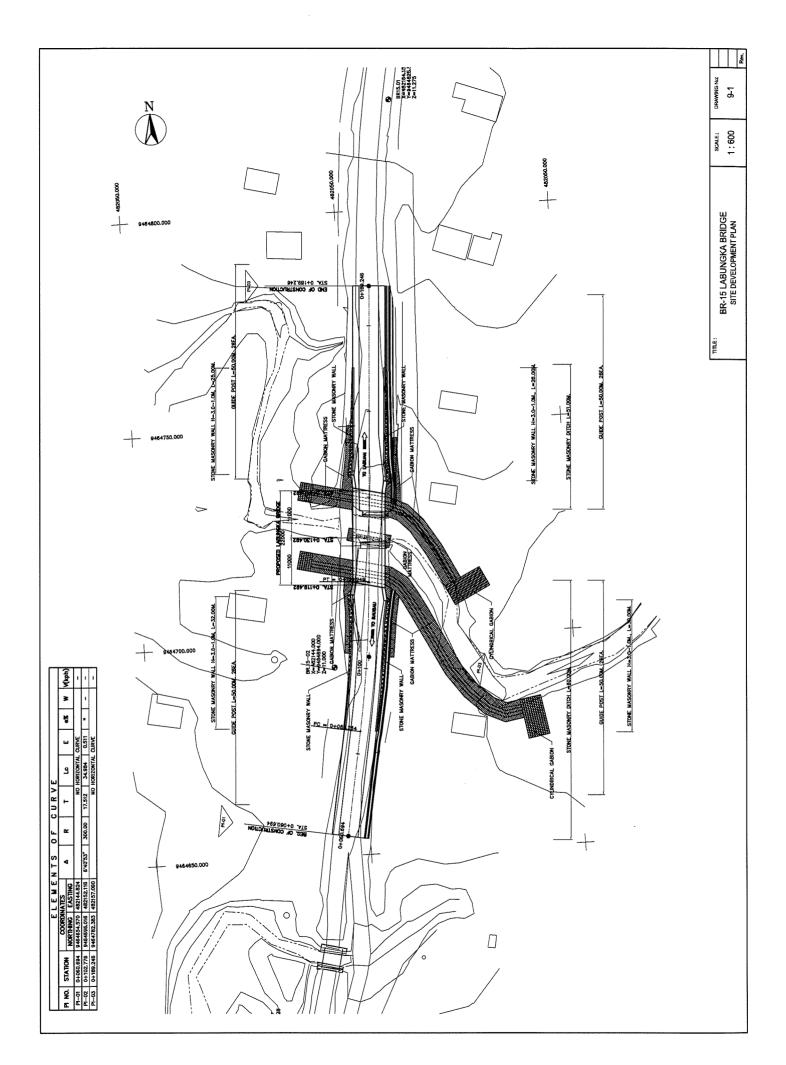
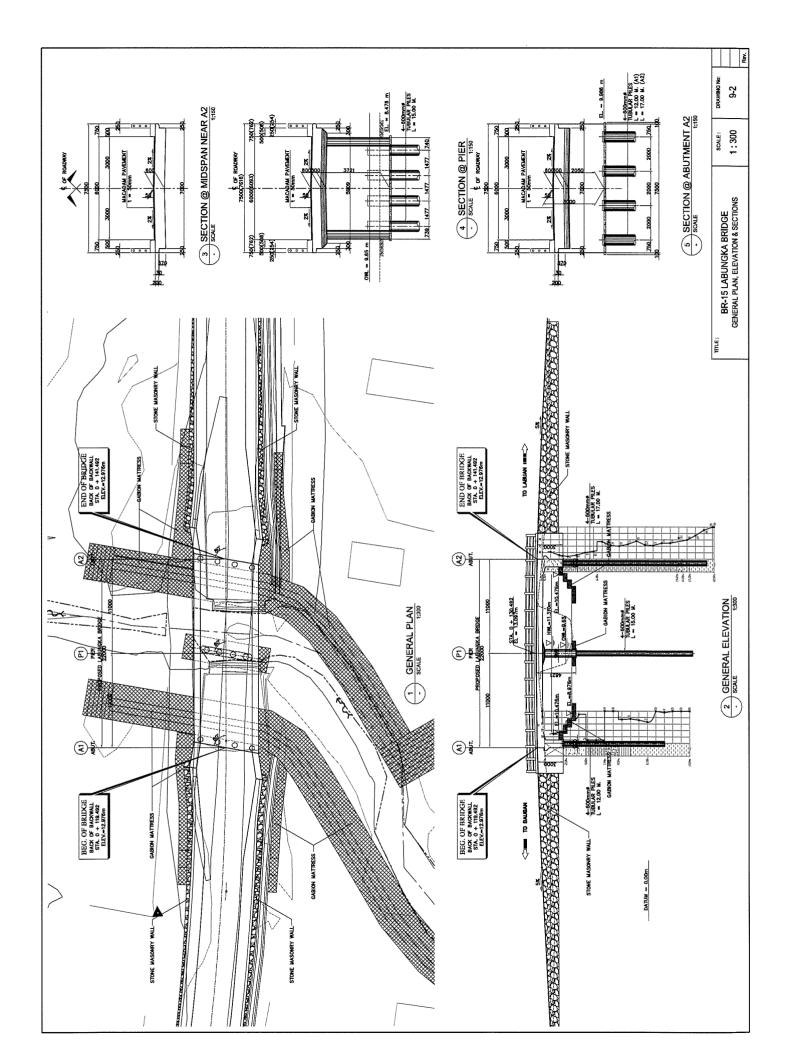
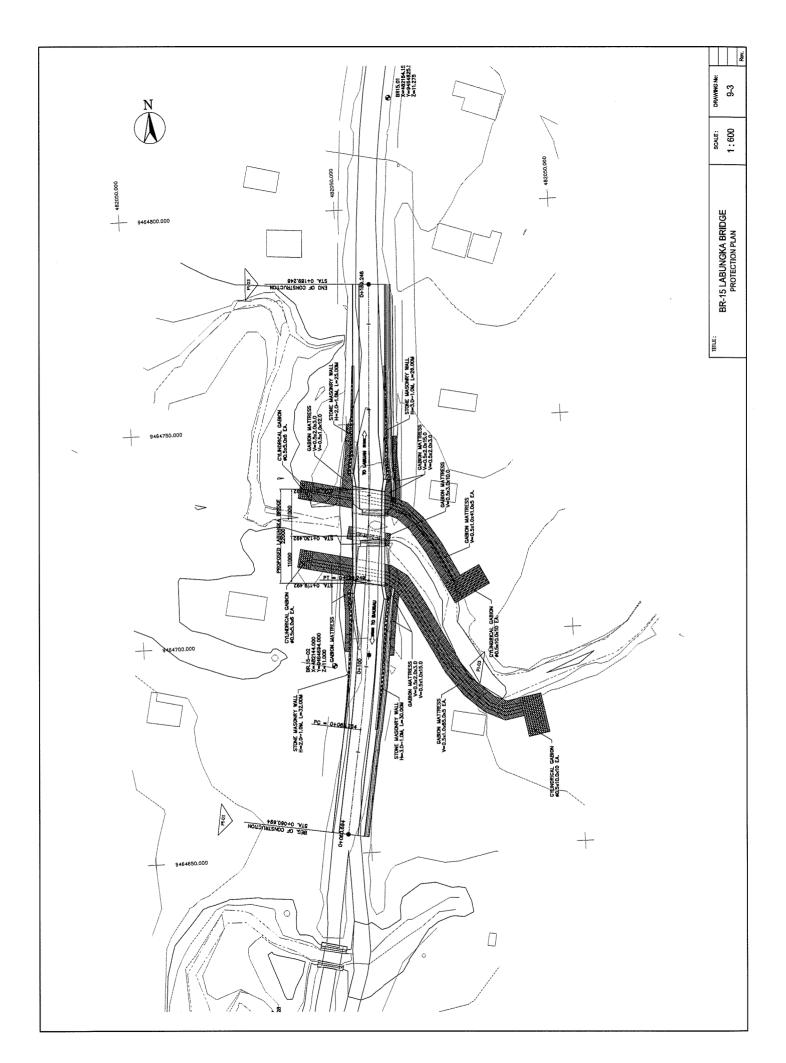
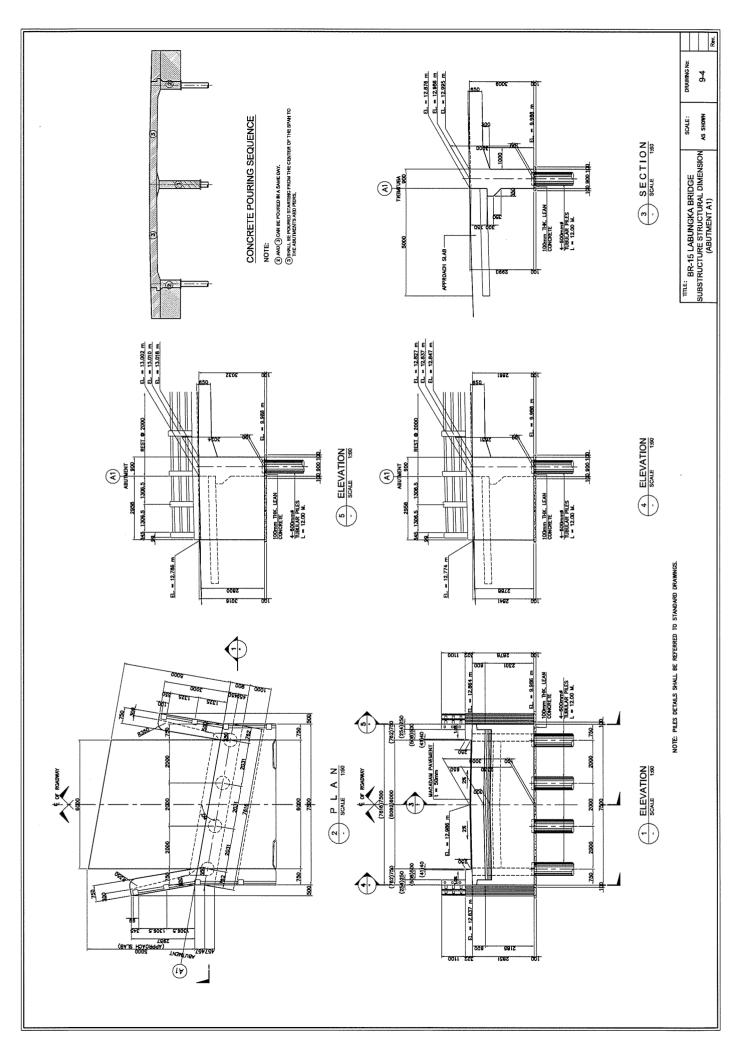
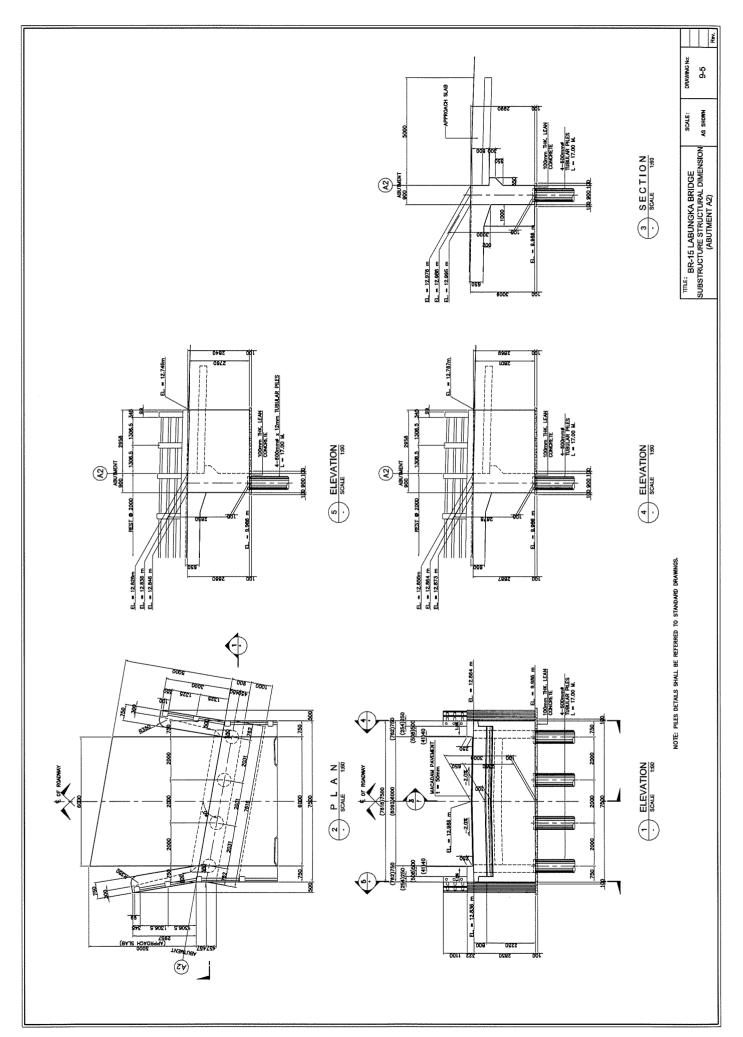
#### **BR-15 LABUNGKA BRIDGE**

