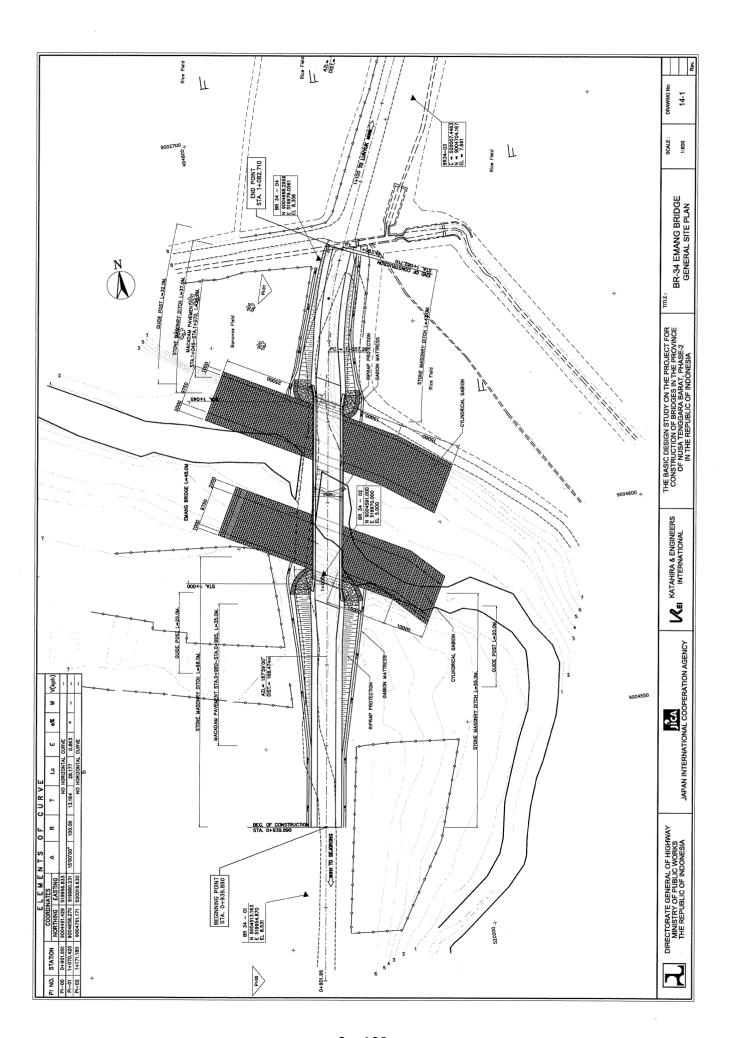
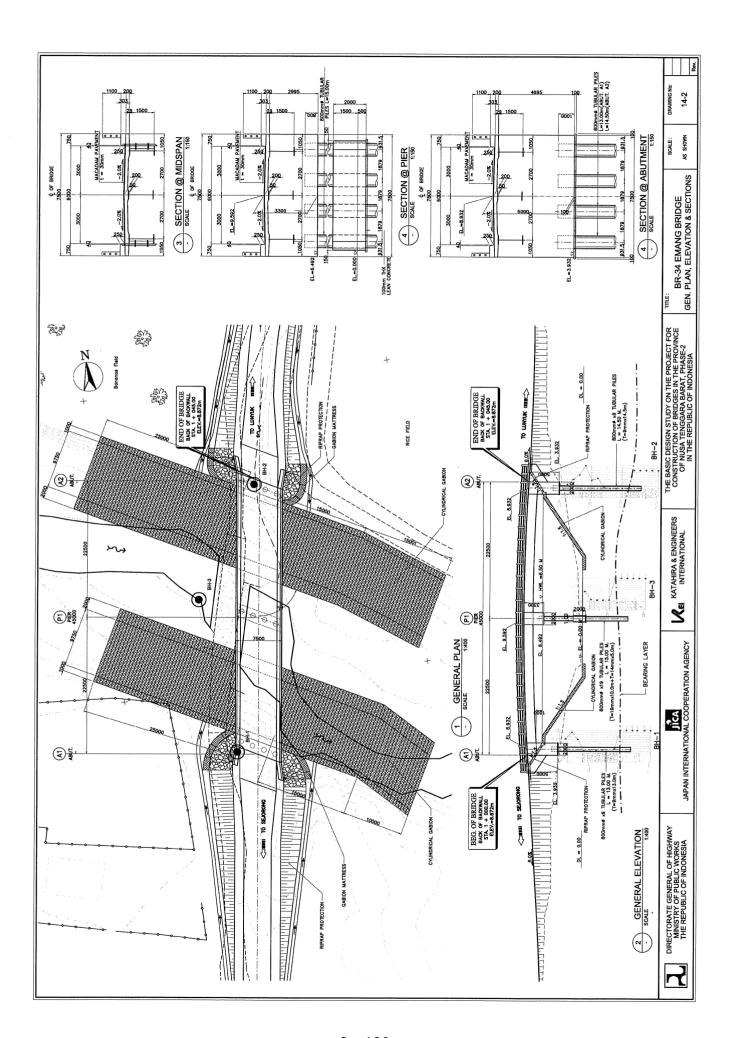
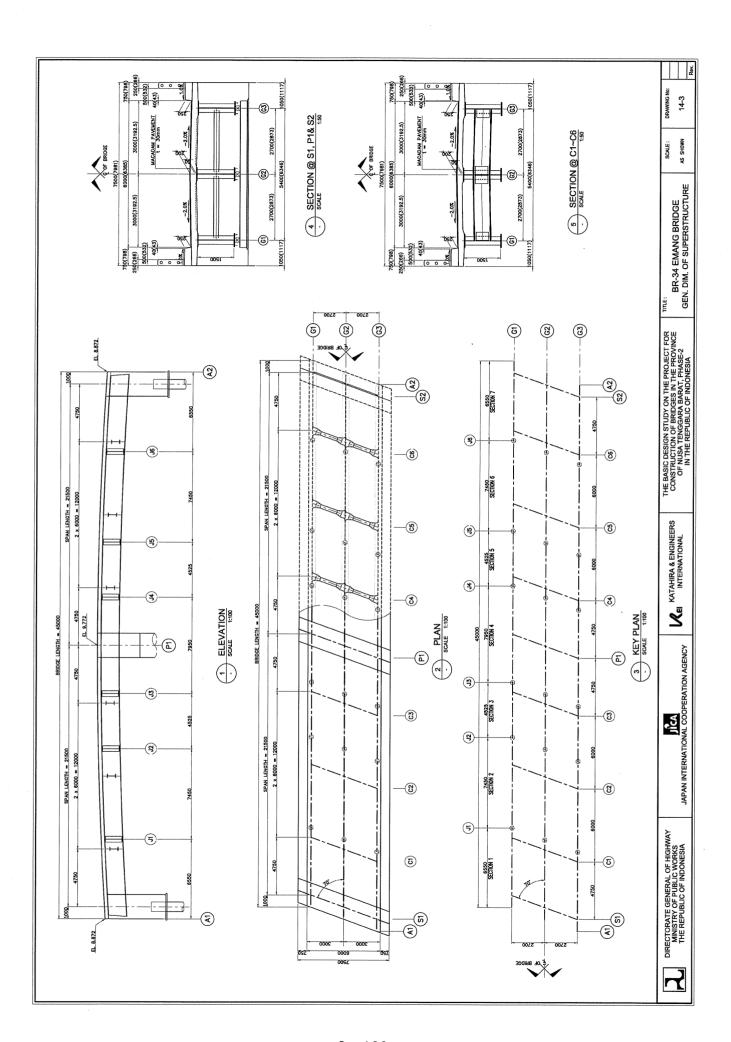
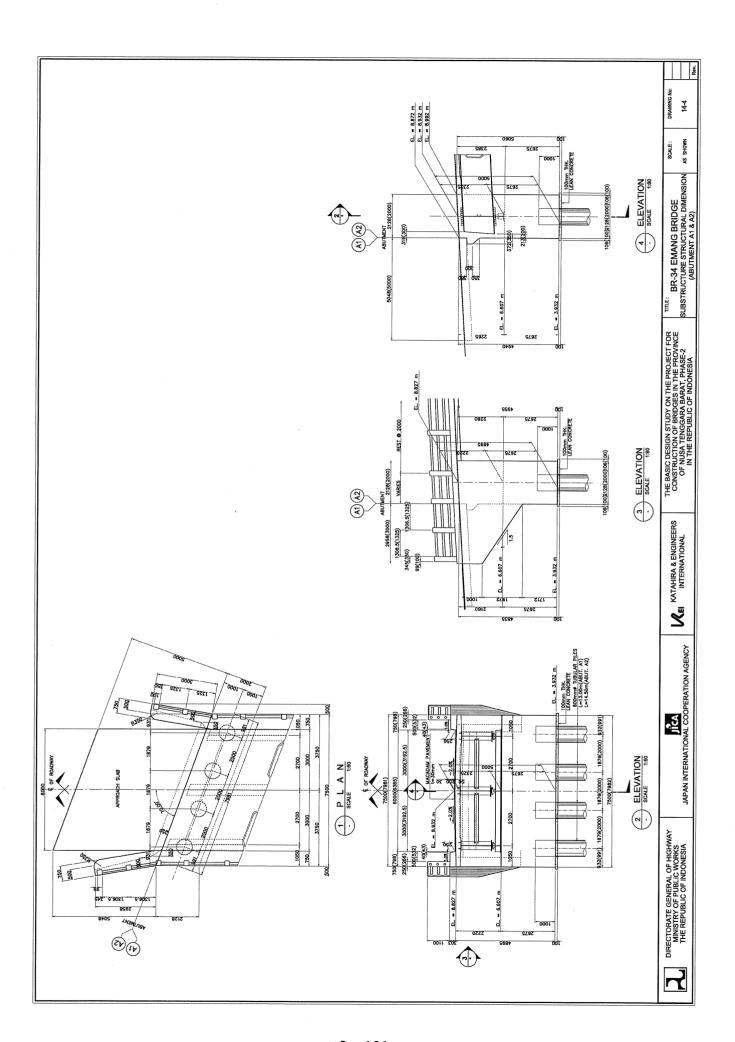
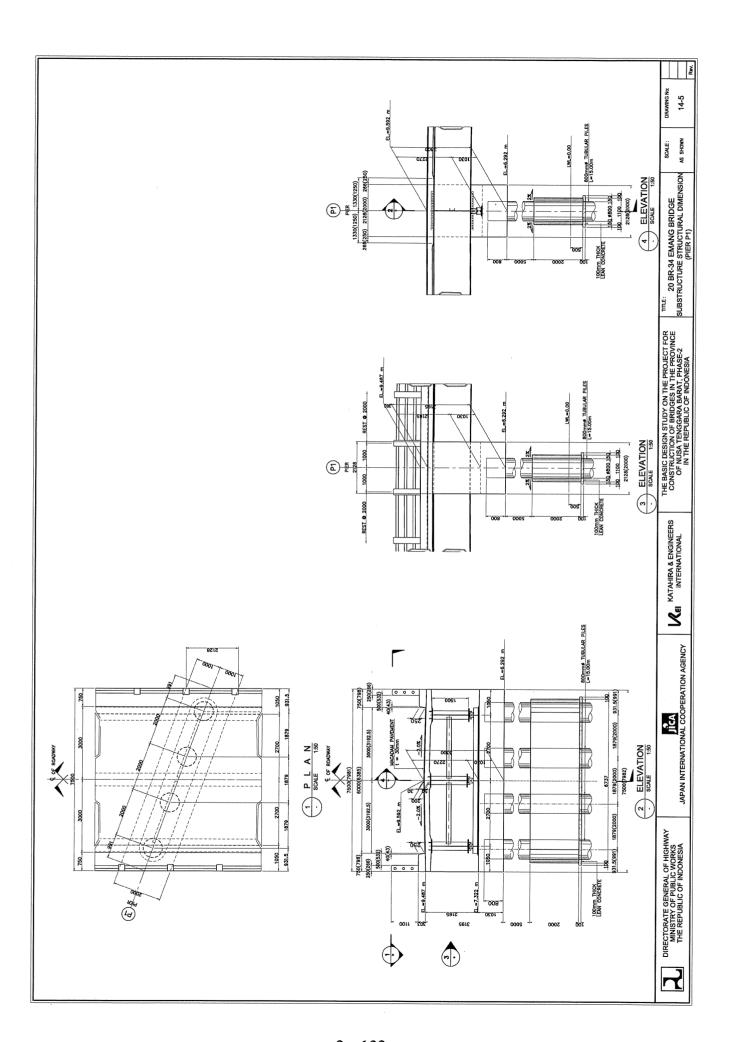
BR-34 EMANG BRIDGE

