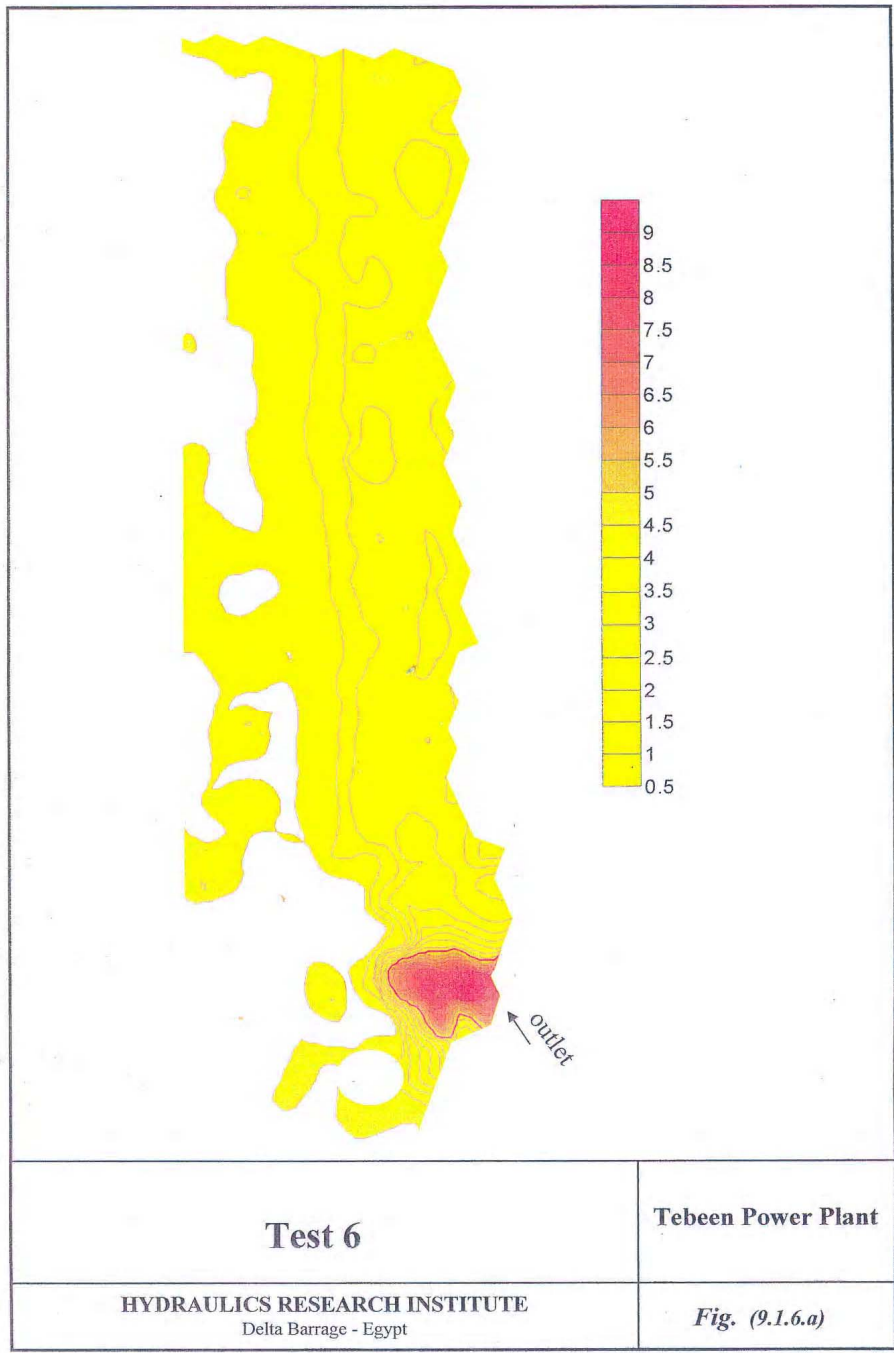


Test 6

Tebeen Power Plant

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Figure (9.1.6)



Annex 5 Outfall Discharge



Figure 1.1 Test No. 1, the winter flow period and two units are into operation.

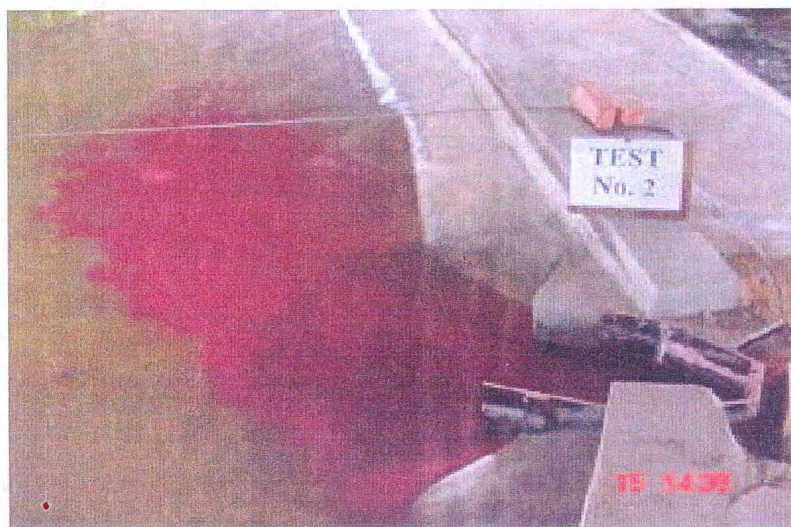


Figure 1.2 Test No. 2, the winter flow period and one unit is into operation.

