Myanma Railways Ministry of Rail Transportation The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

Final Report

July 2014

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

Japan International Consultants for Transportation Co., Ltd.

Oriental Consultants Co., Ltd.

EI
CR (1)
14-107

The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

FINAL REPORT

List of Figures & Tables Preface Summary

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Page</u>

Chapter 1 Background of the Project
1-1 Background of the Project ·······1
1-1-1 Current Situation and Issues 1-1-1 Current Situation and Issues
1-1-2 Development Plan ······1
1-1-3 Social economic condition 2
1-2 Background, Circumstances and Overview of the Grant Aid Cooperation
1-3 Aid supported by Japan ······3
1-4 Aid supported by Other Donor Countries ······5
1-5 Implementation Organization of the Project ······6
1-5-1 Organization and Personnel ······6
1-5-2 Finance and Budget······8
1-5-3 Technical Level of MR ······9
1-5-4 Existing Equipment 10
1-6 Current Circumstances around the Project ······ 11
1-6-1 Current Circumstances of Infrastructure in Myanmar ······
1-6-2 Natural Conditions 12
1-6-3 Environmental and Social Considerations14
Chapter 2 Contents of the project 22
2-1 Basic Concept of the Project
2-2 Outline Design of the Japanese Assistance23
2-2-1 Design Policy ······23
2-2-2 Basic Plan29
2-2-3 Outline Design Drawing ······76
2-2-4 Implementation Plan ······212

2-3 Outline of Major Undertakings by the Government of Myanmar (GOM)2	27
2-4 Plan of Operation and Maintenance 2	28

Chapter 3	Project Evaluation	231
3-1 Precon	ditions ·····	231
3-2 Necess	sary Inputs by Recipient Country	231
3-3 Importa	ant Assumptions ·····	231
3-4 Project	Evaluation	
3-4-1 Re	elevance	
3-4-2 Ef	fectiveness ·····	

Chapter 4	Conclusion and Challenges in the future	235
4-1 Conclus	sion	235
4-2 Challen	ges in the future ·····	235

Appendices

Appendix 1: Member List of the Study Team Appendix 2: Study Schedule Appendix 3: List of the Counterparts Appendix 4: Minutes of Discussions (M/D)

Appendix 5: Soft Component Plan

List of	abbreviations	

Abbreviation	Official name
A/P	Authorization to Pay
ATP	Automatic Train Protection
B/A	Banking Arrangement
CITC	Central Institute Training Center
CTF	Cable Termination Frame
EOI	Expression of Interest
F/S	Feasibility Study
JICA	JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
MR	Myanma Railways
000	Operation Control Center
OFC	Optical Fiber Cable
SSI	Solid State Interlocking
TFM	Track Function Module
TID	Traffic Information Display
TMS	Train Monitor System
TOR	Terms of Reference
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
YESB	Yangon City Electricity Supply Board

List of Fig	jure
Figure	Title
number	Title
1-1	Organization Chart of MR (Operation & Administration Organization)
1-2	Maintenance Organization for Yangon Central and Pazundaung Stations
1-3	Maintenance organization for the section between Tongyi and Pyuntaza Stations in the
	Division 6
1-5	Climate Map
1-6	Annual Rainfall Map
2-1	Three components of the Grant Aid Project
2-2	Yangon central station
2-3	Track submergence (Westside)
2-4	Track submergence (Center)
2-5	One of the causes of the submergence
2-6	Inflow spot of the water
2-7	Pazundaung station
2-8	Around Yangon central station
2-9	Renewal plan at Yangon central station
2-10	Renewal plan at Pazundaung station
2-11	Total image of the interlocking renewal
2-12	Image of the new signal cabin room & signal equipment room
2-13	Route of Electric Power Line
2-14	Location of the level crossings between Toegyaungkalay and Ywathagyi
2-15	Summary of the traffic volume survey
2-16	The current handling rules for the level crossing
2-17	Device configuration and operational procedure for the automated level crossing
2-18	Power supply for the level crossing.
2-19	Connection with the generator
2-20	Control Diagram for Level Crossing
2-21	Outline Design of Kyan Sit Thar Level Crossing (1)
2-22	Outline Design of Kyan Sit Thar Level Crossing (2)
2-23	Existing Operation Control at Myanmar Railways
2-24	Implemented train diagram
2-25	Actual train diagram
2-26	The First Step of Operation Control Improvement

2-27	The Second Step of Operation Control Improvement
2-28	Image of Train operation indication panel
2-29	Auxiliary device of TMS
2-30	Workflow of the Train Timetable Scheduling System
2-31	Hardware configuration of the Train Timetable Scheduling System
2-32	Viewpoint of a two-minute diagram
2-33	Train monitoring system between configuration plan
2-34	Bago division OCC room equipment layout in Yangon central station
2-35	TMS introduction range and construction contents between Yangon to Pyuntaza station
2-36	The communication equipment system diagram for TMS
2-37	Outline of TMS Power Source
2-38	Surveillance Organization
2-39	Organization chart of Procurement supervision plan
2-40	Maintenance organization for Yangon Central Station and Pazundaung Station
2-41	Maintenance organization for the section between Tongyi Station and Pyuntaza Station
4-1	Kyang Sit Thar Level Crossing (A bicycle passes near a train after gate closing)
4-2	Yangon Central Station (Flood level reaches just below the platform level)

*Outline Design Drawing isn't included in the list.

List of Tab	ble
Table	Title
Number	Hue
1-1	Actual results of technical and loan financial cooperation from Japan
1-2	Actual results of aid from other donor countries (signaling and communication)
1-3	Financial balance of MR
1-4	Current Circumstances of Infrastructure in Myanmar
1-5	Yangon Meteorological Data (Kaba-aye Observatory)
1-6	Scoping results of Environmental and Social Considerations
1-7	Terms of Reference for Environmental and Social Considerations
1-8	Results of Environmental and Social Considerations
1-9	Counterplan
2-1	Basic policy for design
2-2	Design Policy in consideration of natural environment and social economy
2-3	Construction Work Design Policy
2-4	Existing signalling system
2-5	Number of wayside equipment to be removed
2-6	Equipment plan for interlocking renewal
2-7	Traffic volume survey of the level crossings
2-8	Alarm time delay element
2-9	Necessary equipment for the automated level crossing
2-10	Necessary equipment for the generator
2-11	Types and purpose of use of train diagrams
2-12	List of interlocking devices between Yangon and Pyuntaza station
2-13	TMS Component Plan
2-14	Main equipment plan of the centralized train monitoring system
	(Telecommunication equipment)
2-15	Power Supply for TMS of Component Plan
2-16	Procurement supervision working month of the consultant
2-17	Implementation schedule for "Support for development of equipment inspection rules"
2-18	Implementation schedule for "Awareness education for level crossing users"
2-19	Implementation schedule for "Signal setting training for station staff and instruction for
	dispatchers"
2-20	Installation of Computer-Based Interlocking System at Yangon Central Station and
	Pazundaung Station

2-21	Installation of automated alarm device for Kyun Sit Thar Level crossing of
	Yangon-Mandalay Main Line
2-22	Installation of Centralized Train Monitoring System for the Yangon-Mandalay Main Line
2-23	Major undertakings by each Government
2-24	Maintenance items and cycles

PREFACE

Japan International Cooperation Agency(JICA) decided to conduct the preparatory survey and entrust the survey to Japan International Consultants for Transportation Co., Ltd. (consist of Oriental Consultants Co., Ltd).

The survey team held a series of discussions with the officials concerned of the Government of Republic of the Union of Myanmar, and conducted field investigations. As a result of further studies in Japan, the present report was finalized.

I hope that this report will contribute to the promotion of the project and to the enhancement of friendly relations between our two countries.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the officials concerned of the Government of Republic of the Union of Myanmar for their close cooperation extended to the survey team.

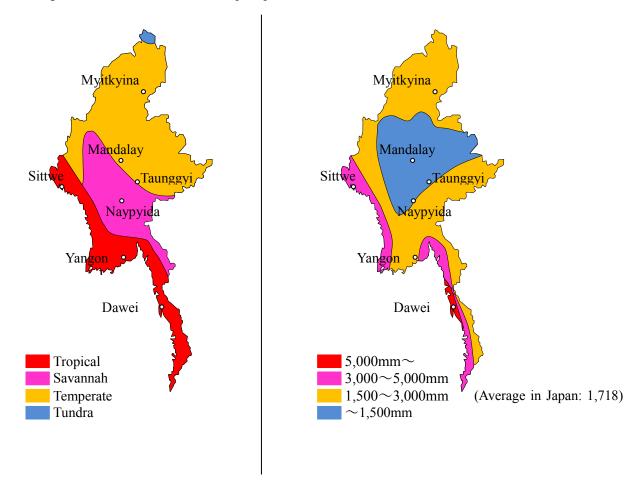
July, 2014

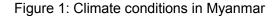
Akira Nakamura Director General, Economic Infrastructure Department Japan International Cooperation Agency

Summary

(1) Outline of the Union of Myanmar

The Union of Myanmar (hereinafter referred to as "Myanmar") is a nation with an area of approx. 677 km^2 and a population of approx. 50 million people. It is divided into climate divisions as shown in the map on the left side of the figure below. The map on the right side of the figure below shows the amount of precipitation in the nation.





The scope of this project includes the area around Yangon. In this area, even the premises of the stations are often submerged in the rainy season from May to October.

As for the economic conditions, IMF estimates that the nominal GDP of Myanmar is 53 billion dollars and the economic growth rate for FY 2012/2013 is 6.5%. The economic growth rate is expected to increase to 6.8% in 2014. The GDP per capita is 884 dollars, which is still in the lower level among the member states of the ASEAN. Under this situation, the Myanmar national government now aims to increase the annual GDP growth rate to 7.7% and the GDP per capita by 1.7 times in the 5-year plan from 2011 - 2015. However, there are many problems to tackle for

economic growth in Myanmar, such as the development of social infrastructure consisting of the supply of electric power, communication and transportation, development of legal framework to attract foreign investment, modernization of agriculture, and domestic job creation.

(2) Background, circumstances, and overview of this project

Myanmar Railways (MR) is considering the extension of the railway as the priority. In 29 small-sized stations which are not the junction stations, although renewal of the existing interlocking devices is conducted with onerous aid from India, China, Korea and other nations, the priority level for upgrading the existing facilities has been low.

However, the Ministry of Railway and Transportation placed the improvement and modernization of this main line as a new prioritized project in the Myanmar Development Cooperation Forum held in January 2013. The project specifically aims to decrease the travel time for passenger transportation between Yangon to Mandalay to 8 hours or less. According to the decision, the Myanmar national government requested us to conduct the F/S for the upgrade and modernization of this main line in February 2013. We completed the study in January 2014. Based on the results of the F/S, the Myanmar government requested Japan to grant a Yen loan for this modernization project in November 2013. Japan then promised to grant the loan in the summit meeting between Japan and Myanmar in December 2013.

As part of the actions for the project, work for the basic and detailed designs on the Phase 1 section (a 270 km section between Yangon and Taungoo) was started in July 2014.

In this project, the interlocking devices in Yangon Central Station and Pazundaung Station, in which the Yangon - Mandalay main line crosses with the other line, will be replaced to decrease the travel time in the main line. Furthermore, this project aims to improve safety and facilitate the operation of MR by introducing new automatic warning devices at level crossings and upgrading the signaling and communication facilities.

(3) Overview of the study result and project details

The figure below shows the overview of Myanmar, where this project is conducted, and the locations of the sites related to the project.

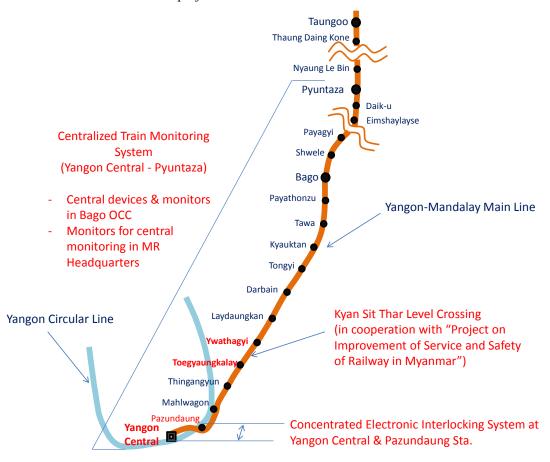


Figure 2: Overview of Myanmar and project site location

In this study, we proposed the necessary and appropriate components for capital investment that will be beneficial as a gratuitous financial cooperation project prior to the modernization project for the Yangon - Mandalay main line, with the purpose of contributing to the improvement of safety and transportation service of MR. Based on the results of the study by the Japanese government, discussion with MR and field study, we proposed the following three components as the specific scopes of the study:

(a) Upgrading to electronic interlocking devices (centralized control over Yangon Central and Pa Zun Daung Stations);

(b) Introduction of automatic warning devices in the Kyansittha level crossing located between Toe Gyaung Kalay and Ywar Thagyi Stations; and

(c) New introduction of central train monitoring devices in the Bago Division OCC (for the section between Yangon and Pyuntasa).

We visited Myanmar 4 times for field studies and reported to the Myanmar government in October to November 2013 (approx. 25 days), January to February 2014 (approx. 15 days), February to March 2014 (approx. 10 days), and June 2014 (approx. 5 days).

The following shows the design concept for the facilities that will be introduced in this project:

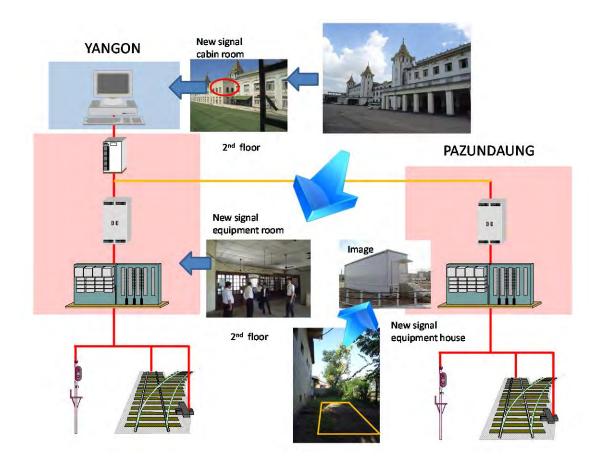


Figure 3: Concept of upgrading to electronic interlocking devices

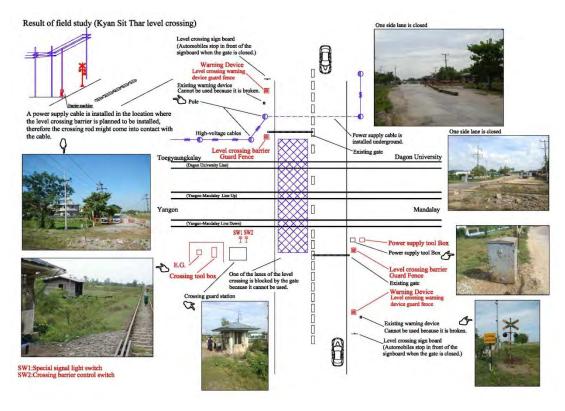


Figure 4: (2) Overview of automatic warning device for level crossing

000 TMS centre equipment Signal relay house TMS Station •TPR rack **Existing R.I.** Device 300000 OFC house OFC TMS CTF Track Relay reverse contact Rf Train detection information Batt. Station

<TMS install plan of existing Relay interlocking station>

Figure 5: (3) Overview of centralized train monitoring device

(4) Estimated costs of the project

As described above, this project mainly consists of three components. Figure 6 shows the term of works for upgrading to the electronic interlocking device.

Period					2014										20													016							2017	1
Item	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEPT	ост	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	M/
Grant Agreement	•																																			
Preparatory design & Cost estimation																																				
Detailed design																																				Ī
Preparation of tender document																																				I
Bid announcement							*																													
Preparation of tender document by bidder (at least 45 days)																																				
Bid								,	Ŧ																											
Development of system specification / Production of electronic equipment																																				
Shipment																			┢					1												╞
Equipment installation / Improvement of exsisting equipment																				ļ				ţ												Ì
Construction of Pazundaung station equipment room Construction of Yangon Central station signal																																				Ī
cabin														_																						_
Cable installation																																				ļ
Operation test / Training for dispatchers (Pazundaung Station)																																				
Beginning of use Pazundaung Station)																																*				Ī
Operation test / Training for dispatchers Yangon Central Station)																																				
Beginning of use (Yangon Central Station)																																			*	Ì
Soft Component																																				ſ
Removal the existing equipment such as interlocking	1																												1							Ē

Figure 6: Term of works for upgrading to electronic interlocking device

Figure 7 shows the term of works for the introduction of the automatic warning device for level crossings.

Period	2014 2015 2016 APR MAY JUN ULLYAUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN ULLYAUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN ULLYAUG SEPT OCT NOV											2017	7																									
Item	APR	MAY	í JUN	JUL	YAUC	SEPT	OCT	NO	V DEC	JAN	FEE	MA	R API	R M A	Y JUI	1 JUI	Y AU	UG S	EPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAF	R AP	R M	ΑY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR
Grant Agreement	ę																																					
Preparatory design & Cost estimation																																						
Detailed design																																						
Preparation of tender document					-																																	
Bid announcement							*																															
Preparation of tender document by bidder (at least 45 days)																																						
Bid									*																													
Development of system specification / Production of electronic equipment											 																											
Shipment															ľ																						t	
Equipment installation / Improvement of exsisting equipment																																						
Cable installation																																						
Replacement power poles																																						
Operation test																			1	Í																		
Condition monitoring																																						
Beginning of use																					*																	
Soft Component																																		I				
Removal the existing equipment such as gates																																						

Figure 7: Term of works for introduction of automatic warning device for level crossing

Figure 8 shows the term of works for the introduction of the centralized train monitoring device.

Period	2014								2015 C JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JULY AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC												2016												2017			
Item	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MA
Grant Agreement	ł																																			Ĺ
Preparatory design & Cost estimation																																				
Detailed design																																				
Preparation of tender document																																				
Bid announcement							*																													
Preparation of tender document by bidder (at least 45 days)																																				
Bid								,	r																											
Development of system specification / Production of electronic equipment																																				
Shipment																			ł		_		+				↓									
Construction of new OCC room / Renovation of station equipment room																																				
Communication and power supply equipment installation																								I												
Signal equipment installation																					ľ	¥		¥		ŧ		1								
Operation test / Training for station attendants																														ľ						
Beginning of use																																		*		
Soft Component																																				

Figure 8: Term of works for introduction of centralized train monitoring device

(5) Evaluation of the project

First, we will discuss the validity and effectiveness of this project, and then indicate the evaluation of this project as a gratuitous financial cooperation project.

(a) Validity of the project

(1) Beneficiary of the project

We consider the following as beneficiaries of this project:

(1) The socioeconomic benefits will be brought all over Myanmar by the efficiency improvement of transportation service of the Yangon - Mandalay main line and Yangon Loop Line, and by the sophistication of train operation management for increasing transport capacity in the future.

(2) The reformation of the Kyansittha level crossing will improve the living environment for the people in the area by promoting the safety of not only the railway users, but also of the inhabitants along the line and road users.

(2) Necessity and urgency of the project

In the hearing of MR and the field study, it is revealed that there are problems related to inefficiency in MR's operation management, risk of equipment failure, and inappropriate behavior of passersby.

① In Yangon Central Station, the interlocking devices are submerged about 20 times a year. When the interlocking devices do not work due to submergence, the route is controlled by flag signaling and the manually operated handle. The submergence occurs because Yangon Central Station is located on depressed ground, therefore it is difficult to take drastic countermeasures.

⁽²⁾ At the Kyansittha level crossing, although the level crossing guard gives instructions to the road users by flag signaling, bicycles and pedestrians enter the level crossing even while the gate is closed. The situation is also similar at the other level crossing near the Kyansittha level crossing.

③ Train location is determined and managed based on reports via radio communication only when an accident and/or operation disorder occurs. Track circuits are installed in limited sections and operation is controlled based on notifications sent by the stationmaster when the train departs from or arrives at the station.

(b) Effectiveness of the project

The following shows the quantitative evaluation of the project.

Table 1:	Quantitative	evaluation
----------	--------------	------------

Indicator name	Reference value (2013)	Targeted value (2016) [3 years after the project is completed]
(1) Real-time determination of train location	0%	100%
(2) Reduction of level crossing block periods	86 - 96 seconds	70 seconds

We expect the following four points as qualitative effects:

(1) Enables management of operation even in the case of a future increase in the number of trains and speed limit.

(2) Minimizes the occurrence of operation disorder risks by waterproofing measures to minimize the risk of failure, introduction of digital and redundant equipment to guarantee the continuous operation in the case of failure, and introduction of self-diagnosis functions to reduce the time required for detection and failure recovery.

(3) Improves the safety of the road users, passengers, and train crew by installing a highly visible warning device.

(4) Guarantees safe traffic through the level crossing even when the speed limit is increased in the future.

The economic cooperation policy of Japan for Myanmar (April 2012) defined the "support for development of infrastructure and organization required for sustainable economic growth" as an important area of cooperation. Furthermore, "Preparatory Study on Development Program for Yangon Urban Area (Urban Transportation)", a Japanese supporting program started in December 2012, adopts the modernization of the Yangon Loop Line as a priority project. In addition to the validity and effectiveness of this project mentioned above, this project is considered to meet these policies.

It is expected that this project will contribute toward improvement of the traffic efficiency of MR's railway operation, which the Myanmar government anticipates will bring socioeconomic

benefit to Myanmar. Furthermore, it is confirmed that the project complies with Japanese policies on support for Myanmar in consultation with the relevant authorities.

Field photograph and Completion prospective figure

(1) Field photograph



 Pic-1:
 Yangon central station main building. The station has
 Pic-2:

 174
 routes. The interlocking manufactured by
 Westinghouseinusesince 1950.

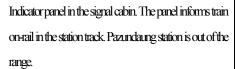


Building of the current signal cabin. The highest floor is signal cabin, and 1 lower floor is signal equipment room.



Pic-3: Signal cabin of the Yangon central station A Pic-4: couse-constituting is operated with levers.







Pic-5: Signal equipment room Relays and cables are used since 1950. Pic-6: Facilities of the east side of Yangon central station. A track which people can enterfreely.



Pic-7:

Equipment of interlocking (Great Britain). It has been used since 1950, while repairing it.

Pic-8:



Parts of Equipment of interlocking. Spare is nothing. It has been used since 1950, while repairing it. The state is not good.



Pic-9: Yangon central station has color lightning signals(LED).



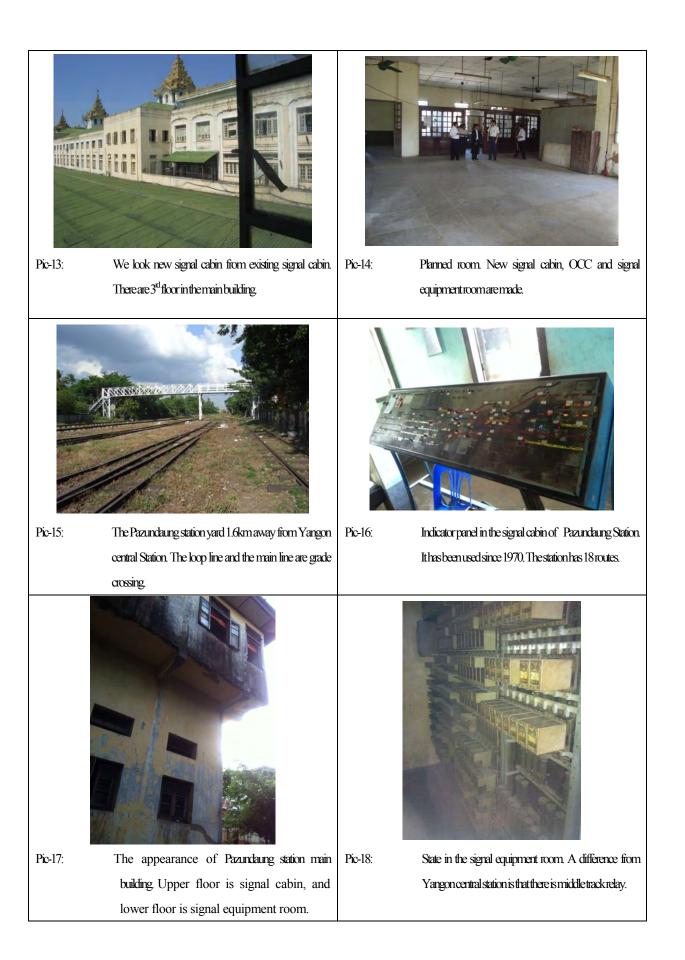
Pic-10: Wayside signal box. In the box, there are relays for train detection. The state is not good by influence of flood.



Pic-11: In South-East side of Yangon central station, domestic wastewater is directed to the station and submerges signals.



Pic-12: In South-East side of Yangon central station of signal boxes. Garbage and wastewater are seen. Installation environment is verybad.







Pic-25: In Yangon central station, the existing supply of electric power track is seen in the depths. A power supply is supplied from YESB power room.



Pic-28:

Pic-30

An existing spare power supply is on the east side first floor of Yangon central station main building.



Pic-27: A low voltage electrical power cable at Pazundaung Station from the north side of Yangon central station will be buried.



Communication equipment in Yangon central station signal cabin. Cable laying is necessary for the new signal cabin to transfer facilities.



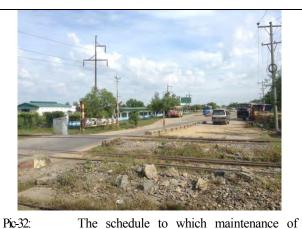
Pic-29: In Yangon central station communication equipmentroom Cables are layed from here to the new signal cabin.



We look new signal cabin from existing signal cabin. A cableroute is the same.



Pic-31: Although Kyan sit Thar level crossings are two lanes, collapsed one side is blocked now.



The schedule to which maintenance of ballast is also performed simultaneously with formation of an automatic alarm.



Pic-33: Although the way is very heavy traffic, it is used also as a school zone.



Although a gatekeeper receives a train whistle and has sent the interception signal, people are frequently crossing.



 Pic-35:
 In the applicable section, since there is no signal, a gatekeeper receives train approach by a train whistle.



Pic-36: power lines are near the installation schedule of the barrier. There is possibility of contact of power line and the barrier.



Pic-37: Installation schedule place of automated level crossing control device and diesel generator. A retaining wall is needed.



Pic-38:

Pic-40:

There is a subterranean electric wire of 600v near Kyang Sit Thar level crossing. And the power receiving box has a terminal.



of each station. Information is obtained also from existing

Pic-39



Installation construction of SSI currently performed at the station in which TMS station device is installed (Laydaungkan station)



equipment in part.

 Pic-41:
 At Pyuntaza station, a spare room is remodeled to signal
 Pic-42:
 D

 equipment room and TMS station device is installed
 per



Desk of Bago OCC. The check of train position is performed by only the telephone. Therefore, time is taken and it is not exact.



Pic-43:

Central OCC in Naypyitaw station. The check of train position is performed by only the telephone. Therefore, time is taken and it is not exact too



TMS central device and station device are connected with the optical cable. The network is built through the rack.



Pic-45: End of terminal rack of optical cable. Optical cables from Pic-46: all TMS devices gather for the rack.



Since there is no rack in Eimshaylayse station, connectionwith existing optical cable is required.





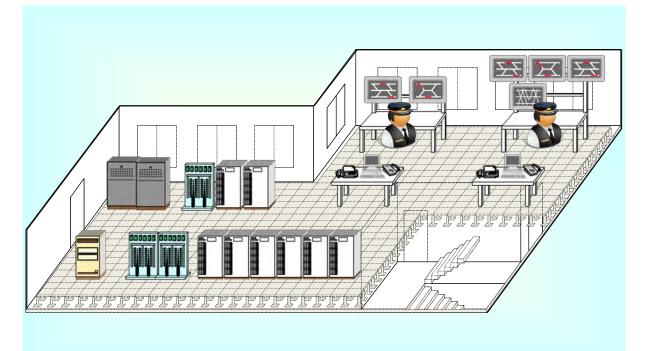
 Pic48:
 The solar power is installed at the station without city electric power.

 (Tawa station)

(2) Completion prospective figure



Installation of the automated level crossing alarm facilities between Toegyaungkalay and Ywathagyi completion prospective figure



Completion prospective figure of electric interlocking system and Train Monitoring System for Yangon-Pyuntaza section (Yangon central station)

Chapter 1 Background of the Project

1-1 Current Situation and Issues for the Concerned-Sector

1-1-1 Current Situation and Issues

MR has a totally railway network spreading as long as 5,934 km, however, priority has not been given to the renewal of the existing facilities due to a policy focusing on the extension of the total length of the railway. Therefore maintenance has not been appropriately conducted on the facilities and they are deteriorating. The quality of the transportation service has also declined by the decreased train speed, delays and derailment accidents, etc. With this situation, MR has been conducting renewal of the interlocking devices and performing upgrade work in 29 stations along the Yangon - Mandalay main line since about 2000 with loan aid from India, China and South Korea. However, the aid is targeting the smaller stations, but the old-style interlocking equipment which require significant manual operation still remain in many stations, including the major stations.

Among the major stations in which the interlocking devices are not being updated, Yangon Central Station, through which the trains of both the Yangon - Mandalay main line and Yangon Circular Line run, is using electric interlocking devices manufactured by Westinghouse in 1950 to control the 174 routes in the station. Not only the relays but also the signaling cables that constitute the backbone of the system have been used since operation first began. Furthermore, the railway premises in Yangon Central Station are often flooded during the rainy season. The electric point machines and signal boxes are submerged every time and the signaling system is damaged significantly. Besides that, Pazundaung Station, the next station of Yangon Central Station, is a bottleneck for transportation due to the crossing where the Yangon - Mandalay main line and Yangon Circular Line intersect with each other.

Most of the level crossings are not equipped with warning devices and their gates are operated manually. Additionally, no warning equipment is installed except for level crossings at station premises and the sections where the automatic blocking system has been introduced. For the level crossings without alarm equipment, the gatekeepers operate the gate manually and the safety of pedestrians walking through the level crossings is secured by only the flag signaling of the gatekeepers.

Four OCCs have been allocated to the Yangon - Mandalay main line, however, they are equipped only with the radio communication devices used for the communication between the stations and the OCC. There is no system for monitoring the whole section that each OCC has jurisdiction over. Therefore the recording of actual operation results is mostly executed by the dispatchers, and the OCCs cannot perform their primary tasks as the centralized management of the operation conditions for the entire route or provide appropriate instruction to stations and train crews.

1-1-2 Development Plan

There are several development plans concerning the railways in Myanmar. For the Yangon - Mandalay main line (approx. 620 km), the Ministry of Rail Transportation adopted the improvement and modernization of this main line as a new prioritized project in the 1st Myanmar Development Cooperation Forum. After the master plan study, the Myanmar government requested JICA to conduct F/S on the improvement and modernization of the main line in February 2013. In response to the request, JICA conducted the F/S, completing it in January 2014. Based on the conditions found above, the Myanmar government requested a yen loan for the railway modernization program in November 2013. According to the results of the project examination conducted by JICA for the request, the commitment for the yen loan was pledged in the summit talks between Myanmar and Japan. The basic design and detailed design work for the phase 1 section (the section consisting of the approx. 270 km between Yangon and Taungoo) of the Yangon - Mandalay railway development project started in July 2014. In this modernization project, it is planned to refurbish the interlocking devices and upgrade the signaling and communication facilities as well as the automatic warning devices for the level crossings in order to reduce the travel time of passenger transportation between Yangon and Mandalay to 8 hours or less. The Grant Aid Project covers a part of sections within the modernization plan.

Also, a similar modernization project is planned for the Yangon Circular Line (approx. 46 km), on which more than 200 trains per day are operated with intervals of approx. 15 minutes in the vicinity of Yangon Central Station during peak hours. After the master plan study, the F/S began in April 2014. Also this F/S is being conducted based on the assumption that there will be a renewal of the interlocking devices and installation of automatic warning devices at the level crossings.

Furthermore, there is another development plan in addition to the railway modernization. It is a redevelopment plan for the Yangon Central Station area, which has much potential as an economic center, to establish a railway station and town with state-of-art functionalities and various attractions suitable for Yangon, the major city in Myanmar. Currently several foreign enterprises have submitted proposals for the redevelopment of the area around the station. The Ministry of Rail Transportation will call for an Expression of Interest (EOI) in the near future.

1-1-3 Social economic condition

From the military government that has continued for many years in this country, the movement of democratization in Myanmar has recently become active. The new government, which was established in March 2011, accomplishes sudden economic growth by proposing reform, such as the introduction of a managed floating rate system and trade liberalization, in addition to action for national reconciliation. Significant improvement is expected in the economic environment of Myanmar, but reform of the central bank, opening of a new economic sector, and revision of the foreign investment law are future challenges. According to the estimates of the IMF, the nominal GDP of Myanmar is 53 billion U.S. dollars, the economic growth rate is 6.5% in the 2012/2013 fiscal years, and it is expected that economic growth will increase to 6.8% in 2014.

The industrial composition ratio (2012) of Myanmar GDP is: service industry 41.3%, agriculture

38.8%, and manufacturing 20%. Main import partners of Myanmar include China, Japan, Thailand, Singapore, and Indonesia. Main export destinations are China, Thailand, India, Singapore, and Hong Kong. However, a wide variety of problems such as social infrastructure development, improvement of the legal system for foreign investment, modernizing agriculture, and domestic employment creation are left as issues for the future economic growth of Myanmar.

1-2 Background, Circumstances and Overview of the Grant Aid Cooperation

Based on the circumstances and issues shown in section 1-1-1, the Japan side had considered which works should be conducted as the grant aid cooperation project.

For the interlocking devices, Yangon Central Station is where both the Yangon - Mandalay main line and Yangon Circular Line are operated and Pazundaung Station is where the lines cross each other and constitutes bottlenecks for transportation. Because of this, the Japan side decided to introduce electronic interlocking equipment that controls both the stations from a purpose to improve safety and reliability of the facilities and eliminates the crossings as soon as possible.

For the level crossings, because the passersby, including automobiles, are notified of the approach of trains only by the movement of the gate of the crossing, they sometimes continue traversing the level crossing until just before a train arrives there. For modernization and realizing high-speed in the future, it is essential to install automatic warning devices that notify passersby of approaching trains within a certain period of time before it arrives at the level crossing. The devices will be installed at level crossings that are not located on the station premises and have no warning devices as well as those that are located outside of the section where the automatic block system is introduced. They will be selected in consultation with MR, taking into consideration the technical training for road repair work of level crossings, which is now being conducted in the "Project on Improvement of Service and Safety of Railway in Myanmar".

As a part of the modernization of the railway, which will include the introduction of the CTC in the future, train operation management, which, so far, has been conducted separately by each station master, will be centralized into the OCC by integrating train location information. The train monitoring system (TMS) will be introduced while prioritizing the sections in which many trains are operated. When introducing TMS, the areas covered by the OCC will be taken into consideration.

1-3 Aid supported by Japan

Table.1-1 shows the actual results of the technical and loan financial cooperation provided by Japan for the Yangon - Mandalay main line.

Details of cooperation	Project period	Project name / others	Overview
Technical	2013 - 2015	Project on Improvement of	Improve the capabilities for the
cooperation		Service and Safety of Railway	maintenance and management of
project			track by providing the necessary
			equipment, material and track
			maintenance training.
Cooperation	2012 - 2013	Preparatory Survey on the	Presented the development plan for
preparatory		Drafting of a National	transportation and traffic covering all
study		Transportation Program	transport modes and developed the
			transportation and traffic
			development strategy and the phased
			execution plan.
Development	1985 - 1986	Main line railway development	Developed the long-term
study		plan	modernization plan for the main lines
			for the period until 2005.
	2007	The Yangon - Mandalay main	Reviewed the reformation plan for
		line railway development plan	the Yangon - Mandalay main line.
Loan Assistance	1985 - 1993	Burma Railway Modernization	Procurement of new rolling stock,
		Project (1)(2)	rolling stock repair work, and
		Locomotives, Passenger	improvement of rolling stock
		Coaches and Freight Wagons	manufacturing techniques
		Rehabilitation Project	

Table.1-1 Actual results of technical and loan financial cooperation from Japan

Source: The Study Team

In addition to the projects above, the basic design and detailed design work for the section of approx. 270 km between Yangon and Taungoo in the Yangon - Mandalay railway modernization project started in July 2014.

1-4 Aid Supported by Other Donor Countries

Table.1-2 shows the actual results of aid from other donor countries in the signaling and communication fields for the Yangon - Mandalay main line.

Project	Country	Project name	Aid type	Amount
period	name			(in thousands U.S.
				dollars)
FY1997 -	Korea	All relay interlocking devices	Loan	2,000
1998		(Toegyaungkalay Station)		
FY2000 -	China	All relay interlocking devices	Loan	5,000
2004		(22 stations between Bago and		
		Taungoo)		
FY2008 -	India	Optical fiber cable installation (section	Loan	7,074
2014		between Yangon and Mandalay)		
		Installation of block equipment for		
		double track (sections between Yangon		
		and Ywathagyi and between Ywathagyi		
		and Taungoo)		
		Electronic interlocking devices (6		
		stations: Laydaungkan, Darbain, Tongyi,		
		Kyanktan, Tawa and Payathonzu)		

Table.1-2 Actual results of aid from other donor countries (signalling and telecommunications)

Source: The Study Team

In addition to the above, India has provided technical support for the installation of Computer Based Interlocking (CBI) system in Nay Pyi Taw Station.

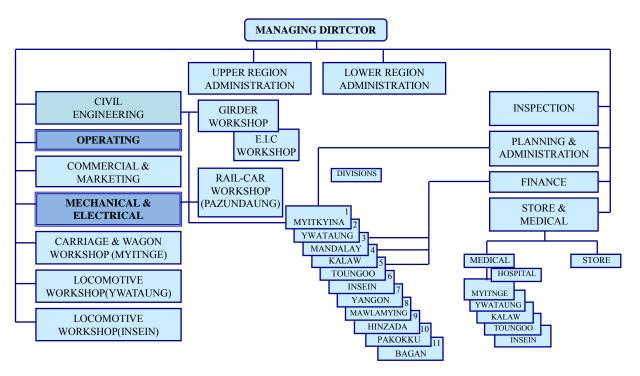
1-5 Implementation Organization of the Project

1-5-1 Organization and Personnel

The organization of MR, which is the implementation organization on the Myanmar side, consists of 6 major departments (Civil Engineering, Operating, Commercial & Marketing, Planning & Administration and Finance) and other supporting department (Inspection, Store & Medical). The operation of the railways is divided into 11 Divisions; 6 northern divisions and 5 southern divisions (Figure.1-1).

The facilities that will be introduced in this project shall be operated and maintained by the Operating Department including the Signal and Telecommunication section. (Some electric facilities such as the power receiving equipment shall be managed by the Mechanical & Electrical Department.)

These departments have the know-how of the operation and maintenance required for the facilities because they already have electronic interlocking devices similar to those that will be introduced in this project and devices that consist of relay circuits similar to those of the automatic level crossing warning device. Furthermore, regarding the organizational structure and personnel, approx. 600 staff members are engaged in operation and maintenance work for the MR Signal and Telecommunication Department.



Source: MR materials

Figure 1-1 Organization Chart of MR (Operation & Administration Organization)

The project shall be covered by the Divison 7 (Yangon Central - Darbain), the Division 6 (Tongyi – Thaung Daing Kone), and the Division 5 (Taungoo - Shanywa).

Figure.1-2 shows the maintenance organization for the signaling equipment in Yangon Central and Pazundaung Stations. The maintenance organization for important equipment such as the interlocking devices, electric interlocking, and track circuit operates in shifts corresponding to 24-hour maintenance at each station. In the case of a malfunction or problem, the organization that mainly consists of Junior Engineer-3 and lower level workers promptly executes the required site tasks. Furthermore, a special organization that consists of experts has been established for the maintenance of the optical cables.