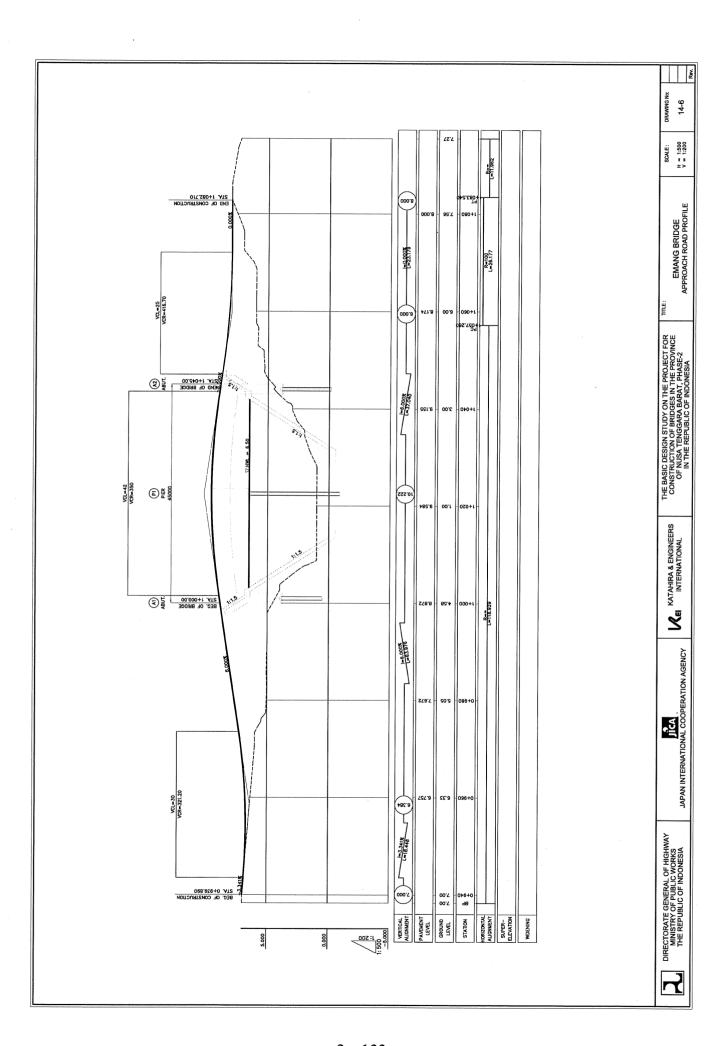


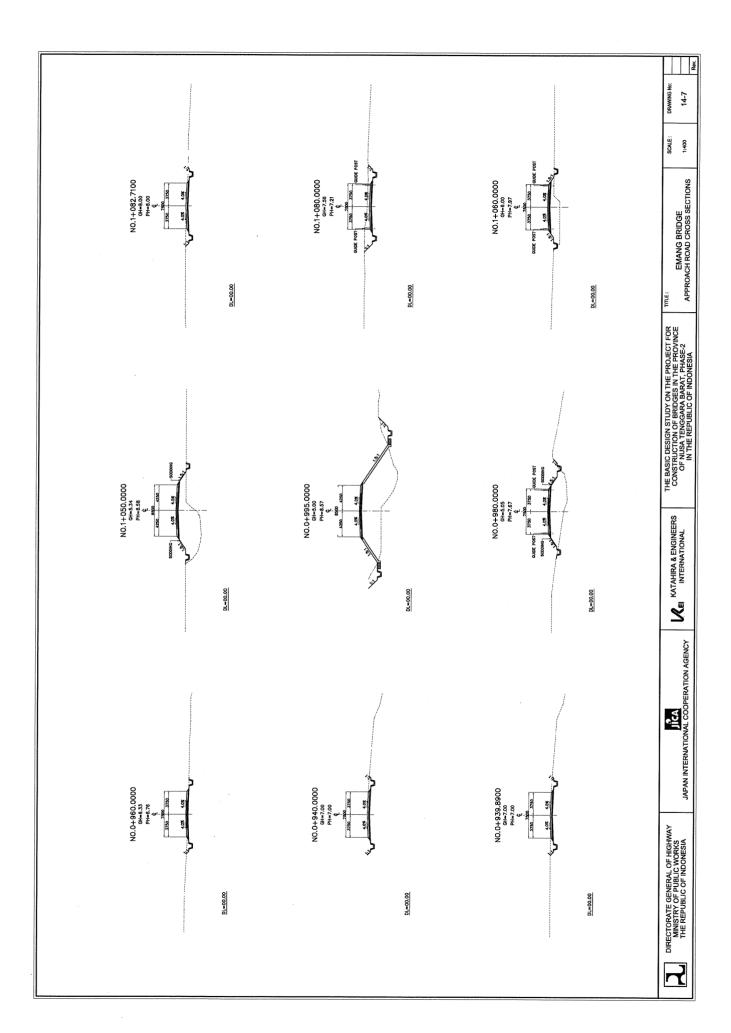




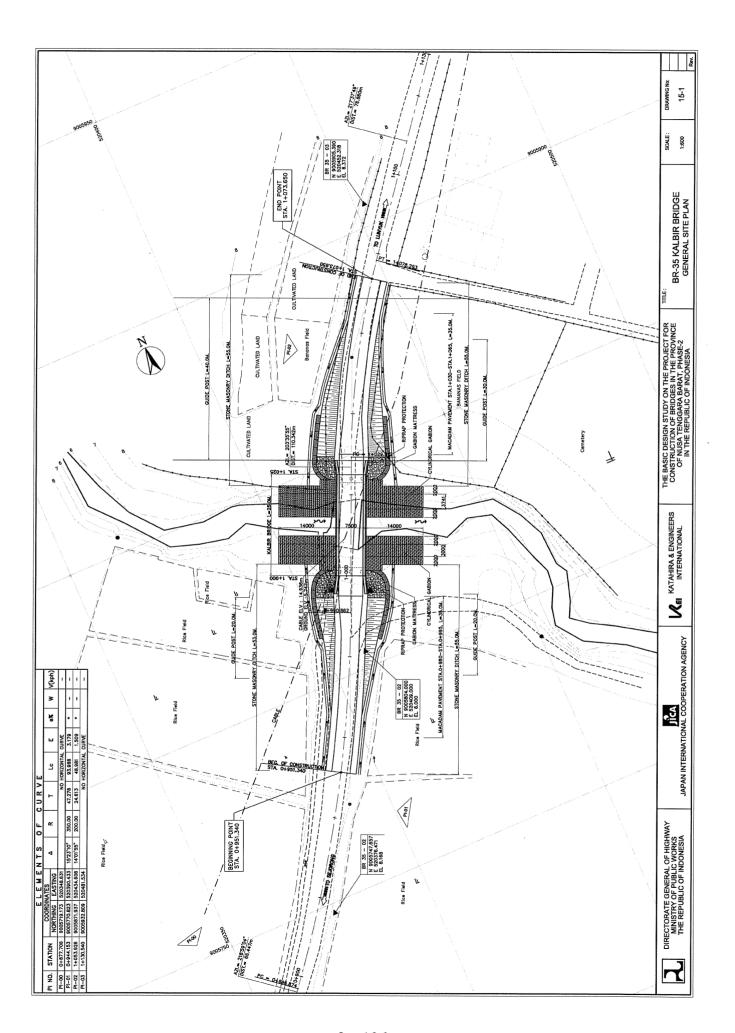


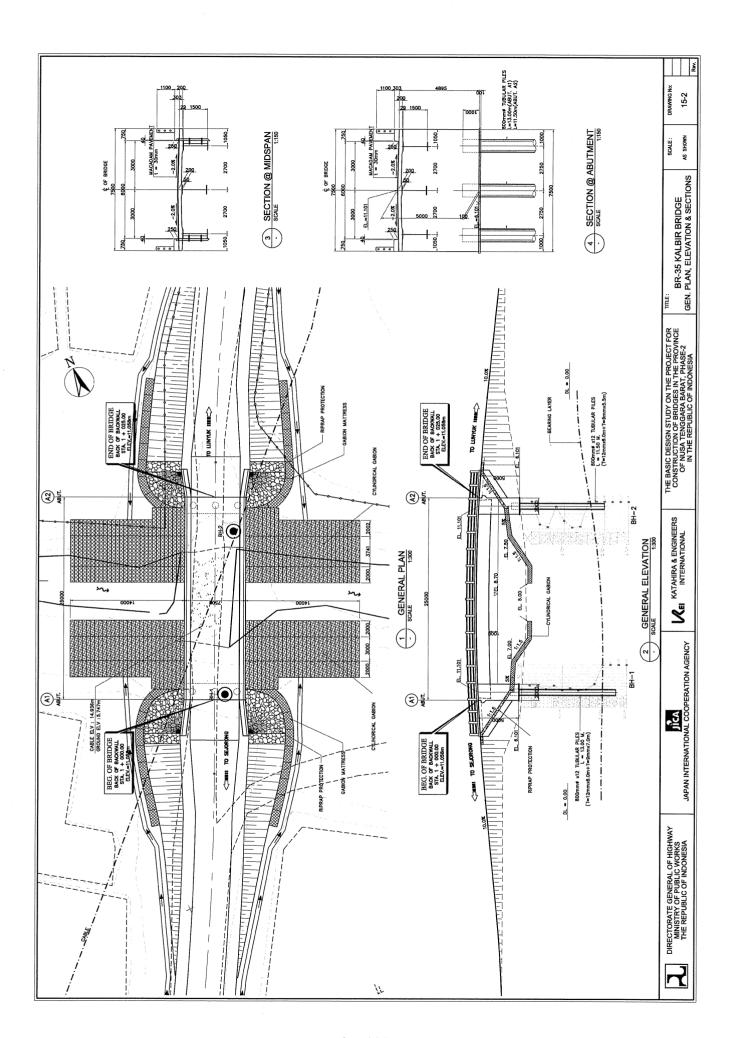


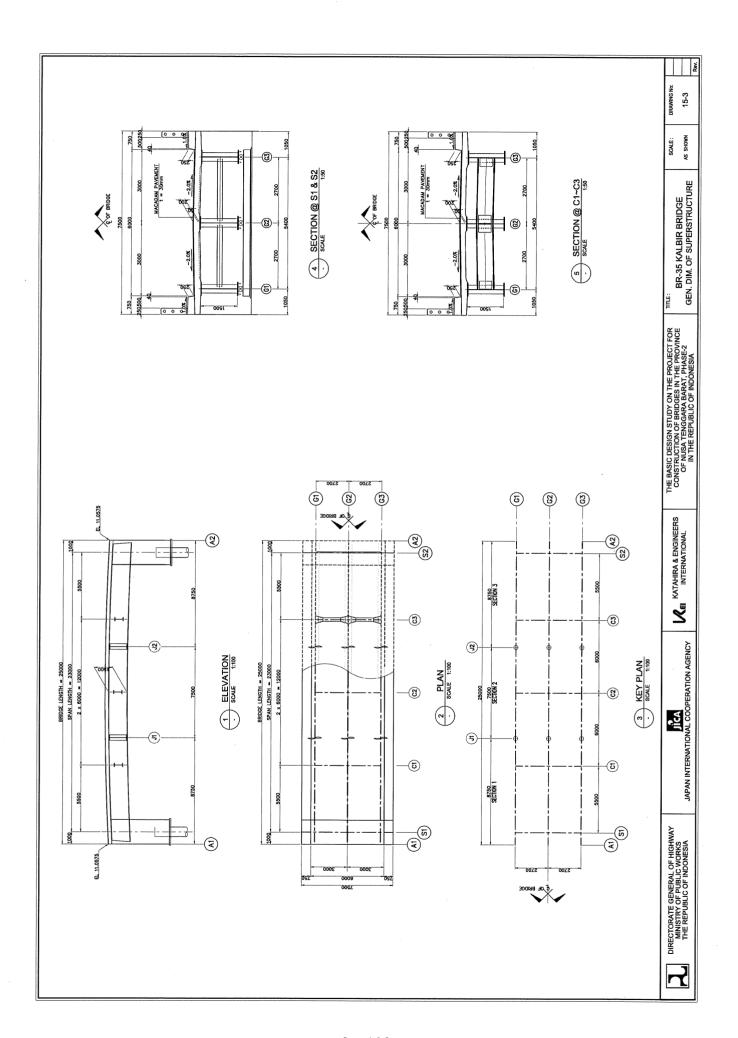


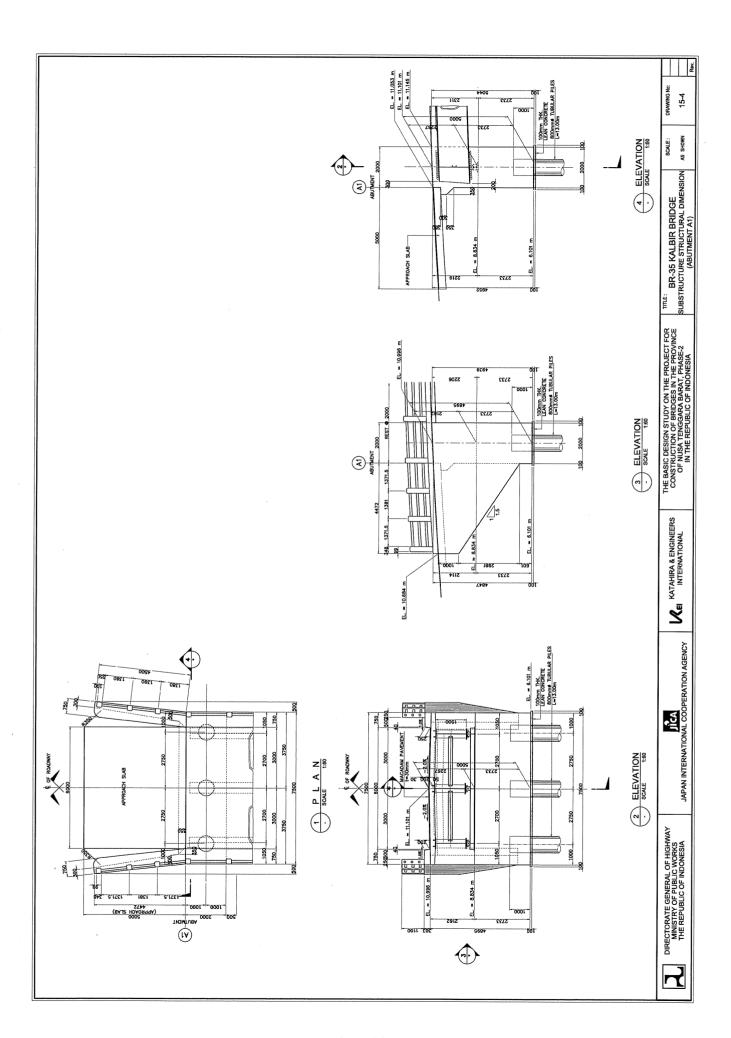