Outfall Discharge of Test 1 and 2	<i>Tebeen Power Plant</i>
HYDRAULICS RESEARCH INSTITUTE Delta Barrage - Egypt	<i>Fig. (1.1), (1.2)</i>



Figure 1.3 Test No. 3, the dominant flow period and two units are into operation.



Figure 1.4 Test No. 2, the dominant flow period and one unit is into operation.

<p align="center">Outfall Discharge Test 3 and 4</p>	<p align="center"><i>Tebeen Power Plant</i></p>
<p align="center">HYDRAULICS RESEARCH INSTITUTE Delta Barrage - Egypt</p>	<p align="center"><i>Fig. (1.3), (1.4)</i></p>



Figure 1.5 Test No. 3, the dominant flow period and two units are into operation.

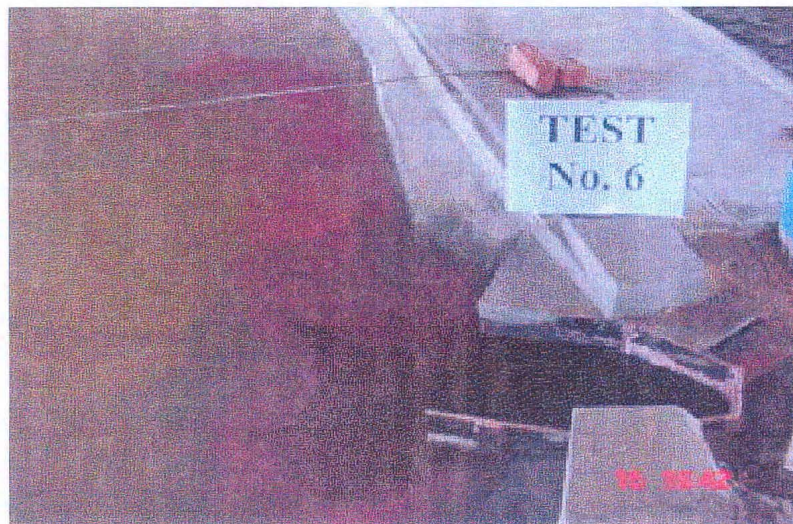
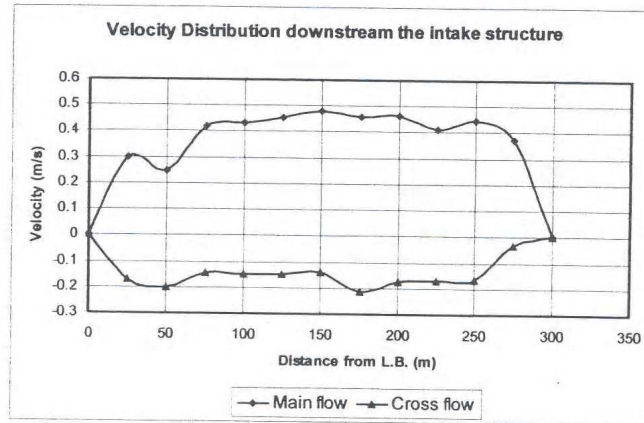
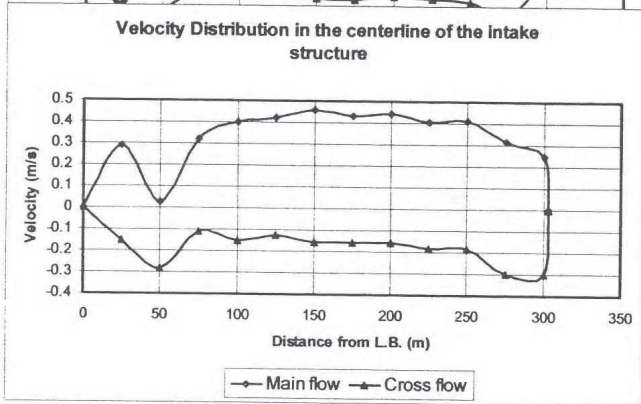
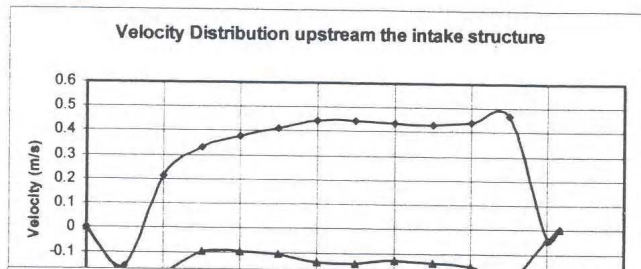


Figure 1.6 Test No. 3, the dominant flow period and two units are into operation.