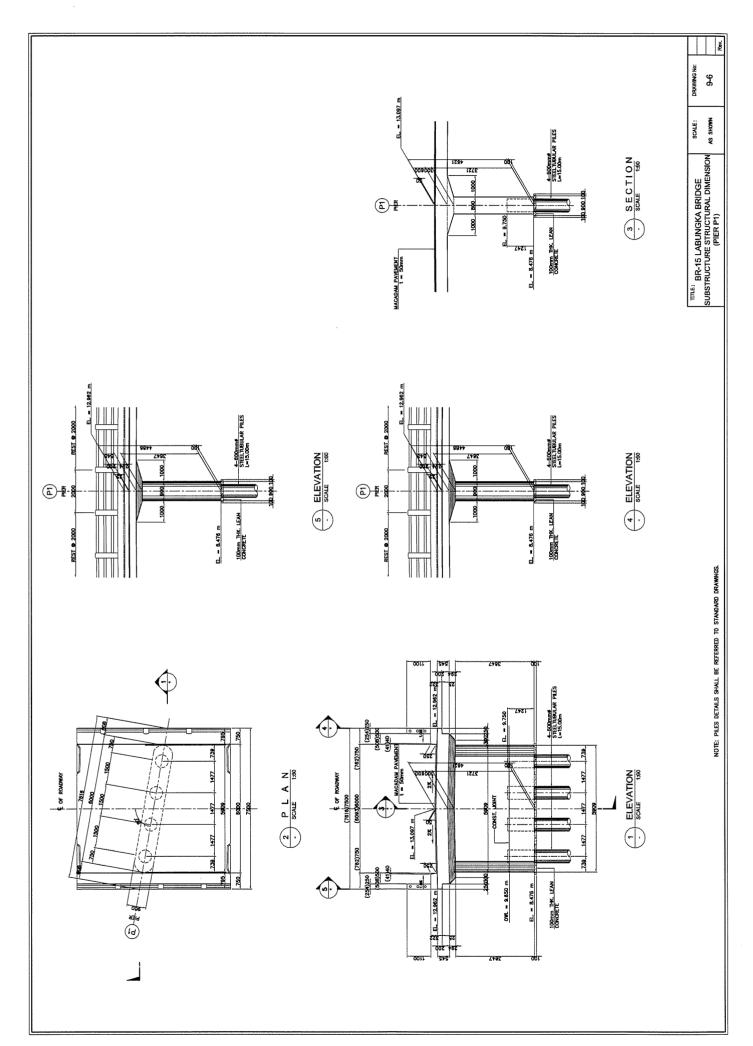


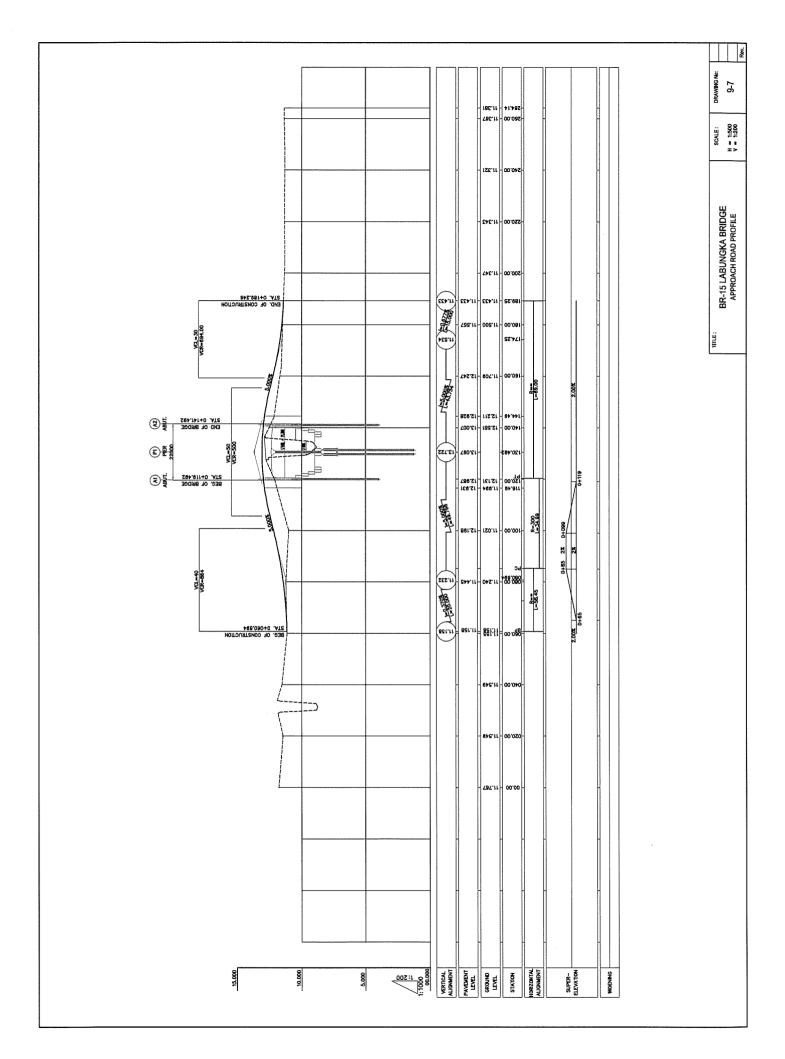


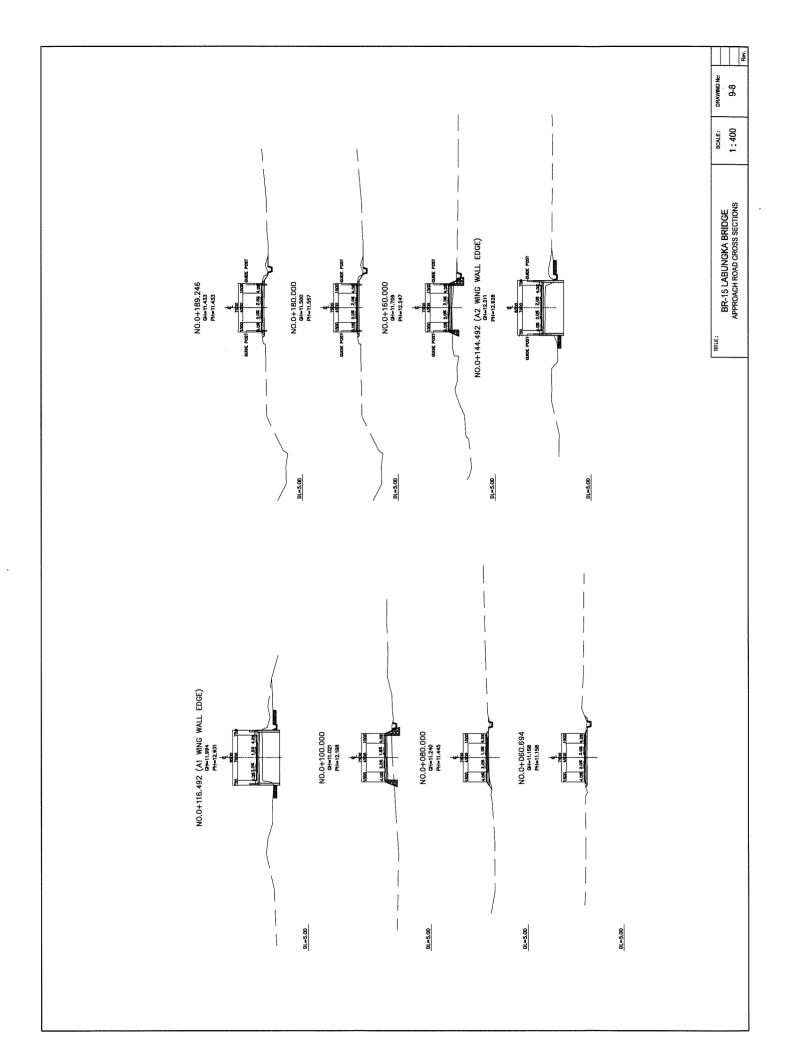




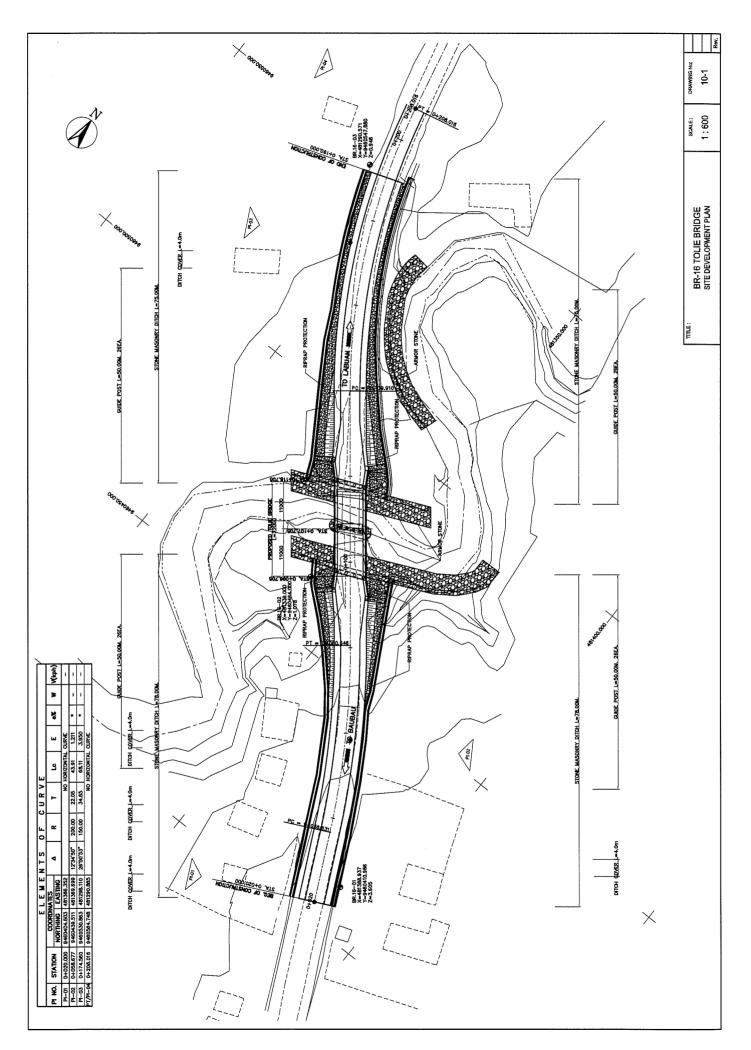


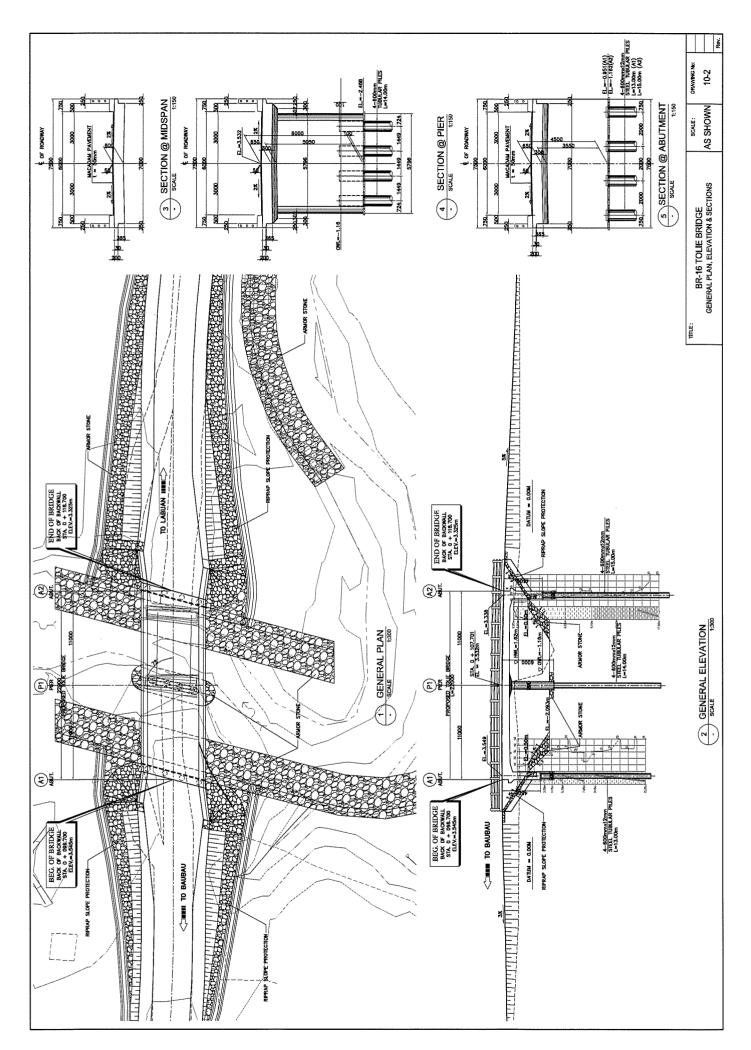


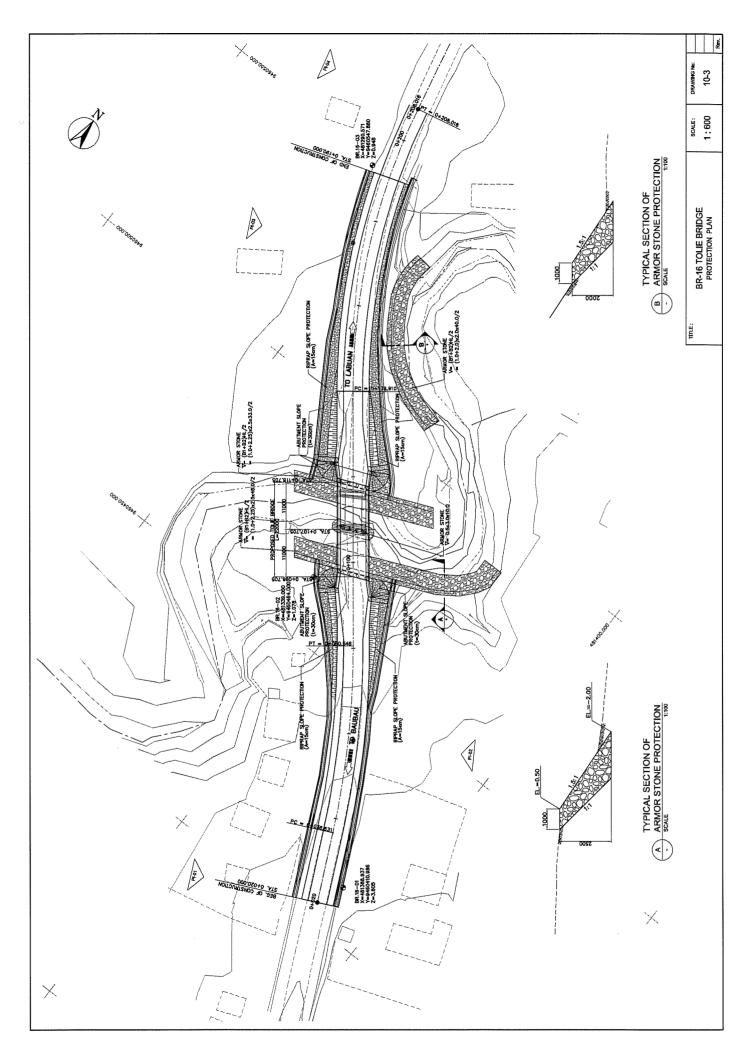


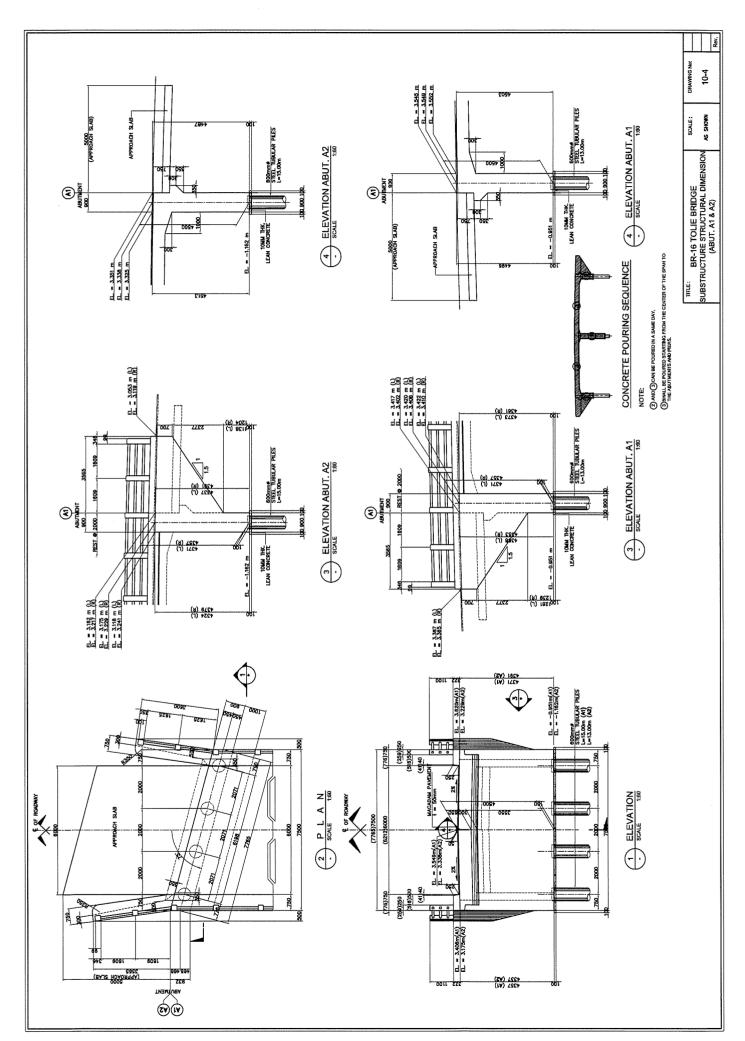


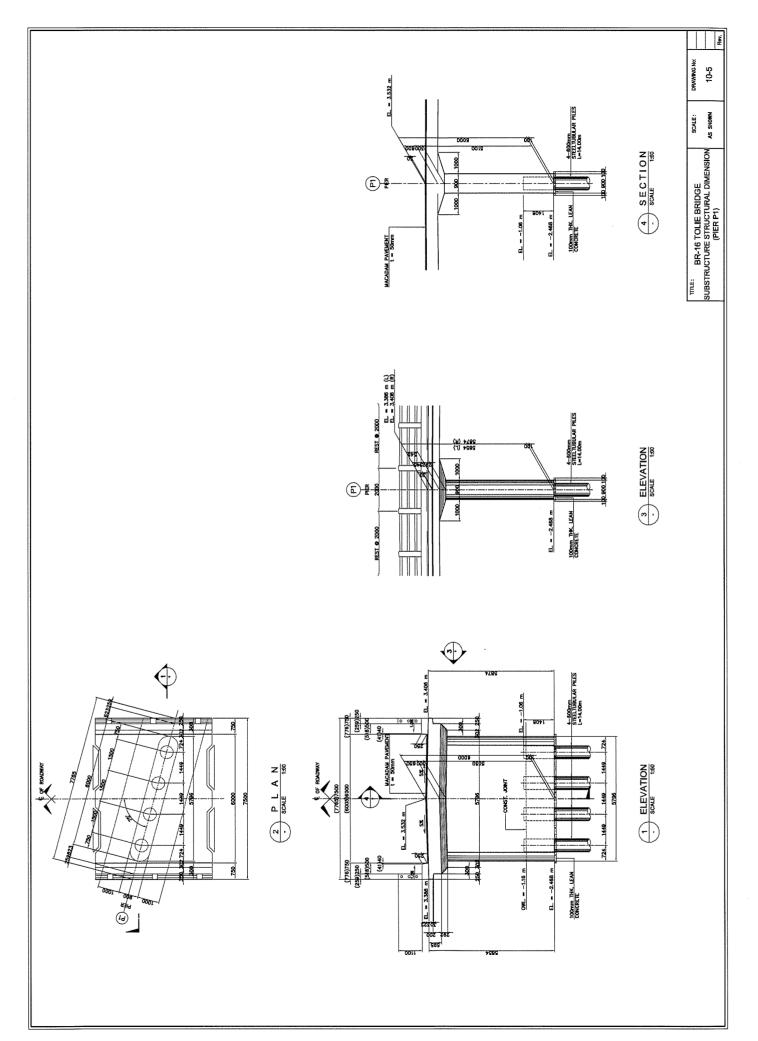
#### **BR-16 TOLIE BRIDGE**

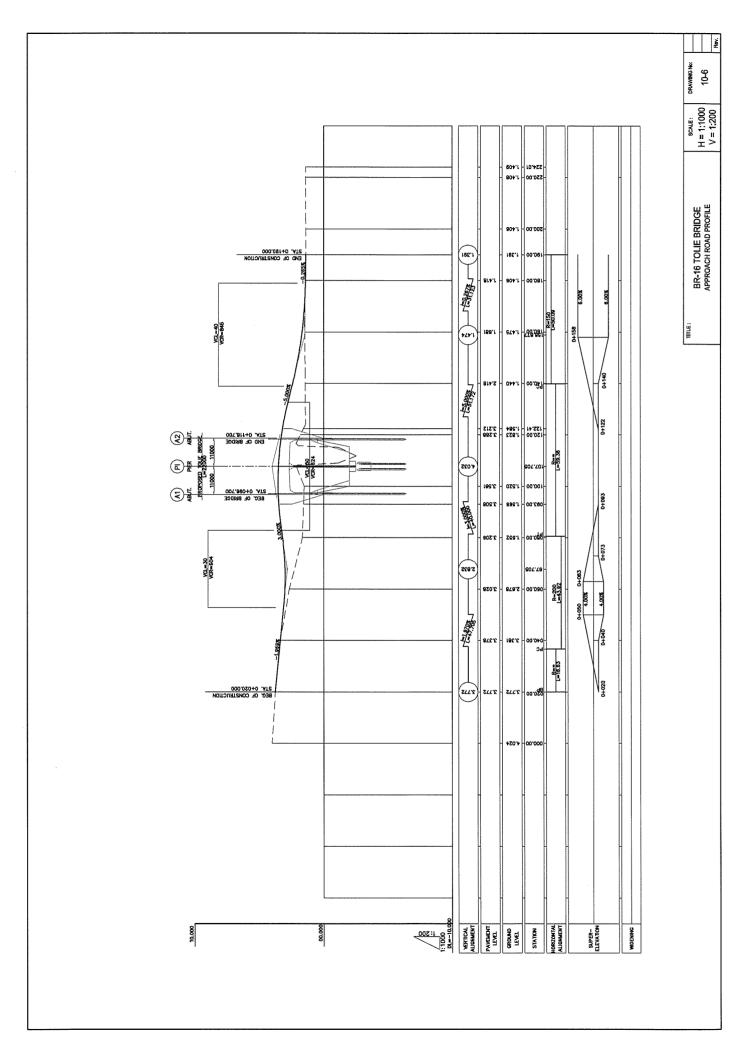


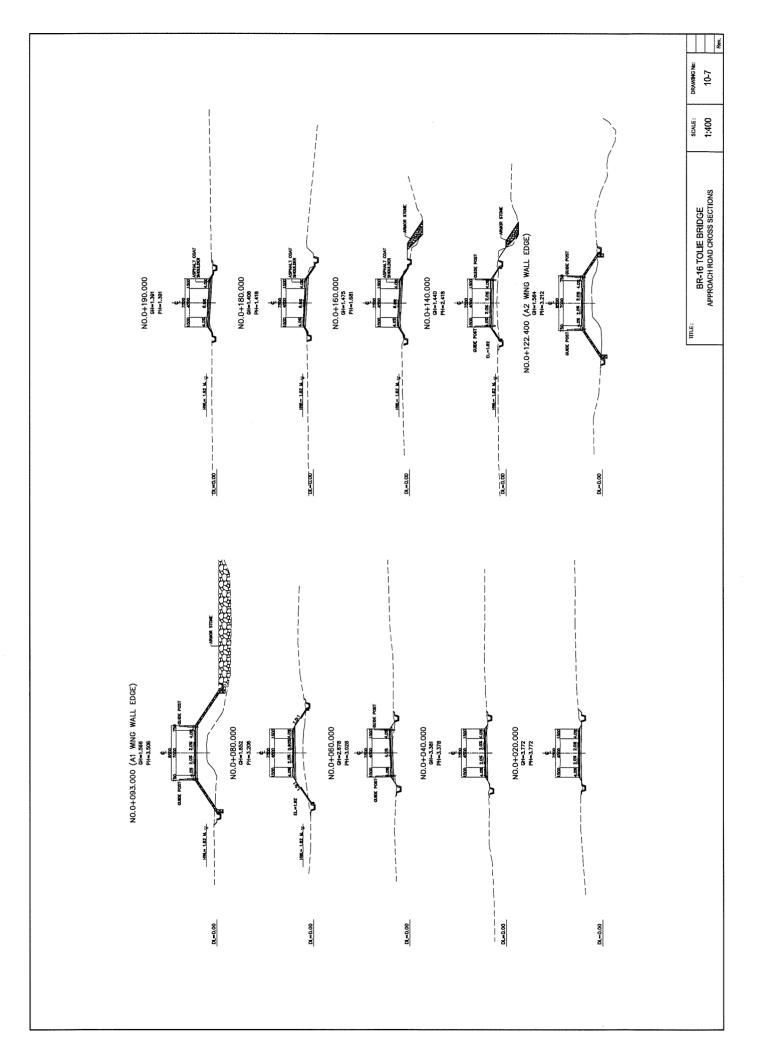




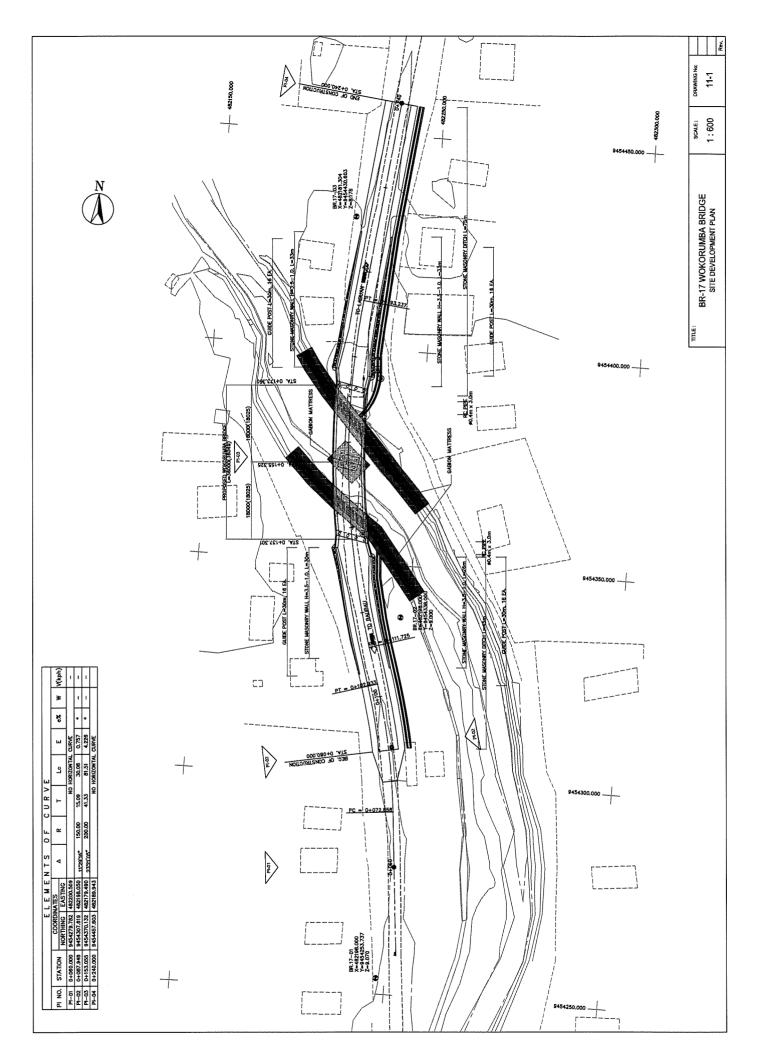


