

Table 23 LIST OF LABOUR WAGES

(as Nokorn Ratchasima)

No.	Item	Pedium (฿/day)
1.	Common labour	70
2.	Foreman, earth work	180
3.	Foreman, concrete work	215
4.	Foreman, other civil work	215
5.	Foreman, mechanical work	215
6.	Foreman, Electrical work	215
7.	Foreman, steel work	180
8.	Technician, carpenter	180
9.	Technician, Electrician	180
10.	Technician, steel worker	180
11.	Technician, form worker	180
12.	Technician, concrete worker	180
13.	Technician, mechanical	180
14.	Technician, mason	180
15.	Operator, bulldozer	180
16.	Operator, backhoe	180
17.	Operator, loader	180
18.	Operator, tamping roller	180
19.	Operator, other light equipment	145
20.	Driver, dump truck	145
21.	Driver, truck	145
22.	Driver, light vehicles	120

Table 24 LIST OF MATERIAL COST

No.	I t e m	Unit	Unit Cost (₪)
1.	Portland cement	t	90
2.	Concrete admixture, AE & others	kg	45
3.	Reinforcing steel bar, deformed, SD 30	t	9,800
4.	Reinforcing steel bar, round, SR 24	t	9,800
5.	Wire for binding reinforcing steel bar, $\phi 180$ mm	t	14,000
6.	Aggregate for concrete, coarse (gravel)	m ³	220
7.	Aggregate for concrete, fine (sand)	m ³	150
8.	Laterite	m ³	140
9.	Wooden material for wooden form, soft wood	m ³	7,000
10.	Wooden material for house, hard wood	m ³	13,500
11.	Metal form	m ²	460
12.	Reinforced concrete pipe $\phi 150$ mm (L=1.0m)	m	80
13.	Reinforced concrete pipe $\phi 200$ mm (")	m	95
14.	Reinforced concrete pipe $\phi 300$ mm (")	m	160
15.	Reinforced concrete pipe $\phi 400$ mm (")	m	245
16.	Reinforced concrete pipe $\phi 500$ mm (")	m	300
17.	Reinforced concrete pipe $\phi 600$ mm (")	m	350
18.	Reinforced concrete pipe $\phi 800$ mm (")	m	600
19.	Reinforced concrete pipe $\phi 1,000$ mm (")	m	840
20.	Reinforced concrete pipe $\phi 1,200$ mm (")	m	1,200
21.	Reinforced concrete pipe $\phi 1,500$ mm (")	m	2,200
22.	Structure steel	t	10,500
23.	Nail	t	12,500
24.	Water-stop, PVC, 230 x 6 mm	m	160
25.	Water-stop, PVC, 300 x 7 mm	m	225
26.	PVC pipe, $\phi 20$ mm x 4.0 m class 8.5 not for high pressior	pec.	36
27.	PVC pipe, $\phi 25$ mm	"	48
28.	PVC pipe, $\phi 30$ mm	"	60
29.	PVC pipe, $\phi 40$ mm	"	78
30.	PVC pipe, $\phi 50$ mm	"	125
31.	PVC pipe, $\phi 75$ mm	"	262
32.	PVC pipe, $\phi 100$ mm	"	430

LIST OF MATERIAL COST

No.	I t e m	Unit	Unit Cost (₱)
33.	PVC pipe, ϕ 150 mm	pec.	920
34.	PVC pipe, ϕ 200 mm	"	1,720
35.	PVC pipe, ϕ 300 mm	"	3,360
36.	Sod	m ²	20
37.	Fence mech wire	m ²	58
38.	Fuel, diesel oil	lit	6.9
39.	Fuel, gasoline, regular	"	11.0
40.	Stone for masonry work	m ³	210
41.	Elastic filler 0.02 x 1.20 x 2.40 m	pc	1,730
42.	Elastic filler 0.01 x 1.20 x 2.40 m	"	920
43.	Steel pipe L=6.0m ϕ 1/2" (BS-S)	"	45
44.	Steel pipe L=6.0m ϕ 3/4" (")	"	70
45.	Steel pipe L=6.0m ϕ 1" (")	"	100
46.	Steel pipe L=6.0m ϕ 1 1/4" (")	"	135
47.	Steel pipe L=6.0m ϕ 1 1/2" (")	"	160
48.	Steel pipe L=6.0m ϕ 2" (")	"	194
49.	Steel pipe L=6.0m ϕ 2 1/2" (")	"	262
50.	Steel pipe L=6.0m ϕ 3" (")	"	386
51.	Steel pipe L=6.0m ϕ 4" (")	"	540
52.	Steel pipe L=6.0m ϕ 5" (")	"	1,025
53.	Steel pipe L=6.0m ϕ 6" (")	"	1,160
54.	Welding bar ϕ 2.6 mm	kg	23
55.	Welding bar ϕ 3.2 mm	kg	23
56.	Welding bar ϕ 4.0 mm	kg	23
57.	Electric power	kwh	2.8

Table 25 LIST OF UNIT COST BY MANPOWER

No.	Item	Unit	Unit Cost (Baht)
MP-1	Excavation by manpower		
	Sand	m ³	16.8
	Common soil	m ³	28.0
	Gravel	m ³	38.5
MP-2	Hauling by manpower		
	L = 20 m	m ³	15.4
	L = 40 m	m ³	20.3
	L = 60 m	m ³	23.8
	L = 80 m	m ³	28.0
	L = 100 m	m ³	29.4
	L = 120 m	m ³	30.1
MP-3	Compacting		
MP-3-1	Compacting by manpower	m ³	19.6
MP-3-2	Compacting by compactor	m ³	14.8
MP-4	Smoothing of face Excavated or filled up	m ²	1.4
MP-5	Concrete		
MP-5-1	Plain concrete	m ³	997.8
MP-5-2	Reinforced concrete	m ³	1,080.8
MP-5-3	Lean concrete	m ³	834.9
MP-5-4	Lining concrete	m ³	1,119.6
MP-6	Mortar (C:S = 1:3)	m ³	961.9
MP-7	Wooden form of concrete	m ²	326.0
MP-8	Processing and assembling of reinforcing steel bar	ton	12,041.0
MP-9	Sod facing	m ²	44.8
MP-10	Wooden scaffolding	m ³	140.1
MP-11	Drainage by pump	day	332.3

Table 26 LIST OF UNIT COST BY USING CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENTS

No.	Item	Unit	Unit Cost (Baht)
EQ-1	Excavation by Bulldozer (11 ton)		
	Sand	m ³	14.6
	Common soil	m ³	17.1
	Gravel and weathered rock	m ³	20.5
EQ-2	Excavation by Bulldozer (21 ton)		
	Sand	m ³	13.3
	Common soil	m ³	15.5
	Gravel and weathered rock	m ³	17.0
EQ-3	Excavation by Backhoe Shovel(0.35 m ³)		
	Sand	m ³	16.6
	Common soil	m ³	17.7
	Gravel and weathered rock	m ³	22.1
EQ-4	Excavation by Backho Shovel (0.7 m ³)		
	Sand	m ³	14.2
	Common soil	m ³	15.2
	Gravel and weathered rock	m ³	19.0
EQ-5	Excavation by Backhoe shovel (1.2 m ³)		
	Sand	m ³	15.2
	Common soil	m ³	16.2
	Gravel and weathered rock	m ³	20.2
EQ-6	Loading by Tractor Shovel		
	Sand	m ³	13.9
	Common soil	m ³	15.2
	Gravel and weathered rock	m ³	16.7
EQ-7	Hauling by Dump Truck (8 ton)		
	Sand	m ³	0.0074L+15.5
	Common soil	m ³	0.0070L+14.6
	Gravel and weathered rock	m ³	0.0083L+17.3
EQ-8	Hauling by Dump Truck (11 ton)		
	Sand	m ³	0.0070L+14.8
	Common soil	m ³	0.0066L+13.9
	Gravel and weathered rock	m ³	0.0079L+16.5

LIST OF UNIT COST BY USING CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENTS

No.	Item	Unit	Unit Cost (Baht)
EQ-9	Spreading by Bulldozer (11 ton)		
	Sand	m ³	9.1
	Common soil	m ³	9.1
	Gravel and weathered rock	m ³	9.1
EQ-10	Compaction by Tire Roller (11 - 20 t)	m ³	3.9
EQ-11	Compaction by Vibration Roller (3 - 5 t)	m ³	13.6
EQ-12	Compaction by Bulldozer (11 ton)	m ³	6.8

Table 27

LIST OF THE VISITORS

Cooperatives Promotion Department	
1. Mr. Chern Bamrungwong	Director General
2. Mrs. Wannee Ratanawaraha	Chief, Project Management Office
3. Mr. Wallop Nisadol	Senior Agronomist
4. Miss Rachneewan Prathomthong	Senior Policy and Analyst
5. Mr. Witaya Chinchantarawong	Policy and Plan Analyst
6. Mr. Chuchad Losakul	Survey Engineer
7. Mr. Suthep Tanom	Civil Engineer
8. Mr. Somchai Suthigul	Civil Engineer
Nakorn Ratchasima Provincial Cooperative Office	
9. Mr. Sangchai Pavaboonsiriwongse	Chief, Provincial C.P.D. Office
10. Mrs. Sumol Pakakan	Senior Coop. Technician
3rd Engineering Center (C.P.D.)	
11. Mr. Panya Promdee	Chief, 3rd E.C.
12. Mr. Somchai Sarananusorn	Technical Engineer
13. Mr. Anan Sangchai	Technical Engineer
Kong District Cooperative Office	
14. Mrs. Chittra Bureerug	Kong District Coop. Officer
15. Mr. Weerasak Comko	
16. Mr. Nopporn Modcharoen	
Chakarat District Cooperative Office	
17. Miss Vilaiporn Pothichai	Manager and Farm Guidance Staff

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. The text outlines various methods for organizing and storing these records, including digital databases and physical filing systems. It also highlights the need for regular audits and reviews to ensure the integrity and accuracy of the data.

2. The second section focuses on the role of technology in modern record management. It explores how cloud storage solutions and data analytics tools can enhance the efficiency and security of record-keeping processes. The text discusses the benefits of automation in data entry and reporting, as well as the challenges associated with data migration and interoperability between different systems. It also touches upon the importance of data backup and disaster recovery plans to protect against data loss.

3. The third part of the document addresses the legal and regulatory requirements for record management. It provides an overview of key regulations, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), and explains how they impact the way records are collected, stored, and shared. The text offers practical advice on how to ensure compliance with these regulations, including the implementation of data protection policies and the appointment of a data protection officer.

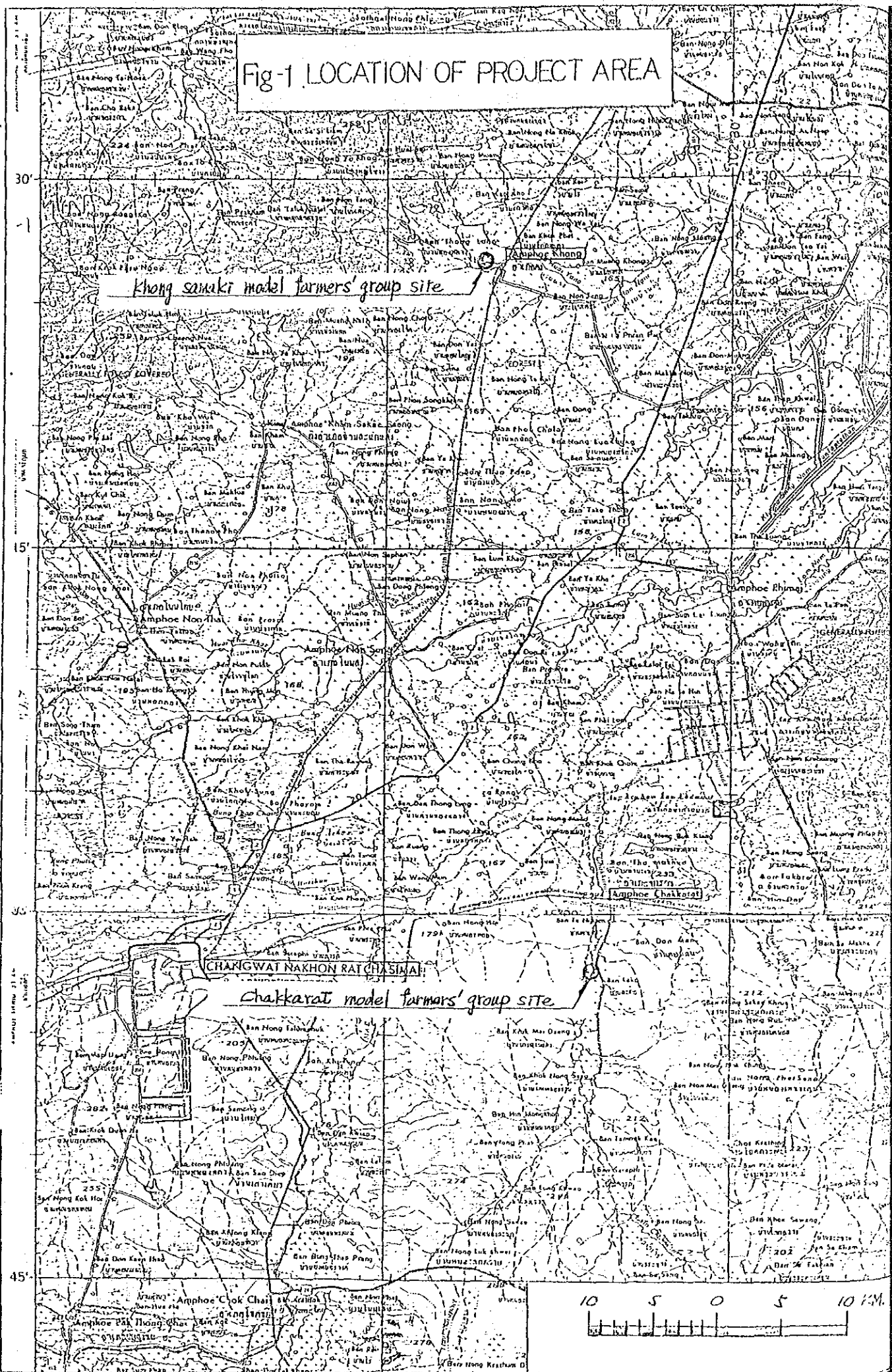
4. The final section discusses the future of record management and the emerging trends in the field. It highlights the growing importance of artificial intelligence and machine learning in data analysis and record classification. The text also mentions the increasing use of blockchain technology for secure and tamper-proof record-keeping. It concludes by emphasizing the need for continuous learning and adaptation to stay current in this rapidly evolving landscape.

FIGURES

FIGURES LIST

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6	Simplified soil map of Northeast Thailand
7	Irrigation in the Northeast
8	Soil solinity distribution in the Northeast
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Fig-1 LOCATION OF PROJECT AREA



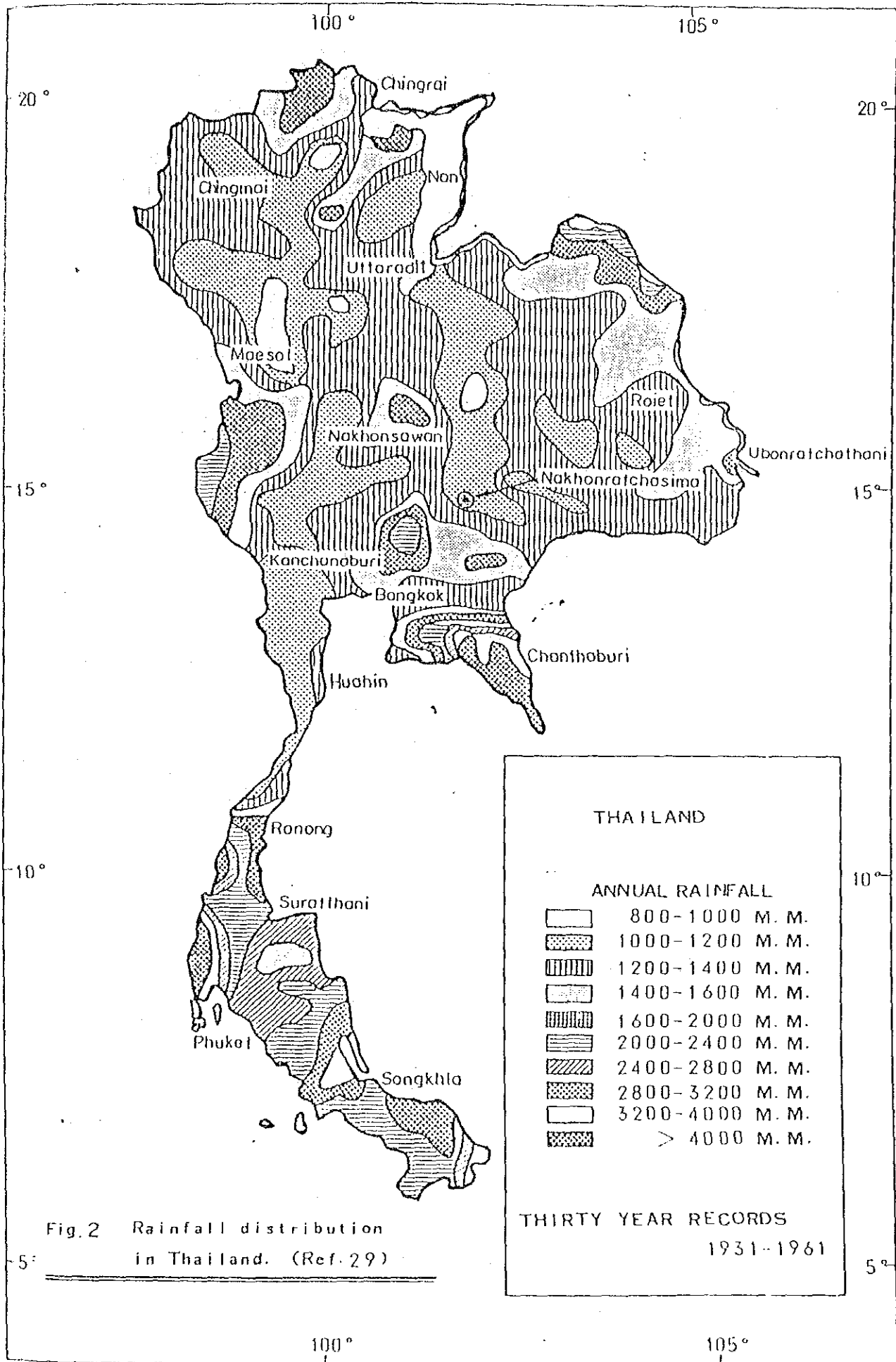


Fig. 2 Rainfall distribution in Thailand. (Ref. 29)

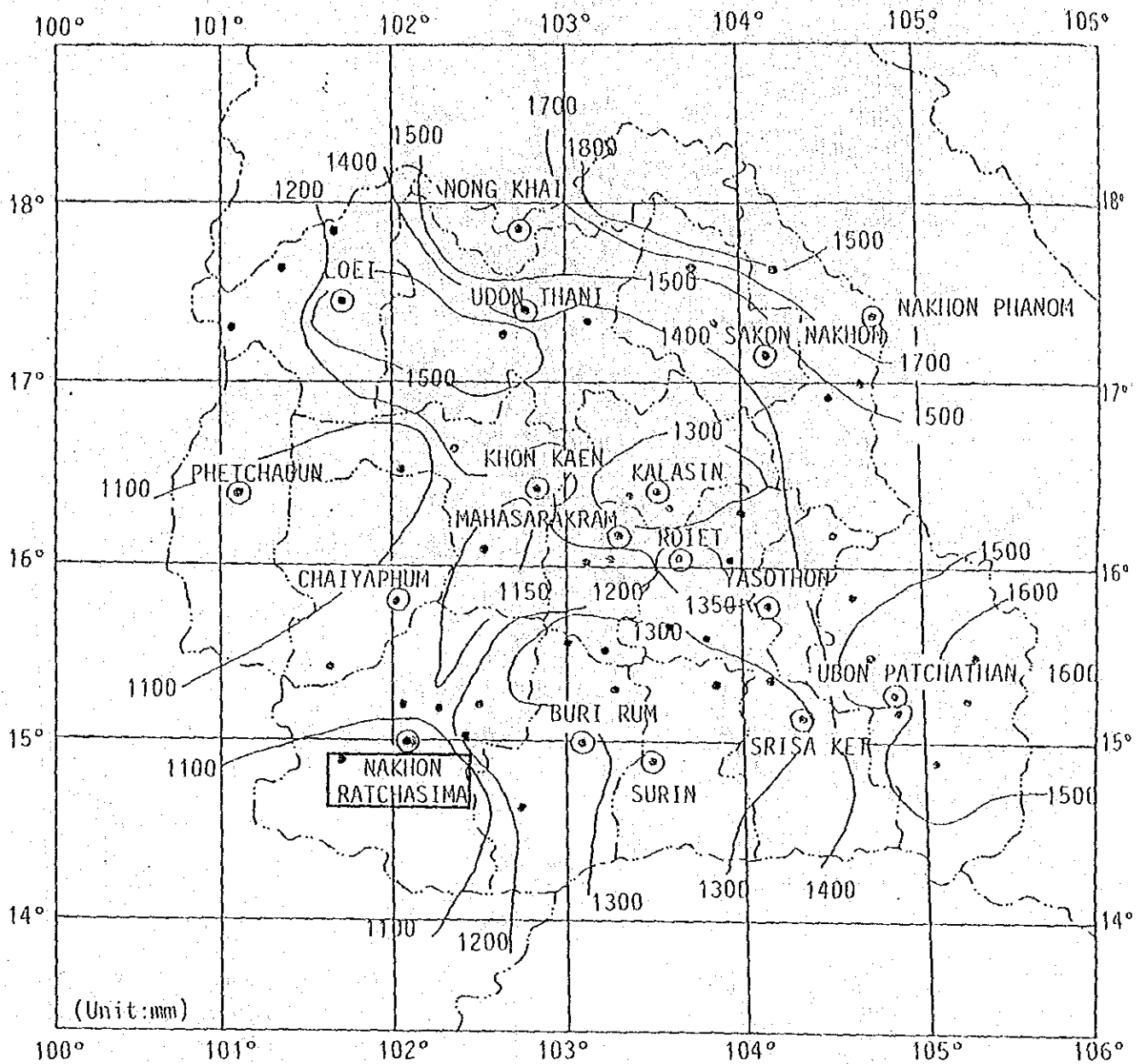


Fig. 3 Isohyets for Mean Annual Rainfall (Ref. 1)

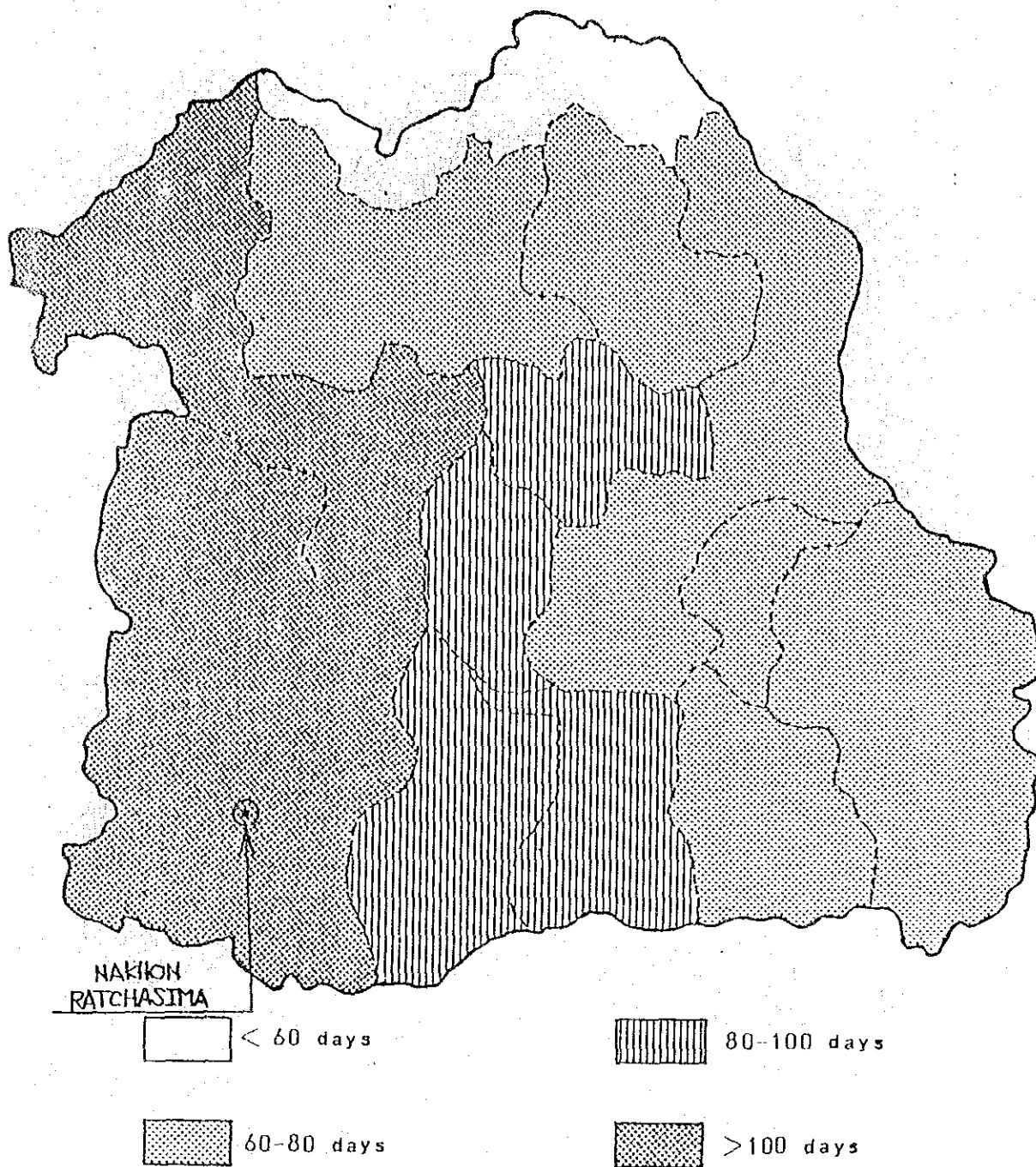
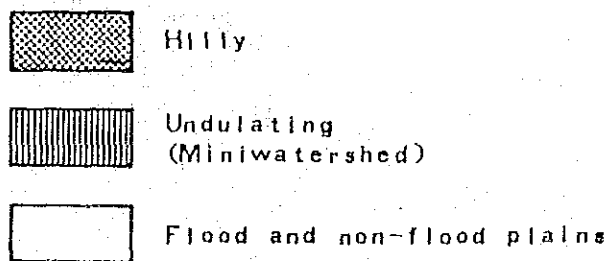
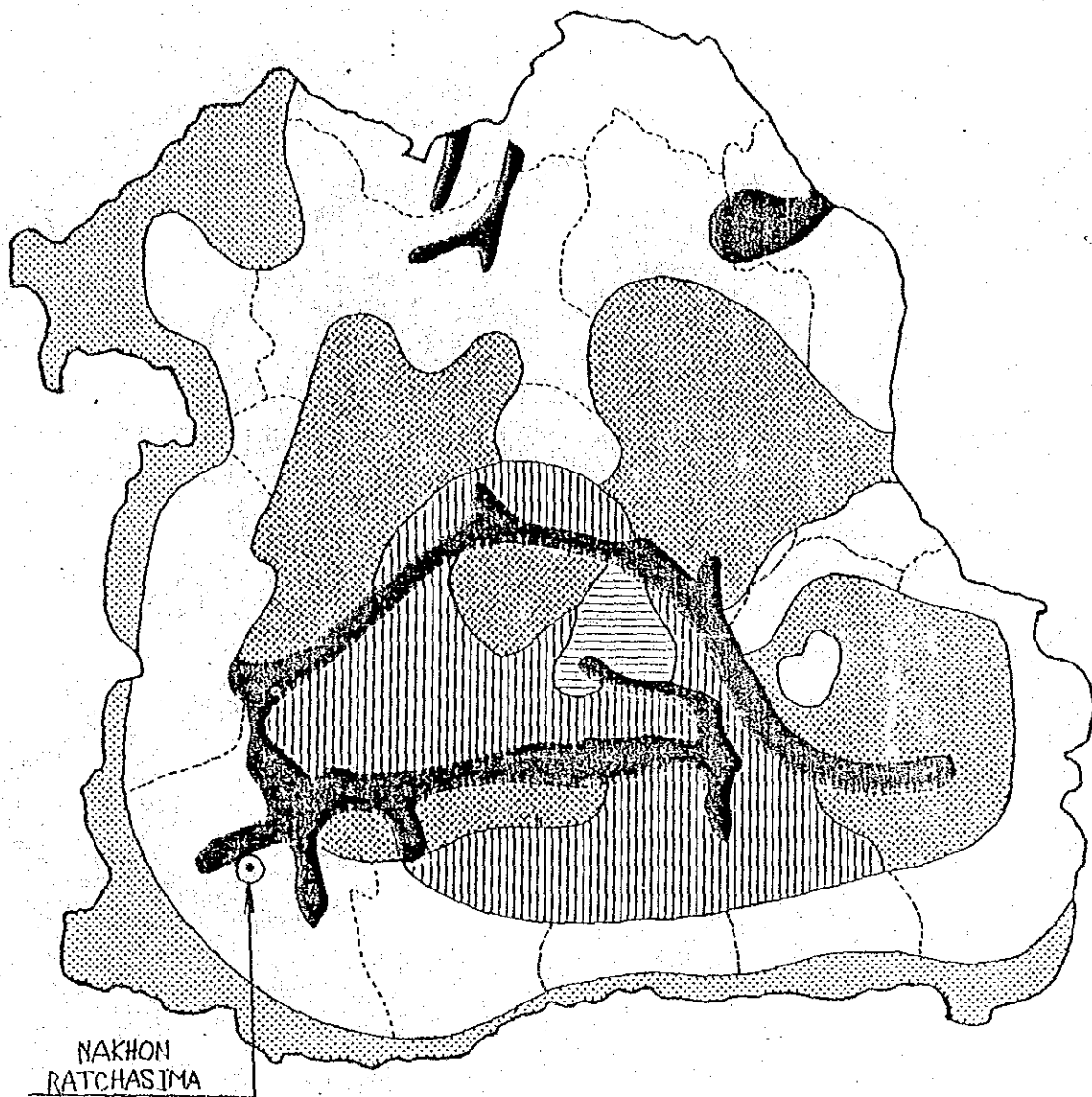








Fig. 4 Number of total drought days (calculated for paddy) for the period of May to October (Ref. 13. Original source: ESCAP 1974).



Land form map of the Northeast (Ref. 13 Original source:
 Fig -5 Department of Land Development, 1972).