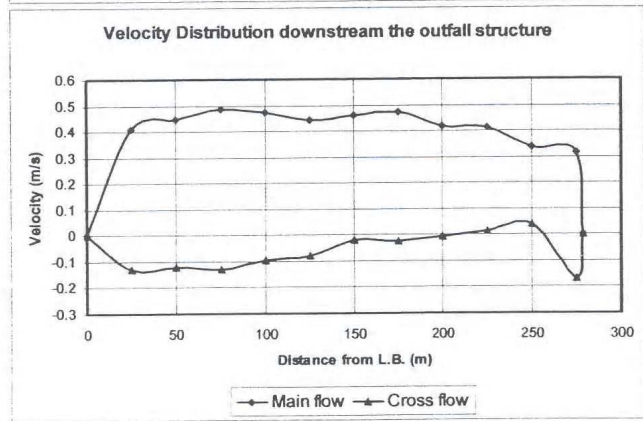
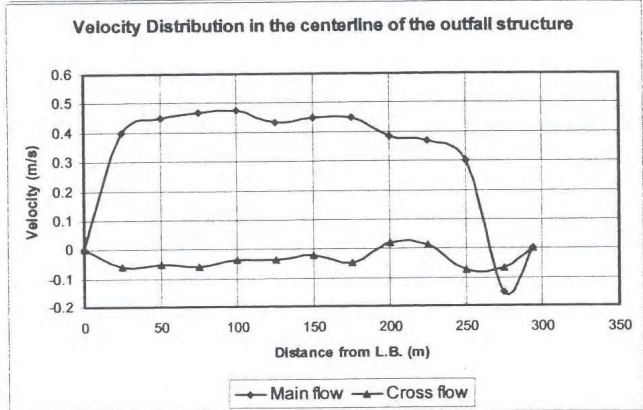
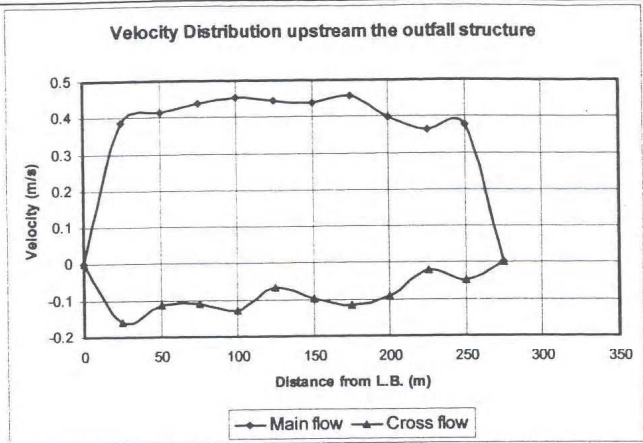
<p align="center">Outfall Discharge of Test 5 and 6</p>	<p align="center"><i>Tebeen Power Plant</i></p>
<p align="center">HYDRAULICS RESEARCH INSTITUTE Delta Barrage - Egypt</p>	<p align="center"><i>Fig. (1.5), (1.6)</i></p>

Annex 6 Velocity Distribution



Velocity Distribution of Test 1 (Intake Structure)

Tebeen Power Plant



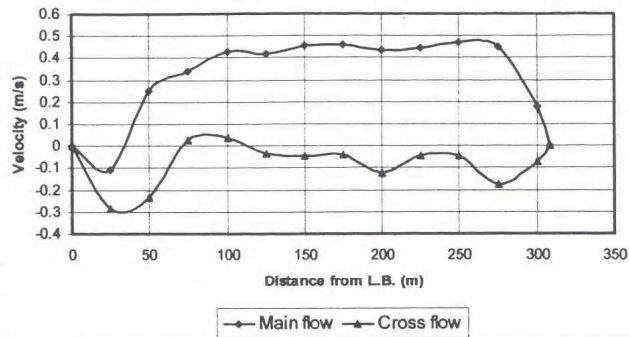
Velocity Distribution of Test 1 (Outfall Structure)

Tebeen Power Plant

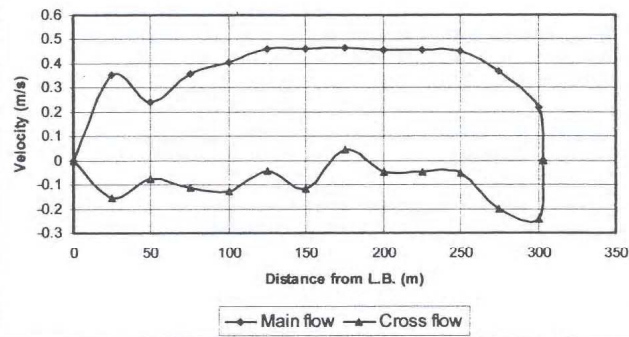
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Fig. (9.2.2)

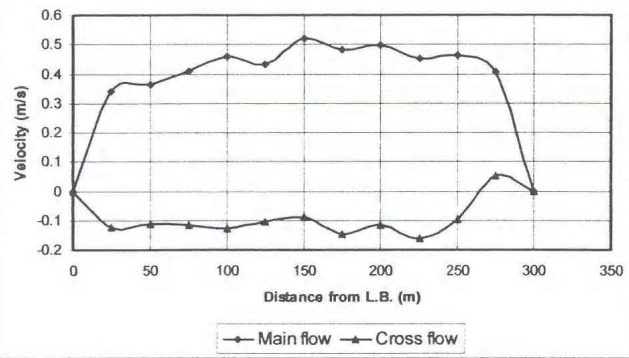
Velocity Distribution upstream the intake structure