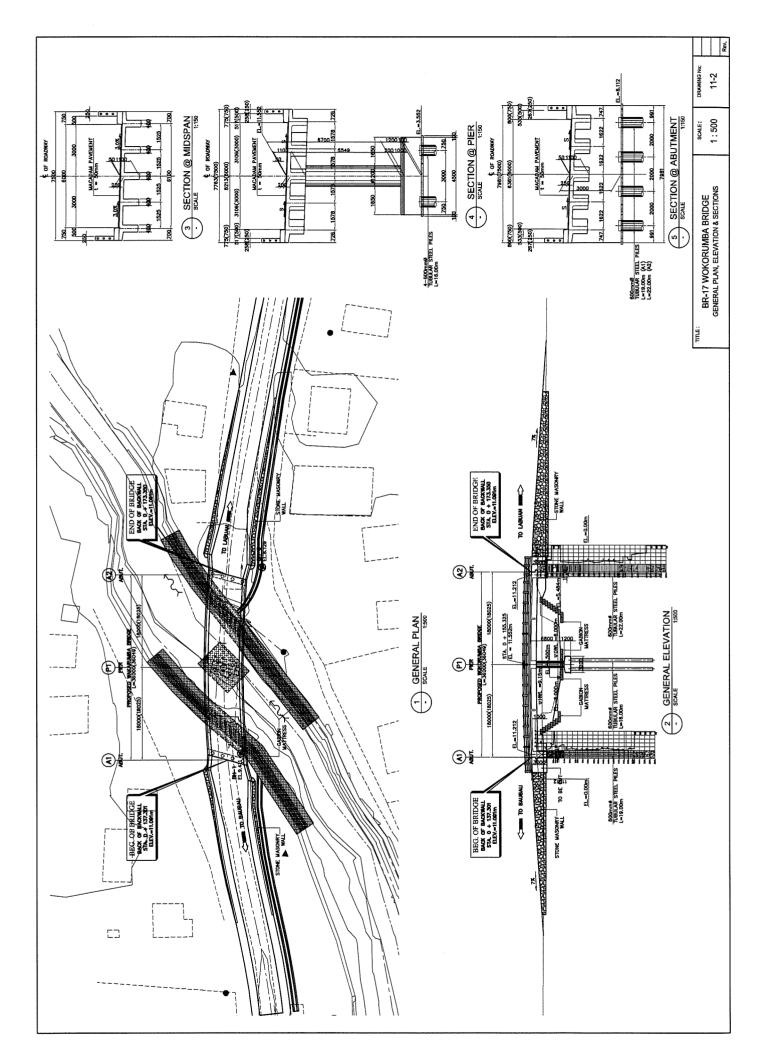


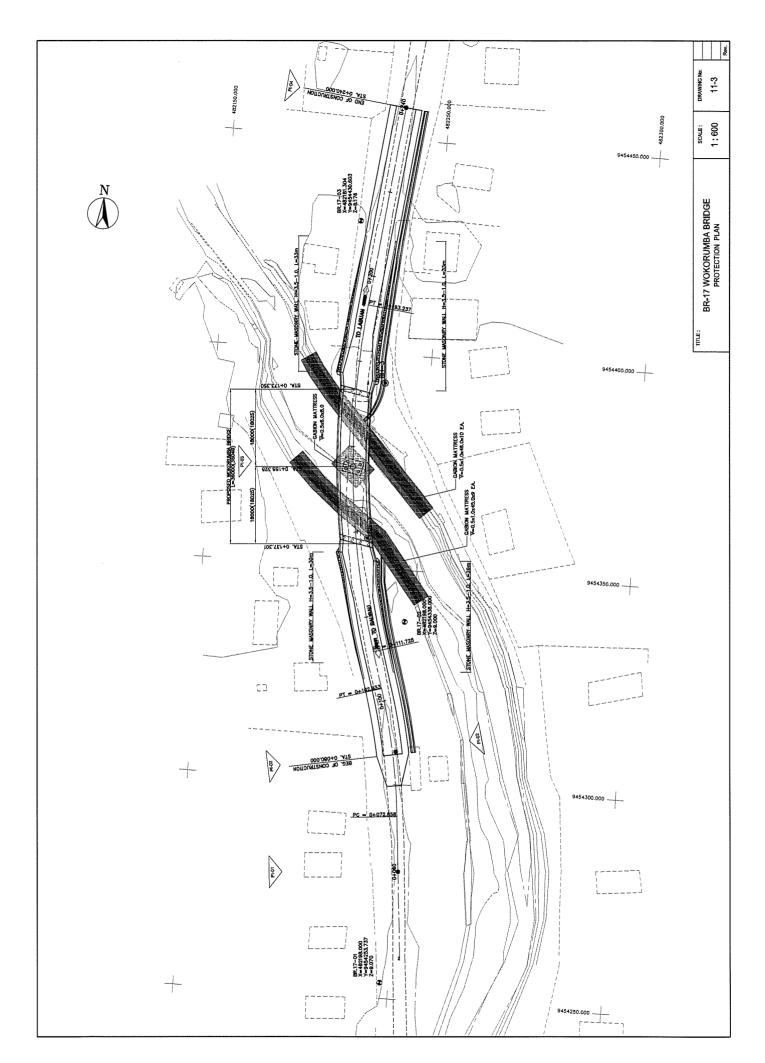


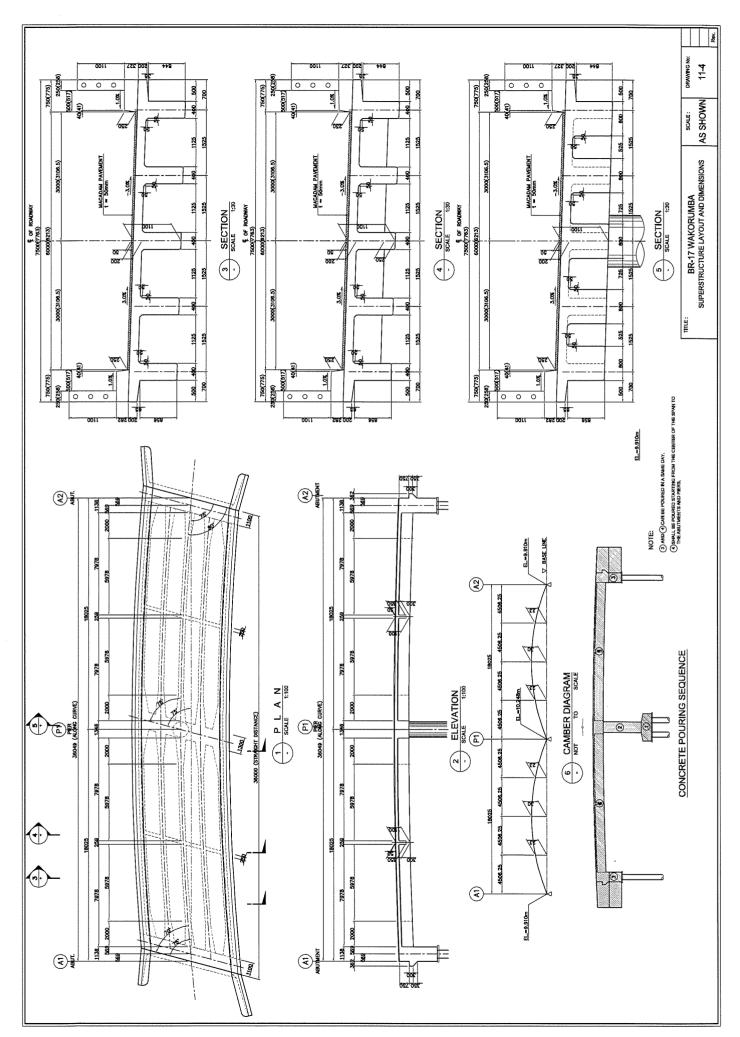


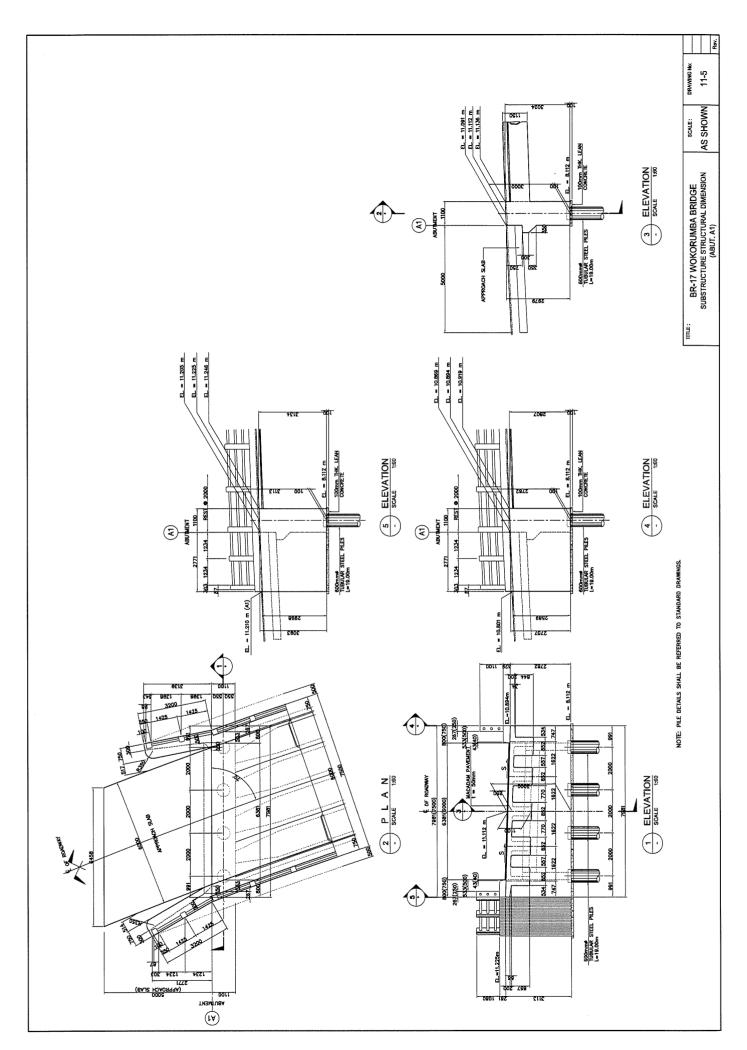
### **BR-17 WAKORUMBA BRIDGE**

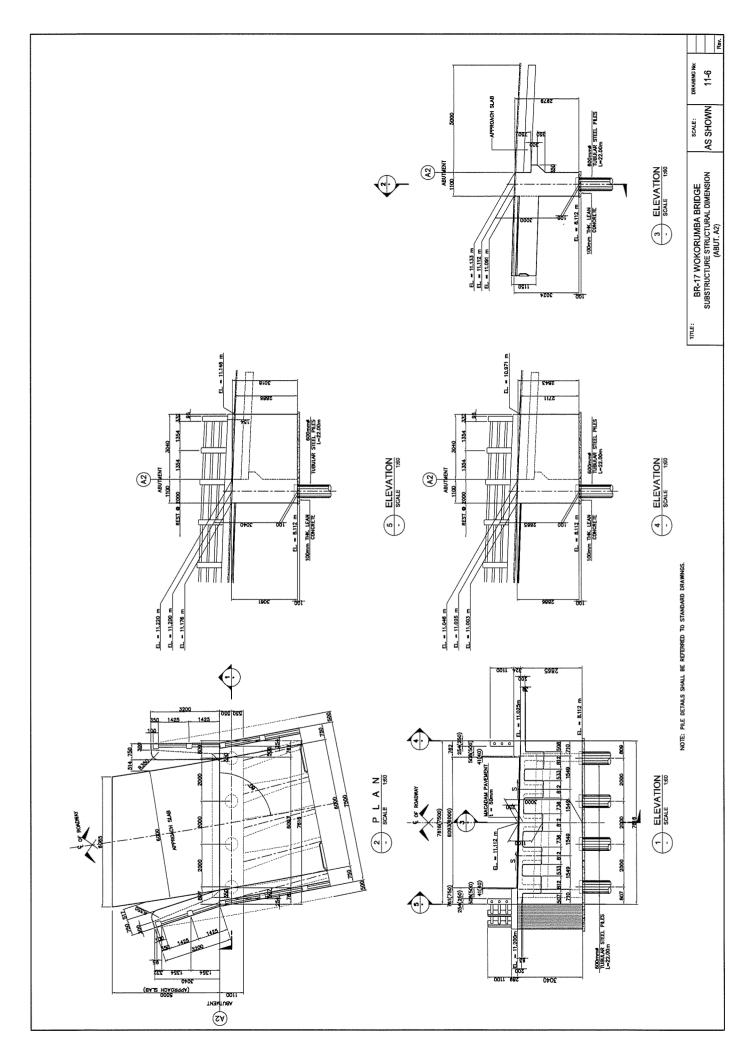


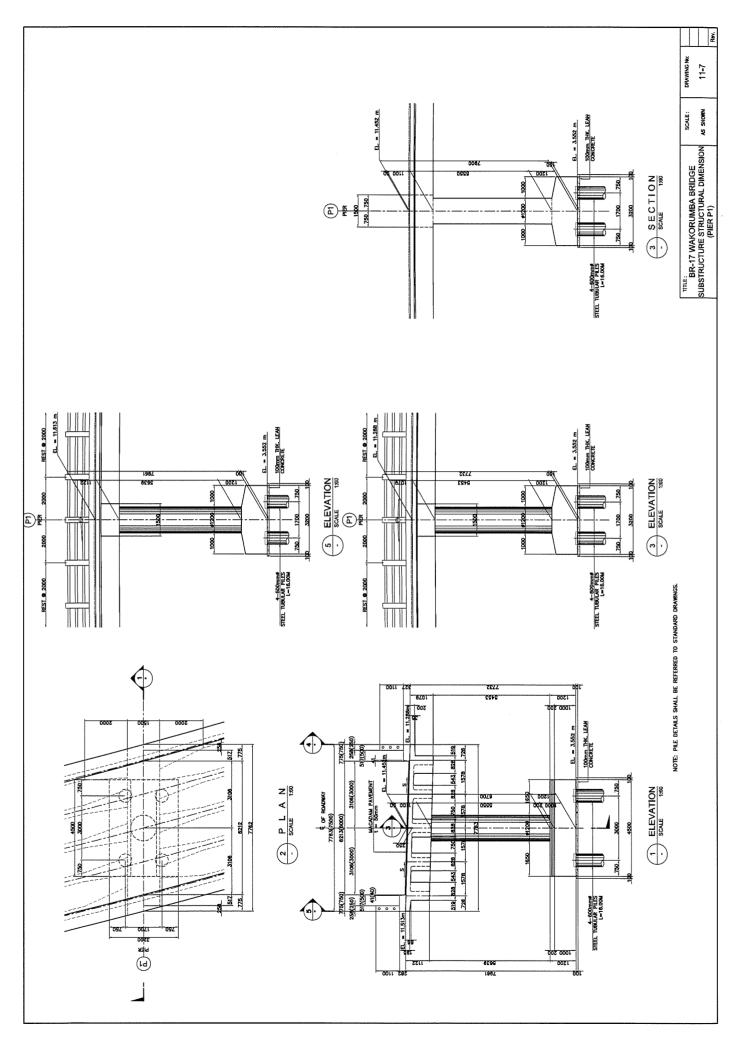


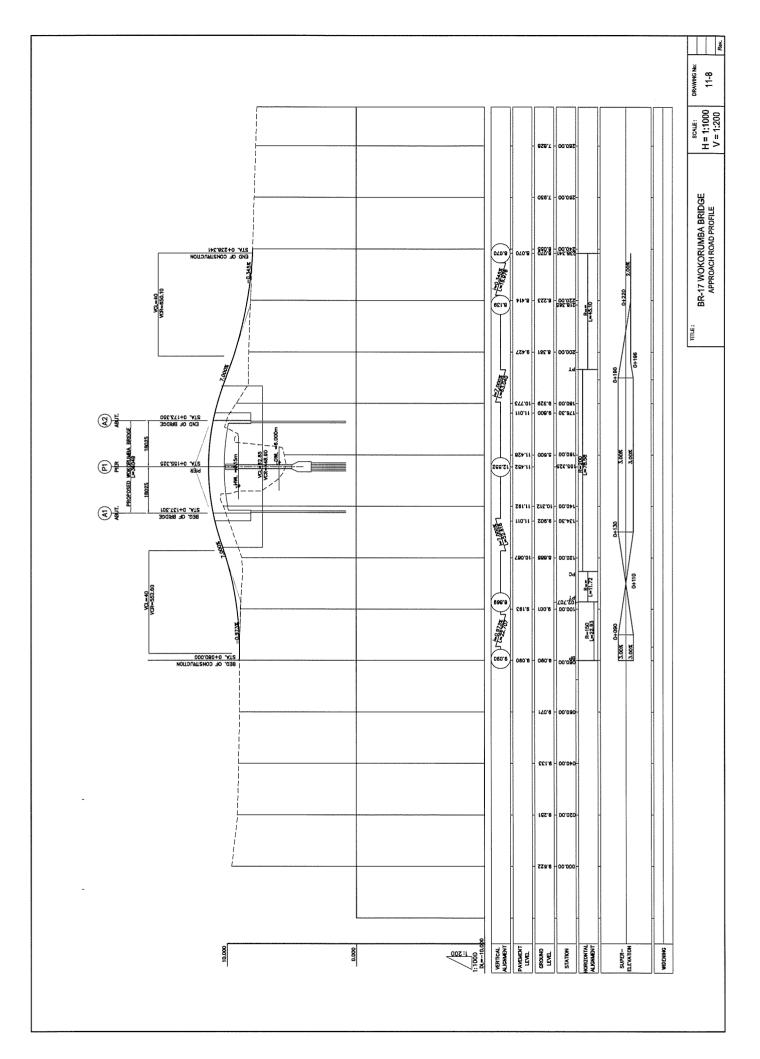


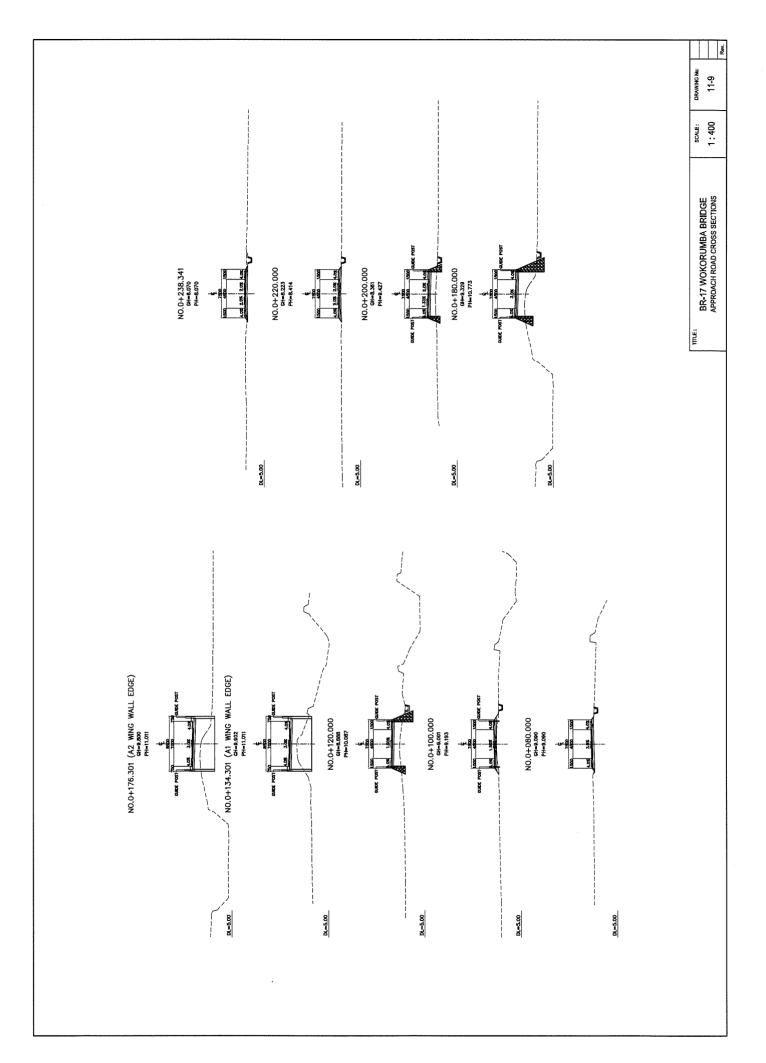




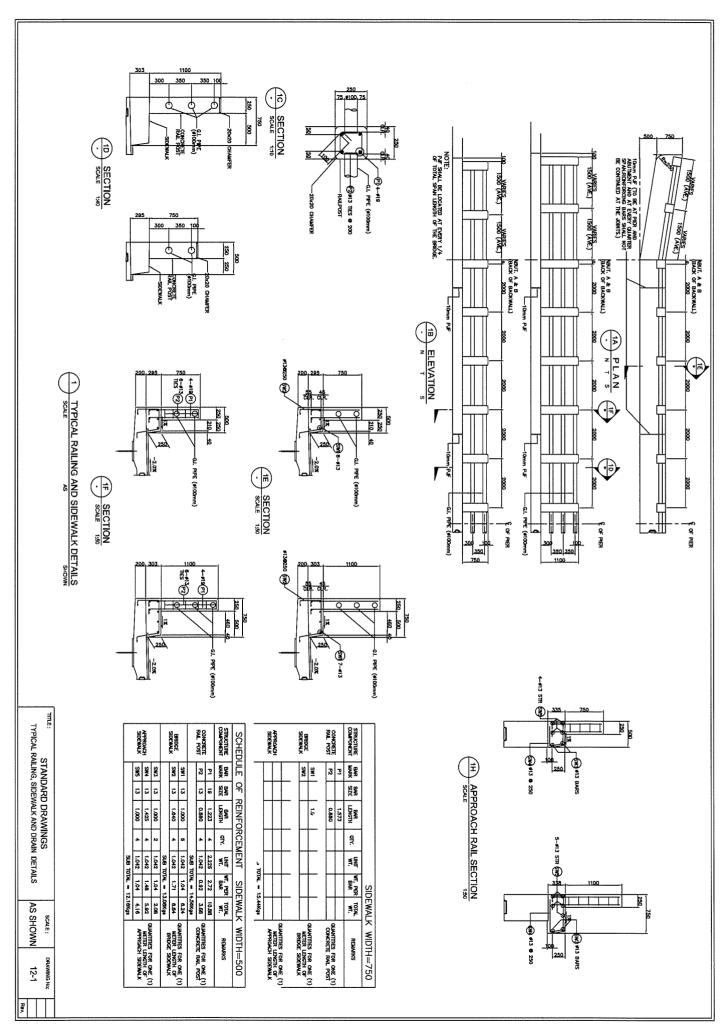


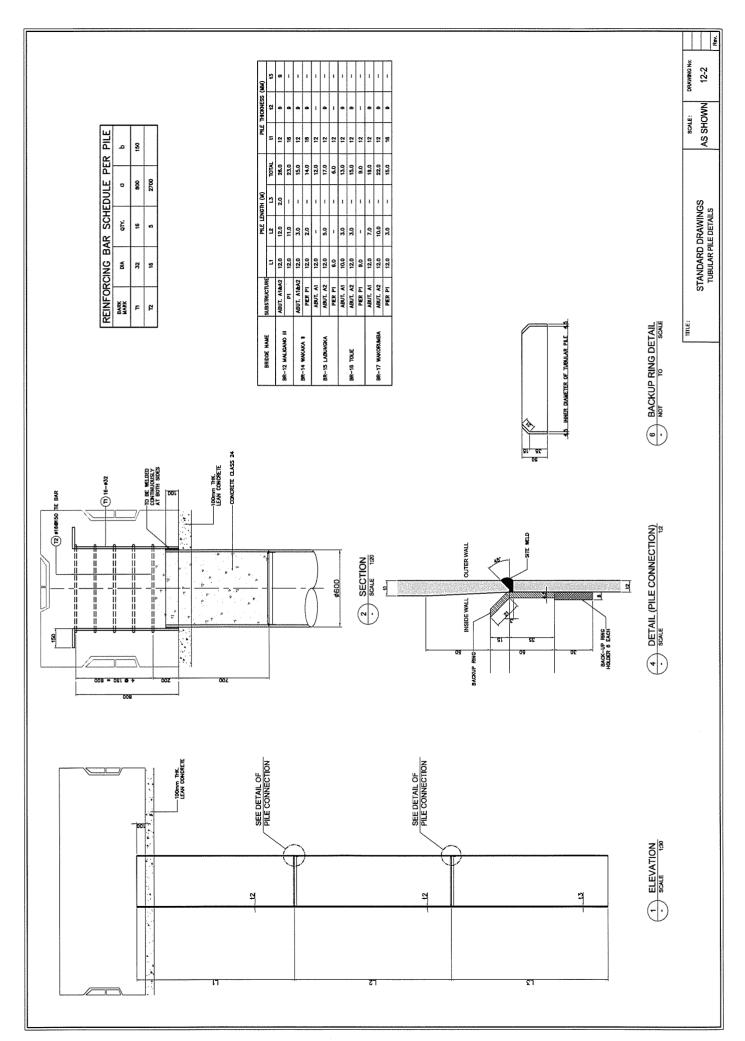