For the other stations in the Division 7, maintenance organizations specific to each station have been established. Organizations have been established so as to be capable of conducting maintenance works 24 hours a day, particularly for the signaling facilities located between Mahlwagon and Ywathagyi.

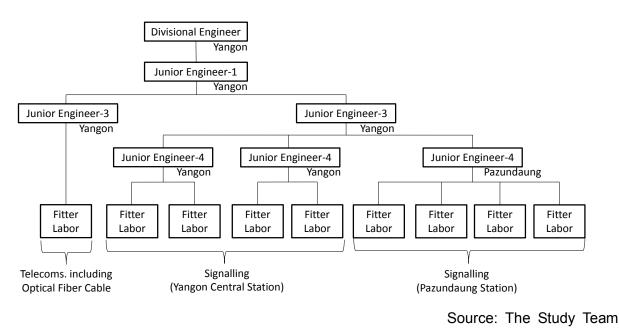
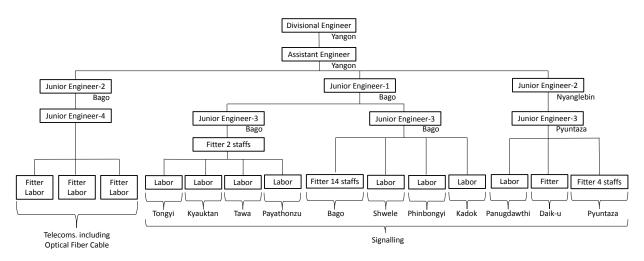


Figure.1-2 Maintenance Organization for Yangon Central and Pazundaung Stations

Figure.1-3 shows the maintenance organization for the section between Tongyi and Pyuntaza in the Division 6. Unlike the organization for the Division 7 that covers the Yangon suburban section, the staffs are located in the major stations only based on the number of trains operated and the installation conditions of the facilities. Also, the organization for the Division 5 is similar to that for the Division 6.

The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment Final Report



Source: The Study Team

Figure.1-3 Maintenance organization for the section between Tongyi and Pyuntaza Stations in the Division 6

1-5-2 Finance and Budget

Table-3 shows the financial balance of MR for the past three years. Because the fare was raised three times, the financial balance has improved. However, it has not yet been possible to produce surplus due to such events as the opening of the highway, improvement to bus transportation and a decrease in customers due to the fare increase.

Although the operation and maintenance costs have increased by approx. 10% year to year in recent years, the maintenance expenditure for the signaling and telecommunication department has hardly increased. Therefore it has been impossible to secure the necessary spare parts and the MR engineers and staffs are only maintaining functionality by repairing the existing facilities, which are deteriorating.

	Table.1-3 Financial balance of MR (Unit: Million Kya					
	Item	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012		
	Passenger	20639.34	29,460.28	36,205.13		
D	Goods	8,288.01	16,734.96	19,623.33		
Revenue	Others	4,237.27	4,803.63	5,826.15		
	Total income	33,164.62	50,998.87	61,654.61		
	Operating expenses	66,346.52	71,535.05	78,058.67		
	(maintenance expenditure for signaling & communication facilities) *1	680680	680680	700		
Expenses	Interest	61.66	12.61	4,217.61		
	Profit & Loss on foreign exchange	(25.22)	(1.75)	-		
	Total Expenses	66,382.96	71,545.91	82,276.28		
Balance		(33,218.34)	(20,547.04)	(20,621.67)		
Operating Patie	Without interest	199.98%	140.26%	126.60%		
Operating Ratio	With interest	200.16%	140.29%	133.45%		

Note) The fiscal year begins in April and ends in March.

*1 Including personnel costs. The personnel costs correspond to approx. 70% of this item. Source: Prepared by The Study Team based on "Facts about Myanmar Railways Up to June 2013" and the other materials

The operation and maintenance costs for the facilities introduced in this project are included in the maintenance expenditures for signaling and communication equipment. Considering that the maintenance budget of MR is low and that currently spare parts for the existing equipment have not been secured sufficiently, it will be necessary to increase the maintenance expenditure. It is believed that MR can bear the additional expenses since the yearly average of operation and maintenance expenses is estimated to be approx. 165 million Kyat, which corresponds to only 0.2% of the total expenses of MR. Furthermore, it was confirmed that the budget will be secured for the operation and maintenance of equipment introduced in this project.

1-5-3 Technical Level of MR

The human resources development programs in the MR signal & telecommunication department vary widely between the executive candidates who graduated from university and other staffs. The executive candidates are engaged in various jobs such as those of Junior Engineer in various Divisions and have experience with managing and administrative tasks. During the process, they sometimes work for overseas projects and/or foreign manufacturers to improve their comprehensive technological ability.

Staffs other than the executive candidates, mainly the Junior Engineers, receive training for facilities maintenance and other tasks in the Central Institute Training Center (CITC) located in Myeikhtila. And there is a workshop for the signal equipment in Yangon. MR staff members repair the equipment by themselves without outsourcing except in such cases as a failure of IC boards that cannot be repaired by the MR's staff. Failed VHF and UHF communication devices are repaired in Nay Pyi Taw. MR's staffs are also engaged in the design and execution of new installations and renewal work for part of the relay interlocking devices.

According to the conditions above, it is considered that MR's staff has a high level of technical capability. In the maintenance method which MR has adopted, on the other hand, although inspections are regularly conducted on the major facilities, such as the electric point machine and track circuit in the stations which are important for operation such as Yangon Central Station, most of the signal and telecommunication facilities are maintained using breakdown maintenance. Its inspections and repairs are conducted only after a device fails because of the constant lack of the spare parts. Therefore signs of deterioration for the devices in advance seem to be generally overlooked.

For the new equipment that will be introduced in this project, preventive maintenance rather than breakdown maintenance will be required to maintain the equipment in an appropriate condition. In this project, the study team shall establish a maintenance system that enables MR itself to maintain the equipment at an appropriate condition and to find failure and to restore early in order to improve reliability and lifespan.

1-5-4 Existing Equipment

For the interlocking equipment in Yangon Central Station, the electric interlocking devices manufactured by Westinghouse have been in use since 1950 and control 174 routes. Not only the relays but also the signal cables that constitute the backbone of the system have been used since the beginning of operation and have obviously deteriorated. Also in Pazundaung Station, all of the relay interlocking devices manufactured by Siemens have been used since their introduction in 1970 without being upgraded, and deterioration has progressed. Although these two stations are located next to each other, no block system has been installed between them and the wiring configurations of interlocking devices, signals and electric point machines are completely different from each other because they were made by different manufacturers.

Most of the level crossings are not equipped with warning devices and their gates are currently operated manually. Also, there are no warning facilities installed at the Kyan Sit Thar Level Crossing and other level crossings located between Toegyaungkalay and Ywathagyi except for the level crossings in station premises. For the level crossings without warning facilities, the safety of the passersby walking through the crossings is secured only by the whistle of the train, the gate that is manually operated by the gatekeepers and the flag signaling of them.

The OCCs are only equipped with radio devices for communication between the station and the OCC, and have no facilities for monitoring the whole route. Therefore, although the recording of actual operation results is mostly conducted by the dispatchers, they cannot perform their primary tasks of centralized management of the operation condition for entire routes and appropriate instruction.

1-6 Current Circumstances around the Project

1-6-1 Current Circumstances of Infrastructure in Myanmar

Table.1-4 shows the current circumstances of infrastructure in Myanmar, related to the project.

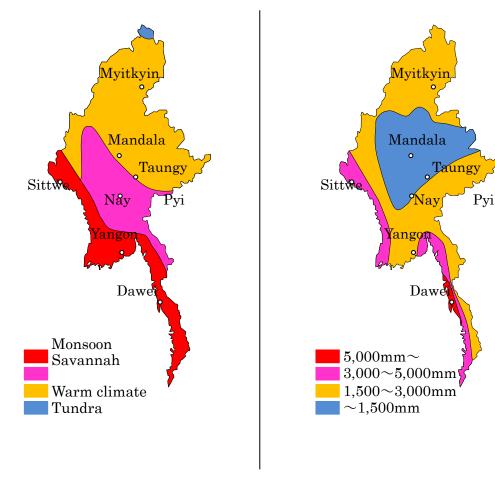
Item	Circumstance			
Electricity	In Myanmar, 72% of the electric-generating capacity is hydroelectric power generation.			
	Therefore, in the dry season, the electric-generating capacity decreases.			
	For proper use of electronic devices, power-generating and power-receiving facilities			
	must be improved for important-to-safety of train transportation.			
Gas	Not applicable to the project.			
Water	Not applicable to the project.			
Telephone	Dedicated phone line is needed for train traffic communication.			
Road	In the last ten years, the number of vehicle registrations has grown approximately 10 times, but road maintenance and improvement are inadequate. Trains might be better than trucks for equipment transportation in places which have only narrow roads to the station.			
Others	In rainy seasons, localized floods occur in urban areas because of inadequate river improvement work. At such areas, preventive measures should be taken against floods.			

Table.1-4 Current Circumstances of Infrastructure in Myanmar

Source: The Study Team

1-6-2 Natural Conditions

To review the installation method in consideration of natural conditions, the study team collected government-issued publication and interviewed MR officials.



1) Myanmar Climate Map / Annual Rainfall Map

Source:Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (Myanmar) Figure.1-5 Annual Rainfall Map

Figure.1-4 Climate Map

Item	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
	DRY	7	Н	ОТ			RA	INY			DRY	
Max Temperature(°C)	33.5	35.6	36.9	37.6	32.9	30.8	30.2	30.1	30.8	32.7	33.9	32.9
Min Temperature(°C)	16.6	18.1	20.6	23.2	22.9	22.3	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.2	20.1	16.9
Avg Temperature(°C)	25.0	26.8	28.7	30.4	27.9	26.6	26.2	26.1	26.5	27.4	27.0	24.9
Rainfall (mm)	0.6	1.6	16.7	76.9	447.5	562.9	573.3	527.8	460.6	200.0	38.0	11.8
Humidity (%)	79	70	73	74	87	90	92	94	93	85	78	80

2) Temperature / Rainfall / Humidity

Table.1-5 Yangon Meteorological Data (Kaba-aye Observatory)

Source:Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (Myanmar)

3) Earthquake

Myanmar can be divided into 3 seismically active regions, namely the Northwestern Region, the Central Lowland, and the Shan-Yunnan Region. During the 20th century, at least 18 large earthquakes occurred along the Central Lowland where the well-known Sagaing Fault passes through.

4) Lightning Strikes

According to the MR staff, 3 lightning strikes occurred around the Yangon area this year as follows:

- Place: Yangon Central Station
 Damaged equipment: Main WCR relay (1 unit)
 Date: 6, 5, 2013
- Place: Mingalardon Station
 Damaged equipment: 660V Main Transformer (1 unit) and Track Transformer (3 units)
 Date: 25. 6. 2013
- Place: Danyingone Station
 Damaged equipment: 660V Main Transformer (1 unit) and Track Transformer (5 units)
 Date: 27. 8. 2013

5) Flood

Myanmar receives practically all its rainfall between mid-May and October, during which flooding is common. The riverine floods are common in the river delta while the flash floods and landslides are frequent in the upper reaches of the river systems, which are normally the mountainous areas. In the cities and towns, localized floods occur from time to time.

1-6-3 Environmental and Social Considerations

- (1) Environmental Impact Assessment
 - i) Scoping of Social and Environmental Considerations of the Business Plan
 - According to guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations, we explore the impact on pollution abatement, natural environment, and social environment.

			Assess	ment	
Classification	No	Item	Before/During	After	Reason of Assessment
			Construction	Construction	
Pollution	1	Air pollution	B-	В-	-During Construction
abatement					Exhaust gas from the construction
					machine might make air pollution.
					-After Construction
					Exhaust gas from the power
					generator might make air
					pollution.
	2	Water	B-	D	-During Construction
		pollution			Because of the excavation work,
					muddy water might spread
					around.
	3	Rubbish	B-	D	-During Construction
					Appropriate management of waste
					is needed for construction waste
					soil and removal equipment.
	4	Land	D	D	Construction that creates land
		pollution			pollution is not expected.
	5	Noise/Oscill	B-	B-	-During Construction
		ation			Construction vehicle might
					make noise pollution.
					-After Construction
					Humming of power engine
					generator might make noise
					pollution.

Table.1-6 Scoping results of Environmental and Social Considerations

			Assessment		
Classification	No	Item	Before/During	After	Reason of Assessment
			Construction	Construction	
Pollution	6	Ground	D	D	Ground subsidence is not
abatement		subsidence			expected during construction.
	7	Odor	D	D	Odor is not expected during
					construction.
	8	Riverbed	D	D	Riverbed pollution is not
		pollution			expected during construction.
Natural	9	Sanctuary	D	D	There are no national parks
environmen					or sanctuaries in or around
t					the project scope.
	10	Ecosystem	D	D	Ecosystem effects are not
					expected because construction
					is to be conducted on railway
					land.
	11	Precipitatio	D	D	Impact on precipitation is not
		n			expected during construction.
	12	Landform/	D	D	Impact on landform or
		Geology			geology is not expected during
					construction.
Social	13	Resident	D	D	Resident relocation is not
environmen		relocation			expected because construction
t					is to be conducted on railway
0 1	1.4	D		D	land.
Social	14	Poorest	D	B+	-After Construction
environment		segment of the			Improvement of railway
					infrastructure will have a positive
		population			impact on revitalization of economic activity.
	-				
	15	Minority	D	D	There are no minority groups
		group			living in the project scope.
	16	Employment	B+	D	-During Construction
					Construction work is expected to
					generate jobs.

			Assessment		
Classification	No	Item	Before/During	After	Reason of Assessment
			Construction	Construction	
	17	Use of land/ Use of resources	D	D	Impact is not expected because construction is to be conducted on railway land.
	18	Use of water	D	D	Impact on use of water is not expected.
	19	Social infrastructure / Social service	D	D	Impact on social infrastructure and social service is not expected.
	20	Social capital / Regional Decision-ma king Organization	D	D	Almost no impact is expected.
	21	Bias of damage and convenience	D	D	No impact is expected.
	22	Conflict of interests	D	D	The occurrence of interest opposition in the region is not expected.
	23	Cultural heritage	D	D	Impact on cultural heritage is not expected.
	24	Landscape	D	D	No impact is expected on landscape.
Social environment	25	Gender	D	D	Negative impact is not expected on gender.
	26	Children's rights	D	D	Negative impact is not expected on children's rights.
	27	HIV/AIDS	B-	D	-During Construction HIV/AIDS infection may spread due to influx of construction workers.

			Assess	sment	
Classification	No	Item	Before/During	After	Reason of Assessment
			Construction	Construction	
	28	Labor	B-	D	-During Construction
		environment			Workers must be considerate of
					the working environment.
Others	29	Accident	B-	D	-During Construction
					Workers might collide with a train
					during construction.
	30	Climate	D	D	No impact is expected on climate
		change			change.

Grade:

- A- : serious negative impact
- B- : negative impact
- $C \;\; : \; impact \; is \; unknown / continuing study is needed$
- D : no impact / study is not needed

Source: The Study Team

- A+ : very positive impact
- B+ : positive impact

ii) Terms of Reference for Environmental and Social Considerations

Table.1-7 shows survey items and survey procedures about the scoping results "A", "B" and "C", in terms of reference for environmental and social considerations

Impact expected	Survey item	Survey procedure
Air pollution	During construction /	Make a hearing investigation of relevant
	After construction	organizations
XX7 / 11 /		
Water pollution	After construction	Make a hearing investigation of relevant organizations
Rubbish	During construction	Make a hearing investigation of relevant
		organizations / Confirm the law
Noise/Oscillation	During construction /	Make a hearing investigation of relevant
	After construction	organizations
HIV/AIDS	During construction	Make a hearing investigation of relevant
		organizations
Labor environment	During construction	Make a hearing investigation of relevant
		organizations /
		Make a hearing investigation of other project
		managers
Accident	During construction	Make a hearing investigation of relevant
		organizations

Table.1-7 Terms of Reference for Environmental and Social Considerations

Source: The Study Team

iii) Results of Environmental and Social Considerations

Table.1-8 shows the results based on survey procedure.

T ,					
Impact	Assessment of scoping		Assessment after survey		Reason of Assessment
expected	Before/Durin	After	Before/Duri	After	
	g	Constructi	ng	Constructi	
	Construction	on	Constructio	on	
			n		
Air	B-	B-	D	D	-During Construction
pollution					The impact on air pollution
					is not serious because the
					transportation frequency is
					low.
					-After Construction
					The impact on air pollution
					is not serious because the
					power generator only
					operates during electrical
					outage.
					0
Water	B-	D	D	D	-During Construction
pollution	D	D	D	D	The impact to water
pollution					1
					pollution is not serious
					because the excavation soil
					will be backfilled.
Rubbish	B-	D	B-	D	-During Construction
	D		Ц	D	
					restriction about waste
					disposal method under the
					laws of Myanmar, but
					appropriate management
					of waste is needed.

Table.1-8 Results of Environmental and Social Considerations

Impact	Assessment	of scoping	Assessment a	after survey	Reason of Assessment
expected	Before/Duri	After	Before/Duri	After	
	ng	Constructi	ng	Constructi	
	Constructio	on	Constructio	on	
	n		n		
Noise/Osci llation	B-	B-	D	D	-During Construction The impact on noise / oscillation is not serious because the transportation frequency is low. -After Construction The impact on noise / oscillation is not serious
HIV/AIDS	B-	D	D	D	because the power generator only operates during electrical outage. -During Construction
			D	D	HIV/AIDS infection is not serious because the number of workers will not be so large.
Labor environm ent	B-	D	B-	D	 -During Construction The labor environment should be considered as follows: Working long hours under high temperature must be avoided. Frequent, adequate hydration.
Accident	B-	D	B-	D	-During Construction Awareness of accidents is needed, due to carrying heavy equipment and fieldwork performed near the rail.

Source: The Study Team

iv) Counterplan

Table.1-9 shows counterplans regarding the survey results "A", "B" and "C"

		•			
Item	Phase	Counterplan	Implementing Agency		
Rubbish	During	-Appropriate management of waste.	Contractor		
	construction	-Promote the recycling of rubbish.			
Labor	During	-Avoid working long hours under high Contractor			
environment	construction	temperature.			
		-Frequent, adequate hydration.			
Accident	During	Education of workers to prevent	Contractor		
	construction	accidents.			

Table.1-9 Counterplan

Source: The Study Team

(2) Acquisition of Land / Resident Relocation

Acquisition of land and resident relocation is not expected because construction is to be conducted on railway land.

Chapter 2 Contents of the project

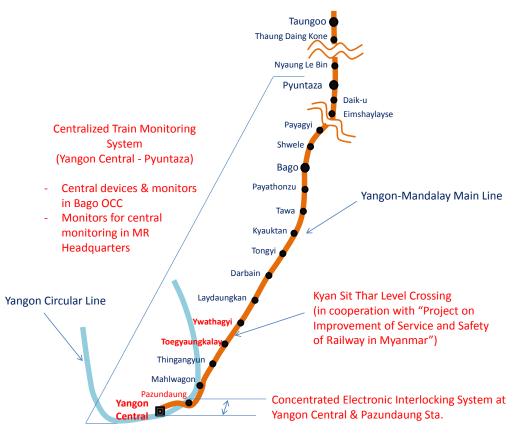
2-1 Basic Concept of the Project

At the 1st Myanmar Development Cooperation Forum in January 2013, the Ministry of Rail Transportation adopted the improvement and modernization of the Yangon - Mandalay main line (approx. 620 km) as a new prioritized project. In this modernization project, it is planned to refurbish the signal and telecommunication facilities in order to reduce the travel time of passenger transportation between Yangon and Mandalay to 8 hours or less. The Myanmar government requested a yen loan for this modernization program in November, 2013. According to the results of the examination of the project that was conducted by JICA for the request, the commitment for the yen loan was pledged at the summit talks between Japan and Myanmar. Basic design and detailed design work for the phase 1 section (the section of approx. 270 km between Yangon and Taungoo) of the Yangon - Mandalay railway development project started in July, 2014. In the Grant Aid Project, a part of the work for sections of the modernization project shall be carried out.

The Japan side will contribute capital investment that will be beneficial as a Grant Aid Project prior to the modernization project for the Yangon - Mandalay main line for the purpose of contributing to the improvement of MR's safety and transportation services. Furthermore, setting "contributions to the improvement of MR's safety and transportation services" as the aim of the project, the following three components shall be constructed to accomplish the "arrangement of equipment that contributes to the improvement of MR's transportation capacity and safety" (some equipment is planned to be put into operation by around the autumn of 2015). (Figure.2-1)

- i) Introduction of Concentrated Electronic Interlocking System (at Yangon Central Station and Pazundaung Station)
- ii) Introduction of automated level crossing alarm facilities at the Kyan Sir Thar Level Crossing located between Toegyaungkalay Station and Ywathagyi Station
- iii) Introduction of Centralized Train Monitoring System in the section of Bago Division OCC which have jurisdiction from Yangon Central Station to Pyuntaza Station (This includes the installation of new operation information displays in Nay Pyi Taw Central OCC.)

In addition, the study team proposes details of which Myanmar will take charge, implementation plan, and items that require special attention for the operation and maintenance of projects. Also the study team will prepare the soft component plan (the technical assistance plan) to facilitate the operation and maintenance of the projects.



Source: The Study Team

Figure.2-1 Three components of the Grant Aid Project

2-2 Outline Design of the Japanese Assistance

- 2-2-1 Design policy
 - (1) Basic policy

For this project, the both countries have selected components to be carried out with higher priority in the railway modernization project for the Yangon - Mandalay main line in Myanmar with an aim to improve MR's safety and transportation service. Table.2-1shows items from the basic policy for designing each component.

Component	Basic policy for design
i) Introduction of Concentrated	- Installation of a new signal cabin and signal equipment
Electronic Interlocking	room on the 2nd floor of Yangon Central Station. (Shared
System at Yangon Central	with the new Bago Division OCC)
Station and Pazundaung	- Installation of a sub-equipment room for the signaling

Table.2-1 Basic policy for design

Station	system in Pazundaung Station in order to control the
Station	signals and electric point machines in the station.
	- Renewal of the signals, electric point machines, and train
	detection devices.
	- Along with the renewal of the electric point machines, the
	parts of the turnouts (tongue rails) and the sleepers related
	to the electric point machine will be replaced.
ii) Introduction of automatic	- Installation of an electric level crossing barrier. (The gate
warning device at the Kyan	will be operated by the gatekeeper.)
Sir Thar Level Crossing	- Introduction of gate signals to notify the train drivers of
located between	the warning sound and the descent of the crossing barrier.
Toegyaungkalay Station and	- A back-up device will be installed for the level crossing
Ywathagyi Station	control devices because they are likely to be influenced by
	the conditions of the track.
iii) Introduction of Centralized	- A new Bago Division OCC will be established in the 2nd
Train Monitoring System in	floor of Yangon Central Station. (Shared with the new
the section of Bago Division	signal cabin.)
OCC which have jurisdiction	- Bago Division OCC will be equipped with an operation
from Yangon Central Station	indication panel that shows train location information, a
to Pyuntaza Station	device that shows the diagram for the day and the
	management equipment of the train numbers.
	- Train detection devices will be installed at each station in
	order to obtain train location information. The existing
	optical cables will be used for data transmission.
	- The Central OCC located at the MR headquarters in Nay
	Pyi Taw will be equipped with a monitor that reflects the
	indication for Bago Division OCC.
	0

Source: The Study Team

To facilitate the operation and maintenance of these components, the Japan side will provide "Support for development of equipment inspection rules", "Awareness education for level crossing users" and "Signal setting training for station staff and education and guidance for dispatchers" as the soft component (the technical assistance).

For the design criteria, because there are no internal provisions to be followed for design in MR, our plan will comply with the "Technical Regulatory Standards on Japanese Railways" as well as the electricity laws, labor laws, environmental protection laws, and telecommunication laws in Myanmar.

(2) Design Policy in consideration of natural environment and social economy

The proposal of design policy in consideration of natural environment and social economy is shown in Table.2-2.

Table.2-2 Design Policy in consideration of natural environment and social economy

Item	Proposal
Air	i) Proposal of Outdoor Works
temperature	There is no legal restriction about outdoor work under the laws of
	Myanmar, but the labor environment should be considered as follows:
	- Working long hours under high temperature must be avoided.
	- Frequent, adequate hydration.
	ii) Proposal of Electronic Devices
	There is no legal restriction about electronic standards under the laws of
	Myanmar, but temperature regulation control should be required for proper
	use of electronic devices.
Rainfall/Flood	There is no legal restriction about the installation method of equipment
	under the laws of Myanmar and MR regulation, but preventive measures
	against floods should be taken.
Earthquake	There is no legal restriction about the installation method of equipment
	under the laws of Myanmar and MR regulation, but heavy equipment in
	particular should be prevented from falling.
Lightning	There is no legal restriction about electronic standards under the laws of
strike	Myanmar, but electronic equipment should be protected from lightning
	strikes through the use of protective devices.
Social	To reduce the maintenance cost, reliable and durable electronic devices
economy	should be used.

Source: The Study Team

(3) Construction and procurement circumstances in Myanmar

In Myanmar, there are experienced local contractors for civil and architectural facilities installations including reinforced concrete foundation works, steel or concrete

support structures, production and installation of wayside terminal boxes, cable installations, utility buildings, etc.

Japanese contractors shall employ such local contractors for installation of facilities. However, the local contractors do not have sufficient experience on the modern railway signals, communications, and level crossing facilities installation. Therefore, Japanese contractors shall assign Japanese site installation supervisors who are skilled in detailed design, the software, system integration tests, initial trial operations, and site installation of specialized facilities for railway signals, communications, and level crossings.

Common civil and architectural construction materials such as cement, reinforcing bars, and formworks are supplied in the Myanmar market. Imported special steel materials, cables, and the like are also available in the local market.

(4) Policy for operation and maintenance

Currently MR basically maintains the signalling and telecommunications after breakdown, which is repaired after they fail, although regular inspections are conducted before equipment fails in the main stations. Furthermore, MR only keeps a very small amount of spare parts because of the tight budget, so it is very hard to secure the spare parts required for the repair of failed equipment. The spare parts should typically be secured by the implementation organization in the country. However, in the Grant Aid Project, the Japan side will prepare the spare parts that are considered to be necessary for maintaining the facilities for at least one year, taking into consideration of incidental failures caused by a natural disaster such as lightning and heavy rains.

The amount of the yearly average operation and maintenance expenses for the equipment to be prepared for this project is estimated to be approximately 165 million Kyat. This amount corresponds to approximately 79% of MR's maintenance expenses for signal and telecommunication section (excluding the personnel costs). Considering that the maintenance budget of MR is lean and spare parts for the existing equipment have not been sufficiently secured, it will be necessary to increase maintenance expenditures. It is considered that MR can bear the expense because the amount of the average yearly operation and maintenance expenses corresponds to only 0.2% of MR's total administrative expenditures. Furthermore, it was affirmed that the budget will be secured for the operation and maintenance of the equipment newly introduced through this project by MR.

The operation and maintenance staff operate in 24 hours a day, in Yangon Central Station and Pazundaung Station. There is also a special team for maintenance of the optical cables. In an interview, the executive taking charge of the signaling &

communication department said that maintenance can be conducted with the current organization. Therefore, they will not request an increase in the operation & maintenance staff for this project.

In MR, the maintenance staffs are trained through the guidance by upper-level staff and on-the-job training (OJT) to learn practically how to cope with repair failures. MR repairs any failed equipment by itself and reuses it. Therefore it is considered that the current maintenance staff have a high level of skills and ability, however, it is necessary to refine the maintenance schemes, such as the inspection rules.

Because the operation procedures and operation & maintenance methods of the equipment that will be procured in this project differ from those of the existing equipment, the initial operation training will be provided by technicians delegated from the manufacturer, apart from the soft components which is technical assistance by consultants.

(5) Construction Work Design Policy

Table.2-3 shows the construction work design policy in consideration of natural conditions and trackside installation.

Item	Design Policy
Countermeasures	Air-conditioning equipment is needed to control temperature for
against temperature	proper use of electronic devices.
Flood countermeasures	Concrete foundation for equipment should be installed higher
	than usual to take preventive measures against floods.
Countermeasures	Electronic equipment should be protected from lightning strikes
against lightning strikes	through the use of protective devices.
Anticrime measures	Equipment should be installed in rooms or equipment boxes that
	can be locked for safety, and security guards are needed for
	temporary storage.
	Cables should basically be buried or installed in high places.
Countermeasures	Batteries and engine generators are needed for electricity
against electricity	outages.
outage	
Trackside installation	Trackside installation should be kept at a sufficient distance
	away from rails for safe passage of trains.

Table.2-3 Construction Work Design Policy

Source: The Study Team

(6) Procurement method

Automatic level crossings and train monitoring systems are not installed in MR. As for the electronic interlocking device, the first devices for MR is currently being constructed at the Yangon suburbs and Nay Pyi Taw. For design and procurement of major equipment, it is necessary to carefully carry out guidance of the initial start-up operation and maintenance, to take into account inexperience in design, construction, operation, and maintenance.

2.2.2 Basic Plan

(1) Installation of the concentrated electric interlocking system at Yangon central and Pazundaung station

①Outline of plan

In the section between the Yangon central station and Pazundaung station, the Yangon Circular and Yangon - Mandalay Main Line has been operating on a four-track line. At Pazundaung station, the Yangon Circular and Yangon - Mandalay Main Line cross each other. Though this section has high traffic density, trains are operated by telephone contact between Yangon central station and Pazundaung station, but they cannot mutually confirm train positions directly. Delays are caused by train crossing, especially at Pazundaung station, because many trains come from Yangon central station and the neighboring stations of the Main Line and Yangon Circular.

Because of the present situation, MR has a plan to improve rail alignment between Yangon central station and Pazundaung station. However, there is problem that the states of signalling device of Yangon central station and Pazundaung station are not enough to change rail alignment because both interlocking device are old and it is difficult to secure those spare parts. Use of Yangon central station's interlocking began in 1950 and use of Pazundaung station's interlocking began in 1970.

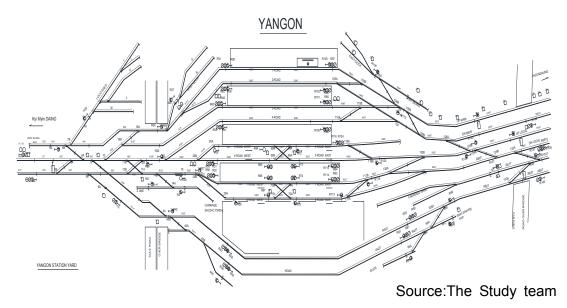


Fig.2-2 Yangon central station

In these circumstances, a plan was proposed. The plan implements a concentrated Electronic Interlocking System at Yangon central station and Pazundaung station. The purpose of this plan is to shorten delays by operating the train route intensively in Yangon central station's signal cabin.

(a) Yangon central station

Yangon central station has 174 routes (Fig.2-2 & Table.2-4). The interlocking, a relay logic device manufactured by Westinghouse (Great Britain), the component equipment of interlocking, relays, cables, and power supplies have all been in use since 1950. There are colour lighting signals (LED) and DC track circuits (single rail track circuit). The track relays are in wayside signal boxes. The train detector detects trains position through reaction relays of track circuits that are in the signal equipment room.

In Yangon central station, track submergence often happens in the rainy season (Fig. 2-3 & Fig. 2-4). Therefore, the wayside signal equipment is in poor condition.

There are no Automatic Train Protection (ATP) systems. However, there are some derailment turnouts at important route intersections.

The problem with this station is the poor drainage of the station yard. Domestic wastewater is directed to the north-west of the station and the soil is no good (Fig.2-5 & Fig.2-6). Electric point machines and the signal box tend to be submerged when flooding occurs frequently during the rainy season. Equipment that was submerged can only be used after drying and repair. If the device loses function due to flooding, the station attendant

conducts train operation through route composition with the hand wheel and cues train drivers with a Semaphore Flag until the devices are restored.

This situation is harsh with the signalling equipment, even the latest waterproofed ones. Other than the modernized construction of station facilities, it is necessary to examine water improvement measures.



Source: MR



Fig.2-3 Track submergence (Westside in the station)

Source: MR





Source: MR

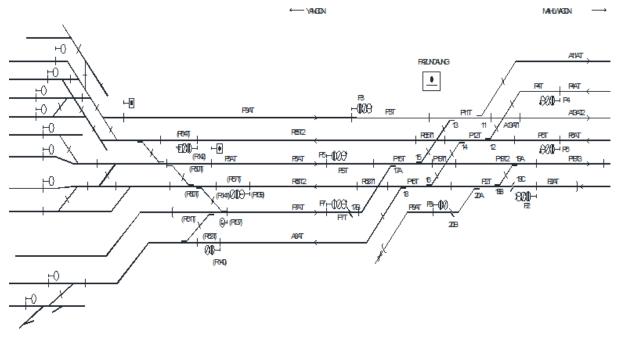
Fig.2-5 One of the causes of the submergence



Source: MR

Fig.2-6 Inflow spot of the water

FAINDAUNG



Source: The Study Team

Fig.2-7 Pazundaung station

(b) Pazundaung station

Pazundaung station has 18 routes (Fig. 2-7 & Table.2-4). The interlocking, a relay logic device manufactured by Siemens (Germany), the component equipment of interlocking, relays and cables, and power supplies, have been used since 1970.

There are Siemens-style colour lighting signals (with route indicator, LED) and DC track circuits (single rail track circuit). There are no ATP systems.

As for the difference with Yangon central station, the basic design concept of the interlocking is to concentrate the equipment in the signal equipment room. Therefore, there are some track relays for block signals in Pazundaung's signal equipment room.

In addition, there is no flooding in the Pazundaung station yard, unlike Yangon central station.

(c) About interlocking renewal

The study team proposes to install new signal equipment with existing signal equipment in parallel during construction. Because the condition of existing signal equipment is poor, the study team deems the use of this equipment to be difficult. Therefore, through this construction,

the study team will have a plan to modernize both the interlocking device and the wayside signal equipment.

The new interlocking system of Yangon central station and Pazundaung station is planned to be centrally operated at Yangon central station. The new system installed in each station is operated at Yangon central station by delivering information through optical cables. Refer to (d) for information about the new signal cabin and new signal equipment room. In particular, as a flooding countermeasure for the rail, the study team proposes to install and raise NS type electric point machines by 200 mm (8") \sim 300 mm (1'). NS type was chosen because the operational performance in rainy Japan and the option for submergence measures are substantial. Also, the study team suggests the H-DC track circuit system for the train detector system . The merits of H-DC track circuits are as follows. The length of the track circuit is less than 300 m (985'), and the train detection sensitivity provided is more than 0.5 ohms. In addition, the system is suitable for the bad condition of the rail because the voltage between the rails is more than 5A in 12V, short circuit electric current.

(d) New signal cabin and new signal equipment room

The existing signal cabin and signal equipment room of Yangon central station and Pazundaung station are in one building, respectively. But there is not enough space to install new equipment in the building. Therefore, it is a necessary condition to secure new space for a new interlocking system.

In Yangon central station, MR will arrange new space for a new signal cabin and new signal equipment room on the 2^{nd} floor of the Yangon main building. The space is big enough to set up a new signal cabin, OCC, and new signal equipment room on one floor.

On the other hand, in Pazundaung station, MR will arrange new space for a new signal equipment house near the existing signal cabin building. The space is about 50 square meters, and is enough to install a new interlocking system at Pazundaung station (Fig. 2-10 & 2-11).

(e) Relation with the Yangon Central Railway Station redevelopment project

Around Yangon central station, there are many redevelopment projects, including the establishment of commercial facilities. A new signal cabin and signal equipment room is necessary for this interlocking renewal plan, but they will be established in an existing building because there is no land to newly build them in Yangon central station.

Initially, there were suggestions from DIVISION7 of MR for the new signal equipment room and new signal cabin, and the study team planned to install them in the SINO building, which is used by DIVISION7 of MR. However, there is information of a redevelopment plan that around this building. Therefore, the study team held a meeting about this with U Htun Aung Thin, the General Manager of Lower Myanmar administration of MR. The study team concluded to build a new signal equipment room and signal cabin in the Yangon central station main building because there is no redevelopment plan due to its historic value (Fig. 2-12).

As a concrete location, MR and the study team will secure approximately 230 square meters in the 2nd floor of the Yangon central station main building and will install there, as discussed in a meeting with U Kyaw Kyaw Myo, the Assistant General Manager of DIVISION7.



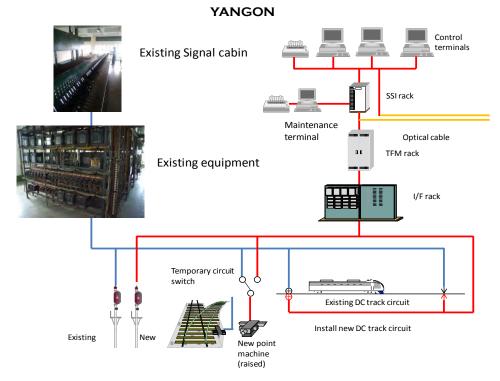
Source: The Study Team

	Yangon central station	Pazundaung station	Remark
Number of	174	18	
Routes			
Interlocking	Electric Interlocked	Relay Interlocked	
system	(Westinghouse, G.B.)	(Siemens, Germany)	
Beginning	1950	1970	
of use			
Signal	Colour light signal	Same as on the left	
aspect			
Train	DC track circuit (Single	Same as on the left	
detection	rail use)		
system			
Number of	59	29	
track circuit			

Table.2-4 Existing	signalling system
--------------------	-------------------

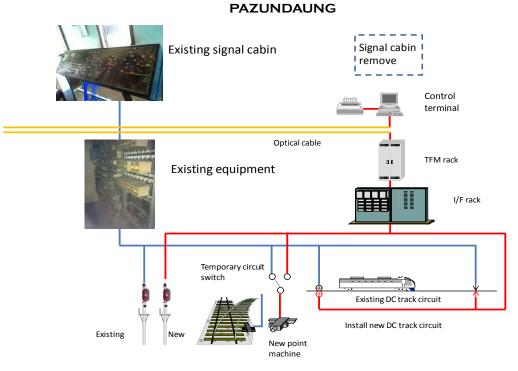
	Yango	n central station	Pazu	indaung station	Remark	
Automatic	None		Same as	s on the left	Depends on train	
Train					driver's attention and	
Protection					derail switches.	
system						
Rail spec	75-lb. A.S.C.E. Rail		Same as	s on the left	The rail between	
	(Near 37	' kg Rail)			Yangon ~ Mandalay	
					was maintained in	
					2011.	
Number of	1:81/2	45	1:81/2	11	Same as Japanese rail	
switches	1:12	12	1:12	None	standard: 8#switch,	
					12#switch	
Number of	10		3			
Derail						
switches						

Source: The Study Team



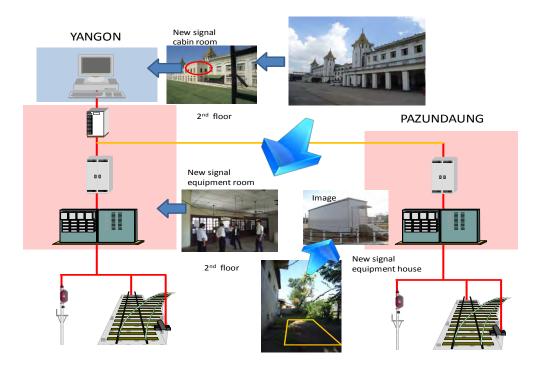
Source: The Study Team

Fig.2-9 Renewal plan at Yangon central station



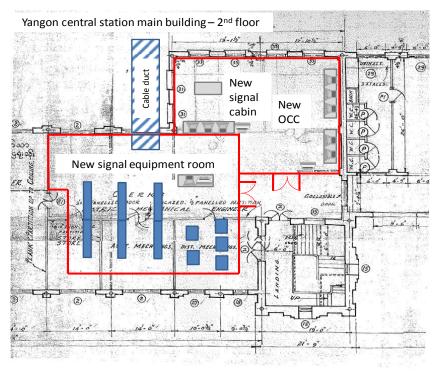
Source: The Study Team

Fig.2-10 Renewal plan at Pazundaung station



Source: The Study Team

Fig. 2-11 Total image of the interlocking renewal



Source: The Study Team Fig.2-12 Image of the new signal cabin room & signal equipment room

(f) Power supply system

Yangon central station receives electric power from a 1000 kVA transformer of a YESB (Yangon City Electricity Supply Board) power distribution post located 250 m west of the station. This project consumes 210 kW from this power source.