Velocity Distribution in the centerline of the intake structure



Velocity Distribution downstream the intake structure

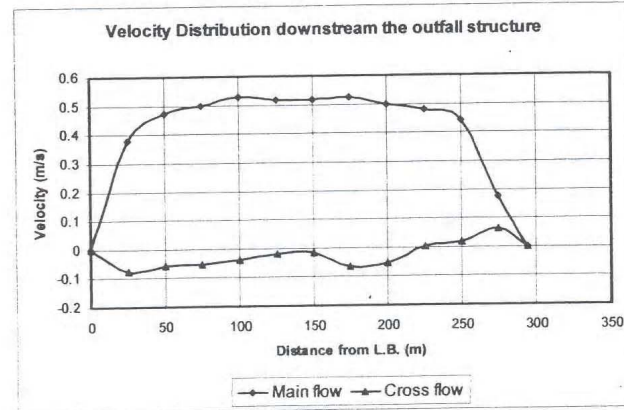
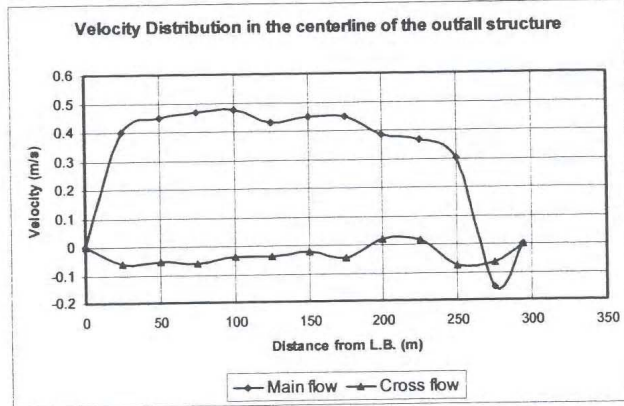
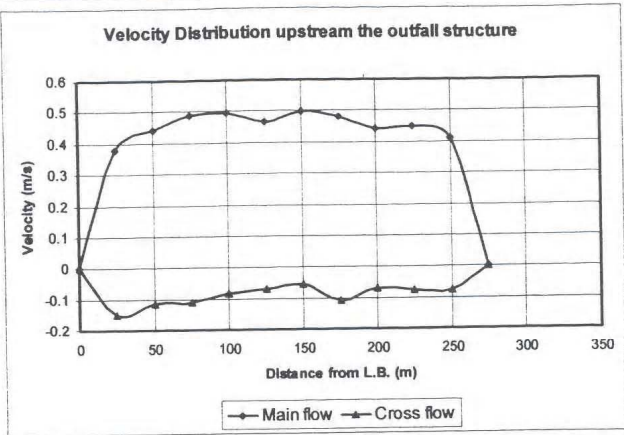


Velocity Distribution of Test 2 (Intake Structure)

Tebeen Power Plant

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Fig. (9.2.3)

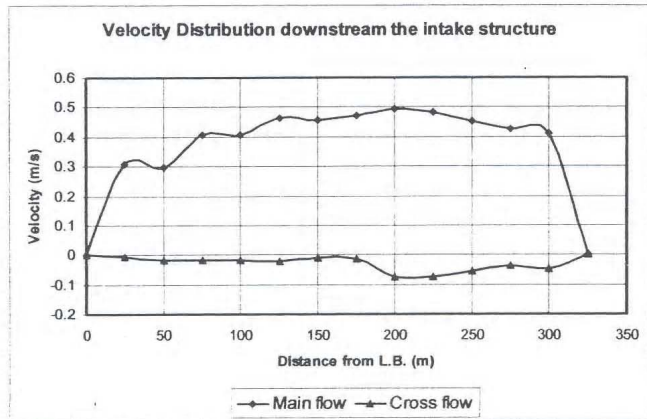
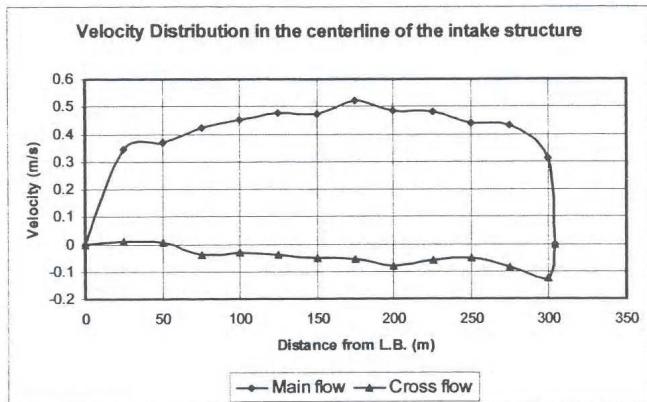
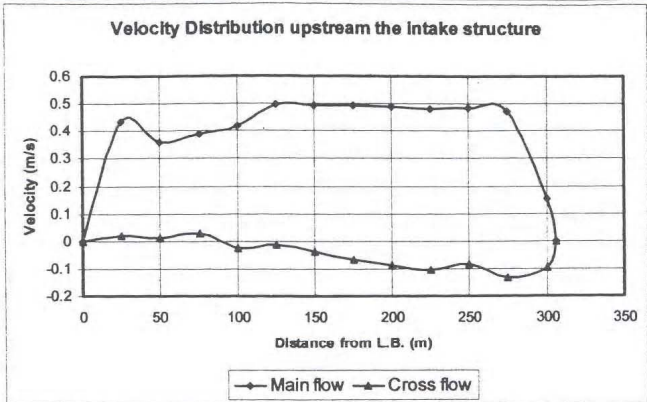