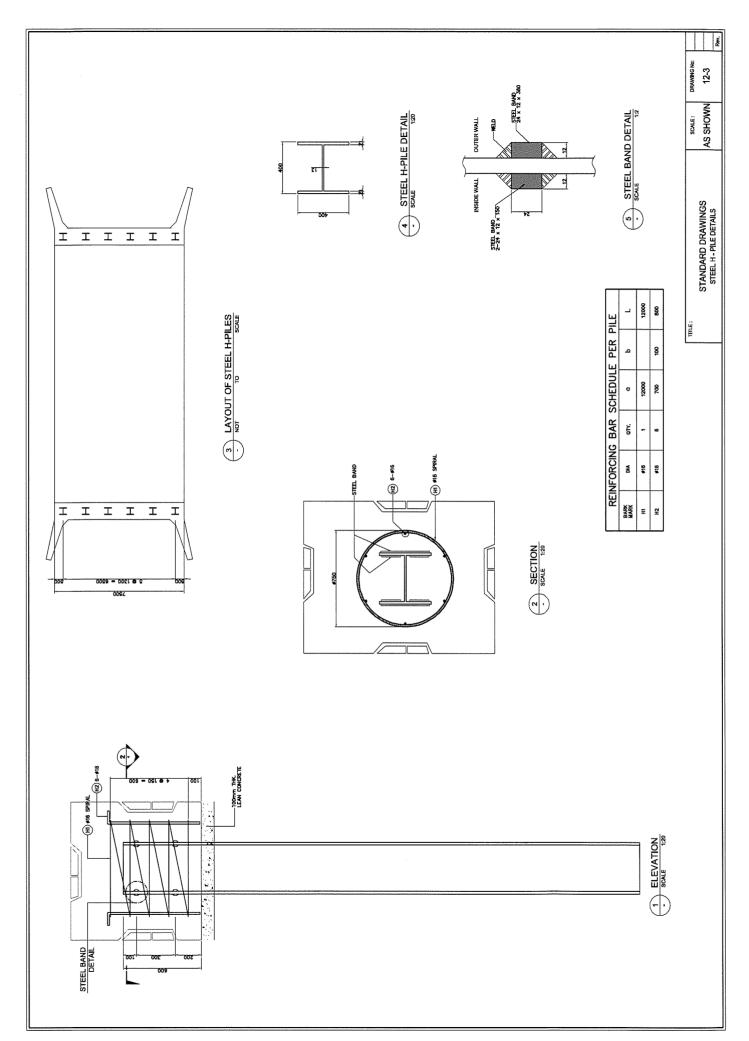


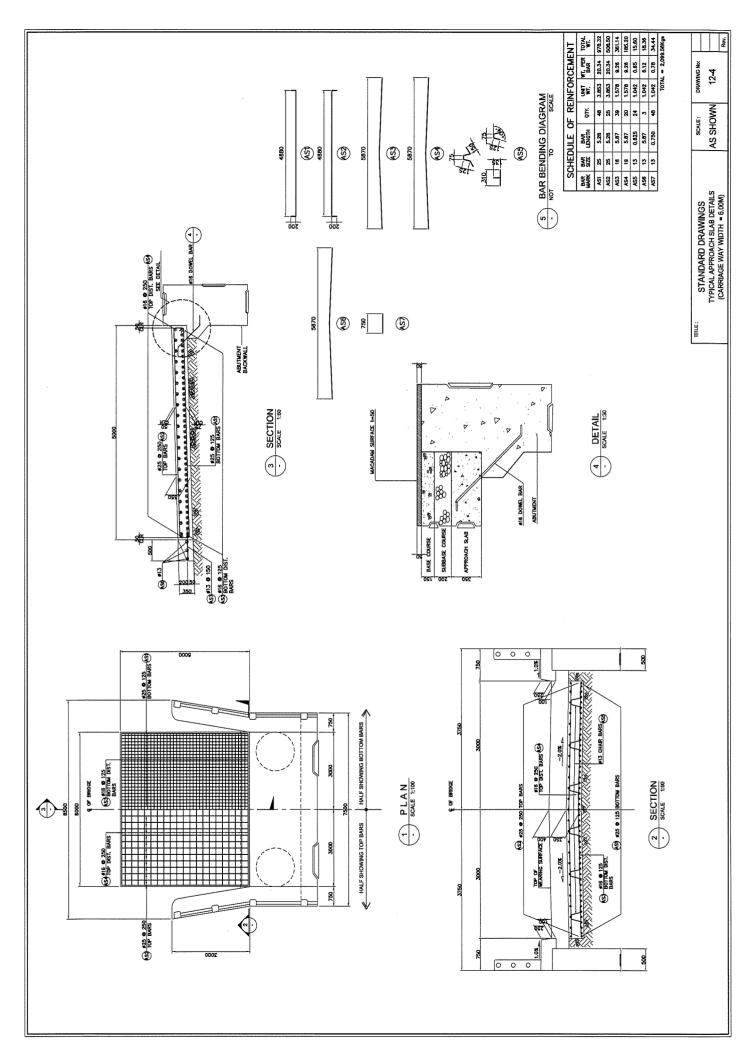


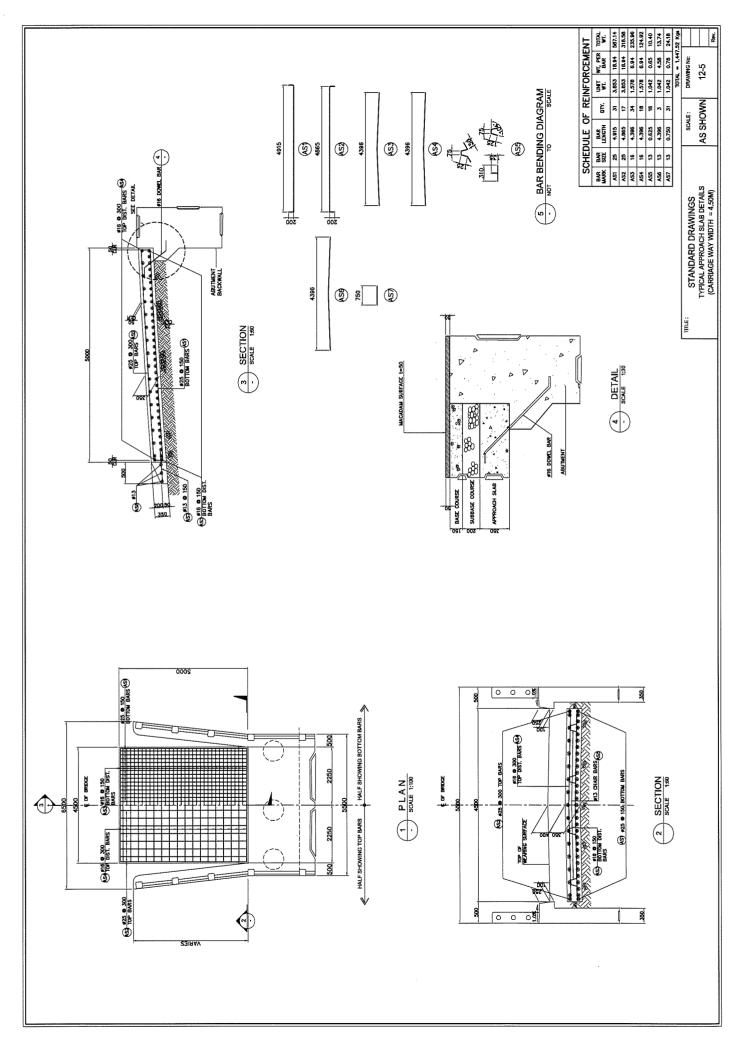
## DET. OF STANDARD STUCTURE

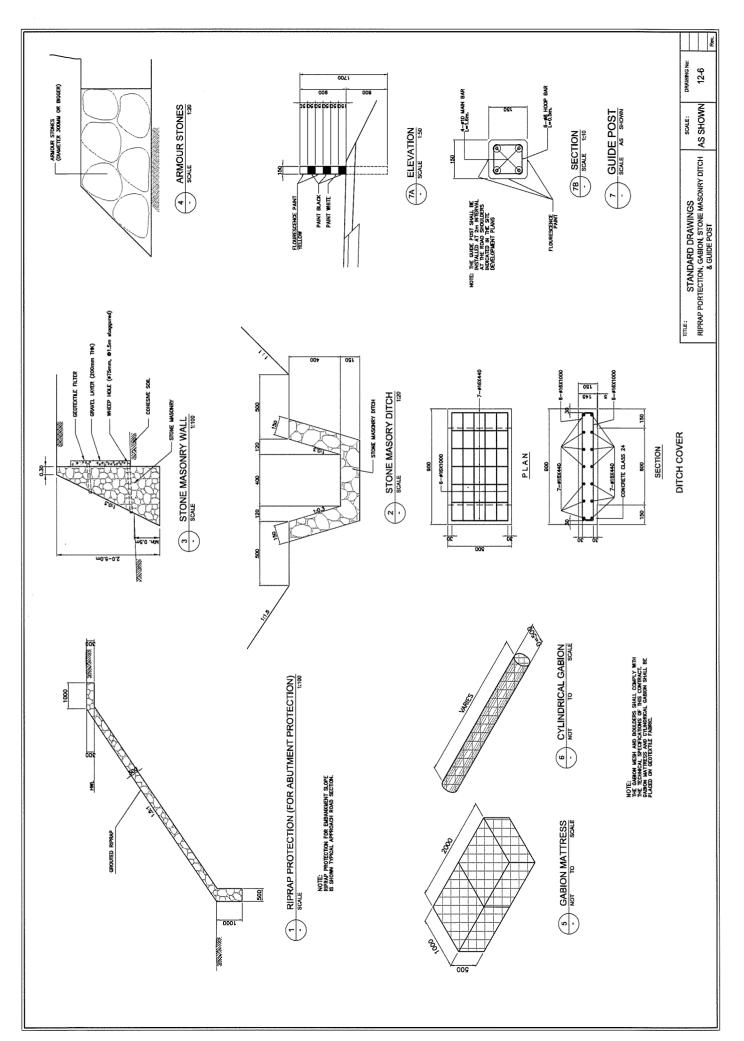


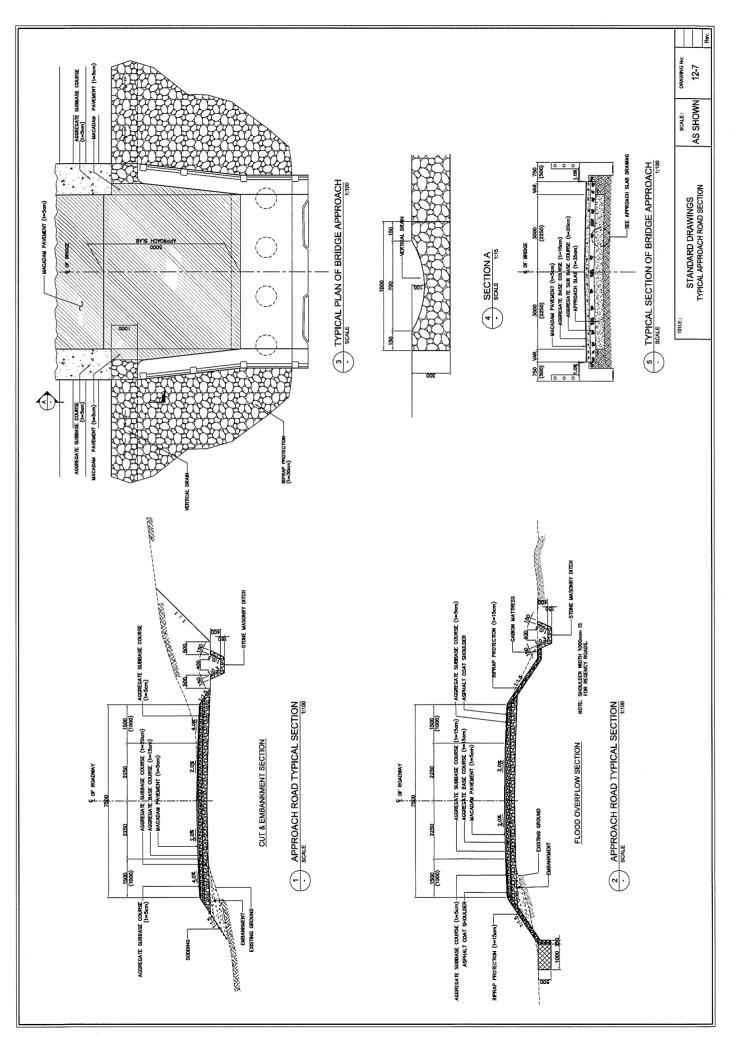




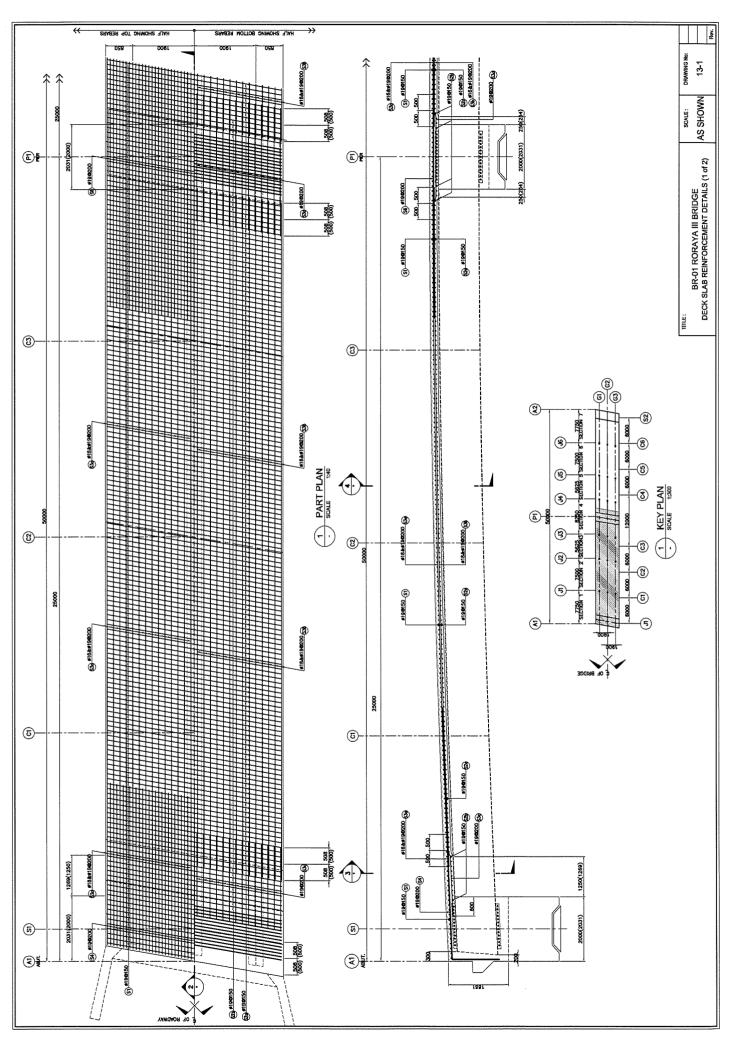


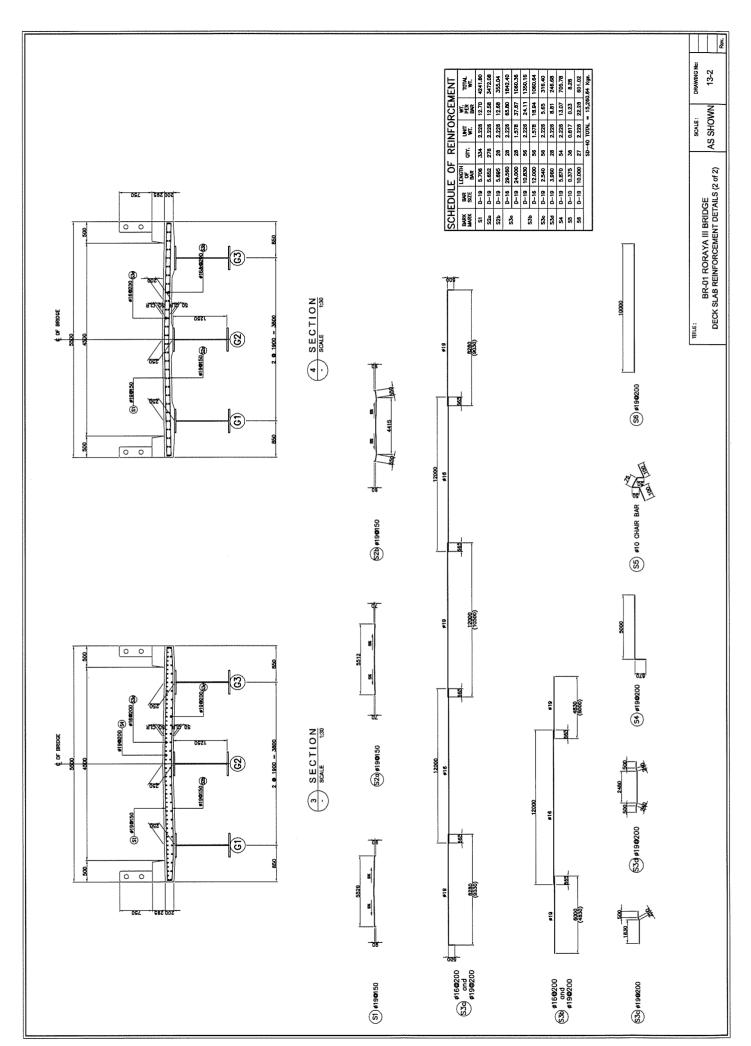


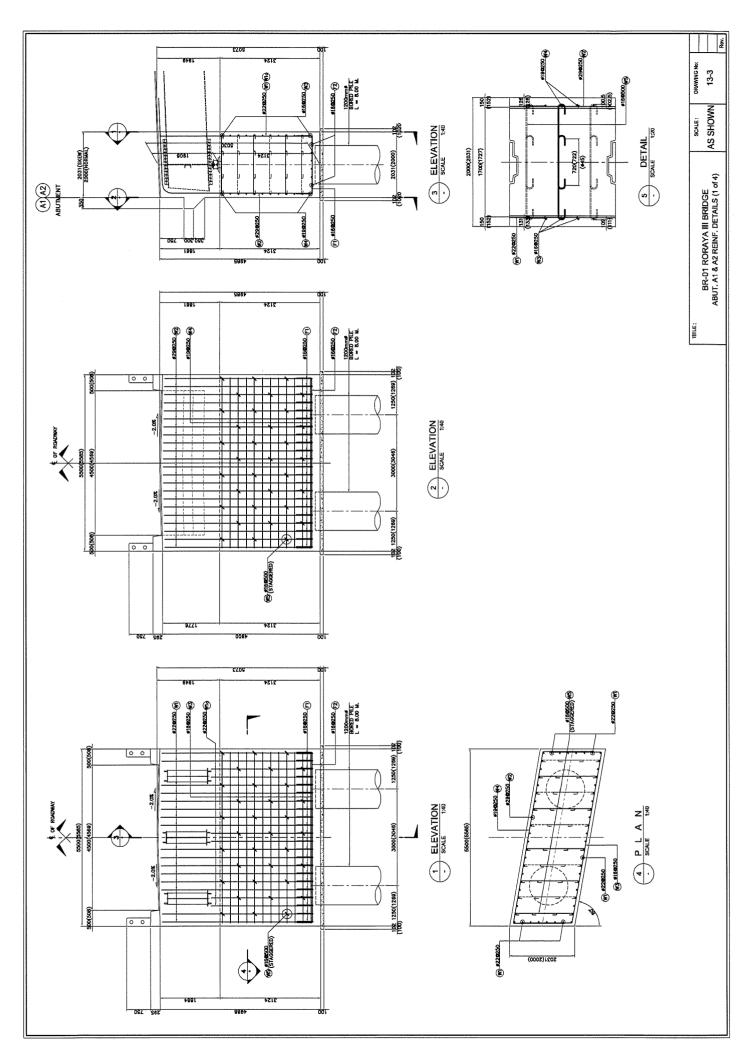


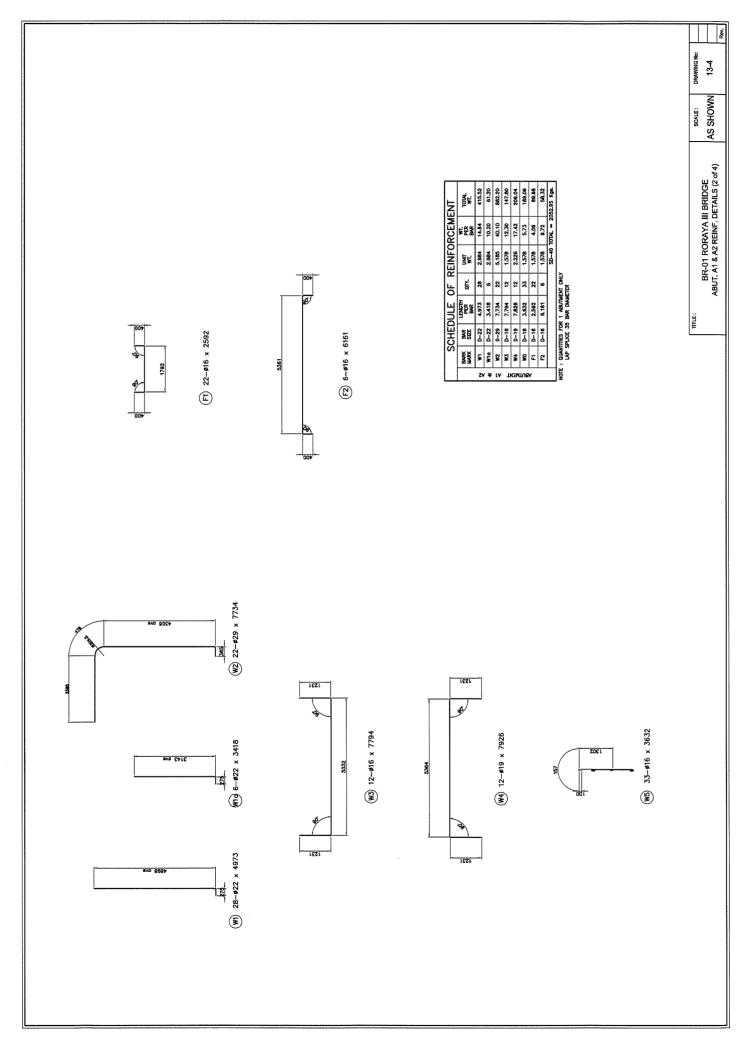


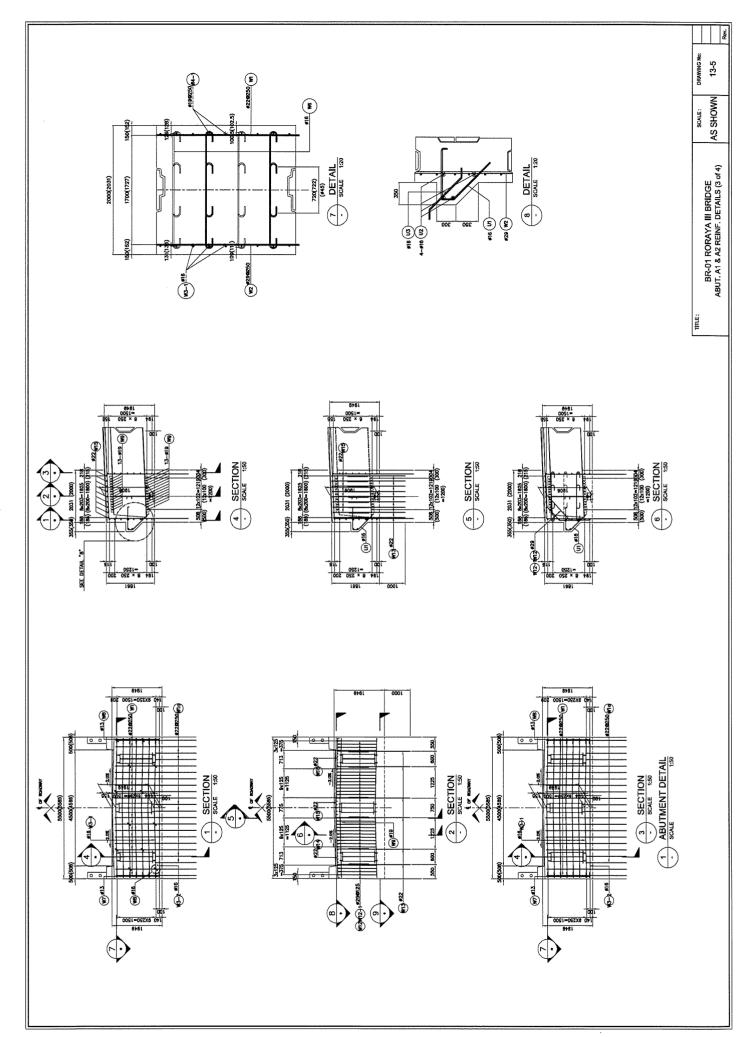
# TYP. DETAIL DESIGN (STEEL GIRDER)