- | | |
|---|---|
|  Tropoqupts
(Alluvial soils) |  Dystropepts
(gray podzolic soils) |
|  Paleoaqupts
(Low humic gley soils) |  Hill soils |
|  Paleustults/Paleoaqupts
(gray podzolic/
Low humic gley soils) |  Paleustults and Plinthustults
(gray podzolic soils with
laterite) |

Simplified soil map of Northeast Thailand (Ref. 13)
 Original source: Dept. of Land Development, 1979.

Fig - 6

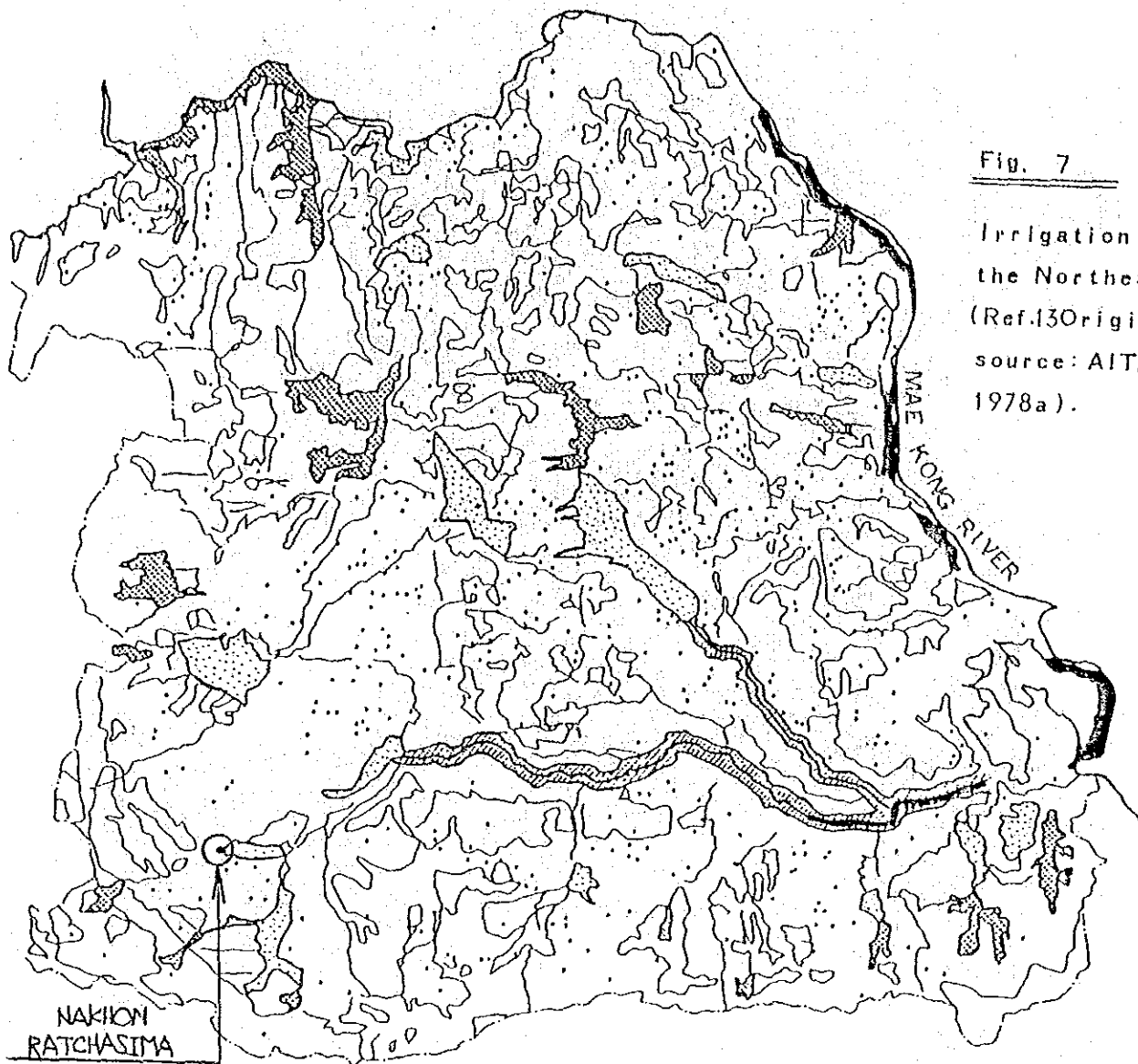


Fig. 7

Irrigation in
the Northeast
(Ref.13Original
source: AIT,
1978a).

- Small tanks (completed and planned)
- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Dry season ▨ Wet season ▤ Reservoir ▦ Irrigated area | } | Pump irrigation
(existing and potential) |
| | } | Irrigation from large reservoir
(existing and potential) |

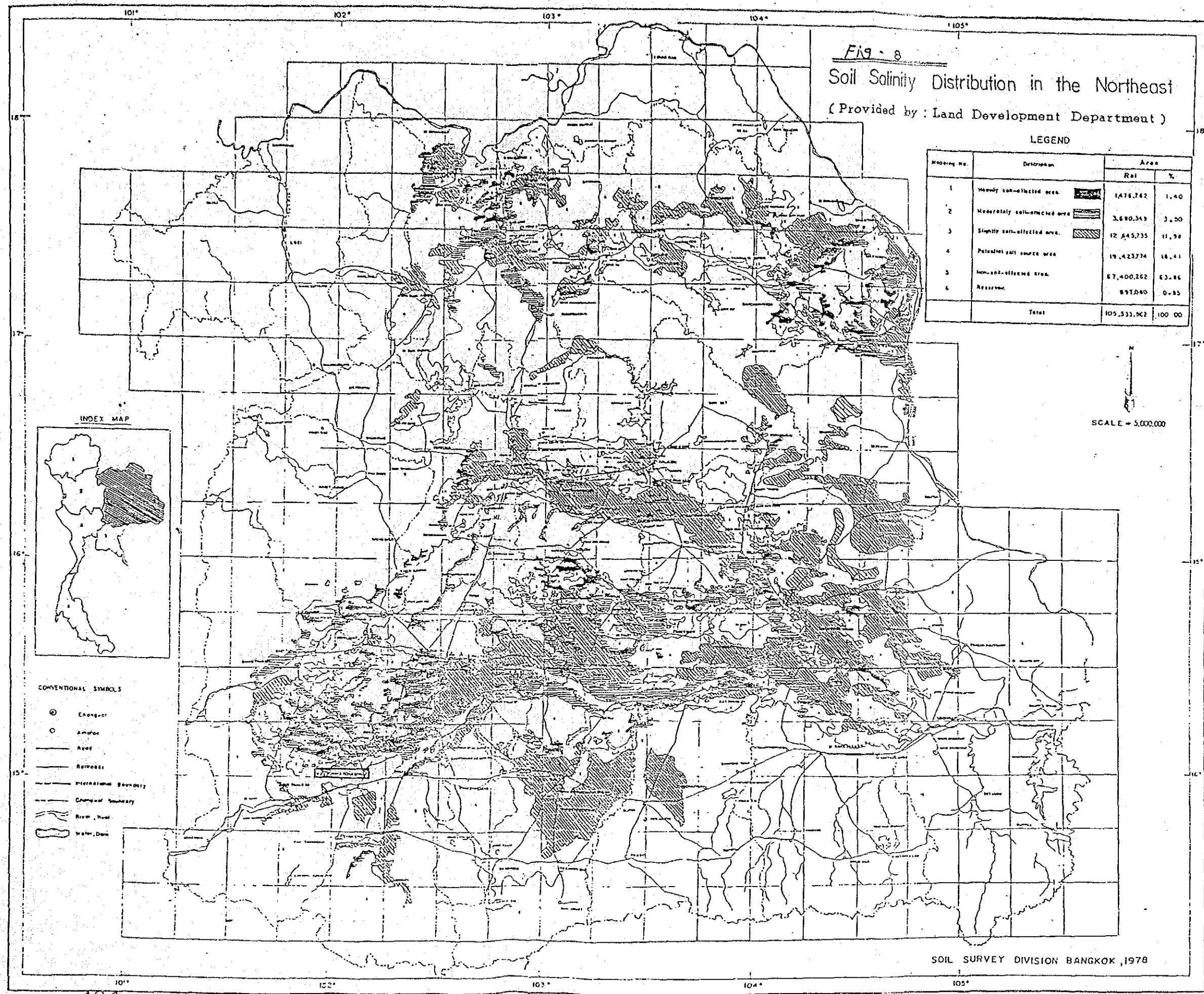
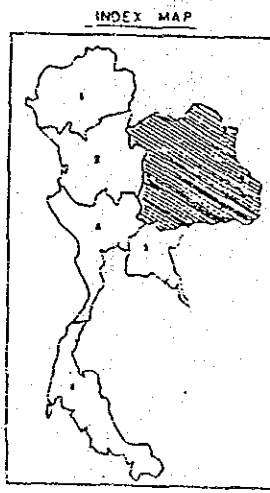


Fig. 8
 Soil Salinity Distribution in the Northeast
 (Provided by : Land Development Department)

LEGEND

Mapping No.	Description	Area	
		Rai	%
1	Heavily salt-affected area	1,476,762	1.40
2	Moderately salt-affected area	3,680,349	3.50
3	Slightly salt-affected area	12,645,735	11.98
4	Potential salt source area	19,423,774	18.41
5	Non-salt-affected area	67,400,262	63.86
6	Reservoir	891,040	0.85
Total		105,533,962	100.00



- CONVENTIONAL SYMBOLS
- ⊙ Changwat
 - Amphor
 - Road
 - Railway
 - International Boundary
 - Provincial Boundary
 - ~ River, Canal
 - ◡ Water Dam

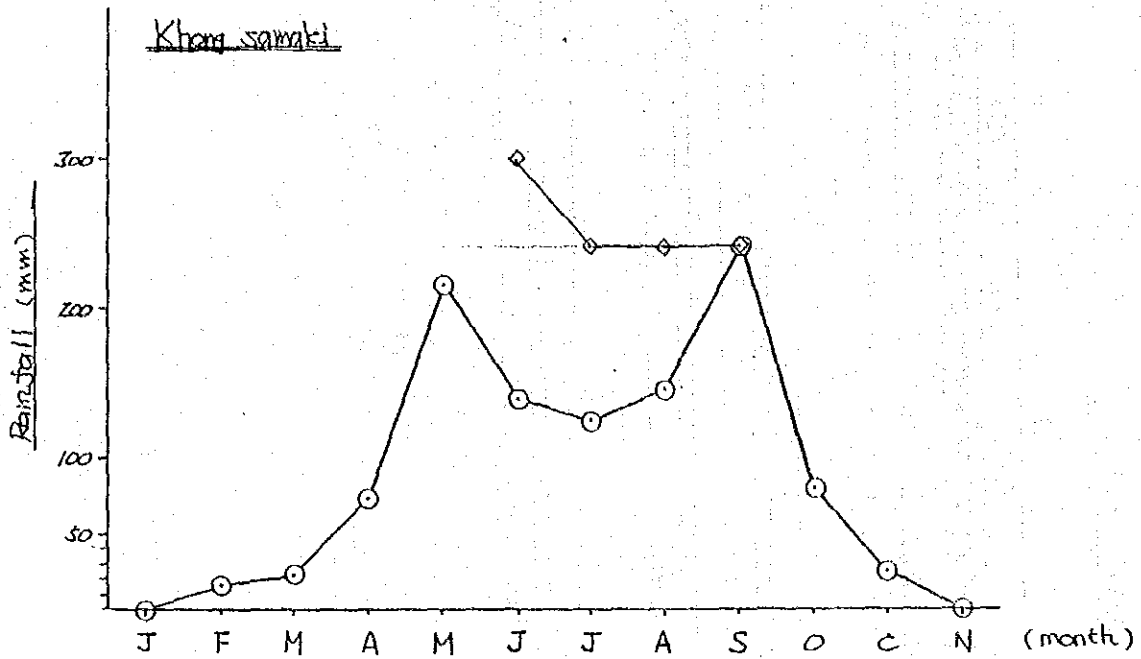
SOIL SURVEY DIVISION BANGKOK, 1978

Fig - 9 Observation period of rainfall (daily)

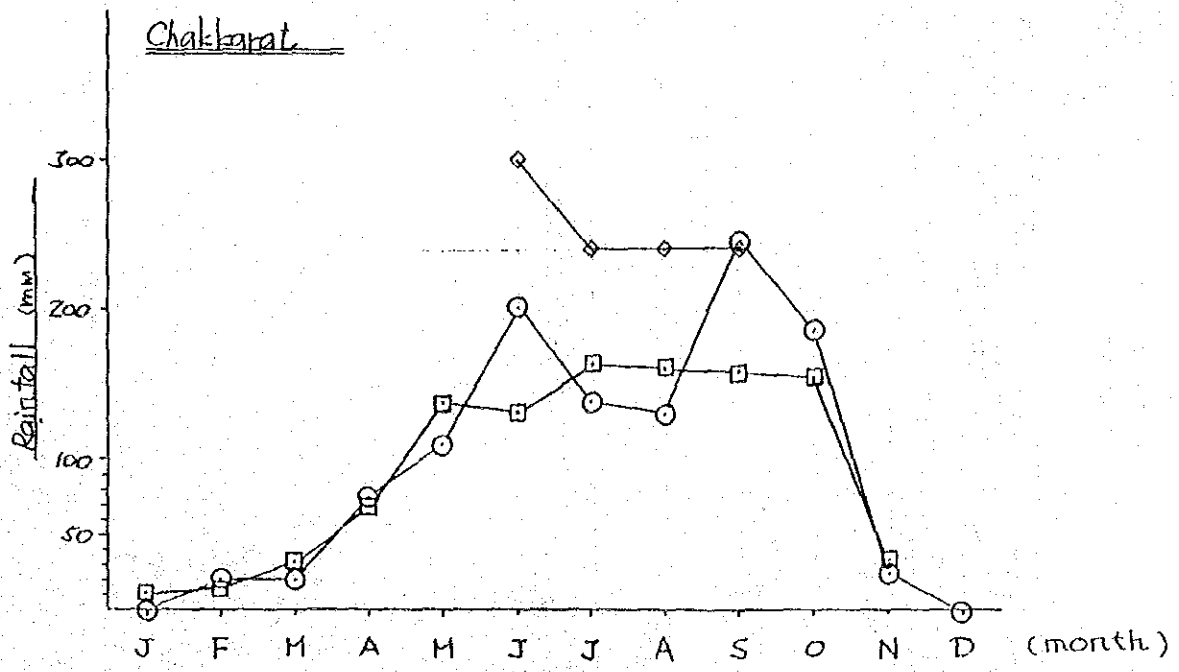
Station	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Khong samaki provincial office	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Khong samaki	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chakkarat provincial office	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chakkarat	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chakkarat	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pimai RID office	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Fig-10

Monthly rainfall



◇—◇ water requirement
○—○ Rain fall



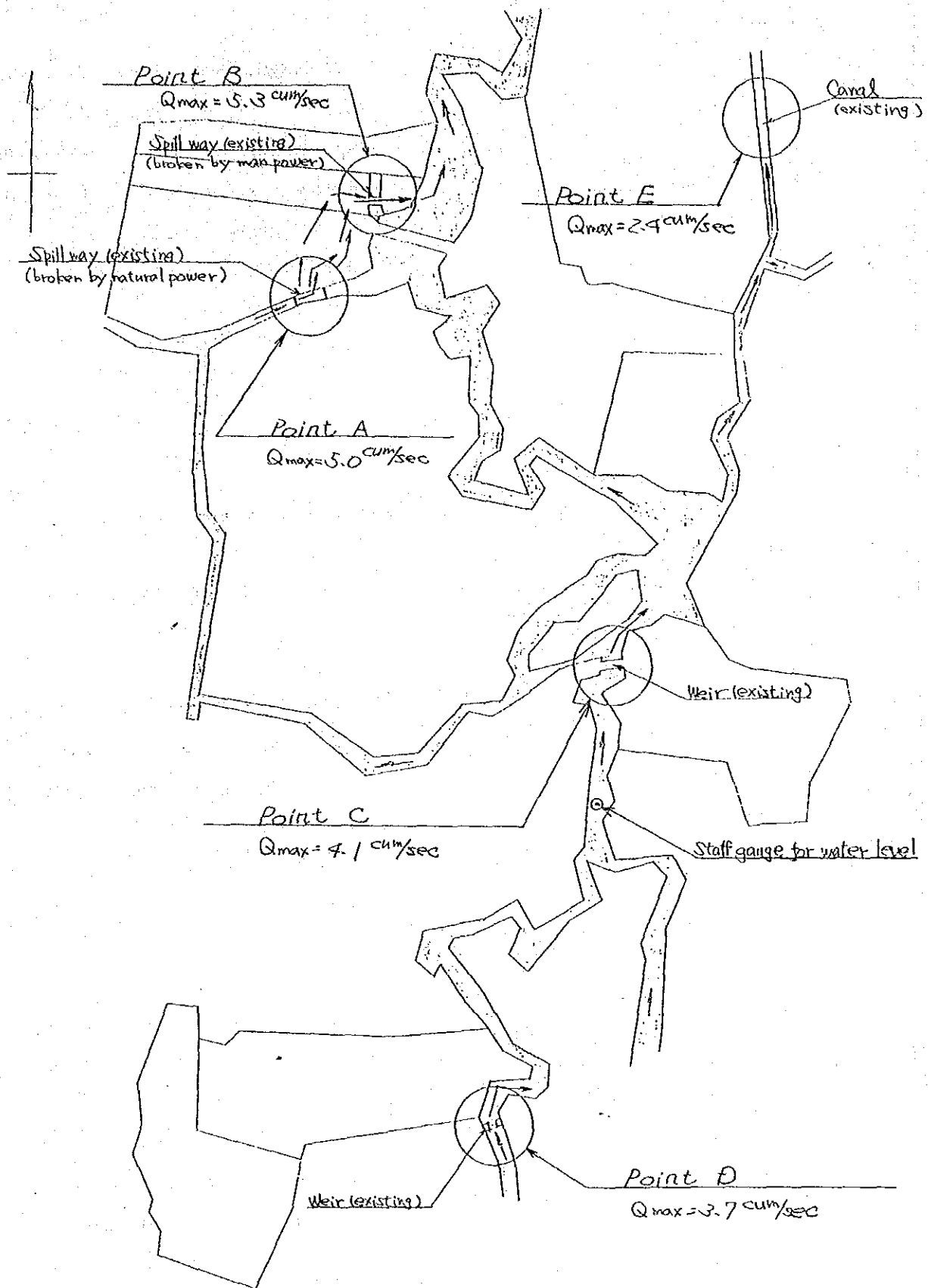
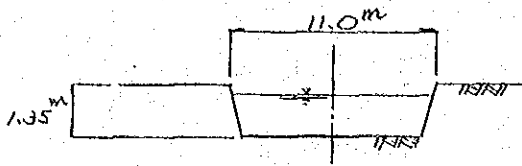


Fig-11 Location of check discharge scale 1 : 5,000

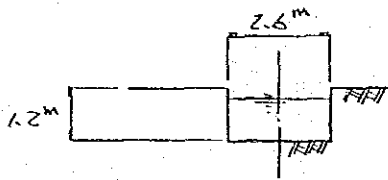
- continue -



- Cross sectional area ; $A_{max} = 11.0 \times 1.35$
 $\approx 15 \text{ } ^{58} \text{ m}^2$
 - Velocity of flow $V = 0.33 \text{ m/sec}$
 (Velocity is calculated in existing flow depth = 0.85 m)
- Discharge (max) is as follows.

- Discharge $Q = A \times V$
 $= 15 \text{ } ^{58} \text{ m}^2 \times 0.33 \text{ m/sec}$
 $\approx 5.0 \text{ cum/sec } (Q_{max})$

Point A (see fig 11)



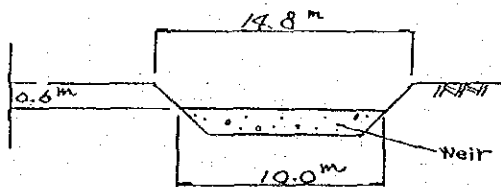
Discharge (Q_{max}) is as follows.

- $Q = C B H^{3/2}$
 here C ; over flow coefficient
 B ; canal bed length (m)
 H ; over flow depth (m)

$$Q = 1.7 \times 2.6 \times 1.2$$

$$\approx 5.3 \text{ cum/sec}$$

Point B (see fig 11)



Discharge (Q_{max}) is as follows.

$$Q = AV$$

- here A ; cross sectional area
 V ; velocity of flow
 (use existing flow depth = 0.32 m)

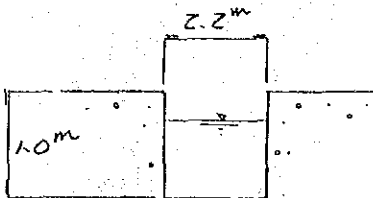
$$A = \frac{1}{2} (14.8 + 10.0) \times 0.6$$

$$= 7.44 \text{ } ^{58} \text{ m}^2$$

- continue -

$$V = 0.55 \text{ m/sec}$$
$$Q = 7.44 \times 0.55 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$$
$$= 4.1 \text{ cum}/\text{sec}$$

Point C (see fig 11)



Discharge (Q_{max}) is as follows.

$$Q = CBH^{3/2}$$

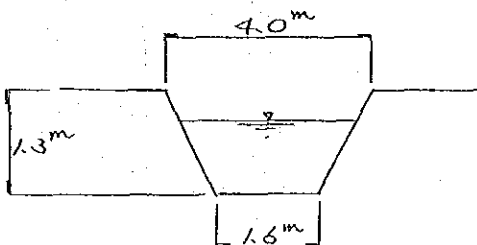
here C; overflow coefficient

B; canal bed length (m)

H; overflow depth (m)

$$Q = 1.7 \times 2.2^m \times 1.0^m$$
$$= 3.7 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$$

Point D (see fig 11)



Discharge (Q_{max}) is as follows.

$$Q = AV$$

here A; cross sectional area

V; velocity of flow

(use existing flow

depth = 1.2 m)

$$A = \frac{1}{2} (4.0^m + 1.6^m) \times 1.3^m$$
$$= 3.64 \text{ m}^2$$

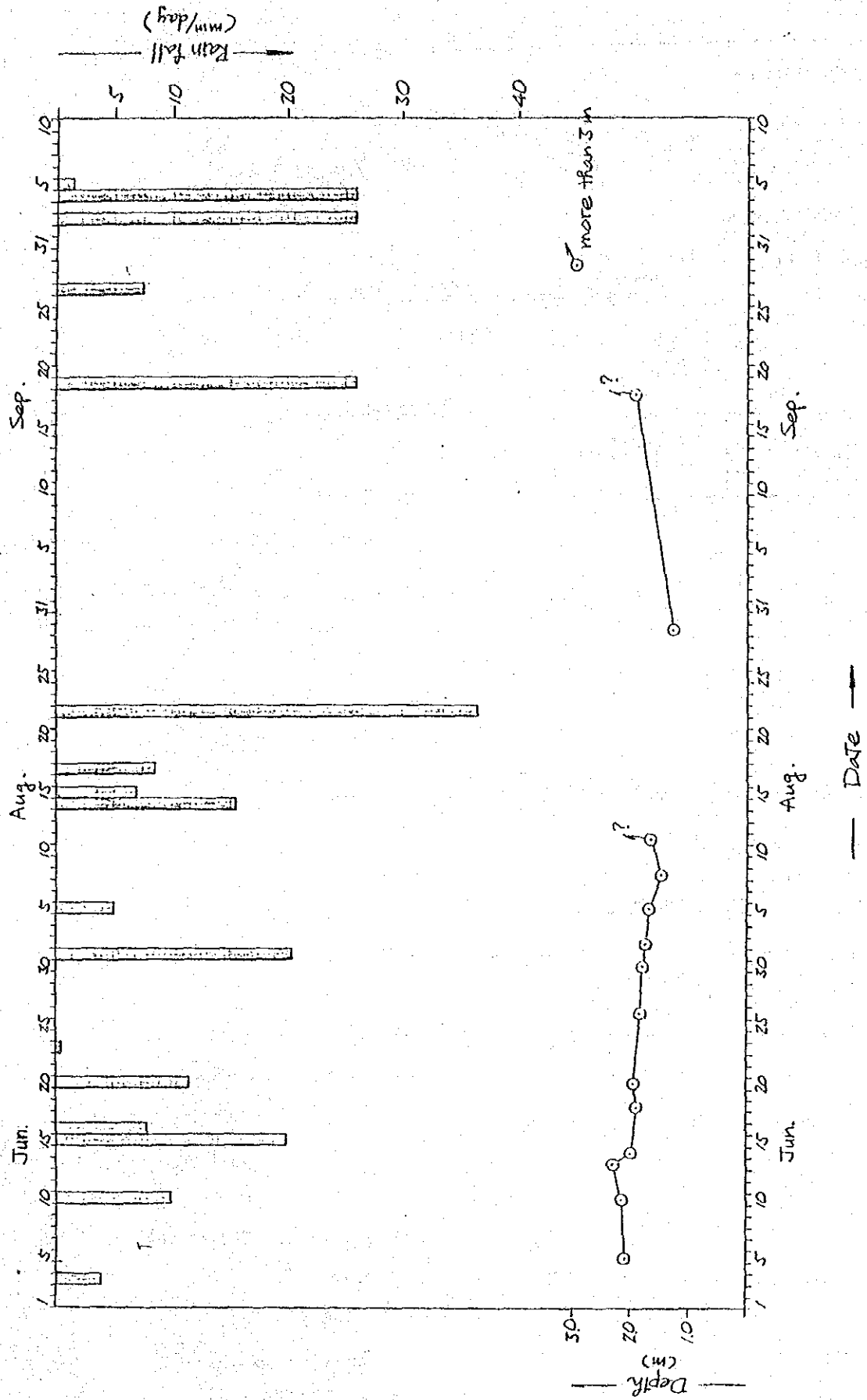
$$V = 0.65 \text{ m/sec}$$

$$Q = 3.64 \times 0.65 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$$
$$= 2.4 \text{ cum}/\text{sec}$$

Point E (see fig 11)

Calculation of Flow capacity in existing canal

Fig-12 Rainfall and water level (Gubawat River 1985)