Velocity Distribution of Test 2 (Outfall Structure)

Tebeen Power Plant

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Fig. (9.2.4)

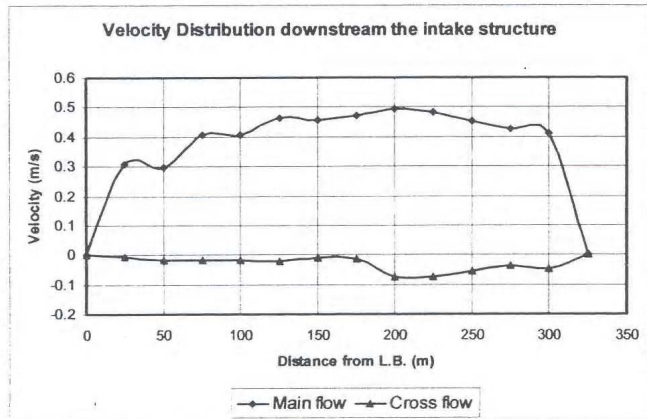
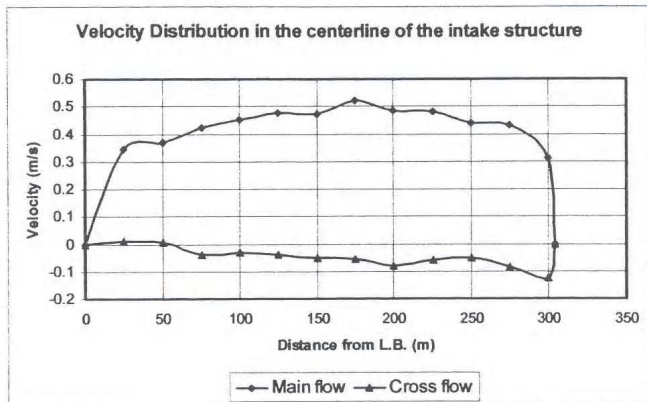
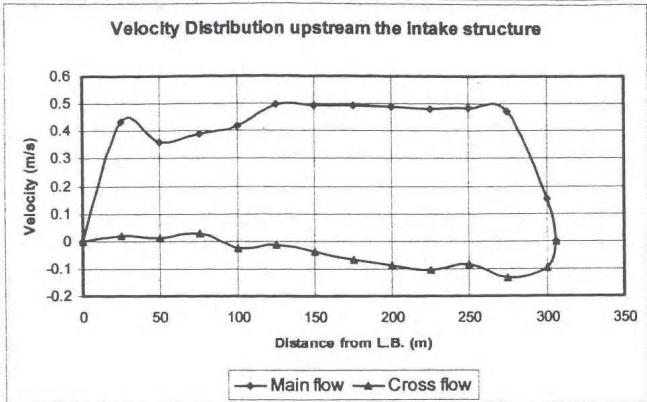


Velocity Distribution of Test 3 (Intake Structure)

Tebeen Power Plant

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Fig. (9.2.5)

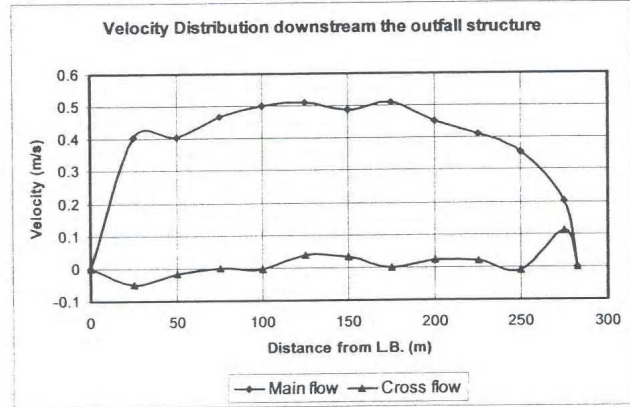
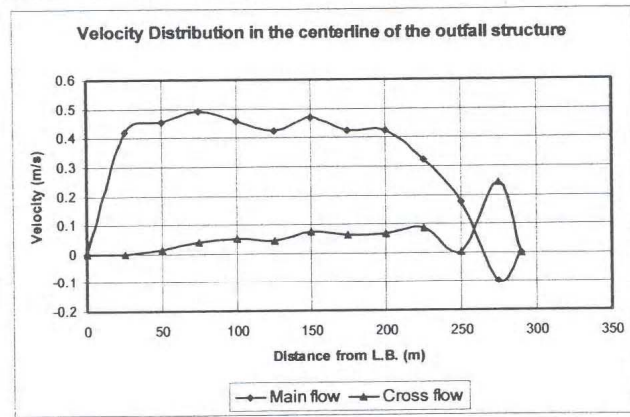
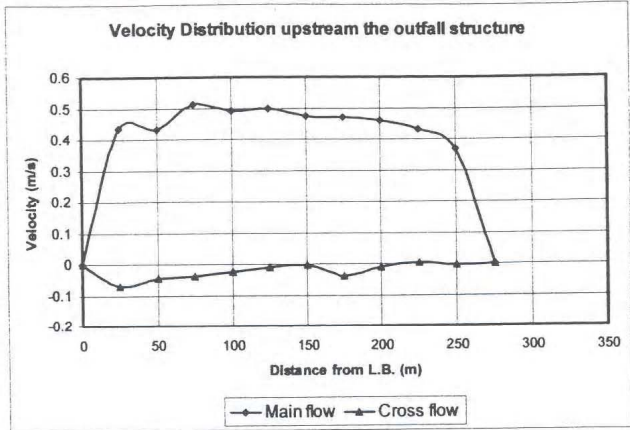