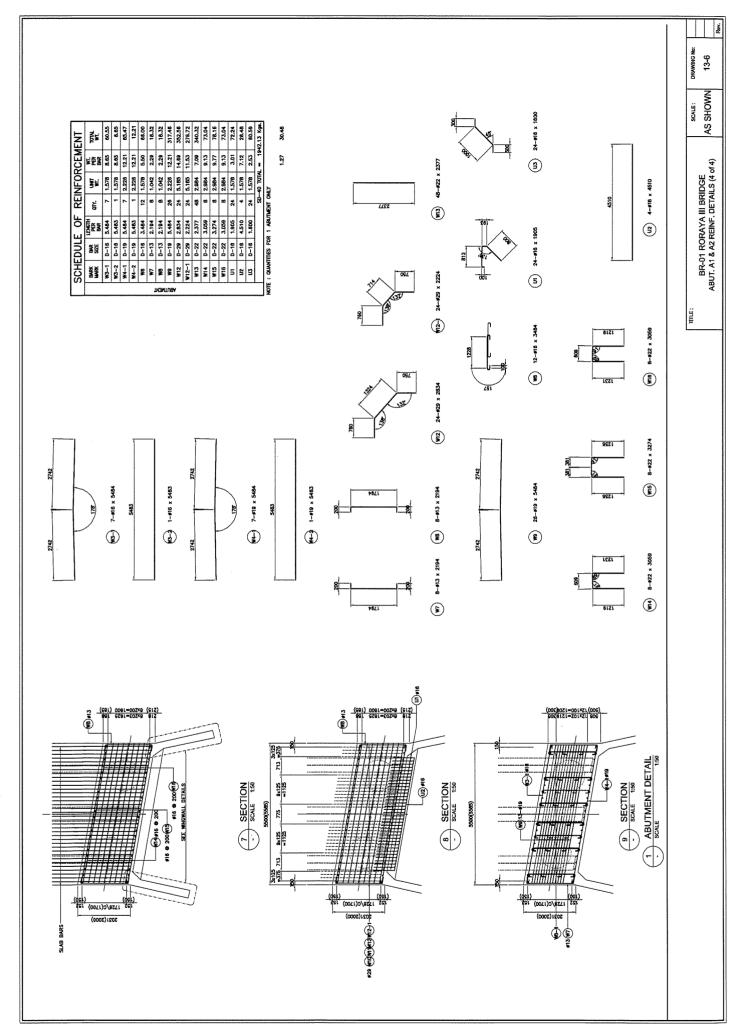


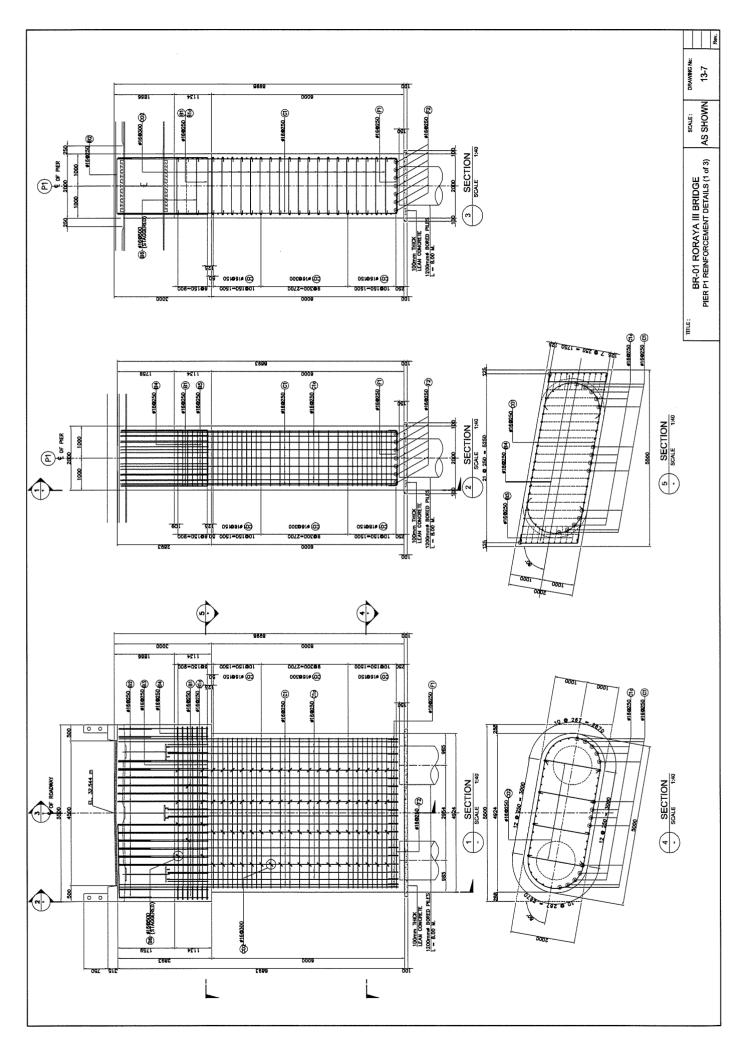


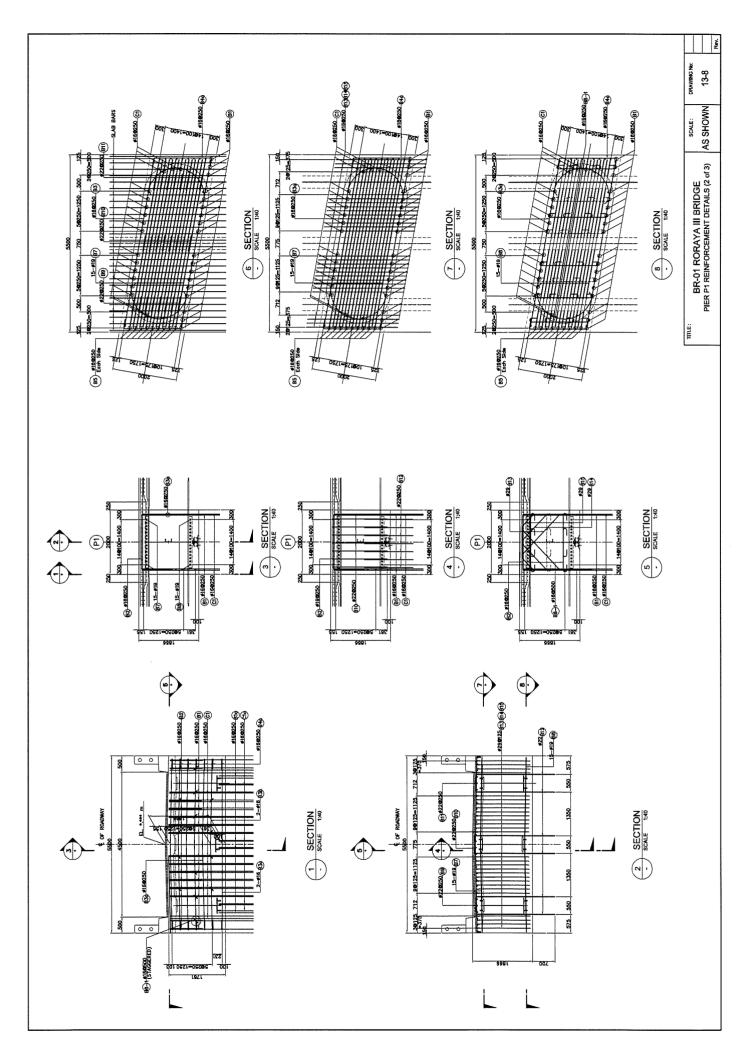


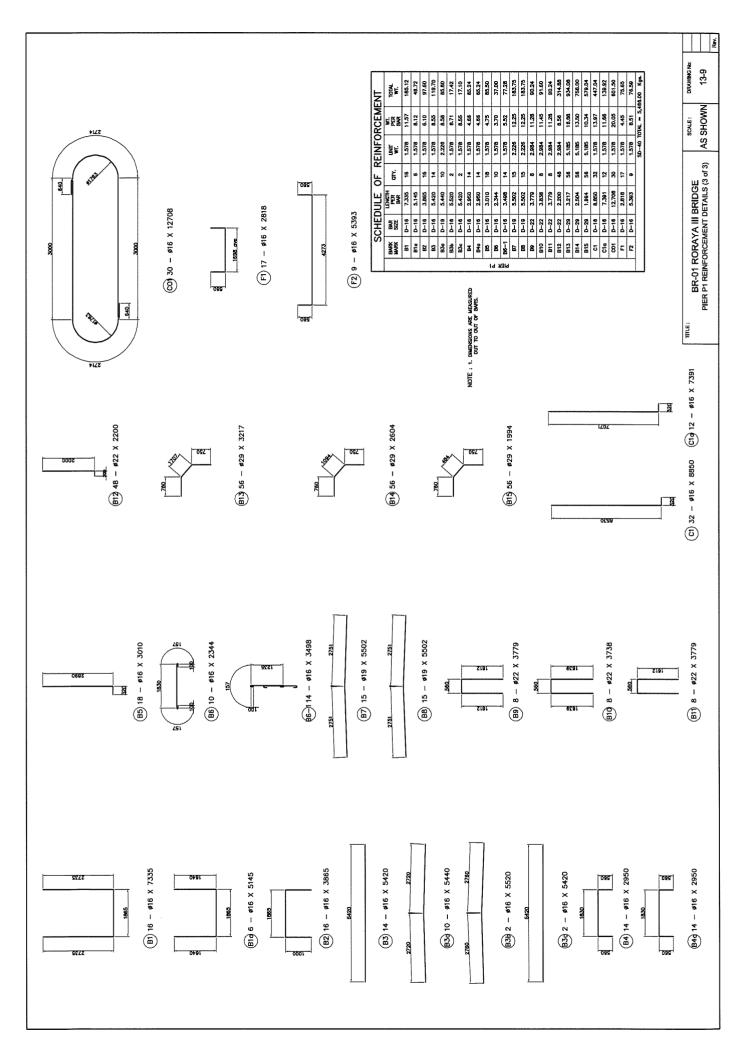


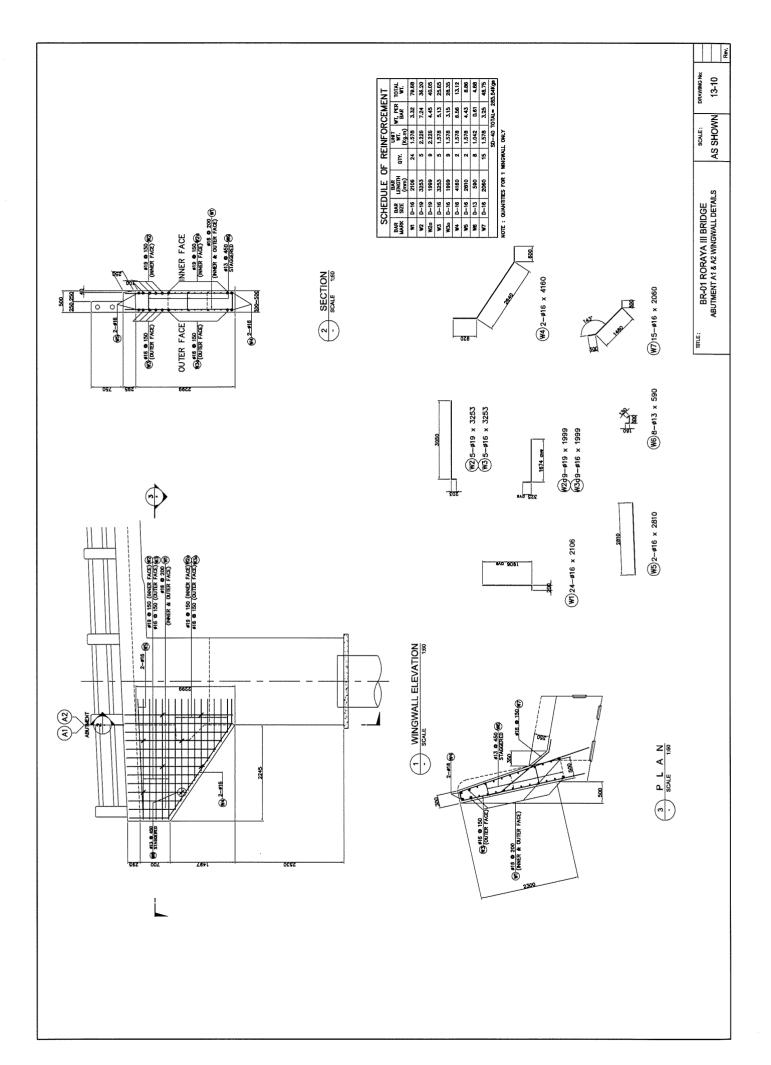




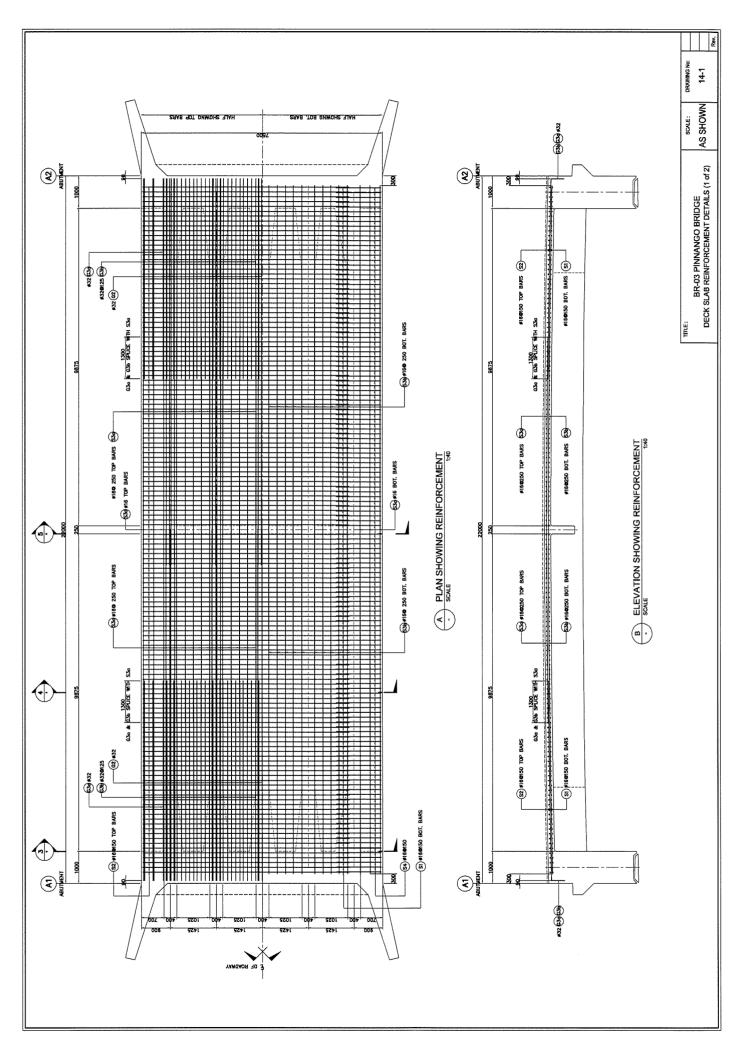


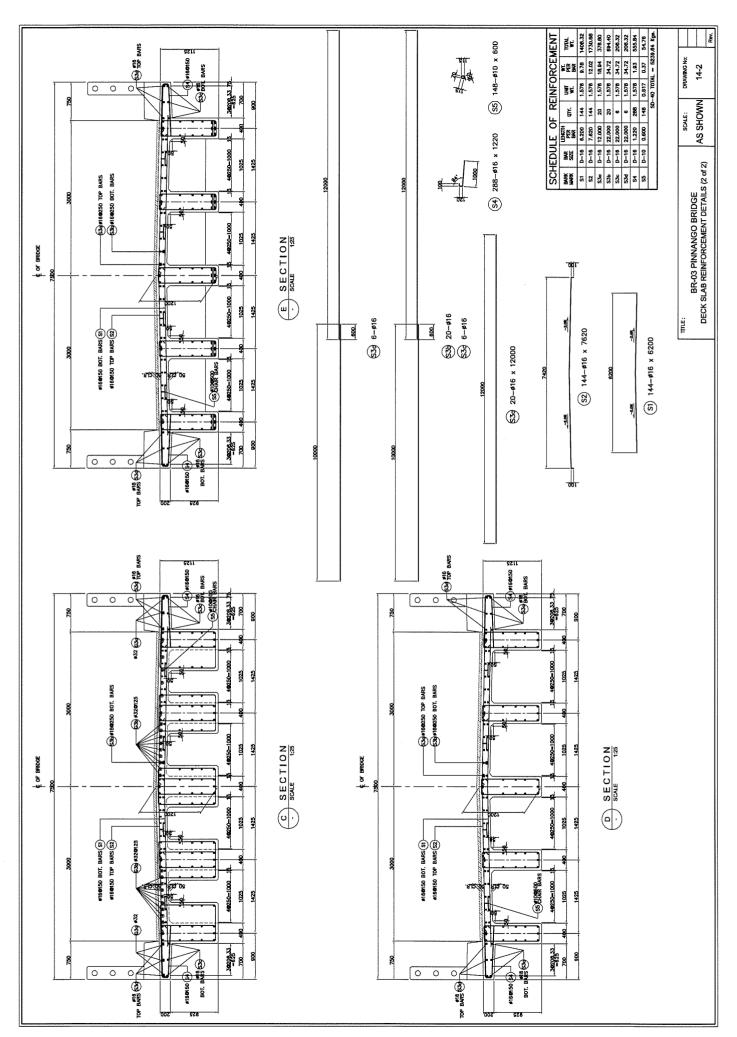


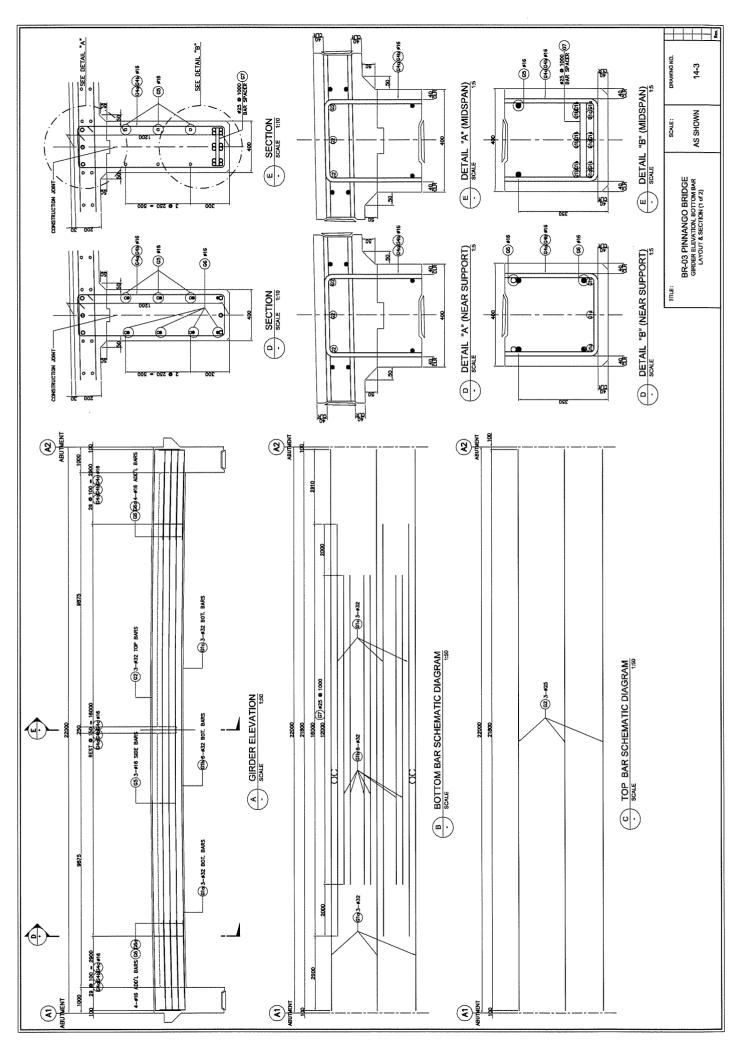


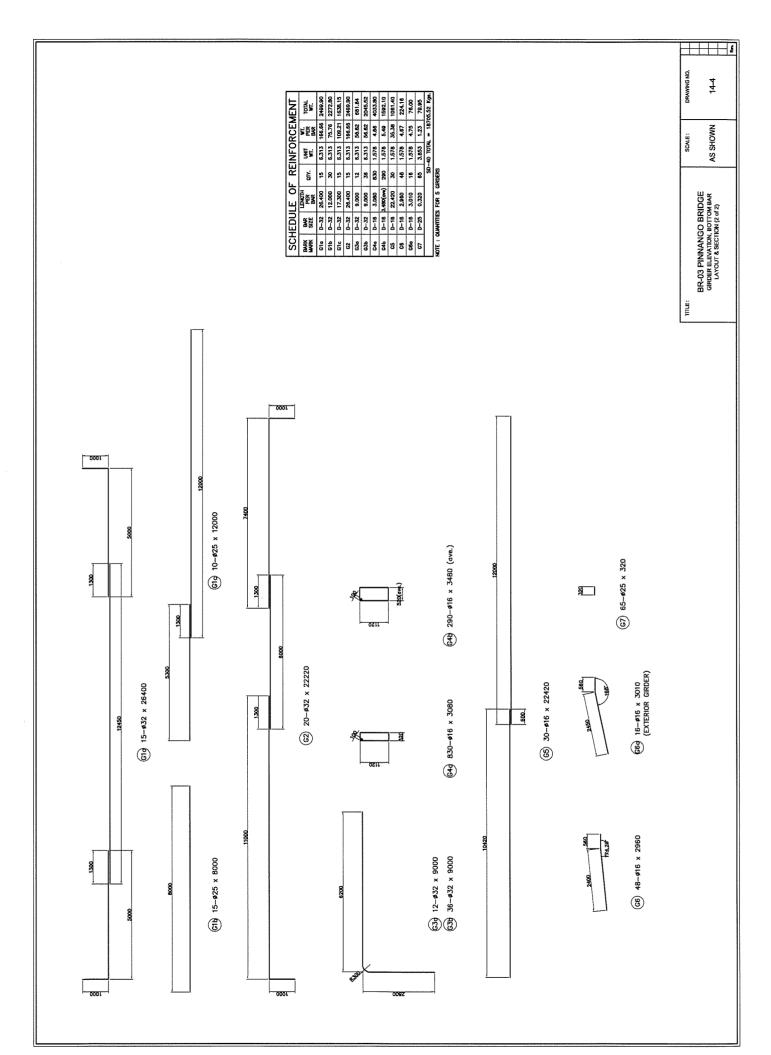


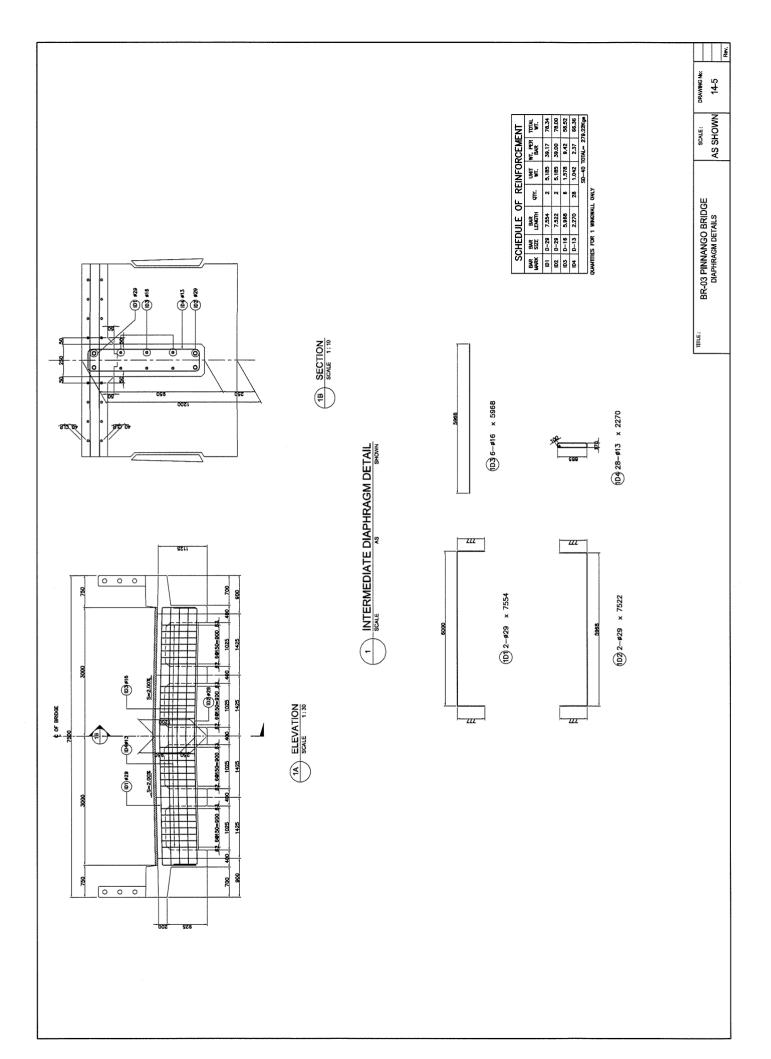
## 12 TYP. DETAIL DESIGN (RC GIRDER BRIDGE)

