

## Advantages

The term of the project is about three years (until February 2009). After this Vietnamese experts at regional level should be able to collect the essential data and carry out site-related inquiries. The collected data establish the essential basis for further treatment of contaminated sites. But this data has got much more advantages. It provides an important data basis for environmental and urban planning, as the site-maps contain (for example)

- borderlines,
- all buildings and their special functions,
- sewers.

The register will also be expandable for other monitoring-data (condition of surface water and so on).



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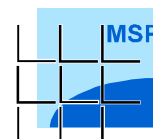
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## Register of Contaminated Sites in Vietnam



*German-Vietnamese  
pilot project*

## Register of Contaminated Sites

Because of the serious environmental impact by industry the Vietnamese government passed a decree (No 64) that prescribes time-frame and



priorities concerning the treatment of contaminated sites. There is a total of 4,295 sites, which are regarded as relevant for environmental damages. From these sites 439 are regarded as sites of special

relevance.

A successful treatment of these sites requires a systematic and gradual procedure - such as it has proved of value in Germany for many years. The first step of treatment is the registration of contaminated sites.

Registration contains investigation in the sense of collecting information, various steps of assessment and documentation in maps and text. The main subject of the scientific venture in Vietnam is to impart knowledge of procedure concerning the registration of contaminated sites.

## Procedure

The first step is to develop of a special database for the Vietnamese register of contaminated sites. The register normally consists of site-related information, like extent and period of utilisation, which is connected with graphical information. The graphical information system (GIS) shows the site against the background of the actual topographical map. It is intended that later on all 4.295 sites of decree No 64 will be taken up in the register of contaminated sites.

## Systematic Inquiries

There are sites, whose real environmental impacts have to be determined by risk assessments (sampling). For those sites more detailed information about buildings, deposits and landfills is necessary. This so called site-related registration includes the analysis of documents, maps and aerial photos as well as interviews of contemporary witnesses. The various steps of analysis suit the purpose to reconstruct the history of the investigation area and to detect those parts, which are suspiciously burdened with harmful substances. As a result all

registered subareas are subjected to a systematic evaluation, as for a certain risk of contamination. This risk analysis is the basis for a systematic sampling.

## Requirements

The procedure of area-wide registrations is fairly complex and requires considerable skill. Therefore it is intended to qualify Vietnamese experts and to develop a feasible concept for the procedure of investigating contaminated sites in Vietnam. This concept will be applied in the province of Nam Dinh, where a pesticide-dump and a textile plant were chosen for a detailed, site-related investigation.