RUNOFF RECORD AT CHAKKARAT

Period : May ~ Dec , 1982
 Remark : May, Jun, Jul, NOT WATER FLOW

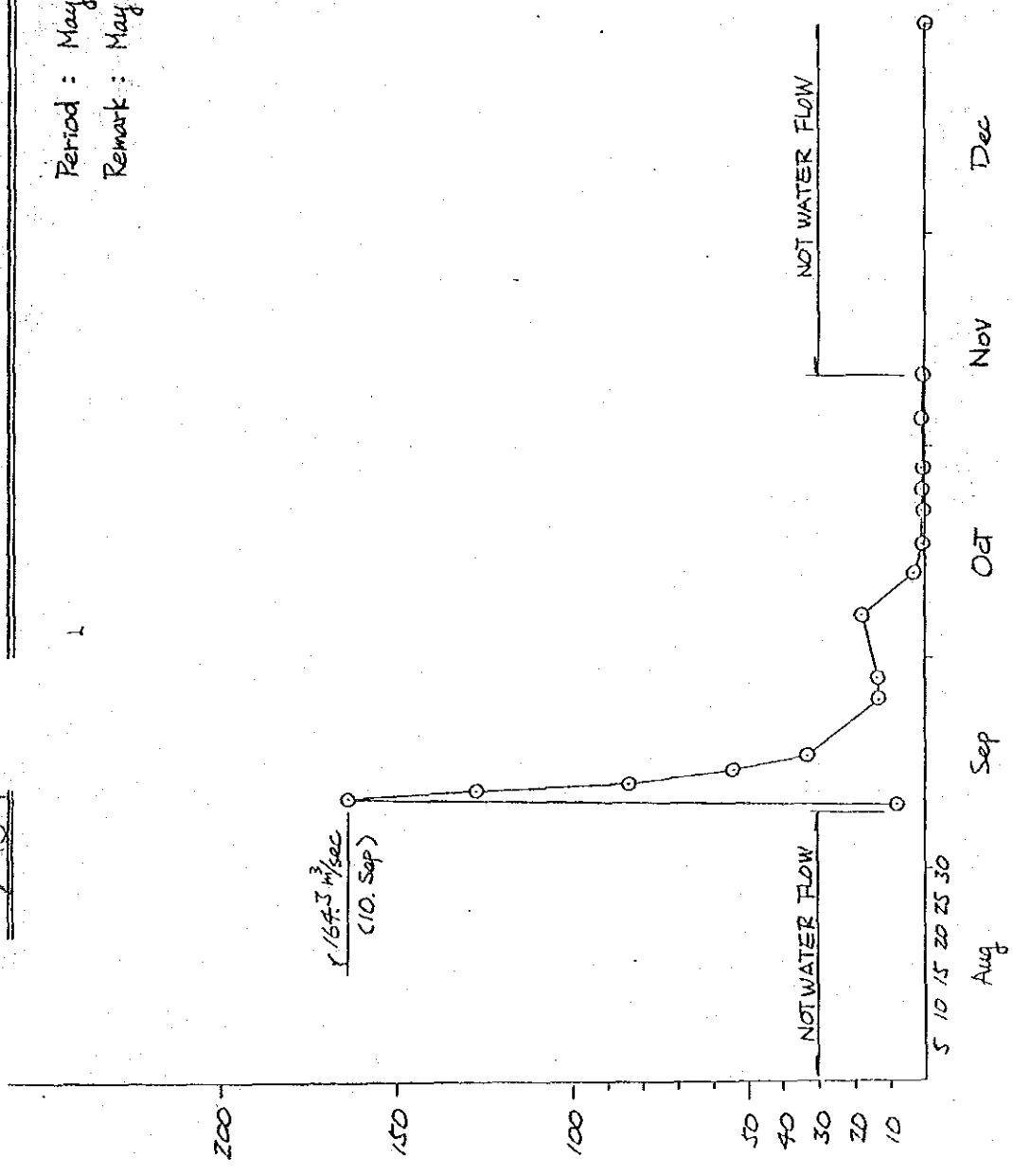


Fig-13-2

RUNOFF RECORD AT CHAKKARAT

Period : Jan ~ Dec , 1983

Remark : Jan ~ Jul ----- no water

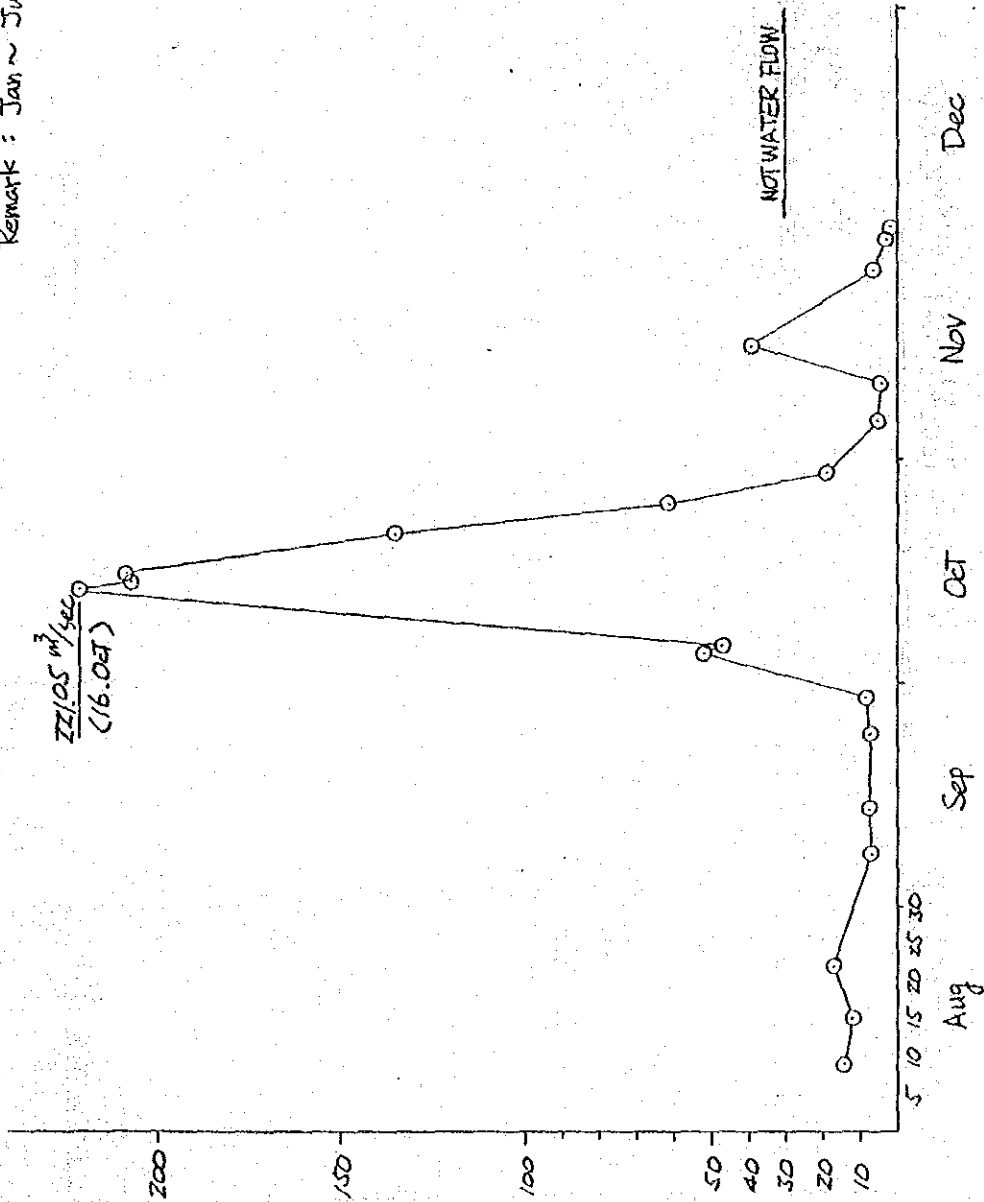


Fig. 13-3

RUNOFF RECORD AT CHAKKARAT

Period : Jan ~ Dec, 1984

Remark : Jan ~ Jul ----- no water

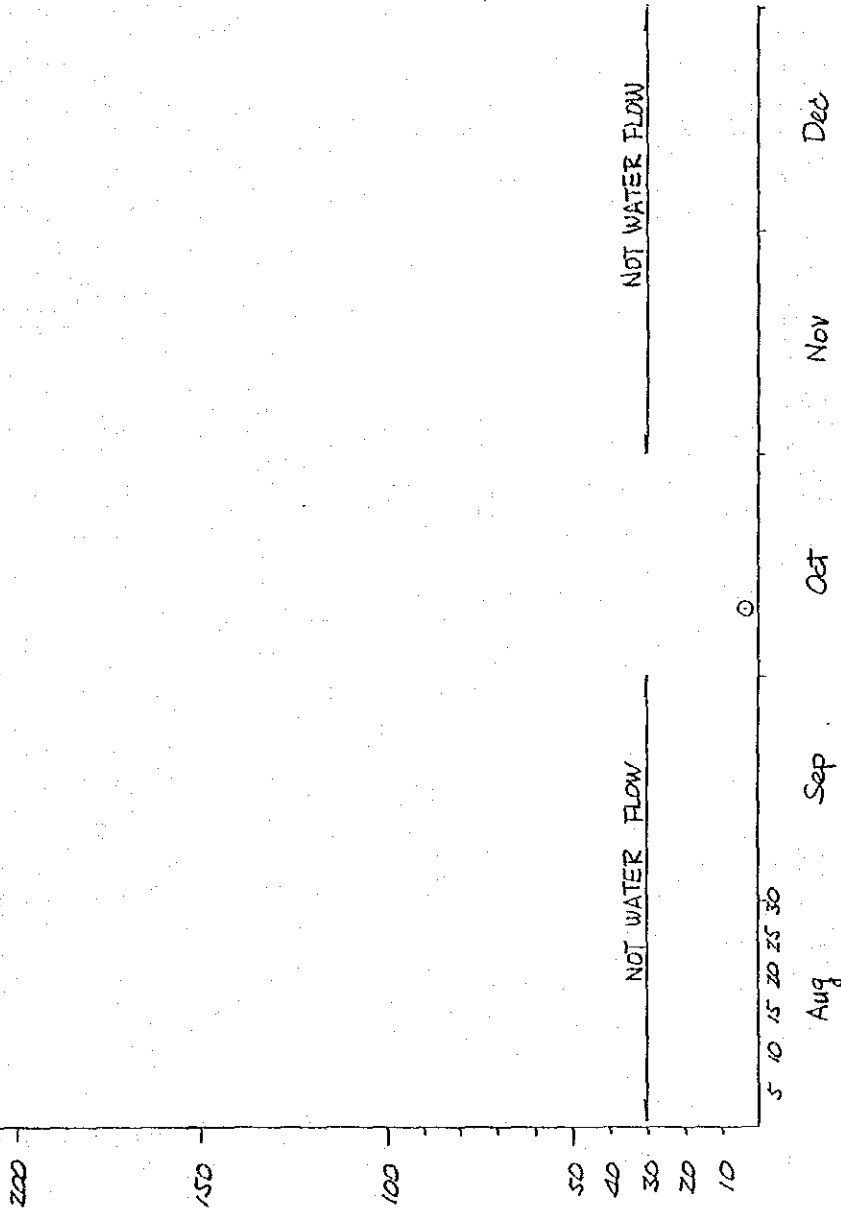


Fig-13-4 RUNOFF RECORD AT CHAKKARAT

Period : Jan ~ Sep, 1985
Remark : Jan ~ Jul NO WATER

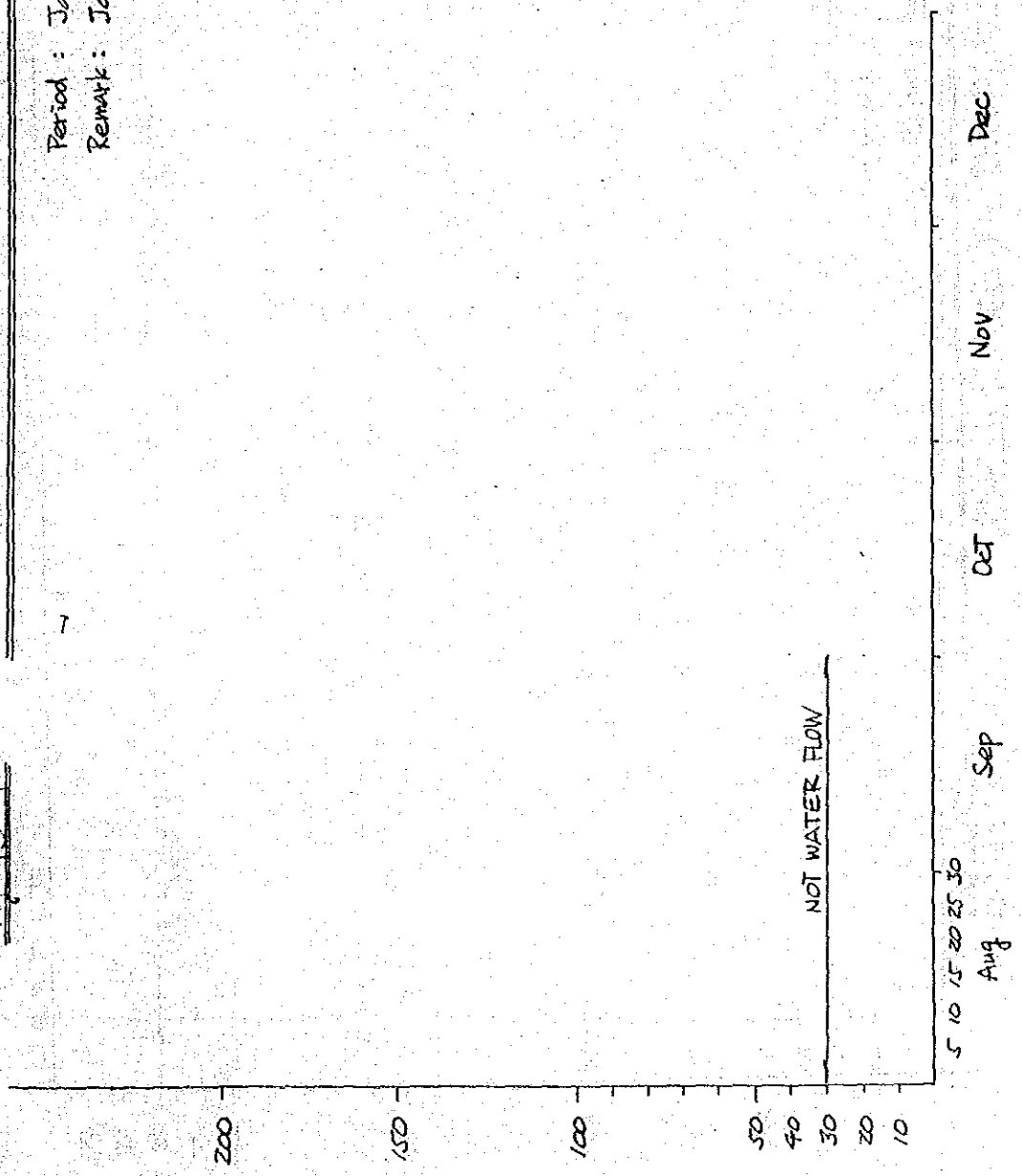
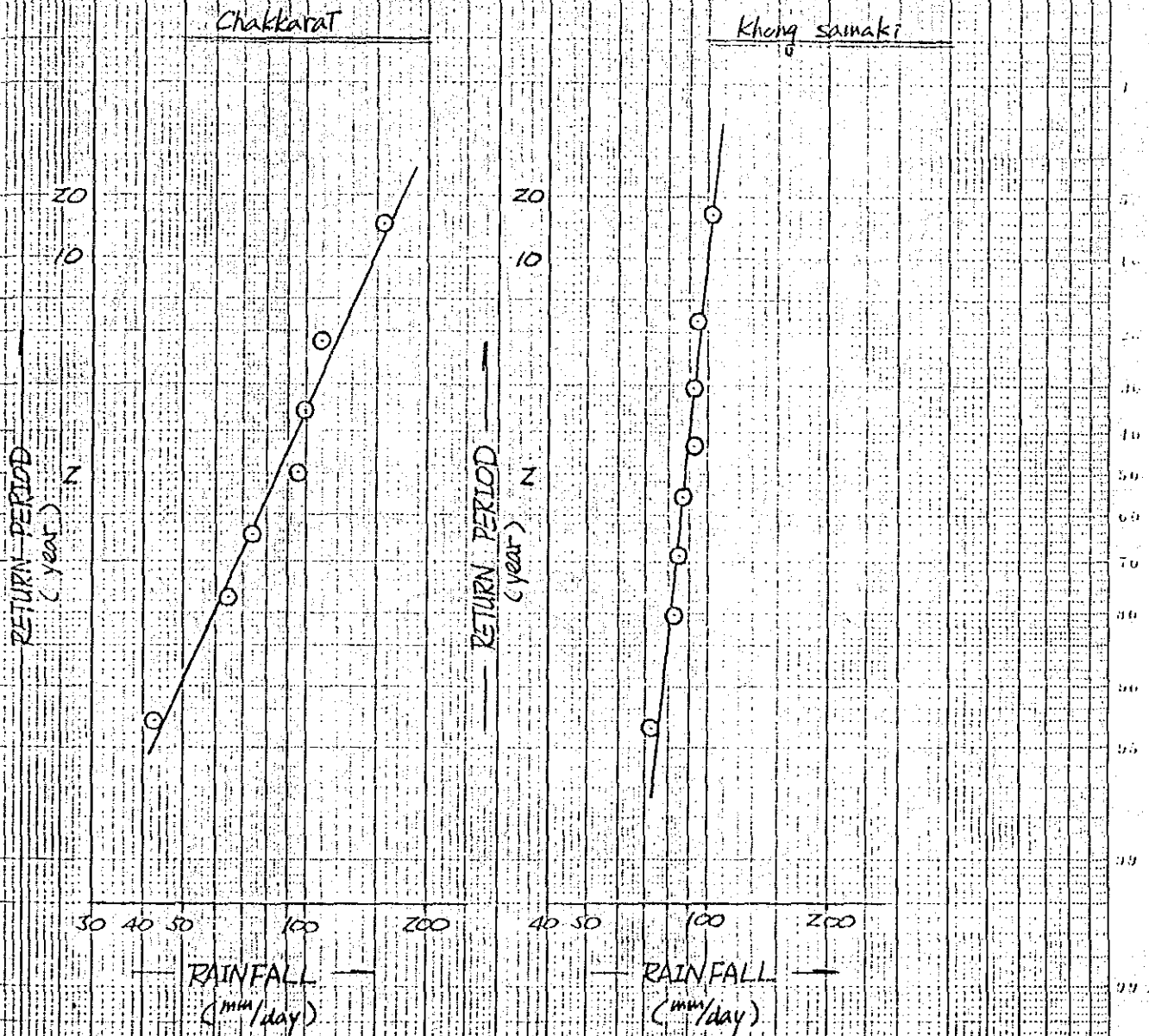


Fig. 14

PROBABILITY ANALYSIS



$$100F \equiv 100 \times \int_{-\infty}^{\log x} u d.u \quad 115 \quad 100F \equiv 100 \times \int_{\log a}^{+\infty} u d.u \quad u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(\log x)^2}{2}}, \quad x > 0$$

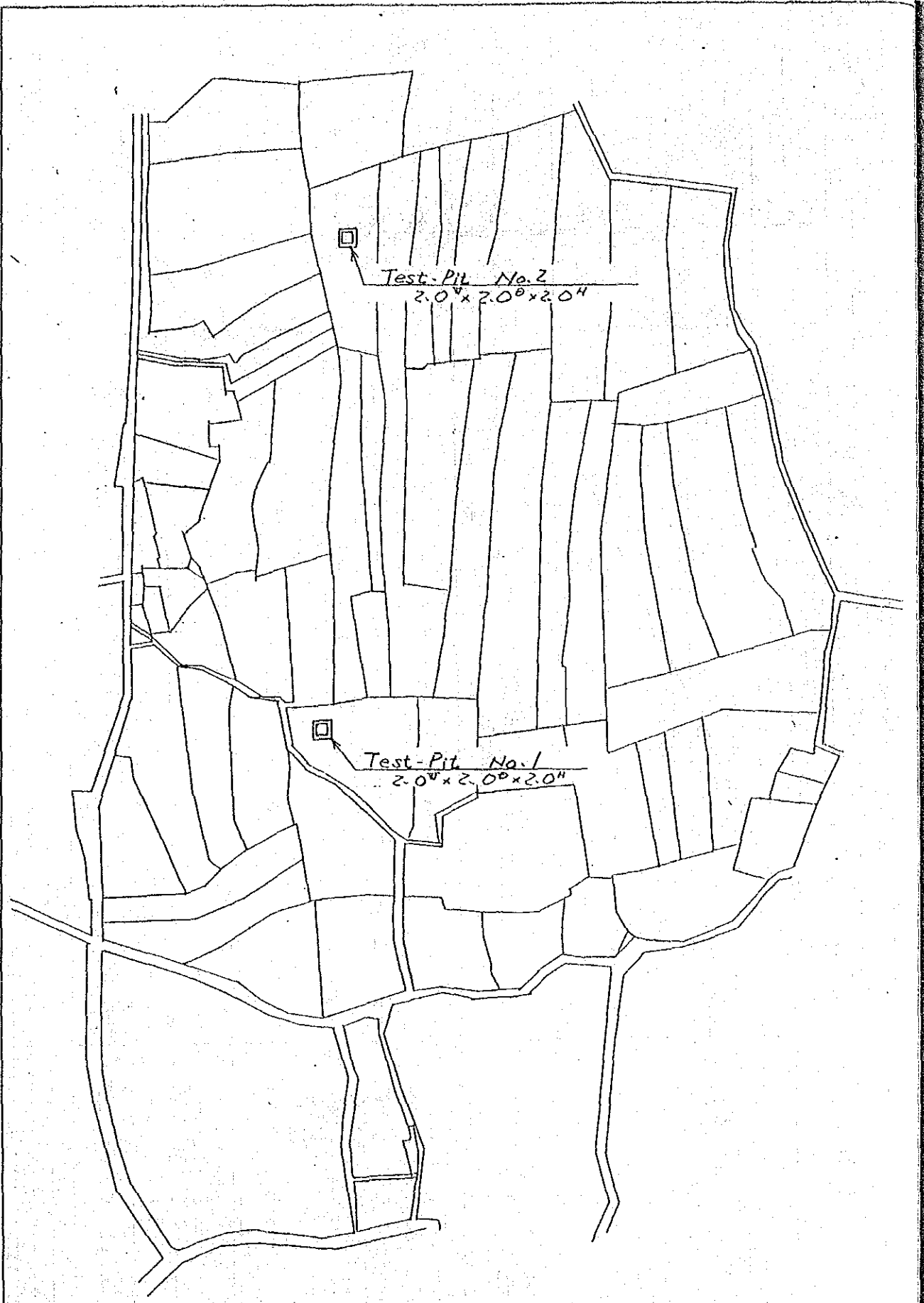
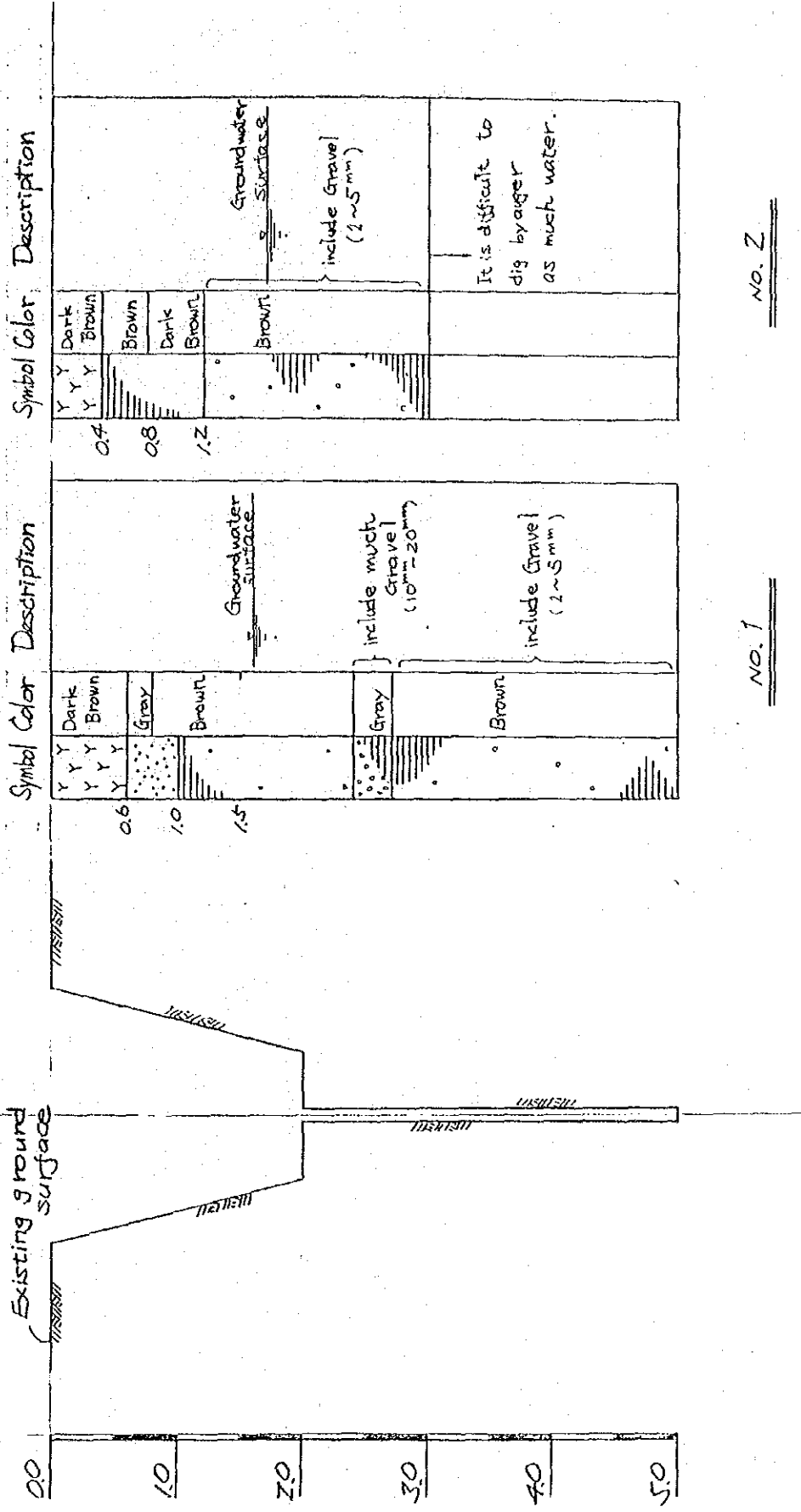


Fig. 15 Location of Test pits

Scale 1:1000

E



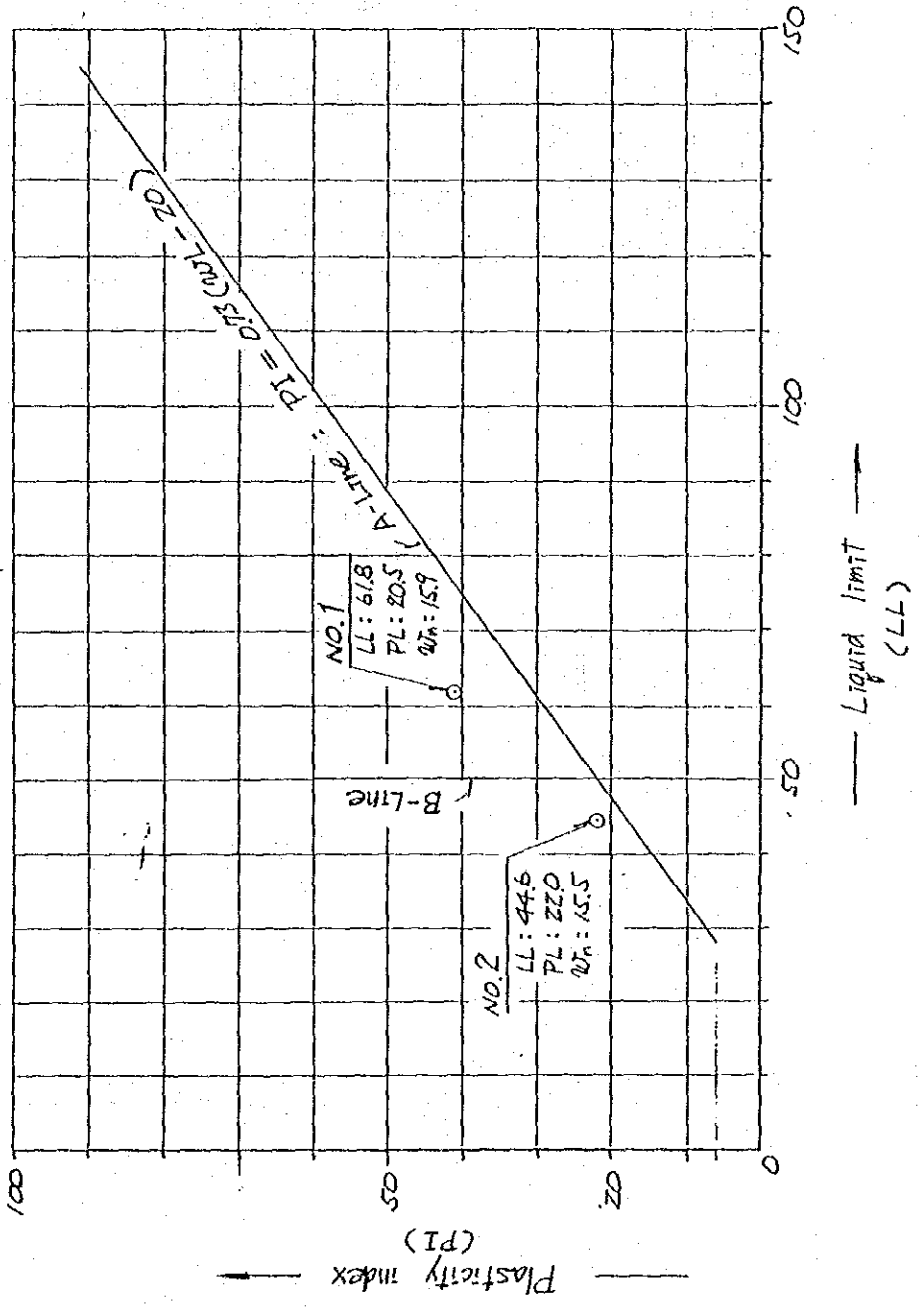
NO. 1

NO. 2

- Y Y Y : Organic Soil
- Y Y Y : Sand
- Y Y Y : Clay
- Y Y Y : Gravel

Fig-16 Standard section of Test pits Fig-17 Column section of Test pits

Fig - 18 CONSISTENCY LIMITS



Consistency Index
 NO.1 $CI = 1.3$
 NO.2 $CI = 1.3$

Liquidity Index
 NO.1 $LI = -0.3$
 NO.2 $LI = -0.1$

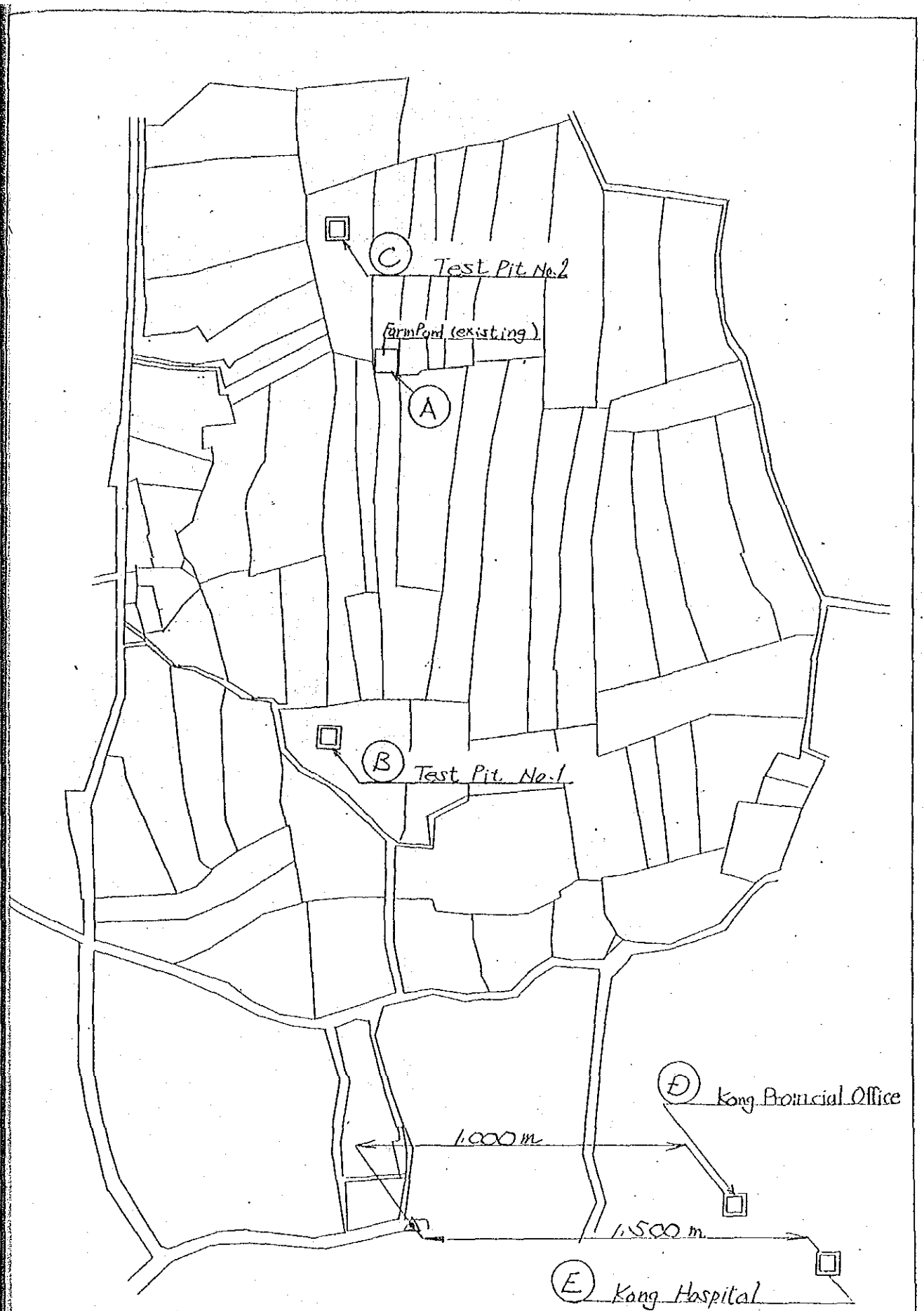


Fig-19-1 Location of water sample scale 1:1000
(Kong Samaki)