The electric power source of the Yangon central station electronic interlocking system is composed of the YESB power distribution post, MR power distribution post, Yangon new electric power room, Yangon central station electronic interlocking machine room, Pazundaung electronic interlocking machine room, and existing step-up transformer of the Yangon central station signal power room.

An electric power cable connects the YESB power distribution post and MR power distribution post. The electric power cable to the Yangon new electric power room is connected to the circuit breaker installed in the MR power distribution post. The power distribution system applies 3-phase 4-wires 400V and 4-core power cables. The power cable is covered with protective cover, protective tubing, and concrete trough in outdoor cases. Pavement is cut to place the concrete trough. Cleat is set on the beam under the roof to protect the power cable. Cables along the wall are installed on the cable rack.

In the new electric power room, a diesel engine generator 210 kVA 3-phase 4-wires 400V is installed after relocation of the existing 25 kVA generator, and automatically provides electric

power in case of a YESB power outage. This electric power is connected to a 25 kVA 400V/660V step-up transformer for the Pazundaung electronic interlocking machine room and the existing 230V/660V step-up transformer.

The Yangon new electric power room and Yangon central station electronic interlocking machine room are connected by a 3-phase 3-wires 400V system. A cable rack is installed along the wall. Cleat is set on the beam under the roof to protect the power cable. The power cable crosses the platform in the pit and goes up to the machine room, covered by cable duct along the wall. This route is shared with signal wires, and partition walls keep the clearance. The power cable goes into the machine room free access floor through the 2nd floor window.

The new electric power room and Pazundaung station electronic interlocking machine room are connected by a single phase 660V system. A cable rack is installed along the wall. Cleat is set on the beam under the roof to protect the power cable. Pavement is cut to place a synthetic resin trough from the edge of the SINO building. A power cable is installed on the ground surface to avoid interference with underground signal wires, goes over the gutter with a through bridge, and goes under the rail and switching equipment and beside the bridge.

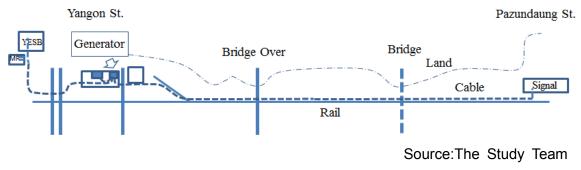


Fig.2-13 Route of Electric Power Line

(g) Removal of wayside signalling equipment

This project requires the renewal of the signalling system at Yangon central station and Pazundaung station. However, scope of this project does not include removing existing signaling device. Therefore, removing works of existing signaling device becomes MR side burden sharing and it needs to discuss about this matter with MR. It occurs at both stations of Yangon center Station and Pazundaung Station. The number of wayside equipment needed to be removed is shown in Table.2-5

		Qty.		
Equipment	Unit	Total	Yangon central	Pazundaung
			Station	station
Colour light signal	Set	35	28	7
Shunting signal	Set	44	44	0
Route indicator	Set	2	2	0
Switch machine	Set	81	67	14

Table.2-5 Number of wayside equipment to be removed

Source: The Study Team

Points of confirmation and topics for discussion with MR are as follows.

- Disposal of the removed equipment
- Does not remove the existing interlocking at Yangon central station and Pazundaung station.

②Station route control and yard shunting work

(a) Yangon central Station

Yangon station is a terminal station of the Yangon – Mandalay trunk line as well as that of the Yangon Circular line. To serve the operation of the aforementioned lines, there are eight departure/arrival tracks, a locomotive siding track, a route to the freight yard, a route to the locomotive depot, and other groups of serving lines in Yangon station.

The shunting work at Yangon station includes train departure preparation at the departure/arrival line, changing locomotives, and locomotive siding, but all the shunting work is decided by the station master of the day and not planned in advance. Route control for station yard work, except for the freight yard and locomotive depot, is operated by the 'first class electro-mechanical interlocking device located in the station signal control room. There are 174 routes controlled by this interlocking device (machine), and the usage of each route ranges from 80 to 400 per day, which is quite numerous.

The station shunting work is investigated to consider reducing the number of routes controlled by the interlocking device, and it is assessed that four or five routes could be managed at the site. However, reducing only four or five routes does not have significant effect to the electronic interlocking device's cost. Moreover, managing at the site requires complicated procedures and communication with the station signal control room and is likely to cause human errors. Taking the above into consideration, it is decided that control of all the existing routes be performed by the new electronic interlocking.

(b) Pazundaung Station

Pazundaung station is an intermediate station which controls the signal and setting block system for Mandalay trunk line trains and Yangon Circular line trains. There are 18 routes in Pazundang station and those are controlled by the 'first class electro-mechanical interlocking device' installed about 40 years ago.

(c) Shunting work after Installation of Electronic Interlocking

Installation of electronic interlocking integrates Pazundaung station's shunting work control with Yangon station, thus signal control at Pazundaung station will be reduced. The organization of the Yangon station signal control room requires three staff, one control staff for the north area, one for the south area, and one for coordination. One additional reserve staff to the aforementioned three will enable operation of the signal control room.

The existing shunting work does not seem to be previously planned and the staff do not even have 'station shunting operation diagrams.' The daily shunting plan is described on this 'shunting operation diagram'. Work with the shunting operation diagram is absolutely necessary to perform work smoothly as scheduled and maintain reliable train operation. Therefore sufficient education/training for MR staff on preparing the diagram in addition to training on electronic interlocking system operation is recommended.

③ Equipment plan

Major equipment newly installed at Yangon central station and Pazundaung station are shown in Table.2-6. The study revealed that the particular manufacturers can produce the electric point machines which meet the specific requirement designed by the study team. The project shall secure the competition from now on.

It provides a training device for electronic interlocking system because this is first time to install the system in DIVISION 7. The engine generator should match the signal equipment and the generating noise should be taken into consideration. The wayside power cable is installed in a trough on the ground surface.

Equipment	Major specification	Qty.	Purpose of use
Electronic	System configuration	1 unit	Electronic
interlocking	- SSI rack (Duplex, 192 routes, Program		interlocking
system	control)		system
	- TFM rack (Duplex)		

Table.2-6 Equipment plan for interlocking renewal

Electronic	- Control terminal (Factory computer)		
interlocking	- Maintenance terminal (Factory computer)		
system			
I/F rack	Include as follows	2units	The relay rack
	- Relay rack		is used for
	- FT rack		train detection
	- OT rack		and signal
	- Equipment table		control.
	- Temporary rack		The FT/OT
			rack and the
			equipment
			table is used
			for I/F to the
			wayside signal
			equipment.
			The temporary
			rack is used
			for change
			point
			machines.
Lightning	Voltage fluctuation: 3% or less	16sets	To protect
resistant	Efficiency: Over 95%		from lightning
transformer	Surge transfer: 1/1000 or less		surges
(LT)	Insulation classification:		
	Class H for receiving power		
	Class B for supplying power		
Uninterruptibl	True on-line, double conversion topology with	2sets	Emergency
e power	integral automatic bypass		power to a
supply system	Input Voltage range: AC 220V ~ 240V		load when the
(UPS)	Phase: Single phase plus ground		input power
	Frequency: 50/60 Hz Auto-sensing		source fails
	Rated power: 5 kVA		
	Overload: 60 minutes		
Colour light	LED lighting	29sets	Pass
signal	Sight distance: 600 m		information
	Colour:		relating to the

G Green (JIS E 3303) Y Yellow (JIS E 3303) R Red (JIS E 3303) ED lighting		state of the line ahead to train drivers
R Red (JIS E 3303)		
		train drivers
ED lighting		
	52sets	Signal for
ight distance: 200 m		shunting
olour: White (JIS E 3303)		
ED lighting	43sets	
ight distance: 200 m (or 100 m for shunting)		
olour: White (JIS E 3303)		
perating Voltage: AC105V±20%(Single	81sets	For turnout
hase)		switch
ated frequency: 50/60 Hz		
ontrol Voltage: DC 24V+20%		
troke: Throw bar 185 mm		
ock bar 130~185 mm		
perating time: approx. 7 sec or less		
verload clutch: Magnetic		
ndirect lock method		
clude as follows	81units	Connect a
Front rod		turnout to an
Connection rod		electric point
Switch adjuster		machine
Tie-bar		
Sole plate		
Spike screw		
Synthetic sleeper		
nclude as follows	67units	For
Raised base (200 mm, 300 mm)		submergence
Throw bar adapter		measures
Rock rod coupling joint		
Kock fou coupling joint		1
1 00	1 unit	For operating
ystem configuration SSI rack	1 unit	For operating training and
ystem configuration SSI rack	lunit	training and
ystem configuration	lunit	
	ED lighting ight distance: 200 m (or 100 m for shunting) olour: White (JIS E 3303) perating Voltage: AC105V±20%(Single hase) ated frequency: 50/60 Hz ontrol Voltage: DC 24V+20% troke: Throw bar 185 mm ock bar 130~185 mm perating time: approx. 7 sec or less verload clutch: Magnetic ndirect lock method relude as follows Front rod Connection rod Switch adjuster Tie-bar Sole plate Spike screw Tongue rail Synthetic sleeper relude as follows Raised base (200 mm, 300 mm)	ED lighting43setsight distance: 200 m (or 100 m for shunting)olour: White (JIS E 3303)perating Voltage: AC105V±20%(Single81setshase)ated frequency: 50/60 Hzontrol Voltage: DC 24V+20%troke: Throw bar 185 mmock bar 130~185 mmbar 130~185 mmock bar 130~185 mm81unitsperating time: approx. 7 sec or lessverload clutch: Magneticndirect lock methodnetude as followsFront rodSwitch adjusterTie-barSole plateSpike screwTongue railSynthetic sleepernetude as followsRaised base (200 mm, 300 mm)

Diesel engine	3-phase 4-wires 400V 210 kVA class	1 set	Emergency
generator			power in case
			of power
			outage
Transformer	Single-phase 400V:660V 25 kVA	1 set	
Electric wire	Cross-linked polyethylene insulated vinyl	1978m	
	sheath cable		
Concrete	Width 150 mm	148m	Protection of
Trough			electric wire
Synthetic	Width 70 mm	999m	Protection of
Resin Trough			electric wire
Electrical Wire	Various kinds	122m	Protection of
Tube			electric wire

Source: The Team Team

(2) Installation of the automated level crossing alarm facilities between Toegyaungkalay and Ywathagyi

① Selection of the level crossing to be automated

There are currently five level crossings, shown in Fig.2-14, between Toegyaungkalay and Ywathagyi. Two of them near Yangon are located in a station yard.



Source:The Study Team

Fig .2-14 Location of the level crossings between Toegyaungkalay and Ywathagyi

When a level crossing in a yard is automated, the wiring of the interlocking device must be changed in a short period of time, which increases the risk of accidents. Therefore, these two level crossings in the station yard were excluded, and the traffic volume survey of the remaining level crossings was conducted in order to choose an appropriate one. (Shown in Table.2-7 and Fig .2-15)

Sunday Sun 16 / Feb / 2014							
Level Crossing	Foot traverser		Bicycle	Moterbike	Car	Bus	Truck
Lever crossing	Adult	Child	Dicycle	MOLEIDIKE	Cai	Dus	THUCK
Kyan Sit Thar	714	61	1,830	837	1,371	237	664
Satmhu Zone	828	27	1,953	640	504	3	205
Innwa	1,016	246	1,349	1,005	462	9	193
Weekday						Mon 17	/ Feb / 2014
Level Crossing	Foot tra	verser	Bicycle	Moterbike	Car	Bus	Truck
Lever Crossing	Adult	Child	Dicycle	MOLEIDIKE	Cai	Dus	THUCK
Kyan Sit Thar	636	52	1,741	903	1,362	332	912
Satmhu Zone	860	18	2,451	677	845	151	445
Innwa	902	308	1,649	976	357	97	289

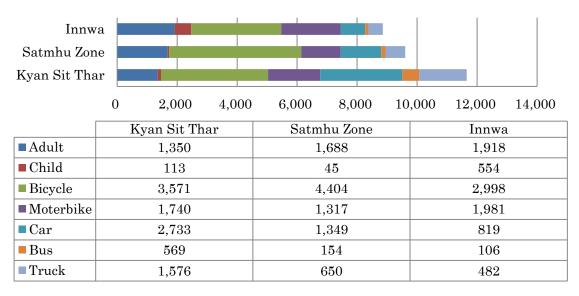
Table.2-7 Traffic volume survey of the level crossings

(a) Survey was conducted on both Sunday and a weekday.

(b) Foot traversers were counted in two groups, Adult and Child (under 14 years old).

(c) Bicycles were counted as one regardless whether they were ridden by an adult or child.

Source: The Study Team



Source: The Study Team

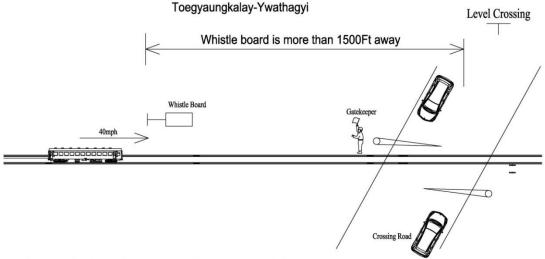
Fig.2-15 Summary of the traffic volume survey

Based on the survey, the Kyan Sit Thar Level Crossing was selected because it had the most traffic, its volume of passing traffic including cars was well balanced in various categories, and the burden on its gatekeeper was rather heavy.

Present situation

With regard to the above-mentioned section, no safety device is installed at this moment and the passing traffic safety of each level crossing is ensured only by the train's alarm whistle, the barrier machine manually handled by the gatekeeper, and his flag signaling. (Shown in Fig .2-16)

The current handling rules for Level Crossing



- a. The train driver blows the whistle soon after he notices the Whistle Board.
- b. The gatekeeper closes the gate soon after he recognizes the alarm whistle.
- c. The gatekeeper waves the flag at the train driver as the sign of moving forward, after he closes the gate.
- d. The rain driver checks the gatekeeper's flag and passes through the level crossing.
- e. After the train passes through the level crossing, the gatekeeper opens the gate.

Source: The study Team

Fig.2-16 The current handling rules for the level crossing

Under the consideration of the above-mentioned situation, the level crossing warning alarm is installed in order to warn the passing traffic, including cars, and the electric barrier machine is also introduced in order to reduce the gatekeeper's burden and shorten the gate closing time. (As for choosing the appropriate barrier machine type, it should be noted that there is no height restriction for the passing traffic of the level crossing.)

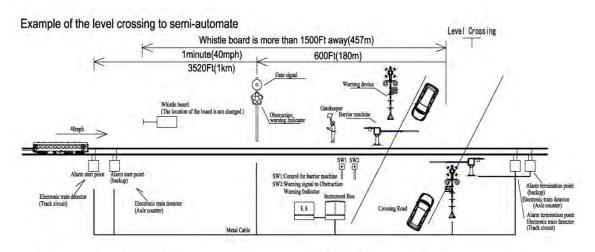
At the same time, the level crossing control device, including the train detector, and the gate signal (i.e. gate close indicator) are installed in order to control the warning alarm and inform the train driver of the gate close.

In order to automate the level crossing alarm, the current handling rules for the level crossing were carefully studied. The new operational procedure for the automated level crossing is shown in Fig.2-17.

3 After implementation

Considering the combination with the existing operation, the final configuration will become as shown in Figure 2-17 after a part of the operation of the level crossing will be automatized. For the operation in the future, we plan to station a crossing guard for a certain period after the implementation to let the train drivers and the level crossing users accustom to the new system, and then introduce a fully-automatized system in the next step.

MR is required to, as the manager and operator of the facilities, internally discuss the improvement and amendment on the operation including any change in the rules while continuously monitoring the situation after the implementation. Because it is quite natural that the intended situation will change due to a new finding that will be recognized after the new equipment is introduced and started to operate and increasing familiarity of the operator and users for the new facilities operator.



Operation of the warning device

- The warning device starts to ring when the train passes through the alarm start point.
- b. The alarm warns the crossing traffic including cars, that the train will come soon.
- c. The alarm stops to ringing en the train passes through the alarm termination point.

Operation of the barrier machine

- a. The train driver blows the whistle soon after he notices the Whistle Board.
- b. Soon after the gatekeeper recognizes the alarm whistle, he handles the SW1 so that the barrier bar closes the gate.
- c. The Gate Signal is turned on when the gate is closed completely.
- d. The gatekeeper waves the flag at the train driver as the sign of moving forward.
- e. The train driver checks the Gate Signal and the gatekeeper's flag, and passes through the level crossing.
- f. After the train passes through the level crossing completely, the gatekeeper handles the SW1 so that the barrier bar is opened.

Source: The Study Team

Fig.2-17 Device configuration and operational procedure for the automated level crossing

In usual, power supply of the level crossing uses 600V underground electric wire between Toegyaungkalay and Ywathagyi.

The voltage is changed for level crossing by converter and a diesel generator is installed as an emergency power supply.

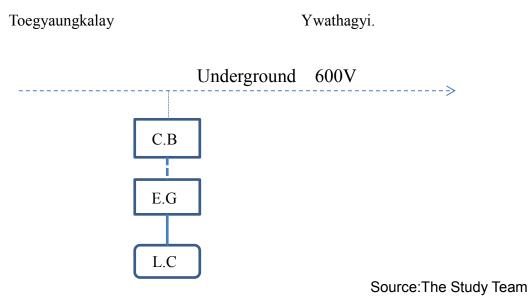
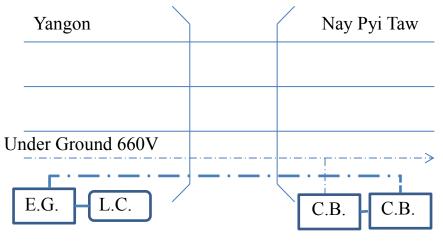


Fig.2-18 Power supply for the level crossing



Source: The Study Team

Fig.2-19 Connection with the generator

③Alarm rule

The train speed limit of the Yangon-Mandalay Trunk Line and the University Line between Toegyaungkalay and Ywathagyi is as follows:

Y-M Trunk Line: 40 mph (64.37 km/h)

University Line: 25 mph (40.23 km/h)

The gate signal (i.e. crossing gate close indicator) is set up at a location of 600 ft (183 m)

away from the center of the level crossing. The alarm start point is decided based on the calculation of the distance traveled in one minute for a train to run from the alarm start point to the gate signal, at a speed of 40 mph.

Since it takes 70 seconds for a train to run from the alarm start point to the level crossing, the alarm continuation time is also set to 70 seconds.

The operating train speed of the Yangon-Mandalay Main Line and the University Line between Toegyaungkalay and Ywathagyi is as follows:

Y-M Trunk Line: 25 mph (40 km/h)

University Line: 10 mph (16 km/h)

Based on the above-mentioned study and under the consideration that the alarm continuation time is 70 seconds, the calculated alarm time delay element is shown in Table.2-8 At the time of actual installation work, however, the alarm time delay element must be adjusted.

	Yangon-Mandalay		University Line		
	Ma	in Line			
Speed limit	40(mph)	64.37(km/h)	25(mph)	40.23(km/h)	
Alarm start point T	3520(Ft)	1072.9(m)	2200(Ft)	670.56(m)	
Alarm start point A	3,511(Ft)	1070.11(m)	2,191(Ft)	667.77(m)	
Arrival time at level crossing (s)	70.30(s)		76.40(s)		
Operating speed	25(mph)	40.23(km/h)	10(mph)	16.09(km/h)	
Alarm start point T at operating speed	2,200(Ft)	670.56(m)	880(Ft)	268.22(m)	
Alarm start point A at operating speed	2,191(Ft)	667.77(m)	871(Ft)	265.44(m)	
Arrival time at level crossing at	7(40(-)		100.00(-)		
operating speed (s)	76.40(s)		100.90(s)		
Alarm time delay element (s)	7.	.00(s)	25.00(s)		

Table.2-8 Alarm time delay element

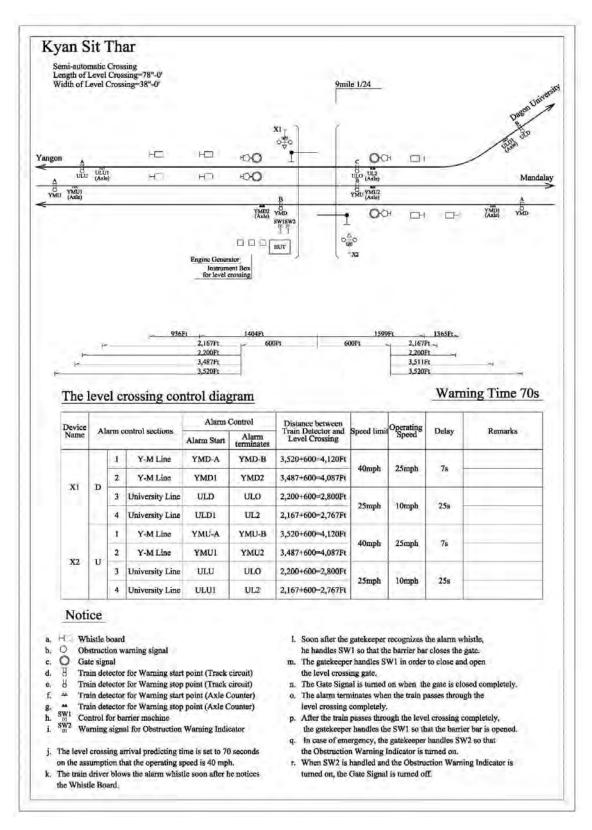
Source: The study Team

Alarm time delay element: Time lag from when the train passes through the alarm start point to when alarm starts to ring

T: Electric train detector based on track circuit

A: Electric train detector based on axle counter

The Control Diagram for Level Crossing in consideration of the alarm time delay element is as follows: (shown in Fig .2-18)



Source: The Study Team

Fig.2-18 Control Diagram for Level Crossing

(4) Necessary equipment for the automated level crossing

Based on the field survey, the necessary equipment for the automated level crossing is as follows:

Equipment	Specification	Unit	Quantity	Purpose of use
Level	Circuit control: Relay	set	1	To control the
crossing	Train detection method: Electronic train			Warning
control	detector (H type), backed up			device, Barrier
device	by using axle counter			machine, Gate
	Blackout operating time: 8 hours (by using			signal, etc.
	both battery and emergency			
	generator)			
	Rumbling condition: Based on the control			
	diagram. Adjustable			
	Barrier machine is controlled by handling			
	switch.			
Warning	Type: Type 'A', corrosion protection type	set	2	When the train
alarm	Component: Warning sign,			comes, the
	Warning light (using LED),			alarm warns the
	and Loudspeaker (with volume			crossing traffic.
	change function)			
	Operating voltage: DC 24V			
Electric	Type: Weight type, straight bar	set	2	To close the
barrier	Component: Barrier bar (made of FRP),	501	2	gate.
machine	and Breakage preventer			gate.
maemme	Operating voltage: DC 24V			
	Movement at the time of failure:			
	Barrier bar closes the gate.			
	Burrer our croses are gate.			
Gate signal	Type: LED (use truck marker as a substitute)	unit	4	Signal is turned
(i.e.	Operating voltage: 30V			on after barrier
crossing	Sight distance: 200 m			bar closes the
gate close	Luminous color: Green			gate
indicator)				completely.

Table.2-9 Necessary equipment for the automated level crossing

Obstruction	Type: Rotating type, using LED	unit	4	To warn train
warning	Operating voltage: 24V			driver of
signal	Sight distance: 800 m			emergency.
	Luminous color: Red			
Control	Type: Corrugated steel tube armored and	km	6.8	To connect
cable	vinyl rust prevention cable,			devices.
	CVV-MAZV			
	Purpose: Control system,			
	(laid underground)			
	Specification: Based on JIS C 3401			
	Rating: 600V, 60°C			

Source: The Study Team

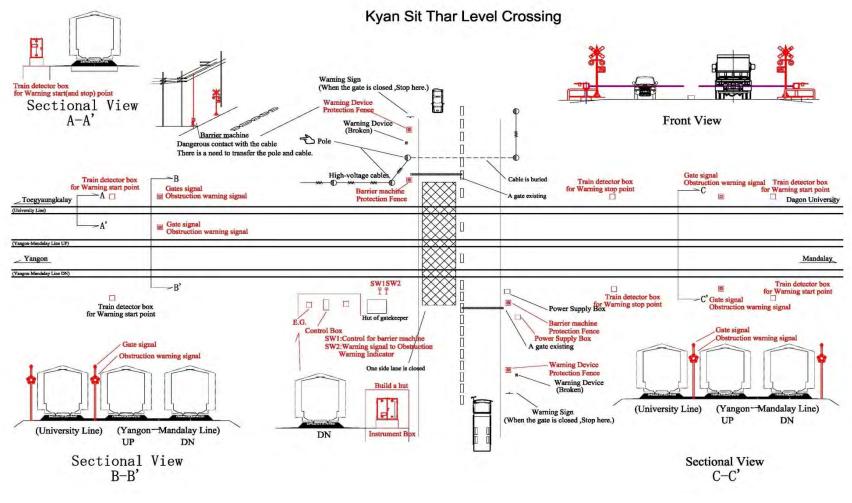
Concerning the type of generator, it must be chosen under the consideration of the consistency with the load, as well as its noise.

Table.2-10 Necessary equipment for the generat	or
--	----

Equipment	Specification	Unit	Quantity	Purpose of use
Diesel generator	Diesel generator Single-phase, 5kVA class		1	Backup power at the
				time of blackout.

Source: The Study Team

The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment Final Report



Source: The Study Team

Fig .2-21 Outline Design of Kyan Sit Thar Level Crossing (1)

The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment Final Report

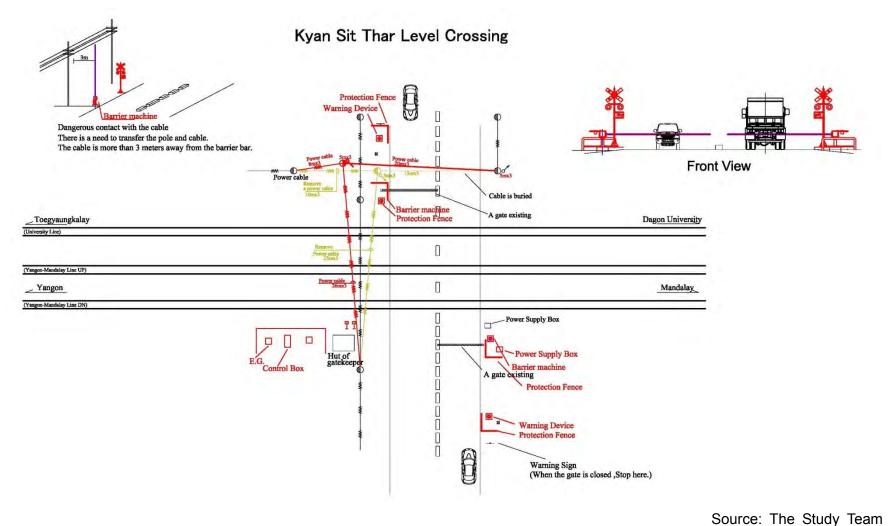
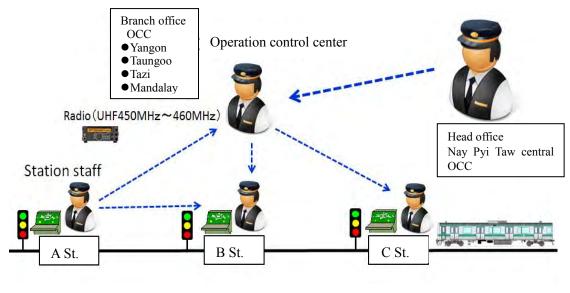


Fig .2-22 Outline Design of Kyan Sit Thar Level Crossing (2)

- (3) Installation of Centralized Train Monitoring System for Yangon Pyuntaza section
 - ① The modernization program outline of transportation dispatcher
 - (a) Existing situation of Myanmar Railway Operation Control

An Operation Control Center (hereinafter OCC) is located at each of the four divisions (Yangon, Taungoo, Tazi, and Mandalay) for the Yangon – Mandalay trunk line. Each OCC communicates with the stations within the district to manage train operation. The head office train OCC at Nay Pyi Taw manages the four OCCs.



Source: The Study Team Figure .2-23 Existing Operation Control in Myanmar Railways

The district OCC receives the train operation plan for the day from the head office train OCC at Nay Pyi Taw, and prepares the implemented train timetable (diagram) as described in Figure.2-24. The district OCC communicates with the station to follow up the implemented train operation, and records the train arrival/departure time on the actual timetable (diagram) as shown in Figure.2-25

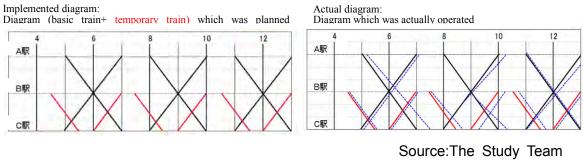


Figure.2-24 Implemented train diagram

Figure.2-25 Actual train diagram

Communication between dispatchers and station masters is transmitted via UHF radio and/or telephone, which make prompt and precise transmission of information difficult. Under such conditions, it is difficult to gather information, make decisions, and direct, which are the main important roles of dispatchers. As a result, the role of the OCC is limited to just recording the actual train operation, and decisions and directions are made by the station masters.

(b) Improvement of Train Operation Control (from Station to Operation Control Center)

When train numbers increase in the future, the handling of a signal and block system at each station increases, communication with the neighboring station and/or dispatcher increases, and management of the train operation status by the dispatcher becomes even more difficult with the existing operation control method.

In addition, it is anticipated that the increase of signal and block system handling at each station results in an increase of human errors, and thus is impossible to conduct smooth and safe train operation.

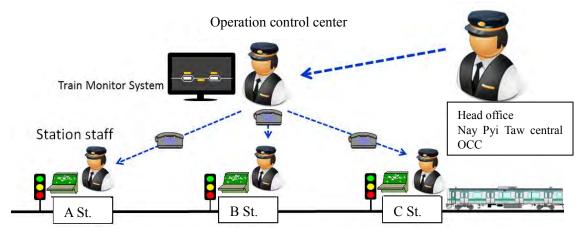
If the train frequency increases, the number of the trains affected by a single train delay increases, and the existing OCC will be incapable of handling train operation. It is likely that the number of trains increases due to increased demand, taking Myammar's rapid economic growth into consideration. Therefore, it is crucial to change the train operation management system from the existing station-based system to centralized train operation management at the OCC. However, the transition to the proposed management system where route control is carried out in OCC will be conducted step-by-step.

To improve existing operation control, the implementation of Train Monitoring System (TMS) that provides the train operation status on time is essential. With TMS, the OCC does not need to call station masters to learn whether the train arrived/departed or not, and thus can arrange the train timetable promptly and precisely. The role of the OCC includes the following and needs to be re-arranged when the TMS is installed.

- \checkmark Arrange and coordinate the timetable to operate the train as planned
- ✓ Plan special trains for temporary/seasonal demand
- ✓ Issue the investigation of disasters and accidents
- ✓ Arrange relief trains
- ✓ Understand weather conditions

The first step of operation control improvement is to install a TMS Display in the OCC

and monitor train operation status 24 hours per day. The difference from the existing system is that the station master controls the train route based on the plan and the OCC's directions, and the OCC has the authority for operation management. (Figure.2-26)



Source: The Study Team

Figure.2-26 The First Step of Operation Control Improvement

The second step is to install the Centralized Traffic Control system (CTC), which conducts route control in the station remotely from the OCC, and to install the train radio that enables direct communication between the OCC's dispatcher and train driver. The installation of the equipment is expected to further improve train operation management. (Figure.2-27)

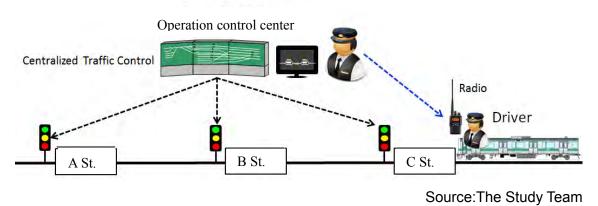


Figure 2-27 The Second Step of Operation Control Improvement

Introduction of TMS and circumference equipment is proposed by the study as 1st Step of modernization of train operation management.

2 Centralized Train Monitoring System (TMS)

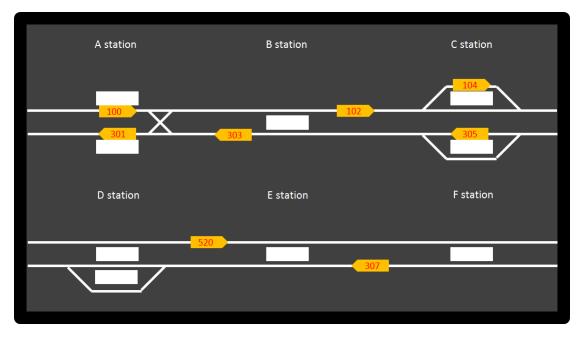
(a) Major function

The Centralized Train Monitoring System monitors train locations operating between Yangon station and Pyuntaza station. The 'central management system' and 'central transmission device' allocated in the Yangon Station signal equipment room processes the information of planned train diagrams and actual train location information from the Train Monitoring System installed in the interlocking station.

A train operation display panel is installed in Bago division OCC, which is allocated in the same place as the Yangon station signal control room. Train location and train number information are processed by the centralized management system and shown on the display.

(b) Train operation display panel

The train operation display panel shows the track arrangement of each station, train number, and train location between Yangon station and Pyuntaza station. However, train numbers of the Yangon Circular line operating in parallel with the Yangon - Mandaly trunk line from Yangon station to Toe Gyaung Kalay station will not be shown. Stations and numbers indicated on the display will be English characters and alphanumeric characters, and the train number will be a three-digit alphanumeric string.



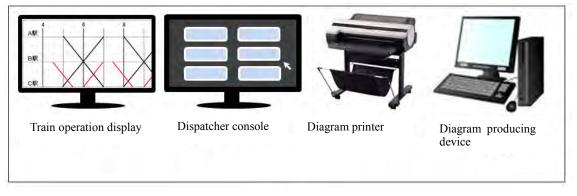
Source: The Study Team

Figure.2-28 Image of Train operation indication panel

(c) Auxiliary devices

The auxiliary devices of the train operation monitoring display includes a 'train operation display', 'dispatcher console', 'diagram printer', and 'diagram producing device'. The function of each device is as follows:

- Train operation display: Displays the planned train diagram and the operation record
- Dispatcher console: Input device for train order change, special train planning and execution, and changing the train number
- Diagram printer: Prints the planned diagram and actual train operation record
- Diagram producing device: Input the planned train operation record



Source: The Study Team

Figure.2-28 Auxiliary device of TMS

(d) The other devices

A 'Direct connect telephone', between the OCC and stations, and 'Simultaneous instruction transmission equipment' for announcing important operation information to all stations at once, are prepared to facilitate the transmission of the dispatcher's directions to the signal control center at each station. Among these, "direct connect telephone" is a telephone only for instructions and the transportation instructions prepared in each station by exclusive use, and fixes to be able to perform the required telephone call between a station and instructions immediately.

'Simultaneous instruction transmission equipment' utilizes the 'TID station console' installed in each station. Moreover, the following contents are told to each station by instruction paper for train operation or operation notice card all at once.

- \checkmark Arrange and coordinate the timetable to operate the train as are planned
- ✓ Plan the special train for the temporary/seasonal demand
- ✓ Suspended of train operation

- \checkmark Indicate the investigation of disasters and accidents
- ✓ Arrange the relief train
- \checkmark Understand the weather condition

Furthermore, a check at each station is managed by Bago division OCC. The important information in connection with operation is transmitted certainly. Train operation display panel installed in Nay Pyi Taw central OCC shows the train operation information shown on the display located in the Bago division OCC.

③ Train Diagram Planning

(a) Input operation of the train diagram

Regular train diagrams are organized based on regular running time and train headways. Regular train, seasonal train, and special train timetables are described on this regular train diagram.

The train timetable for the day is produced on the basis of the regular train diagram by confirming whether seasonal trains and special trains are planned or not. On the day of operation, the operation plan is checked, approved, and replaced at a certain time of the day. The operation record will be printed out if necessary.

Actual train passage time is automatically measured by TMS. It records by an transportation dispatcher simultaneously. Thus, operation record is created on the day. Operation record is printed as a recording result of timetable on the day.

Figure.2-30 explains the flow from the regular diagram plan to the train operation record. Figure.2-31 explains the hardware configuration of the Train Timetable Scheduling System.

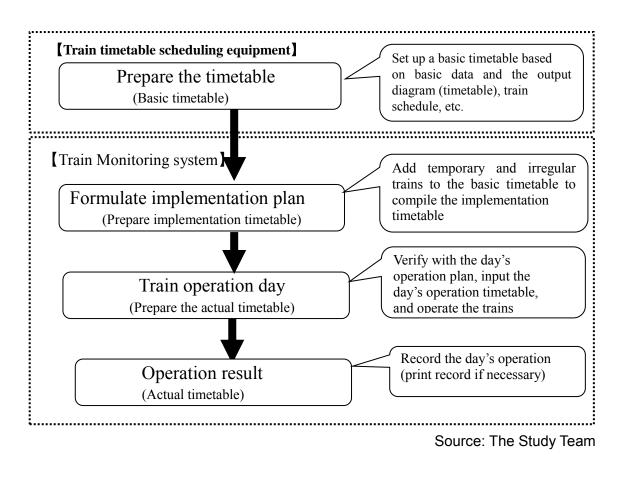
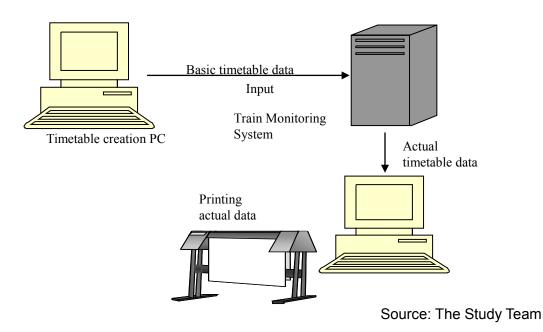
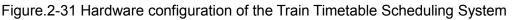


Figure.2-30 Workflow of the Train Timetable Scheduling System





(b) Types of train operation diagrams

There are several types of train operation diagrams by purpose of use, shown in Table. 2-

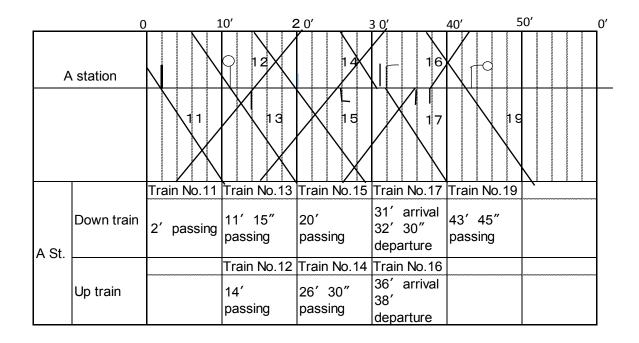
11. For the MR train monitoring system, introduction of a two-minute scale diagram is planned this time.

Figure.2-32 shows the indication symbols and an example of the two-minute scale diagram.