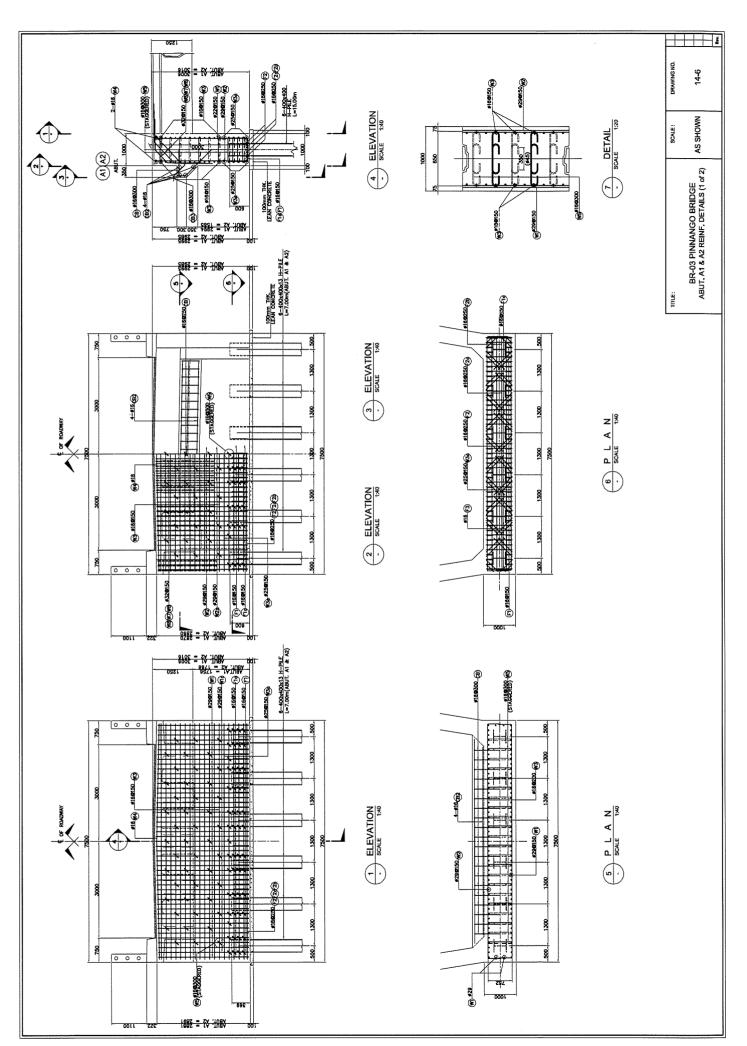


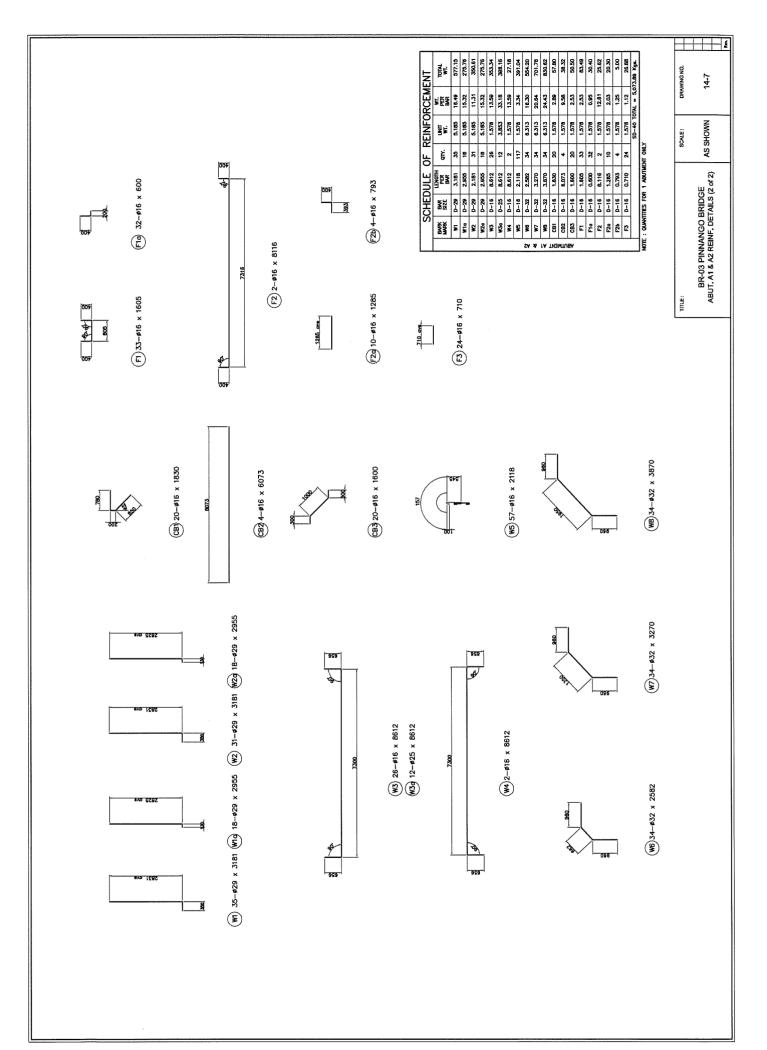


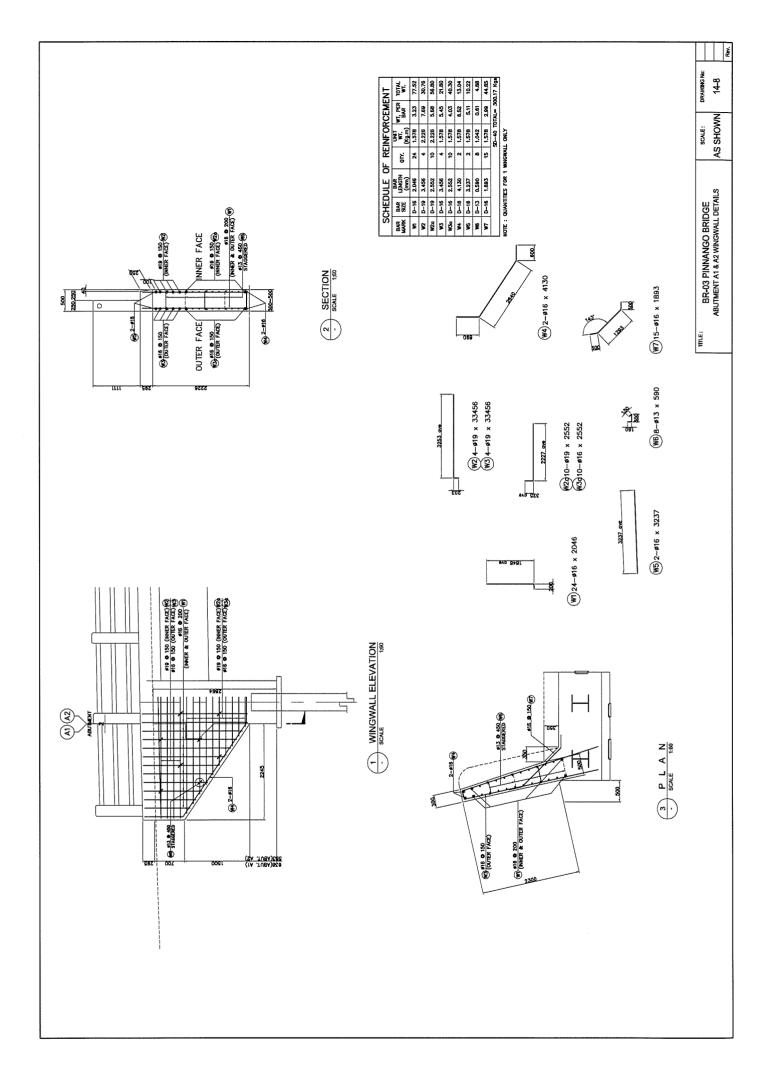




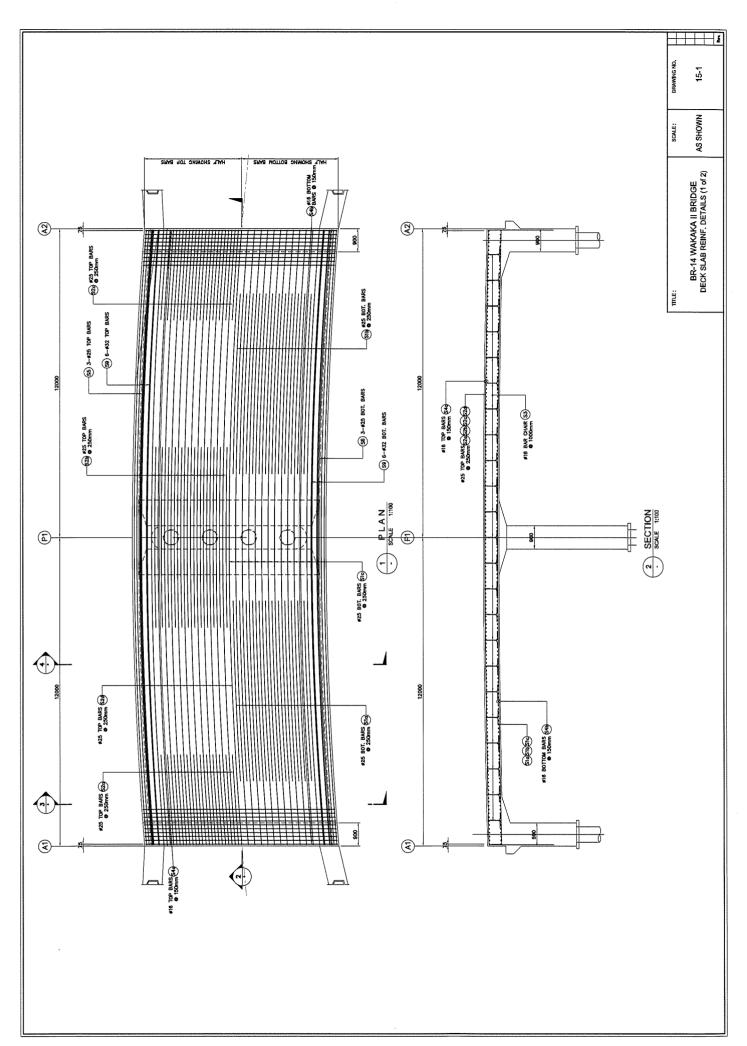


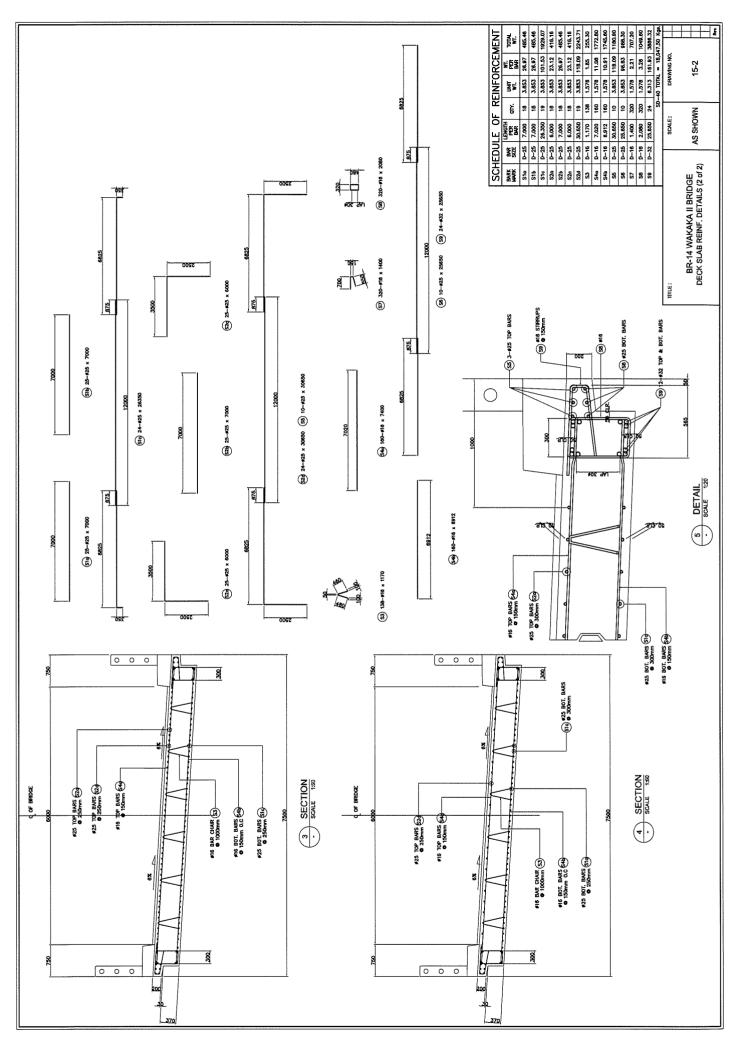


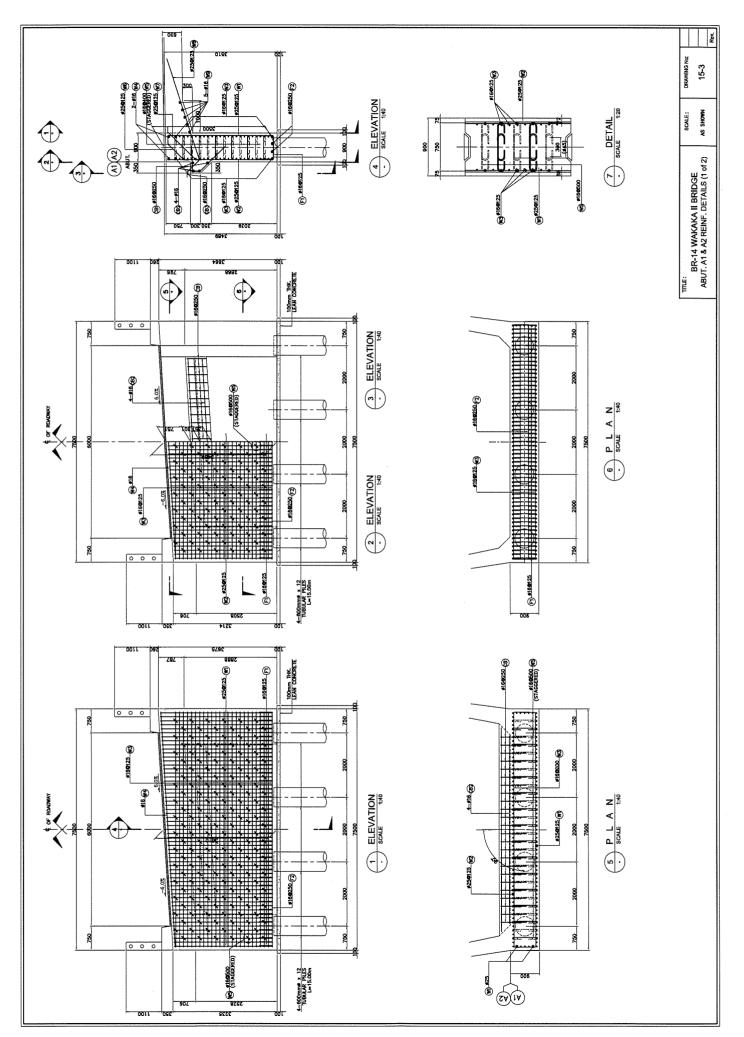


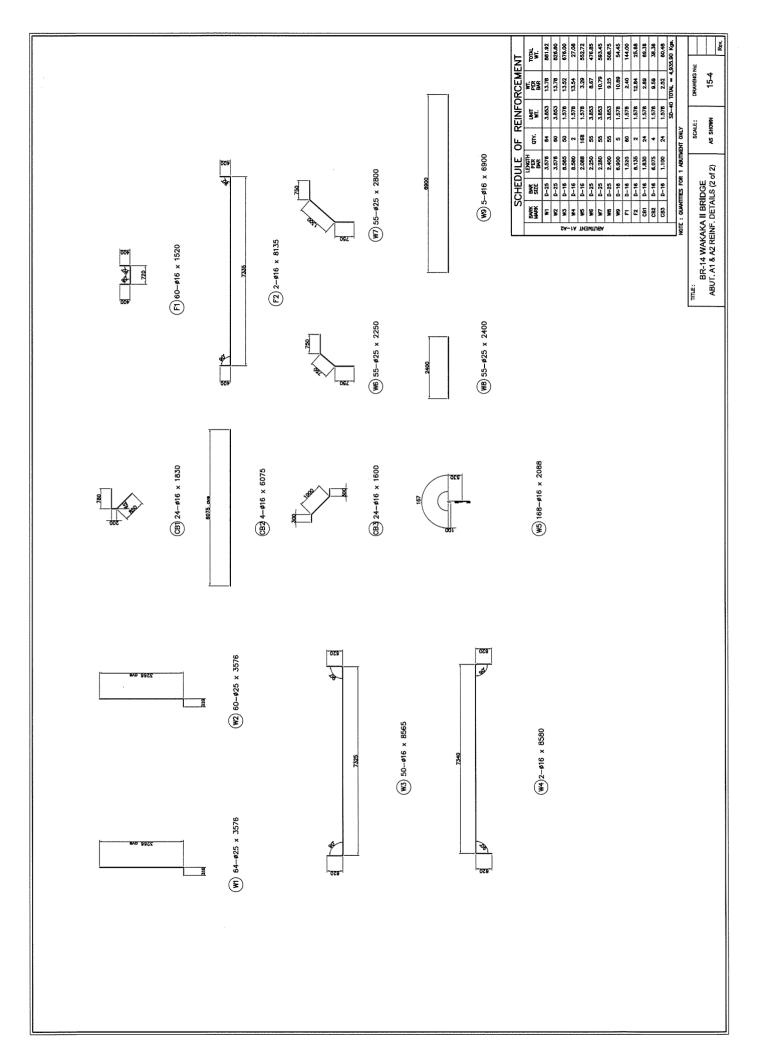


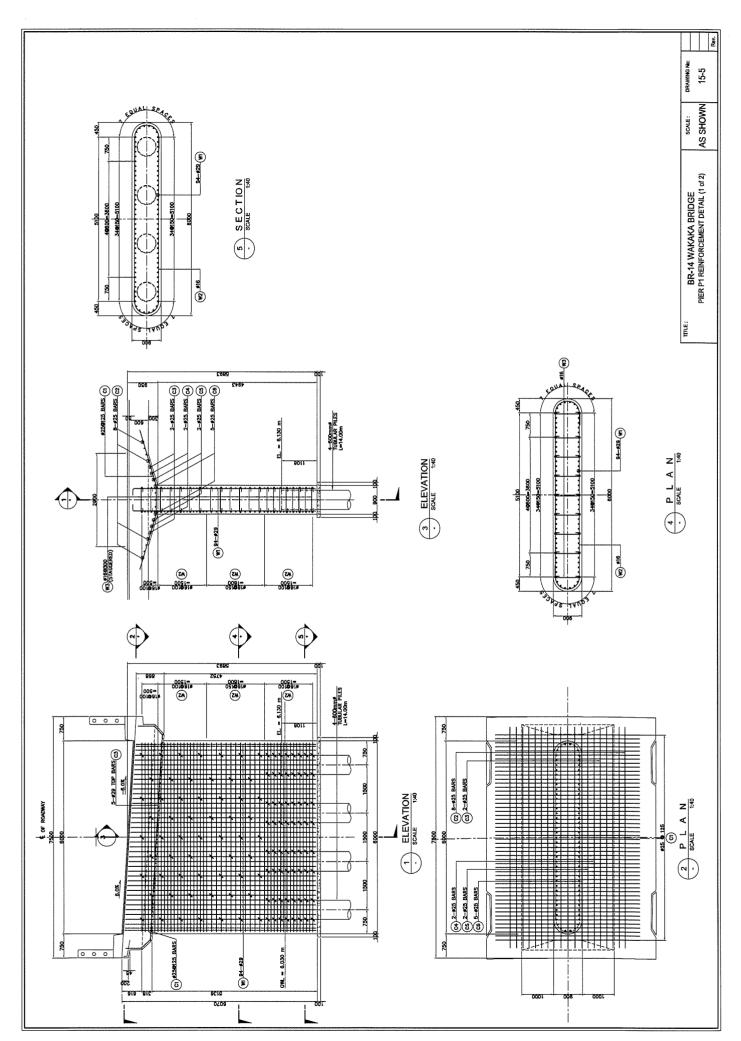
## TYP. DETAIL DESIGN (RC SLAB BRIDGE)