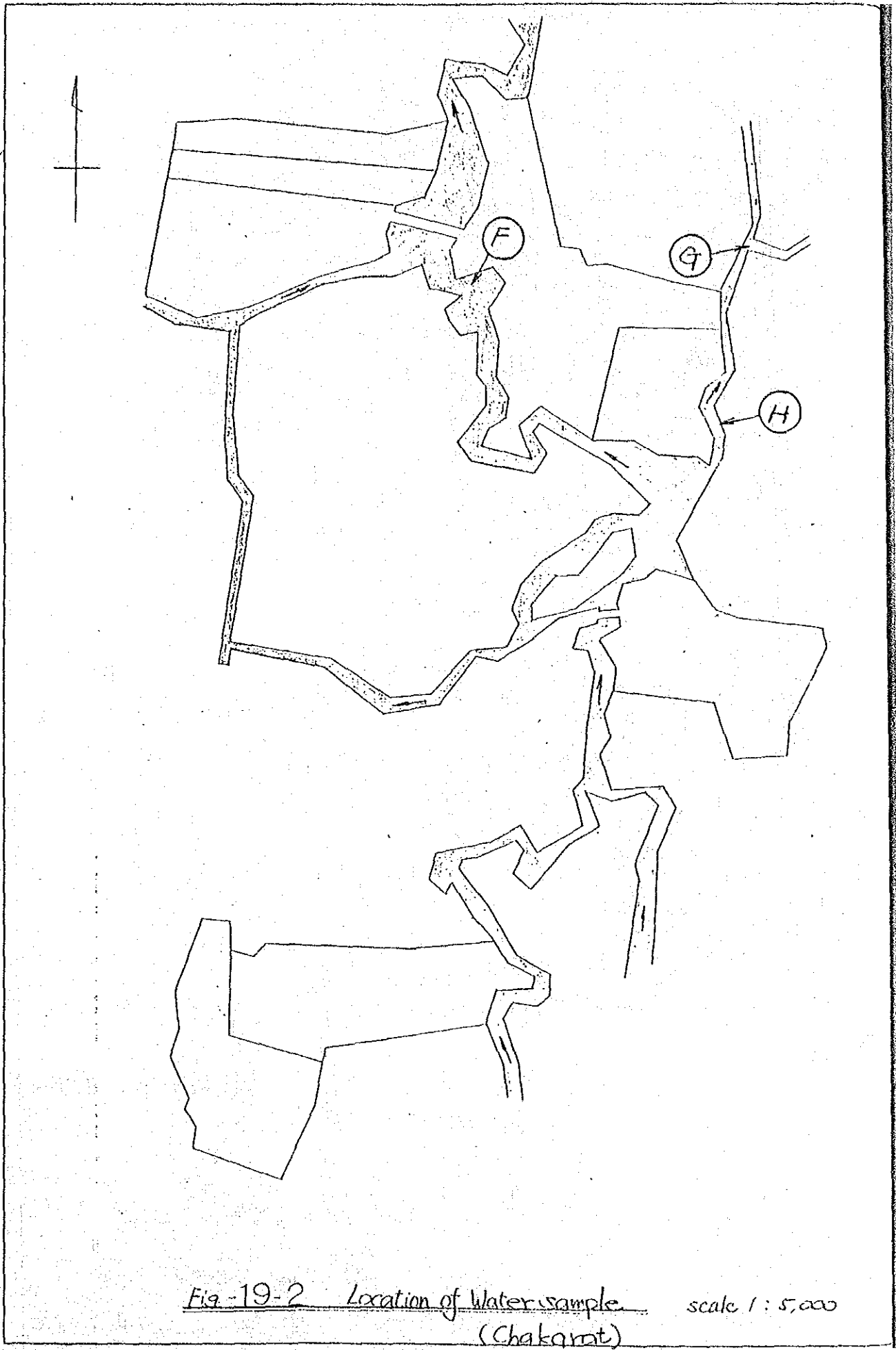
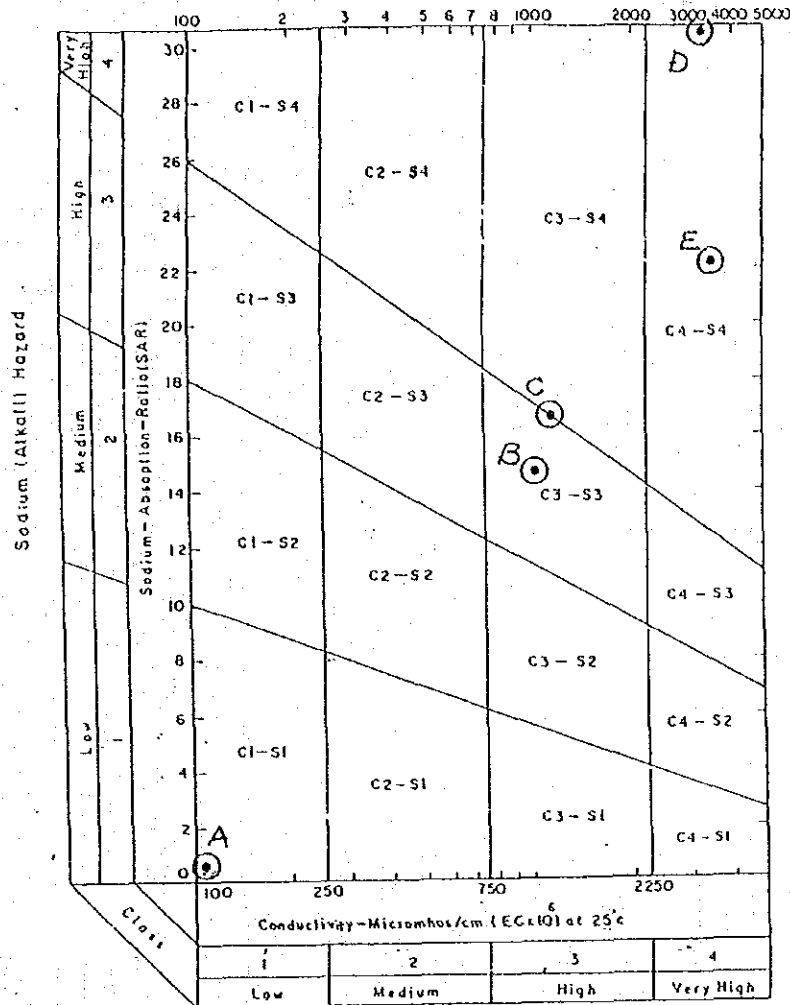


Fig-19-2 Location of Water sample scale 1 : 5,000
(Chakarot)

Fig 20 WATER QUALITY CLASSIFICATION



<p>Low sodium water can be used for irrigation in almost all soils with little danger of the development of harmful levels of exchangeable sodium. However, sodium sensitive crops such as stonefruit trees and avocados may accumulate injurious concentrations of sodium.</p>	<p>C₁</p>	<p>Low salinity water can be used for irrigation with most crops on most soils with little likelihood, that soil salinity will develop. Some leaching is required but this occurs under normal irrigation practices, except in soils of extremely low permeability.</p>
<p>Medium water will present an appreciable sodium hazard in fine textured soils having high cation exchange capacity, especially under low leaching conditions unless gypsum is present in the soil. This water may be used on coarse textured or organic soils with good permeability.</p>	<p>C₂</p>	<p>Medium salinity water can be used if a moderate amount of leaching occurs. Plants with moderate salt tolerance can be grown in most cases without special practices for salinity control.</p>
<p>High sodium water may produce harmful levels of exchangeable sodium in most soils, and will require special soils management; good drainage, high leaching, and organic matter conditions. Gypsiferous soils may not develop harmful levels of exchangeable sodium from such waters. Chemical amendments may be required for replacement of exchangeable sodium, except that amendments may not be feasible in the case of waters of very high salinity.</p>	<p>C₃</p>	<p>High salinity water cannot be used on soils with restricted drainage, even with adequate drainage, special treatment for salinity control may be required, and plants with good salt tolerance should be selected.</p>
<p>Very high sodium water is generally unsatisfactory for irrigation purposes, except at low and perhaps medium salinity where the solution of calcium from the soil or used of gypsum or other amendments may make the use of these waters feasible.</p>	<p>C₄</p>	<p>Very high salinity water is not suitable for irrigation under ordinary conditions, but may be used occasionally under very special circumstances. The soils must be permeable, drainage condition must be adequate, irrigation water must be applied in excess to provide considerable leaching and very salt-tolerance crops should be selected.</p>

TYPE OF SUB-SYSTEMS	MONTH												CROPPING SYSTEMS				
	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB		MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
1. Minirwatershed 1.1 Upland	cassava												cassava early-planting				
	cassava												cassava late-planting				
	kenaf												kenaf				
	kenaf field crop												kenaf-field crop				
1.2 Upper paddy fields	rice												rice				
	rice												rice				
	rice vegetable												rice-vegetable				
1.3 Lower paddy fields	rice												rice				
	rice vegetable												rice-vegetable				
	rice field crop												rice-field crop				
2. non-flood plain	rice												rice				
	rice field crop												rice-field crop				
	rice vegetable												rice-vegetable				
	rice field crop												field crop-rice				
3. Flood plain	rice												rice				
	rice field crop												rice-field crop				
	rice vegetable												rice-vegetable				
	rice field crop												field crop-rice				
4. Irrigation systems	rice												rice				
	rice field crop												rice-field crop				
	rice vegetable												rice-vegetable				
	rice (photo) rice (non-photo)												rice-rice				
	rice												rice				
	rice field crop												rice-field crop				
	rice vegetable												rice-vegetable				
	rice												rice				
	rice field crop												rice-field crop				
	rice vegetable												rice-vegetable				

Figure 5.4. Calendar of the existing cropping systems in the Korat Triangle.

Remarks : 1. Field crop w short duration (< 120 days).

2. Vegetables grown after rice need watering from shallow wells or farm ponds.

Fig -21 Cropping pattern of rice

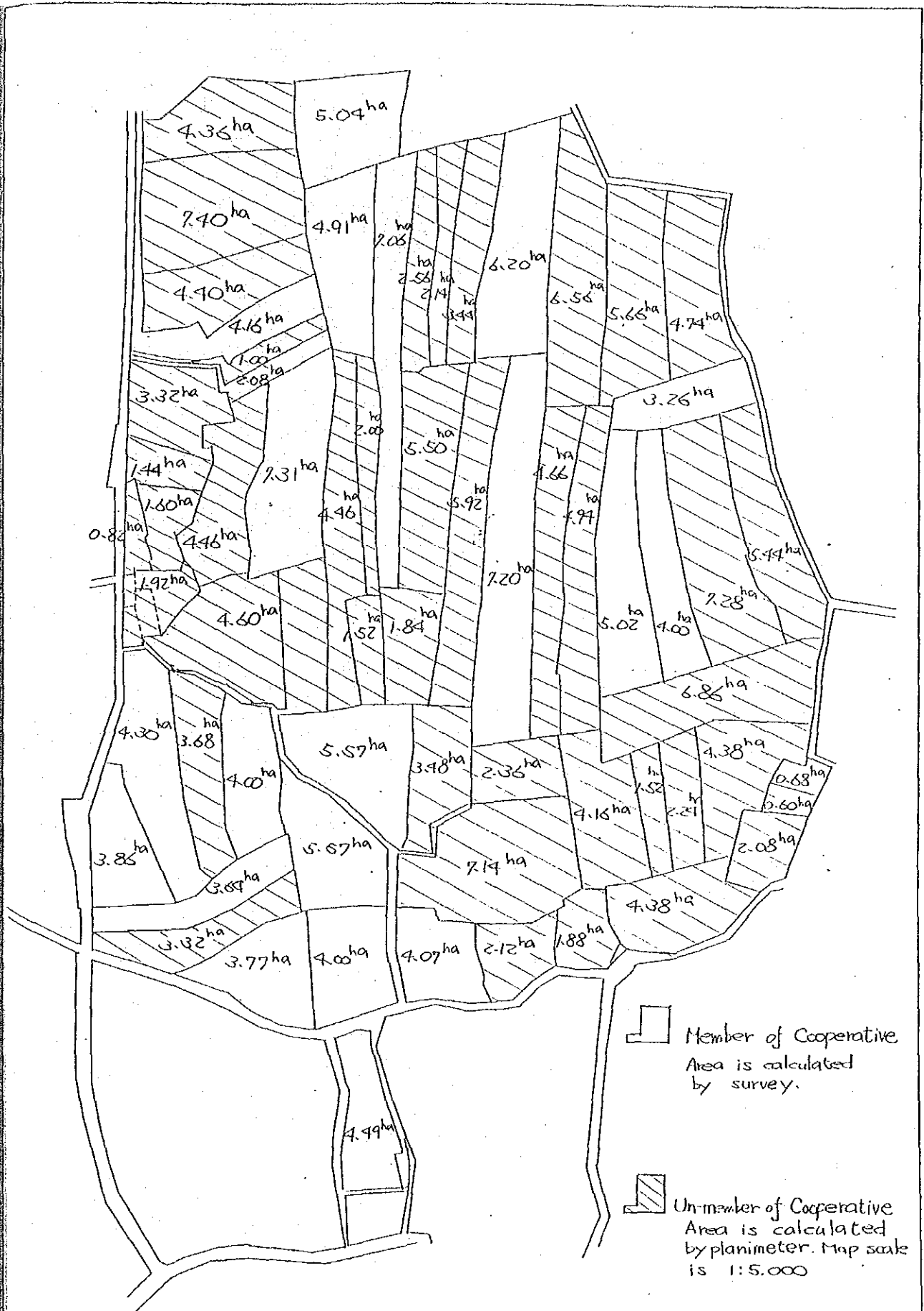


Fig-22 Area of Paddy Field (Kong samaki)

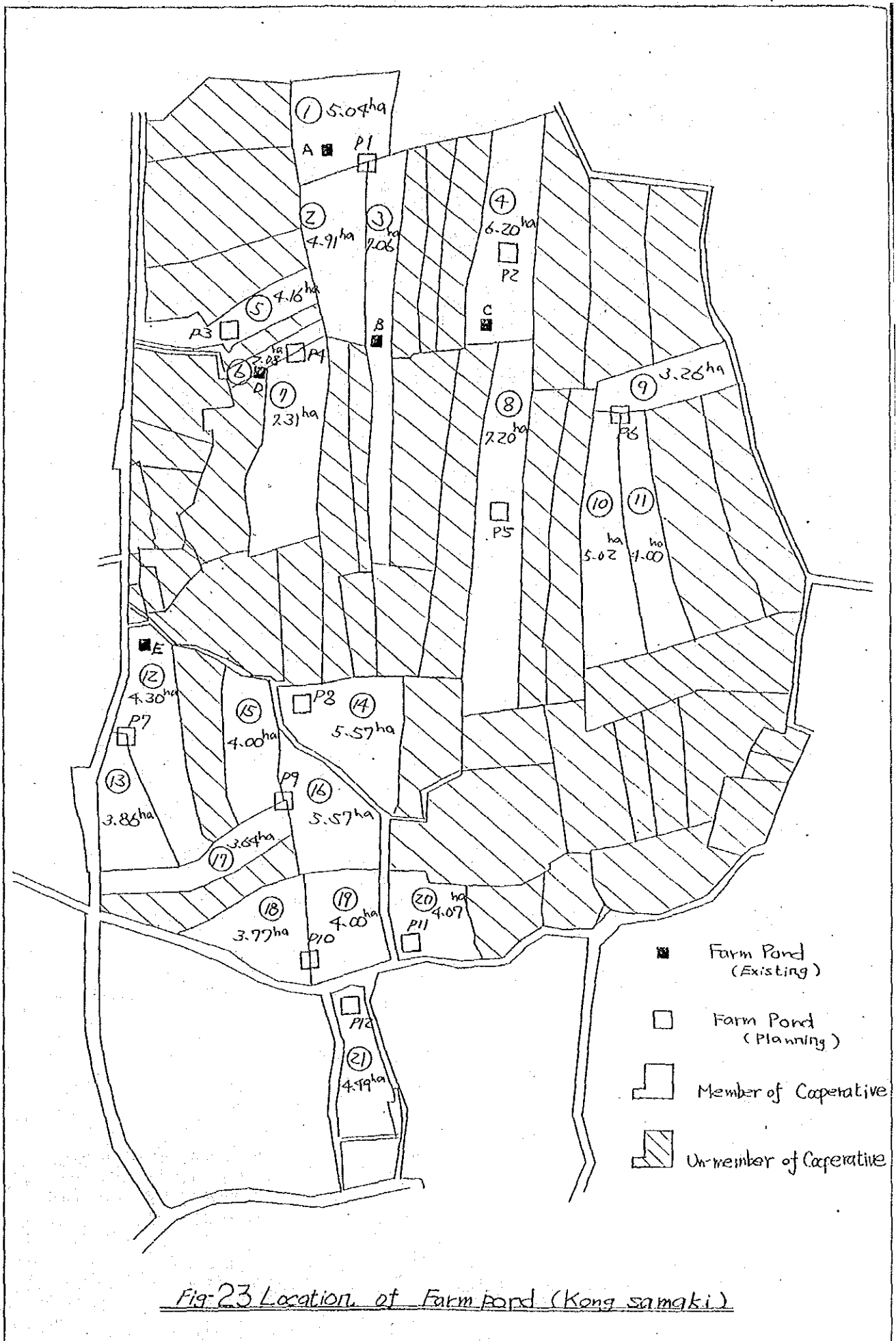


Fig-23 Location of Farm pond (Kong samaki)

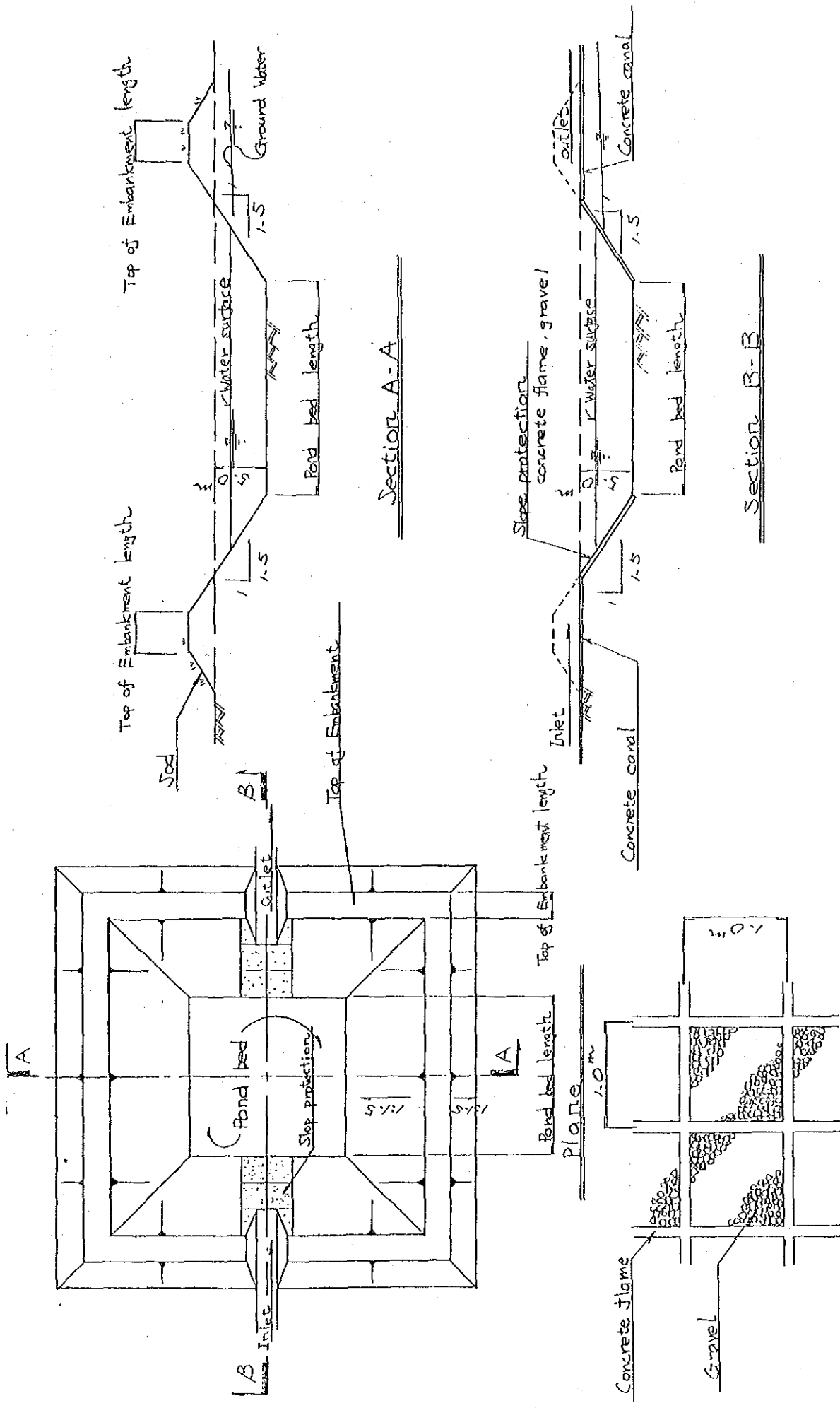


Fig-24 Plan of Farm Pond

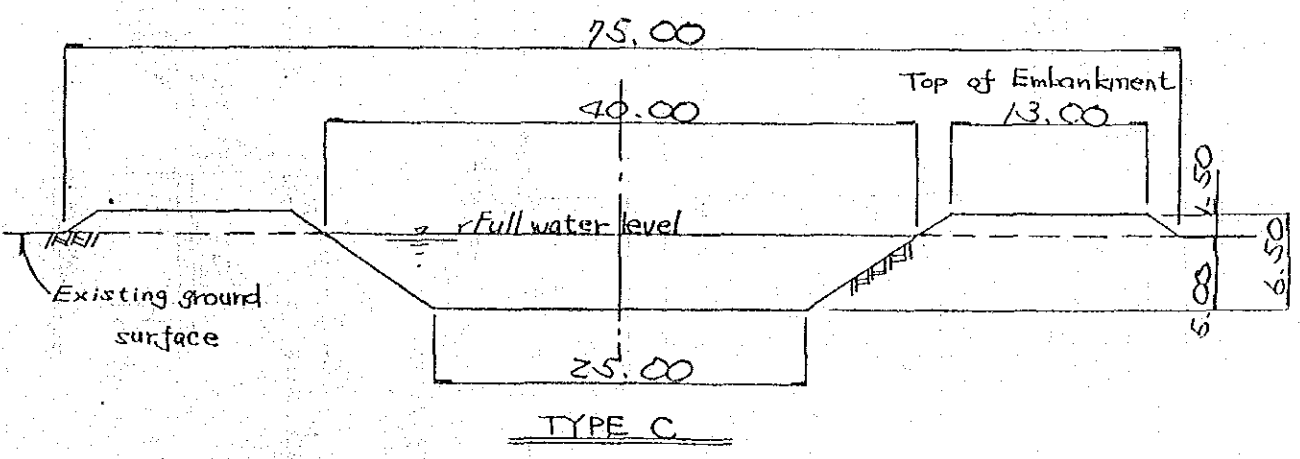
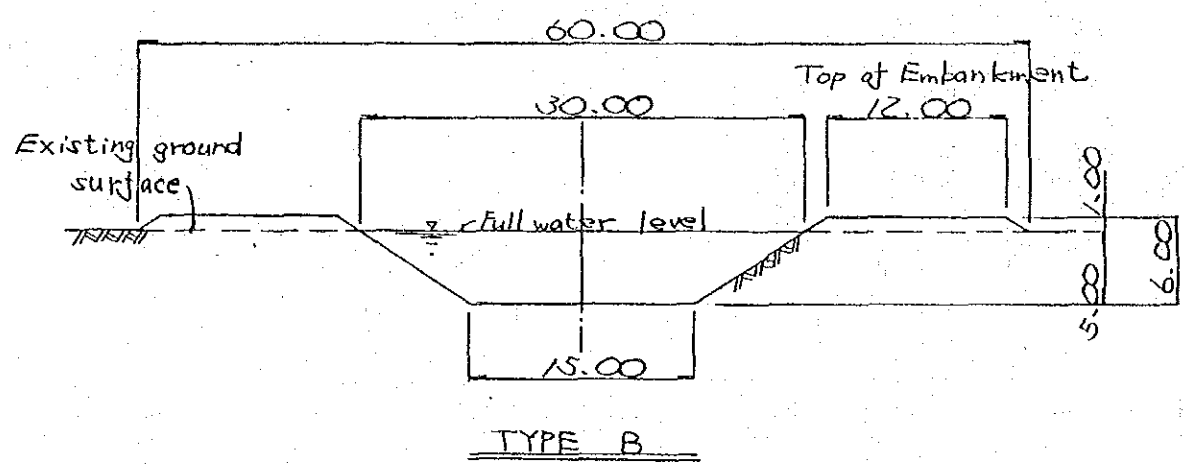
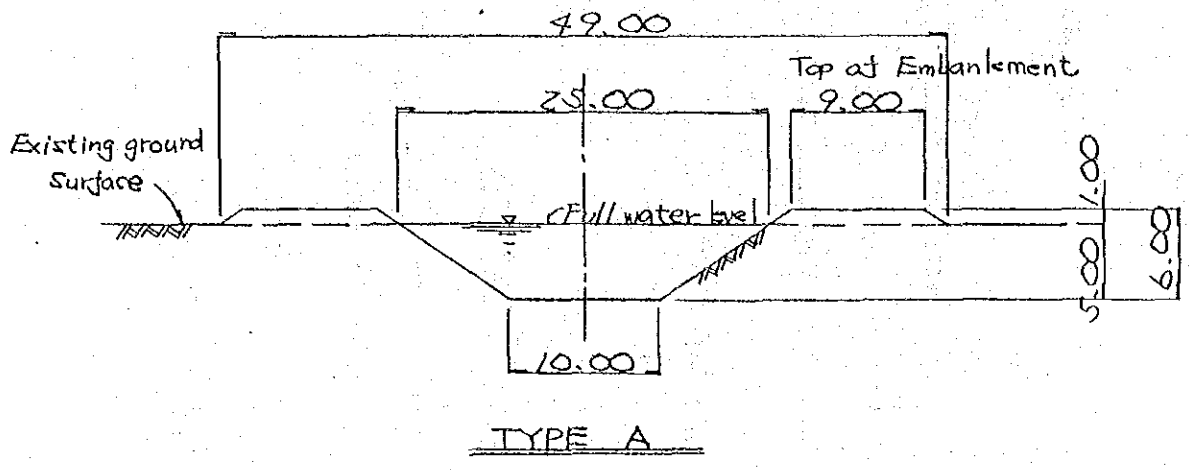
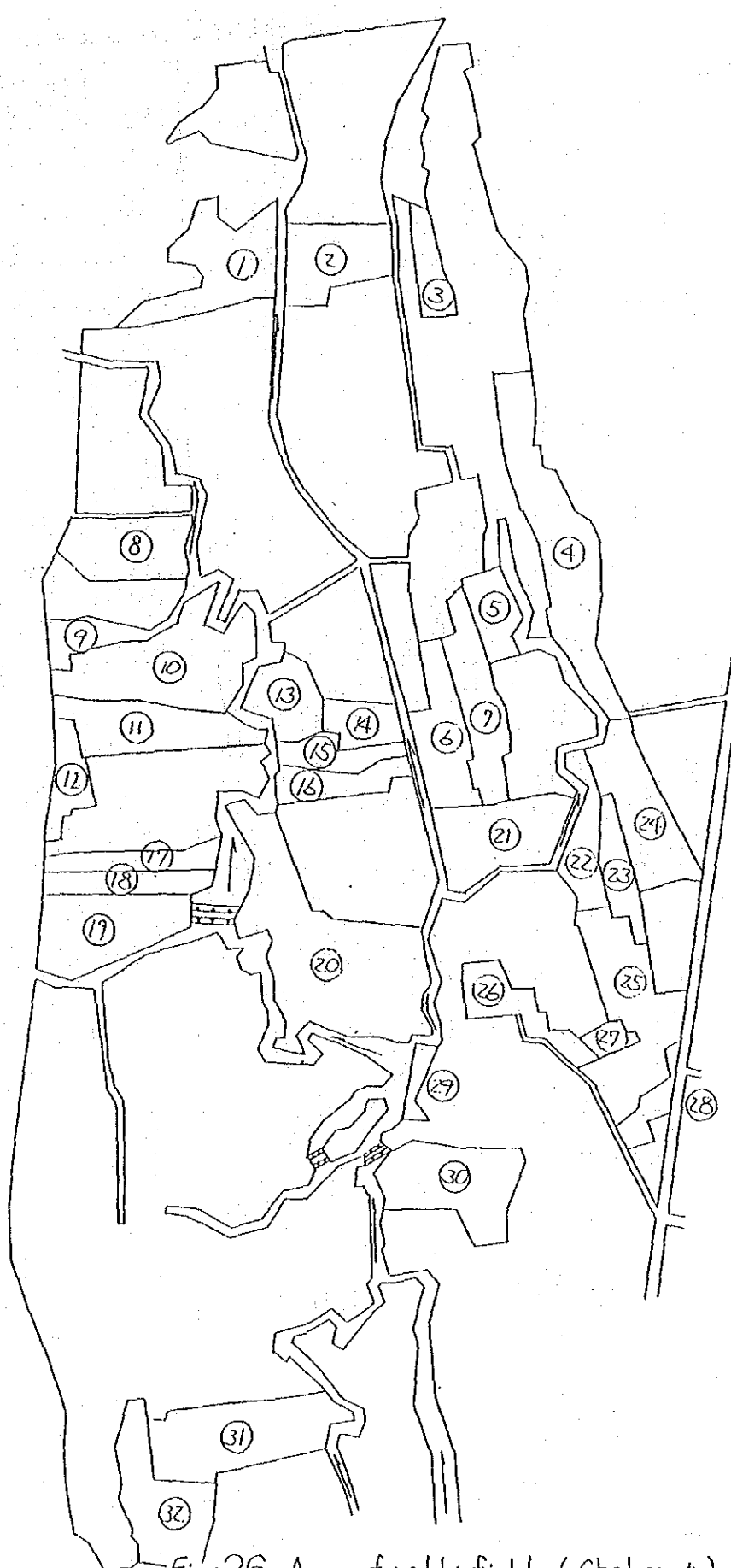


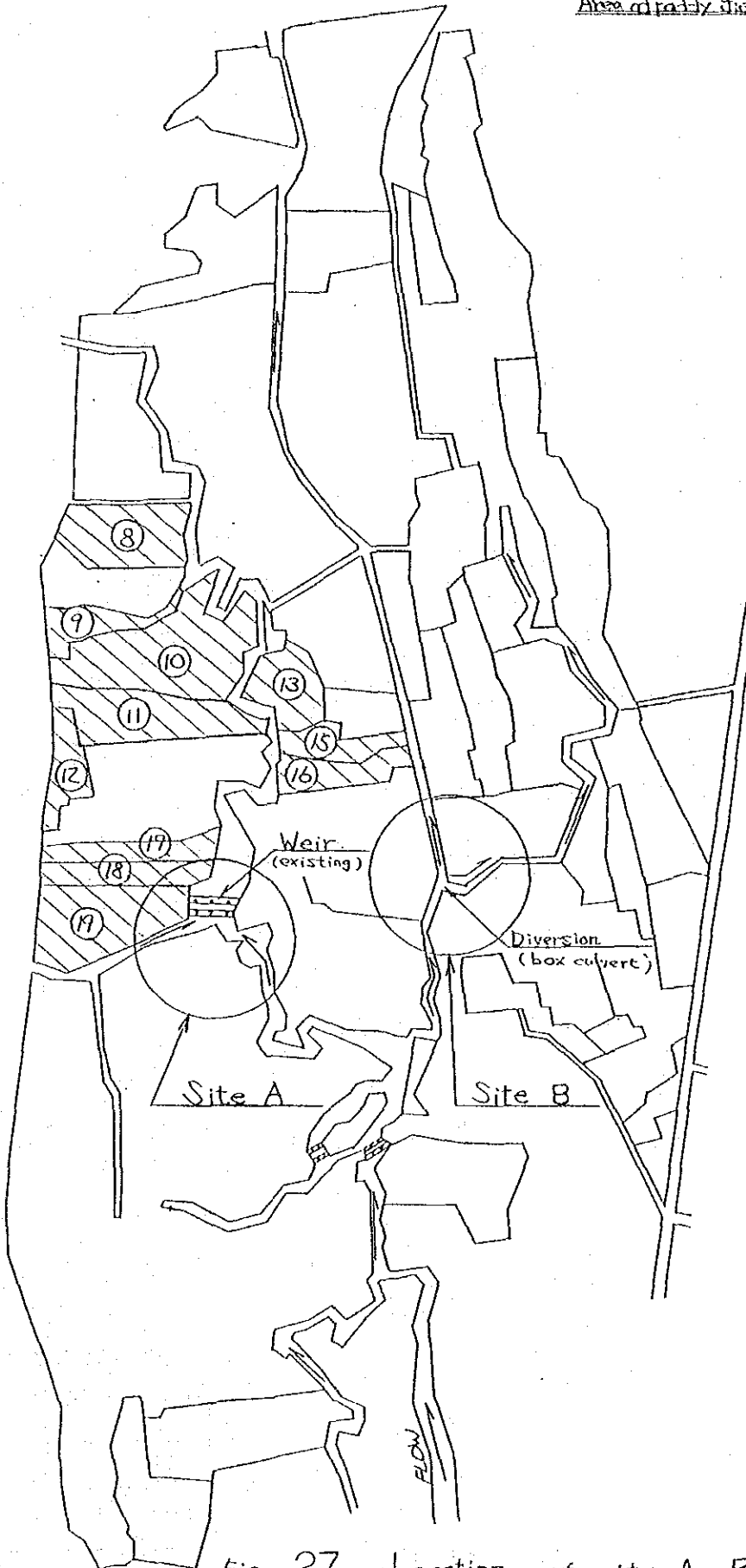
Fig - 25 Standard sections of Farm pond
scale 1:500



NO.	Area of paddy field ha
①	1.88
②	1.38
③	0.50
④	3.28
⑤	0.70
⑥	1.63
⑦	1.45
⑧	1.55
⑨	0.75
⑩	2.88
⑪	1.63
⑫	0.50
⑬	0.88
⑭	0.55
⑮	0.68
⑯	0.63
⑰	0.83
⑱	0.63
⑲	2.20
⑳	3.50
㉑	1.70
㉒	0.88
㉓	0.53
㉔	1.88
㉕	2.50
㉖	0.95
㉗	0.25
㉘	0.43
㉙	0.20
㉚	1.75
㉛	2.33
㉜	1.75
TOTAL	43.18 ^{ha}

Fig-26 Area of paddy field (Chakarot.)