Velocity Distribution of Test 3 (Intake Structure)

Tebeen Power Plant

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Fig. (9.2.5)

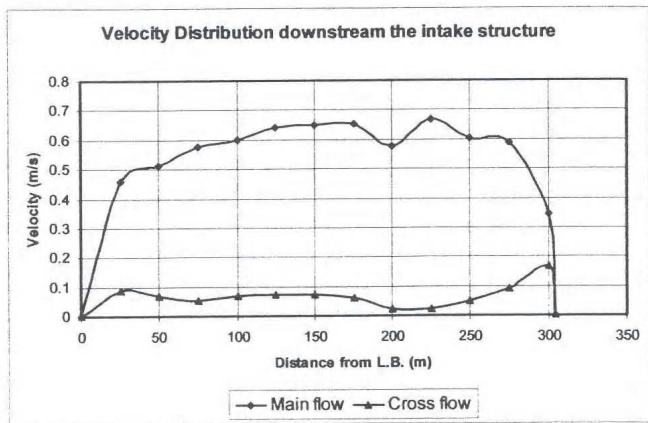
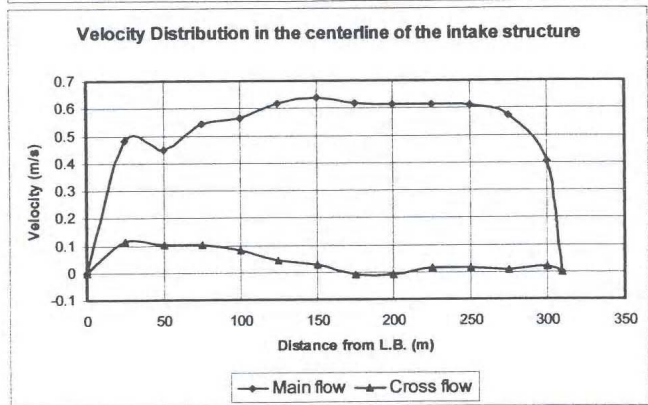
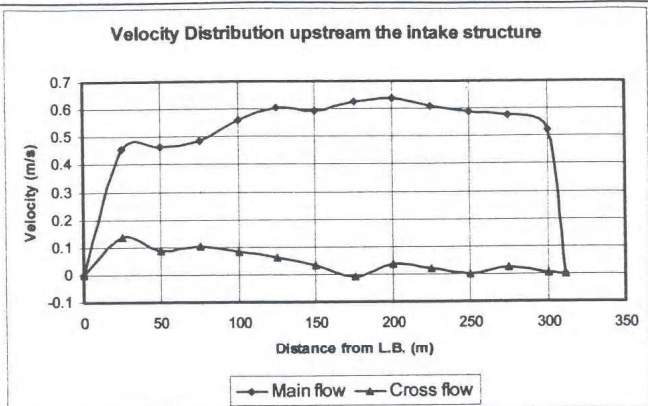


Velocity Distribution of Test 3 (Outfall Structure)