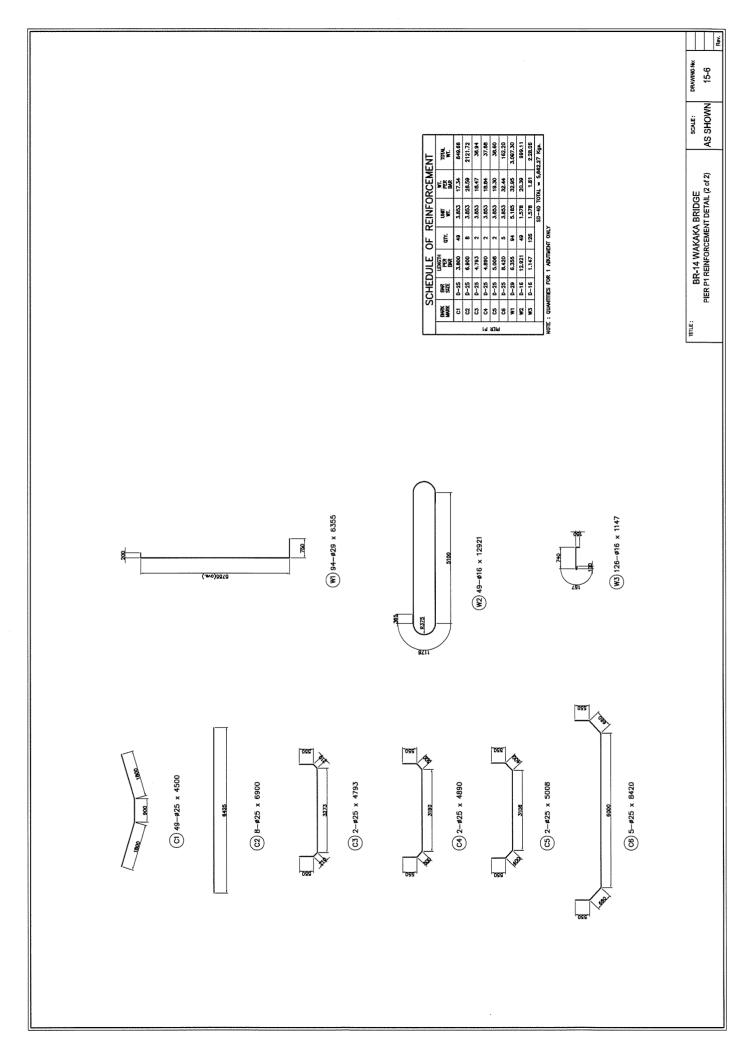


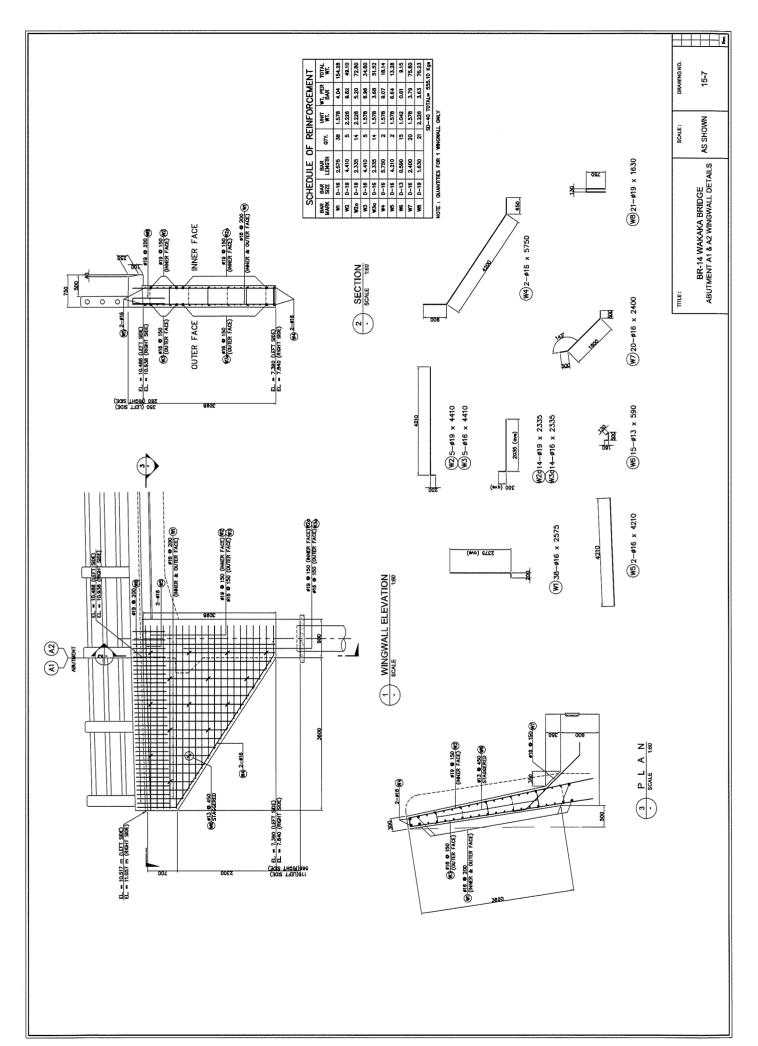


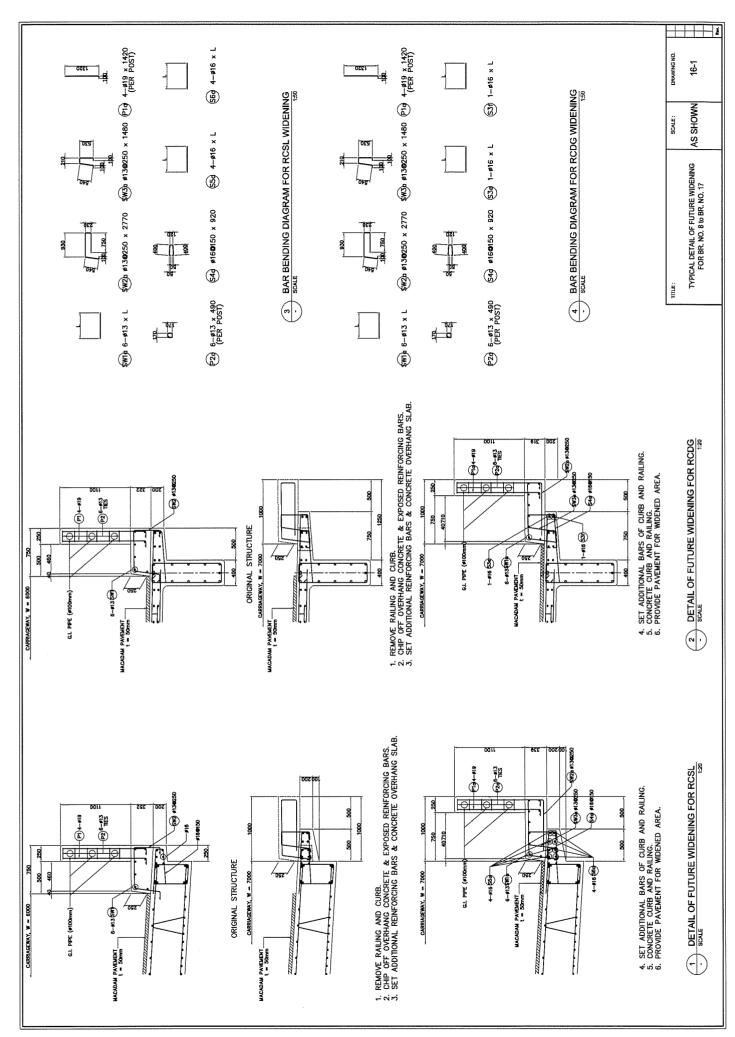


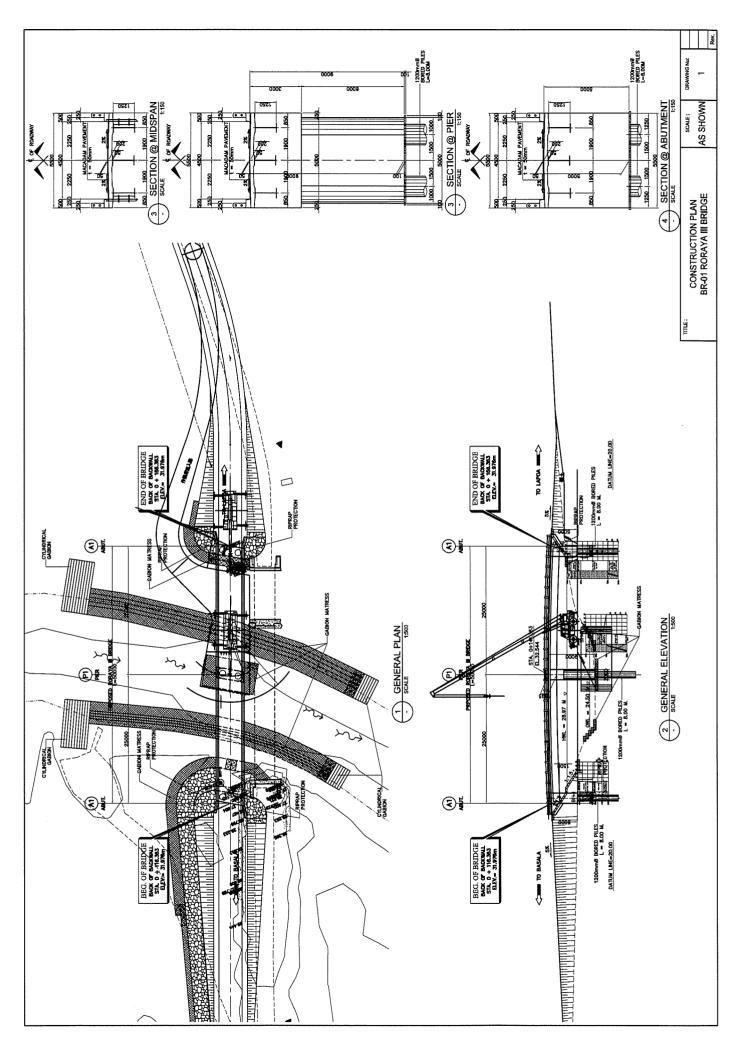


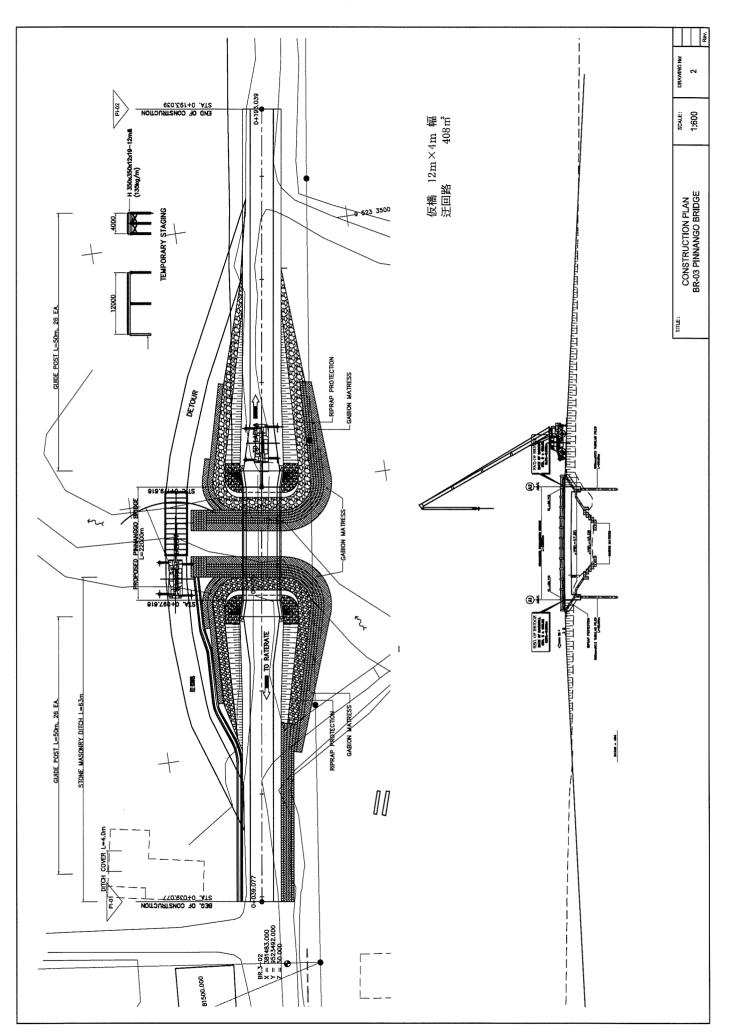


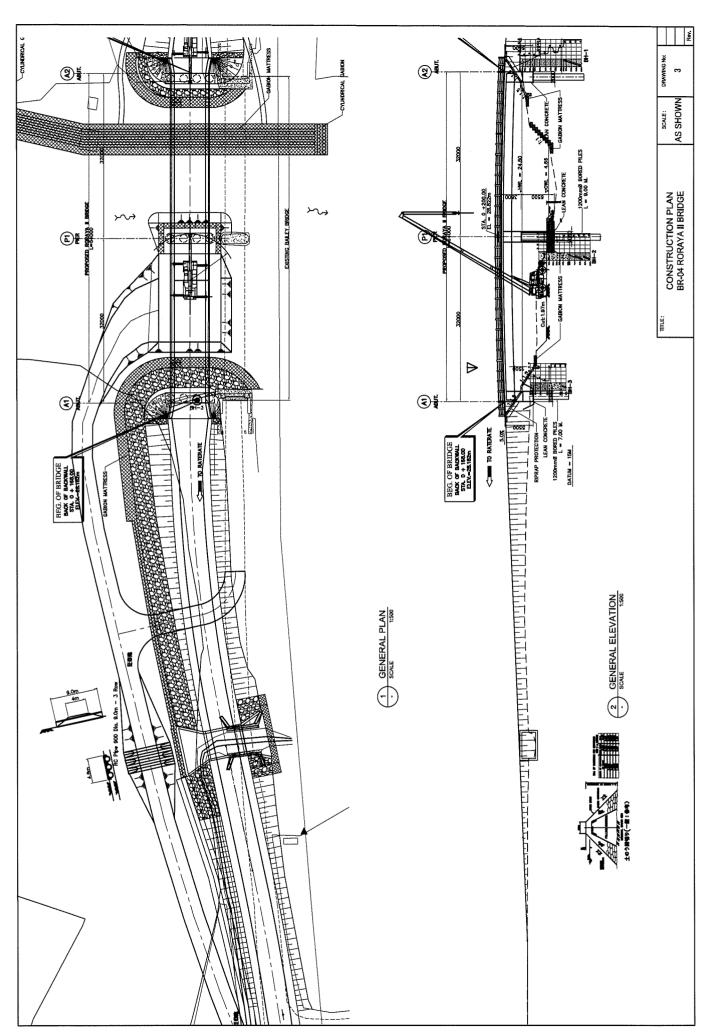


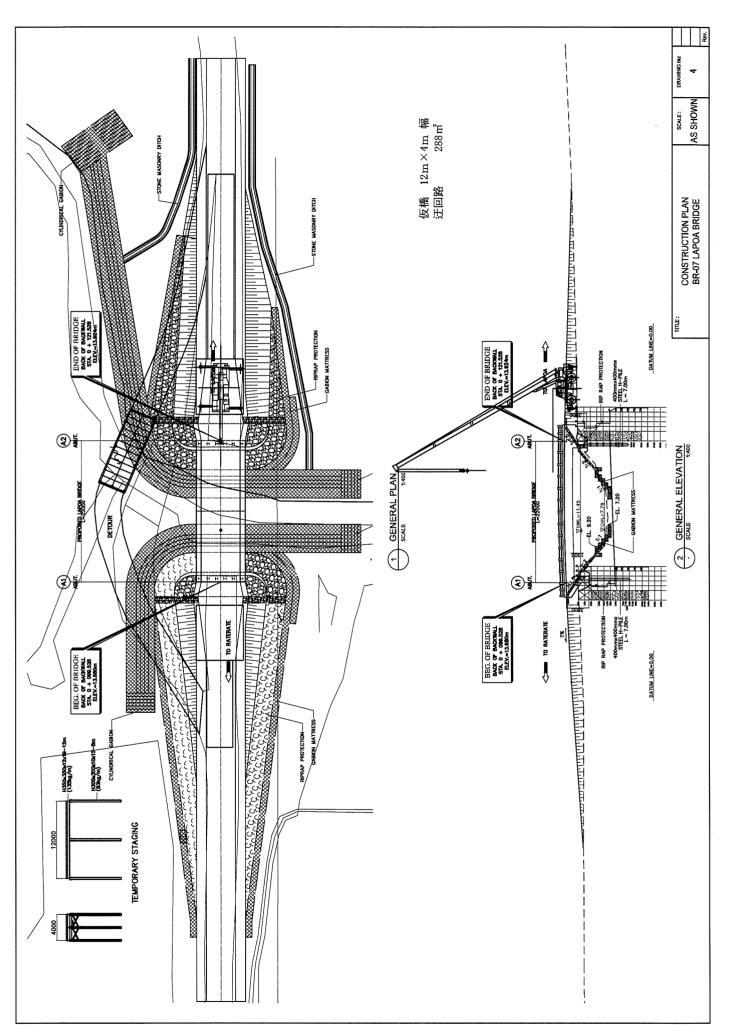


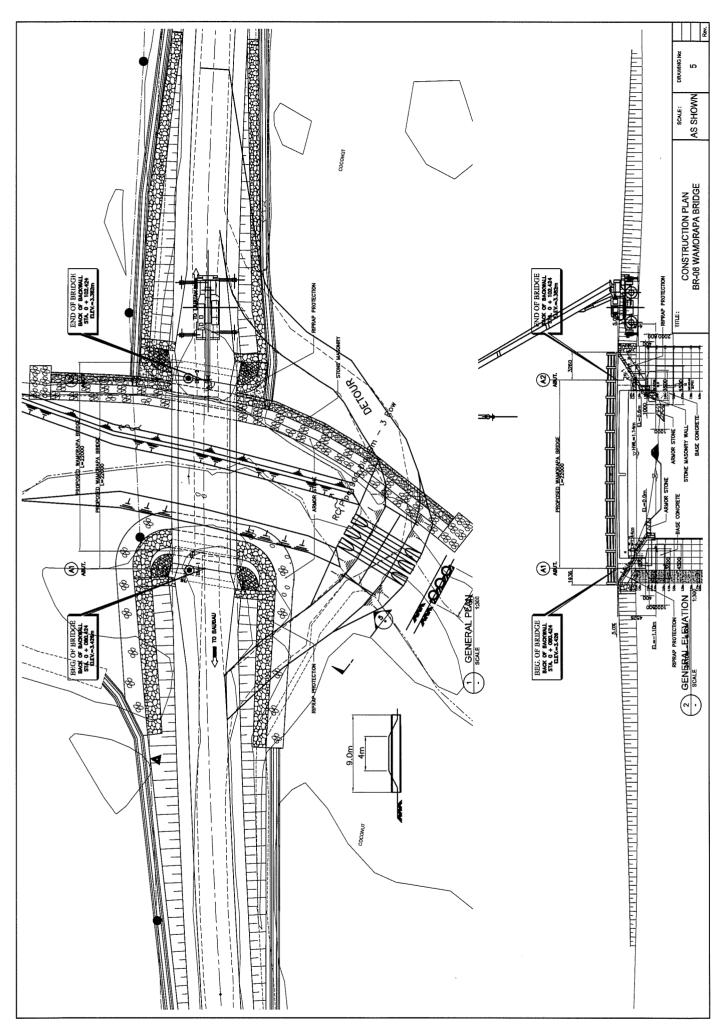


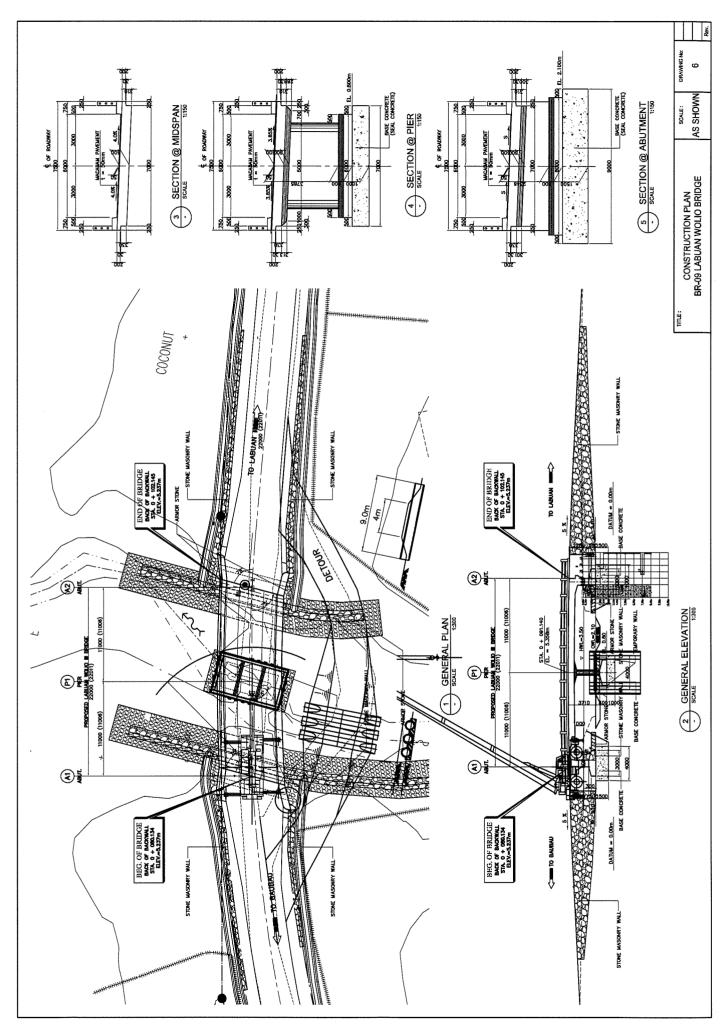


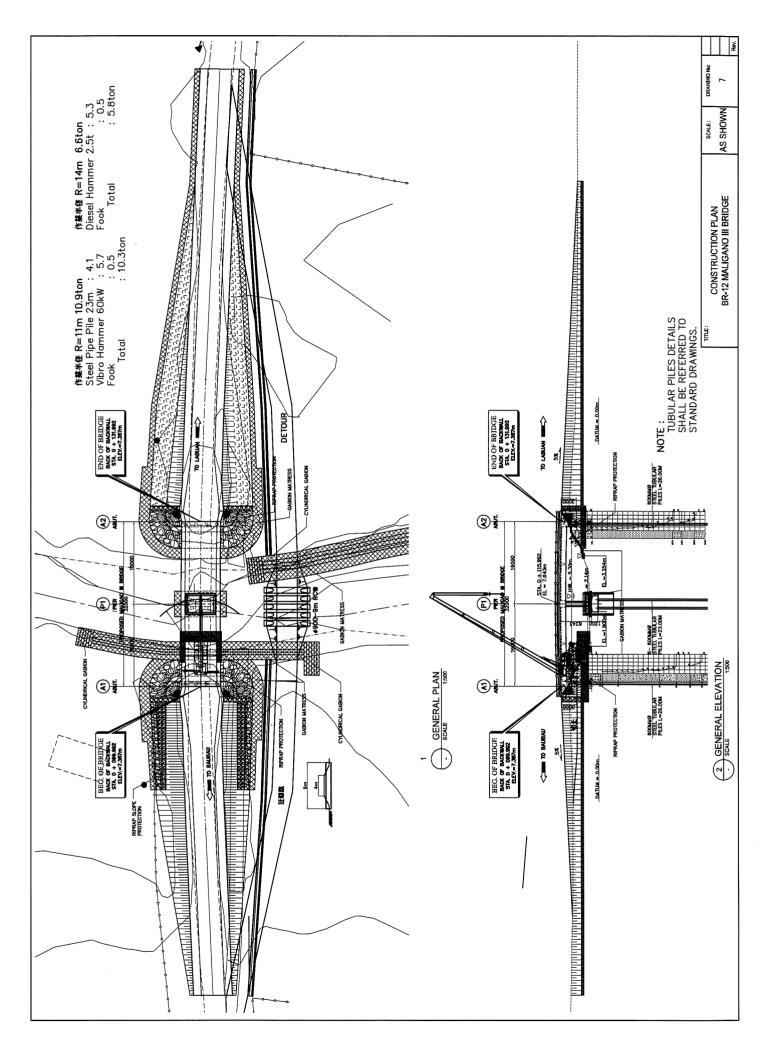


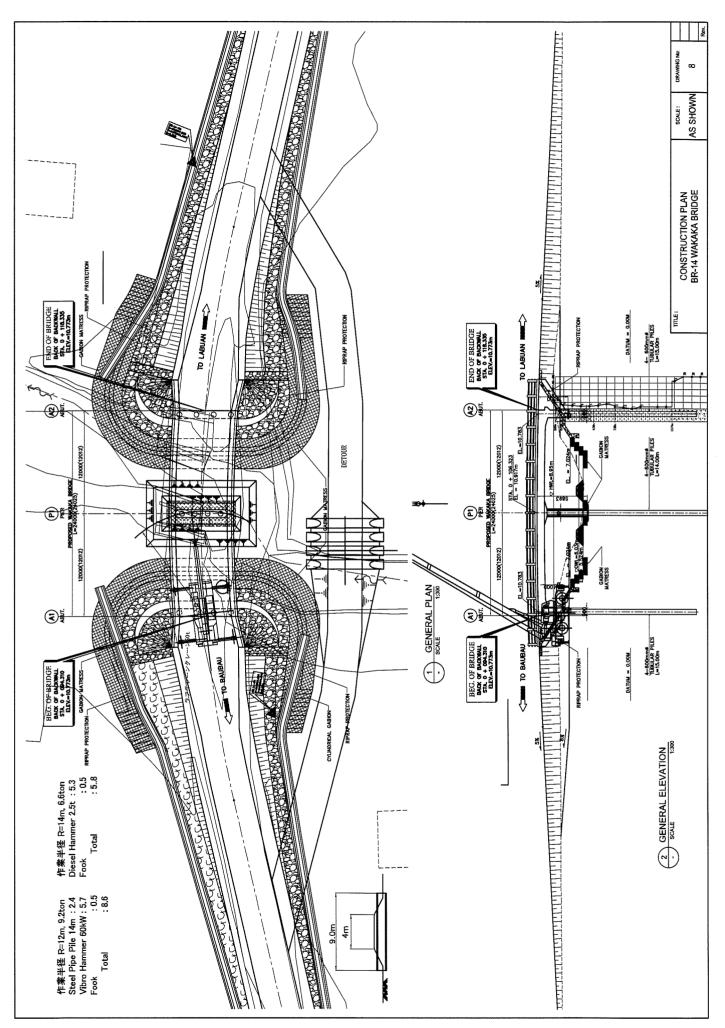


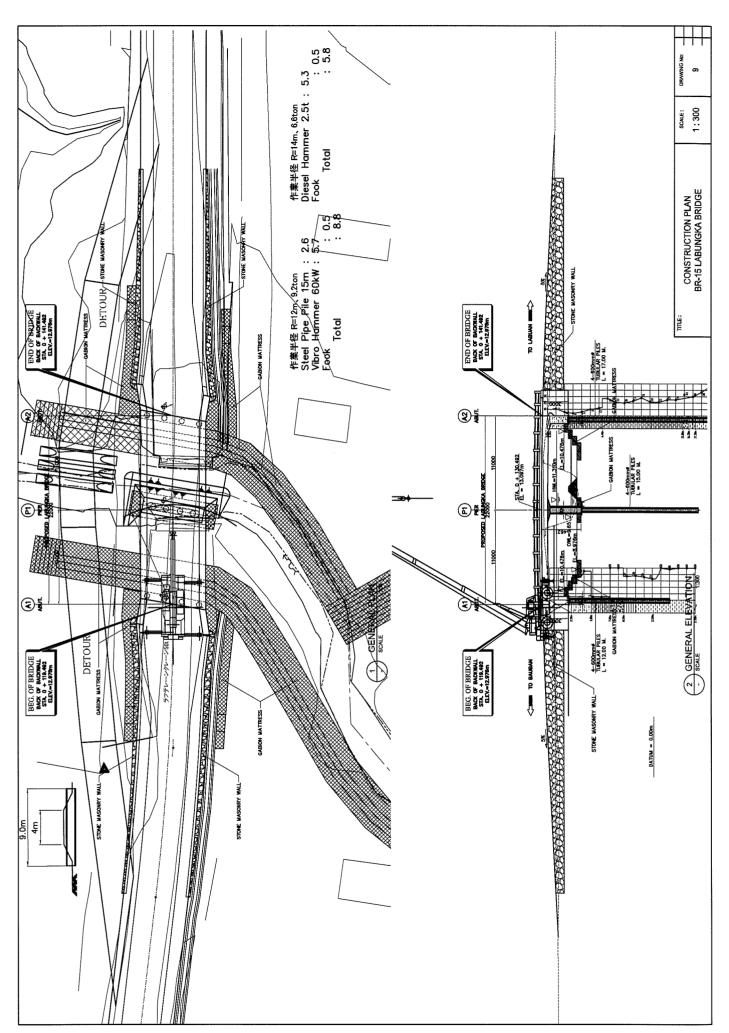


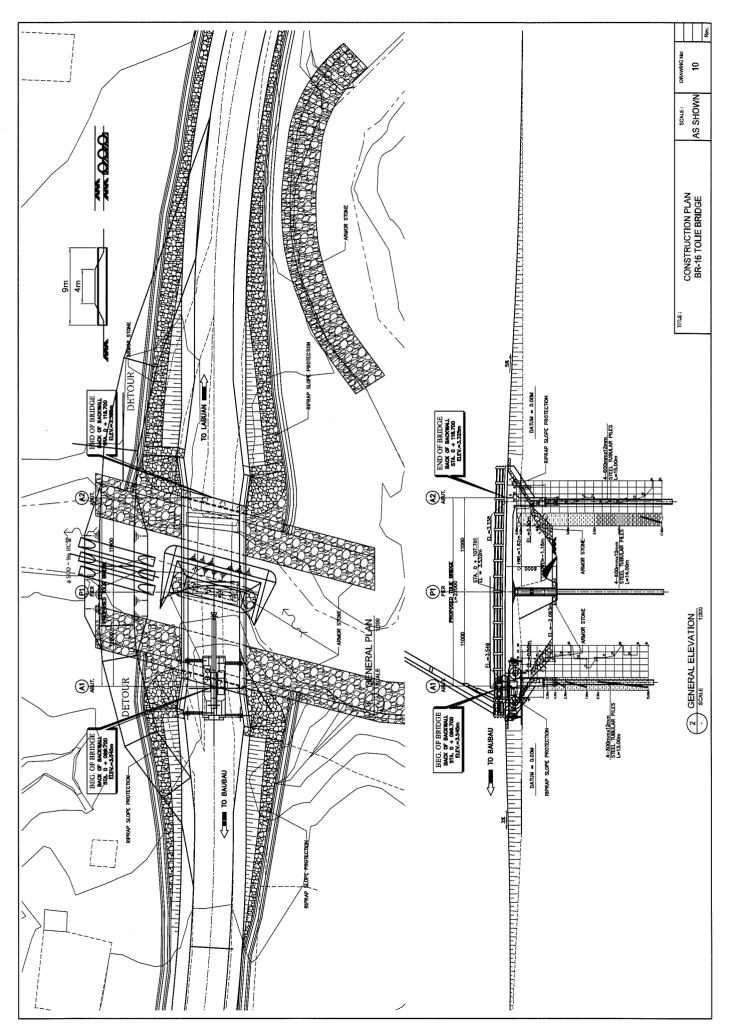




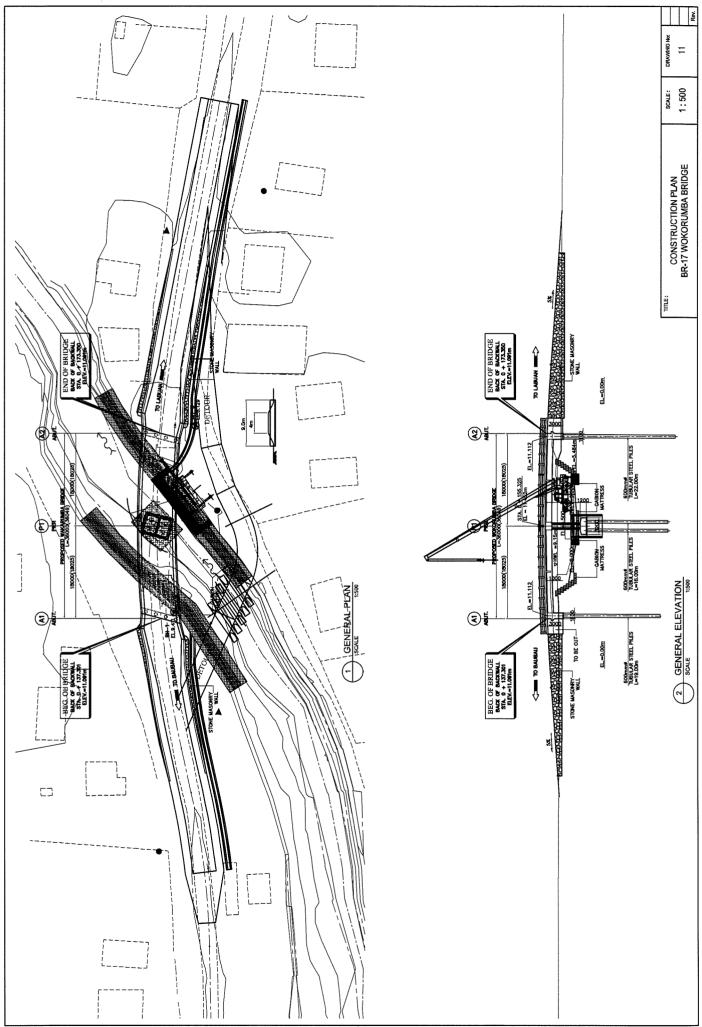








2-180



#### 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 aid scheme after the signing of the Exchange of Notes (E/N) and the Grant Agreement (G/A) between the Government of Japan and the Government of Indonesia.
- The Directorate General of highway of the Ministry of Public Works is responsible for the implementation of 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 Planning Policy

## Implementation Schedule

- The Project will be implemented in two stages. Since the ferry project which will connect to Amolengu in mainland and Labuan in Buton Island is scheduled to start the operation in 2013, the construction of 4 bridges in the mainland of Southeast Sulawesi Province will be implemented in the first stage and the construction of 7 bridges along Buton South-North Road will be implemented in the second stage to adjust the timing between the ferry project and this Project.

The Project road improvement including the construction of small bridges are being implemented by the Indonesian side is scheduled to be completed upon the completion of the Project bridges.

#### Construction Planning

- Materials and equipment transportation plan and construction plan can be executed easily and safely.
- Environmental and social impact are minimized and the impact mitigation measures should be palnned. (Please refer the detail in Section 2.2.1.3.)
- Site conditions are considered in the construction plan.
- Cost saving is considered in the construction plan.
- Material procurement plan and construction supervision plan should be made to guarantee the work quality.

## Material and Equipment Procurement Planning

- Light, small and multi-purpose construction equipments are selected because the

construction sites are remote.

- Instead of trailer truck, 15 ton trucks are used for transportation of the construction equipments because the roads leading to the sites are too narrow (4.5m) and winding for trailer truck to pass. (Please refer to Figure 2.2-4)
- Some roads leading to the sites are paved. However, the pavement is not strong and heavy vehicles have never passed the pavement. The pavement possibly be broken by heavy trucks. Therefore, 6-ton truck which is small and common in Southeast Sulawesi Province is used for transportation of aggregate, soil and other materials.
- Crushed aggregate is available in the mainland of Southeast Sulawesi Province. It is purchased for the construction of bridges in the mainland of Southeast Sulawesi Province. While, crushed aggregate is not available in Buton Island, therefore, a transportable crushing plant is procured for production of crushed aggregate using river gravel in Buton. (Please refer to Figure 2.2-5.)
- A portable concrete mixer (blade mix type) is procured for production of concrete. (Please refer to Figure 2.2-6.)
- Usually, crawler cranes are used for pile driving, however, crawler crane is too big to be transported to the sites. Instead, a raftterrain crane, a vibro-hammer and a pile driver are procured for the pile driving. (Please refer to Figure 2.2-7: Vibro-hammer is used for the initial pile driving until the pile stands stably then diesel hammer is used.)
- Baubau port is farther than 100km from the sites in Buton Island and the road condition is not good in the mountainous sections along the road, therefore, materials from Jakarta is transported by landing craft which can unload the material on the beach near the construction sites.

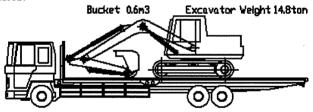
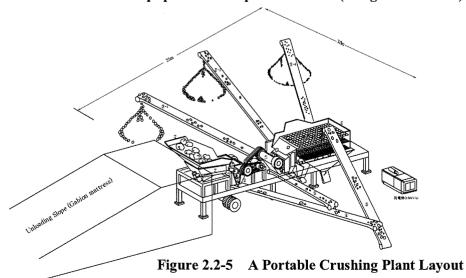
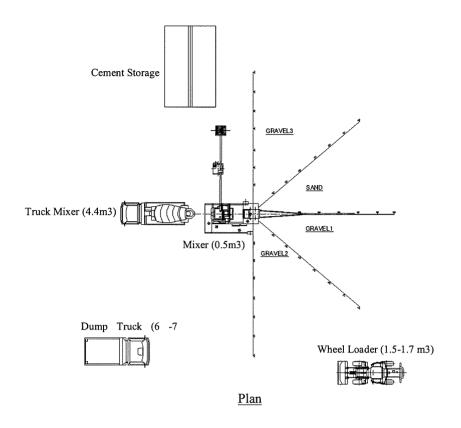


Figure 2.2-4 Construction Equipment Transportation Plan (using 15-ton truck)





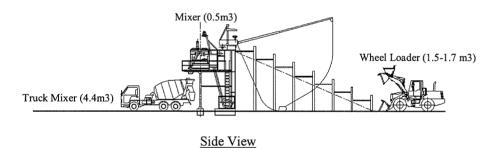


Figure 2.2-6 A Portable Concrete Mixing Plant Layout

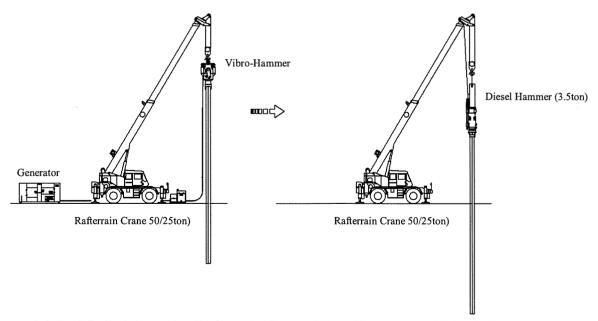


Figure 2.2-7 Pile Driving using Rafterrain Crane, Vibro-Hammer and Diesel Hammer

#### Cost Efficiency

- Multi-purpose equipments are procured.
- Number of equipments and their lease period are minimized by proposing the optimum construction schedule.
- Locally available materials and equipments are utilized in construction.
- Materials and equipments are selected on the basis of comparison on quality and cost including transportation and other costs.