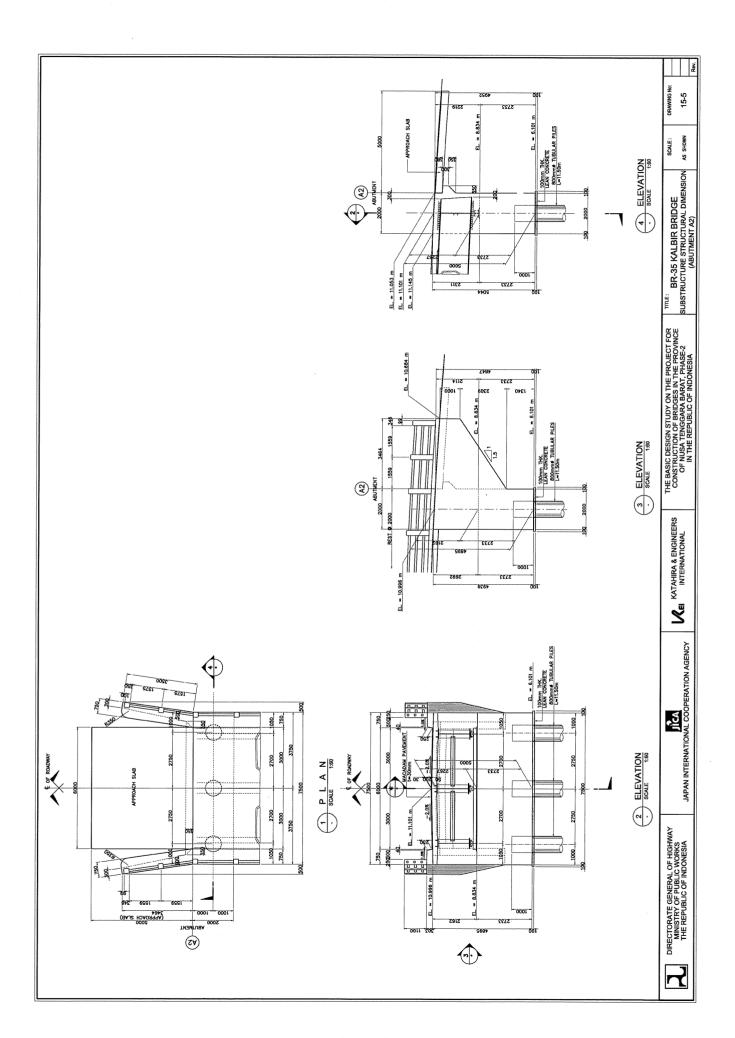
BR-35 KALBIR BRIDGE

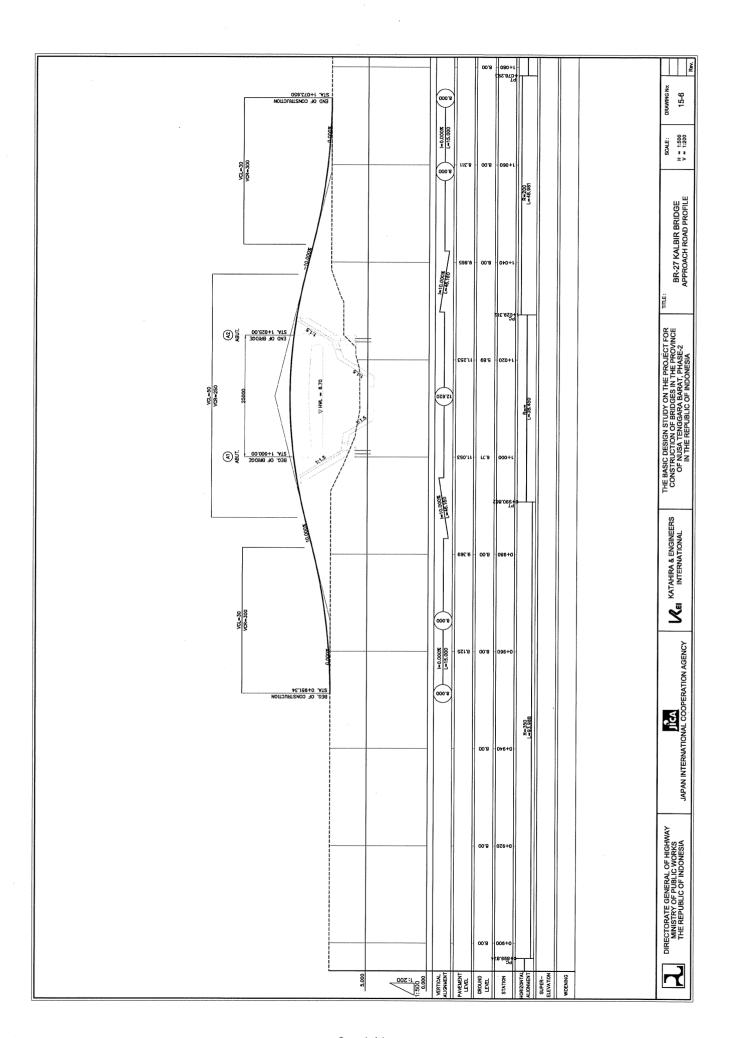


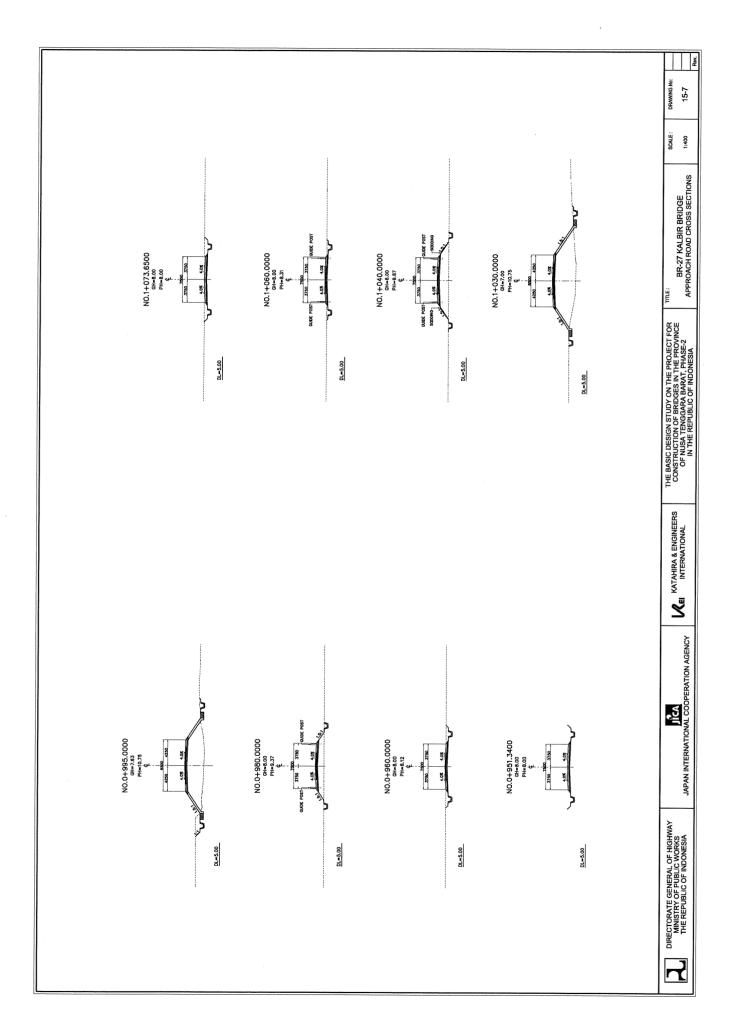




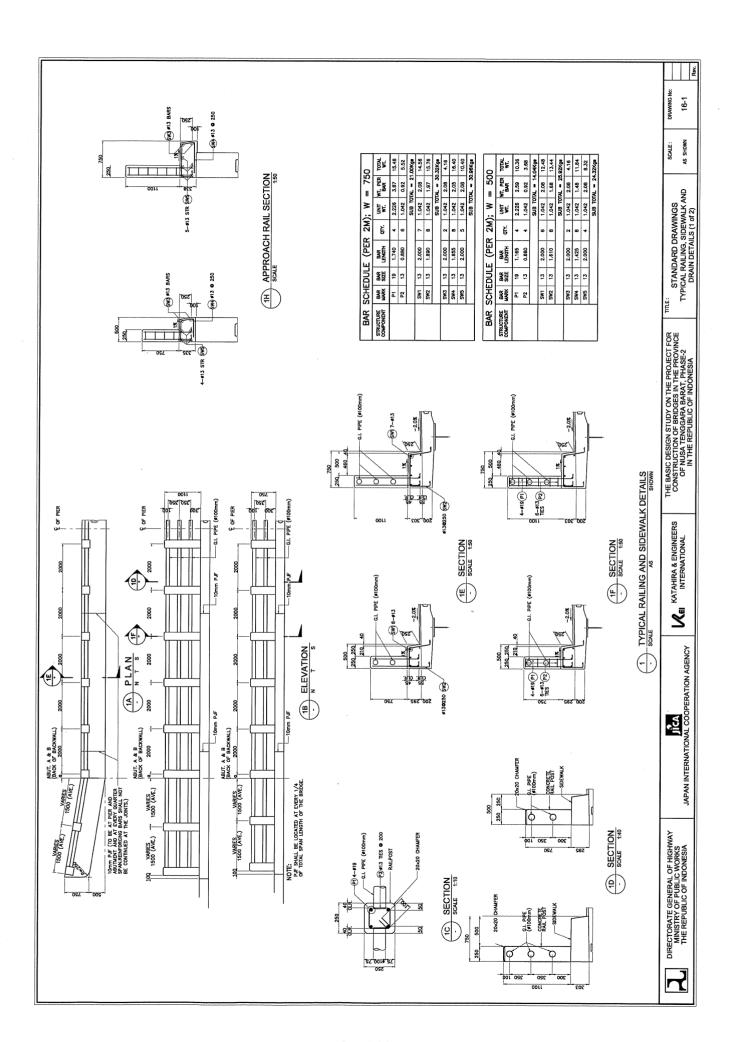


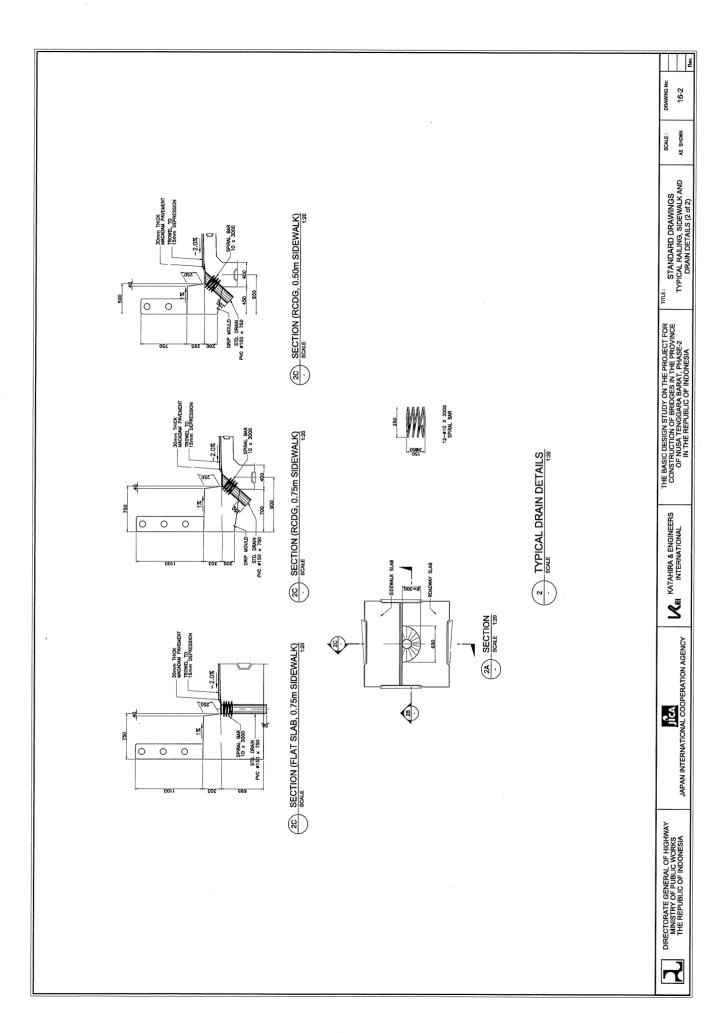


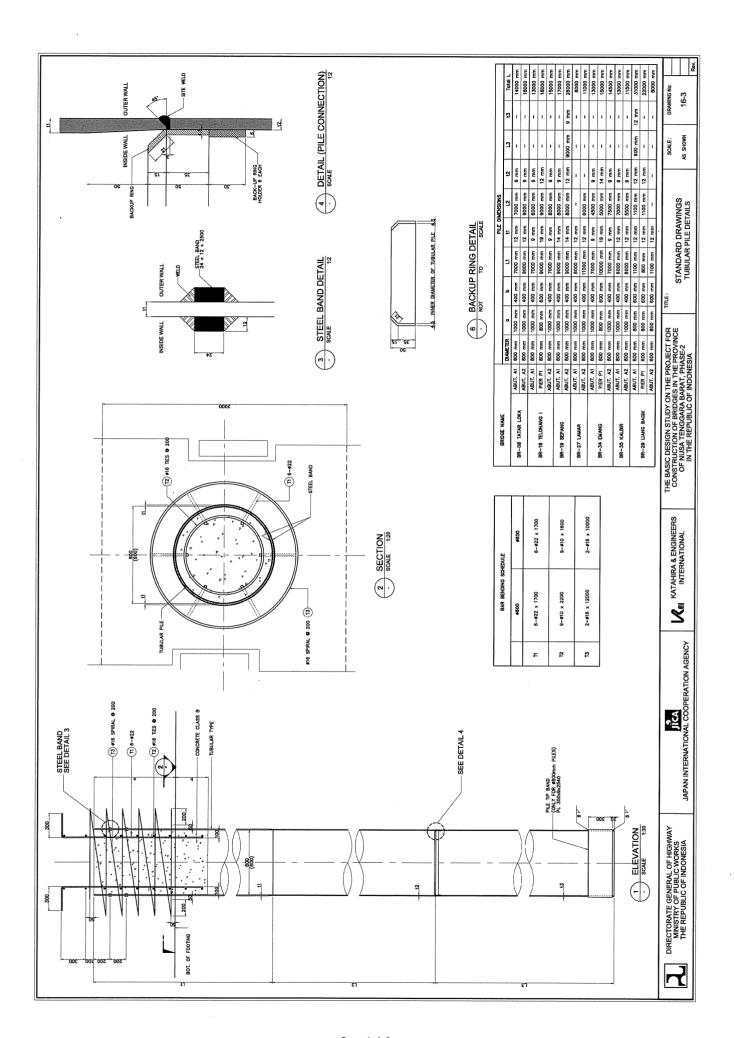