Tebeen Power Plant

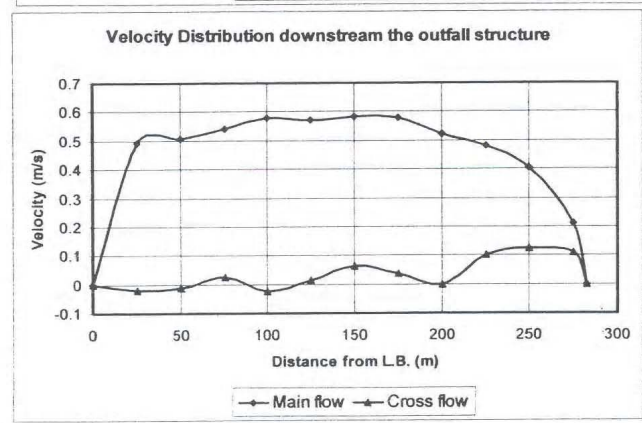
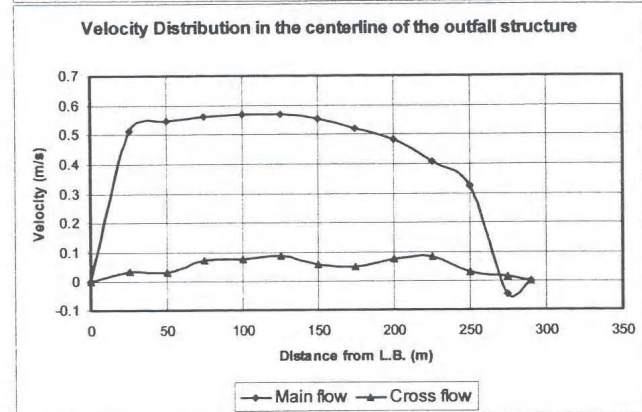
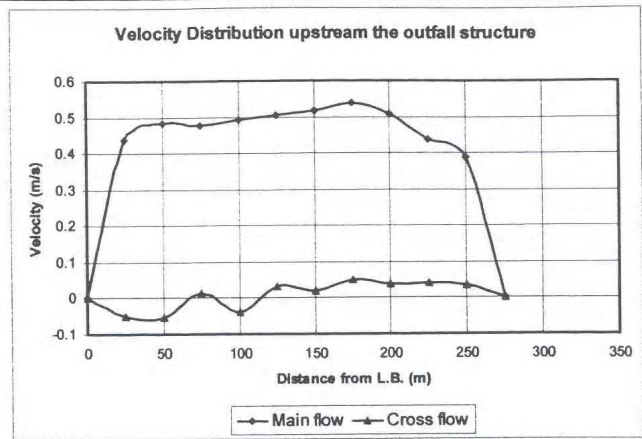
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Fig. (9.2.6)



Velocity Distribution of Test 4 (Intake Structure)

Tebeen Power Plant

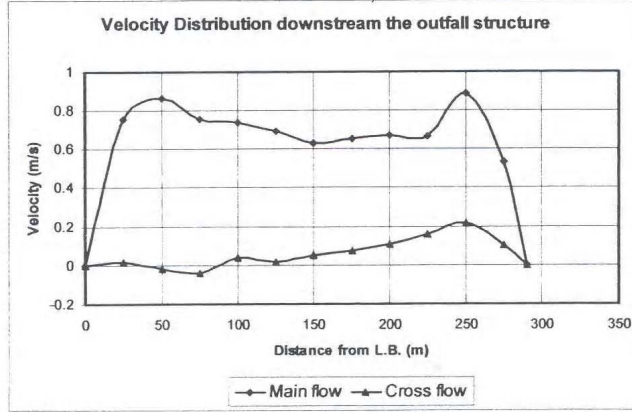
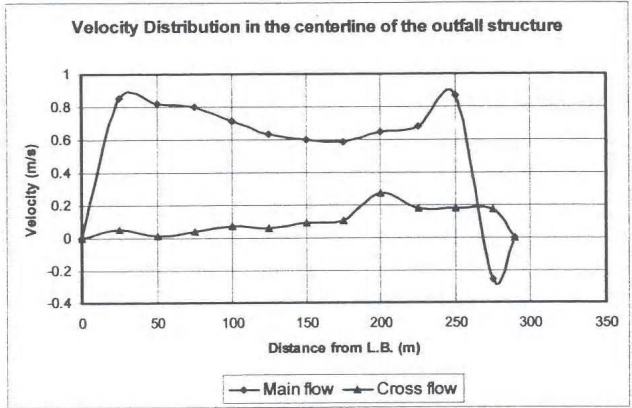
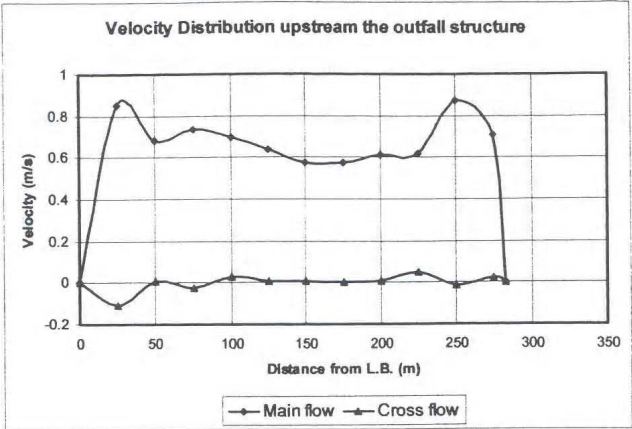


Velocity Distribution of Test 4 (Outfall Structure)