Types	Time scale	Unit of time	Purpose of use (Japan example)
2-minute scale train diagram	2 minutes	15 seconds	Operation plan, train adjustment of Japan Railway (JR) lines including HSR and local private co. lines.
1-minute scale train diagram	1 minute	10 seconds	Operation plan, train adjustment of commuting lines of the big city in JR and major private co.
1-hour scale train diagram	1 hour	1 hour	Outline operation plan of JR and through operation plan between each JR company

 Table.2-11
 Types and purpose of use of train diagrams

Source: The Study Team



Source: The Study Team Figure.2-32 Viewpoint of a two-minute diagram

4 Equipment plan

In the implementation of this operation, the details of operation management with the MR side in the Bago division OCC were discussed and set as indicated in After Discussion 3-2). Moreover, concerning the role of the future Bago division OCC, the basic policy was checked in order to urge an increase in efficiency and modernization of operation and was set as indicated in After Discussion 3-3). To display train position, selection of the required equipment for each station and each division OCC, the transmission method to the optical conveying device of each station, the monitor's installation location, etc. were investigated. Moreover, the state of electric power supply of each station and the maintenance condition of the required power equipment were also investigated for the stable operation of the TMS equipment at each station.

In addition, when introducing TMS equipment through this research, it will be on the premise of using optical cables constructed in 2010 by support from India. For this reason, it is necessary to judge whether the use of Japanese TMS equipment is possible using an established optical cable. We investigated based on the confirmation of measurement results. As a result, the study team determined to use an optical cable as a transmission path for the TMS equipment. Use of four optical cable lines has been agreed upon with MR as a TMS transmission dedicated line between Yangon and Pyuntaza. Moreover, use of 2-core optical

cables was agreed upon with MR as a communication transmission line between Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw. This is for using it as the direct telephone set and an operation indication device transmission line to the Nay Pyi Taw central OCC.

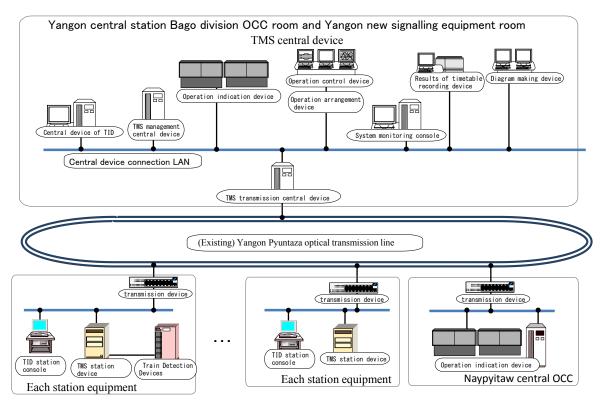
The interlocking device which manages the route of a train has obtained support from foreign countries, various kinds of things were introduced, and introductory construction is being performed. In particular, the introductory construction of a Solid-State Interlocking system (SSI) is performed in 6 stations from Ladaungkan station to Payatonesu station with support from India, and the beginning of its use is aimed for the near future.

Sr. No	StationName	Type of Interlocking	Block working	Interlocking Manufacturer	Report
1	Yangon	E(1950)	AB	England(WestingHouse)	
2	PazunDaung	R(1970)	AB	Germany(Siemens)	
3	Malwagon	R(1996)	AB	Germany(Siemens)	
4	Thingangyun	R(1998)	AB	Japan/MR	
5	Togyaunggale	R(2000)		Korea(LG)	
6	Ywathagyi	R		Japan/MR	
7	Ladaung Kan	K		(MR)	SSI Under Construction (India)
8	Darbain	K		(MR)	SSI Under Construction (India)
9	HtoneGyi	K		(MR)	SSI Under Construction (India)
10	Kyauk Tan	K		(MR)	SSI Under Construction (India)
11	Tarwa	K		(MR)	SSI Under Construction (India)
12	Payatonesu	K		(MR)	SSI Under Construction (India)
13	Bago	M(1940)		England(Saxby&Farmers)	
14	Shwehle	R(2000)		China	
15	Payagai	R(2000)		China	
16	Pyinpongyi	R(2000)		China	
17	Kadok	R(2000)		China	
18	PaungDawThi	R(2000)		China	
19	EincheLayse	K		(MR)	
20	DaikU	R(2000)		China	
21	Pyuntaza	M(1940)		England(Saxby&Farmers)	

 Table.2-12
 List of interlocking devices between Yangon and Pyuntaza station

Source: The Study Team

The necessary train position is retrieved from the interlocking device of these countries, and the concrete information acquisition method was investigated to see if information could be displayed on TMS equipment. As a result, each station between Yangon and Ywathagyi detects train positions using the conditions of an interlocking device, because these stations can use a track circuit. At other stations, the train detecting device for TMS equipment is built, and train positions are acquired. The train detecting device for TMS equipment is installed simultaneously with the TMS transmission apparatus.



The equipment provided as TMS based on the information above is shown below.

Source: The Study Team

Figure.2-33 Train monitoring system between configuration plan

The TMS central device is installed in the Bago division OCC of Yangon central Station. This device performs operation indication and train timetable creation, and serves as a future train control system.

The composition of a TMS central apparatus is as follows.

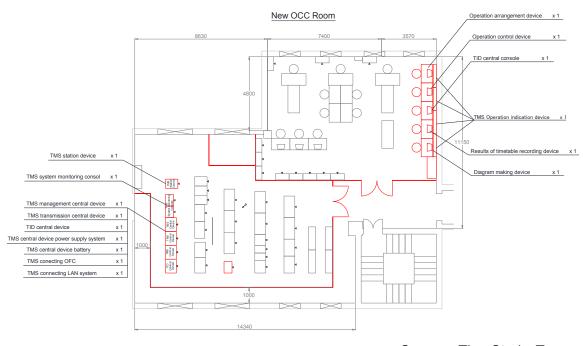
- -) TMS management central equipment
- -) TMS transmission central equipment
- -) TID central equipment
- -) Operation indication device (including visual display panel)
- -) Operation indication/arrangement console
- -) Command operation/control console
- -) Diagram preparation equipment
- -) Result-of-schedule recording/output equipment
- -) System monitoring console

An "operation indicator" shall be prepared in "Bago division OCC" which will be installed in the same place as the Yangon station signal cabin, and is made as equipment that can display the train position information collected by the TMS station equipment of each station. The operation indicator shall not be a giant display, but a combination of multiple large-sized televisions, and is installed with a compact and legible indicator. Simultaneously, the indication state of the train shown on this "operation indicator" is also displayed at the central OCC of Nay Pyi Taw. This will collect train operation information to the Nay Pyi Taw central OCC in future, and assumes the introduction of equipment which can recognize trains across a whole line. In order to transmit the display information of this "operation indicator" to Nay Pyi Taw, the new circuit used by the relay station shall be prepared.

In the Bago division OCC, it is important to appropriately grasp this train position indication and to supervise operation diagrams and directions of change, etc. The "instruction console", which can change the train number and train order, and input special trains, and the "operation display table", which displays a diagram of the day, are prepared in the instruction table of the Bago division OCC. Moreover, the display screen of an operation indicator is constructed as equipment with which an instruction member can acquire detailed information on hand such as train numbers, so that it can be displayed with the operation display table or an instruction console. This prepares equipment and a system of efficient train operation management.

Moreover, in order to create a daily diagram based on a basic diagram, a "diagram listing device" and a "track record diagram printer" which prints a track record diagram of the day shall be prepared. The existing daily train operation is changed into the operation management system and modernization should be attained.

What performs these displays and operation is installed in the Bago division OCC, and is operated by the OCC operator. Other apparatuses and an electric power supply unit are installed in a new signal equipment room.



Source: The Study Team Figure.2-34 Equipment layout of Bago division OCC room in Yangon central station

1 Jule 2 5 1 Equipment hayout of Bugo division Oce room in Tungon contrar station

TMS station equipment is installed in each station with the signal handling in a precinct, and train positions are collected. There is an optical terminal box of an established optical cable in each station with an interlocking device, and the transmission path composition for train position acquisition is easy. Moreover, since centralization of signal route control is assumed in the future, TMS station equipment is installed in each station. Because there is no available optical cable in Eimshaylayse station, the existing cable under the ground is dug, a new junction is made, and a new optical cable is laid. The optical fiber cable is laid from the OFC room to each TMS station device at 20 stations between Pazundaung station and Pyuntaza Station.

TMS station equipment is constituted by the relay part which collects information, the process division which processes it, and a transmission part that connects to an optical transmission path and transmits and receives information. Information collection from a train detecting device or an interlocking device is performed through a signal relay. Transmission of signal route control information, etc. will be performed through a signal relay in the future. However, Yangon central Station performs transmission and reception of information using a serial interface in order to simultaneously prepare an electronic interlocking device. TMS station equipment is installed in the existing signal equipment room and an OFC room. Some stations have insufficient space for an equipment compartment. Such stations diverts extension and other open rooms of equipment compartments to some other purpose. Construction of equipment compartments is carried out in Toegyaungkalay station, Ywathagyi station, Bago station, Pyuntaza station, and the Nay Pyi Taw central OCC. Moreover, the inner roof of each signal equipment room in Payagyi station, Phinbongyi station, Kadok station, and Panugdawthi station is repaired.

Each station between Laydaungkan station and Pyuntaza station does not operate a train detection device, or a present train detection device is not installed. A train detecting device is newly installed in each of these stations. A train detection part is prepared on both ends of each station. It detects whether a train enters or leaves the station, and loads this information into TMS equipment. It indicates whether a train is detected in a station or between stations in a TMS precinct.

The train position in a TMS precinct is displayed on a TMS operation indication device through these equipment. On the other hand, it is necessary to check the position of a nearby train also at each station. In order to check a train position at each station, a Traffic Information Display console (TID) is prepared. This TID console also gives notice of operation information, including operation of a train, time change, order change, etc. to each station. It is connected with TMS station equipment, and the TID console transmits and receives information. An exclusive laptop computer is used for the TID console. It is handled as an apparatus involved with operation handling, and restricts handlers like a signal lever.

The basic composition of TMS equipment was defined as mentioned above, and the required parts for installation were investigated. The construction table of the TMS introduction examination range is shown in Figure 2-35

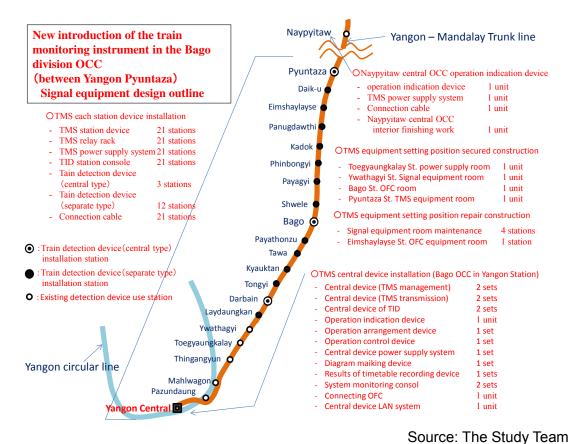


Figure.2-35 TMS introduction range and construction contents between Yangon to Pyuntaza station

TMS equipment which had each role as mentioned above is scheduled to be installed. Although equipment improvement is important, in order to perform modernistic train operation control mainly on division OCC, handling of a Bago division OCC traffic dispatcher is also important. The method of the train operation control based on traffic dispatcher using TMS equipment needs to carry out the handling which fully trained and ripened. Moreover, the train operation control based on traffic dispatcher must be introduced into each division OCC from now on, and must unify method of the train operation control. It is necessary to train constantly the traffic dispatcher member which can operate TMS equipment, and to increase it. For the reason, TMS training equipment is newly installed. This training equipment, even if it will not use the equipment which influences train operation of Bago division OCC, operation training of TMS equipment can be performed. Installation of TMS training equipment can be performed. Installation of the further modernization.

With regard to the communication facilities, the devices which can transmit TMS information data as well as voice information, are installed between the Bago division OCC in Yangon central station and the central OCC in Nay Pyi Taw station.

At Yangon central station, the optical fiber cable is laid from the OFC (Optical Fiber Cable) room to the TMS central device. Since more rapid and reliable communication will be required between the OCC transport commander in Bago division and the stationmasters, a direct connect telephone is also installed so that the OCC transport commander can transmit information immediately to each station.

The optical fiber cable is laid from the OFC room to each TMS station device at 20 stations between Pazundaung station and Pyuntaza Station. The direct telephone set and the device which can transmit voice to the OFC room are installed in each stationmaster's office. At Nay Pyi Taw station, the optical fiber cable is laid from the transmission device in the OFC room to the Nay Pyi Taw central OCC so that the TMS information data is displayed at the Nay Pyi Taw central OCC. The TMS monitor and the direct telephone are also installed at the Nay Pyi Taw central OCC.

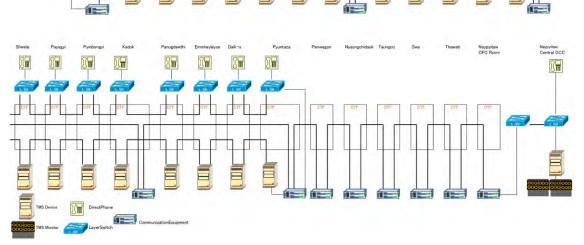
As for the section from Yangon central station to Nay Pyi Taw station, the communication equipment is installed for the purpose of multiplex transmission of TMS information and direct telephone information between Yangon central station and Pyuntaza station. Since the total distance from Yangon to Nay Pyi Taw is about 375 km, the communication equipment for information transmission is installed in nine intermediate stations, namely Darbain, Bago, Kadok, Pyuntaza, Penwegon, Nyaungchidauk, Taungoo, Swa, Thawati and Nay Pyi Taw station. Backup equipment is also installed at both Yangon central station and Nay Pyi Taw station.

With regard to the direct telephone which is installed in all stations between Yangon central station and Pyuntaza station, it is an IP (Internet Protocol) type telephone and the layer switch, applicable to IP telephones, is also installed in all stations. Backup equipment is also installed in both Yangon central station and Nay Pyi Taw station.

Since there is no available optical cable in Eimshaylayse station, the existing cable under the ground is dug, a new junction is made, and a new optical cable is laid. The OFC equipment room as well as its related necessary equipment, including cable termination frame, are also installed.

Some measuring instruments will be installed in the related-divisions due to maintenance for telecommunications equipment.





Source: The Study Team Figure.2-36 The communication equipment system diagram for TMS

About the power supply of TMS, Yangon central station and Pazundaung station's TMS equipment use electric power from the new electric power room in Yangon central station.

Mahlwagon and Toegyaungkalay stations receive city electric power and engine generator power, signal equipment receive power from existing power sources. (Case 1)

Thingangyun and Ywathagyi stations receive city electric power and backup electric power from Mahlwagon and Toegyaungkalay station. Existing step-down transformers do have not enough allowance, so new transformers are added. (Case 2)

Laydaungkan, Darbain, Tongyi, Kyauktan, Tawa, and Payathonzu station's TMS equipment receive existing city electric power or newly installed city electric power, and are equipped with backup power source installed by the SSI project, so signal equipment receive power from existing power sources. (Case 1)

Bago, Payagyi, Pyinbongyi, Kadok, Paungdawthi, and Daik-u station's TMS equipment receive existing city electric power or newly installed generator power as backup. A new generator is installed outside the station building. (Case 3)

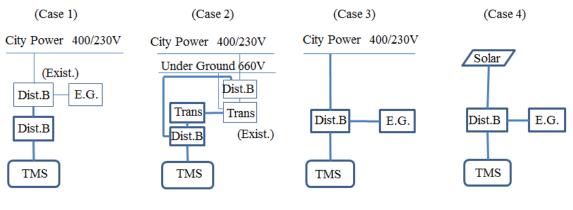
Pyuntaza station's TMS equipment receives existing city electric power or newly installed generator power as backup. A generator is installed in the station main building with exhaust pipe. (Case 3)

Shwele and Eimshaylayse stations have no city electric power, so solar power generators provide electric power. A diesel generator operates when the charge level of batteries drop. A new generator is installed outside the station building. (Case 4)

Penwegon, Nyaungchidauk, Taungoo, Swa, and Thawati station's telecommunication equipment slightly increase power consumption, so existing optical communication equipment supplies electric power.

Nay Pyi Taw station's TMS equipment uses city electric power and generators as backup. But surplus generator power is not enough, so a new generator is installed in the electric power room with exhaust pipe. (Case 3)

In cases where an engine generator is newly installed, power distribution wires and drop wires are repaired or increased to reduce voltage drop.



Source: The Study Team

Figure.2-37 Outline of TMS Power Source

The list of the necessary equipment for TMS equipment from Yangon central station to Nay Pyi Taw station is shown in Table.2-13

Equipment	Composition equipment	Unit	Qty	Commentary
Train Monitoring	TMS management central	set	2	
System (TMS)	equipment			
central device	TMS transmission central	set	2	
	equipment			
	TID central equipment	set	2	
	Operation indication device	set	1	
	(including visual display panel)			

Table.2-13 TMS Component Plan

Equipment	Composition equipment	Unit	Qty	Commentary
	Operation indication/arrangement	set	1	
	console			complementarity
	Command operation/control console	set	1	
	Diagram preparation equipment	set	1	
	Result-of-schedule recording/output	set	1	
	equipment			
	System monitoring console	set	2	
	TMS central device power supply	set	1	
	system			
TMS station	TMS station equipment	set	21	
device	Repeater relay rack	set	21	
	Power supply system for TMS	set	21	
	TID station console	set	21	
Nay Pyi Taw cetral	Operation indication device for Nay	set	1	
OCC operation	Pyi Taw			
indication device	(including visual display panel)			
for TMS	Power supply system for Nay Pyi	set	1	
	Taw central OCC			
Tain detection	Central train location identification	set	1	
device	equipment			
(central type)	Axle detection sensor	set	24	
for Bago station	Counter/relay device box	set	24	
	Sensor connecting cable	set	1	
Tain detection	Central train location identification	set	1	
device	equipment			
(central type)	Axle detection sensor	set	21	
for Pyuntaza	Counter/relay device box	set	21	
station	Sensor connecting cable	set	1	
Tain detection	Central train location identification	set	1	
device	equipment			
(central type)	Axle detection sensor	set	11	
for Darbain station	Counter/relay device box	set	11	
	Sensor connecting cable	set	1	

Equipment	Composition equipment	Unit	Qty	Commentary
Tain detection	Point-type train detection equipment	set	6	
device	Cable connecting detection	km	2	
(separate type)	equipment			
for Eimshaylayse	Power supply for detection	set	2	
station	equipment			
Tain detection	Point-type train detection equipment	set	44	
device	Cable connecting detection	km	22	
(separate type)	equipment			
for other station	Power supply for detection equip	set	22	
	ment			

Source: The Study Team

The list of the necessary equipment for the communication facilities from Yangon central station to Nay Pyi Taw station is shown in Table.2-14

Equipment	Specification	Unit	Quantity	Purpose of use
Long distance	Transmission capacity: more than	set	13	Long distance
communication	1Gbps			data
equipment	Number of cores: single core two-way			transmission
	optical communication			between
	Optical fiber cable: SMF (ITU-T			Yangon and
	G.652 standards)			Nay Pyi Taw
	Input voltage: DC-48V			
Layer switch	Port:	set	27	Direct
	1000BASE-SX/SX2/LX/BX/LH/T			telephone
	2 or more			communication
	10BASE-T/100BASE-TX			
	4 or more			
	Number of cores: single core two-way			
	optical communication			
	Optical fiber cable: SMF (ITU-T			
	G.652 standards)			
	Input voltage: AC200-240V and			
	DC48V			
Optical cable	Configuration: Splice + Connector	set	22	Optical cable
termination	Connection capacity: 24 connections			termination
frame				
Direct	To enable targeting of all telephones,	set	25	Communication
telephone	a specific group of telephones, or a			with OCC
	specific terminal, and also function as			
	both simultaneous broadcasting and			
	two-way communication			

Table.2-14 Main equipment plan of the centralized train monitoring system (Telecommunication equipment)

Source: The Study Team

Engine generator should match signal equipment and the generated noise should be considered. The list of the necessary equipment for the electric power supply system from Yangon central station to Nay Pyi Taw station is shown in Table.2-15

		1	1	1
Equipment Name	Main Specification	Unit	Qty	Commentary
Diesel Engine	Single-phase 200V 10kVA class	Set	2	Emergency
Generator				power in case of
				power outage
Diesel Engine	Single-phase 200V 5kVA class	Set	8	Emergency
Generator				power in case of
				power outage
Solar Power	3 kW class	Set	2	Electric power
Generator				source
Transformer	Single-phase 660V:230V	Set	2	
	5 kVA			
Electric Wire	Cross-linked polyethylene	m	1,458	
	insulated vinyl sheath cable and			
	others			
Distribution Board	Various kinds	Set	22	

Table.2.15 Power Supply for TMS of Component Plan

Source: The Study Taem

2-2-3 Outline Design Drawing

The following is the three of Outline design drawing.

- · Concentrated Electronic Interlocking System at Yangon Central Station and Pazundaung Station
- Automated level crossing alarm facilities at the Kyan Sir Thar Level Crossing located between Toegyaungkalay Station and Ywathagyi Station
- Centralized Train Monitoring System in the section of Bago Division OCC which have jurisdiction from Yangon Central Station to Pyuntaza Station

10-10-108 SEEMUN DNIMARO

i) Centralized Electronic Interlocking System including Yangon Central, Pazundaung Drawings List (1)

Drawing Number	TITLE	Scale	Drawing Number	TILE	Snale
1-01-01	Installation of the centralized Electric inferlocking system including Yangon central, Pazundaung - Drawings List (1)	N/S	BD1-06-01	Signalling power supply diagram Yangon central station	N/S
-01-02	Installation of the centralized Electric interliciting system including Yangon central, Pazundaung - Drawings List (2)	N/S	BD1-06-02	Signalling power supply diagram Pazundaung station	N/S
1-02-01	Yangon central station interlocking diagram (1) Yangon - West	N/S	BD1-07-01	Yangon central station new signal equipment room Equipments arrangement plan	f::100
D1-02-02	Yangon - Central station interlocking diegtam (2) Yangon - East	N/S	BD1-07-02	Pazundaung station new signal equipment house Equipments arrangement plan (1)	1:40
D1-02-03	Yangon central station interlocking diagram (3) Pazundaung	N/S	BD1-07-03	Pazundaung station new signal equipment house Equipments arrangement plan (2)	-1:40
11-02-04	Signaling equipment quantity list	N/S	BD1-08-01	Yangon central station New signal cables & New signal equipment boxes arrangement plan	N/S
01-03-01	Yangon central station Interlocking table (1)	N/5	BD1-08-02	Pazundaung station New signal cables & New signal equipment boxes arrangement plan	N/S
1-03-02	Yangon central station Interlocking table (2)	N/S	BD1-09-D1	Concrete chipping Yangon central station Plathome 1	1-300
)1-03-03	Yangon central station Interlocking table (3)	N/S	BD1-09-02	Working drawing Undergrounding wiring method (1)	1.30
01-03-04	Yangon central station Interlocking table (4)	N/S	801-09-03	Working drawing Undergrounding wiring method (2)	1.30
01-03-05	Yangon central station Interlocking table (5)	N/S	BD1-10-01	Yangon central station Cable-duct tower image drawing	1:100
01-03-06	Yangon central station Interlocking table (6)	N/5	BC1-11-01	Electric point machine installation drawing 8# lumout	1.30
D1-C3-07	Yangon central station Interlocking table (7)	N/S	BD1-11-02	Electric point machine installation drawing	1:30
1-03-08	Yangon central station Interlocking table (6)	N/S	BD1-11-03	Electric point machine installation drawing Elevation - Cmm raised	1:30
)1-03-09	Yangon central station Interlocking table (5)	N/S	8D1-11-04	Electric point machine installation drawing Elevation - 200mm raised	1:30
1-03-10	Yangon central station Interlocking table (10)	N/5	8D1-11-05	Electric point machine installation drawing Elevation - Double track part of Yangon	1:30
01-03-11	Yangon central station Interlocking table (11)	N/S	BD1-11-06	Electric point machine installation drawing Elevation - 300mm raised	1:30
1-03-12	Yangon central station Interlocking table (12)	N/S	BD1=11-07	Outline drawing Colour light signal (Type3-1, 2-1, 1-1, LED3CV)	1:10
1-03-15	Yangon central station Interlocking table (13)	N/S.	BD1-11-08	Outline drawing RCute indicator 3 routes type	1:10
1-04-01	Pazundaung station Interlocking table (1)	N/S	BD1-11-09	Outline drawing Route indicator number type	1.10
1-04-02	Pazundaung station Interlocking table (2)	N/S	BD1-11-10	Outline drawing Erectric shunting signal LED type (1)	1.5
1-04-03	Pazundaung station Interlocking table (3)	N/S	BD1-11-11	Outline drawing Erectric shunting signal LED type (2)	1.5
01-05-01	Installation of the centralized Electric interlocking system including 'Yangon central, Pazundaung - System diagram	N/S	BD1-11-12	Outline drawing Route indicator 3 routes type for shunting	1.6

NOTES 1. 2.	CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS: Consortium of JIC and OC	DATE: MARCH 2014	PROJECT: The Project for Installation of Op i) Centralized Electronic Interlo		
LEGEND	~	\bigcirc	THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY			
	JICA)	Japan International Consultants for Transportation Co., Ltd.		SCALE:	Non scale	TITLE:
	Japan International Cooperation Agency			DRAWING NUMBER	BD1-01-01	

77

図面目録(1)

For reference

ion of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

nic Interlocking System including Yangon Central, Pazundaung

Drawings List (1)

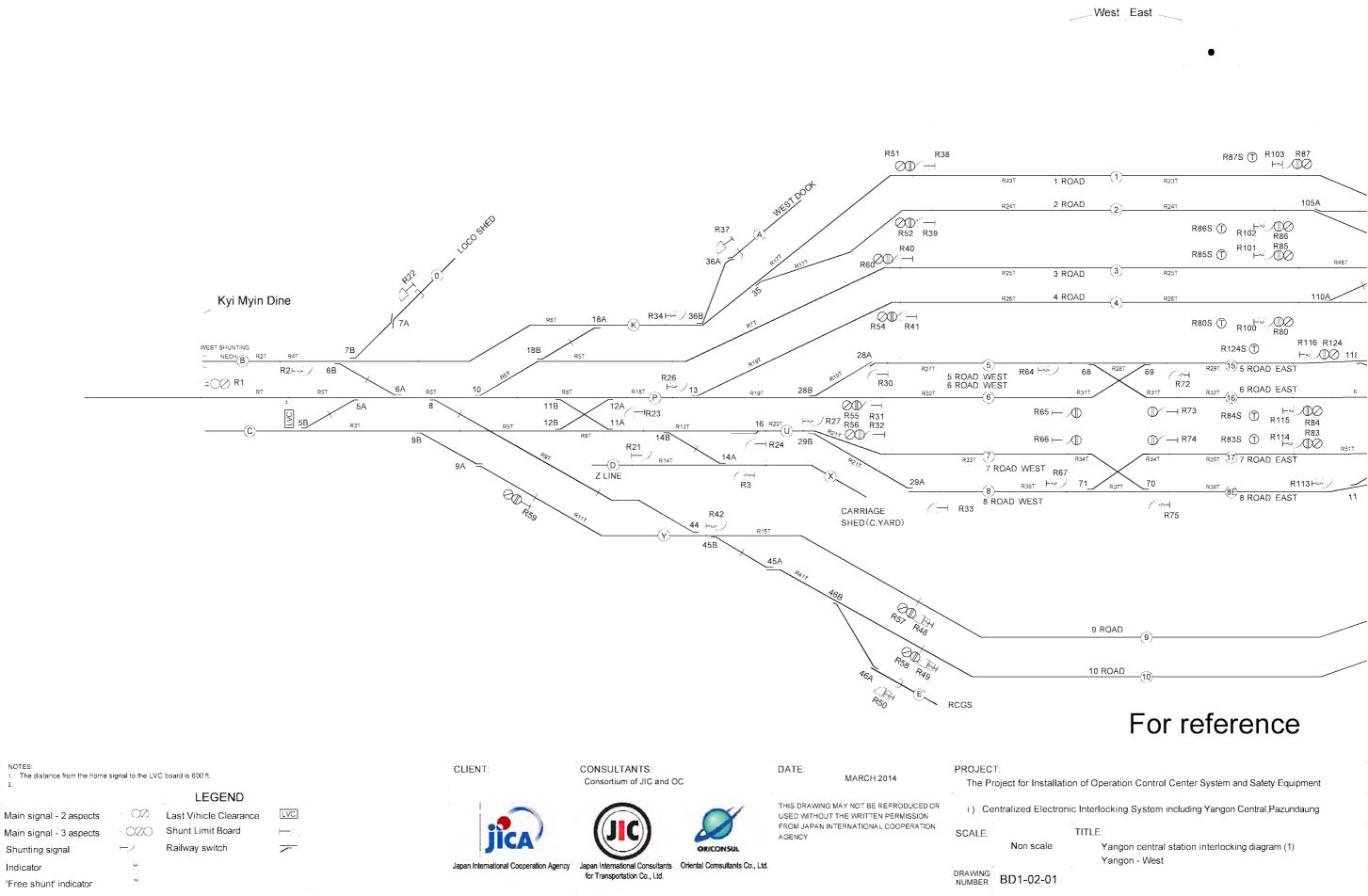
Name Name Name Name Name Name 0 Anome Anome Anome Anome Anome Anome 0 Anome Anome Anome Anome Anome Anome 0 Anome Anono Anoo <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>									
* * * Q <th>and the second sec</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Scale</th> <th>Drawing Nu</th> <th>mber</th> <th>TITLE</th> <th></th> <th>Scale</th>	and the second sec			Scale	Drawing Nu	mber	TITLE		Scale
1 100 100 100 100 100 100 2 Normal and Normal States (200) 200 200 200 200 1 Normal and Normal States (200) 200 200 200 200 1 Normal States (200)				1.6					
A Max Max Max Max Max Max <	Yangon	central station and Pazundaung station Fower cable diagram (1/3)		1 3000					
Image: state s	Yangon	central station and Pazundaung station Fower cable diagram (2/3)		and a					
3 3 3 Image: Second se				1.3000					
Index Index Index Index National problemation Second	Yangon	entral station and Pazundaung station Fower cable diagram (3/3)		1:3000					
Note	Yangon	ayout drawing		1:400					
	Foundat	on drawing							
Image: Construct of the second data is a second data data is a second data is a second data is a second data				1.20					
				1:20					
	a data data data data data data data da			N/S					
CURENT: DOOLECT			CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS:		DATE	PROJECT:		
Consortium of JIC and OC MARCH 2014 The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and			GLIENT:			MARCH 2014		peration Control Center System	and Safety Equipment
LEGEND. THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR i) Centralized Electronic Interlocking System including Vancon Ce	LEG	END				THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED C			

LEGEND		CLIENT	CONSULTANTS: Consortium of JIC and OC	DATE: MARCH 2014	PROJECT: The Project for Installation o i) Centralized Electronic In		
		\sim	\bigcirc	THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION			
		jîca)		FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	SCALE:	Non scale	тіт
		Japan International Cooperation Agency	Japan International Consultants Oriental Comsultants Co., Ltd for Transportation Co., Ltd.		DRAWING NUMBER	BD1-01-02	-

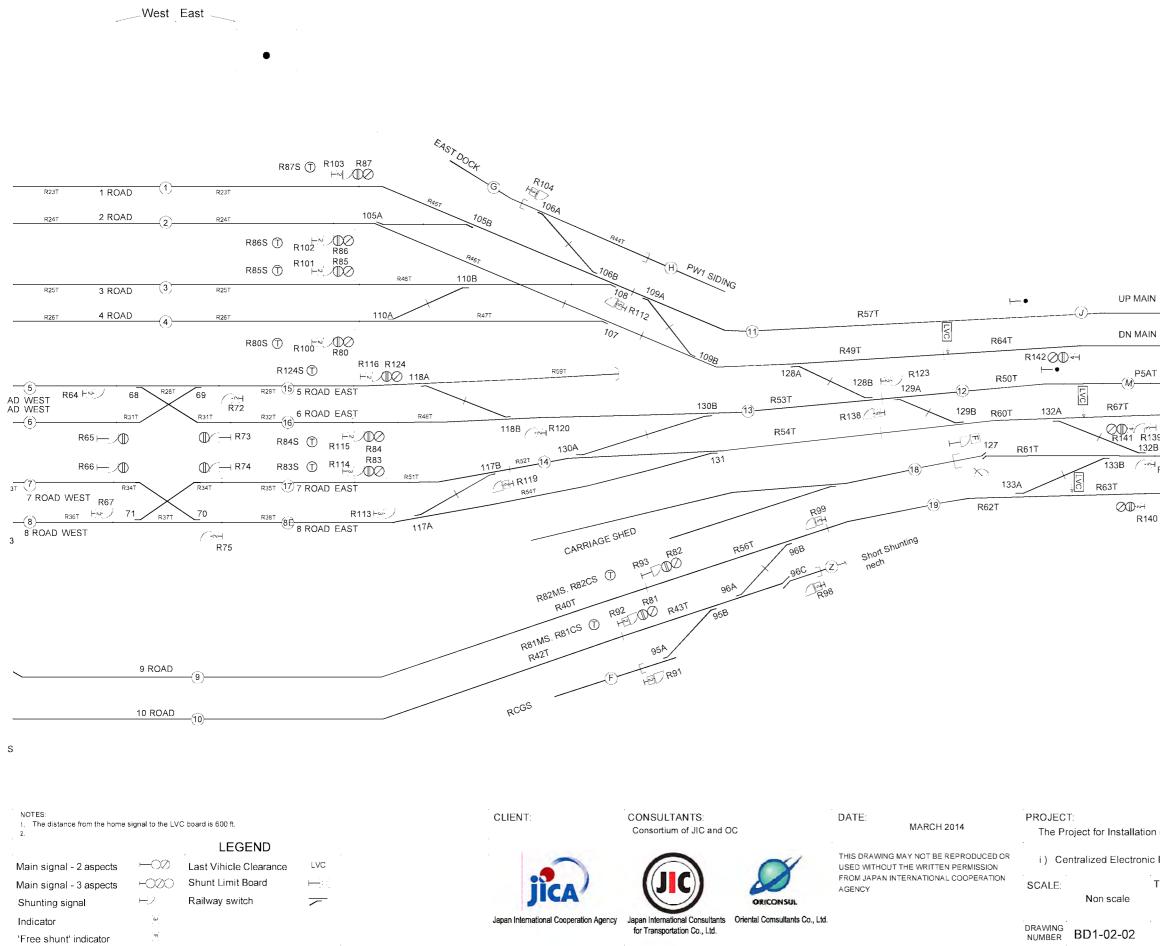
78

DRAWING NUMBER BD1-02-01

YANGON CENTRAL STATION INTERLOCKING



YANGON CENTRAL STATION INTERLOCKING



YANGON PAZUNDAUNG

P3AT			
AIN	(R1)	R65T2	
AT UP LOCAL	- O	P5AT	P5 —
DN LOCAL		R68T2	[R1
2139 32B P7AT	—(R2)—	P7AT	P7 —
(N) R137		A8AT	[R14
	—(R3)—		

For reference

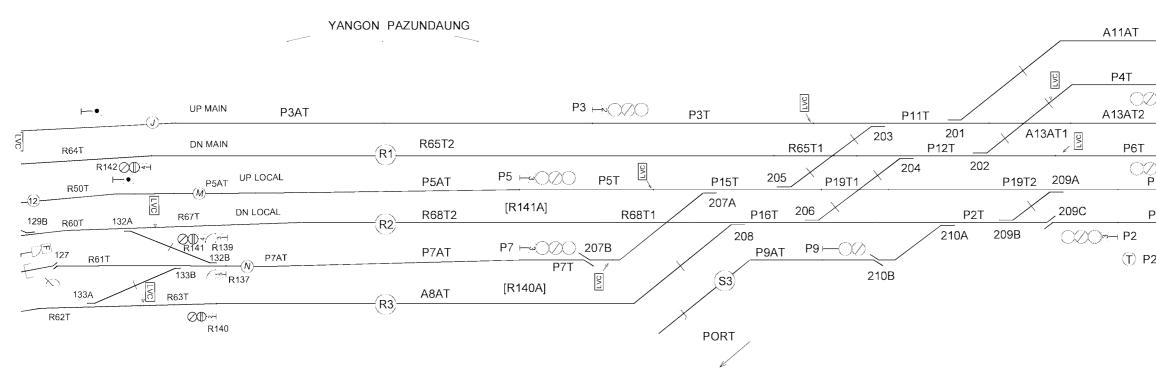
The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

i) Centralized Electronic Interlocking System including Yangon Central, Pazundaung

TITLE:

Yangon central station interlocking diagram (2) Yangon - Eest

PAZUNDAUNG STATION INTERLOCKING





MAHLWAGO	N	>
T	<u>)</u>	
	2	
	P4AT	
	T P4-5S. P4-6	5S. P4-7S
T2UN	<u>À</u>	
6T	P6AT	
OZO m→ P6 P19T3 S2		2S. P6-3S. P6-4S
P2AT	;;	

T P2-9S. P2-10S

For reference

The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

i) Centralized Electronic Interlocking System including Yangon Central, Pazundaung

TITLE:

Yangon central station interlocking diagram (3) Pazundaung

Signalling equipment quantity list

	Yangon cen	tral station						Yangon central station										
	т	rack circuit	Home signal	Starting signal	Sh	unting signal	Route indicator Type: Number	Route indicator Type: 3 routes	Route indicator for shunting Type: Number	Route indicator for shunting Type: 3 routes		Point mach	ne	Track circuit	Home signal	Route indicator Type: 3 routes	Point machine	
	RT	R35T	R1	R51	R2	R91	R141	R140	R1	R3	5A	46A	128A	P2T	P2	P2	201	
	R2T	R36T	R140	R52	R3	R92	R142		R2	R26	5B	46B	128B	P2AT	P3	P3	202	
	R3T	R37T	R141	R60	R21	R93			R112	R27	6A	68A*	129A	P3T	P4	P4	203	
	R4T	R38T	R142	R54	R22	R98			R137	R34	6B	68B	129B	P3AT	P5	P5	204	
	R5T	R40T		R55	R23	R99			R138	R42	7 A	69A	130A	P4T	P6	P6	205	
	R6T	R41T		R56	R24	R100				R48	7B	69B*	130B	P4AT	P7	P7	206	
	R7T	R42T		R57	R26	R101				R49	8	70A	131	P5T	P9		207A	
	R8T	R43T		R58	R27	R102				R50	9A	70B*	132A	P5AT			207B	
	R9T	R44T		R59	R30	R103				R64	9B	71A*	132B	P6T			208	
0	R11T	R45T		R87	R31	R104				R67	10	71B	133A	P6AT			209A	
1	R13T	R46T		R86	R32	R112				R72	11A	95A	133B	P7T			209B	
2	R14T	R47T		R85	R33	R113				R75	11B	95B		P7AT			209C	
3	R15T	R48T		R80	R34	R114				R91	1 2A	96A		P9AT			210A	
4	R17T	R49T		R124	R37	R115				R92	1 2 B	96B		P11T			210B	
5	R18T	R50T		R84	R38	R116				R98	13	96C		P12T				
6	R19T	R51T		R83	R39	R119				R99	1 4 A	105A		P15T				
7	R20T	R52T		R82	R40	R120				R100	1 4 B	105B		P16T				
8	R21T	R53T		R81	R41	R121				R101	16	106A		P19T1				
9	R23T	R54T			R42	R123				R102	18A	106B		P19T2				
0	R24T	R56T			R48	R137				R103	18B	107		P19T3				
1	R25T	R57T			R49	R138				R104	28A	108		R65T1				
2	R26T	R60T			R50	R139				R113	28B	109A		R68T1				
3	R27T	R61T			R64					R114	29A	109B		A8AT				
4	R28T	R62T			R65					R115	29B	110A		A11T				
5	R29T	R63T			R66					R116	35	110B		A11AT				
6	R30T	R64T			R67					R119	36A	117A		A12T				
7	R31T	R65T2			R72					R120	36B	117B		A13T				
8	R32T	R67T			R73					R123	44	118A		A13AT1				
9	R33T	R68T2			R74					R139	45A	118B		A13AT2				
0	R34T				R75						45B	127						