Area of paddy field down stream from A site



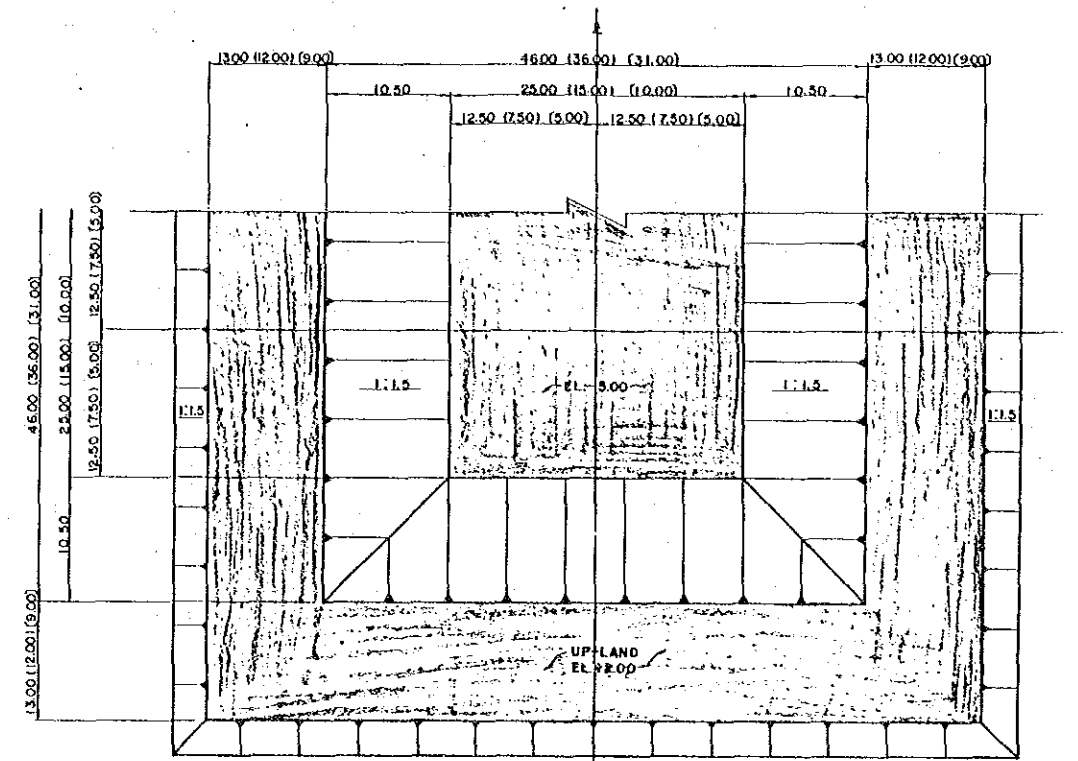
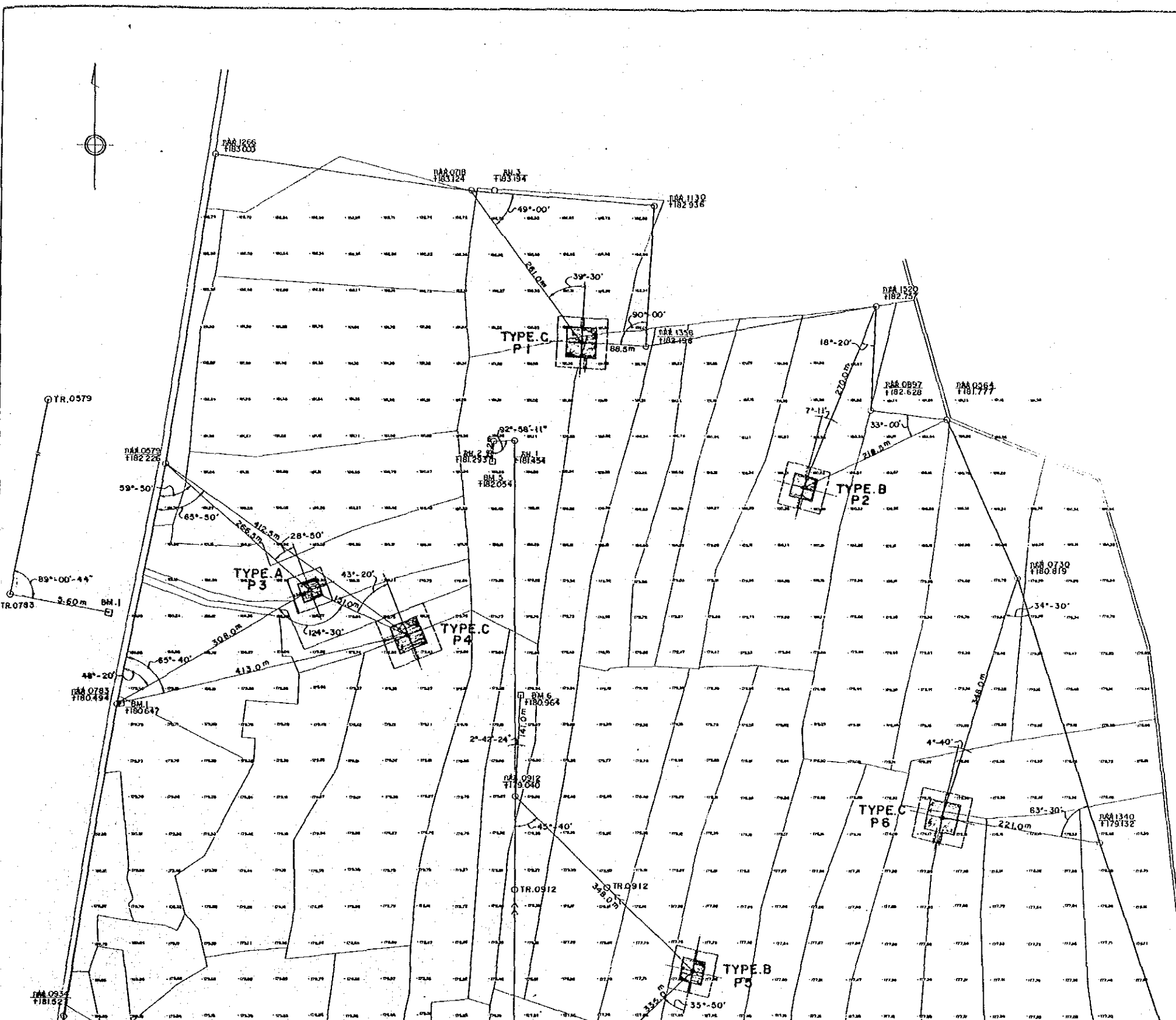
NO.	Area of paddy field
⑧	1.55 ^{ha}
⑨	0.75
⑩	2.88
⑪	1.63
⑫	0.50
⑬	0.88
⑮	0.68
⑯	0.63
⑰	0.83
⑱	2.20
Total	13.16 ^{ha}

Fig - 27 Location of site A, B

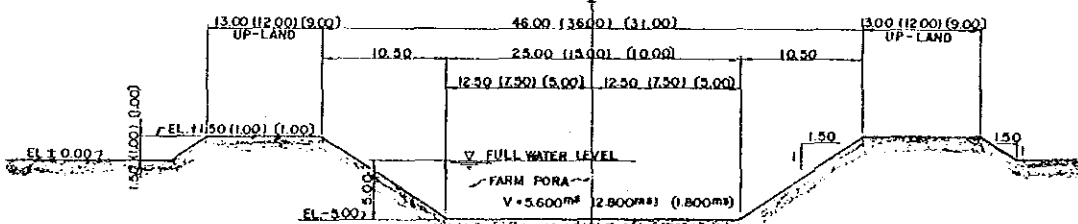
D R A W I N G S

***** DRAWINGS LIST *****

DRAWING NO.	T I T L E	
1	LOCATION OF FARM POND	(1)
2	LOCATION OF FARM POND	(2)
3	PLAN OF FARM POND	(1)
4	PLAN OF FARM POND	(2)
5	PLAN OF INLET	
6	GENERAL PLAN OF OUTLET WORKS	
7	PLAN OF OUTLET WORKS	(1)
8	PLAN OF OUTLET WORKS	(2)
9	EARTHWORK CROSS SECTION	(1)
10	EARTHWORK CROSS SECTION	(2)
11	EARTHWORK CROSS SECTION	(3)
12	GENERAL PLAN OF DIVERSION WORKS	
13	PLAN OF DIVERSION WORKS	(1)
14	PLAN OF DIVERSION WORKS	(2)
15	ARRANGEMENT OF REINFORCEMENT	
16	EARTHWORK CROSS SECTION	(1)
17	EARTHWORK CROSS SECTION	(2)
18	DETAIL OF SLUICE GATE	(1)
19	DETAIL OF SLUICE GATE	(2)



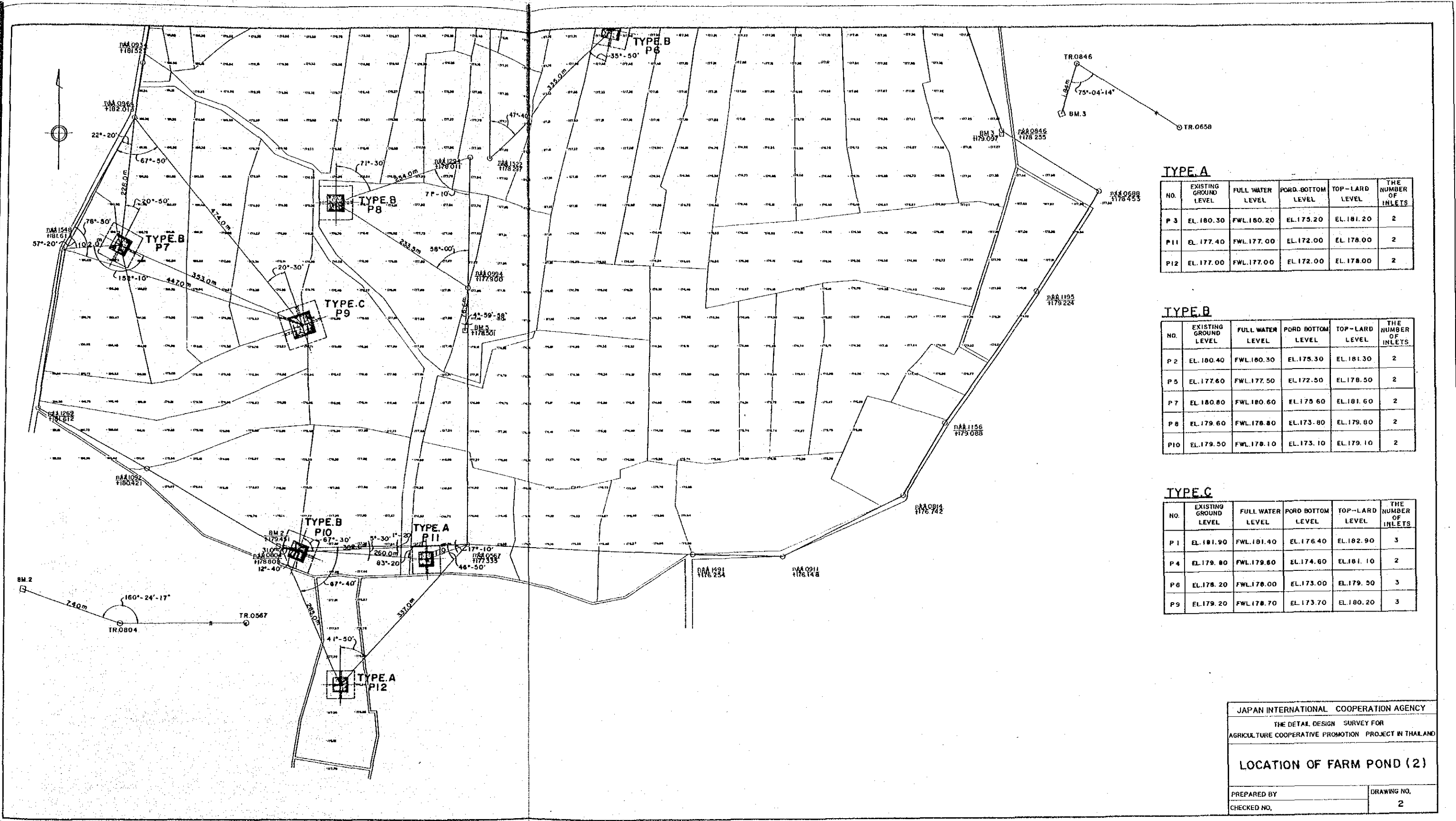
PLANE OF FARM POND



STANDARD SECTION (TYPE C)
SCALE: 1:250

THE VALUE OF () IS SHOWN TYPE-B
THE VALUE OF () IS SHOWN TYPE-A

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	
THE DETAIL DESIGN SURVEY FOR	
AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE PROMOTION PROJECT IN THAILAND	
LOCATION OF FARM POND (1)	
PREPARED BY	DRAWING NO.
CHECKED NO.	1



TYPE A

NO.	EXISTING GROUND LEVEL	FULL WATER LEVEL	POND-BOTTOM LEVEL	TOP-LAND LEVEL	THE NUMBER OF INLETS
P 3	EL. 180.30	FWL. 180.20	EL. 175.20	EL. 181.20	2
P 11	EL. 177.40	FWL. 177.00	EL. 172.00	EL. 178.00	2
P 12	EL. 177.00	FWL. 177.00	EL. 172.00	EL. 178.00	2

TYPE B

NO.	EXISTING GROUND LEVEL	FULL WATER LEVEL	POND-BOTTOM LEVEL	TOP-LAND LEVEL	THE NUMBER OF INLETS
P 2	EL. 180.40	FWL. 180.30	EL. 175.30	EL. 181.30	2
P 5	EL. 177.60	FWL. 177.50	EL. 172.50	EL. 178.50	2
P 7	EL. 180.80	FWL. 180.60	EL. 175.60	EL. 181.60	2
P 8	EL. 179.60	FWL. 178.80	EL. 173.80	EL. 179.60	2
P 10	EL. 179.50	FWL. 179.10	EL. 173.10	EL. 179.10	2

TYPE C

NO.	EXISTING GROUND LEVEL	FULL WATER LEVEL	POND-BOTTOM LEVEL	TOP-LAND LEVEL	THE NUMBER OF INLETS
P 1	EL. 181.90	FWL. 181.40	EL. 176.40	EL. 182.90	3
P 4	EL. 179.80	FWL. 179.80	EL. 174.80	EL. 181.10	2
P 6	EL. 178.20	FWL. 178.00	EL. 173.00	EL. 179.90	3
P 9	EL. 179.20	FWL. 178.70	EL. 173.70	EL. 180.20	3

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
 THE DETAIL DESIGN SURVEY FOR
 AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE PROMOTION PROJECT IN THAILAND

LOCATION OF FARM POND (2)

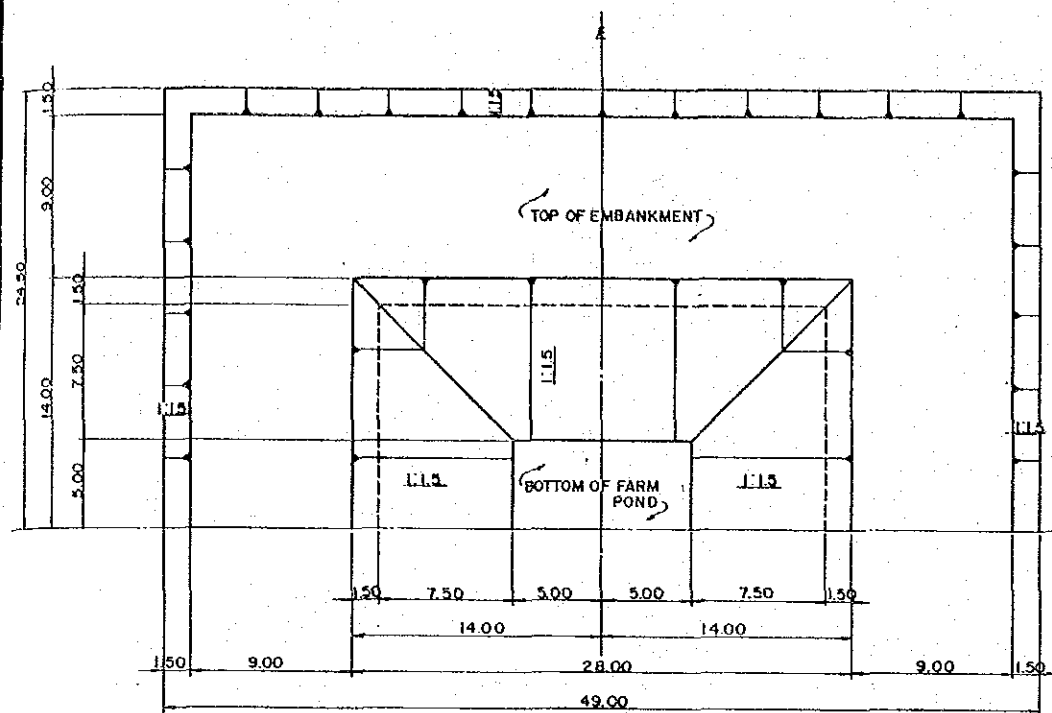
PREPARED BY _____ DRAWING NO. 2
 CHECKED NO. _____

NOTE.

1. BEFORE THE COURSE OF COMPACTION THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TEST THE STANDARD COMPACTION TEST ACCORDING TO ASTM D-698-66T METHOD A OR JIS A 1210-1970.
2. THE SAMPLING PLACES FOR THE STANDARD COMPACTION TEST ARE INDICATED BY THE INSPECTION COMMITTEE. AND THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE MORE THAN 3 (THREE) SAMPLES FOR STANDARD COMPACTION TEST AT ANY PLACE INDICATED BY THE INSPECTION COMMITTEE.
3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT THE RESULTS OF THE STANDARD COMPACTION TEST TO THE INSPECTION COMMITTEE. ACCORDING TO WHICH, THE INSPECTION COMMITTEE WILL DECIDE THE WORKABLE RANGE OF MOISTURE CONTENT FOR THE COMPACTION.
4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPACT EARTH IN CASE ACTUAL MOISTURE CONTENT IS OUT OF THE WORKABLE RANGE. SHOULD THE CONTRACTOR TO COMPACT EARTH IN THE ABOVE MENTIONED STATE, THE CONTRACTOR OBTAIN THE PRIOR PERMISSION OF THE INSPECTION COMMITTEE.

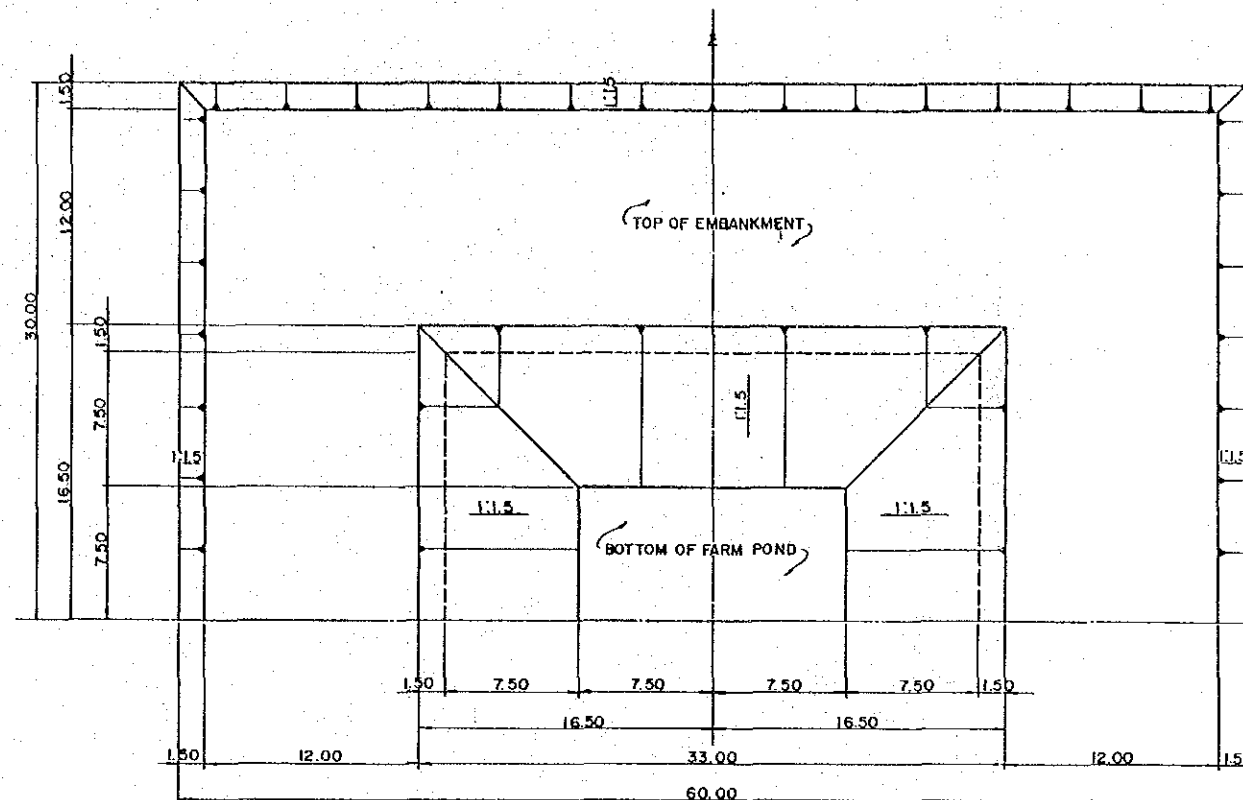
5. DETAIL A IS SHOWN IN DRAWING NO.4

6. EMBANKMENT (DETAIL A) IS OMITTED IN PLANE OF FARM POND.



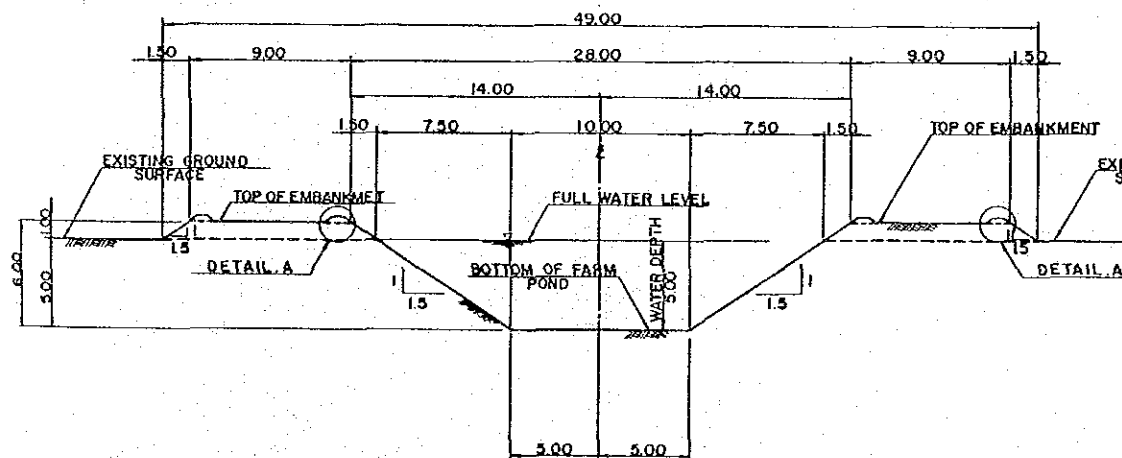
PLANE OF FARM POND TYPE A

SCALE 1:200



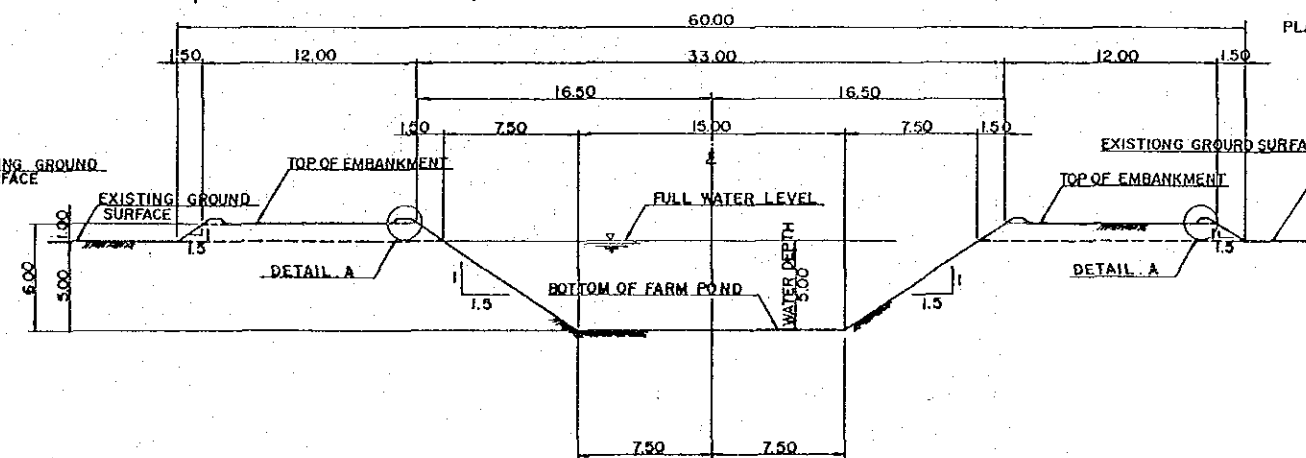
PLANE OF FARM POND TYPE B

SCALE 1:200



STANDARD SECTION OF FARM POND TYPE A

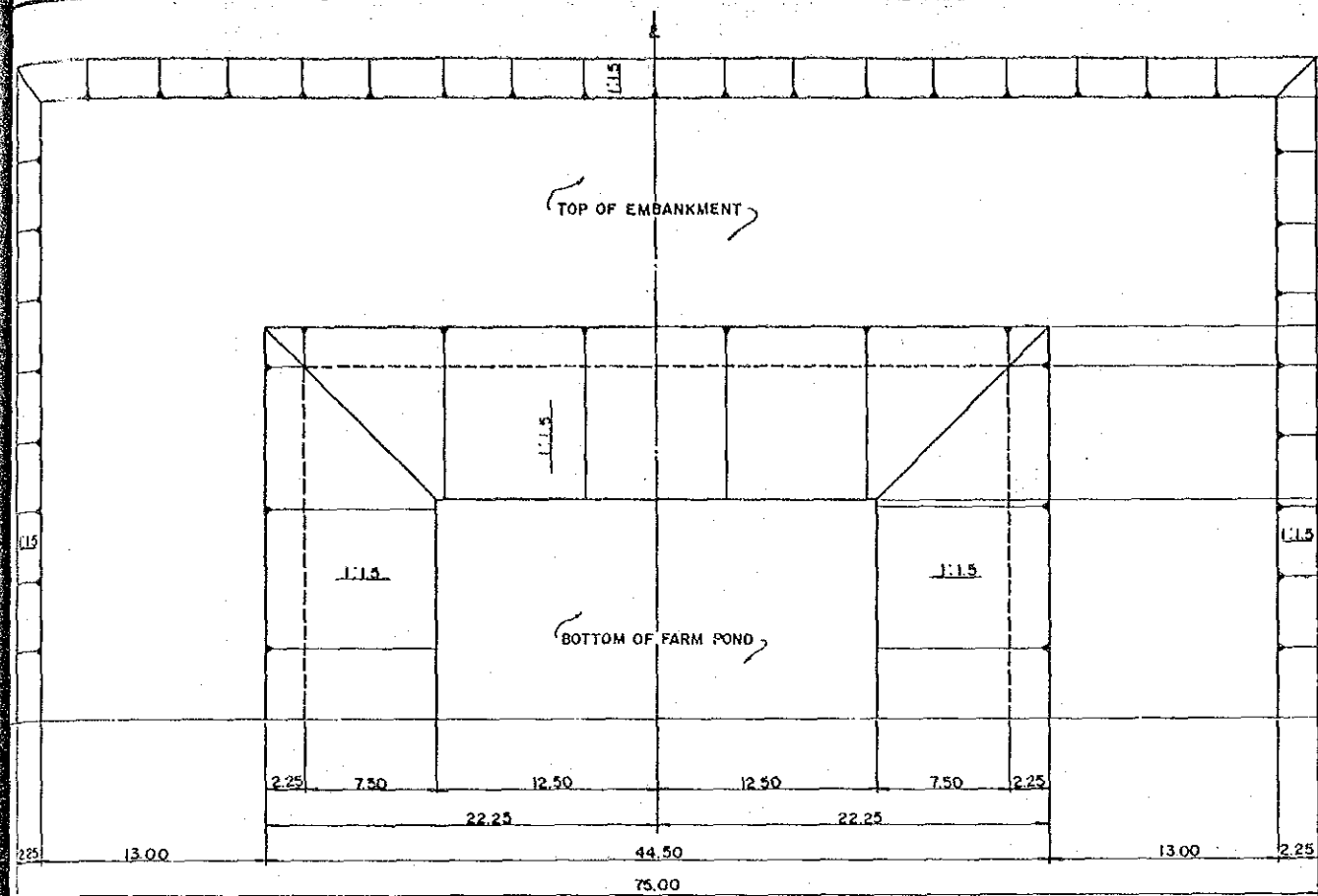
SCALE 1:200



STANDARD SECTION OF FARM POND TYPE B

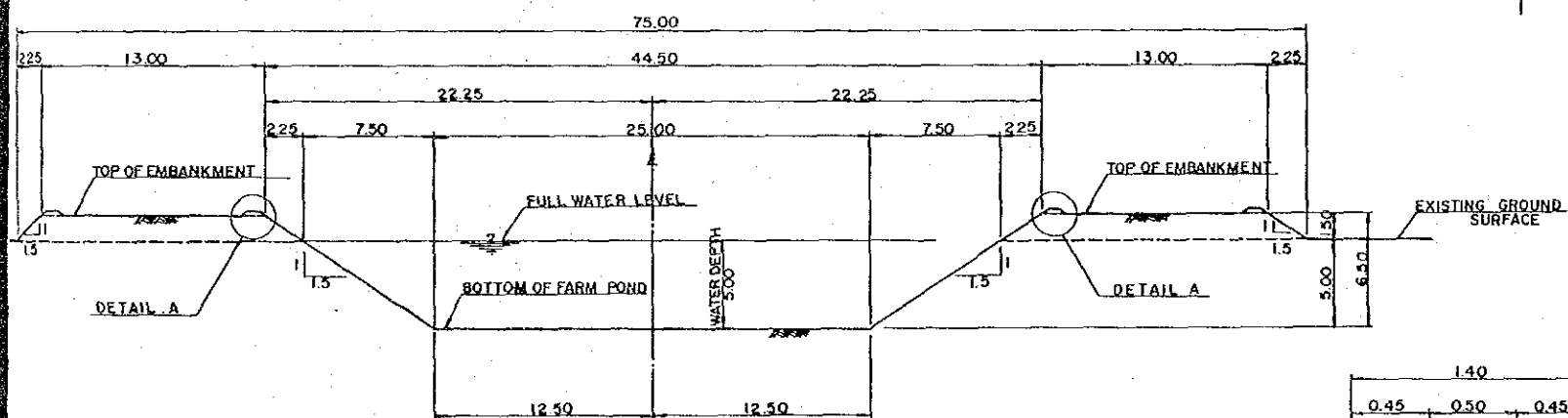
SCALE 1:200

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	
THE DETAIL DESIGN SURVEY FOR	
AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE PROMOTION PROJECT IN THAILAND	
PLAN OF FARM POND (1)	
PREPARED BY	DRAWING NO.
CHECKED NO.	3