- Construction is divided into 2 stages, however, all Project bridges are designed in the first stage.

### Construction supervision planning

- Appropriate technical specifications and quality control requirements are established and specified in the contract documents.
- Organization of the contractor and the supervision consultant are planned to satisfy the standardized construction management requirements.
- Countermeasures for preventing accidents are secured.

#### 2.2.4.2 Implementation Condition

#### (1) Safety Measure

Safety measures should be established to prevent accident during construction.

## Accidents common 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 when failure or accident happens should be trained.

#### Safety measure in transportation

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

## (2) Construction Sequence of Integral Type Bridges

Integral type bridges should be constructed with the sequences which were 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 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.

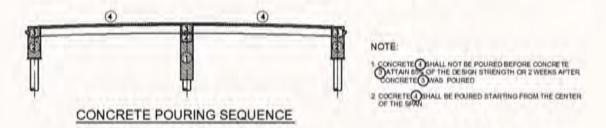


Figure 2.2-8 A Sample of Concrete Pouring Sequence of Integral Type Bridge

# (3) Temporary Work Plan and Temporary Detour Plan

Temporary platforms and access roads are planned for construction of foundations and substructures. Temporary cofferdams are planned for construction of piers in the river. Such temporary facilities are planned by taking constructability, cost, safety, environmental impact and so on. Temporary work plan including temporary detour of the Project bridges are shown in the last pages of the outline drawings in this report.

#### 2.2.4.3 Scope of Works

Responsibilities of both Japanese and Indonesian governments are shown on Table 2.2-13.

Table 2.2-13 Responsibilities of Both Governments

april 100	C. Tarrier	Undertaken by		Remarks
Items	Contents Japan Indonesia		Remarks	
Procurement of materials and equipment	Procurement and delivery	q		
Preparation work	Improvement of Project road		o	
	Construction of bridges excluded from Japan's grant		o	
	Acquisition of lots for construction		o	
	Leasing temporary work areas		0	For detour, camp, work yards
	Securing borrow pit and disposal area		a	
	Other preparation work	0		
Construction works	Bridge construction	O		

#### 2.2.4.4 Consultant 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 4 months for Stage-1 and 1 month for Stage-2.

## (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 months for both Stage-1 and Stage-2.

## (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
- Final inspection and hand-over

The required construction period is estimated 14 months for Stage-1 and 14.5 months for

# Stage-2.

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 2.2-14 to 16, respectively.

Table 2.2-14 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 500m <sup>3</sup> concreting or when the material brand is changed.	
Fine aggregate	Physical property test	AASHTO M6	Once before trial mix. Thereafter, once every 500m <sup>3</sup> 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 500m <sup>3</sup> 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	AASHTO T22	6 specimens per placement or 6 specimens per 75 m³ will concrete volume in one placement is big (3 specimens for days strength test and 3 specimens for 28 days strength test).	
	Temperature	_	Twice a day	
	Salinity test	-	Twice a day	

Table 2.2-15 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 m²
Base course	Site density test (compaction test)	AASHTO T191	Once every 1,000 m
	Sieve analysis	AASHTO T27	Once every 500m <sup>3</sup>
Asphalt	Temperature of asphalt mixture	**	5 times a day.
pavement	Abrasion	AASHTO T96	Once every 1,500m³ or when the material source is changed (with confirmation of the supplier's data).

Table 2.2-16 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 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 2.2-17.

**Table 2.2-17 Material and Equipment Procurement Plan** 

	Procured from			Remarks
Item	Indonesia	Japan	Third Country	Remarks
Construction Materials				
Crushed stone	0			
Cement	0			
Sand	0	***************************************		
Boulder	0			
Aggregate	0			
Asphalt	0			
Reinforcing bar	0			
Concrete additives	0			
Steel girder	0			
Gabion	0			
Steel tubular pile	0			
Steel H-pile	0			
Timber	0			
Plywood				
Timber support				
Fuel, oil	0			
<u>Equipments</u>				
Bulldozer				
Backhoe	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			
Crushing Plant	0			
Truck mixer	0			
Asphalt kettle	0	***************************************		
Water tanker	0			

#### 2.2.4.7 **Implementation Schedule**

No.12

No.14

No.15

No.16

No.17

Maligano III

Wakaka II

Labungka

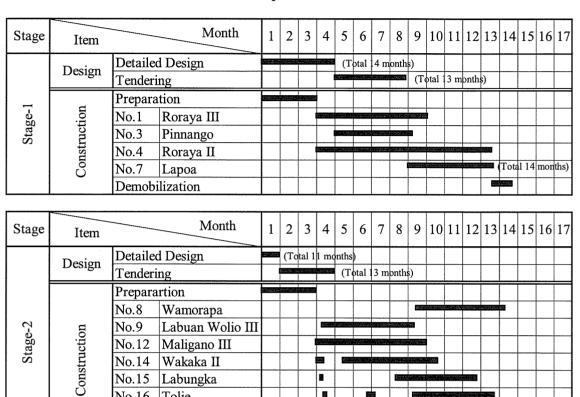
Wakorumba

Tolie

Demobilization

The implementation schedule of the Project is shown on Table 2.2-18.

**Table 2.2-18 Implementation Schedule** 



20

200

(Total 14.5 months)