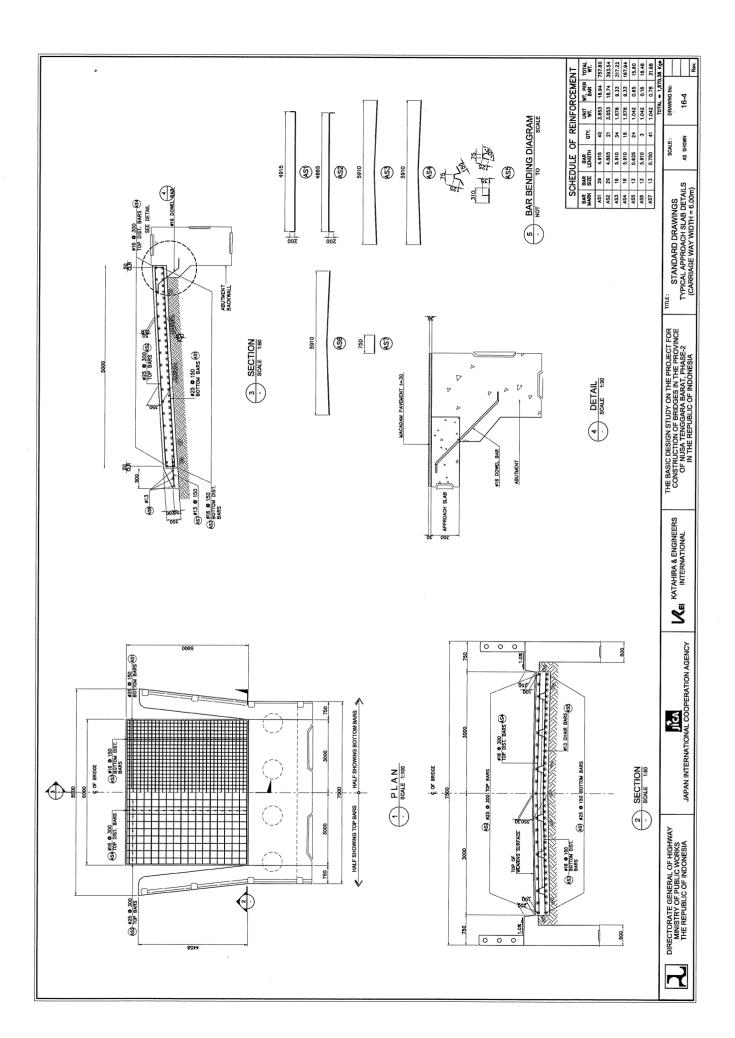


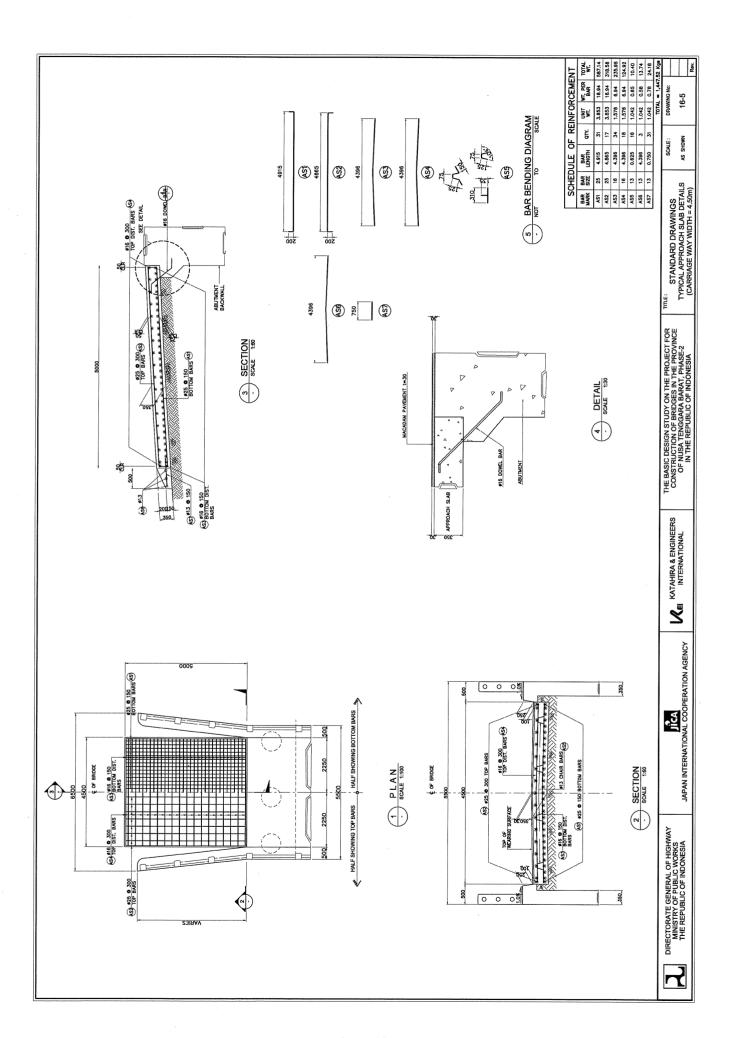
DETAILS OF STANDARD STRUCTURES

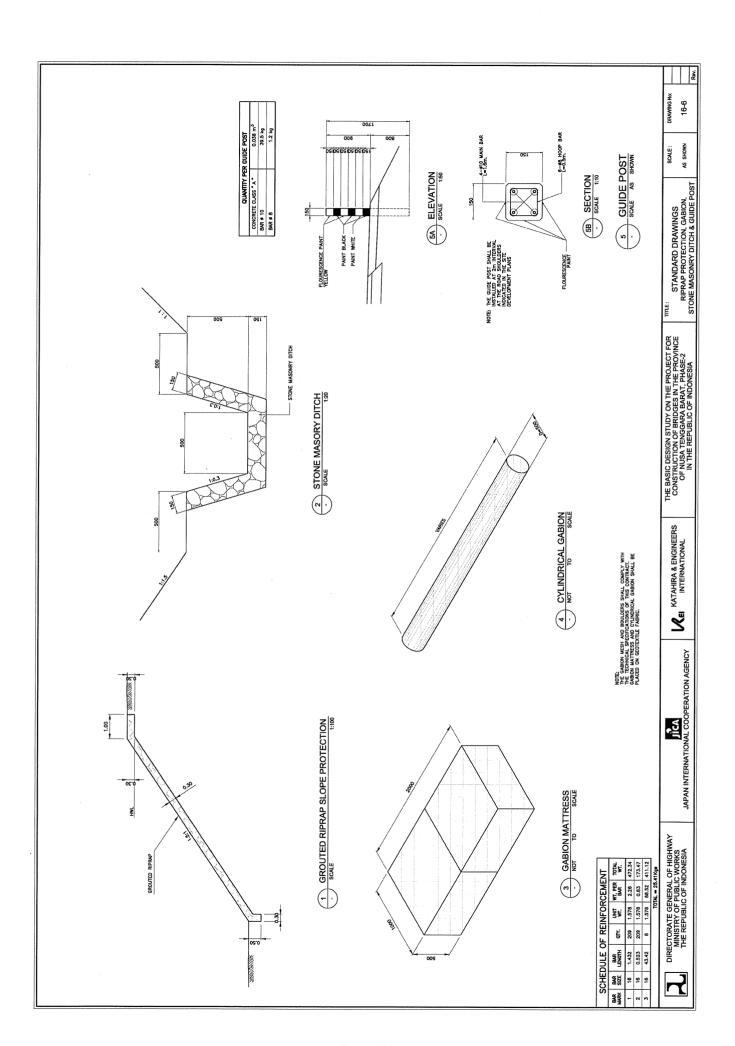


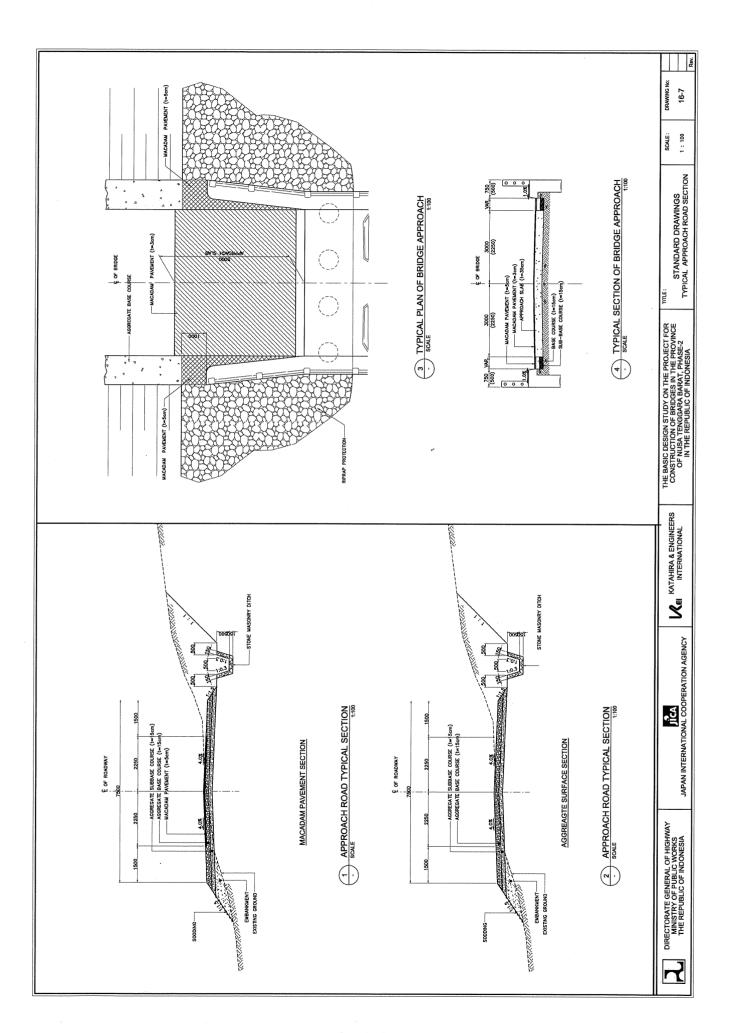


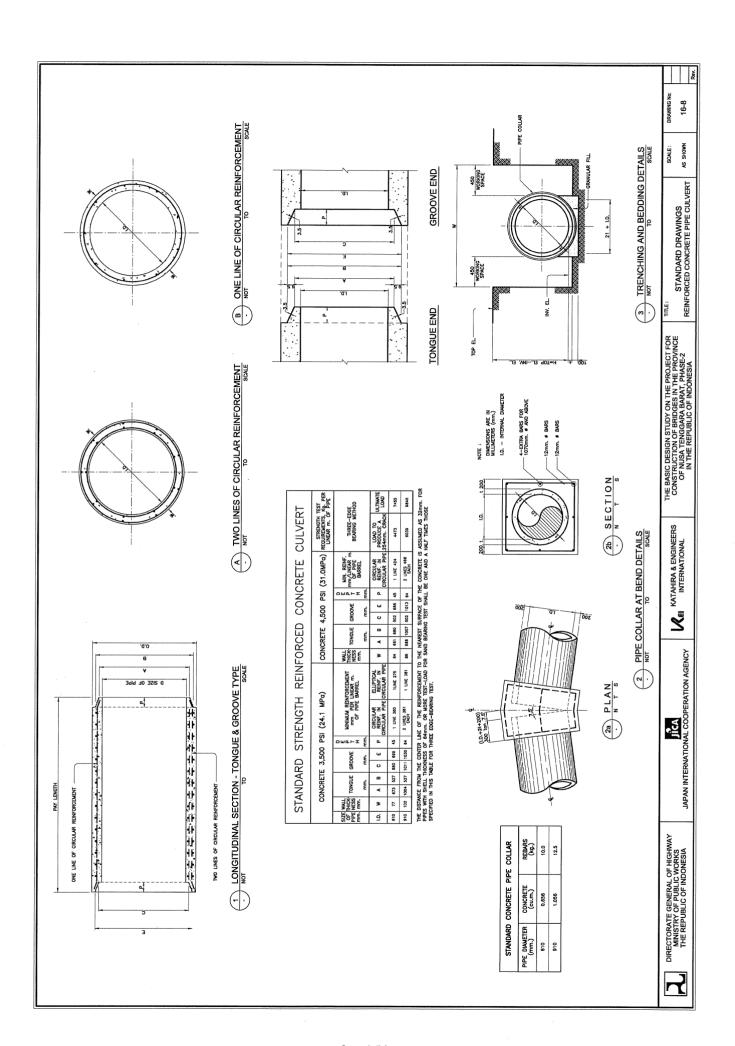




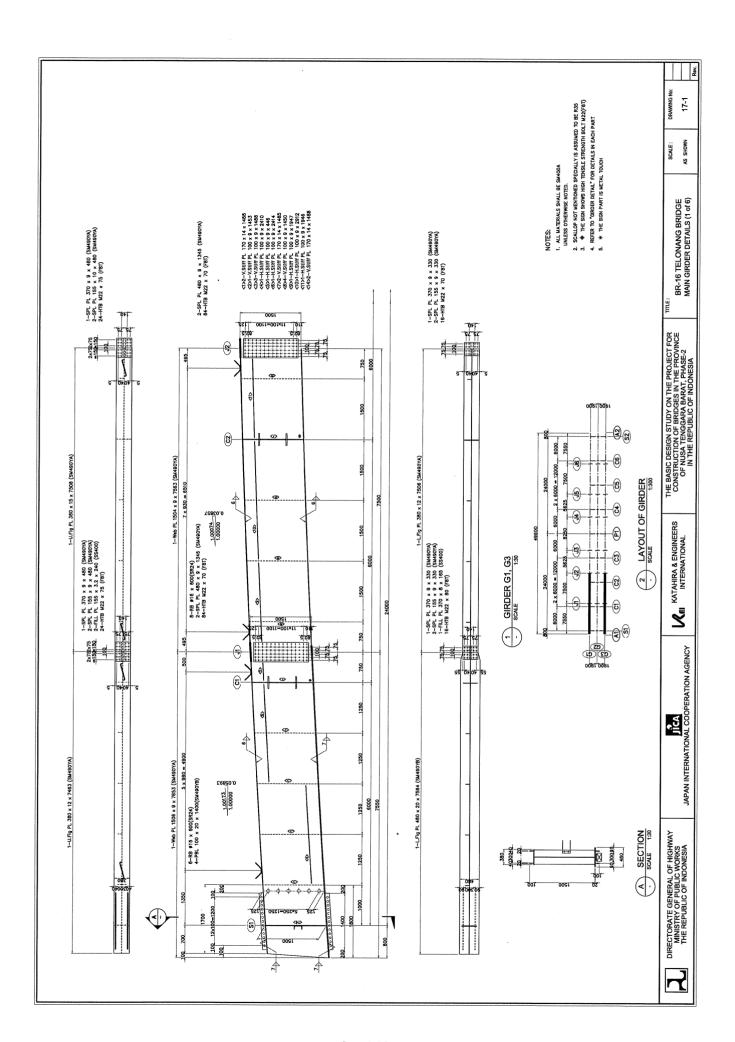