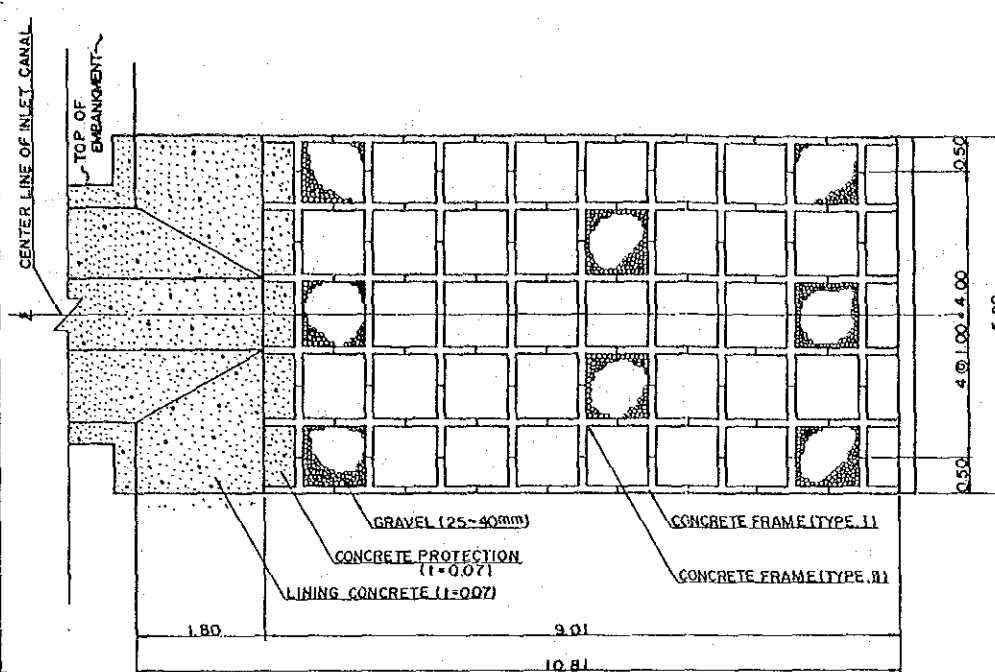
PLANE OF FARM POND TYPE C

SCALE 1:200



STANDARD SECTION OF FARM POND TYPE C

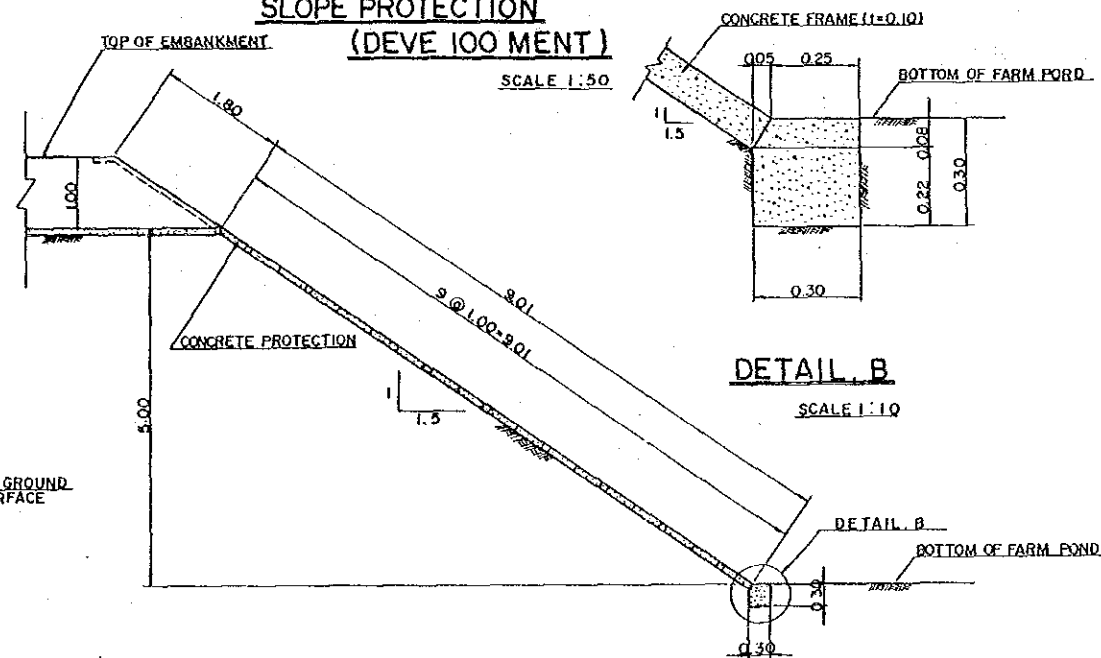
SCALE 1:200



SLOPE PROTECTION

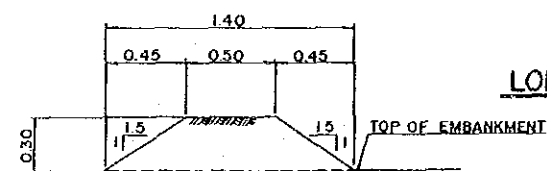
(DEVELOPMENT)

SCALE 1:50



DETAIL B

SCALE 1:10

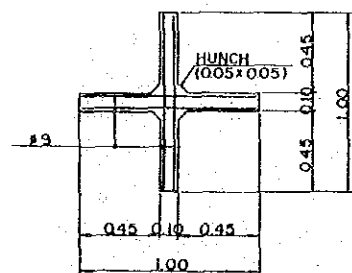


LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF SLOPE PROTECTION

SCALE 1:50

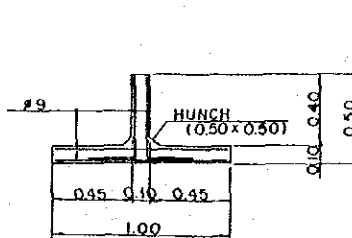
NOTE.

- ABBREVIATION AND SYMBOL
E : CENTER LINE
 - ALL REINFORCING STEEL TO BE PLAIN BAR WITH HOOKS EACH (AS FOLLOWS)
R = 2.5#
L : LONGER THAN 6cm AND 4#
: DIAMETER OF STEEL BAR
R : BEND RADIUS OF STEEL BAR
- LENGTH OF LAP AND ANCHORAGE (USE SR30)
#6 BAR DIAMETER (WITH HOOKS)



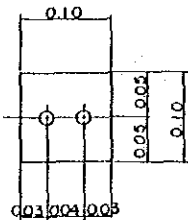
CONCRETE FRAME (TYPE I)

SCALE 1:20



CONCRETE FRAME (TYPE II)

SCALE 1:20



CONCRETE FRAME STANDARD SECTION

SCALE 1:4

DETAIL A

SCALE 1:20

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
THE DETAIL DESIGN SURVEY FOR
AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE PROMOTION PROJECT IN THAILAND

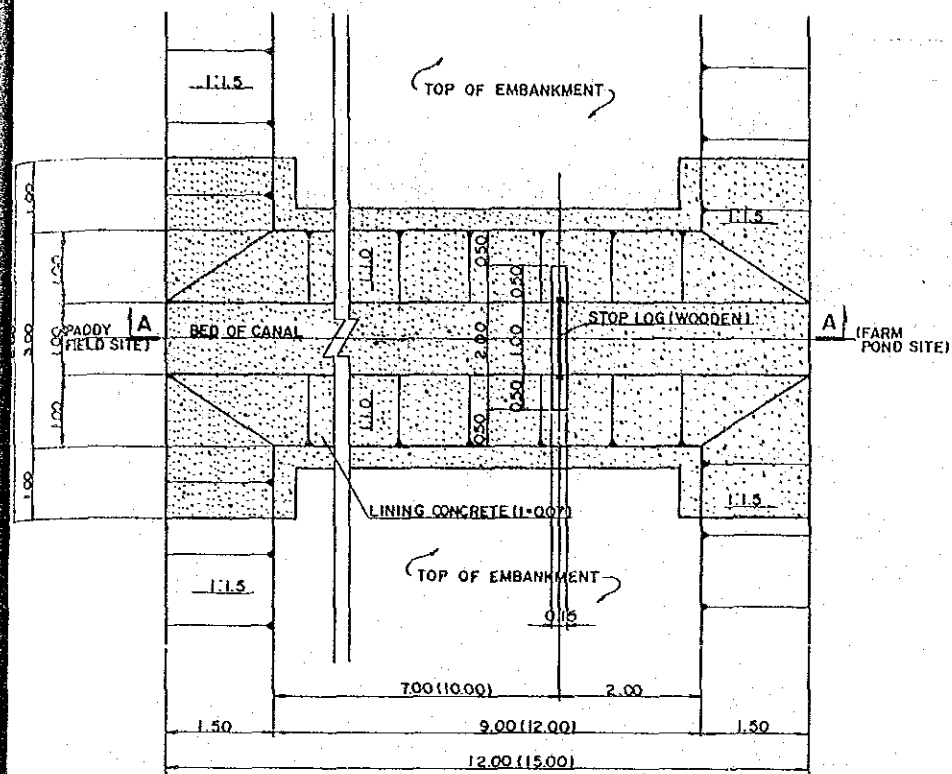
PLAN OF FARM POND (2)

PREPARED BY

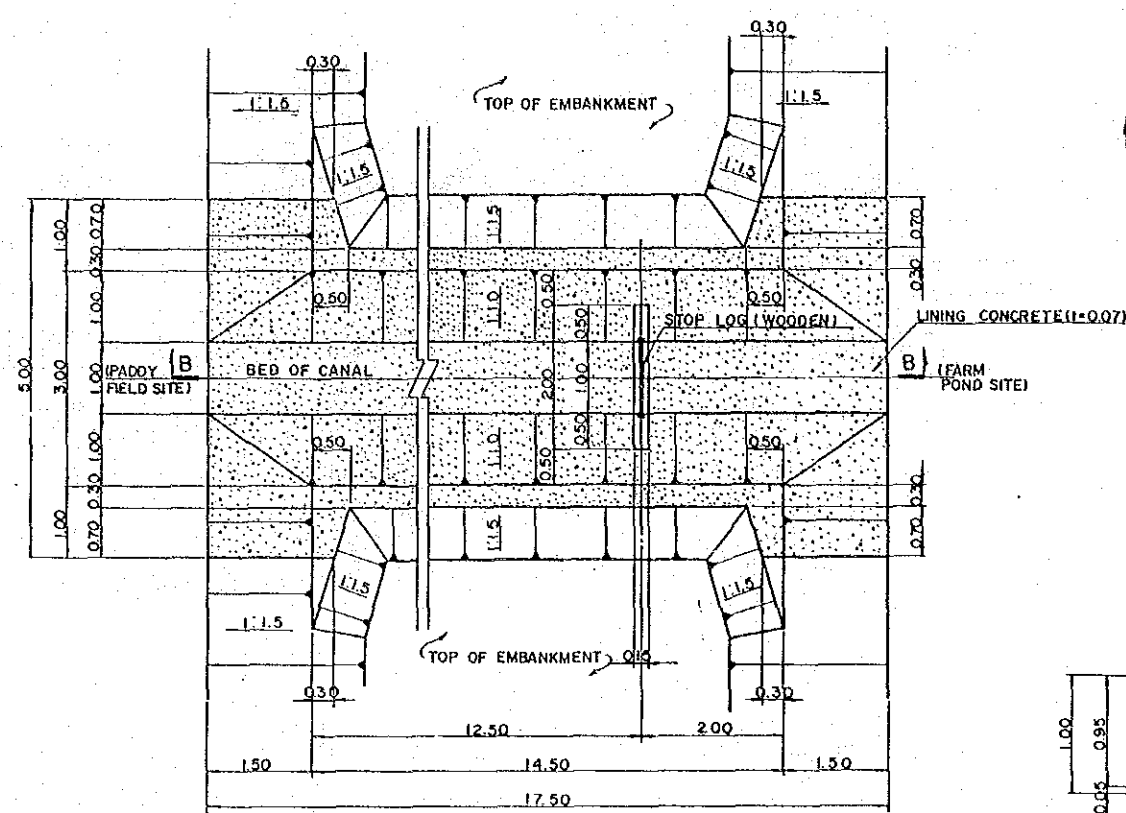
DRAWING NO.

CHECKED NO.

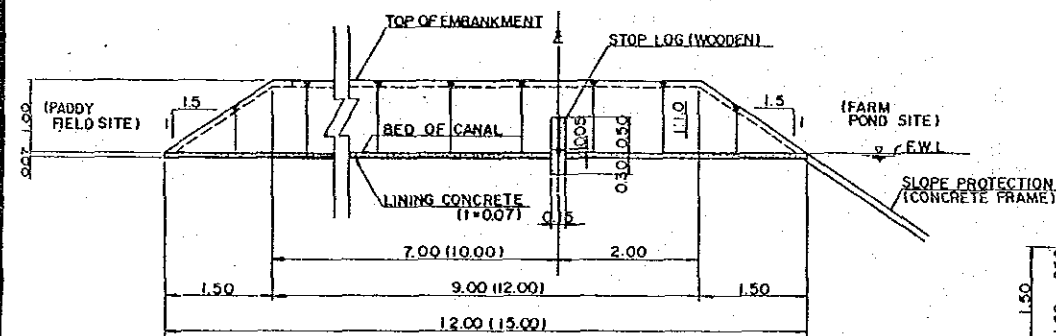
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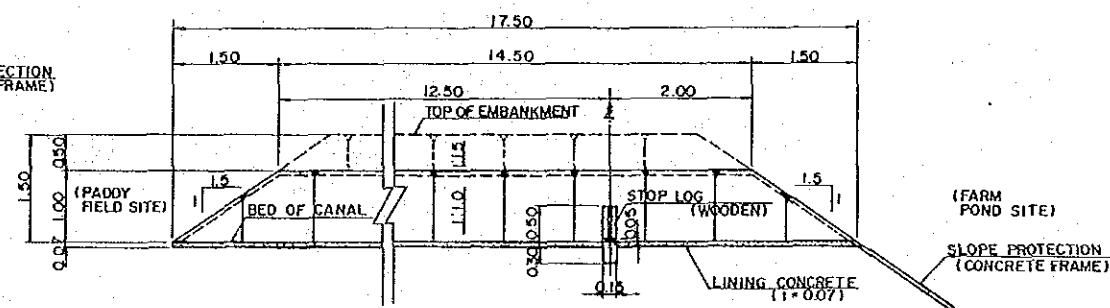
PLANE OF INLET (EMBANKMENT HEIGHT = 1.0 m)
SCALE 1:50



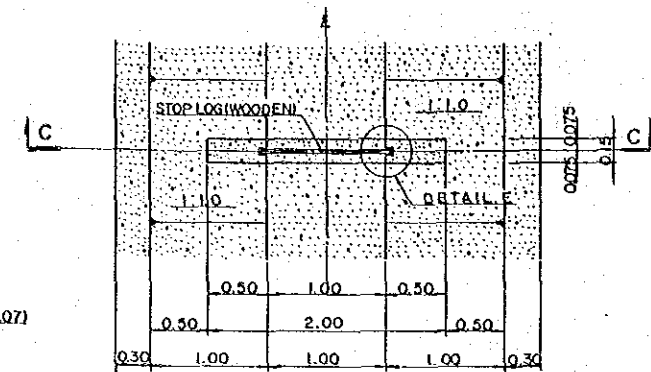
PLANE OF INLET (EMBANKMENT HEIGHT = 1.5 m)
SCALE 1:50



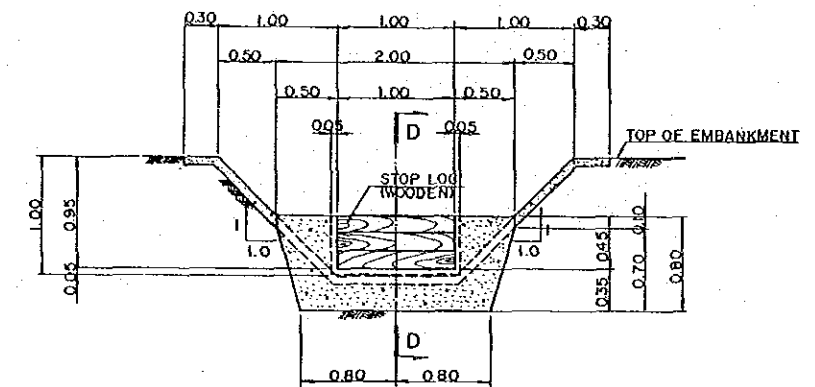
LONGITUDINAL (SECTION A - A)
SCALE 1:50



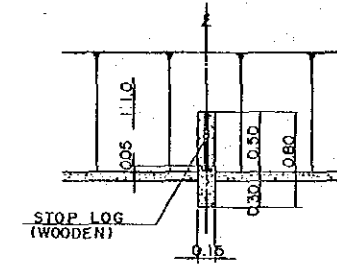
LONGITUDINAL (SECTION B - B)
SCALE 1:50



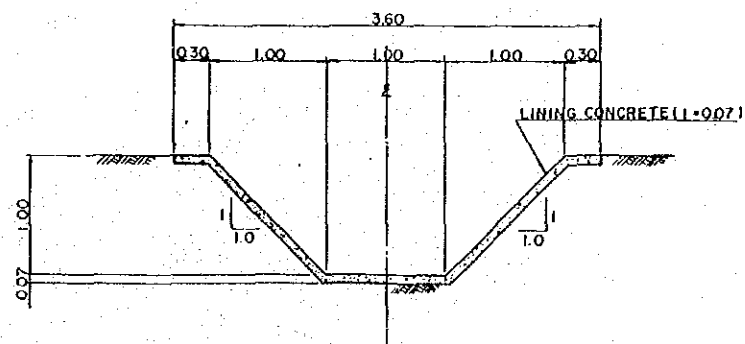
PLANE OF FLASH BOARD WEIR
SCALE 1:30



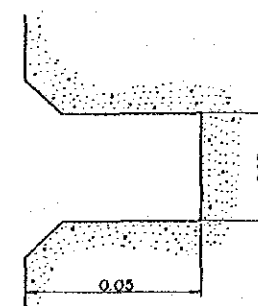
SECTION C - C
SCALE 1:30



SECTION D - D
SCALE 1:30



STANDARD SECTION
SCALE 1:30

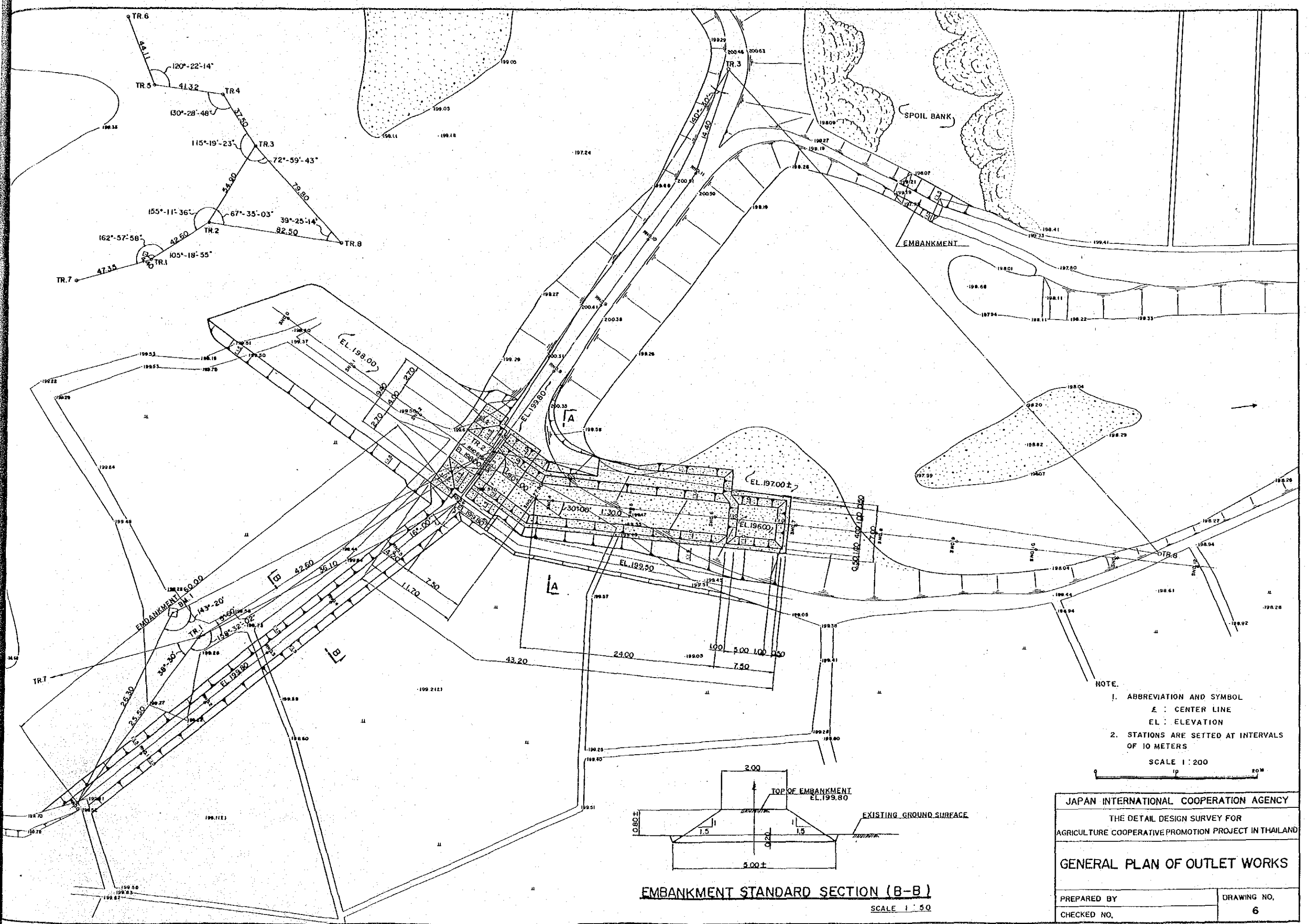


DETAIL E
SCALE 1:1

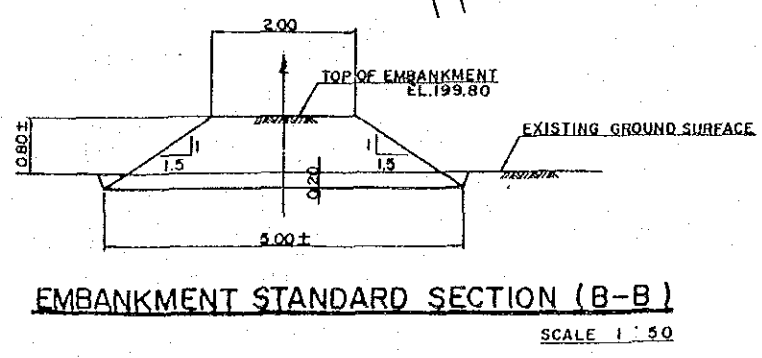
NOTE.