*Proposal of the out of service equipment

NOTES: 1. 2.	CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS: Consortium of JIC and OC	DATE: MARCH 2014	PROJECT: The Project for Installati		
LEGEND			THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION	i) Ce	entralized Electron	
	jica)		FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	SCALE:	Non scale	
	Japan International Cooperation Agency	Japan International Consultants Oriental Comsultants Co., Ltd. for Transportation Co., Ltd.		DRAWING NUMBER	BD1-02-04	

For reference

on of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

nic Interlocking System including Yangon Central, Pazundaung

TITLE:

Signalling equipment quantity list

For reference

YANGON CENTRAL STATION INTERLOCKING

	Route	Num	nber	Point locking for route setting	Signal locking for route setting	Track for signal control	Track for route locking	Approa	ach lock	Released by	Route contro
Home signal	Kyi Myin Dine - 1 ROAD	R1	1	5 6 7 8 10 18 36 35 105 106 108 109	R112 R103	RT R5T R6T R17T R23T R45T	(RT)(R5T)(R6T)(R17T)	ART	90sec	R34	
Home signal	Kyi Myin Dine - 2 ROAD	R1	2	5 6 7 8 10 18 36 35 105 106 107 108 109	R112 R102	RT R5T R6T R17T R24T R45T R46T	(RT)(R5T)(R6T)(R17T)	ART	90sec	R34	
Home signal	Kyi Myin Dine - 3 ROAD	R1	3	5 6 8 10 18 110 107 108 109	R112 R101	RT R5T R7T R25T R45T R46T	(RT)(R5T)(R7T)	ART	90sec		
Home signal	Kyi Myin Dine - 4 ROAD	R1	4	5 6 8 10 11 12 (13)28 (10)(107) (108) 109	R112 R100	RT R5T R8T R19T R18T R26T R47T R46T R45T	(RT)(R5T)(R8T)(R18T)(R19T)	ART	90sec	R26	
Home signal	Kyi Myin Dine - 5 ROAD EAST	R1	15	5 6 8 10 11 12 13 28 68 69 118		RT R5T R8T R18T R19T R27T R28T R29T R59T	(RT)(R5T)(R8T)(R18T)(R19T) (R28T)(R27T)	ART	90sec	R26 R64	
Home signal	Kyi Myin Dine - 6 ROAD EAST	R1	16	5 6 8 10 11 12 13 28 68 69 118 130	R120(R138 or 128)	RT R5T R8T R18T R19T R27T R28T R31T R32T R48T R53T	(RT)(R5T)(R8T)(R18T)(R19T) (R27T)(R28T)(R31T)	ART	90sec	R26 R64	
Home signal	Kyi Myin Dine - 6 ROAD WAST	R1	6	5 6 8 10 11 12 13 28 68 69 118	R120 R72 R65	RT R5T R8T R18T R19T R30T R31T R28T R29T	(RT)(R5T)(R8T)(R18T)(R19T)	ART	90sec	R26	
Home signal	Kyi Myin Dine - 7 ROAD EAST	R1	17	5 6 8 10 11 12 14 16 29 70 71 117 131 130	R119 R114	RT R5T R8T R9T R13T R20T R21T R36T R37T R34T R35T R51T R52T R54T	(RT)(R5T)(R8T R9T)(R13T) (R20T)(R21T)(R33T) (R34T)	ART	90sec	R27 R67	
Home signal	Kyi Myin Dine - 7 ROAD WAST	R1	7	5 6 8 10 11 12 14 16 29 70 71 117	R119 R75 R66	RT R5T R8T R9T R13T R20T R21T R33T R34T R37T R38T	(RT)(R5T)(R8T R9T)(R13T) (R20T)(R21T)	ART	90sec	R27	
Home signal	Kyi Myin Dine - 9 ROAD	R1	9	5 6 8 9 44 45 96	R99 R93	RT R5T R8T R9T R11T R15T R40T R56T R62T	(RT)(R5T R9T)(R11T)(R15T)	ART	90sec	R42	
lome signal	Kyi Myin Dine - 10 ROAD	R1	10	5 6 8 9 44 45 46 95 96	R98	RT R5T R9T R11T R15T R41T R42T R43T	(RT)(R5T R9T)(R11T)(R15T) (R41T)	ART	90sec	R42	
Home signal	Pazundaung - 9 ROAD	R140	9	133 96 44 45		R63T R62T R56T R40T R15T R11T	(R63T)(R62T)(R56T)	[A8AT]	90sec	R99	
Home signal	Pazundaung - 10 ROAD	R140	10	133(96)95 46 45		R63T R62T R56T R43T R42T R41T	(R63T)(R62T)(R56T R43T)	[A8AT]	90sec	R99	
Home signal	DL LOCAL - 6 ROAD WAST	R141	6	132 (129) 128 130 (118) 69) 13 28	R116 R123 R65 R26	R67T R60T R50T R53T R48T R29T R28T R31T R30T R19T	(R67T)(R60T R50T)(R53T)(R48T) (R29T)(R28T)(R31T)	[A68T2]	90sec	R138 R120 R72	
lome signal	DL LOCAL - 6 ROAD EAST	R141	16	132 (129) 128 130 118 (68) 28	R115 R123 R64	R67T R60T R50T R53T R48T R32T R31T R28T R27T	(R67T)(R60T R50T)(R53T)(R48T)	[A68T2]	90sec	R138 R120	
Home signal	DL LOCAL - 7 ROAD WAST	R141	7	132 129 (131) 117 (70) 29 16	R113 R66 R27	R67T R60T R54T R38T R37T R34T R33T R21T R20T	(R67T)(R60T)(R54T)(R52T) (R51T)(R38T)(R37T R34T)	[A68T2]	90sec	R75	

NOTES: 1. 2.	CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS: Consortium of JIC and OC	DATE: MARCH 2014	PROJEC The P	T: roject for Installatio
LEGEND	jîca		THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	i) Ce SCALE:	entralized Electron
	Japan International Cooperation Agency	Japan International Consultants Oriental Comsultants Co., Ltd. for Transportation Co., Ltd.		DRAWING NUMBER	BD1-03-01

1/13page

ion of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

nic Interlocking System including Yangon Central, Pazundaung

TI	TLE:
	Yangon central station
-	Interlocking table (1)

For reference

YANGON CENTRAL STATION INTERLOCKING

	Route	Num	ber	Point locking for route setting	Signal locking for route setting	Track for signal control	Track for route locking	Approa	ach lock	Released by	Route control
Home signal	DL LOCAL - 7 ROAD EAST	R141	17	132 129 131 130 117 (71)29	R114 R67	R67T R60T R54T R52T R51T R35T R34T R37T R36T	(R67T)(R60T)(R54T)(R52T)(R51T)	[A68T2]	90sec	R119	
Home signal	DN MAIN - 1 ROAD	R142	1	128 (109) 108 106 105 35 36	R34	R64T R49T R57T R45T R23T R17T	(R64T)(R49T R57T)(R45T)	[A65T2]	90sec	R112	
Home signal	DN MAIN - 2 ROAD	R142	2	128 109 107 105 (35)36	R34	R64T R49T R47T R46T R24T R17T	(R64T)(R49T)(R47T R46T)	[A65T2]	90sec		
Home signal	DN MAIN - 3 ROAD	R142	3	128 109 107 108 110	(R1 or 10 or 18) (R2 or 6 or 10 or 18)	R64T R49T R57T R45T R46T R25T R7T	(R64T)(R49T)(R47T R46T)	[A65T2]	90sec	R112	
Home signal	DN MAIN - 4 ROAD	R142	4	128 109 (107) 108 110 (13)	R26	R64T R49T R47T R26T R19T	(R46T)(R49T)(R47T)	[A65T2]	90sec		
Starting signal	1 ROAD - Kyi Myin Dine	R51	С	5 6 7 8 10 18 35 36	R34 R87 R103	R17T R6T R5T R3T R1T	(R17T)(R6T)(R5T)(R3T)	R23T	90sec		
Starting signal	2 ROAD - Kyi Myin Dine	R52	с	5 6 7 8 10 18 35 36	R34 R86 R102	R17T R6T R5T R3T R1T	(R17T)(R6T)(R5T)(R3T)	R24T	90sec		
Starting signal	3 ROAD - Kyi Myin Dine	R60	С	5 6 8 10 18	R40 R85 R101	R7T R5T R3T R1T	(R7T)(R5T)(R3T)	R25T	90sec		
Starting signal	4 ROAD - Kyi Myin Dine	R54	с	5 8 9 10 11 12 13 28	R41 R80 R100 R26	R19T R18T R9T R8T R3T R1T	(R19T)(R18T R9T R8T)(R3T)	R26T	90sec	R23	
Starting signal	6 ROAD WEST - Kyi Myin Dine	R55	с	5 8 9 10 11 12 13 28	R31 R65 R26	R19T R18T R8T R9T R3T R1T	(R19T)(R18T R9T R8T)(R3T)	R30T	90sec	R23	
Starting signal	7 ROAD WEST - Kyi Myin Dine	R56	с	5 8 9 11 12 14 16 29	R27 R32 R66	R21T R20T R13T R9T R3T R1T	(R21T)(R20T)(R13T)(R9T)(R3T)	R33T	90sec	R24	
Starting signal	9 ROAD - Kyi Myin Dine	R57	с	5 8 9 44 45	R42	R15T R11T	(R15T)(R11T)	R59	90sec	R59	
Starting signal	10 ROAD - Kyi Myin Dine	R58	С	5 8 9 44 45 46	R42	R41T R15T R11T	(R41T)(R15T)(R11T)	R59	90sec	R59	
Starting signal	R11T - Kyi Myin Dine	R59	с	5 8 9 44	R42 R48 R49 R50	R3T R1T	(R3T)		90sec		
Starting signal	1 ROAD - UP MAIN	R87	J	105 106 108 109	R112 R103 R38 R51	R45T R57T [P3AT]	(R45T)(R57T)	R23T	90sec		
Starting signal	2 ROAD - UP MAIN	R86	J	(105) 106 (107) 108 109	R112 R102 R39 R52	R46T R45T R57T[P3AT]	(R46T)(R45T)(R57T)	R24T	90sec		

NOTES:		CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS:		DATE: MARCH 2014	PROJECT		
2.			Consortium of JIC and OC		MARCH 2014	The Pro	oject for Installat	ion of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment
	LEGEND							
				X	THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION	i) Cer	ntralized Electron	nic Interlocking System including Yangon Central,Pazundaung
		JICA)	((JIC))		FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	SCALE:		TITLE:
		JICA		ORICONSUL			Non scale	Yangon central station
		Japan International Cooperation Agency	Japan International Consultants Orient	tal Comsultants Co. 1 td.				Interlocking table (2)
		apar monatonal cooperation rightery	for Transportation Co., Ltd.			DRAWING NUMBER	BD1-03-02	

For reference

YANGON CENTRAL STATION INTERLOCKING

	Route	Num	nber	Point locking for route setting	Signal locking for route setting	Track for signal control	Track for route locking	Appro	ach lock Released by	Route control
Starting signal	3 ROAD - UP MAIN	R85	J	106 (107) (108) 109 110 105	R112 R101 R40 R60	R46T R45T R57T [P3AT]	(R46T R45T)(R57T)	R25T	90sec	
Starting signal	4 ROAD - UP MAIN	R80	J	(107)(108) 109 (110) 105 106	R112 R100 R54 R41	R47T R46T R45T R57T [P3AT]	(R47T R46T)(R45T)(R57T)	R26T	90sec	
Starting signal	5 ROAD - UP LOCAL	R124	м	118 130 128 129	R138 R120 R116 R72	R59T R48T R53T R50T [P5AT]	(R59T R48T)(R53T)(R50T)	R29T	90sec R123	
Starting signal	6 ROAD EAST - UP LOCAL	R84	м	118 130 128 129	R138 R120 R115 R73	R48T R53T R50T [P5AT]	(R48T)(R53T)(R50T)	R32T	90sec R123	
Starting signal	7 ROAD EAST - UP LOCAL	R83	М	117 (130) 128 129 (131)	R138 R119 R114 R74	R51T R52T R53T R50T [P5AT]	(R51T)(R52T R53T)(R50T)	R35T	90sec R123	
Starting signal	9 ROAD - PAZUNDAUNG	R82	N	96 132 (133)	R99 R137 R93 R48 R57	R56T R62T R61T [P7AT]	(R56T)(R62T R61T)	R40T	90sec	
Starting signal	10 ROAD - PAZUNDAUNG	R81	N	(95)96 132 (133)	R99 R137 R92 R49 R58	R43T R56T R62T R61T[P7AT]	(R43T R56T)(R62T R61T)	R42T	90sec	
Shunting signal	WEST SHUNTING NECH - LOCO SHED	R2	0	6(7)	R22		(R4T)	R2T	90sec	
Shunting signal	WEST SHUNTING NECH - R6T	R2	к	6 7 10	R37 R38 R39		(R4T)(R6T)	R2T	90sec R34	
Shunting signal	WEST SHUNTING NECH - 3 ROAD	R2	3	678(10)18	R25(R112 or 108)		(R4T R5T)(R7T)	R2T	90sec	
Shunting signal	WEST SHUNTING NECH - R18T	R2	Ρ	678101112	R23 R30 R31 R41		(R4T R5T)(R8T)(R18T)	R2T	90sec R26	
Shunting signal	WEST SHUNTING NECH - R20T	R2	U	6)7 8 10(11)12 14 16	R24 R32 R33		(R4T R5T)(R8T R9T) (R13T R20T)	R2T	90sec R27	
Shunting signal	WEST SHUNTING NECH - CARRIAGE SHED	R2	x	6 7 8 10(11)12 14	R3		(R4T R5T) (R8T R9T)(R13T R14T)	R2T	90sec	
Shunting signal	WEST SHUNTING NECH - R11T	R2	Y	6 7 8 9 44	R48(R49 R50 or 45)		(R4T R5T)(R9T)(R11T)	R2T	90sec R42	
Shunting signal	CARRIAGE SHED - WEST SHUNTING NECH	R3	В	6 7 8 10(11) 14	R2		(R14T R13T)(R9T R8T)(R5T R4T)	-	90sec	
Shunting signal	CARRIAGE SHED - LINE Z	R3	D	14	R21		(R14T)	_	90sec	

NOTES:		CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS:		DATE:	PROJEC	T:	
2.			Consortium of JIC and OC		MARCH 2014	The Pr	oject for Installati	on of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment
	LEGEND			1000	THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR		-tlid Elt	is Istada shi sa Quatan isahulian Masang Castal Davusdayan
				a	USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION	T) Ce	entralized Electron	nic Interlocking System including Yangon Central,Pazundaung
		iica)	((JIC))		FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	SCALE:		TITLE:
		JICA'		ORICONSUL			Non scale	Yangon central station
		Japan International Cooperation Agency	Japan International Consultants Orie	ntal Comsultants Co., Ltd.				Interlocking table (3)
			for Transportation Co., Ltd.			DRAWING NUMBER	BD1-03-03	

YANGON CENTRAL STATION INTERLOCKING

	Route	Num	ber	Point locking for route setting	Signal locking for route setting Track for signal control	Track for route locking	Appro	ach lock	Released by	Route control
Shunting signal	LINE Z - CARRIAGE SHED	R21	x	14	R3	(R14T)	_	90sec		
Shunting signal	LOCO SHED - WEST SHUNTING NECH	R22	В	6 7	R2	(R4T)	-	90sec		
Shunting signal	R18T - WEST SHUNTING NECH	R23	В	6 8 10 11 12	R2	(R8T)(R5T R4T)	R18 T	90sec		
Shunting signal	R20T - WEST SHUNTING NECH	R24	В	6 8 10 11 12 14 16	R2	(R13T)(R9T R8T)(R5T R4T)	R20T	90sec		
Shunting signal	R18T - 4 ROAD	R26	4	13)28	R23 R41(R142 or 107)	(R19T)	R18T	90sec		
Shunting signal	R18T - 5 ROAD WEST	R26	5	13(28)	R30 R73(R72 or 69)	(R19T)	R18T	90sec		
Shunting signal	R18T - 6 ROAD WEST	R26	6	13 28	R31 (R72 or 69)	(R19T)	R18T	90sec		
Shunting signal	R20T - 7 ROAD WEST	R27	7	29	R32 (R75 or 70)	(R21T)	R20T	90sec		
Shunting signal	R20T - 8 ROAD WEST	R27	8	29	R33 R74 (R75 o(70)	(R21T)	R20T	90sec		
Shunting signal	5 ROAD WEST - R18T	R30	Ρ	13(28)	R26	(R19T)	R27T	90sec		
Shunting signal	6 ROAD WEST - R18T	R31	Ρ	13 28	R26	(R19T)	R30T	90sec		
Shunting signal	7 ROAD WEST - R20T	R32	U	29	R27	(R21T)	R33T	90sec		
Shunting signal	8 ROAD WEST - R20T	R33	U	(29)	R27	(R21T)	R36T	90sec		
Shunting signal	R6T - WEST DOCK	R34	A	36)	R37	(R17T)	R6T	90sec		
Shunting signal	R6T - 1 ROAD	R34	1	36 35	R38 (R112 or 105) or 106) or 108)	(R17T)	R6T	90sec		
Shunting signal	R6T - 2 ROAD	R34	2	36(35)	R39 (R112 or 105 or 106 or 108)	(R17T)	R6T	90sec		

NOTES: I.	CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS:	DATE: MARCH 2014	PROJECT:	
LEGEND		Consortium of JIC and OC	MARCH 2014	The Project for Installat	tion of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment
	-	\bigcirc	THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION	i) Centralized Electro	nic Interlocking System including Yangon Central,Pazundaung
	JICA)	((JIC))	FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	SCALE:	TITLE:
	JICA	ORICONSUL		Non scale	Yangon central station
	Japan International Cooperation Agency	Japan International Consultants Oriental Comsultants Co., Lt	1.		Interlocking table (4)
	Sapan international Sooperation right of	for Transportation Co., Ltd.		DRAWING NUMBER BD1-03-04	

For reference

YANGON CENTRAL STATION INTERLOCKING

-											5/T5page
	Route	Numb	ber	Point locking for route setting	Signal locking for route setting	Track for signal control	Track for route locking	Appro	ach lock	Released by	Route control
Shunting signal	WEST DOCK - WEST SHUNTING NECH	R37	в	6 7 18 36	R34 R2		(R17T)(R6T)(R4T)	-	90sec		
Shunting signal	1 ROAD - WEST SHUNTING NECH	R38	В	6 7 18 35 36	R34 R2		(R17T)(R6T)(R4T)	R23T	90sec		
Shunting signal	2 ROAD - WEST SHUNTING NECH	R39	В	6 7 18(35)36	R34 R2		(R17T)(R6T)(R4T)	R24T	90sec		
Shunting signal	3 ROAD - WEST SHUNTING NECH	R40	В	6 7 8 10 18	R2		(R7T)(R5T R4T)	R25T	90sec		
Shunting signal	4ROAD - R18T	R41	Ρ	(13)28	R26		(R19T)	R26T	90sec		
Shunting signal	R11T - 9 ROAD	R42	9	45	R48 R57 (R99 or 96)		(R15T)	R11T	90sec		
Shunting signal	R11T - 10 ROAD	R42	10	(45)46	R49 R58 (R98 at 95) (R99 or 96 or 95)		(R15T)(R41T)	R11T	90sec		
Shunting signal	R11T - RCGS	R42	E	(45) (46)	R50		(R15T)(R41T)	R11T	90sec		
Shunting signal	9 ROAD - R11T	R48	Y	44 45	R59 R42		(R15T)	R40T	90sec		
Shunting signal	9 ROAD - WEST SHUNTING NECH	R48	В	6 7 8 9 15 44 45	R42 R2		(R15T)(R11T)(R9T)(R5T R4T)	R40T	90sec		
Shunting signal	10 ROAD - R11T	R49	Y	46(45)44	R59 R42		(R41T)(R15T)	R42T	90sec		
Shunting signal	10 ROAD - WEST SHUNTING NECH	R49	в	6 7 8 9 15 44 45 46	R42 R2		(R41T)(R11T)(R15T)(R9T) (R5T R4T)	R42T	90sec		
Shunting signal	RCGS - R11T	R50	Y	(46) (45) (44)	R59 R42		(R41T)(R15T)	-	90sec		
Shunting signal	RCGS - WEST SHUNTING NECH	R50	в	6 7 8 44 45 46	R42 R2		(R41T)(R11T)(R15T)(R9T) (R5T R4T)	-	90sec		
Shunting signal	5 ROAD WEST - 5 ROAD EAST	R64	15	68 69	R72 (R120 or 118)		(R28T)	R27T	90sec		
Shunting signal	5 ROAD WEST - 6 ROAD EAST	R64	16	(68)69	R73 (R120 or (18)		(R28T R31T)	R27T	90sec		

NOTES: 1. 2.	CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS: Consortium of JIC and OC	DATE: MARCH 2014	PROJEC The P		tion of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment
LEGEND			THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION	i) Ce	entralized Electro	nic Interlocking System including Yangon Central,Pazundaung
	JICA		FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	SCALE:	Non scale	TITLE: Yangon central station
	Japan International Cooperation Agency	Japan International Consultants Oriental Comsultants Co., Ltd.		DRAWING NUMBER	BD1-03-05	Interlocking table (5)

YANGON CENTRAL STATION INTERLOCKING

	Route	Num	ber	Point locking for route setting	Signal locking for route setting	Track for signal control	Track for route locking	Appro	ach lock	Released by	Route control
Shunting signal	6 ROAD WEST - 5 ROAD EAST	R65	15	69)68	R72 (R120 or 118)		(R31T R28T)	R30T	90sec		
Shunting signal	7 ROAD WEST - 8 ROAD EAST	R66	8E	(70)71 131	R75(R119 or 117)		(R34T R37T)	R33T	90sec		
Shunting signal	8 ROAD WEST - 7 ROAD EAST	R67	17	70(71)	R74 (R119 or (17)		(R37T R34T)	R36T	90sec		
Shunting signal	8 ROAD WEST - 8 ROAD EAST	R67	8E	70 71	R75 (R119 or 117)		(R37T)	R36T	90sec		
Shunting signal	5 ROAD EAST - 6 ROAD WEST	R72	6	68(69)	R65 (R26 or 13)		(R28T R31T)	R29T	90sec		
Shunting signal	5 ROAD EAST - 5 ROAD WEST	R72	5	68 69	R64 (R26 or 28)		(R28T)	R29T	90sec		
Shunting signal	6 ROAD EAST - 5 ROAD WEST	R73	5	68)69	R64 (R26 or 28)		(R31T R28T)	R32T	90sec		
Shunting signal	7 ROAD EAST - 8 ROAD WEST	R74	8	(71)70	R67 (R29 or 27)		(R34T R37T)	R35T	90sec		
Shunting signal	8 ROAD EAST - 7 ROAD WEST	R75	7	(70)71	R66 (R27 or 29)		(R37T R34T)	R38T	90sec		
Shunting signal	8 ROAD EAST - 8 ROAD WEST	R75	8	70 71	R67 (R27 or 29)		(R37T)	R38T	90sec		
Shunting signal	RCGS - SHORT SHUNTING NECH	R91	z	95 96	R98		(R43T)	_	90sec		
Shunting signal	RCGS - PAZUNDAUNG	R91	N	95 96 (38 132	R99 R137		(R43T R56T)(R62T R61T)	_	90sec		
Shunting signal	10 ROAD - SHORT SHUNTING NECH	R92	z	96 95	R98		(R43T)	R42T	90sec		
Shunting signal	10 ROAD - PAZUNDAUNG	R92	N	95 96 (33) 132	R99 R137		(R43T R56T)(R62T R61T)	R42T	90sec		
Shunting signal	9 ROAD - PAZUNDAUNG	R93	N	96 133 132	R99 R137		(R56T)(R62T R61T)	R40T	90sec		
Shunting signal	SHORT SHUNTING NECH - RCGS	R98	F	95(96)	R91 (R42 of 46 or 45)		(R43T)	_	90sec		

NOTES: 1. 2.	CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS: Consortium of JIC and OC	DATE: MARCH 2014	PROJECT: The Project for Installati	on of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment
LEGEND			THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION	1	nic Interlocking System including Yangon Central,Pazundaung
	JICA)		FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	SCALE: Non scale	TITLE: Yangon central station
	Japan International Cooperation Agency	Japan International Consultants Oriental Comsultants Co., Ltd. for Transportation Co., Ltd.		DRAWING NUMBER BD1-03-06	Interlocking table (6)

For reference

YANGON CENTRAL STATION INTERLOCKING

_											7/13page
	Route	Num	nber	Point locking for route setting	Signal locking for route setting	Track for signal control	Track for route locking	Appro	ach lock	Released by	Route control
Shunting signal	SHORT SHUNTING NECH - 10 ROAD	R98	10	95 96	R92 (R42 or 46 or 45)		(R43T)	_	90sec		
Shunting signal	R62T - RCGS	R99	F	95 96	R91(R42 or 46 or 45)		(R56T R43T)	R62T	90sec		
Shunting signal	R62T - 10 ROAD	R99	10	95(96)	R92 (R42 of 46 or 45)		(R56T R43T)	R62T	90sec		
Shunting signal	R62T - 9 ROAD	R99	9	96	R93 (R42 or (45))		(R56T)	R62 T	90sec		
Shunting signal	4ROAD - R57T	R100	11	107) 105 109 110 128 105 106	R112 R142 R80		(R47T R46T R45T)	R26T	90sec		
Shunting signal	4ROAD - R50T	R100	12	107 109 110 128	R138		(R47T)(R49T R53T)	R26T	90sec	R123	
Shunting signal	3ROAD - R57T	R101	11	105 106 107 108 109 110	R112 R85		(R46T R45T)	R25T	90sec		
Shunting signal	3ROAD - R50T	R101	12	105 106 107 108 109 110 128	R112 R138		(R46T)(R49T R53T)(R57T)	R25T	90sec	R123	
Shunting signal	2ROAD - R57T	R102	11	105) 106 (107) 108 109	R112 R86		(R46T R45T)	R24T	90sec		
Shunting signal	2ROAD - R50T	R102	12	105 107 108 109 128	R138		(R46T)(R49T R53T)	R24T	90sec	R123	
Shunting signal	1ROAD - R57T	R103	11	105 106 108 109	R112 R87		(R45T)	R23T	90sec		
Shunting signal	1ROAD - R50T	R103	12	105 106 108 (109) (128)	R138 R112		(R45T)(R57T R49T R53T)	R23T	90sec	R123	
Shunting signal	EAST DOCK - PWI SIDING	R104	н	106			(R44T)	-	90sec		
Shunting signal	EAST DOCK - R57T	R104	11.	(106) 105 108 109	R112		(R45T)	-	90sec		
Shunting signal	EAST DOCK - R50T	R104	12	105 106 108 109 128	R112 R138		(R44T R45T)(R57T R49T R53T)	-	90sec	R123	
Shunting signal	R57T - EAST DOCK	R112	G	105 (106) 108	R104		(R45T R44T)	R57T	90sec		

NOTES:	CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS:	DATE:	PROJEC	T:				
2.		Consortium of JIC and OC	MARCH 2014		The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment				
LEGENI									
			THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION	i) Ce	entralized Electron	ic Interlocking System including Yangon Central, Pazundaung			
		((JIC))	FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	SCALE:		TITLE:			
	JICA'	ORICONSUL			Non scale	Yangon central station			
	Japan International Cooperation Agency	Japan International Consultants Oriental Comsultants Co., Ltd.				Interlocking table (7)			
		for Transportation Co., Ltd.		DRAWING NUMBER					

For reference

YANGON CENTRAL STATION INTERLOCKING

	Route	Num	ber	Point locking for route setting	Signal locking for route setting	Track for signal control	Track for route locking	Appro	ạch lock	Released by	Route control
Shunting signal	R57T-1ROAD	R112	1	105 106 108	R103 R87 (R34 or 36)		(R45T)	R57T	90sec		
Shunting signal	R57T-2ROAD	R112	2	(105)106 108 (107)	R102 R86 (R34 or 35)		(R45T R46T)	R57T	90sec		
Shunting signal	R57T-3ROAD	R112	3	105 106 (107) (108) 110	R101 R85 (R1 or 10)		(R45T R46T)	R57T	90sec		
Shunting signal	R57T-4ROAD	R112	4	105 106 (107)(108) (110)	R100 R80 (R26 or 13)		(R45T R46T R47T)	R57T	90sec		
Shunting signal	8 ROAD EAST - R50T	R113	12	(117)(30)128 129	R119 R138		(R54T R51T)(R52T R53T)	R38T	90sec	R123	
Shunting signal	8 ROAD EAST - R52T	R113	14	(117)(30)128	R119 R138		(R54T R51T)	R38T	90sec		
Shunting signal	8 ROAD EAST - PAZUNDAUNG	R113	N	117 131 129 (132)	R137		(R54)(R60T R61T)	R38T	90sec		
Shunting signal	7 ROAD EAST - R52T	R114	14	117 (30)128 131	R119 R138		(R51T)	R35T	90sec		
Shunting signal	7 ROAD EAST - R50T	R114	12	117 (30)128 129 131	R119 R138		(R51T)(R52T R53T)	R35T	90sec	R123	
Shunting signal	7 ROAD EAST - PAZUNDAUNG	R114	N	117 130 131 129 (32)	R137		(R51T)(R52T R54T)(R60T R61T)	R35T	90sec		
Shunting signal	6ROAD EAST - R53T	R115	13	118 130 128	R120 R138		(R48T)	R32T	90sec		
Shunting signal	6ROAD EAST - R50T	R115	12	118 130 128 129	R120 R138		(R48T)(R53T)	R32T	90sec	R123	
Shunting signal	5ROAD EAST - R53T	R116	13	(118)130 128	R120 R138		(R59T)(R48T)	R29T	90sec		
Shunting signal	5ROAD EAST - R50T	R116	12	(118)130 128	R120 R138		(R59T R48T)(R53T)	R29T	90sec	R123	
Shunting signal	R52T - 7 ROAD EAST	R119	17	117	R114 R83 (R67 or 71)		(R51T)	R53T	90sec		
Shunting signal	R52T - 8ROAD EAST	R119	F	(117)	R113 R66 (R67 or 71)		(R51T R54T)	R53T	90sec		

NOTES: 1. 2	CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS: Consortium of JIC and OC	DATE: MARCH 2014	PROJEC		on of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment
LEGEND			THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION	i) Ce	-	nic Interlocking System including Yangon Central,Pazundaung
	JICA'	ORICONSUL	AGENCY	SCALE:	Non scale	TITLE: Yangon central station
	Japan International Cooperation Agency	Japan International Consultants Oriental Comsultants Co., Ltd.				Interlocking table (8)
		for Transportation Co., Ltd.		DRAWING NUMBER	BD1-03-08	

For reference

YANGON CENTRAL STATION INTERLOCKING

					INTERLOCKIN	lG					9/13page
	Route	Num	ber	Point locking for route setting	Signal locking for route setting	Track for signal control	Track for route locking	Appro	ach lock	Released by	Route control
Shunting signal	R53T - 5 ROAD EAST	R120	15	5 6 7 8 10 18 118	R116 R124 R65 (R64 o 68)		(R48T)(R59T)	R53T	90sec		
Shunting signal	R53T - 6 ROAD EAST	R120	16	118	R115 R84 (R64 or 68)		(R48T)	R53T	90sec		
Shunting signal	CARRIAGE SHED -PAZUNDAUNG	R121	N	(127)132 133	R137		(R61T)	-	90sec		
Shunting signal	CARRIAGE SHED -PAZUNDAUNG	R121F	N	(127)132 133	R137		(R61T)	-	90sec		
Shunting signal	R53T-R50T	R123	12	129	R138		(R50T)	R53T	90sec		
Shunting signal	R53T -PAZUNDAUNG	R123	N	(129)(132)	R138 R137		(R50T R60T R61T)	R53T	90sec		
Shunting signal	PAZUNDAUNG-R50T	R137	12	(32)(29)133 127	R123		(R61T R60T R50T)	[P7AT]	90sec	R138	
Shunting signal	PAZUNDAUNG-R52T	R137	14	(132)129 133 131 130 127	R114 R113		(R61T R60T) (R54T R52T)	[P7AT]	90sec	R119	
Shunting signal	PAZUNDAUNG R53T - 8 ROAD EAST	R137	8E	(132)133 129(131) 117 127	R113 R66 (R67 or 71)		(R61T R60T) (R54T R52T)	[P7AT]	90sec		
Shunting signal	PAZUNDAUNG- CARRIAGE SHED	R137	18	132 133 (27)	R121 R121F		(R61T)	[P7AT]	90sec		
Shunting signal	PAZUNDAUNG-R62T	R137	19	132 (33)127	R98 (R92 or 96) (R91 or 95 or 96)		(R61T R62T)	[P7AT]	90sec	R99	
Shunting signal	R50T-R57T	R138	11	(28)(09)	R123		(R53T R49T R57T)	R50T	90sec	R112	
Shunting signal	R50T-2ROAD	R138	2	(28)109 107 105	R123		(R53T R49T)(R47T R46T)	R50T	90sec		
Shunting signal	R50T-4ROAD	R138	4	(128)109(107)110	R123		(R53T R49T)(R47T)	R50T	90sec		
Shunting signal	R50T-R53T	R138	16	128 130	R123		(R53T)	R50T	90sec	R120	
Shunting signal	R50T-R52T	R138	18	128 (31)(30)	R123		(R53T R52T)	R50T	90sec	R119	

NOTES: 1.	CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS: Consortium of JIC and OC	DATE: MARCH 2014	PROJECT:
	-	Consolium of JIC and OC		The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment
LEGEND	\sim	\bigcirc	THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR	i) Centralized Electronic Interlocking System including Yangon Central, Pazundaung
			USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION	
	JICA)		AGENCY	SCALE: TITLE: Non scale Yangon central station
		Japan International Consultants Oriental Comsultants Co., Ltd		Interlocking table (9)
	Japan International Cooperation Agency	for Transportation Co., Ltd.		DRAWING NUMBER BD1-03-09

For reference

YANGON CENTRAL STATION INTERLOCKING

	Route	Num	ber	Point locking for route setting	Signal locking for route setting	Track for signal control	Track for route locking	Appro	ach lock	Released by	Route control
Shunting signal	DN LOCAL-R50T	R139	12		R123			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
Shunting signal	DN LOCAL-R52T	R139	14	129 132 131 130							
Shunting signal	DN LOCAL-R50T	R139	8E	132 129(131)117							
Point	Dual	5				R3T R5T					
Point	Dual	6				R4T R5T					
Point	Dual	7				R4T					
Point		8				R5T					
Point	Dual	9				R3T					
Point		10				R5T					
Point	Dual	11				R8T R9T					
Point	Dual	12				R8T R9T					
Point		13				R19T					
Point	Dual	14				R13T R14T					
Point		16				R13T					
Point	Dual	18				R5T R6T					
Point	Dual	28				R19T					

CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS:	DATE:	PROJECT:
	Consortium of JIC and OC	MARCH 2014	The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment
		USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION	i) Centralized Electronic Interlocking System including Yangon Central, Pazundaung
		FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION	SCALE: TITLE:
JICA	ORICONSUL	AGENCI	Non scale Yangon central station
Japan International Cooperation Agency	Japan International Consultants Oriental Comsultants Co., Ltd.		Interlocking table (10)
	for Transportation Co., Ltd.		DRAWING NUMBER BD1-03-10
	jîca	Japan International Cooperation Agency Consortium of JIC and OC	Consortium of JIC and OC MARCH 2014 Image: Consortium of JIC and OC MARCH 2014 Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and OC Image: Consortium of JIC and O

BD1-03-11	NUMBER	DRAWING	

YANGON CENTRAL STATION INTERLOCKING

	Route	Numb	per	Point locking for route setting	Signal locking for route setting	Track for signal control	Track for route locking	Appro	ach lock	Released by	Route control
Point	Dual	29				R21T		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
Point		35				R17T					
Point	Dual	[36]				R17T					
Point		44				R11T					
Point	Dual	45				R15T R41T					
Point	Dual	46				R41T					
Point		68				R28T R31T					
Point		69				R28T R31T					
Point		70				R34T R37T					
Point		71				R34T R37T					
Point	Dual	95				R43T					
Point	Triple	96				R43T R56T					
Point	Dual	105				R45T R46T					
Point	Dual	106				R44T R45T					
Point		107				R47T					
Point		108				R45T					

NOTES:	CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS:	DATE:	PROJECT:	
2.		Consortium of JIC and OC	MARCH 2014	The Project f	or Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment
LEGEND			THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR		
		\bigcirc	USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION	i) Centraliz	ed Electronic Interlocking System including Yangon Central, Pazundaung
		((JIC))	FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION	SCALE:	TITLE:
	JICA'	ORICONSUL	AGENCY		on scale Yangon central station
	Japan International Cooperation Agency	Japan International Consultants Oriental Comsultants Co., Ltd.			Interlocking table (11)
	aupun mamanonar oooparation rigeney	for Transportation Co., Ltd.		DRAWING NUMBER BD1	I-03-11
				NOWBER == .	