Tebeen Power Plant

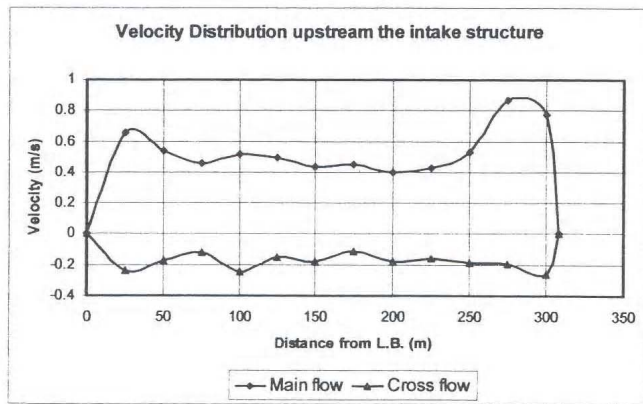
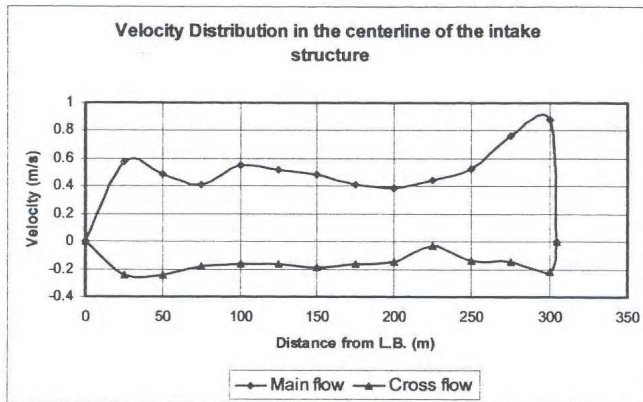
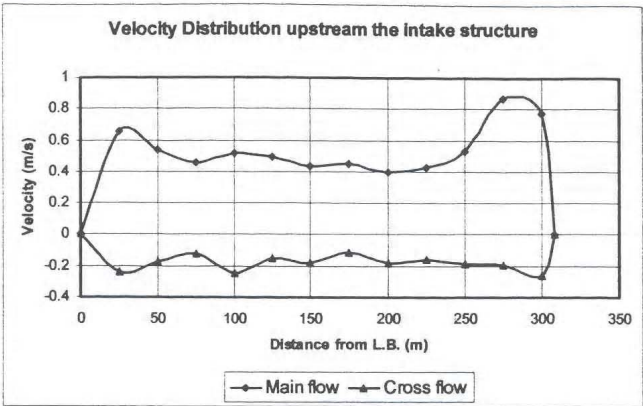
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Fig. (9.2.8)



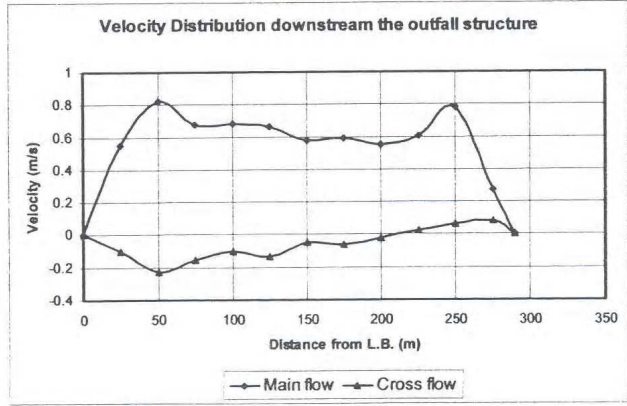
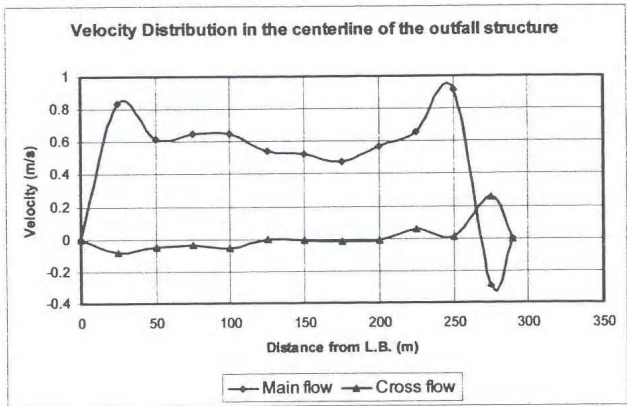
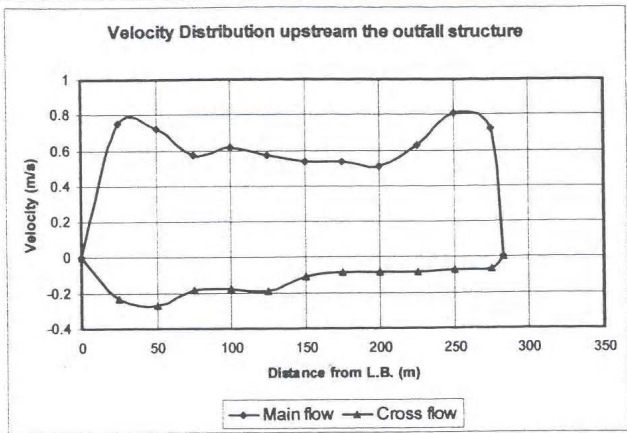
Velocity Distribution of Test 5 (Outfall Structure)

Tebeen Power Plant



Velocity Distribution of Test 6 (Intake Structure)

Tebeen Power Plant



Velocity Distribution of Test 6 (Outfall Structure)

Tebeen Power Plant

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Fig. (9.2.12)

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