1. ABBREVIATION AND SYMBOL
E : CENTER LINE
2. WOODEN PARTS SHALL BE TREATED WITH WATERPROOF CHEMICAL FOR AGENT.

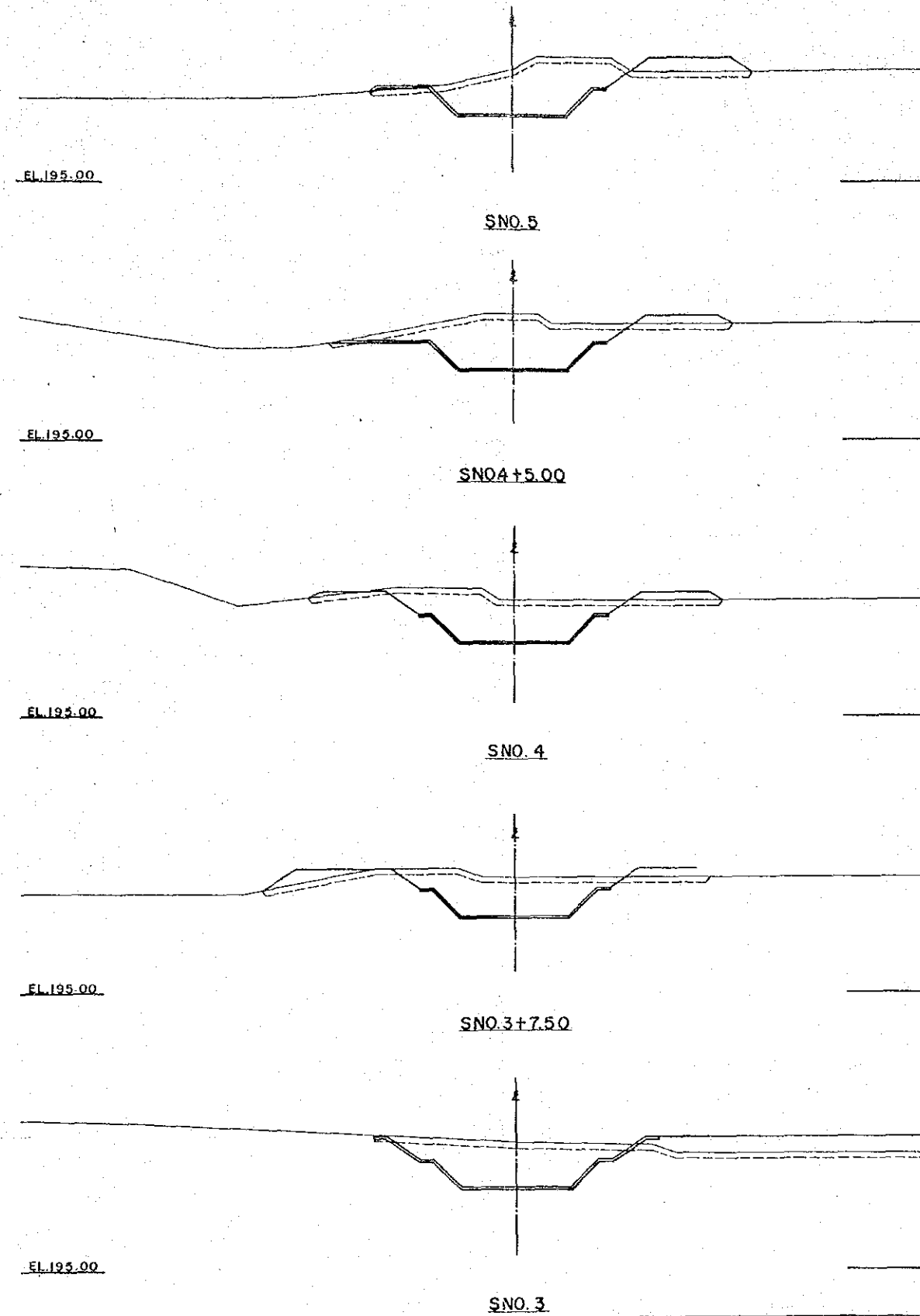
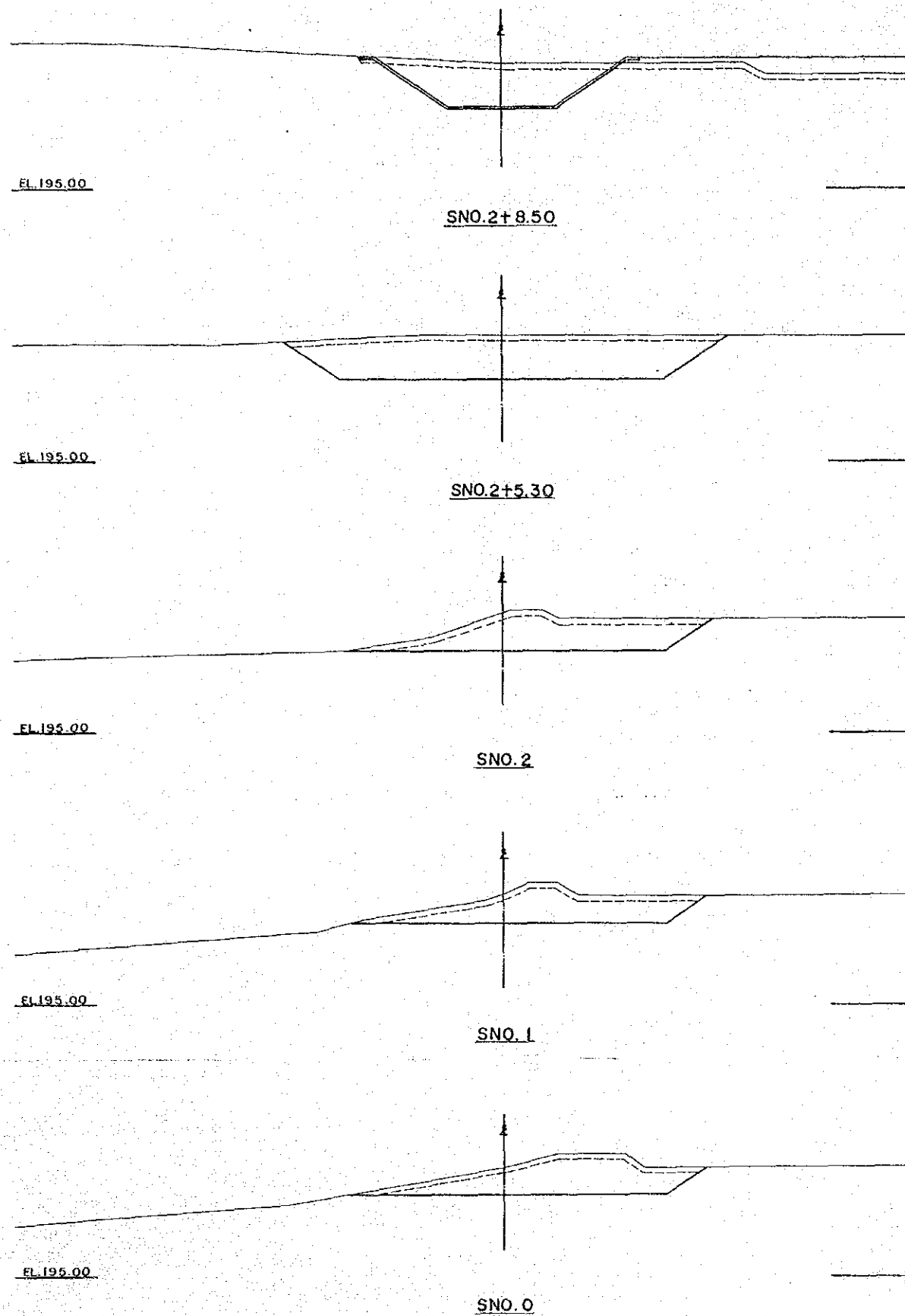
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	
THE DETAIL DESIGN SURVEY FOR AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE PROMOTION PROJECT IN THAILAND	
PLAN OF INLET	
PREPARED BY	DRAWING NO.
CHECKED NO.	5



NOTE.
 1. ABBREVIATION AND SYMBOL
 E : CENTER LINE
 EL : ELEVATION
 2. STATIONS ARE SETTED AT INTERVALS OF 10 METERS
 SCALE 1 : 200



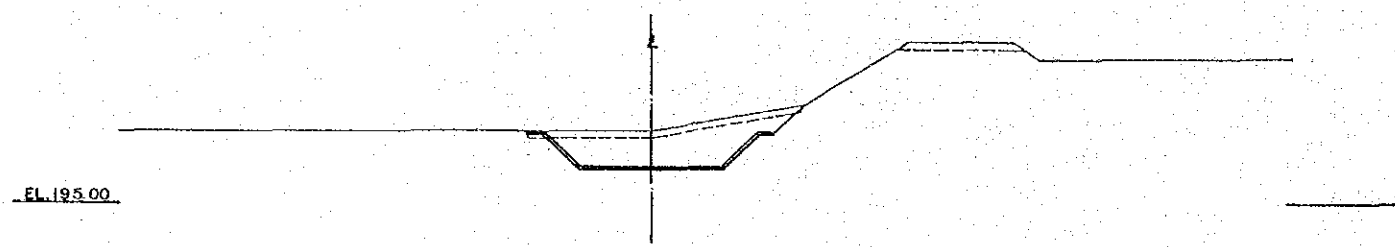
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	
THE DETAIL DESIGN SURVEY FOR AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE PROMOTION PROJECT IN THAILAND	
GENERAL PLAN OF OUTLET WORKS	
PREPARED BY	DRAWING NO.
CHECKED NO.	6



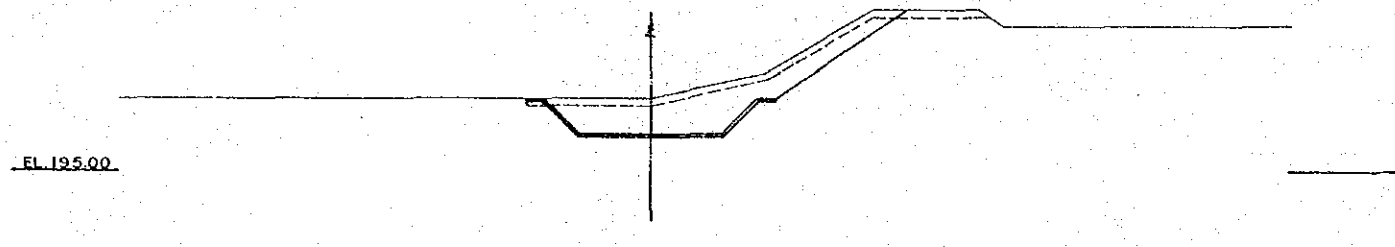
EARTHWORK CROSS SECTION
SCALE 1"=100'

- NOTE.
1. ABBREVIATION AND SYMBOL
 CL : CENTER LINE
 EL : ELEVATION
 2. STATION NO. ARE SHOWN IN
 DRAWING NO. 6

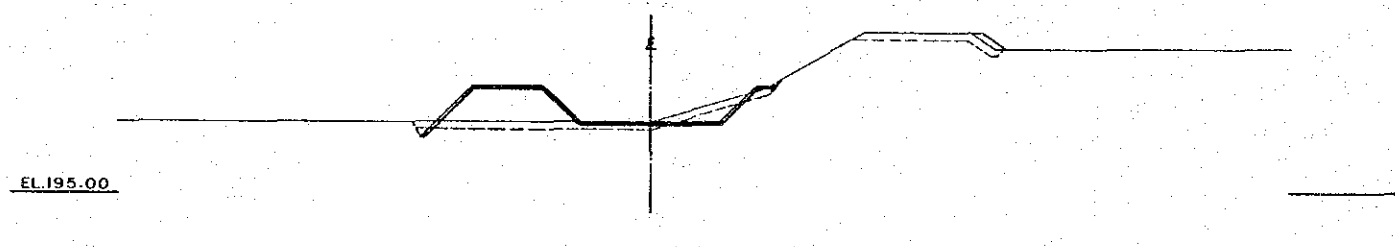
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	
THE DETAIL DESIGN SURVEY FOR AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE PROMOTION PROJECT IN THAILAND	
EARTHWORK CROSS SECTION (1)	
PREPARED BY	DRAWING NO.
CHECKED NO.	9



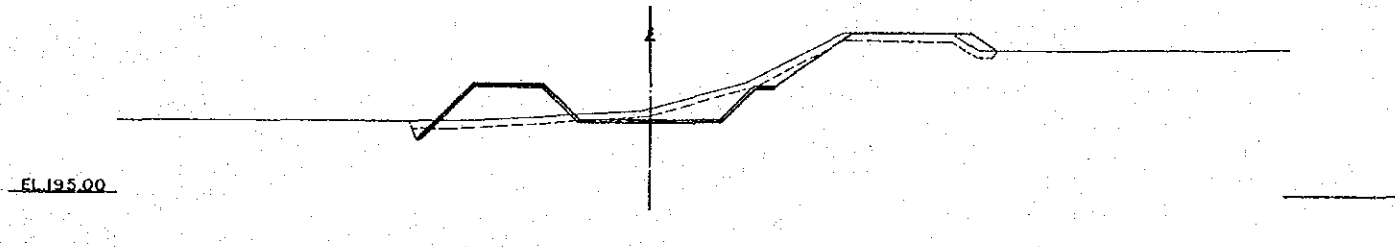
SNO.6+7.50



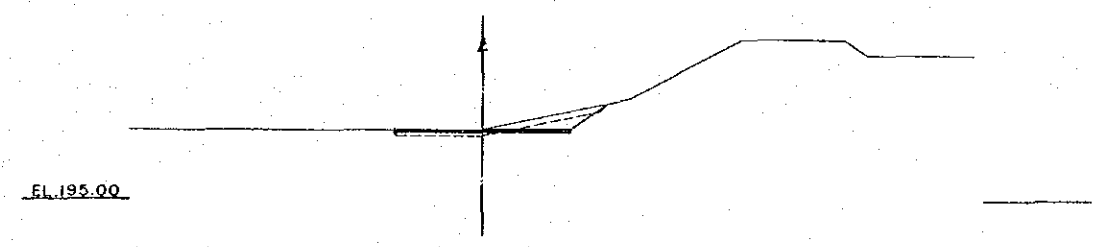
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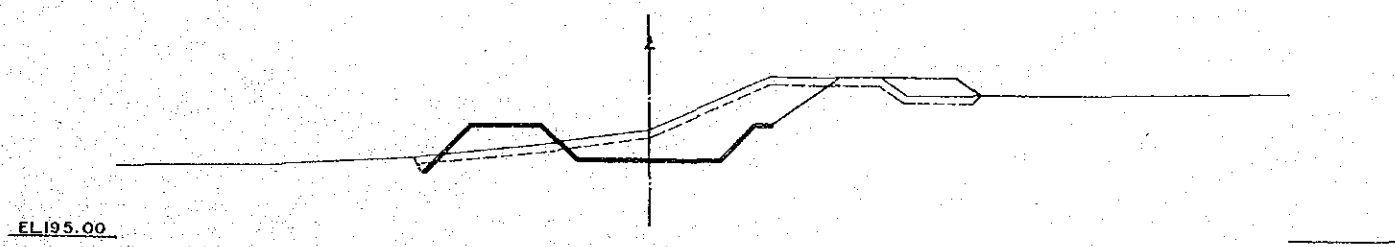
SNO.6+1.50



SNO.6



SNO.6+8.50



SNO.5+5.00

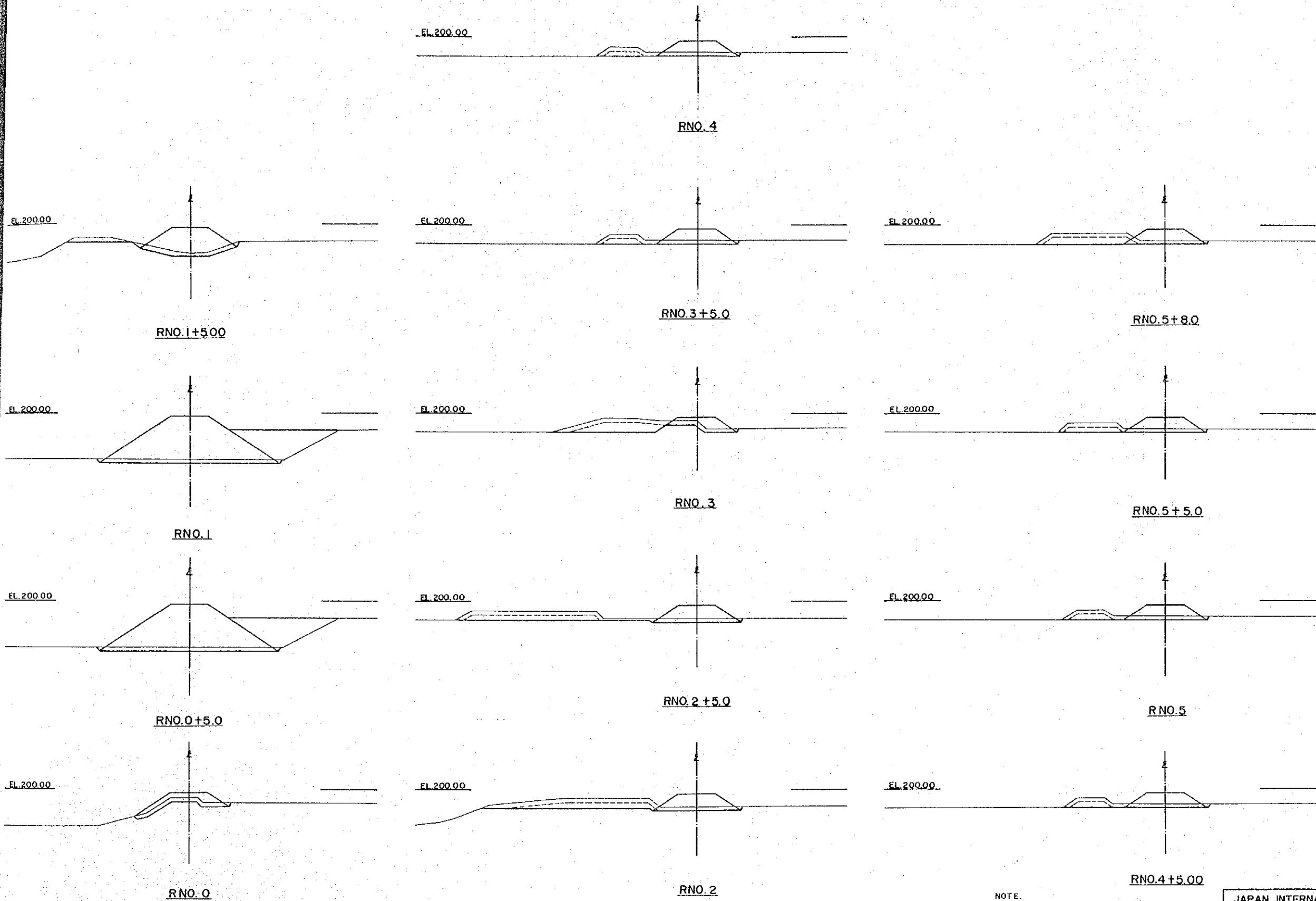
EARTHWORK CROSS SECTION
SCALE 1:100

- NOTE.
1. ABBREVIATION AND SYMBOL
 E : CENTER LINE
 EL : ELEVATION
 2. STATION NO. ARE SHOWN IN
 DRAWING NO. 6

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
 THE DETAIL DESIGN SURVEY FOR
 AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE PROMOTION PROJECT IN THAILAND

EARTHWORK CROSS SECTION (2)

PREPARED BY	DRAWING NO.
CHECKED NO.	10



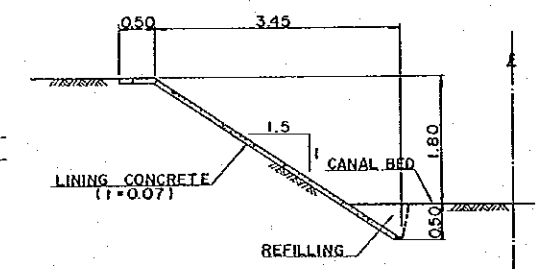
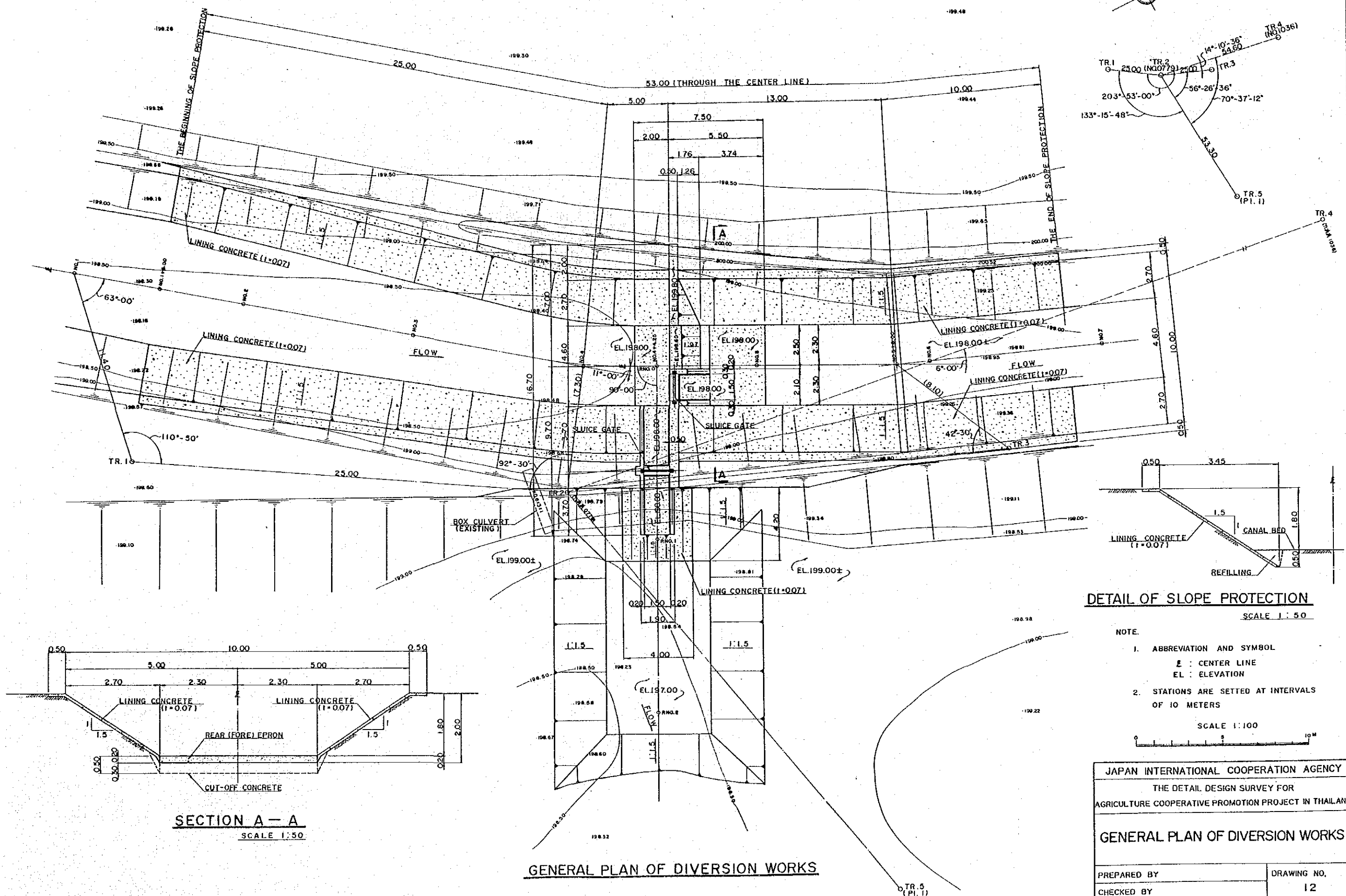
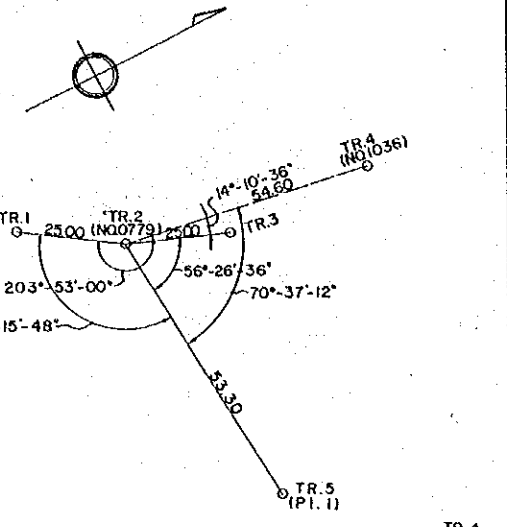
EARTHWORK CROSS SECTION
SCALE 1:100

- NOTE.
1. ABBREVIATION AND SYMBOL
 £ : CENTER LINE
 EL : ELEVATION
 2. STATION NO. ARE SHOWN IN
 DRAWING NO. 6

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
 THE DETAIL DESIGN SURVEY FOR
 AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE PROMOTION PROJECT IN THAILAND

EARTHWORK CROSS SECTION (3)

PREPARED BY	DRAWING NO.
CHECKED NO.	11

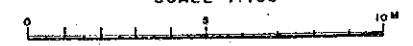


DETAIL OF SLOPE PROTECTION

SCALE 1:50

- NOTE.
1. ABBREVIATION AND SYMBOL
 E : CENTER LINE
 EL : ELEVATION
 2. STATIONS ARE SETTED AT INTERVALS OF 10 METERS

SCALE 1:100

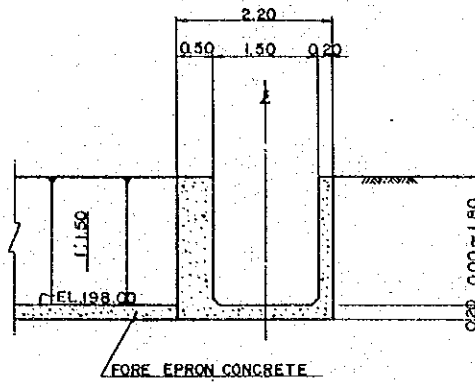


SECTION A - A

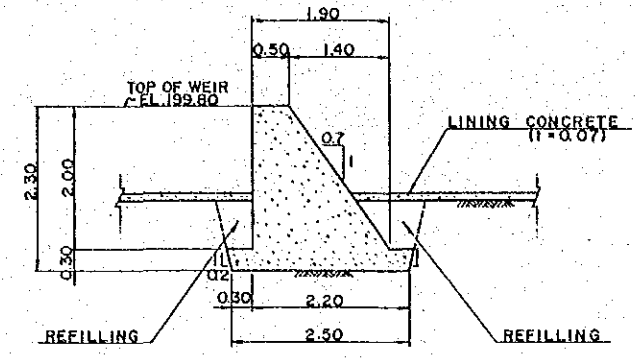
SCALE 1:50

GENERAL PLAN OF DIVERSION WORKS

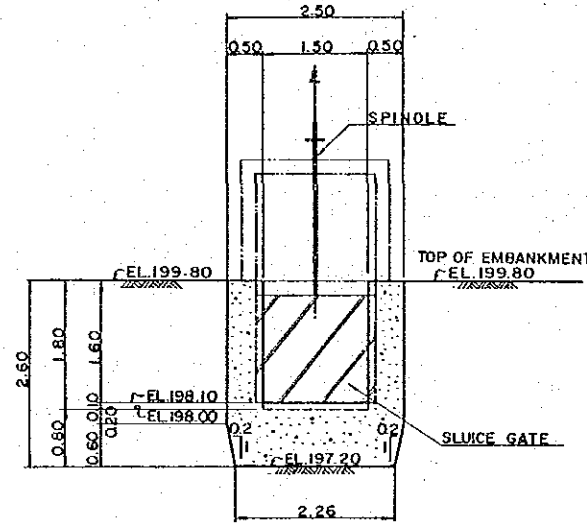
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	
THE DETAIL DESIGN SURVEY FOR	
AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE PROMOTION PROJECT IN THAILAND	
GENERAL PLAN OF DIVERSION WORKS	
PREPARED BY	DRAWING NO.
CHECKED BY	12



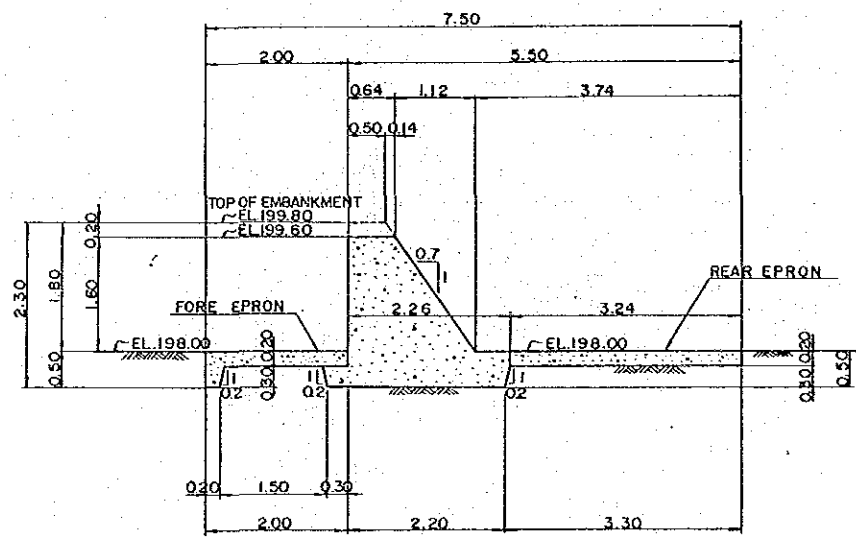
SECTION C-C
SCALE 1:50



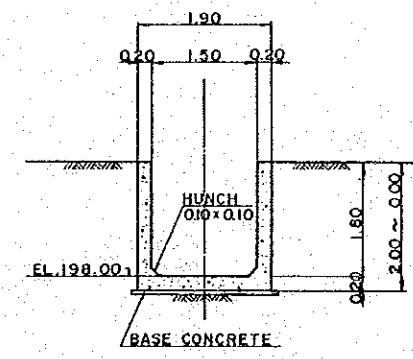
SECTION F-F
SCALE 1:50



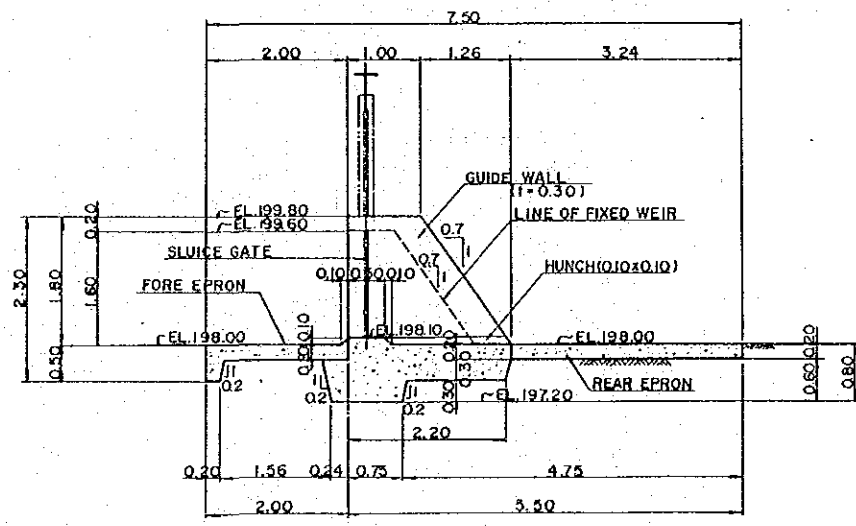
SECTION D-D
SCALE 1:50



FIXED WEIR STANDARD SECTION (SECTION G-G)
SCALE 1:50



SECTION E-E
SCALE 1:50



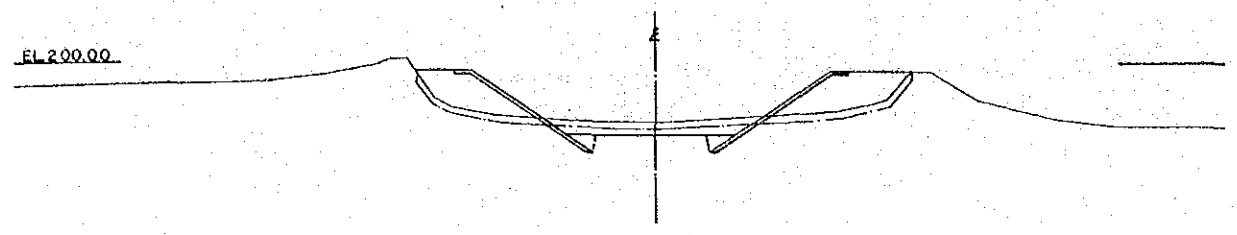
SECTION N-N
SCALE 1:50

- NOTE.
1. ABBREVIATION AND SYMBOL
 2 : CENTER LINE
 EL : ELEVATION
 2. THE EDGES OF CONCRETE ARE TREATED WITH CORNER CUT-OFF (0.03x0.03)
 3. DETAIL OF SLUICE GATE IS SHOWN IN DRAWING NO.18

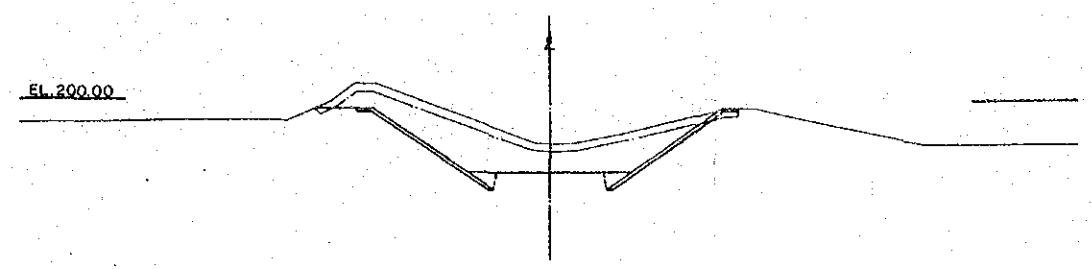
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
 THE DETAIL DESIGN SURVEY FOR
 AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE PROMOTION PROJECT IN THAILAND

PLAN OF DIVERSION WORKS (2)