8D1-03-12	DRAWING NUMBER	
-----------	----------------	--

YANGON CENTRAL STATION INTERLOCKING

											12/13page	
	Route	Num	ber	Point locking for route setting	Signal locking for route setting	Track for signal control	Track for route locking	Appro	ach lock	Released by	Route control	
Point	Dual	109				R49T R57T						
Point	Dual	110				R46T R47T						
Point	Dual	117				R51T R54T						
Point	Dual	118				R48T R59T						
Point		[127]				R61T						
Point	Dual	128				R49T R53T						
Point	Dual	129				R50T R60T						
Point	Dual	130				R52T R53T						
Point		131				R54T						
Point	Dual	132				R460 R61T						
Point	Dual	133				R61T R62T						
Request Routs	FOR 1 ROAD	R87S									R87J[P3UM]	
Request Routs	FOR 2 ROAD	R86S									R86J[P3UM]	
Request Routs	FOR 3 ROAD	R85S								R138 R120 R72	R85J[P3UM]	
Request Routs	FOR 4 ROAD	R80S								R138 R120	R80J[P3UM]	
Request Routs	FOR 5 ROAD	R124S								R75	R124M[P5UC]	

NOTES: 1. 2.	CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS: Consortium of JIC and OC	DATE: MARCH 2014	PROJEC The P		on of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment
LEGEND			THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION	i) Ce	entralized Electror	nic Interlocking System including Yangon Central,Pazundaung
	JÌCA /		AGENCY	SCALE:	Non scale	TITLE: Yangon central station
	Japan International Cooperation Agency	Japan International Consultants Oriental Consultants Co., Ltd. for Transportation Co., Ltd.		DRAWING NUMBER	BD1-03-12	Interlocking table (12)

BD1-03-13	DRAWING NUMBER	

YANGON CENTRAL STATION INTERLOCKING

	Route	Num	ber	Point locking for route setting	Signal locking for route setting	Track for signal control	Track for route locking	Approa	ach lock	Released by	Route contro
Request Routs	FOR 6 ROAD	R84S									R84M[P5UC]
Request Routs	FOR 7 ROAD	R83S									R83M[P5UC]
Request Routs	FOR 8 ROAD	R82MS									R82N[P7UM]
Request Routs	FOR 9 ROAD	R82MC									R82N[P7UC]
Request Routs	FOR 10 ROAD	R81MS									R81N[P7UM]
Request Routs	FOR 10 ROAD	R81MC									R81N[P7UC]

NOTES: 1. 2.		CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS: Consortium of JIC and C	00	DATE: MARCH 2014	PROJEC The P	T: roject for Installatio
	LEGEND	 jica		ORICONSUL	THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	i) Ce SCALE:	entralized Electronio Non scale
-		 Japan International Cooperation Agency	Japan International Consultants for Transportation Co., Ltd.	Oriental Comsultants Co., Ltd.		DRAWING NUMBER	BD1-03-13

13/13page

on of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

nic Interlocking System including Yangon Central,Pazundaung

Т	ITLE:	
	Yangon central station	
	Interlocking table (13)	

10-4-103	DRAWING NUMBER	
----------	----------------	--

PAZUNDAUNG STATION INTERLOCKING

											1/3page
	Route Number Point locking for route			Point locking for route setting	Signal locking for route setting	Track for route locking	ng Approach lock		Released by	Route control	
Home signal	Yangon - Mahlwagon	P3	UC	203 205 201	P5UC P7UC P11UC P12UC P13UC	P3T P11T A11AT	(P3T)(P11T)	[P3AT]	90sec		
lome signal	Yangon - Mahlwagon	P3	им	203 205 201 202	P5UC P5UM P7UC P7UM P4R1 P4R2 P4R3 P6R1 P6R2 P6R3	P3T P11T A13AT1 A13AT2	(P3T)(P11T)(A13AT1)	[P3AT]	90sec		
lome signal	Yangon - Mahlwagon	P5	UC	207 203 205 201	P3UC P3UM P7UC P7UM P7S2 P4R1 P4R2 P4R3 P6R1 P6R2 P6R3	P5T P15T R65T1 P11T	(P5T)(P15T)(R65T1)(P11T)	[P5AT]	90sec		
lome signal	Yangon - Mahlwagon	P5	UM	207 203 205 201 202	P3UC P3UM P7UC P7UM P7S2 P4R1 P4R2 P4R3 P6R1 P6R2 P6R3	P5T P15T R65T1 P11T A13AT1 A13AT2	(P5T)(P15T)(R65T1)(P11T) (A13AT1)	[P5AT]	90sec		
lome signal	Yangon - SID2	P5	S2	207 203 205 204 206 209	P7UC P7UM P7S2 P9S2 P4R2 P4R3 P6R2 P6R3	P5T P15T P19T1 P19T2 P19T3	(P5T)(P15T)(P19T1)(P19T2)	[P5AT]	90sec		
lome signal	Yangon - Mahlwagon	P7	UC	207 208 203 205 201	P3UC P3UM P5UC P5UM P5S2 P2R2 P2R3 P4R1 P4R2 P4R3 P6R1 P6R2 P6R3	P7T R68T1 P15T R65T1 P11T A11AT	(P7T)(R68T1)(P15T)(R65T1) (P11T)	[P7AT]	90sec		
lome signal	Yangon - Mahlwagon	P7	UM	207 208 203 205 201 202	P3UC P3UM P5UC P5UM P5S2 P2R2 P2R3 P4R1 P4R2 P4R3 P6R1 P6R2 P6R3	P7T R68T1 P15T R65T1 P11T A13AT1 A13AT2	(P7T)(R68T1)(P15T)(R65T1) (P11T)(A13AT1)	[P7AT]	90sec		
lome signal	Yangon - SID2	P7	S2	207 208 203 205 204 206 209	P5UC P5UM P5S2 P9S2 P4R2 P4R3 P6R2 P6R3	P7T R68T1 P15T P19T1 P19T2 P19T3	(P7T)(R68T1)(P15T)(P19T1) (P19T2)	[P7AT]	90sec		
lome signal	SID3 - SID2	P9	S2	209 210	P5S2 P7S2 P2R2 P2R3 P2S3	P2T P19T2 P19T3	(P2T)(P19T2)	P9AT	90sec		
lome signal	SID2 - Yangon	P2	R2	209 210 204 206 208 207	P7UC P7UM P7S2 P9S2 P4R2 P4R3 P6R2 P6R3	P2T P16T R68T1 R68T2	(P2T)(P16T)(R68T1)	P2AT	90sec		
lome signal	SID2 - Yangon	P2	R3	209 (210) 204 206 206	P9S2 P4R3 P6R3	P2T P16T A8AT	(P2T)(P16T)	P2AT	90sec		
lome signal	SID2 - SID3	P2	S3	209 (210)	P9S2	P2T P9AT	(P2T)	P2AT	90sec		
lome signal	Mahlwagon - Yangon	P4	R1	202 201 204 206 203 205	P3UM P5UC P5UM P7UC P7UM P6R1	P4T A13AT1 P12T R65T1 R65T2	(P4T)(A13AT1)(P12T)(R65T1)	P4AT	90sec		
lome signal	Mahlwagon - Yangon	P4	R2	202 201 204 206 208 207	P3UM P5UM P5S2 P7UC P7UM P7S2 P6R1 P6R2 P6R3 P2R2 P2R3	P4T A13AT1 P12T P19T1 P16T R68T1 R68T2	(P4T)(A13AT1)(P12T)(P19T1) (P16T)(R68T1)	P4AT	90sec		
lome signal	Mahlwagon - Yangon	P4	R3	202 201 208 204 206	P3UM P5UM P5S2 P7UC P7UM P7S2 P6R1 P6R2 P6R3 P2R2 P2R3	P4T A13AT1 P12T P19T1 P16T A8AT	(P4T)(A13AT1)(P12T)(P19T1) (P16T)	P4AT	90sec		
lome signal	Mahlwagon - Yangon	P6	R1	202 204 206 203 205	P5UC P5UM P7UC P7UM P4R1 P4R2 P4R3	P6T P12T R65T1 R65T2	(P6T)(P12T)(R65T1)	P6AT	90sec		

NOTES: 1.	CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS: Consortium of JIC and OC	DATE: MARCH 2014	PROJEC		
2. LEGEND	\sim		THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION	-	-	ion of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment nic Interlocking System including Yangon Central,Pazundaung
	jica)		FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	SCALE:	Non scale	TITLE: Pazundaung station
	Japan International Cooperation Agency	Japan International Consultants Oriental Comsultants Co., Ltd.		224444		Interlocking table (1)
		for Transportation Co., Ltd.		DRAWING NUMBER	BD1-04-01	

For reference

PAZUNDAUNG STATION INTERLOCKING

	Route	Num	ber	Point locking for route setting	Signal locking for route setting	Track for signal control	Track for route locking	Appro	ach lock	Released by	Route contr
ome signal	Mahlwagon - Yangon	P6	R2	202 204 206 208 207	P5UM P5S2 P7UC P7UM P7S2 P4R1 P4R2 P4R3 P2R2 P2R3	P6T P12T P19T1 P16T R68T1 R68T2	(P6T)(P12T)(P19T1)(P16T)(R68T1)	P6AT	90sec		
lome signal	Mahlwagon - Yangon	P6	R3	202 204 206 208	P5S2 P7S2 P4R1 P4R2 P4R3 P2R2 P2R3	P6T P12T P19T1 P16T A8AT	(P6T)(P12T)(P19T1)(P16T)	P6AT	90sec		
Point		201 (11)				P11T					
Point		202 (12)				P12T					
oint		203 (13)				P11T					
Point		204 (14)				P12T					
Point		205 (15)				P15T					
Point		206 (16)				P16T					
Point	Dual	207 (17)				P15T R68T1 P7T					
Point		208 (18)				P16T					
Point	Triple	209 (19)				P19T2 P2T					
Point	Dual	210 (20)				P2T					
Request Route	FROM DN LOCAL TO YANGON 5 ROAD	P4-5S									P4R2[R141-15]
Request Route	FROM DN LOCAL TO YANGON 6 ROAD	P4-6S									P4R2[R141-16]
Request Route	FROM DN LOCAL TO YANGON 7 ROAD	P4-7S									P4R2[R141-17]
Request Route	FROM DN MAIN TO YANGON 1 ROAD	P6-1S									P6R1[R142-1]

NOTES: 1. 2.	CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS: Consortium of JIC and OC	DATE: MARCH 2014	PROJEC The P		ation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment
LEGEND			THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION		entralized Electro	onic Interlocking System including Yangon Central,Pazundaung
	JICA		AGENCY	SCALE:	Non scale	TITLE: Pazundaung station
	Japan International Cooperation Agency					Interlocking table (2)
		for Transportation Co., Ltd.		NUMBER	BD1-04-02	

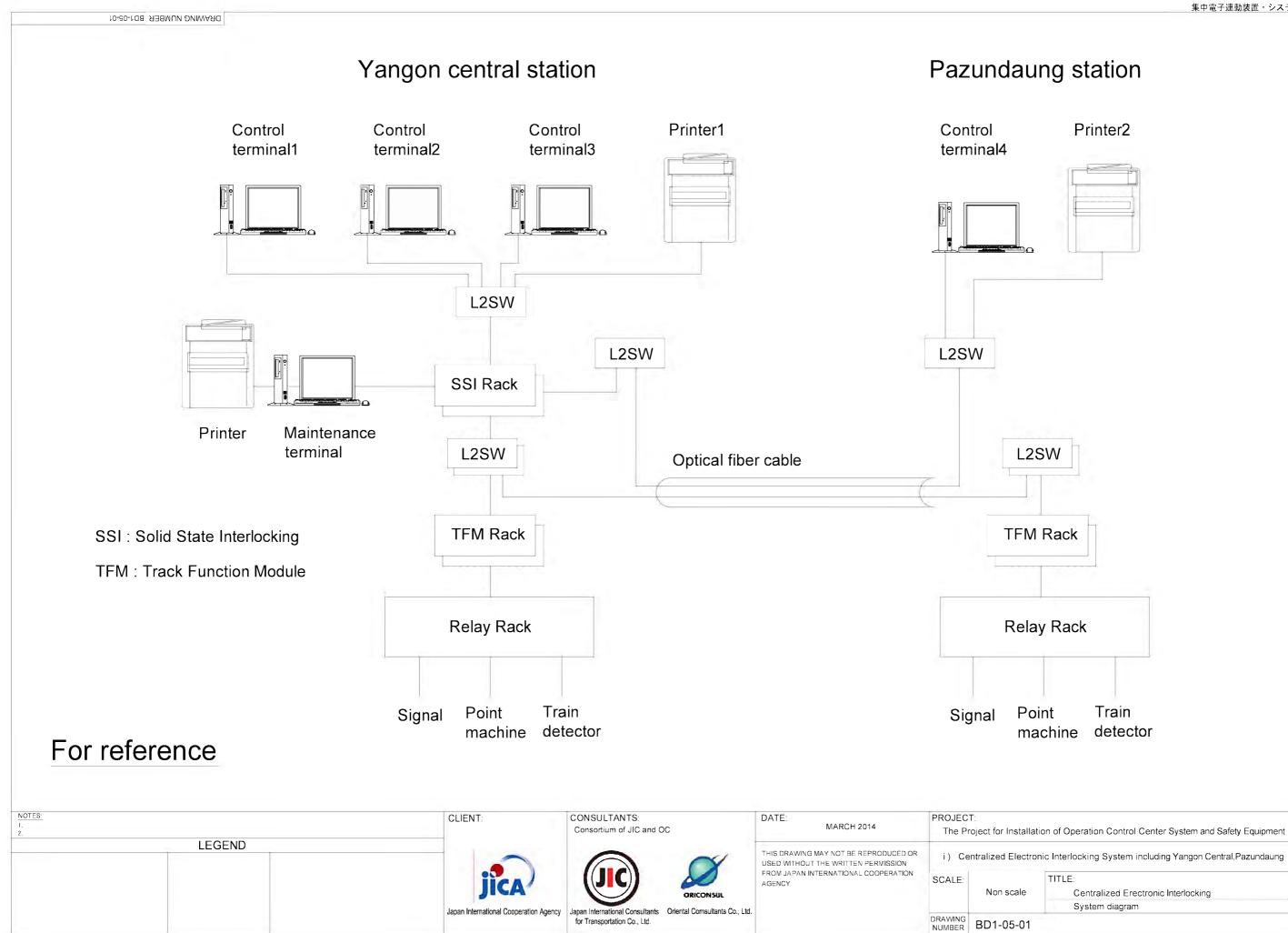
For reference

PAZUNDAUNG STATION INTERLOCKING

										3/3page
	Route	Numbe	er Point locking for ro	ute setting	Signal locking for route setting	Track for signal control	Track for route locking	Approach lock	Released by	Route contro
Request Route	FROM DN MAIN TO YANGON 2 ROAD	P6-2S								P6R1[R142-2]
Request Route	FROM DN MAIN TO YANGON 3 ROAD	P6-3S								P6R1[R142-3]
Request Route	FROM DN MAIN TO YANGON 4 ROAD	P6-4S								P6R1[R142-4]
Request Route	FROM FACTORY TO YANGON 9 ROAD	P2-9S								P2R3[R140-9]
Request Route	FROM FACTORY TO YANGON 10 ROAD	P2-10S								P2R3[R140-10]
										-
	1	1 1	1				1	1	1	+

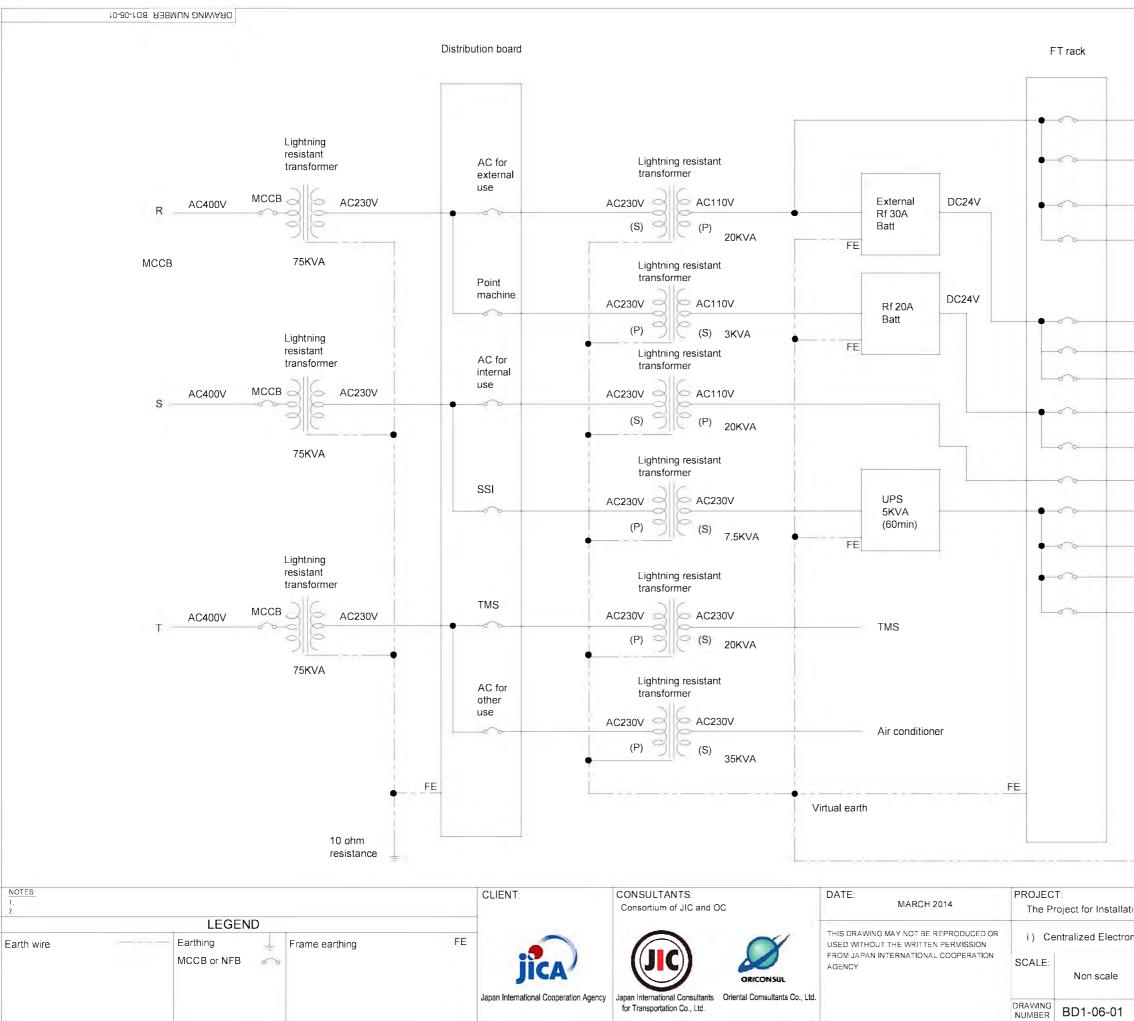
NOTES: 1. 2.	CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS: Consortium of JIC and OC	DATE: MARCH 2014	PROJECT The Pro		ion of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment
LEGEND			THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION	i) Cer	ntralized Electro	nic Interlocking System including Yangon Central,Pazundaung
	JICA)	((JIC)) 💋	FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	SCALE:	Non scale	TITLE:
		ORICONSUL			NOI SCALE	Pazundaung station Interlocking table (3)
	Japan International Cooperation Agency	Japan International Consultants Oriental Comsultants Co., Ltc for Transportation Co., Ltd.	1.	DRAWING NUMBER	BD1-04-03	

3/30200

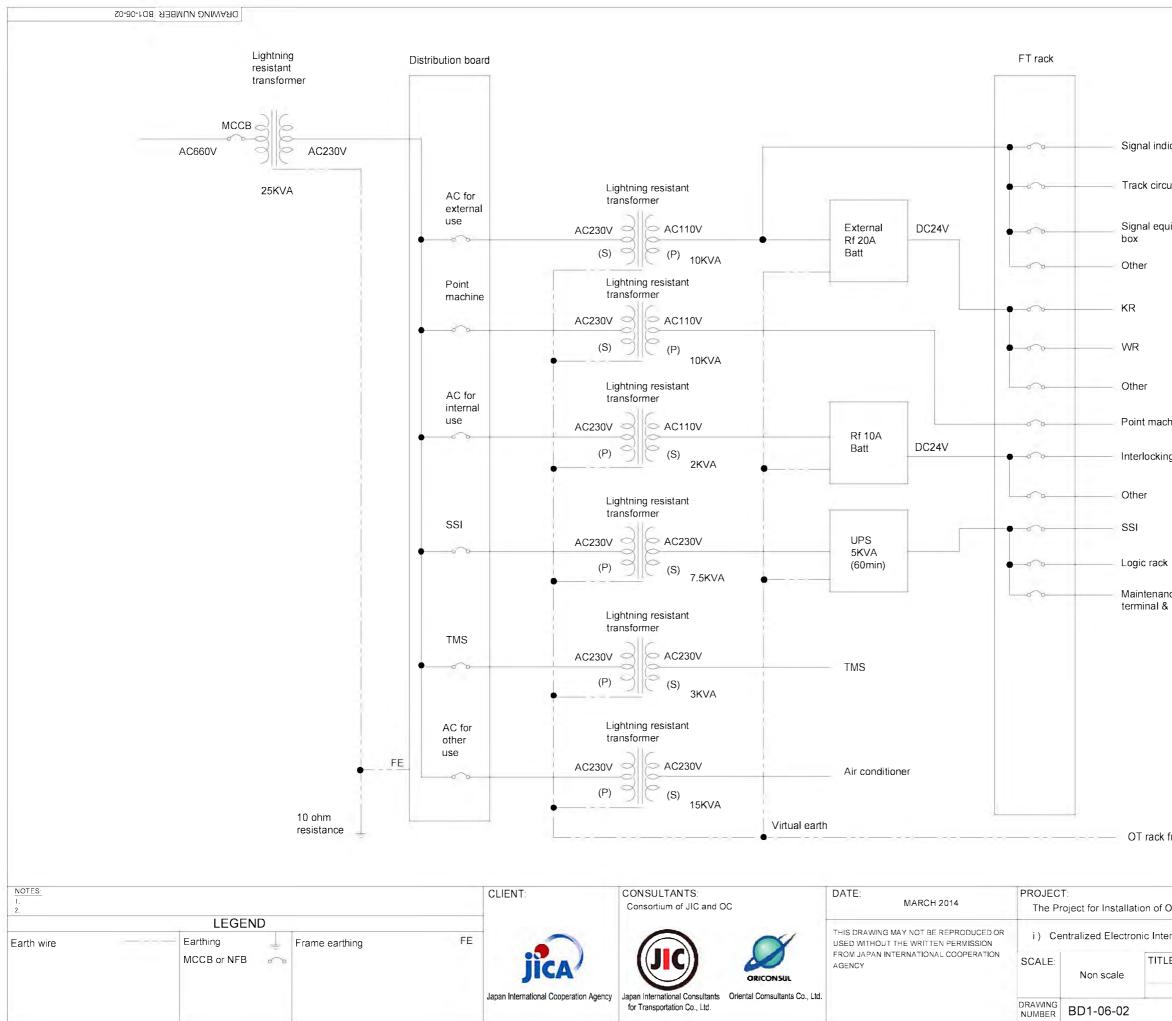


66

Centralized Erectronic Interlocking	
System diagram	



-	Signal indicate	
-	Track circuit	
-	Signal equipment box	
_	Other	
	KR	
_	WR	
	Other	
-	Interlocking relay	
-	Other	
-	Point machine	
	SSI	
-	Logic rack	
-	Maintenance terminal & Printer	
		Control terminal 1
	•	Control terminal 2
		Control
		terminal 3
	L	Printer
		OT rack frame
ion (of Operation Control Cent	ter System and Safety Equipment
		ding Yangon Central,Pazundaung
_	TLE:	
-0	Signalling power sup Yangon central static	



101

For reference

Signal indicate

Track circuit

Signal equipment

Point machine

Interlocking relay

Maintenance terminal & Printer

OT rack frame

The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

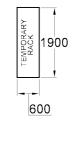
i) Centralized Electronic Interlocking System including Yangon Central, Pazundaung

TITLE: Signalling power supply drawing Pazundaung

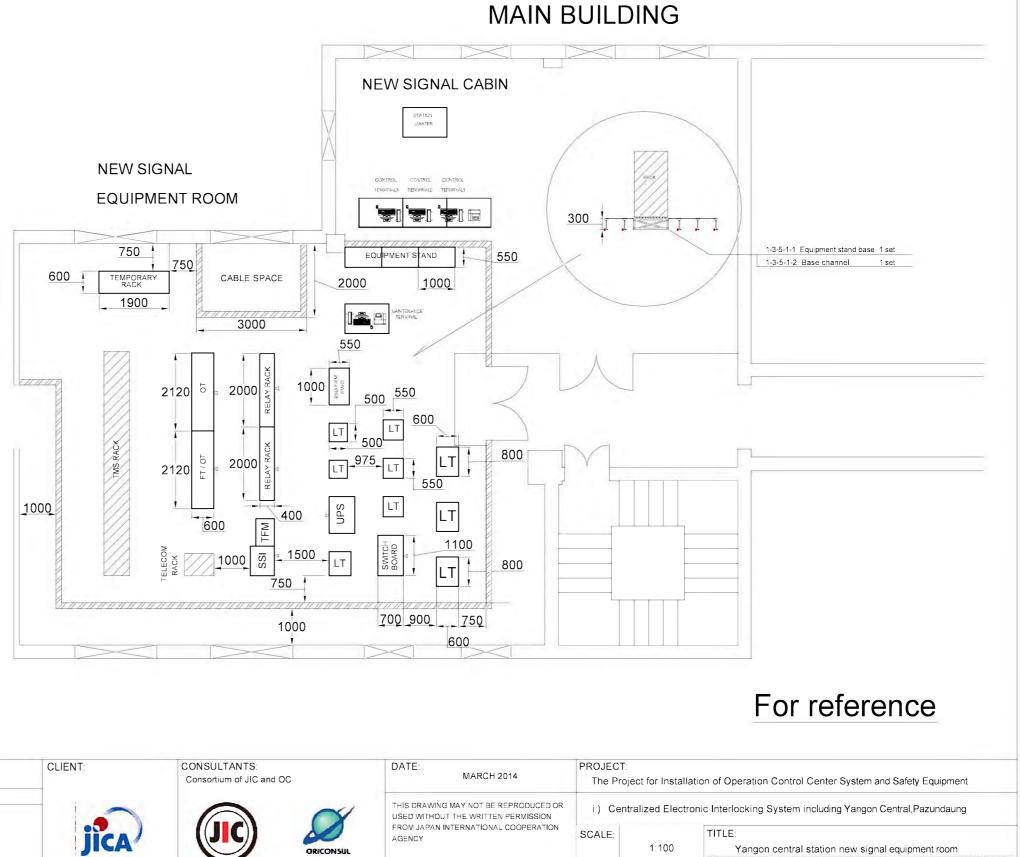
YANGON CENTRAL STATION

SIGNAL TOWER

EXISTING SIGNAL EQUIPMENT ROOM



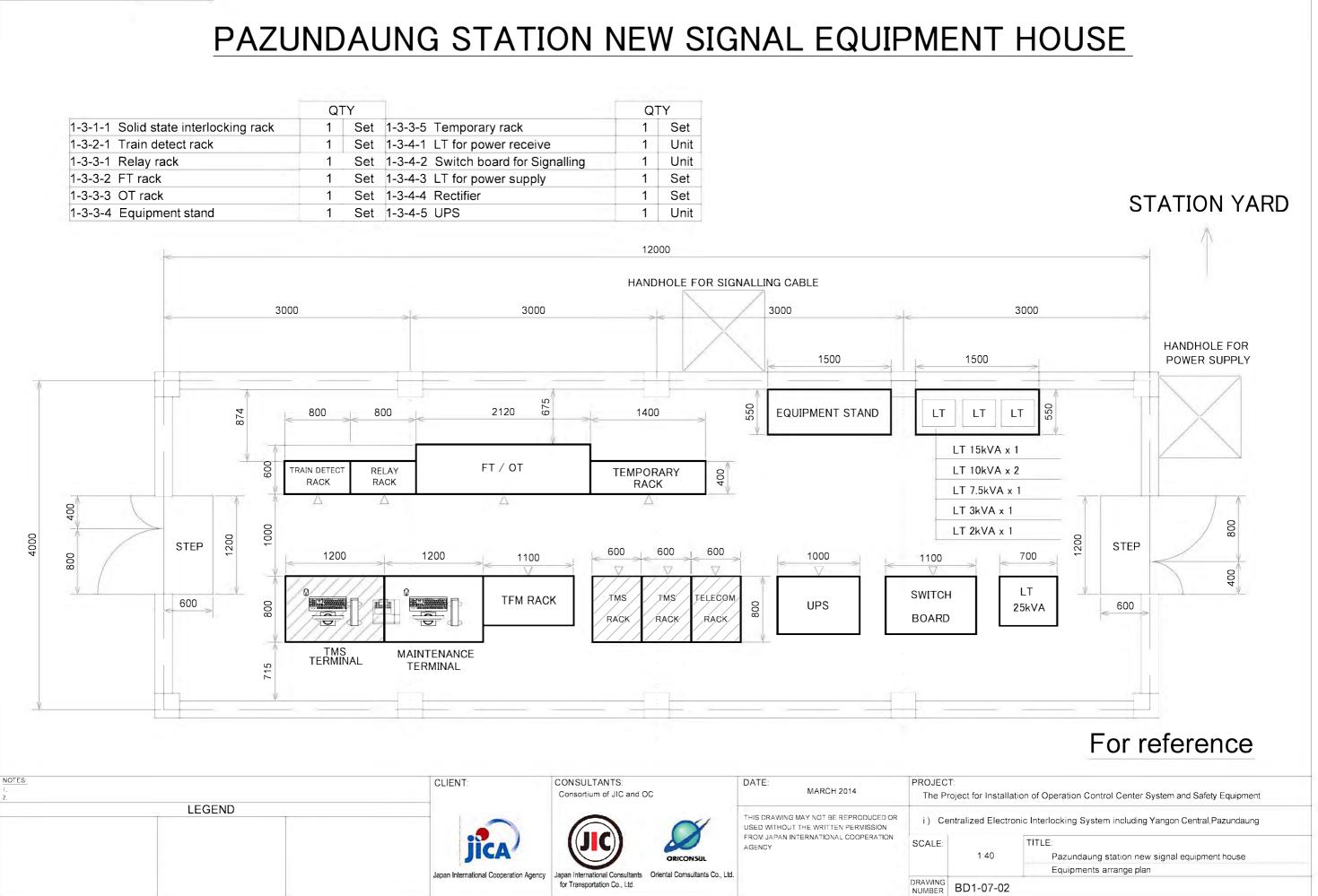
		QT	Ϋ́
1-1-1-1 Solid state inter	locking rack	1	Set
1-1-2-1 Train detect rac	k	1	Set
1-1-3-1 Relay rack		1	Set
1-1-3-2 FT rack		1	Set
1-1-3-3 OT rack		1	Set
1-1-3-4 Equipment stan	d	1	Set
1-1-3-5 Temporary rack	í .	1	Set
1-1-4-1 LT for power rea	ceive	3	Unit
1-1-4-2 Switch board fo	r Signalling	1	Unit
1-1-4-3 LT for power su	pply	1	Set
1-1-4-4 Rectifier		1	Set
1-1-4-5 UPS		1	Unit



NOTES: 1. 2.		CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS: Consortium of JIC and OC	DATE: MARCH 2014	PROJEC The P	CT: Project for Installatio	n
	LEGEND			THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION	i) Cr	entralized Electronic	c I
		jica)		FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	SCALE:	1:100	T
	Japan International Cooperation Agency	Japan International Consultants Oriental Comsultants for Transportation Co., Ltd.	Co., Ltd.	DRAWING NUMBER			

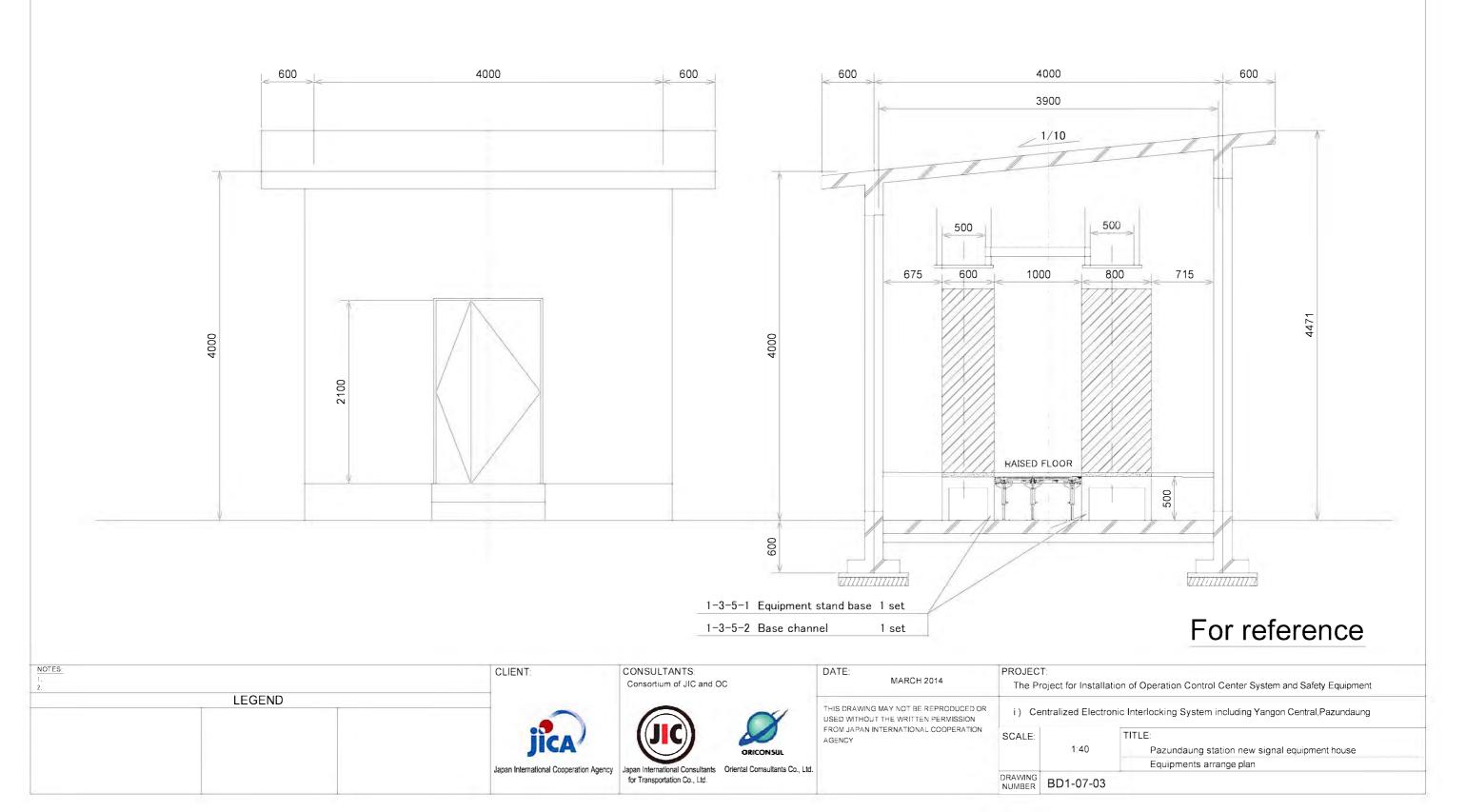
Equipments arrangement plan

	CO T	ΓY		0	TΥ
1-3-1-1 Solid state interlocking rack	1		1-3-3-5 Temporary rack	1	Set
1-3-2-1 Train detect rack	1	1	1-3-4-1 LT for power receive	1	Unit
1-3-3-1 Relay rack	1	Set	1-3-4-2 Switch board for Signalling	1	Unit
1-3-3-2 FT rack	1	Set	1-3-4-3 LT for power supply	1	Set
1-3-3-3 OT rack	1	Set	1-3-4-4 Rectifier	1	Set
1-3-3-4 Equipment stand	1	Set	1-3-4-5 UPS	1	Unit



BD1-07-02

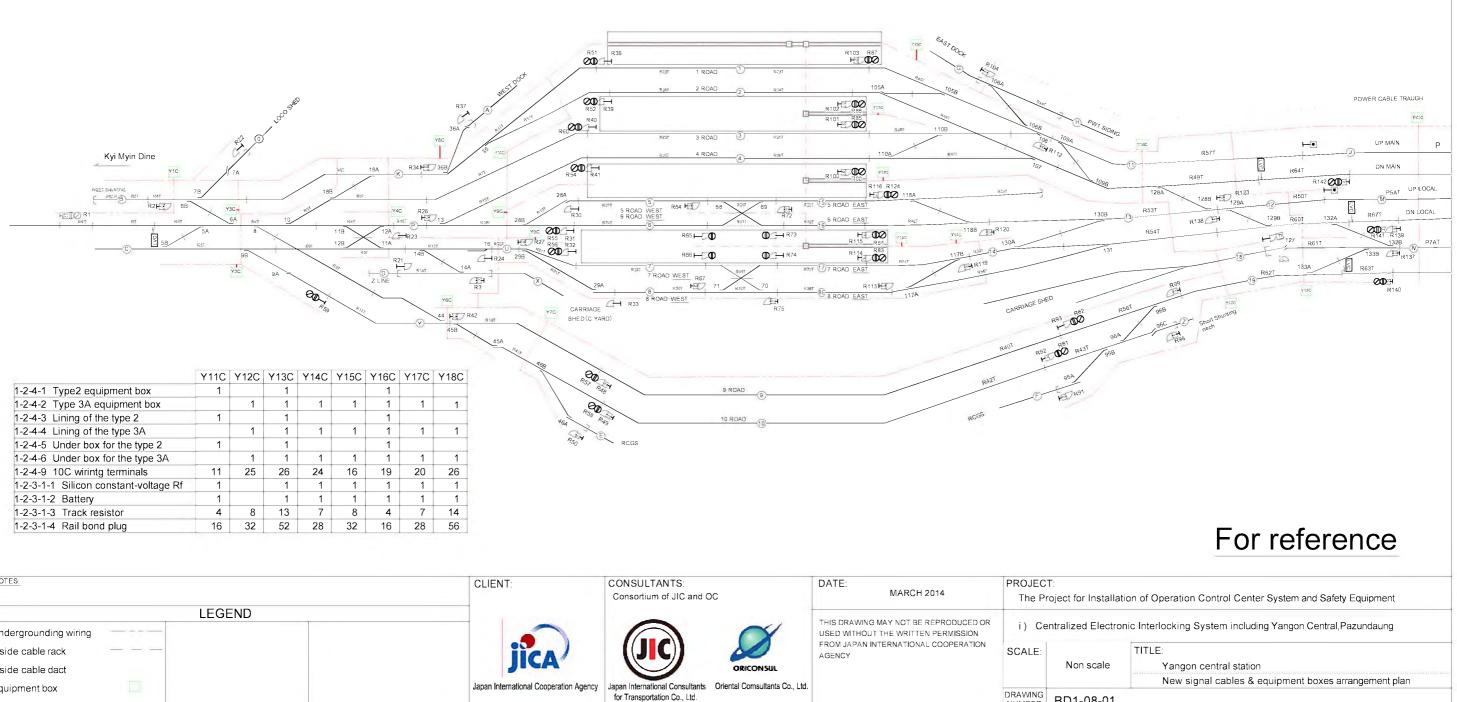
PAZUNDAUNG STATION NEW SIGNAL EQUIPMENT HOUSE



RD1-08-01	NUMBER	DRAWING
-----------	--------	---------

	Y1C	Y2C	Y3C	Y4C	Y5C	Y6C	Y7C	Y8C	Y9C	Y10C
1-2-4-1 Type2 equipment box		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1-2-4-2 Type 3A equipment box	1		1	1	1		1		1	1
1-2-4-3 Lining of the type 2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1-2-4-4 Lining of the type 3A	1		1	1	1		1		1	1
1-2-4-5 Under box for the type 2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1-2-4-6 Under box for the type 3A	1		1	1	1		1		1	1
1-2-4-9 10C wirintg terminals	16	20	18	18	49	8	18	12	14	105
1-2-3-1-1 Silicon constant-voltage Rf	1		1		1					1
1-2-3-1-2 Battery	1		1		1					1
1-2-3-1-3 Track resistor	8	5	3	2	10	5	4	1	8	5
1-2-3-1-4 Rail bond plug	32	20	12	8	40	20	12	4	32	20