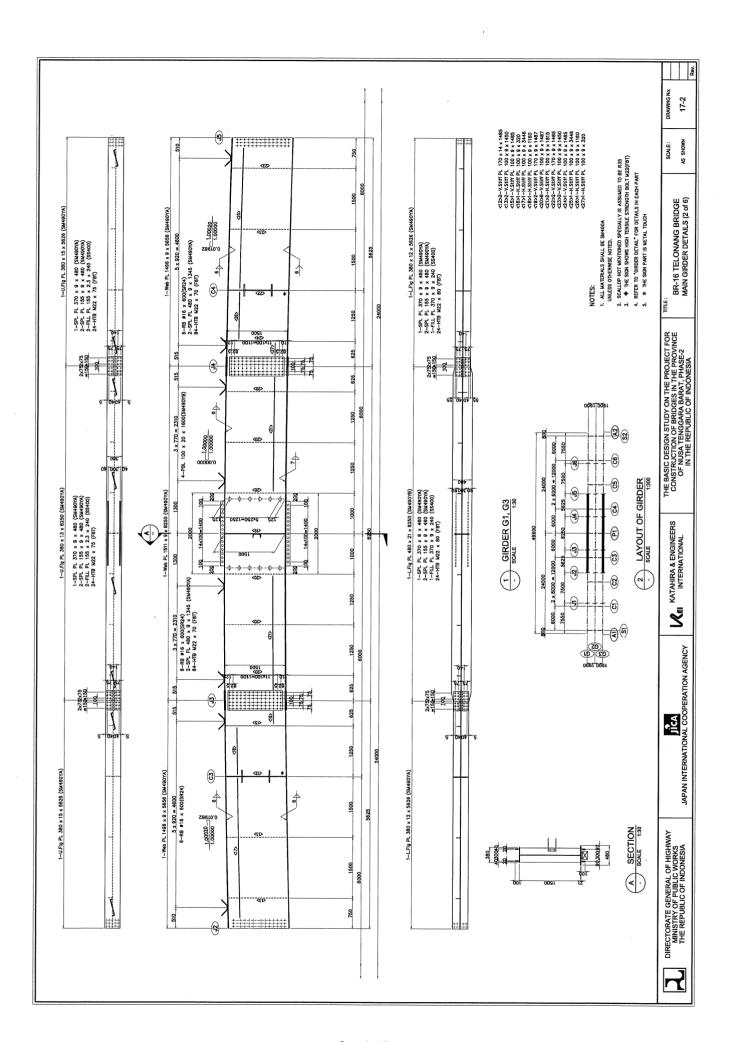


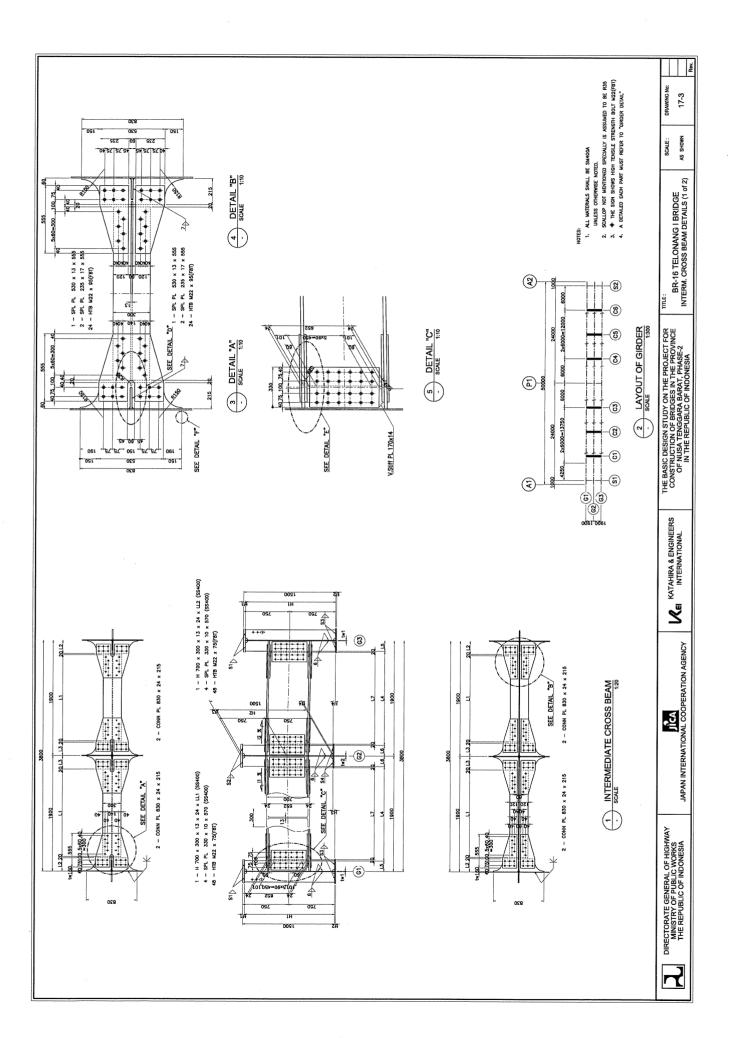


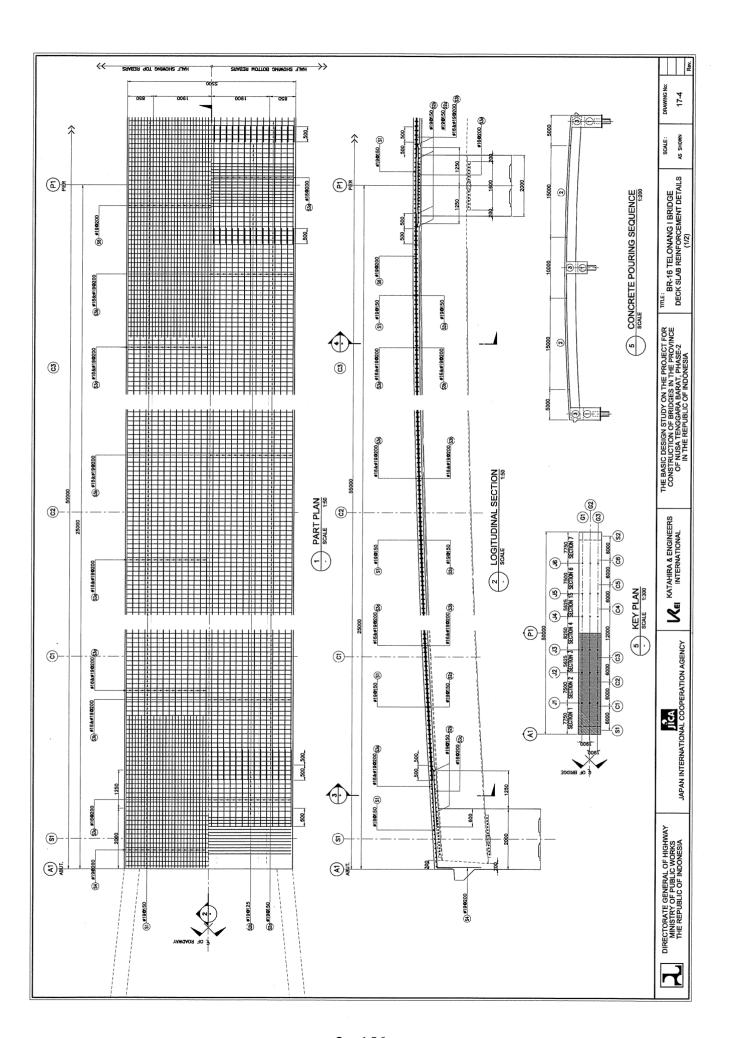


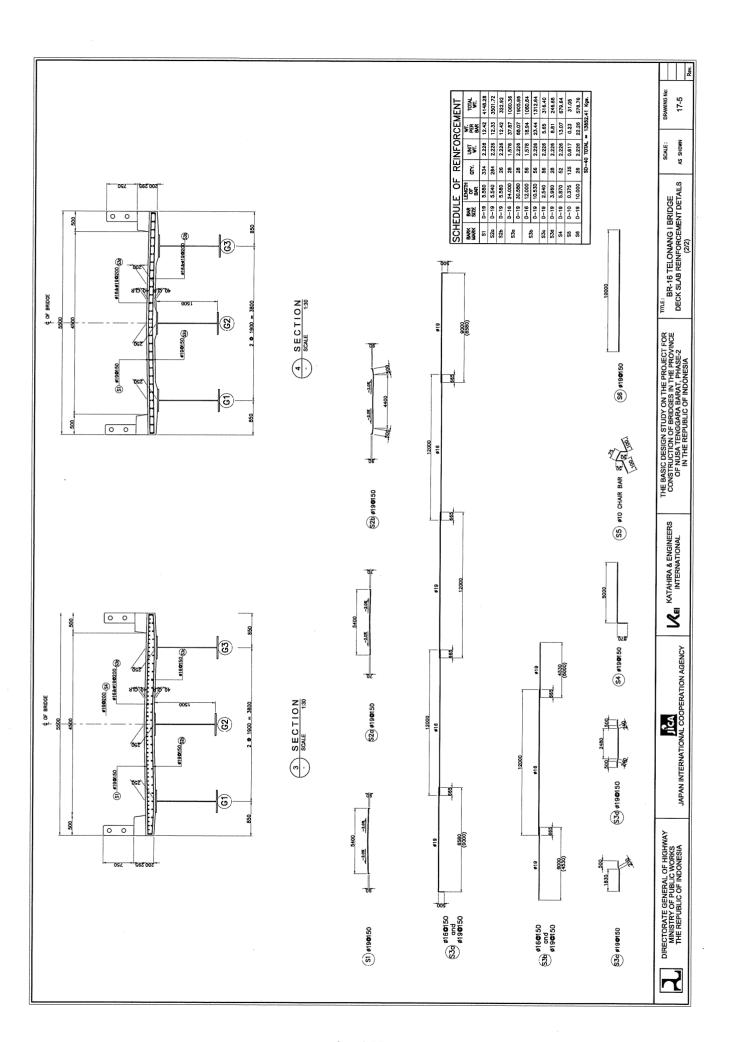
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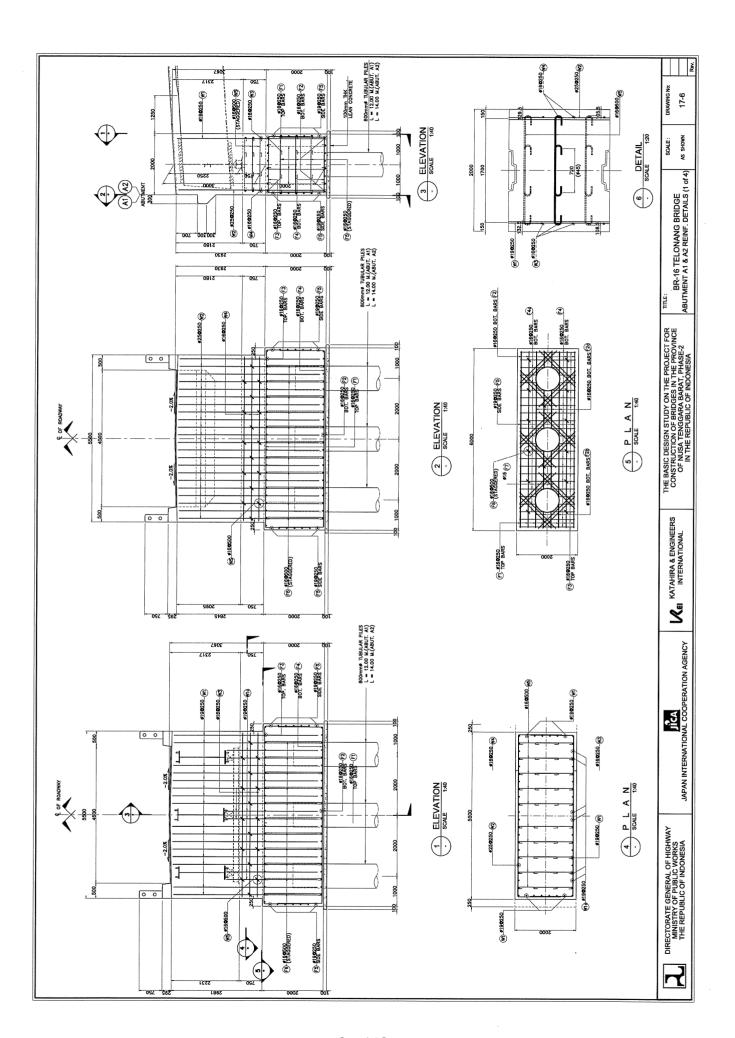