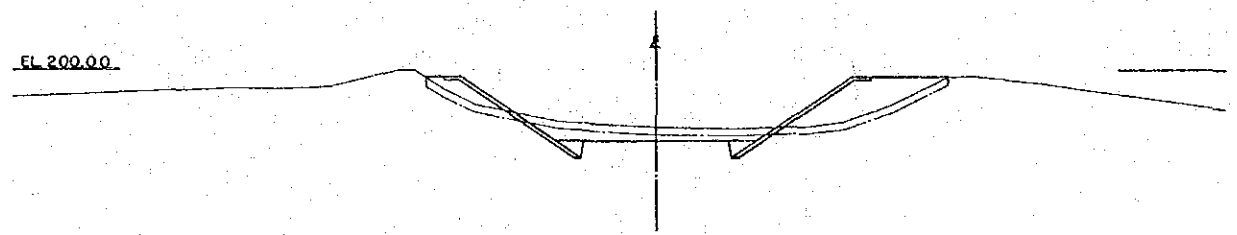
PREPARED BY	DRAWING NO.
CHECKED NO.	14



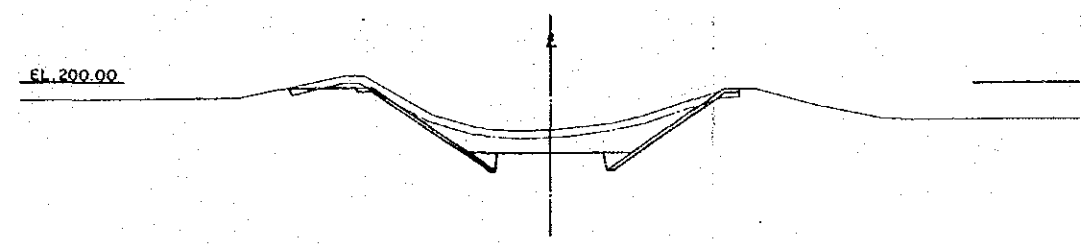
NO. 4



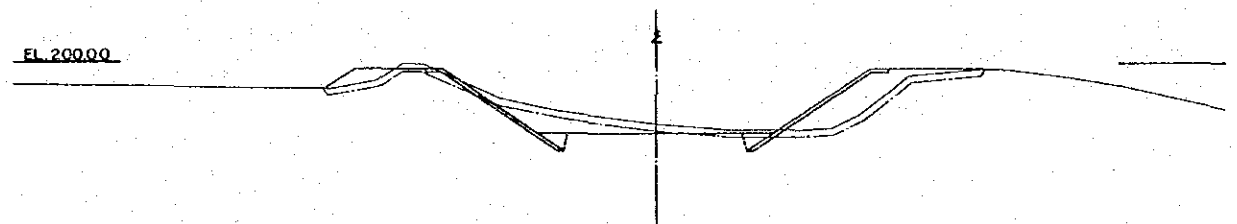
NO. 6+8.00



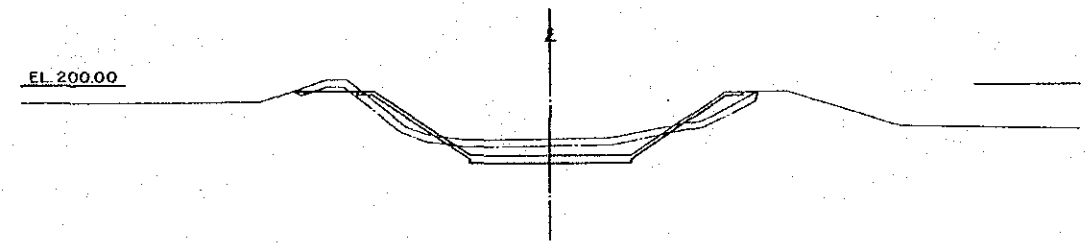
NO. 3



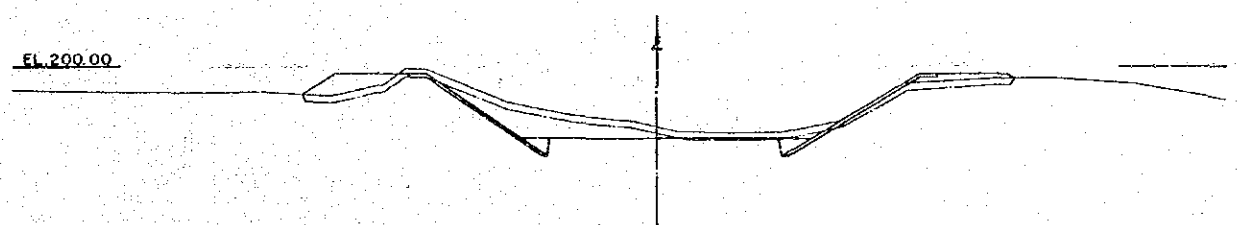
NO. 5+8.00



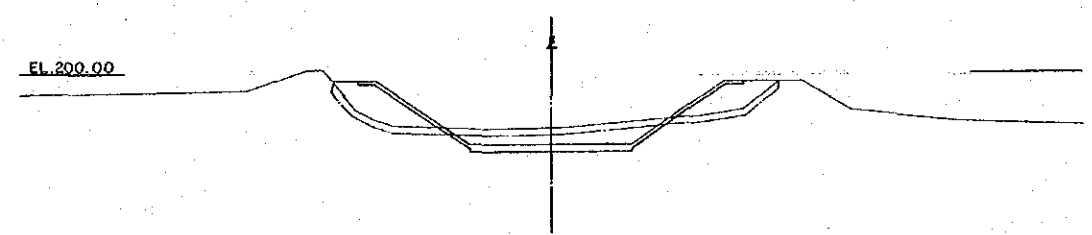
NO. 2



NO. 5+0.50



NO. 1



NO. 4+3.00

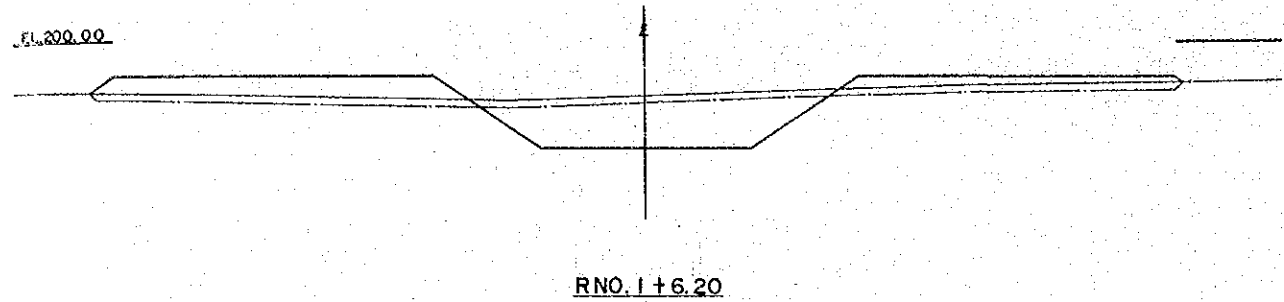
EARTHWORK CROSS SECTION

SCALE 1:100

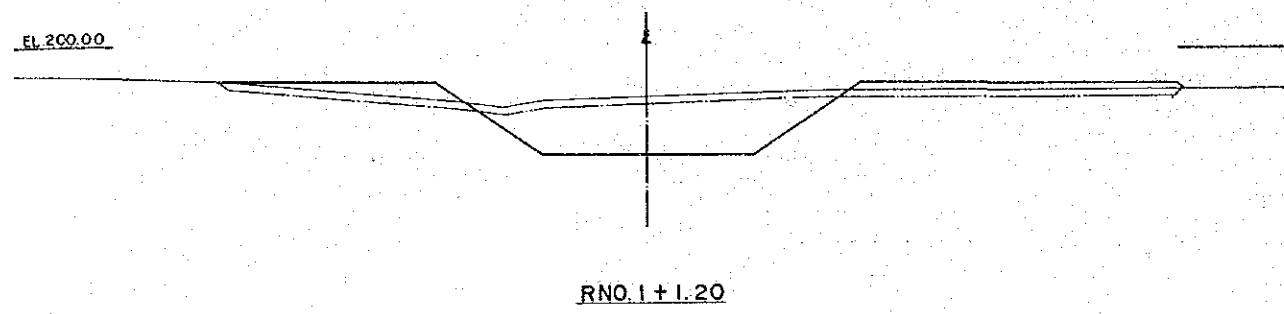
NOTE.

1. ABBREVIATION AND SYMBOL
 C : CENTER LINE
 EL : ELEVATION
2. STATION NO. ARE SHOWN IN
 DRAWING NO. 12

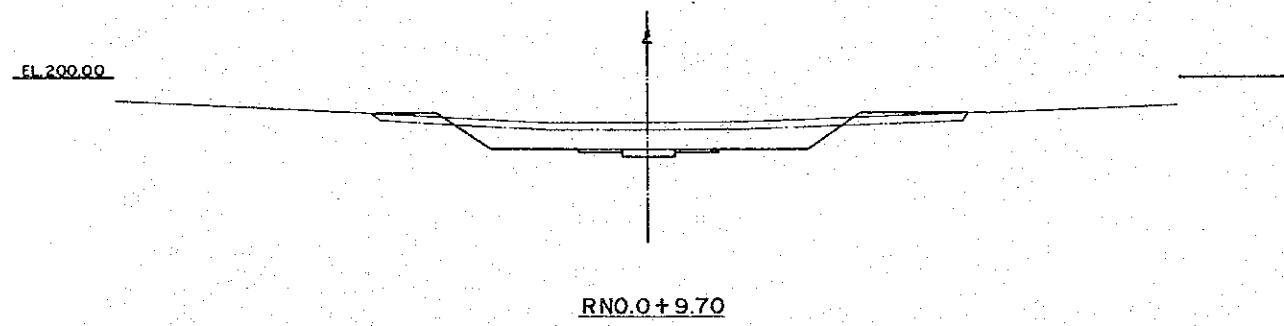
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	
THE DETAIL DESIGN SURVEY FOR AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE PROMOTION PROJECT IN THAILAND	
EARTHWORK CROSS SECTION (I)	
PREPARED BY	DRAWING NO.
CHECKED NO.	16



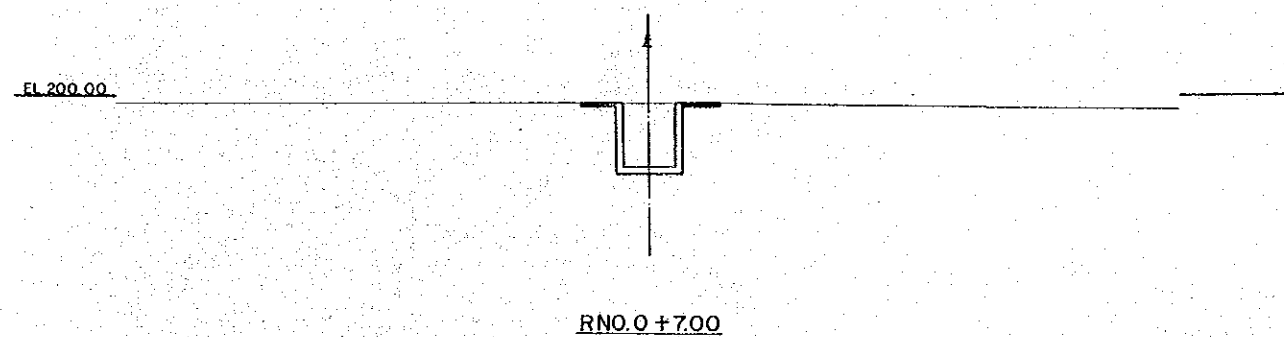
RNO.1+6.20



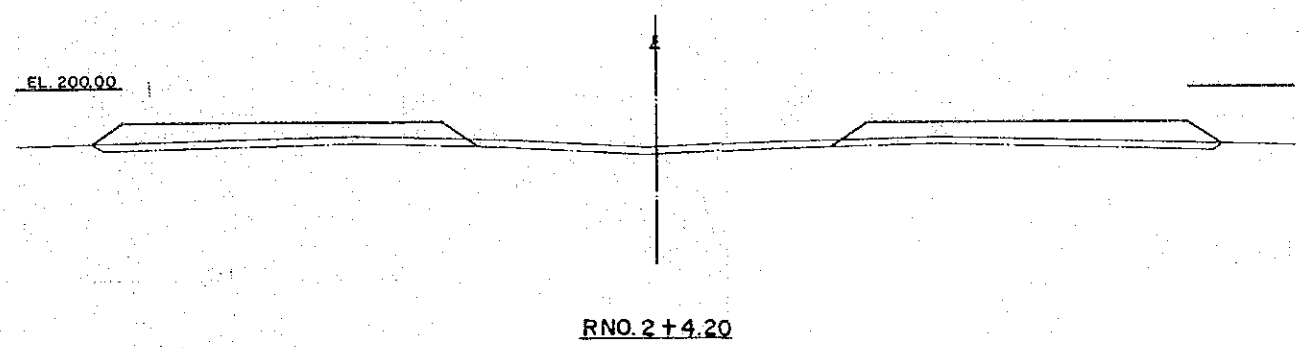
RNO.1+1.20



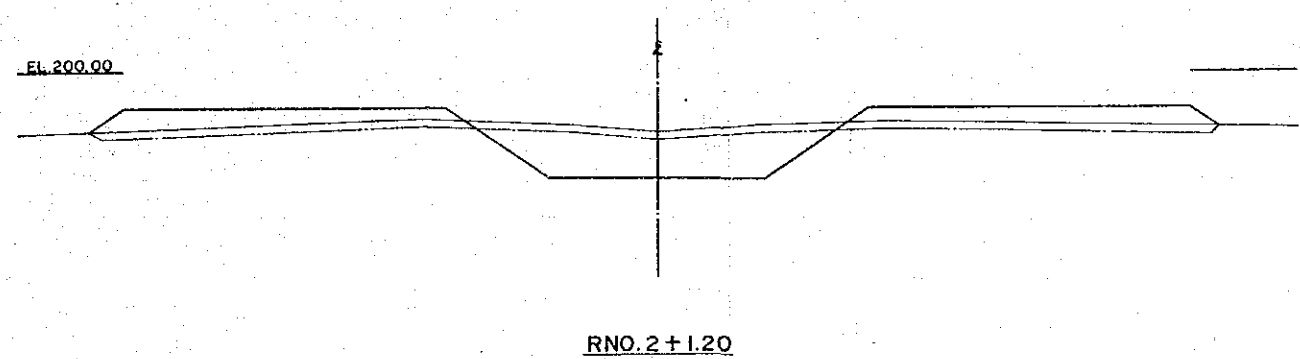
RNO.0+9.70



RNO.0+7.00



RNO.2+4.20

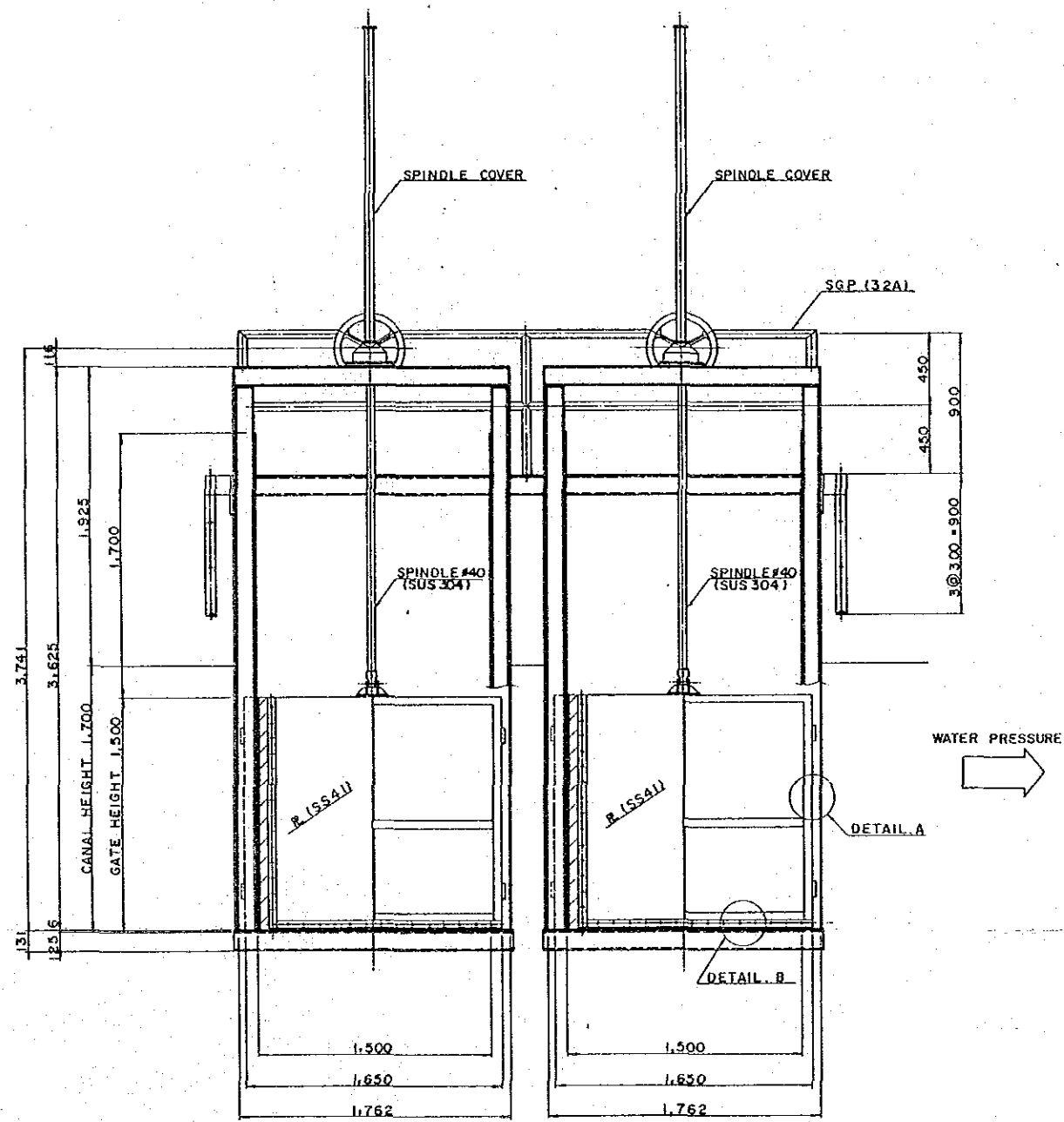


RNO.2+1.20

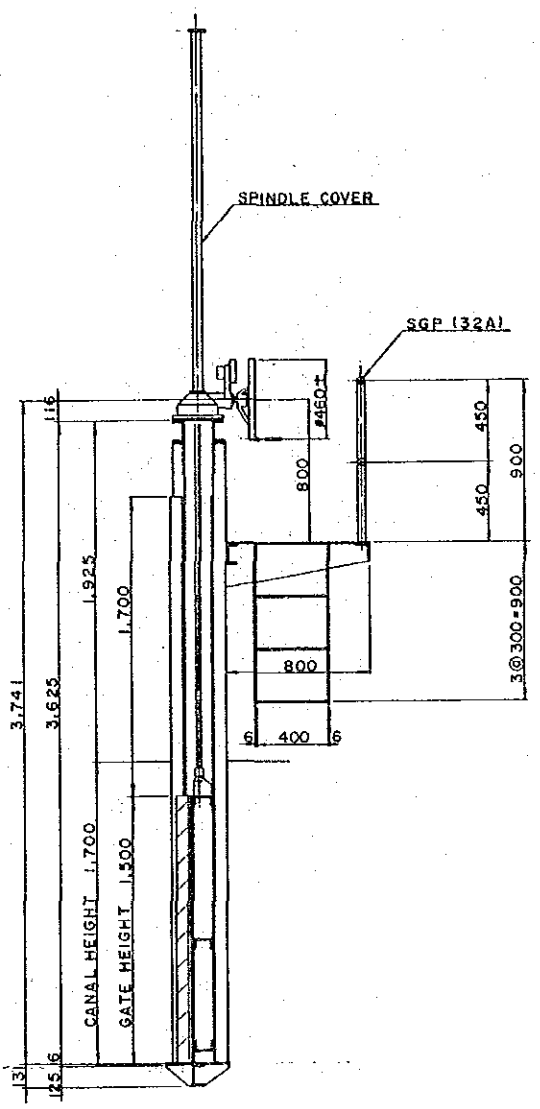
EARTHWORK CROSS SECTION
SCALE 1:100

- NOTE.
1. ABBREVIATION AND SYMBOL
 C : CENTER LINE
 EL : ELEVATION
 2. STATION NO. ARE SHOWN IN DRAWING NO. 12

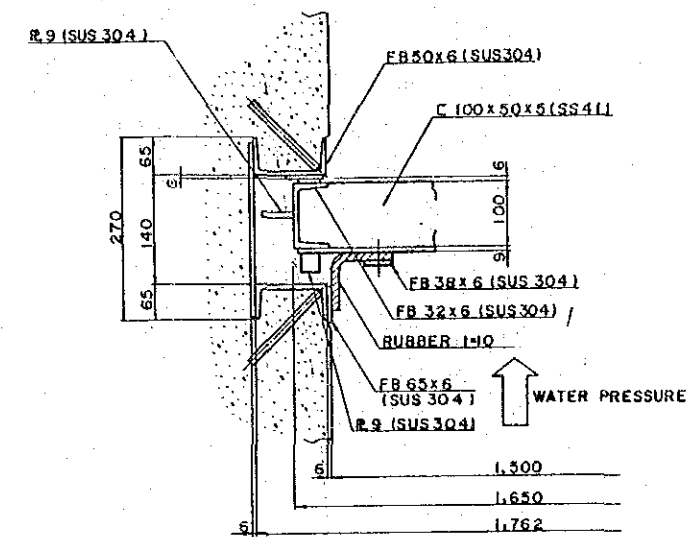
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	
THE DETAIL DESIGN SURVEY FOR	
AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE PROMOTION PROJECT IN THAILAND	
EARTHWORK CROSS SECTION (2)	
PREPARED BY	DRAWING NO.
CHECKED NO.	17



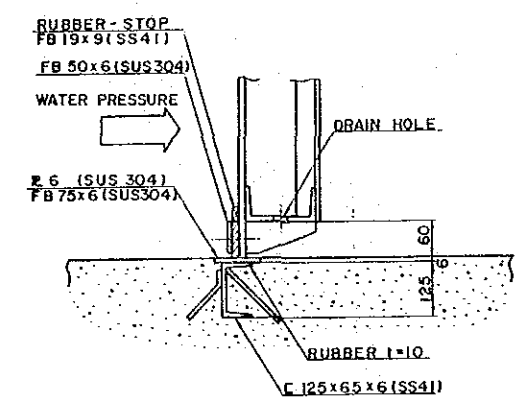
FRONT VIEW
SCALE 1:20



SECTIONAL VIEW
SCALE 1:20



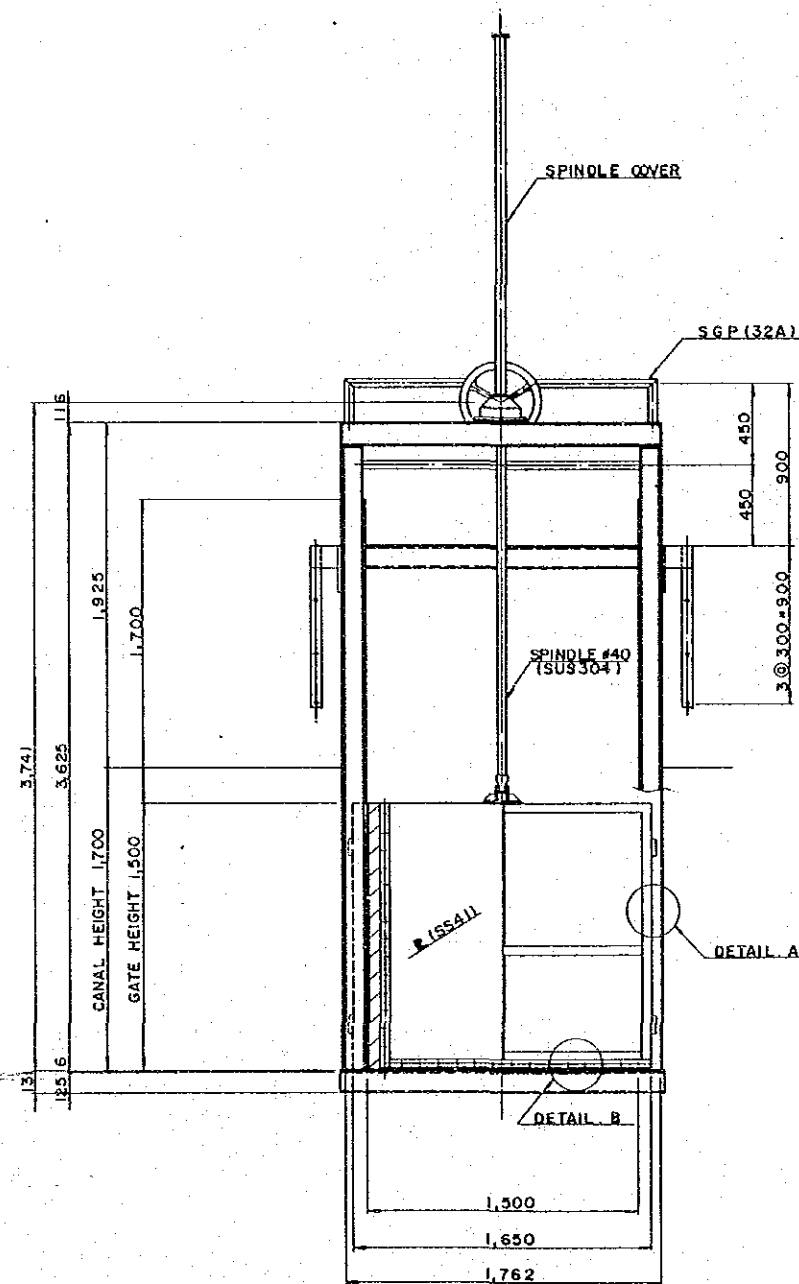
DETAIL A
SCALE 1:5



DETAIL B
SCALE 1:5

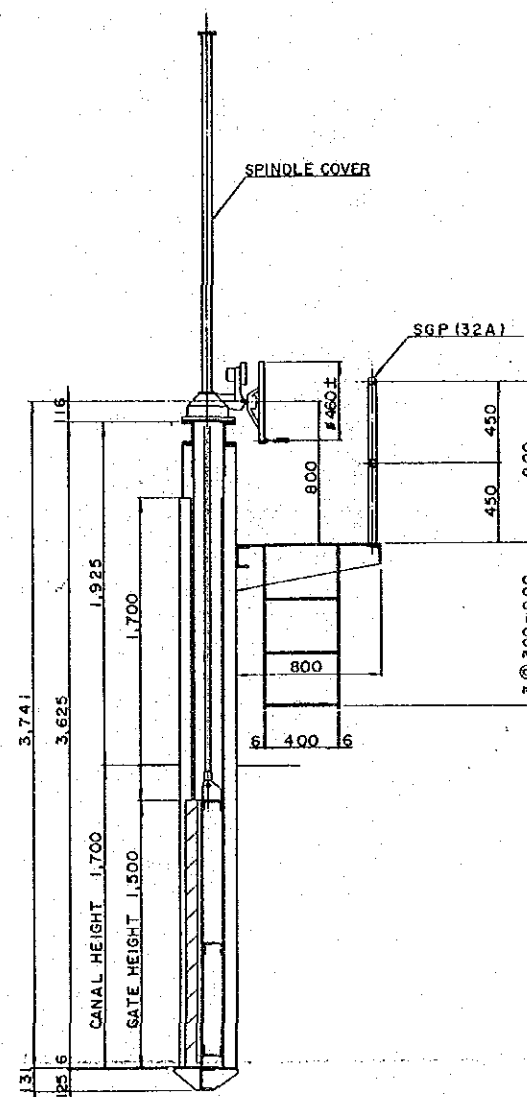
- NOTE.
1. PAINTING EPOXY RESIN
 2. GATE TYPE SLUICE GATE (3 SECTION WATERTIGHT. HAND-OPERATED BEVEL GEAR)
 3. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	
THE DETAIL DESIGN SURVEY FOR AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE PROMOTION PROJECT IN THAILAND	
DETAIL OF SLUICE GATE (I)	
PREPARED BY	DRAWING NO.
CHECKED NO.	18



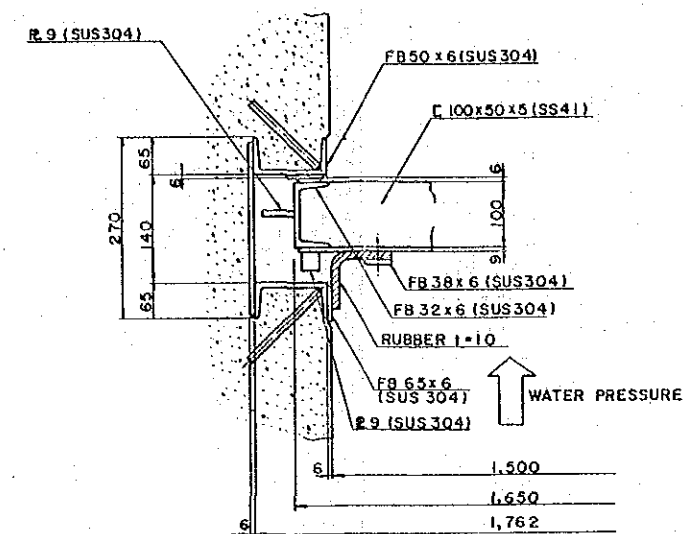
FRONT VIEW

SCALE 1:20



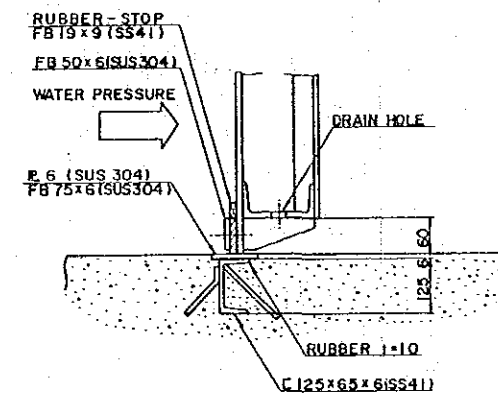
SECTIONAL VIEW

SCALE 1:20



DETAIL A

SCALE 1:5



DETAIL B

SCALE 1:5

NOTE.

1. PAINTING
EPOXY RESIN
2. GATE TYPE
SLUICE GATE (3 SECTION WATERTIGHT,
HAND-OPERATED BEVEL GEAR)
3. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN
IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS
OTHERWISE INDICATED.

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
THE DETAIL DESIGN SURVEY FOR
AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE PROMOTION PROJECT IN THAILAND

DETAIL OF SLUICE GATE (2)

PREPARED BY	DRAWING NO.
CHECKED NO.	19

JICA