YANGON CENTRAL STATION

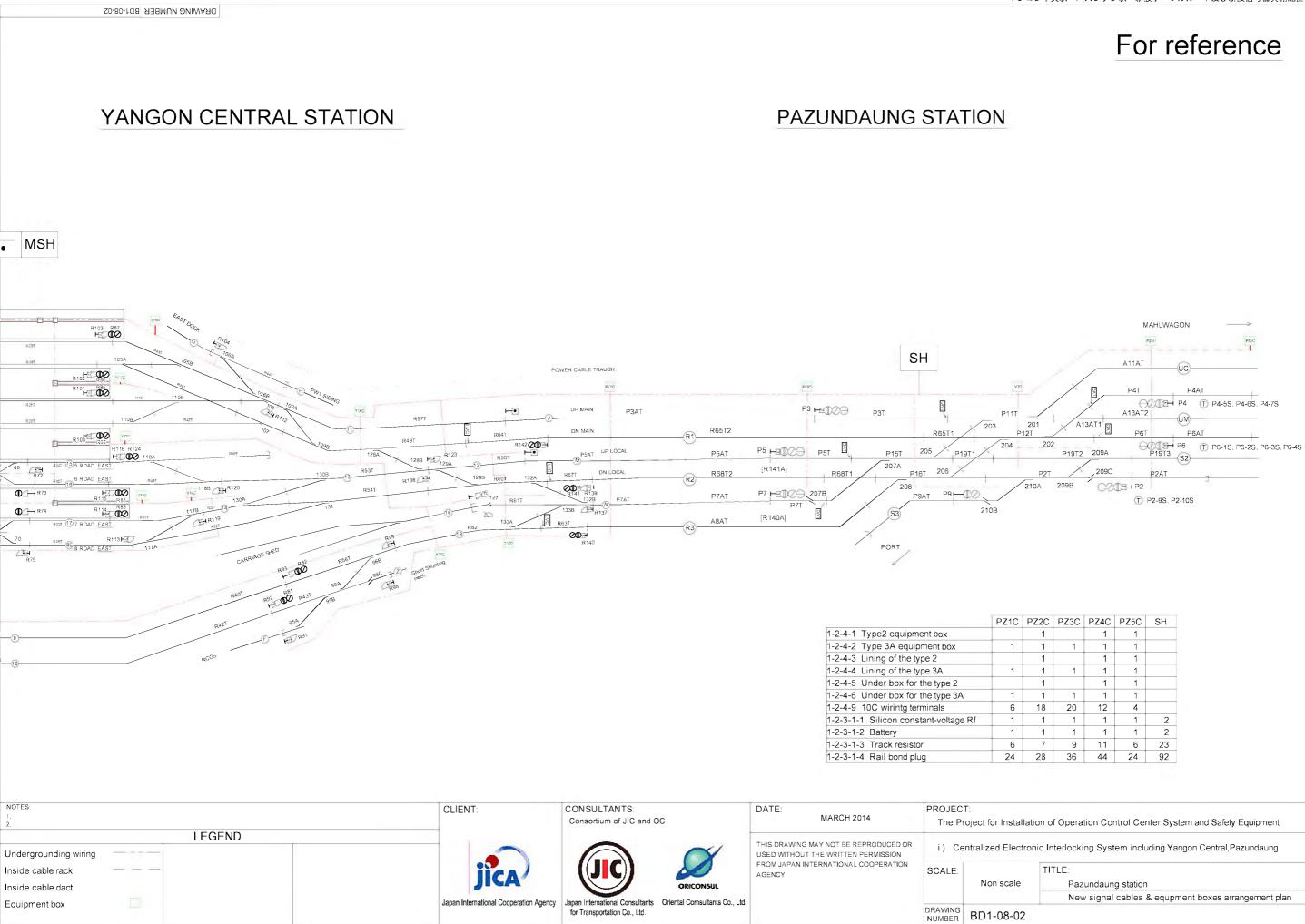


MSH

•

NOTES: 1. 2.		CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS: Consortium of JIC and OC		DATE: MARCH 2014	PROJEC The P	T: roject for Installatio
Undergrounding wiring	LEGEND			Y	THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION	i) Ce	entralized Electroni
Inside cable rack		JICA)			FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	SCALE:	Non scale
Equipment box		Japan International Cooperation Agency	Japan International Consultants Oriental Com for Transportation Co., Ltd.	omsultants Co., Ltd.		DRAWING NUMBER	BD1-08-01

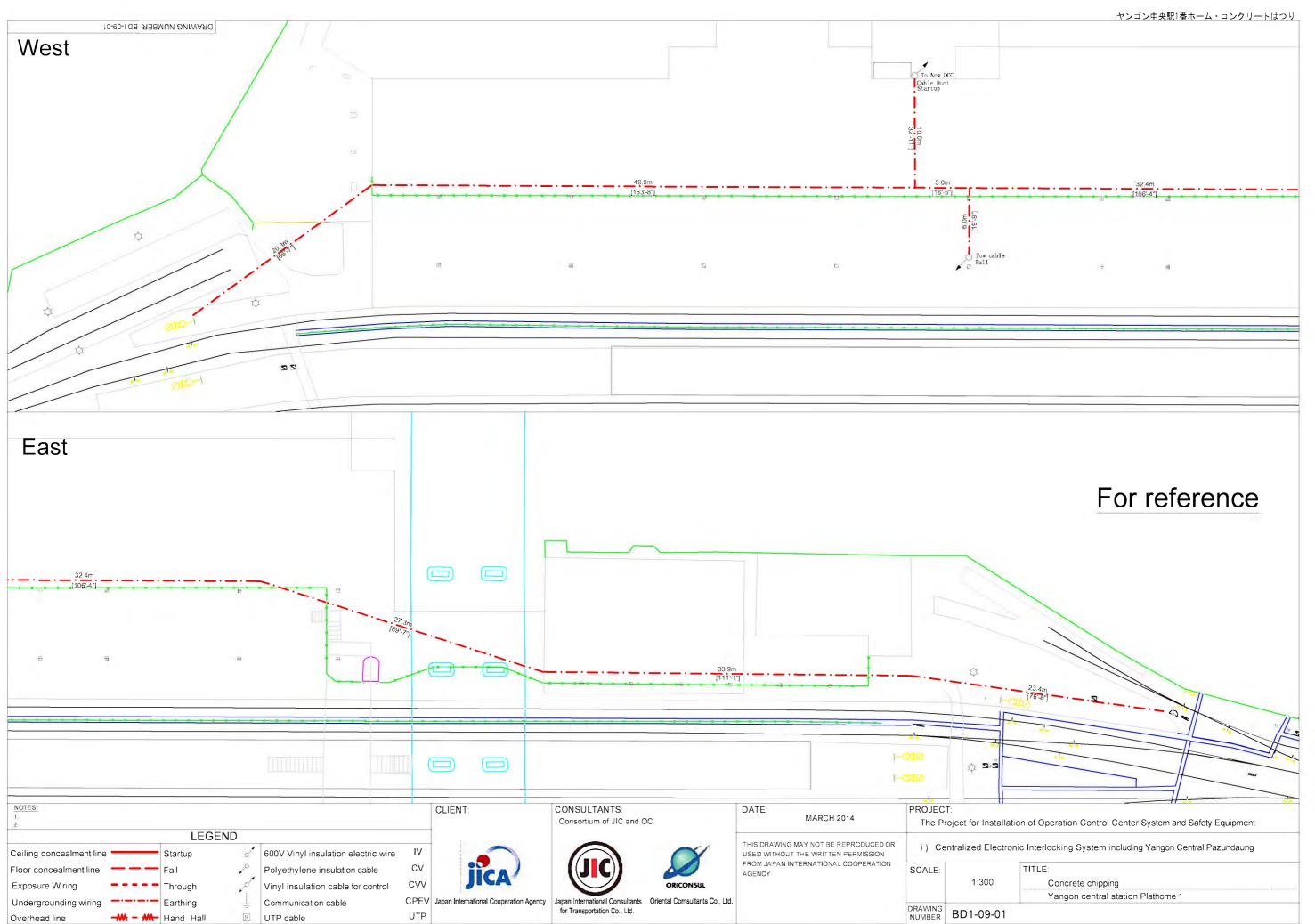
105

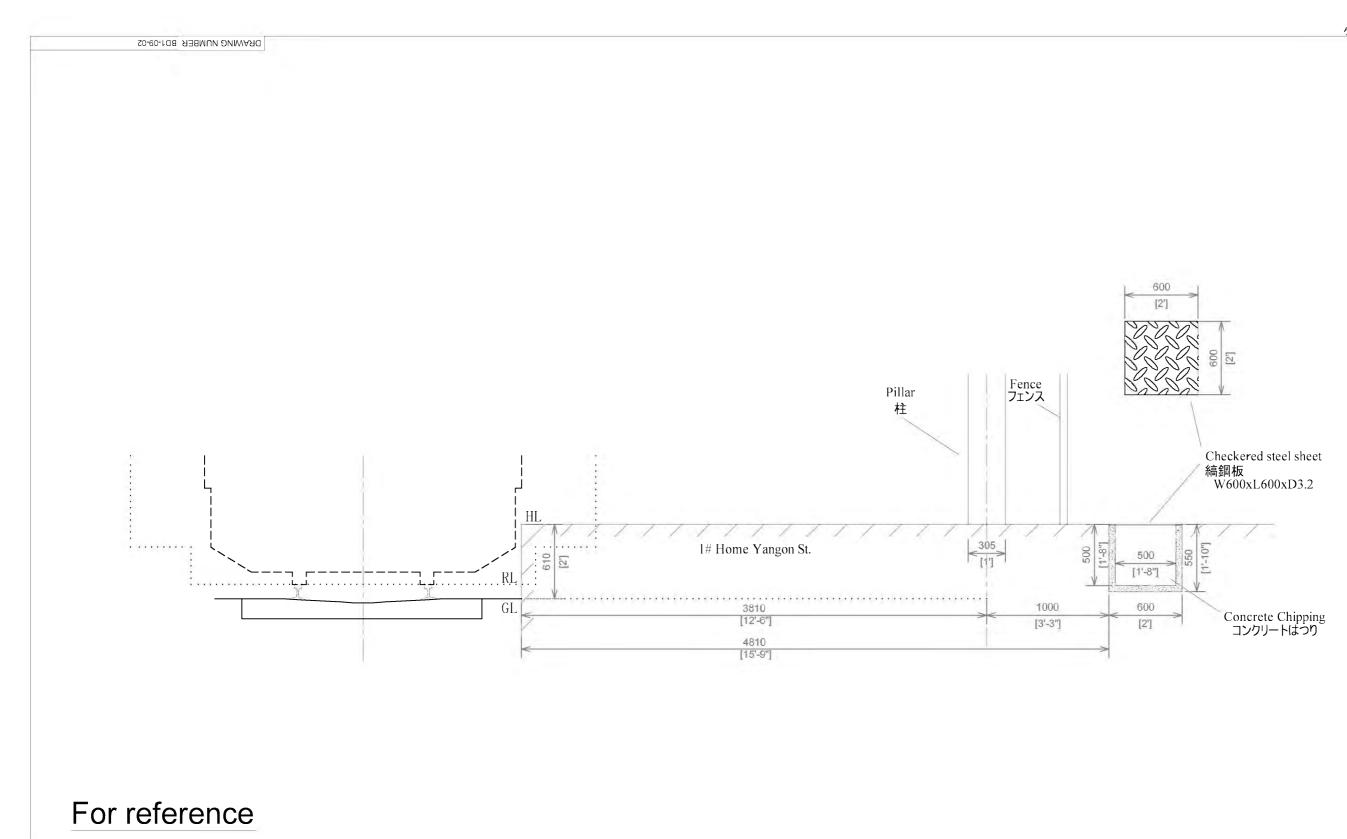


Z2C	PZ3C	PZ4C	PZ5C	SH
1		1	1	
1	1	1	1	
1		1	1	
1	1	1	1	
1		1	1	
1	1	1	1	
18	20	12	4	
1	1	1	1	2
1	1	1	1	2
7	9	11	6	23
28	36	44	24	92

BD1-08-02

TITLE:
Pazundaung station
New signal cables & equpment boxes arrangement plan



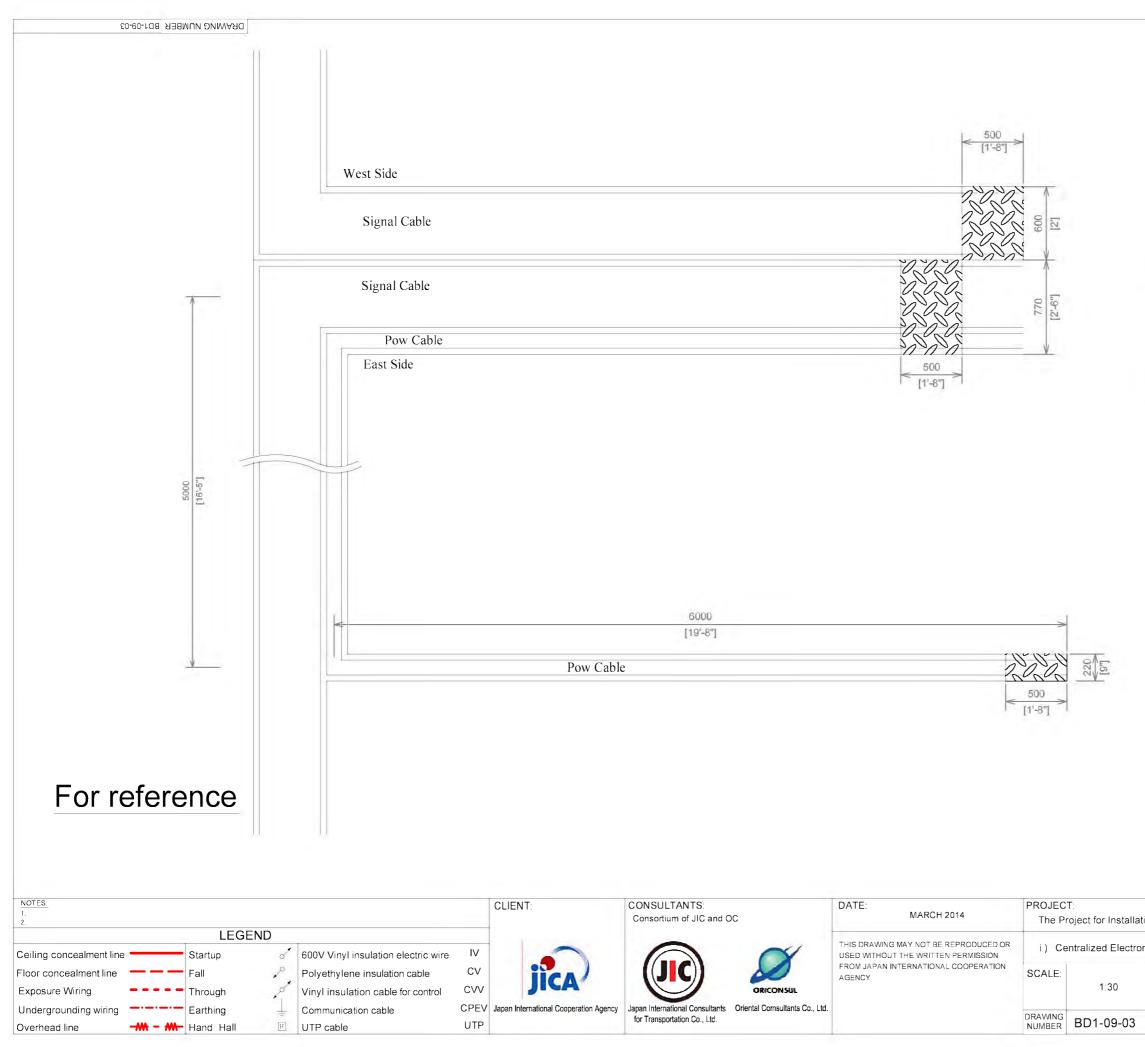


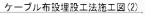
NOTES: 1. 2.					CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS: Consortium of JIC and (C	DATE: MARCH 2014	PROJEC The P	T: roject for Installatio	on of
	LEGEND)						THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR	-		
Ceiling concealment line	Startup	0	600V Vinyl insulation electric wire	IV			a	USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION	ii) Au	utomatic alarm dev	vice fo
Floor concealment line 🛛 🗕 🗕	Fall	10	Polyethylene insulation cable	CV	JICA			FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	SCALE:		TIT
Exposure Wiring	Through	a	Vinyl insulation cable for control	CVV	JICA		ORICONSUL			1:30	
Undergrounding wiring	Earthing	-10	Communication cable	CPEV	Japan International Cooperation Agency	Japan International Consultants	Oriental Comsultants Co., Ltd.		DRAWING	·	-
Overhead line	Hand Hall	H	UTP cable	UTP		for Transportation Co., Ltd.			NUMBER	BD1-09-02	

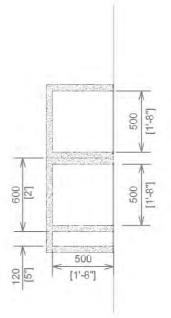
on of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

vice for level crossings of Yangon-Mandalay Main Line

TITLE:				
	Working drawing			
	Undergrounding wiring method (1)			



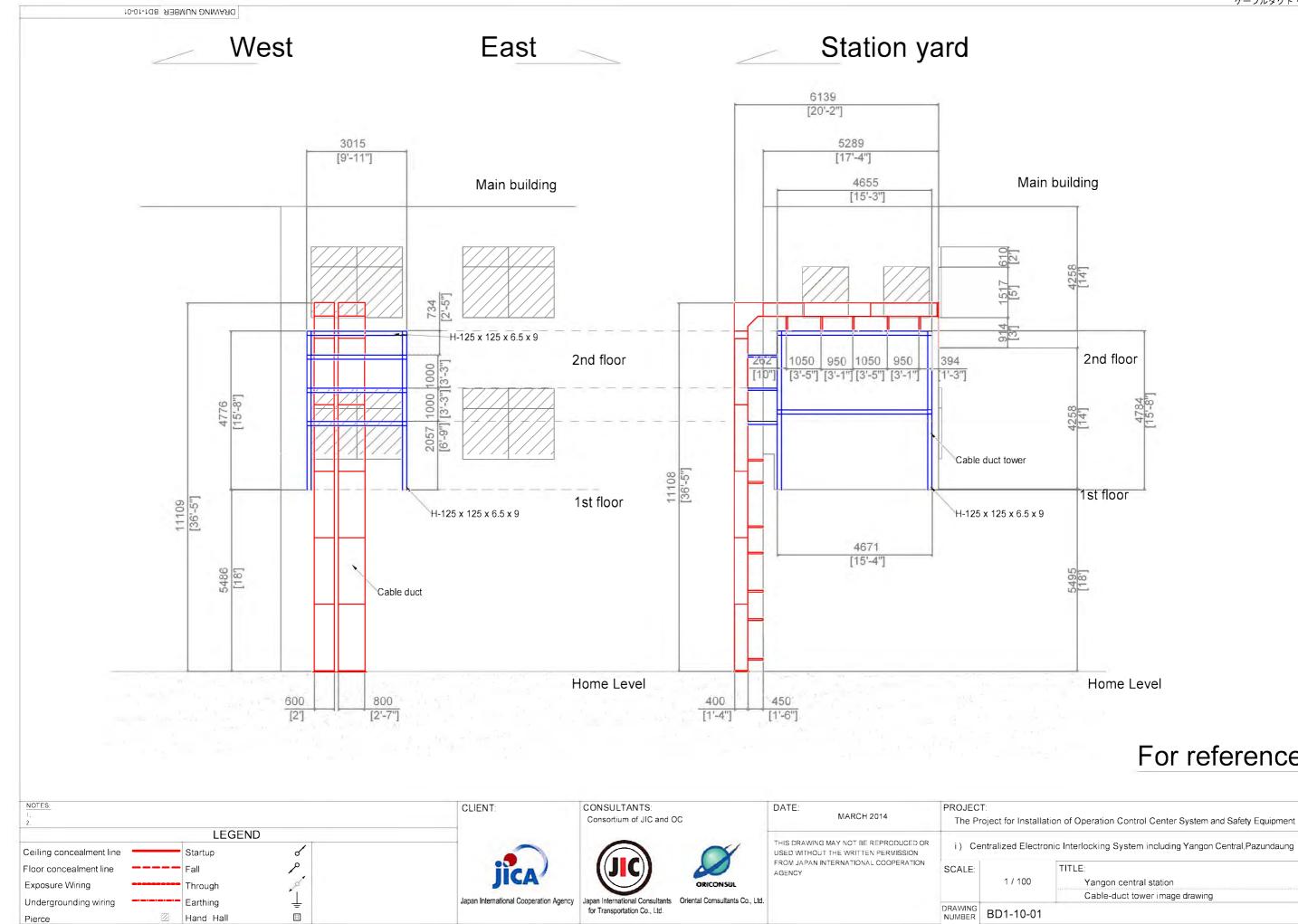




The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

i) Centralized Electronic Interlocking System including Yangon Central, Pazundaung

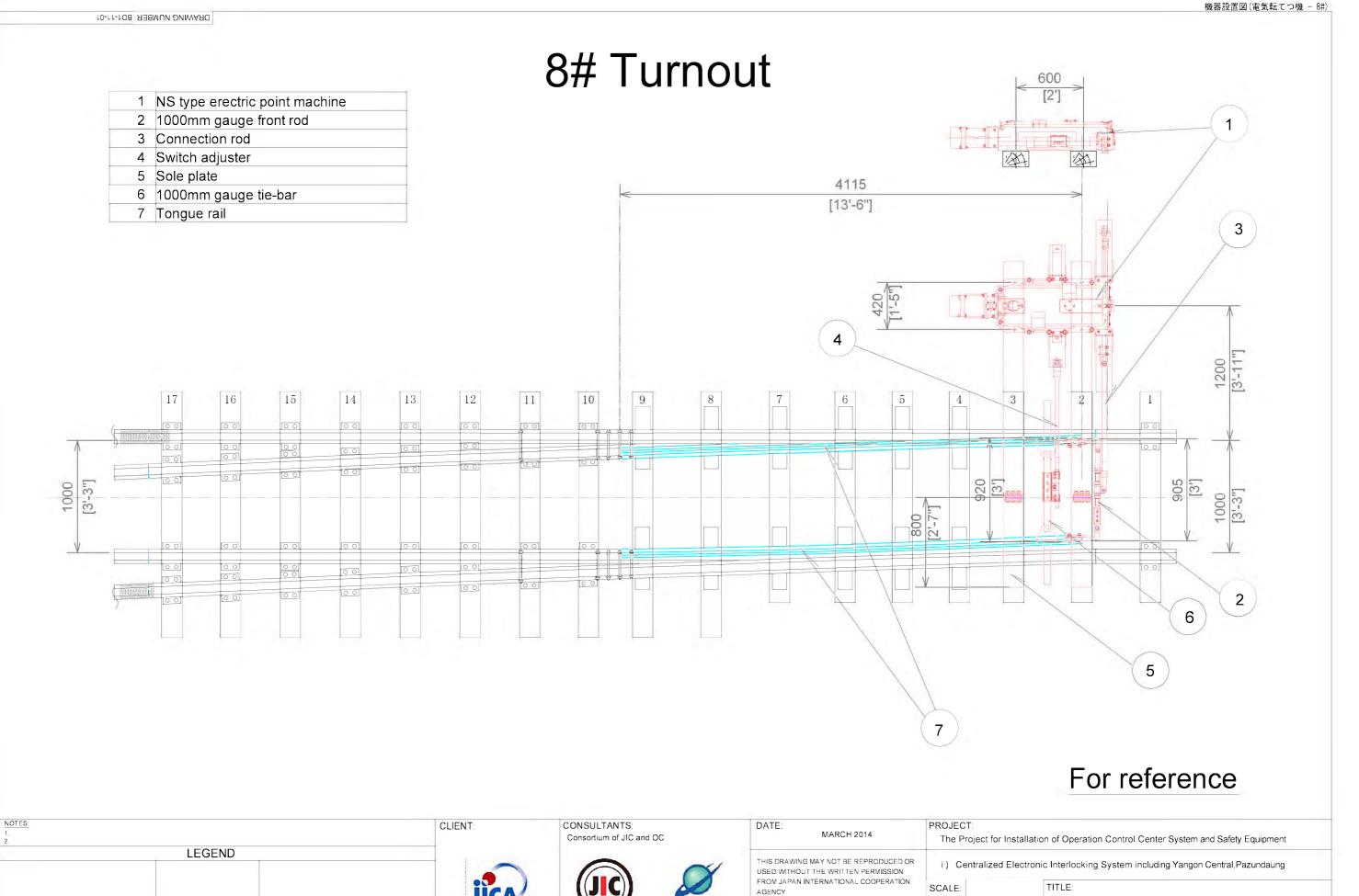
TI	ITLE:	
	Working drawing	
	Undergrounding wiring method (2)	



110

For reference

TITLE:
Yangon central station
Cable-duct tower image drawing



ORICONSUL

Japan International Consultants Oriental Comsultants Co., Ltd.

for Transportation Co., Ltd.

Japan International Cooperation Agency

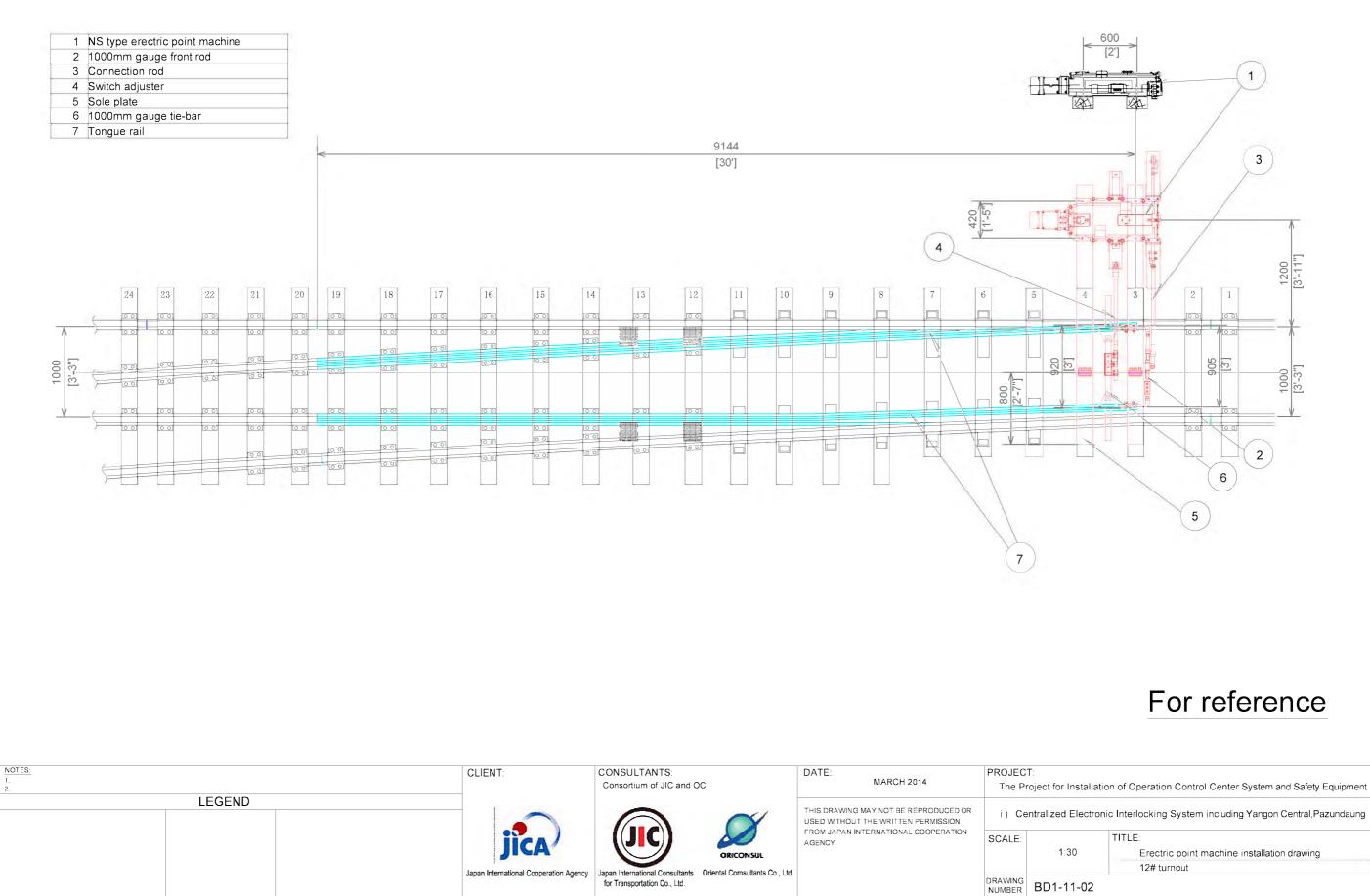
-
Electric point machine installation drawing
8# turnout

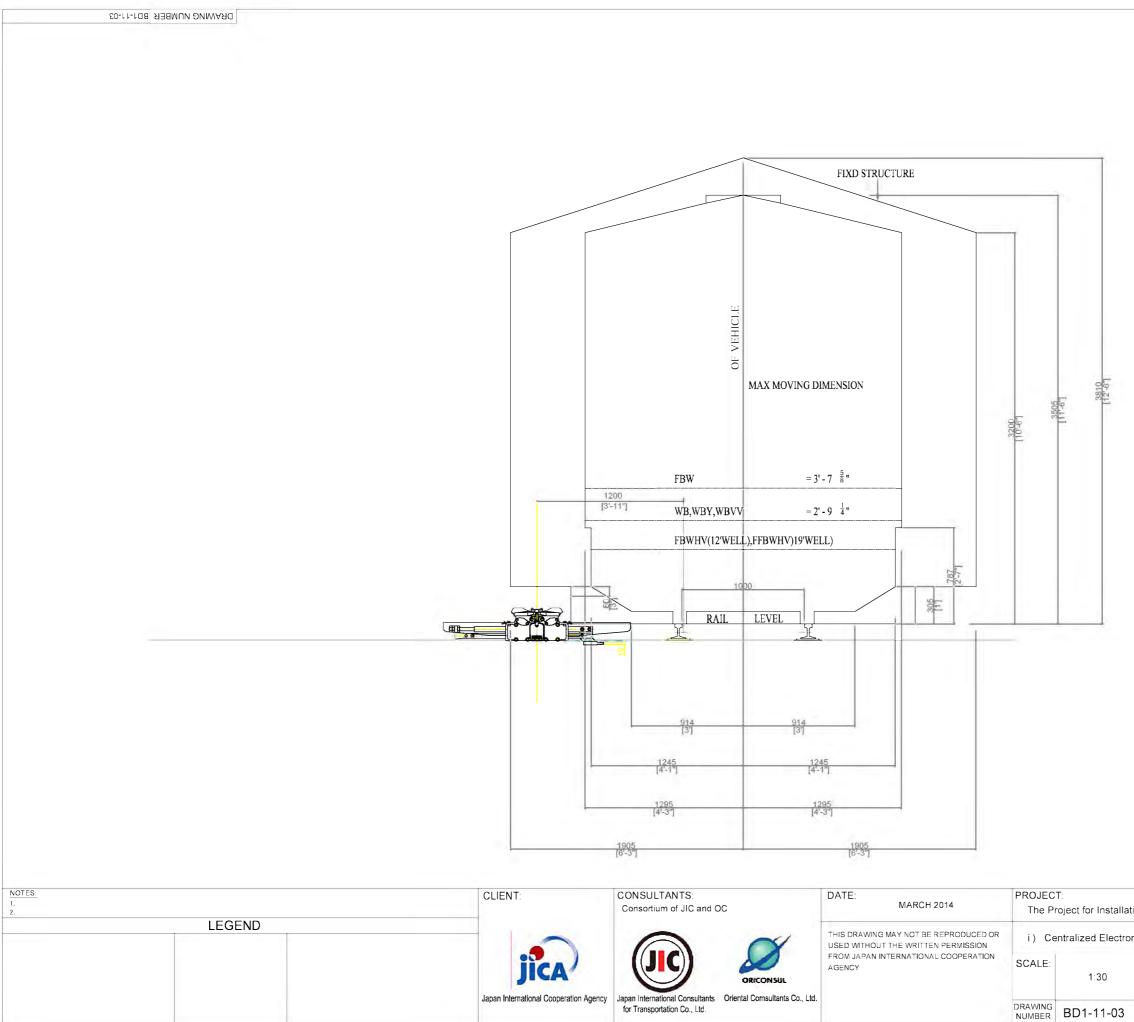
1:30

DRAWING NUMBER BD1-11-01



12# Turnout





機器設置図(電気転てつ機 - Omm扛上)

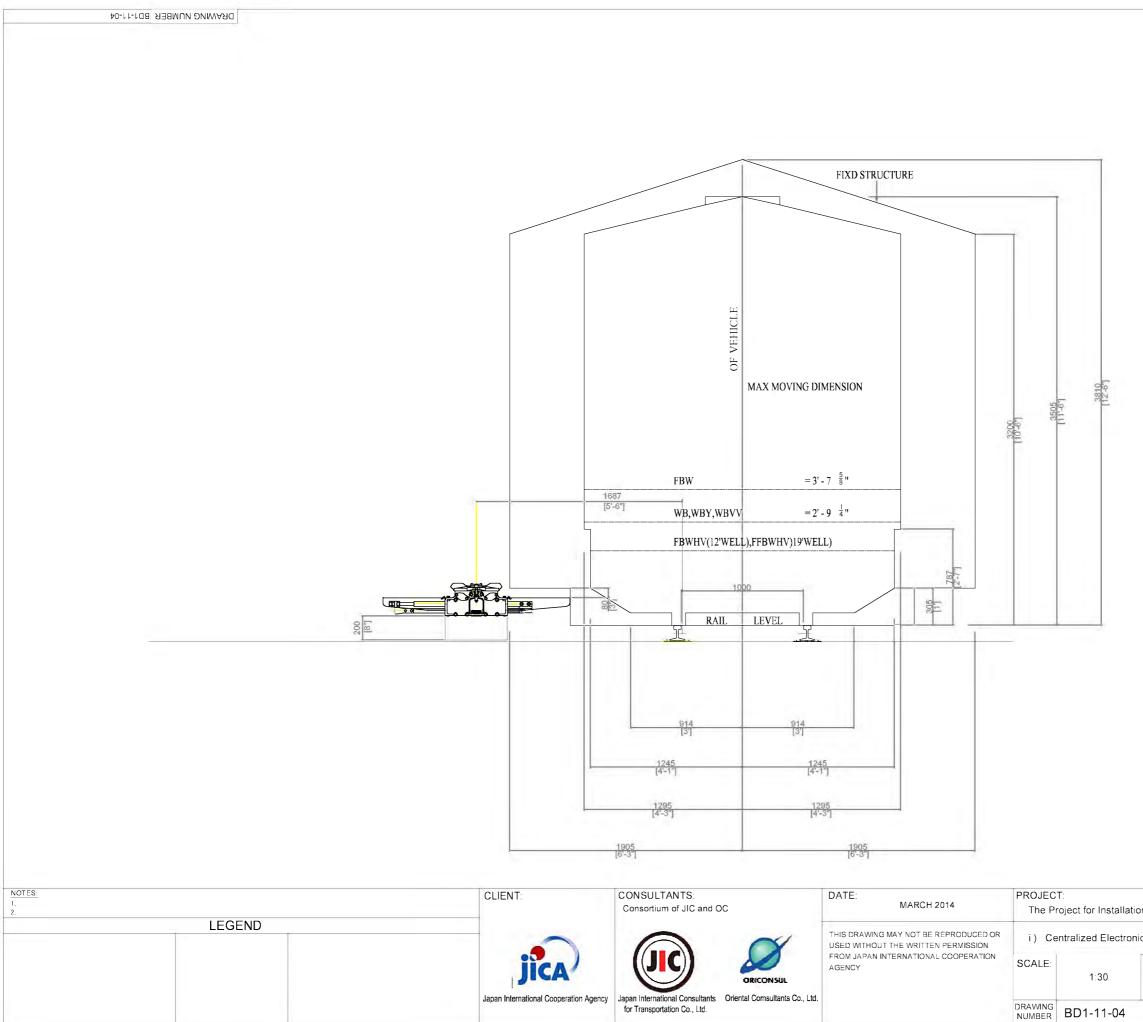
For reference

The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

i) Centralized Electronic Interlocking System including Yangon Central, Pazundaung

TITLE:

Erectric point machine installation drawing Elevation - 0mm raised

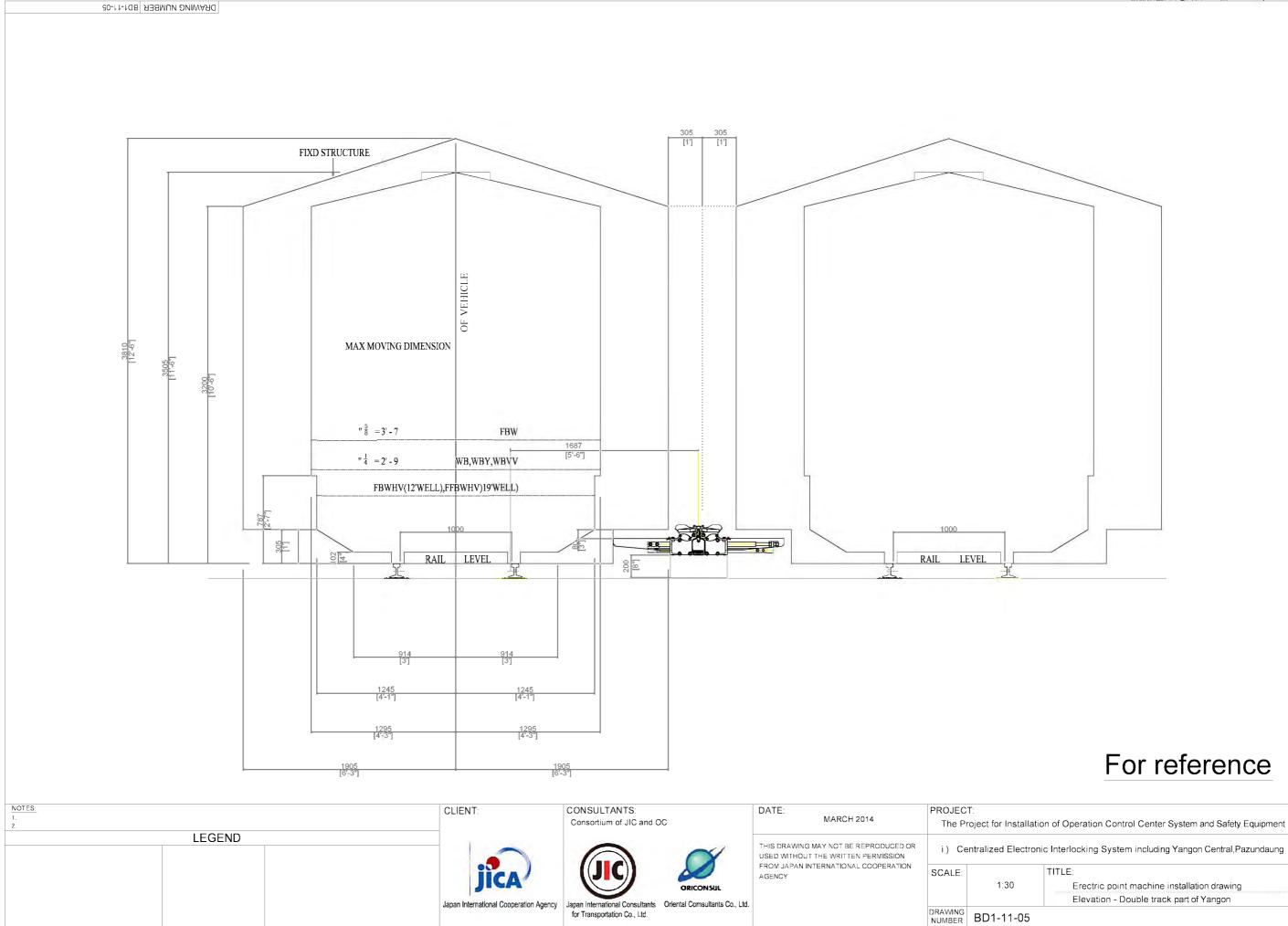


The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

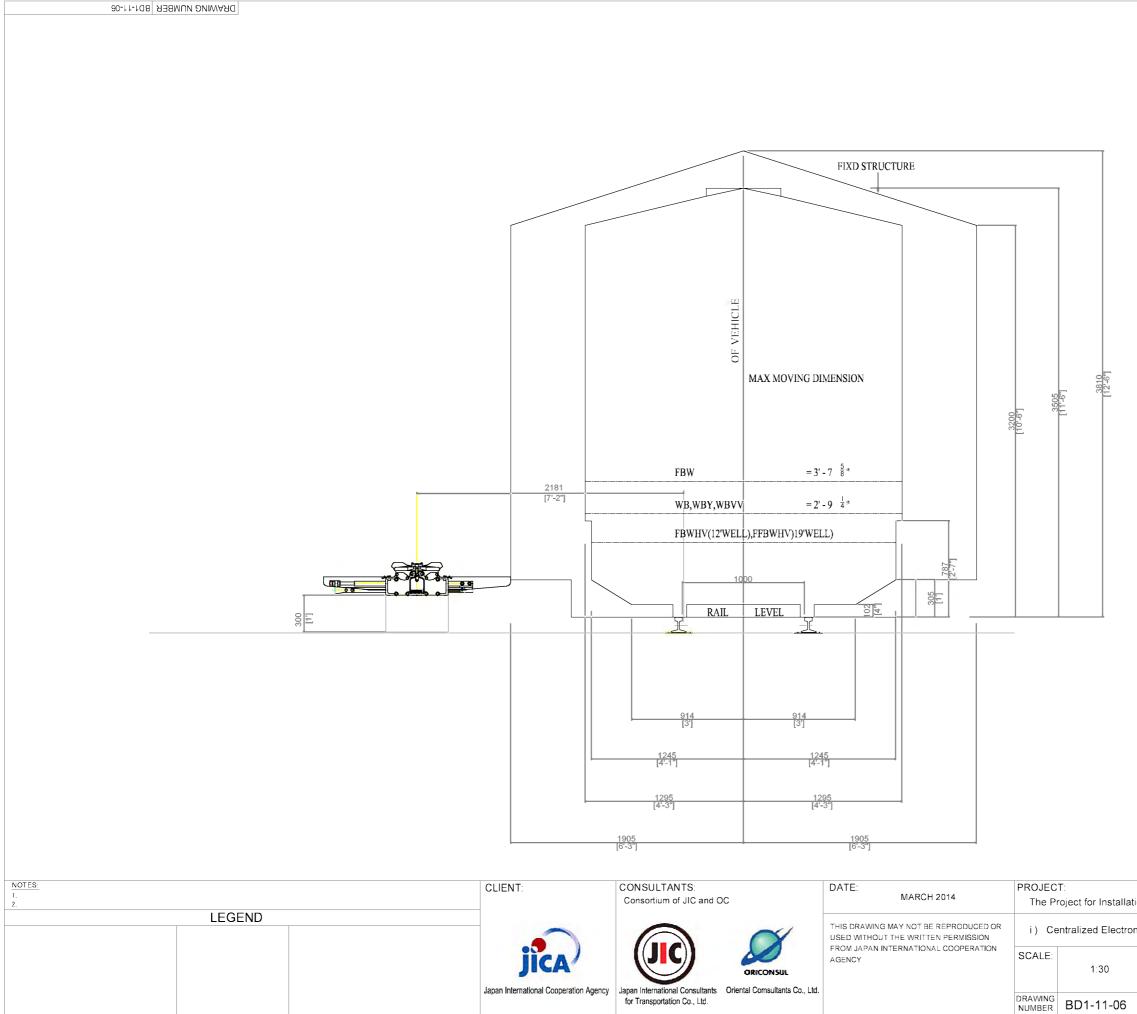
i) Centralized Electronic Interlocking System including Yangon Central, Pazundaung