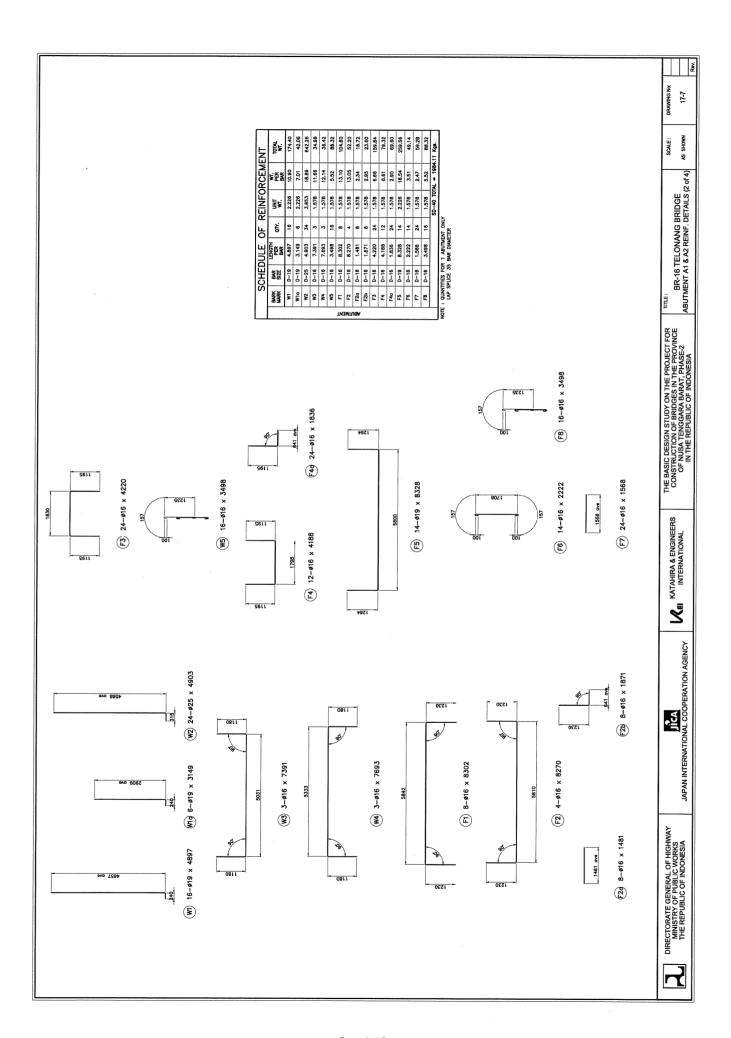


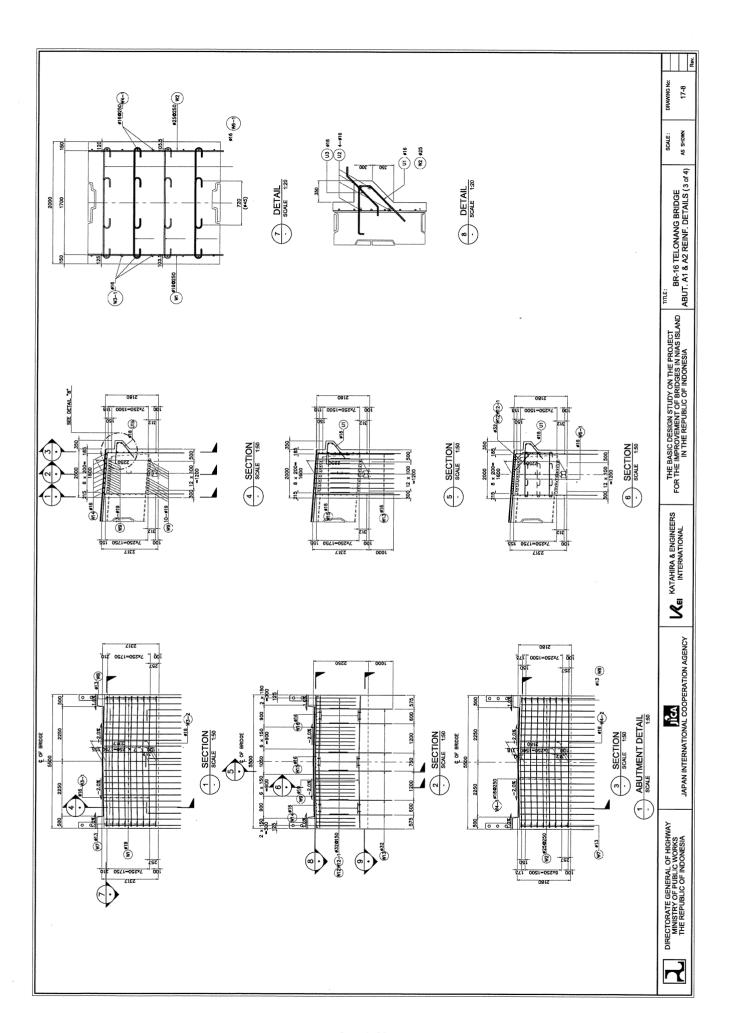


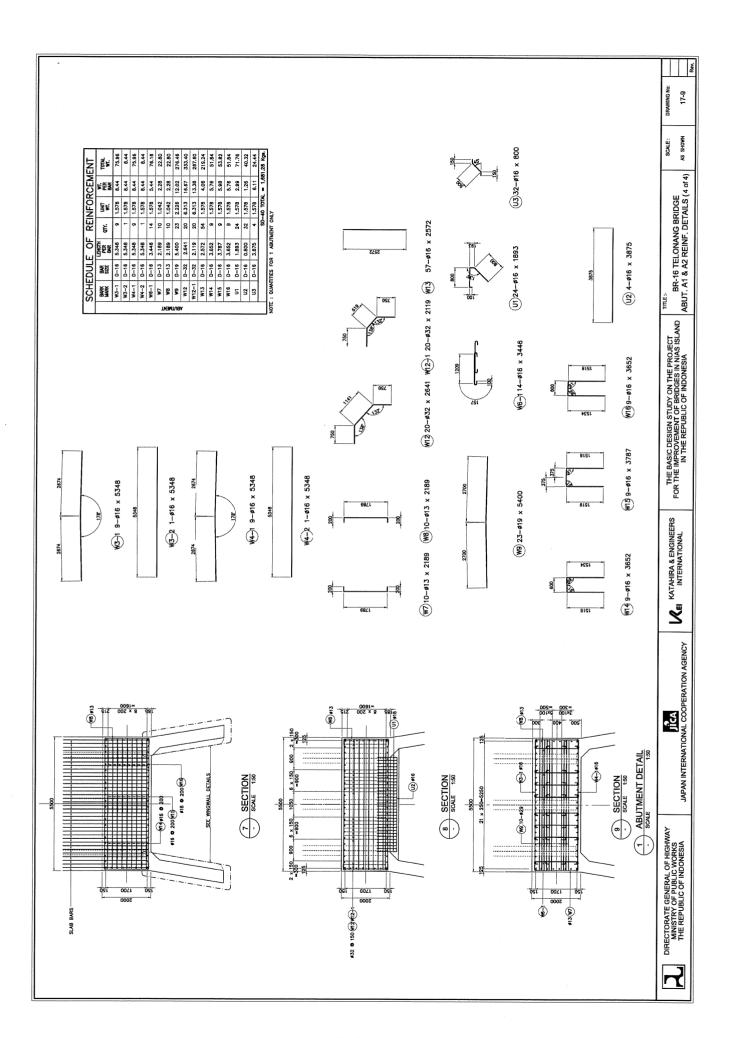


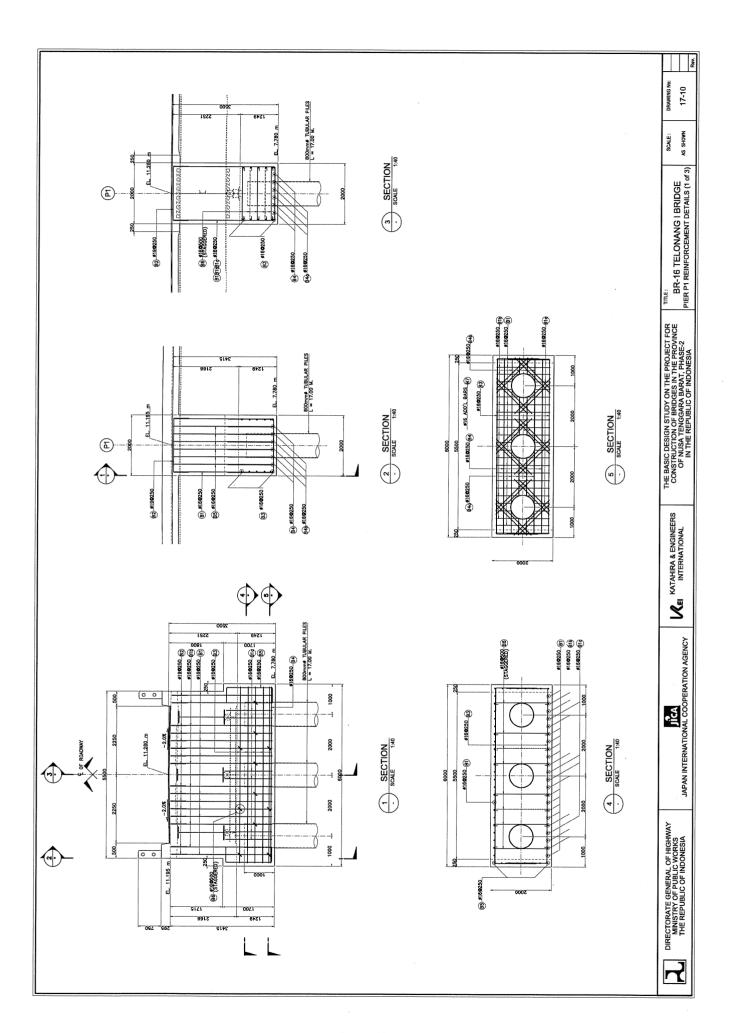


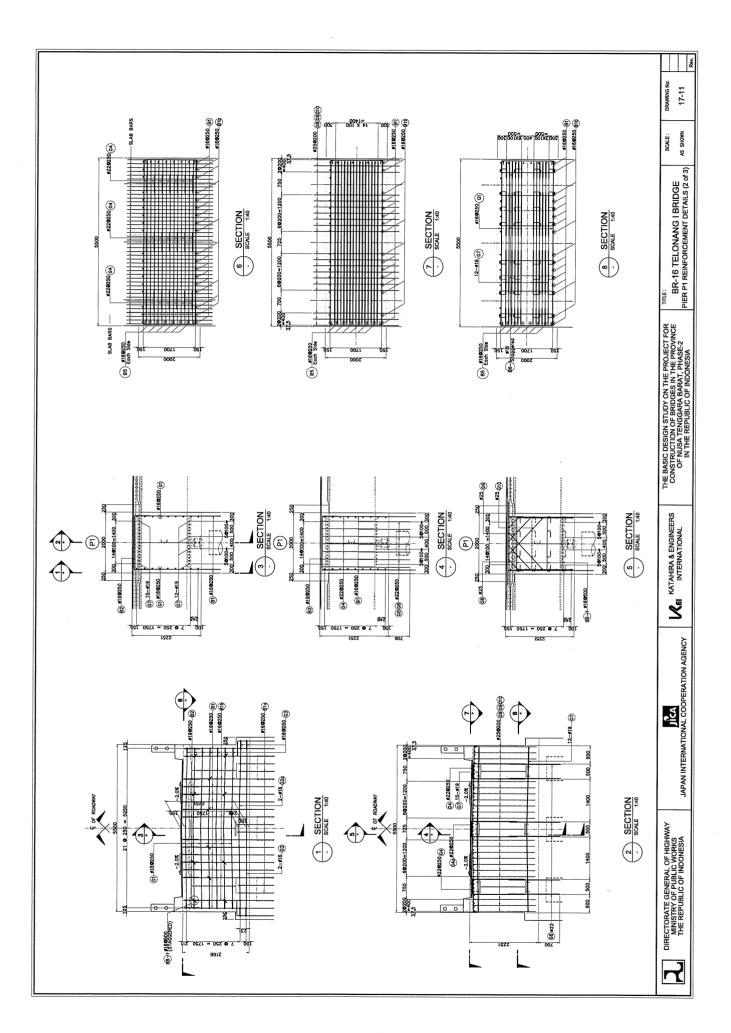


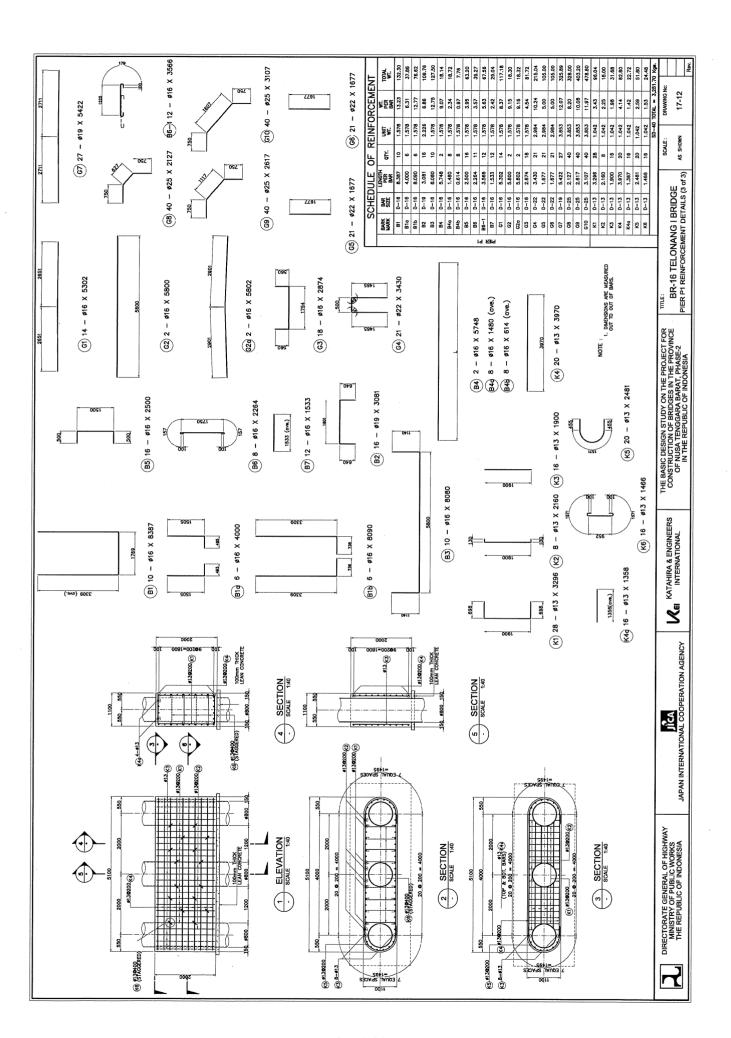


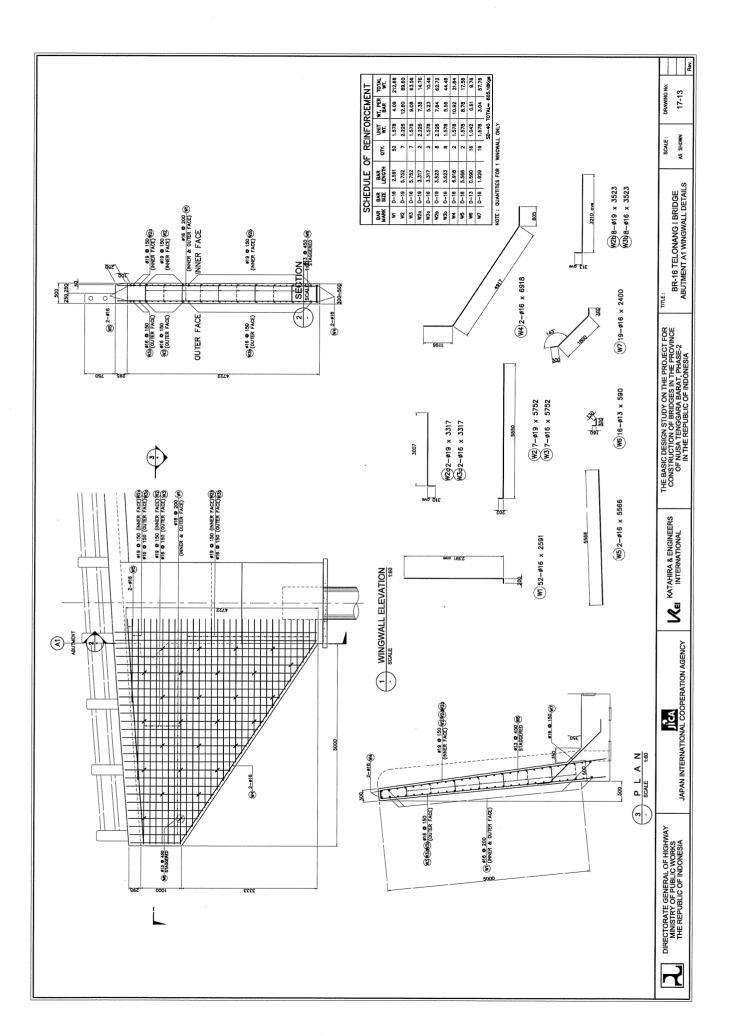




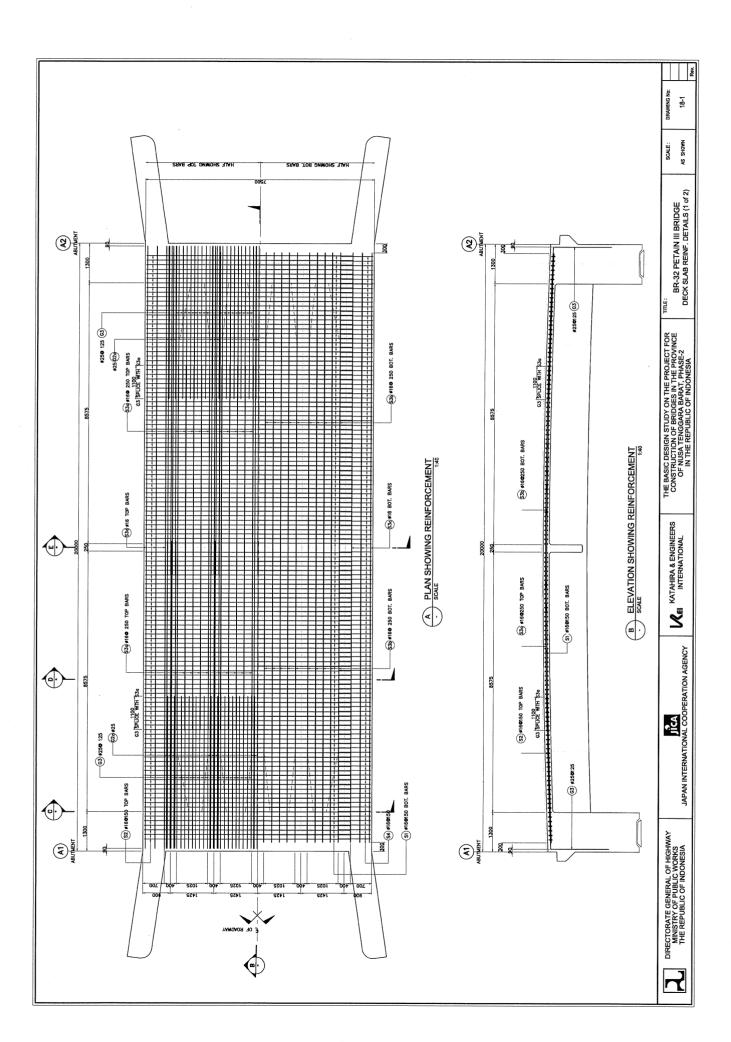


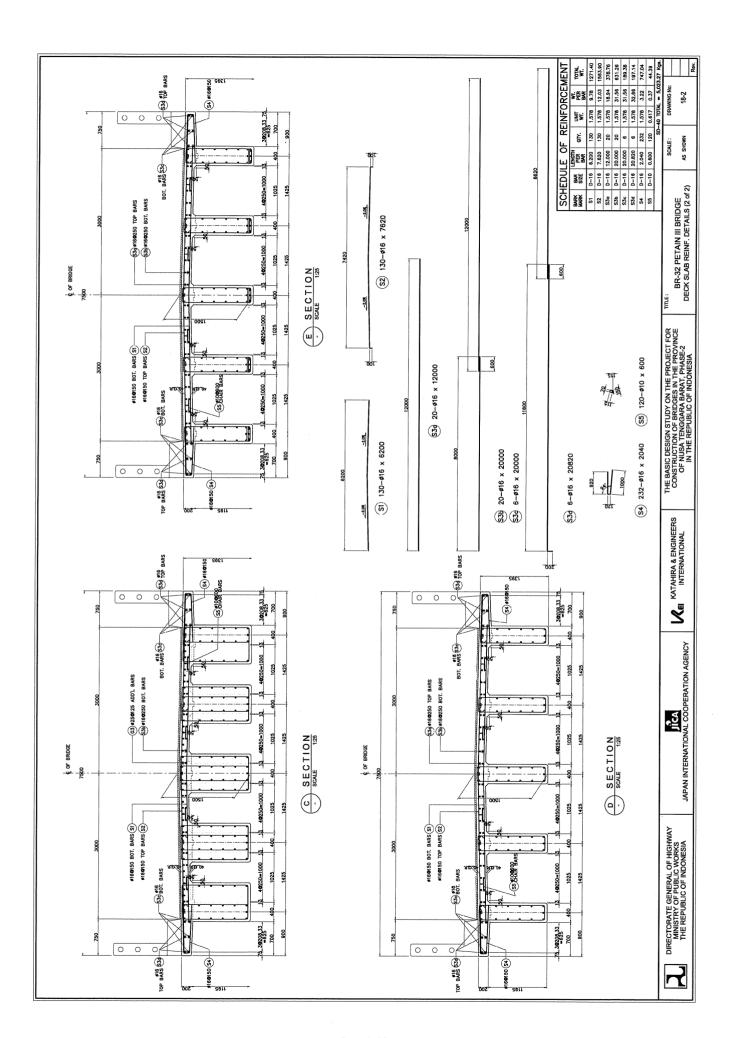


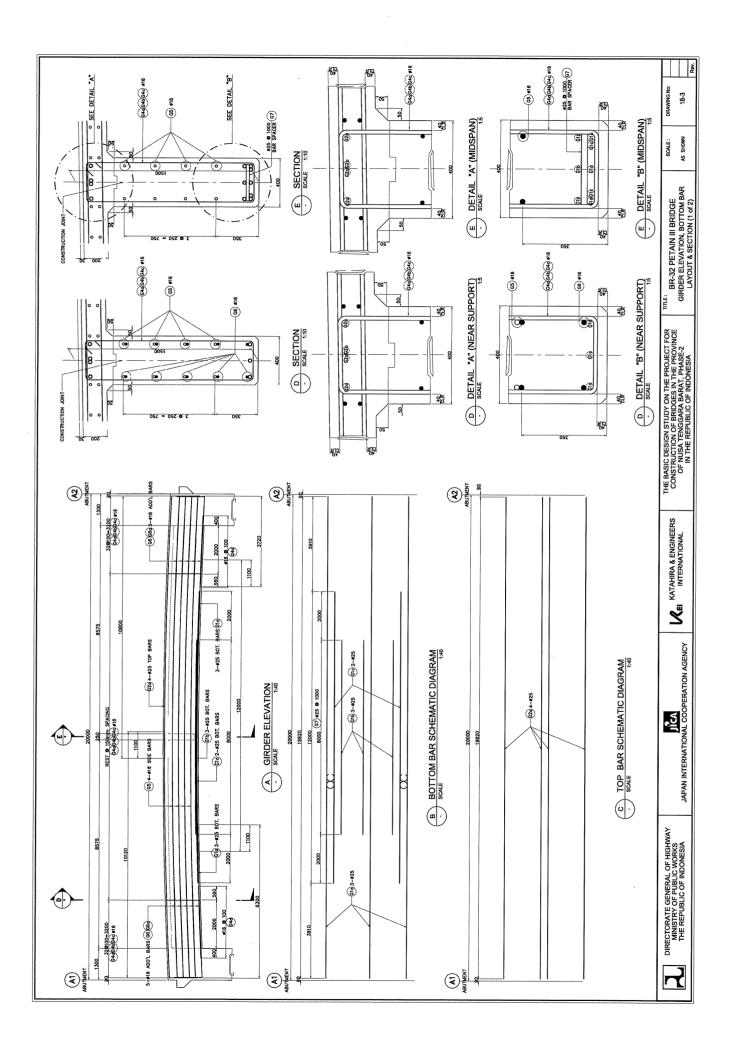


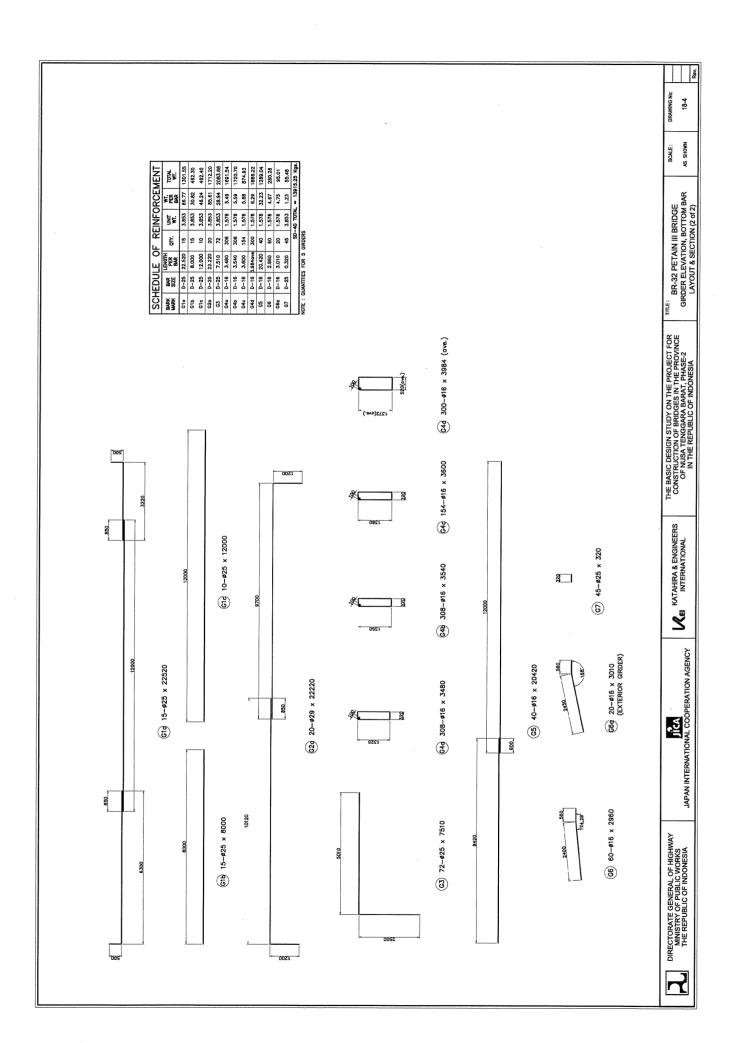


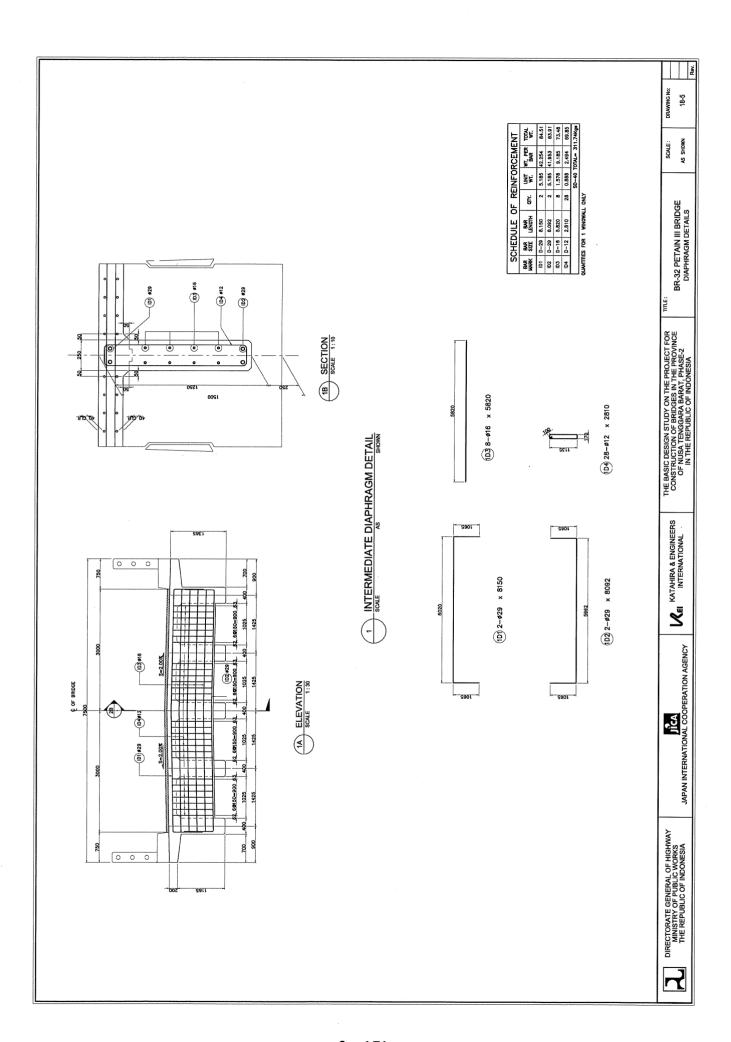
TYPICAL DETAIL DESIGN (RC BRIDGE)

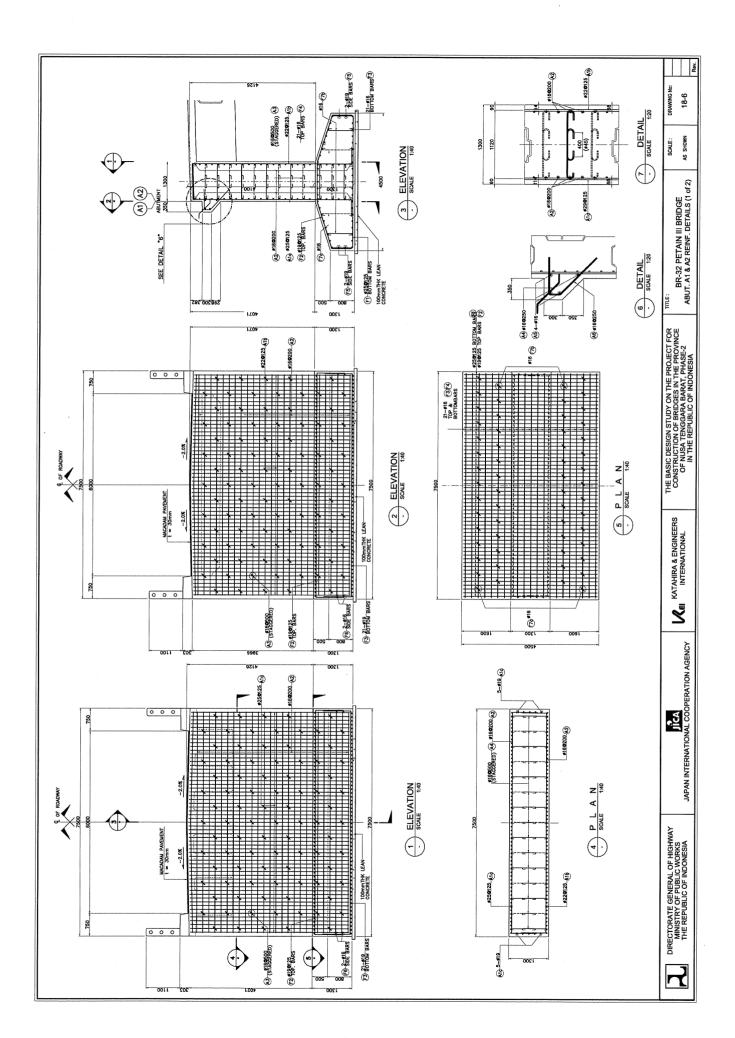


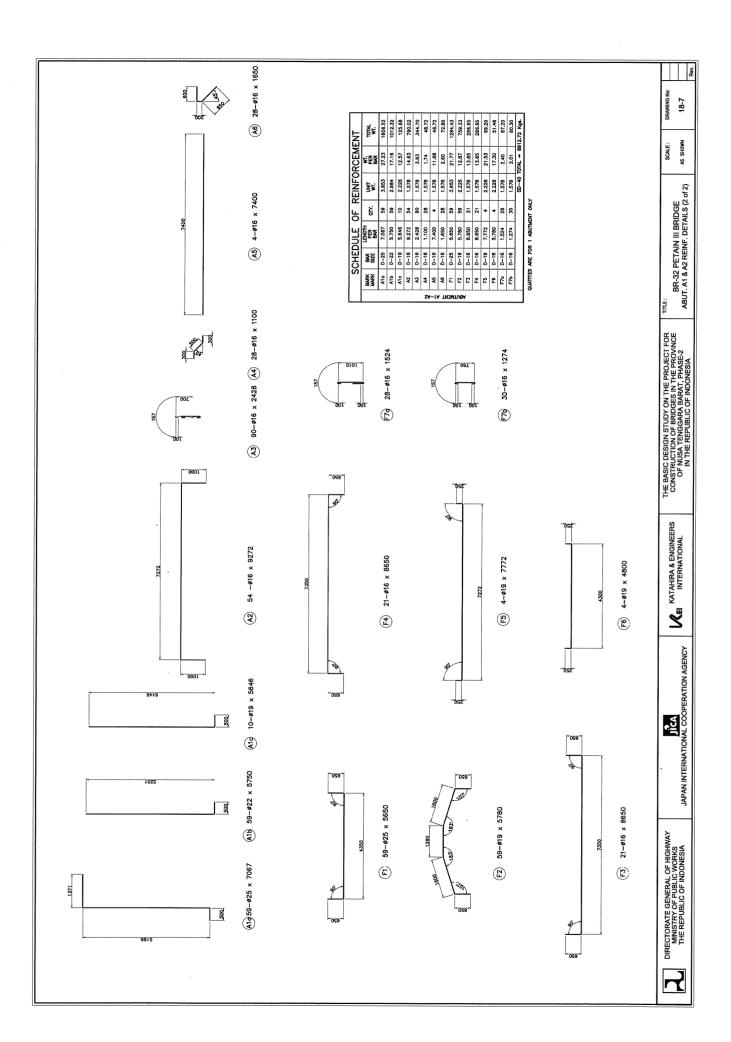


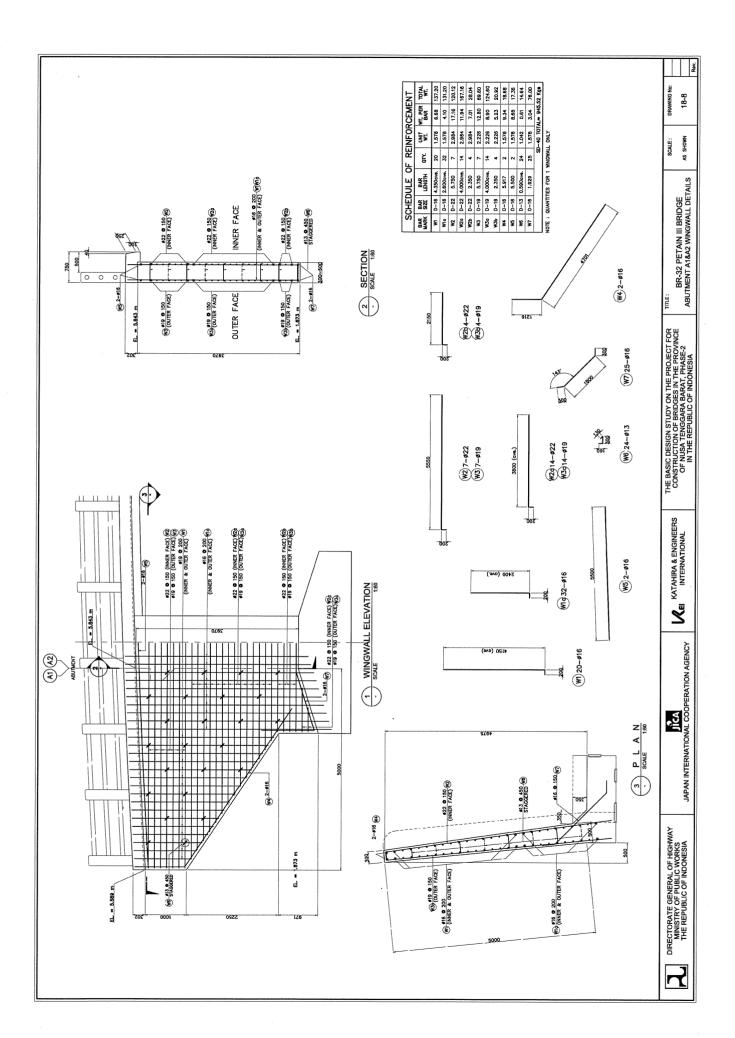












2.2.4 Implementation Plan

2.2.4.1 Implementation Policy

(1) Basic Condition of the Project Implementation

The basic conditions for the project implementation are as follows:

- This project, if approved, will be implemented in accordance with the Japan's grant scheme after the signing of the Exchange of Notes between the Government of Japan and the Government of Indonesia.
- The Directorate General of highway of the Ministry of Public Works is responsible for implementing the Project.
- The detailed design, assistance in tendering and construction supervision of the project will be undertaken by a Japanese consulting firm in accordance with a contract between the Ministry of Public Works and the consulting firm.
- The construction will be undertaken by a successful Japanese tenderer who wins the contract with the Ministry of Public Works.

(2) Implementation Policy

Implementation Schedule

- The project will be implemented in two stages. The construction of the 4 bridges located in the road section between Tongoloka (the west side as the starting point of the Project road) and Sta. 17 km of the Project road is scheduled to be implemented in the earlier stage (Phase 2) since the Ministry of Public Works jointly with the Provincial Government of Nusa Tenggara Barat are executing the improvement work of this 17 km road section. And the work has been scheduled to be completed in December 2008. The construction of the remaining 11 bridges located in the Project road section from Sta. 17 km to Lunyuk (the end point of the Project road) is scheduled to be implemented in the latter stage (Phase 3) since the improvement work of this road section has been scheduled to be completed in December 2010. The Phase 3 will be implemented in accordance with the progress of the road improvement to be undertaken by the Indonesian side. (The schedule of the project road improvement by the Indonesian side is shown in Appendix-4)

Construction Planning

- Construction methods and schedules are planned with consideration of local natural conditions such as climate, topography, geology and hydrology.
- Common methods which do not require special equipment and technique are planned.
- Constructability and safety are considered in the construction planning.
- Full attention is paid to the environmental preservation during the construction.
- Temporary detours are provided if necessary for public traffic.

Construction supervision planning

- Appropriate technical specifications and quality control requirements are established and included in the contract documents.
- Organization of construction management by a contractor and construction supervision by a consultant are planned to meet the standardized construction management requirements.
- Counter-measures for preventing accidents are secured.

Material procurement planning

- All materials, equipments and laborers required for the project are procured from Indonesia.
- The materials and equipment for the Project are planned in transportable size and specifications since the transportation route condition is bad and trailer truck is not possible to transport them.
- Cost efficiency is considered in selection of materials and equipment and construction planning.

2.2.4.2 Implementation Condition

(1) Safety Measure

Safety measures should be established to prevent accident in the construction.

Accidents prone to happen in bridge construction

- Falling down of girder: Breaking of hangers, overturning of crane are major cause
- Scaffolding / support collapse: Inadequate support or soil strength is major cause
- Excavation slope failure: lack of support, inadequate strength of support are major cause
- Falling down of worker: Lack or ignorance of using safety device is major cause

Safety measure in construction site

- Safety officers are deployed
- Construction plan including temporary works is submitted and checked.
- Works are checked whether they are compliant with the construction plan.
- Construction plan is informed to all related persons.
- Action should be taken when failure and accident happen.

Safety measure in transportation

- Safety seminars are given to drivers.
- Driving at night should be avoided.
- Transportation plans are submitted and checked.

(2) Transportation Condition

Transportable construction equipment

The Project road passes through steep mountains and there are many road sections steeper than 15% and sharp curves with radius less than 15 m. Semi-trailer may not pass through such substandard road sections. As the result, crawler type equipments are not available for the Project since only semi-trailer can carry such equipment. Only small-sized construction equipments transportable by trucks or self-propelled equipment are possible to be procured.

Transportation through sea route

Padas Port in Sumbawa Besar has enough capacity for landing large-sized goods. However, there are mountainous road sections between the port and the Project site that makes transportation of large-sized materials and equipment by semi-trailer difficult. Instead, a landing craft is available, as it was used in Phase 1 project, for transportation of large-sized materials such as reinforcing bars, steel girders and large construction equipments from Jakarta to a beach close to the Project site.

(3) Construction Sequence of Integral Type Bridges

Integral type bridges should be constructed with the sequences similar to what was assumed in the design analysis and constructed symmetrically. Additionally the concrete pouring sequences should be planned so as to avoid cracking due to deformation caused by the weight of subsequent concrete pouring. The construction sequences should be clearly instructed in the construction plans and the construction should be executed in accordance with the instructions.

(4) Pile Driving Method

Usually steel tubular piles are driven by a diesel hammer held by a crawler crane. Since crawler crane is difficult to procure for this project, rafterrain crane (self- propelled wheel type crane) is scheduled to be used for the pile driving, instead. Vibratory hammer is used for around 7 m preliminary pile driving until the piles stand stably on the ground.

(5) Temporary Detour Road

Temporary detour roads for public traffic and for construction vehicles are planned for the bridges which are planned to be constructed on the existing road. The temporary detour roads plan is shown in Appendix 9.

(6) Observance of UKL & UPL

UKL & UPL approved by BEPEDALDA and the Recommendation from BAPEDALDA should be observed in the construction of the project bridges. And periodcal monitoring reports should be prepared and submitted to the concerned agencies. The major contents of the UKL & UPL are as shown in Table 2.2-9.

Table 2.2-9 Major Contents of UKL&UPL

The major items of emvironmental impact management to be taken in the construction of project bridges are as follows.

1. Land acquisiton

The forest land owned by regency can be used for the project without compensation. However, private land and trees should be compensated based on the deliberated rate in accordance with laws and regulations.

2. Employment opportunity creation

Local manpower should be maximum utilized. Wage should referred to regency minimum wage. Training is given to laborers to improve their skills.

3. Air and noise pollution mitigation

To water routinely on the dusty roads, install dust-collector of plant if necessary, secur distance of base camp from residential area, regulate vehicle speed slower than 40 km/hr and ban overtime work. To clear and vegitate the area where camps were.

4. Riverwater pollution prevention

To treat polluted water properly, discharge muddy water after clearing, install septic tanks for every camps and treat rubbish properly but not to dump directly.

5. Soil pollution prevention

To store fuel and oil in a storage, collect waste oil then send to oil treatment plant, collect spilled oil immediately before it discharges to the river by rainwater and treat toxic and hazardous substances in accordance with law and regulation.

6. Traffic control and safety

To install flag man for transporting heavy equipments, hold safety campaign for students, install warning signs and traffic safety signs and regulate max driving speed to be 40 km/hr.

7. Accident prevention

To let workers wear safety devices (helmet, musk, earplug, safety shoe, goggle, etc.)

8. Health control

To manitain camp sanitary and prevent malaria and hemorrahagic fever by covering breding spots and fill water ponds.

9. Road damage

To limit the size and weigh of heavy equipments which are to use the road and repair the road immediately when damaged.

10. Disruption of utility

To relocate power poles, coordinate with regency government and Sumbawa Electric Enterprise (PLN).

11. Gravel quarring

To ban quarring river gravel within 500m from any bridge.

12. Preservation of forest

To ban fire, cut trees, hunting animals in the forest, and install sign boards of these information.

13. Post construction environmental management

To ban construction buildings close to bridges and control traffic operation.

2.2.4.3 Scope of Works

Responsibilities of both Japanese and Indonesian governments are shown on Table 2.2-10.

Table 2.2-10 Responsibilities of Both Governments

Items	Contents	Undert	aken by	D I .
nens	Contents	Japan	Indonesia	Remarks
Procurement of materials and equipment	Procurement and delivery	0		
	Improvement of Project road		0	
	Construction of bridges excluded from Japan's grant		0	
Preparation work	Acquisition of lots for construction		0	
	Leasing temporary work areas		0	For detour, camp, work yards
	Securing borrow pit and disposal area		0	
	Relocation/removal of construction obstacles		0	
	Other preparation work	0 .		
Construction works	Bridge construction	0		

2.2.4.4 Construction Supervision Plan

A Japanese consultant will carry out the detailed design, assistance in tendering and construction supervision in accordance with the contract between the Ministry of Public Works and the consultant.

(1) Detailed Design

Major works in the detailed design to be carried out by the consultant are as follows:

Detailed Design

- Commencement meeting with the Directorate General of Highways and site survey
- Detailed design and preparation of drawings
- Quantity calculation and cost estimate

The time required for the detailed design is estimated 3 months for Phase 2 and 1.5 months for Phase 3.

(2) Assistance in Tendering

Major items of the services in the assistance in tendering are as follows:

- Preparation of tender documents (conducted simultaneously with the detailed design)

- Tender publication
- Pre-qualification
- Assistance in tendering
- Tender evaluation
- Contract facilitation

The time required for the assistance in tendering is estimated 3.5 months for Phase 2 and 3 months for Phase 3.

(3) Construction Supervision

The consultant will carry out the supervision of the construction works executed by the contractor. Major items of the construction supervision are as follows:

- Inspection and approval of site survey
- Inspection and approval of construction plan
- Quality control
- Progress control
- Measurement of work
- Inspection of safety aspects
- Management of environmental UKL&UPL
- Final inspection and hand-over

The required construction period is estimated 15 months for Phase 2 and 20.5 months for Phase 3.

For the construction supervision, a Japanese-national engineer is required to be stationed on the site. Additionally, an Indonesian engineer is planned to be stationed on the site.

2.2.4.5 Quality Control Plan

Quality control plan for concrete work, earthwork and pavement work and plate girder fabrication work are shown on Table 2.2-11 to Table 2.2-13, respectively.

Table 2.2-11 Quality Control Plan for Concrete Work

Item	Test	Test Method (Specification)	Frequency of Test							
Cement	Physical property test	AASHTO M85	Once before trial mix. Thereafter, once every 500 m ³ concreting or when the material brand is changed.							
Fine aggregate	Physical property test	AASHTO M6	Once before trial mix. Thereafter, once every 500m³ concreting or when supplying place is changed (with confirmation of the supplier's data).							
	Sieve analysis	AASHTO T27	Once a month.							
Coarse aggregate	Physical property test	AASHTO M80	Once before trial mix. Thereafter, once every 500m³ concreting or when the material source is changed (with confirmation of the supplier's data).							
	Sieve analysis	AASHTO T27	Once a month.							
Water	Quality test	AASHTO T26	Once before trial mix.							
Concrete	Slump test	AASHTO T119	Twice a day							
	Air content test	AASHTO T121	Twice a day							
	Compressive strength test		6 specimens per placement or 6 specimens per 75 m³ when concrete volume in one placement is big (3 specimens for 7 days strength test and 3 specimens for 28 days strength test).							
	Temperature		Twice a day							
	Salinity test		Twice a day							

Table 2.2-12 Quality Control Plan for Earthwork and Pavement Work

Item	Test	Test Method (Specification)	Frequency of Test						
Embankment	Density test (compaction test)	AASHTO T191	Once every 500 m						
Base course	Site density test (compaction test)	AASHTO T191	Once every 1,000 m						
	Sieve analysis	AASHTO T27	Once every 500m ³						
Asphalt pavement	Temperature of asphalt mixture	-	5 times a day.						
	Abrasion	AASHTO T96	Once every 1,500m ³ or when the material source is change (with confirmation of the supplier's data).						

Table 2.2-13 Quality Control Plan for Plate Girder Fabrication Work

Item	Test	Test Method (Specification)	Frequency of Test								
Steel plate	Mill sheet quality test	JISG3101	Before work								
High tensile bolt	Mill sheet quality test	JISB0205/Z2201	Before work								
Galvanizing	Weighing test	JISH0401	Every work								
Welding	X-ray radio graphic flaw detection, Liquid penetration test	JISG3106	Every work								
Shop assembly	Japanese Road Association Specifications	JISG3101	Every bridge								
Fabrication factory	ISO 9001 Certified Factor	ISO 9001 Certified Factory									

2.2.4.6 Procurement Plan

All construction materials and equipments necessary for the Project are available in Indonesia. Equipments owned by local contractors will be rented for the project. The material and equipment procurement plan is shown on Table 2.2-14.

Table 2.2-14 Material and Equipment Procurement Plan

	Pre	ocured from	m	Remarks
Item	Indonesia	Japan	Third Country	Kemarks
Construction Materials				
Crushed stone	0			
Cement	0	***************************************		
Sand	0			
Boulder	0			
Aggregate	0			
Asphalt	0			
Reinforcing bar	0			
Concrete additives				
Steel girder	0	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
Gabion	0			
Steel tubular pile	0			
Guardrail	0			
Timber				
Plywood	0			
Timber support		***************************************		
Fuel, oil		***************************************		
Equipments	0	***************************************		
Bulldozer	0			
Backhoe				
Hydraulic clamshell	0			
Dump truck	0			
Crane mounted truck	0			
Loader	0			
Diesel hammer	0			
Vibratory hammer	0			
Breaker	0			
Motor grader	0			
Road roller	0			
Tire roller	0			
Vibratory roller	0			
Tamper	0			
Concrete mixing plant	0	***************************************		
Truck mixer	0			
Asphalt kettle	0			
Water tanker	0			

2.2.4.7 Implementation Schedule

The implementation schedule of the Project is shown on Table 2.2-15.

Table 2.2-15 Implementation Schedule

Stage	Item		Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	D:	Detaile	ed desing			_	(To	al 3 n	onth	s)																
ı L	Design	Tende	ring			-				(To	tal 3	5 mo	ths)													
		Prepara	ation	—						i —	 															
se 2		BR-1	Air Keruh I					-																		
Phase	Construc-	BR-2	Air Keruh II			<u> </u>		-			-															
	tion	BR-3	Negene I								-	-			-											
		BR-8	Tatar Loka										_				_									
		Demob	ilization																(T	otal 1	5 mor	ths)				
					-																					_
Stage	Item		Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
	Design	Detaile	d desing		(otal 1	.5 m	nths)																\Box		
		Tender	ring					(To	tal 3 ı	nonth	s)															
		Prepara	ation		F	F																				
			Mone I																				-			\neg
		BR-16	Telonang I														-			_					\neg	\neg
		BR-19	Sepang													_				_						
3		BR-20	Bontong														•									
Phase	C	BR-22	Blengkon										_													
Ы	Construc- tion	BR-27	Lamar									-														
	tion	BR-29	Liang Bagik							-	_			•												
		BR-32	Petain III						-				•													
		BR-33	Molong						_																	\neg
		BR-34	Emang									-														
		BR-35	Kalbir							•													(Tota	120.5	mont	hs)
		Demob	ilization																					-		