TITLE:

Erectric point machine installation drawing Elevation - 200mm raised



Erectric point machine installation drawing Elevation - Double track part of Yangon

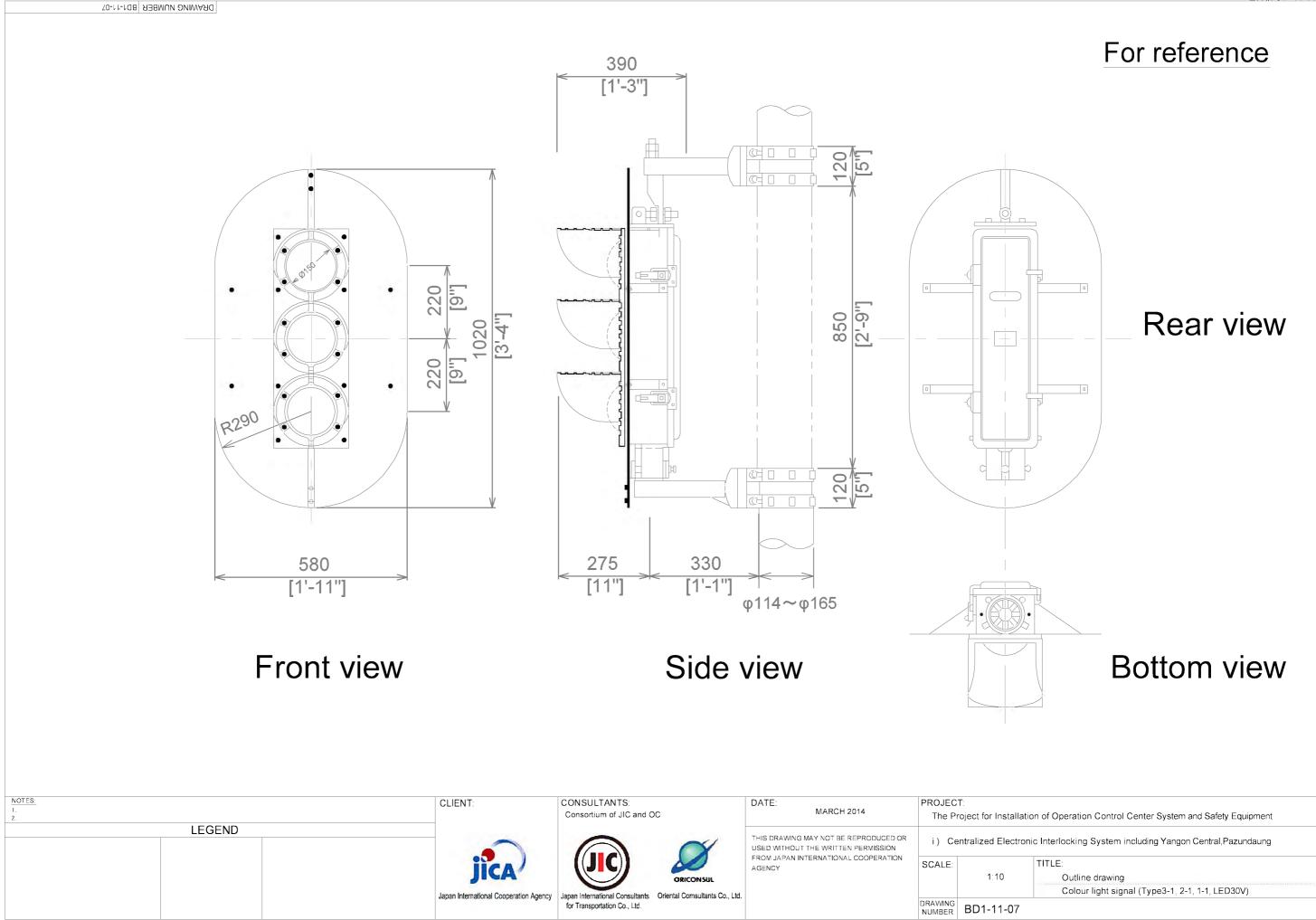


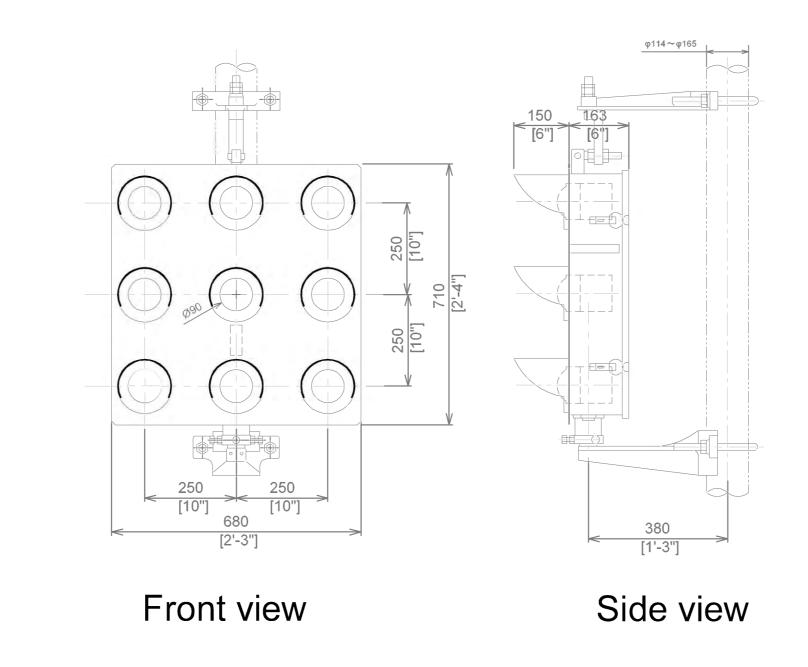
The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

i) Centralized Electronic Interlocking System including Yangon Central, Pazundaung

Erectric point machine installation drawing Elevation - 300mm raised

TITLE:



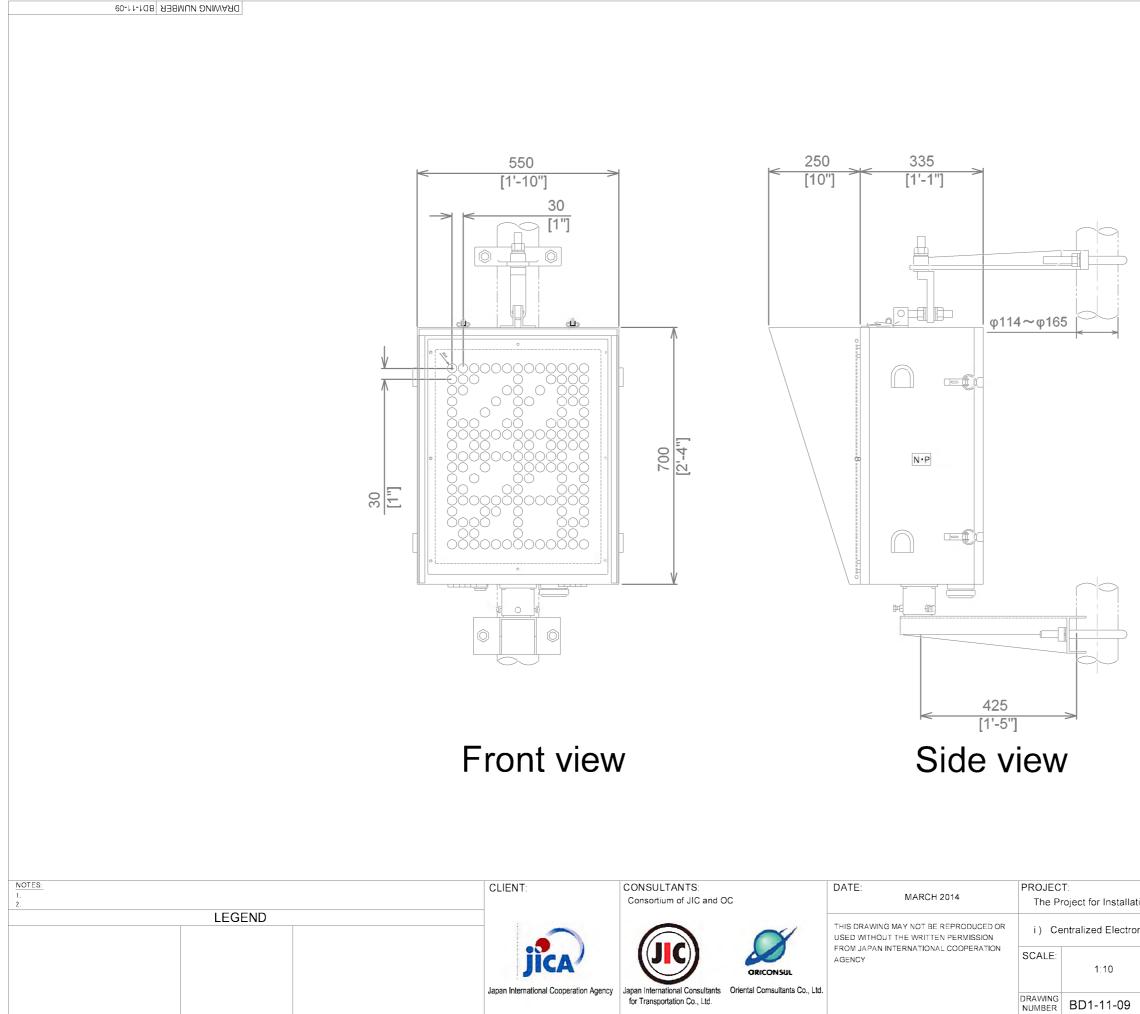


NOTES: 1. 2.		CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS: Consortium of JIC and O	c	DATE: MARCH 2014	PROJECT: The Project for Installation	
LEGEND			X	THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	i) Centralized Electro		
	JICA)		ORICONSUL		SCALE:	1:10	
		Japan International Cooperation Agen	sy Japan International Consultants for Transportation Co., Ltd.	Oriental Comsultants Co., Ltd.		DRAWING NUMBER	

on of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

nic Interlocking System including Yangon Central, Pazundaung

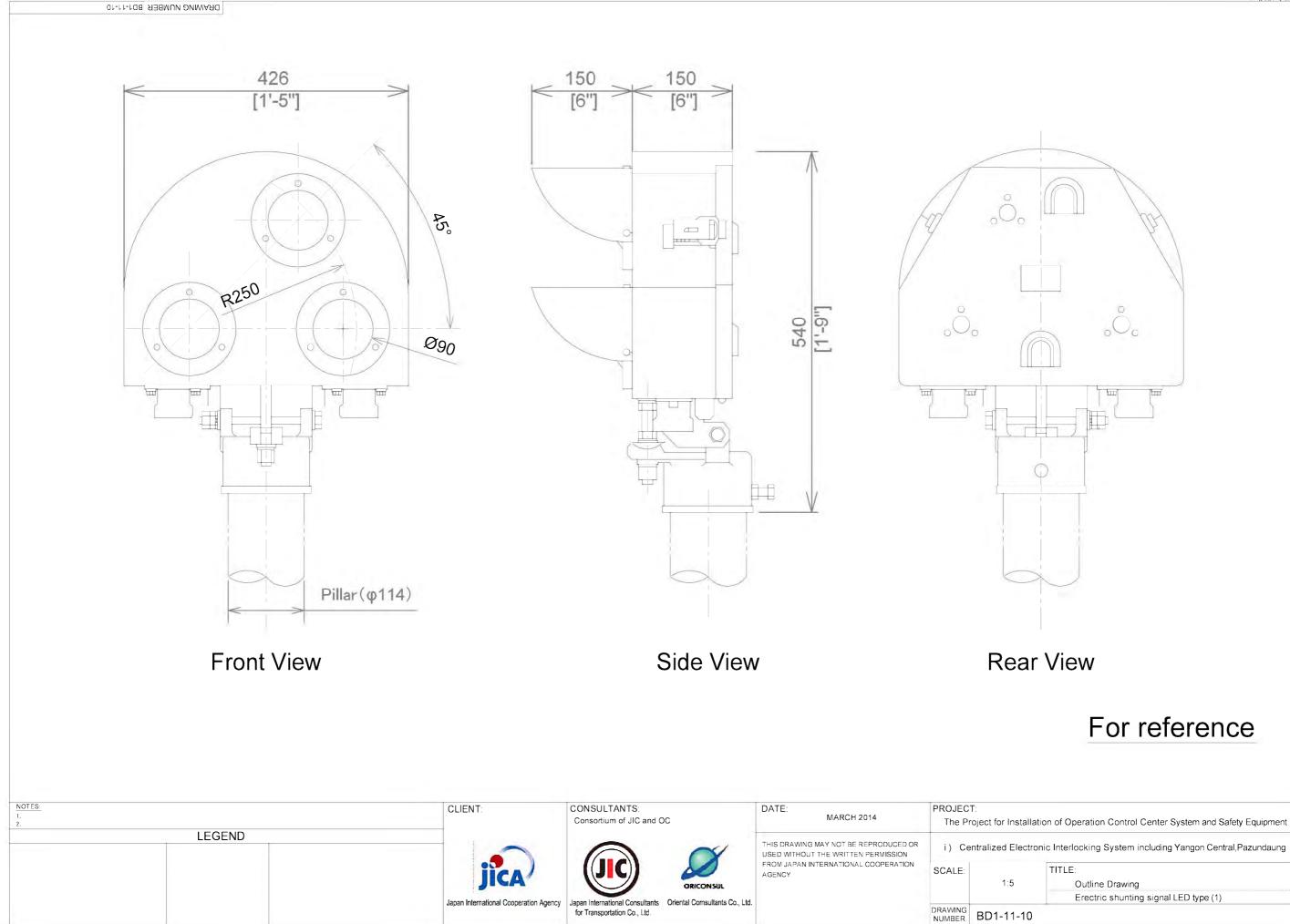
TITLE:
Outline drawing
Route indicator 3 routes type



The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

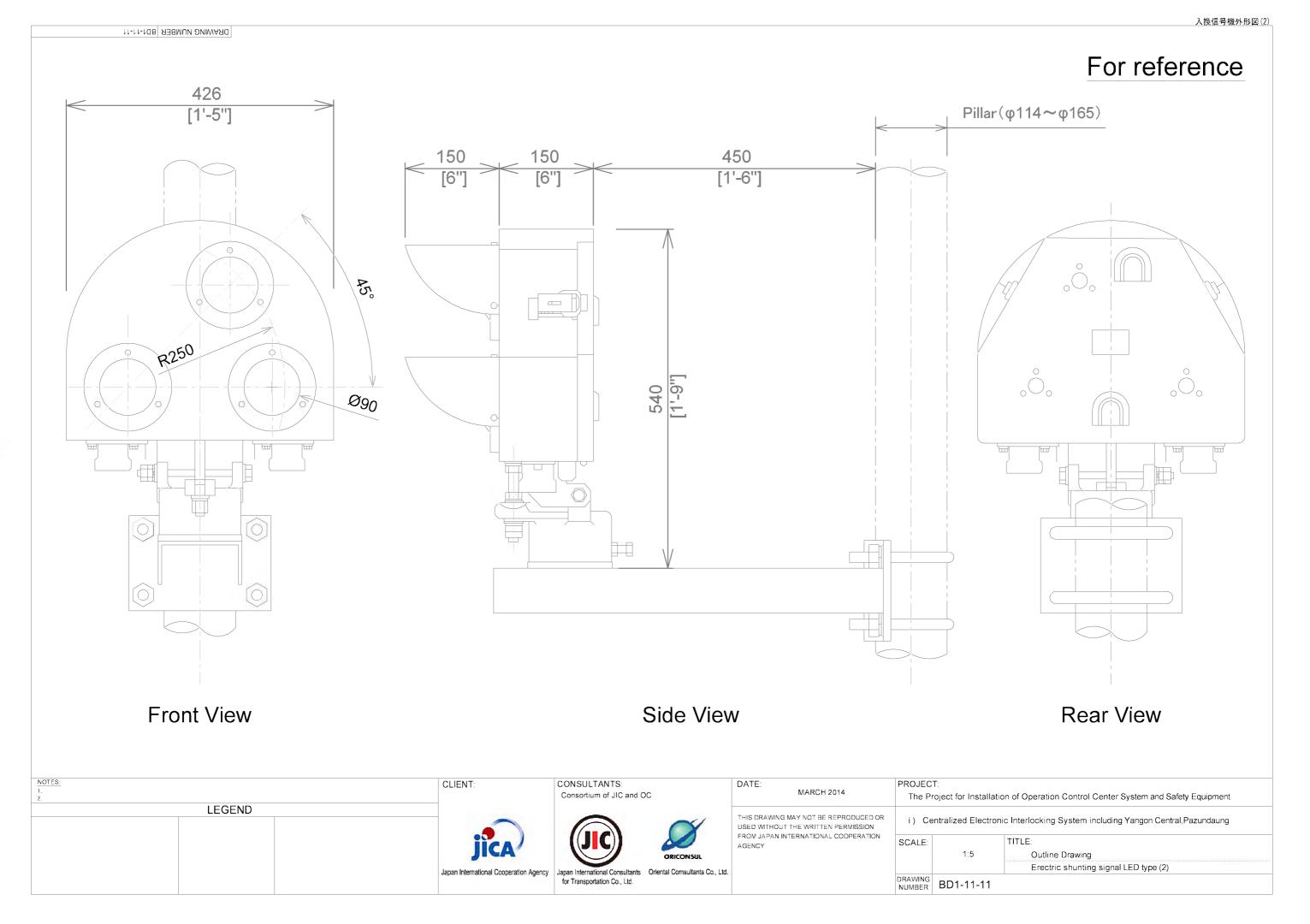
i) Centralized Electronic Interlocking System including Yangon Central, Pazundaung

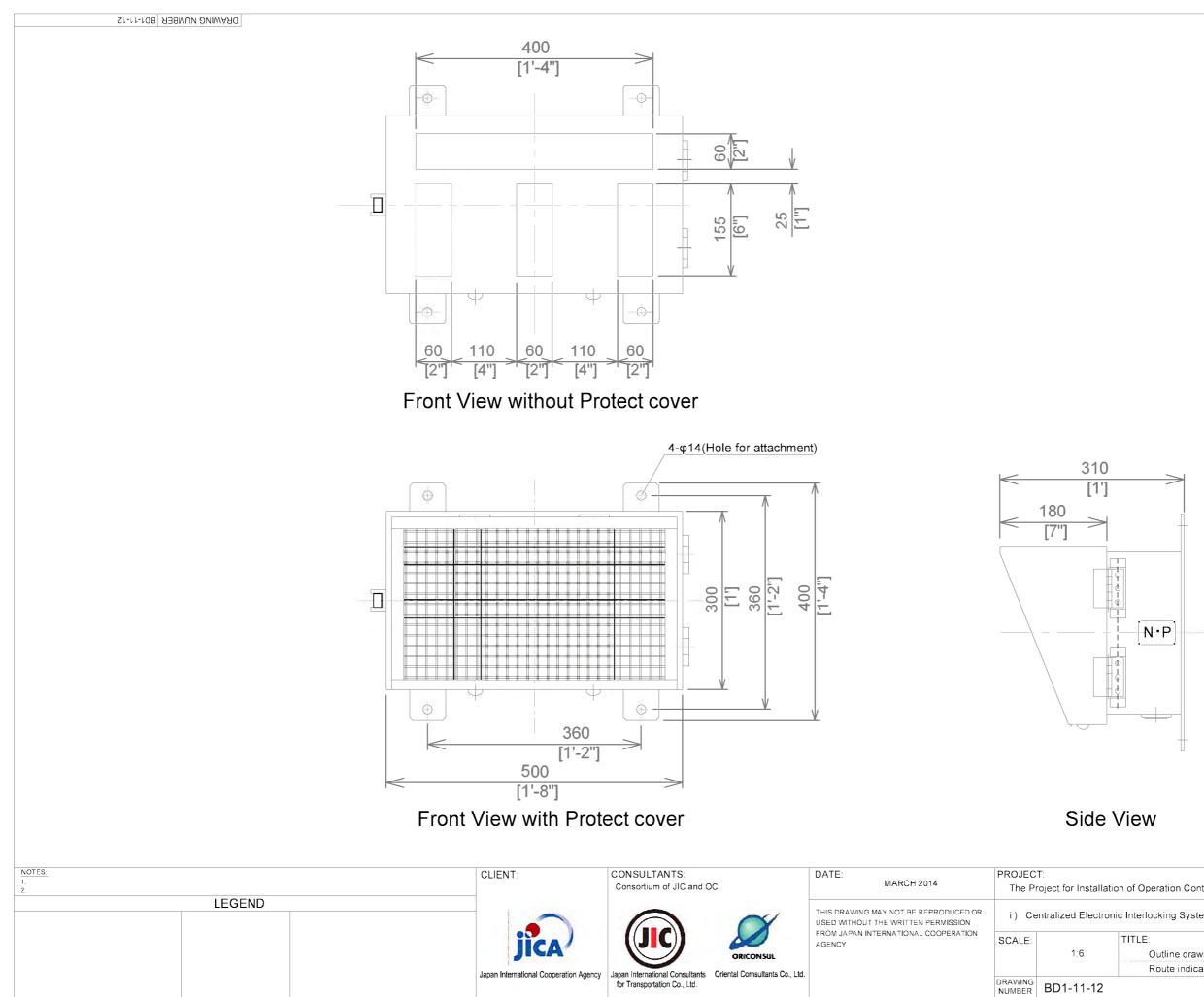
TITLE:
Outline drawing
Route indicator number type



For reference

TITLE:
Outline Drawing
Erectric shunting signal LED type (1)

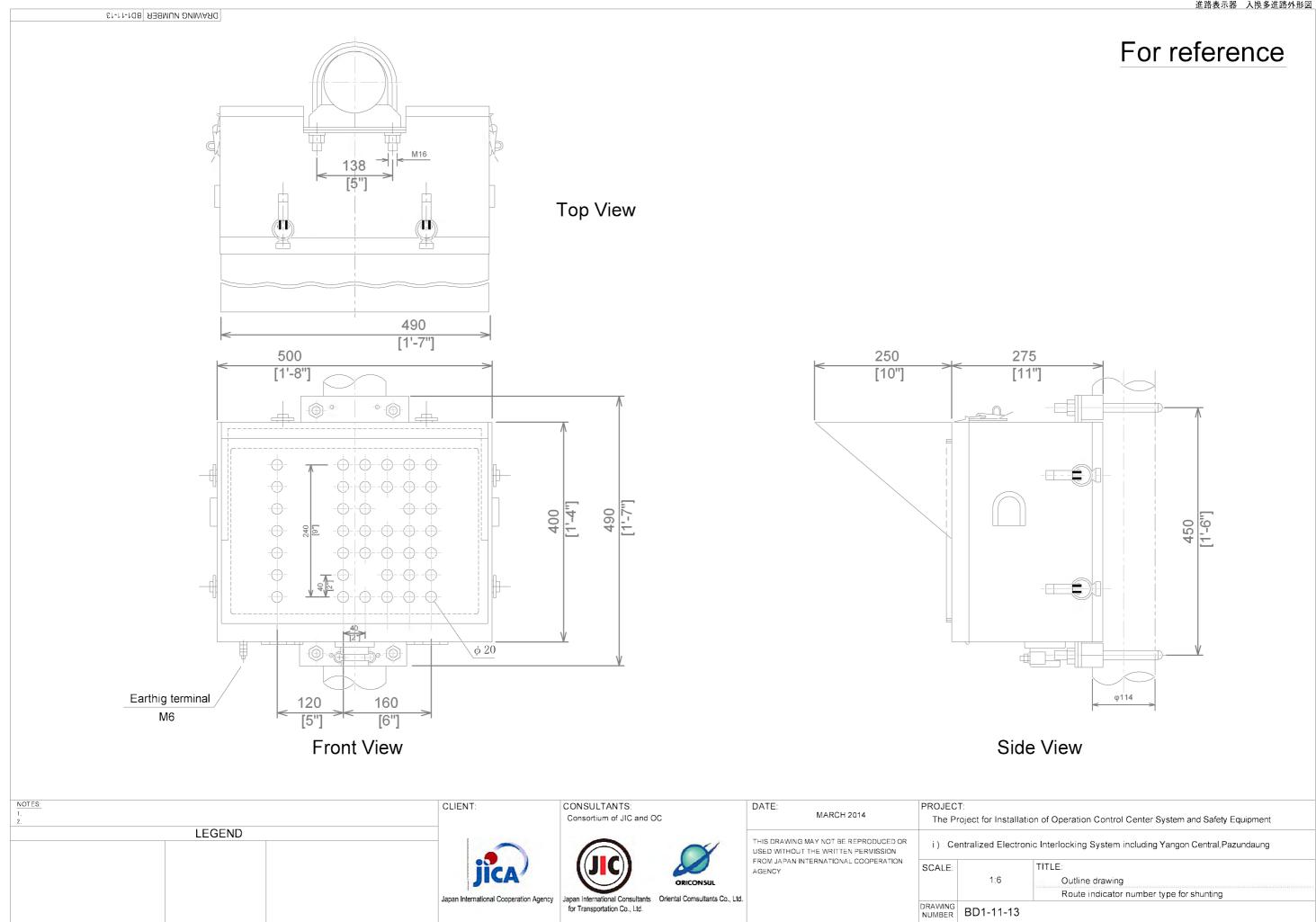


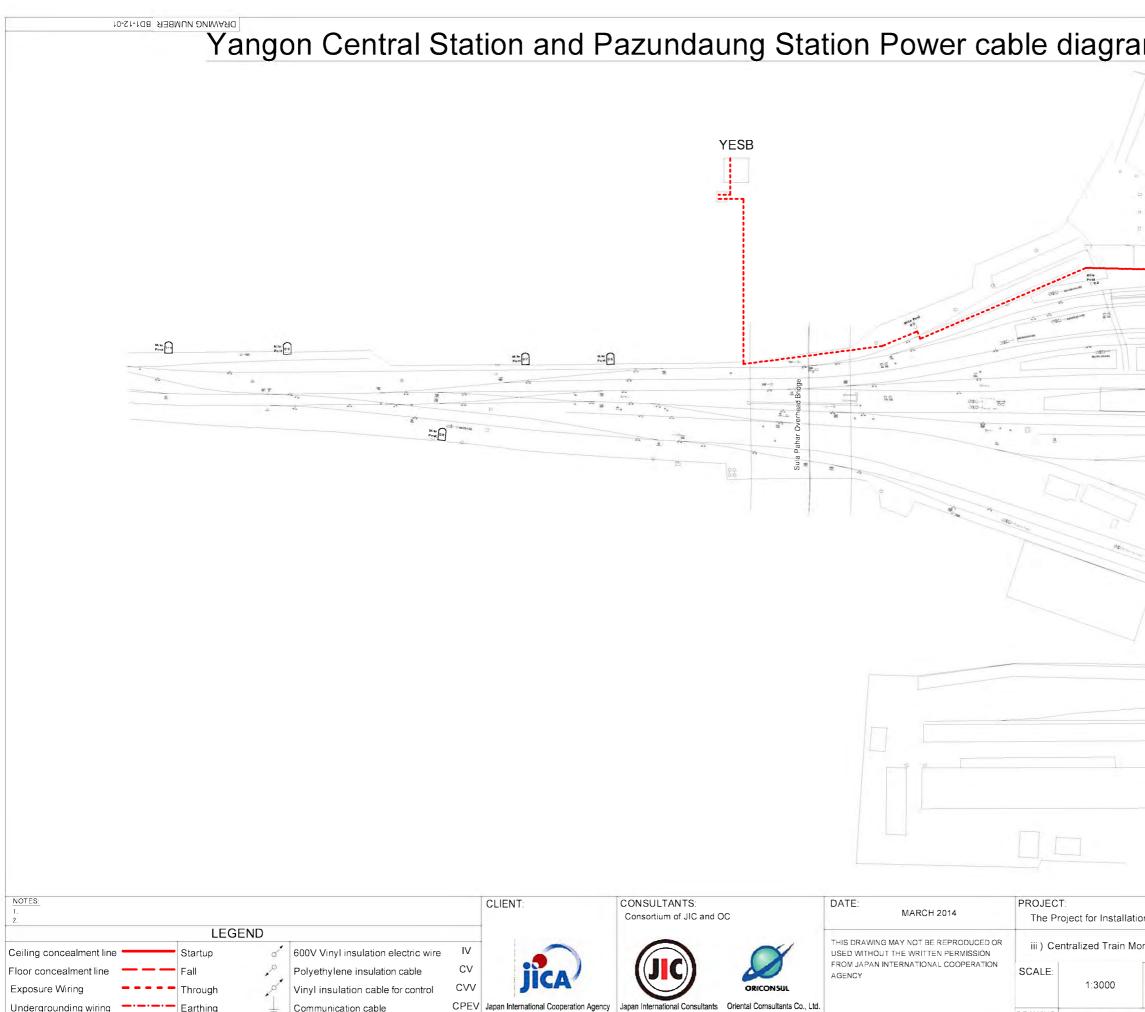


The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

i) Centralized Electronic Interlocking System including Yangon Central, Pazundaung

•	TITLE:
	Outline drawing
	Route indicator 3 routes type for shunting





for Transportation Co., Ltd.

124

Undergrounding wiring

Overhead line

Earthing

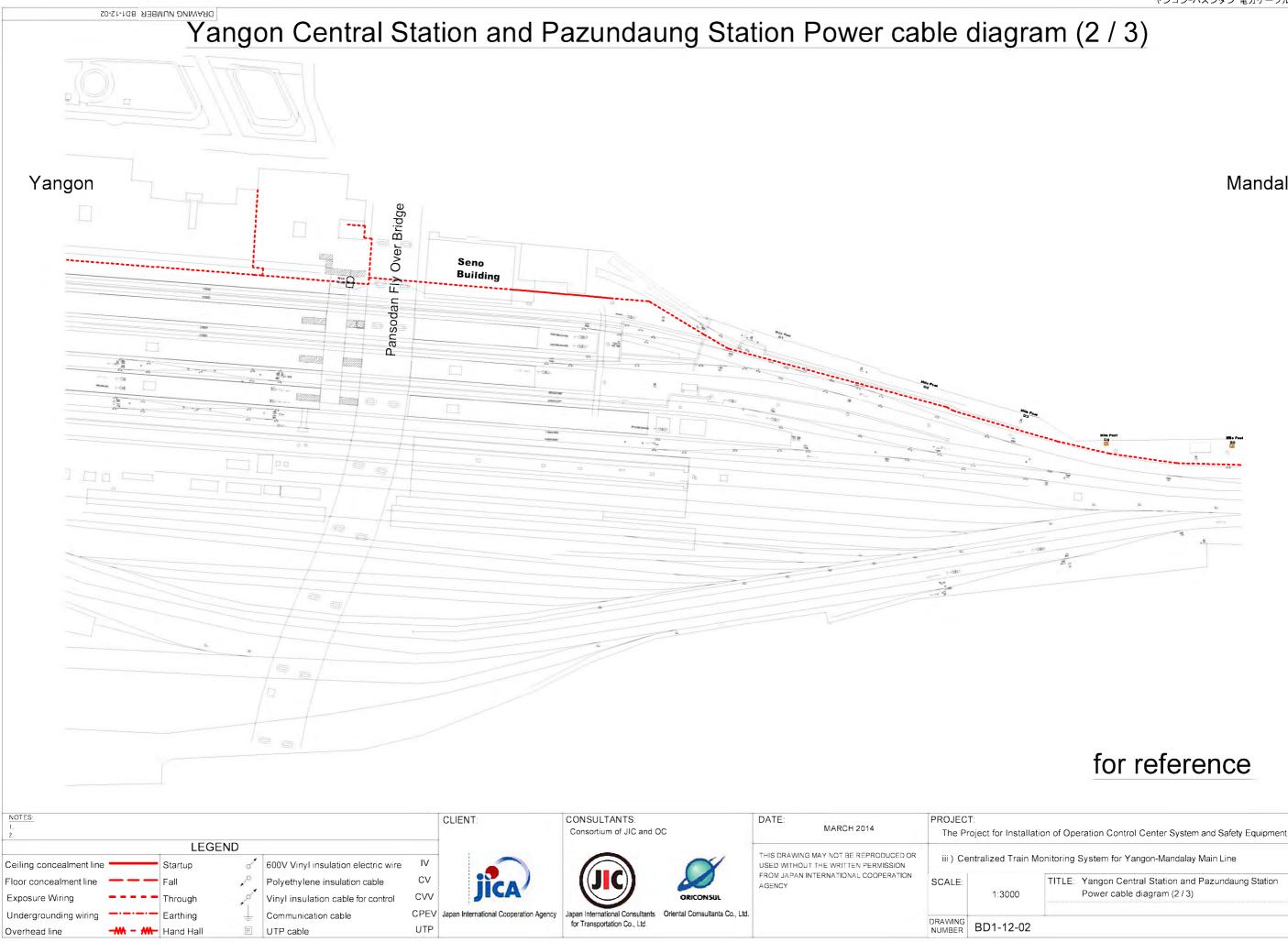
Communication cable

H UTP cable

UTP

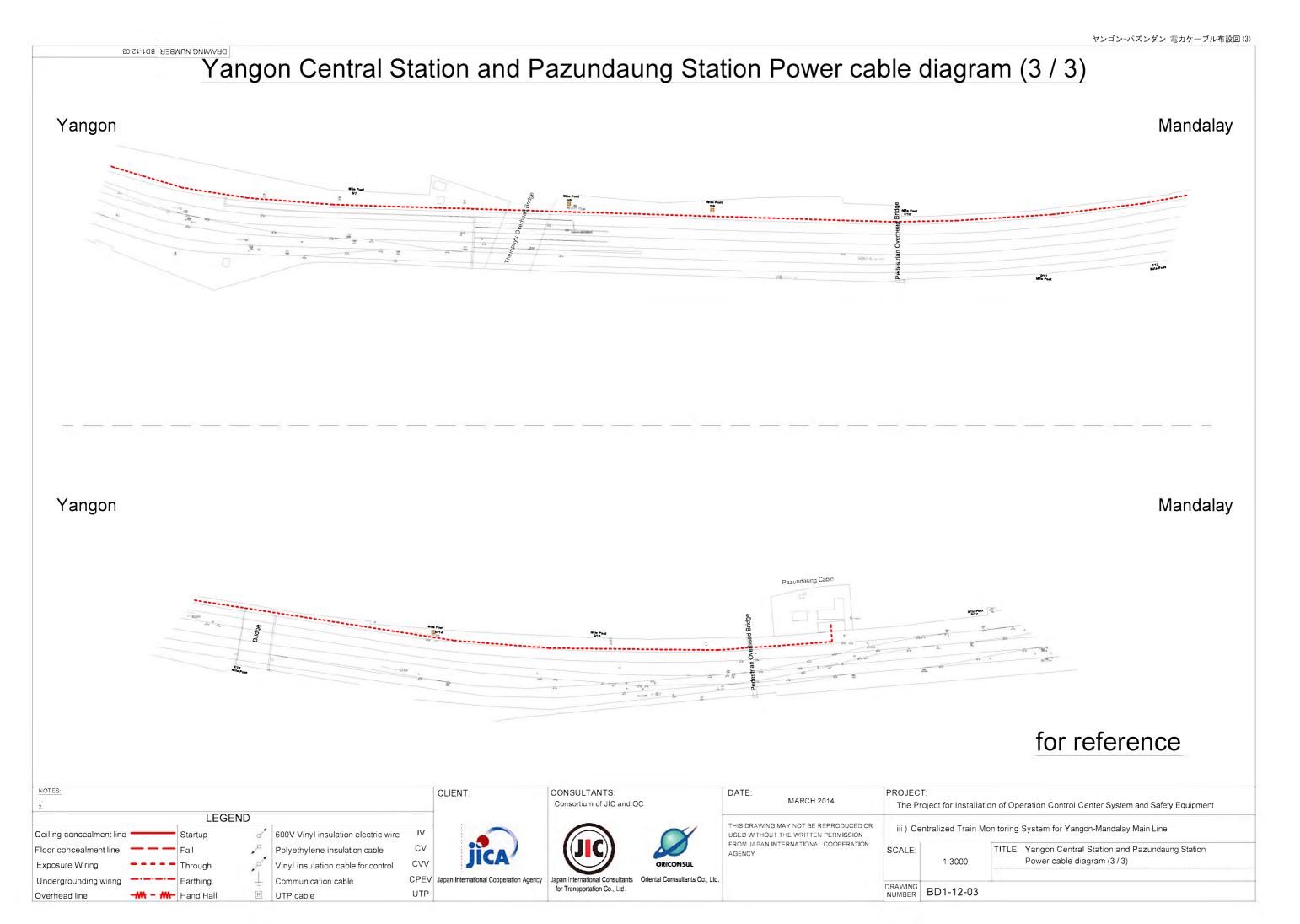
	ヤンゴン	-パズンタ	ダン 電力ケ	ーブル布設図(
n (1 / 3)				
•••			Man	dalay
39 	Vogsor Vogsor			
for re	efer	en	се	
f Operation Control Ce	enter Syste	em and S	Safety Equip	oment
TLE: Yangon Central	Station an	id Pazur		ion

DRAWING NUMBER BD1-12-01



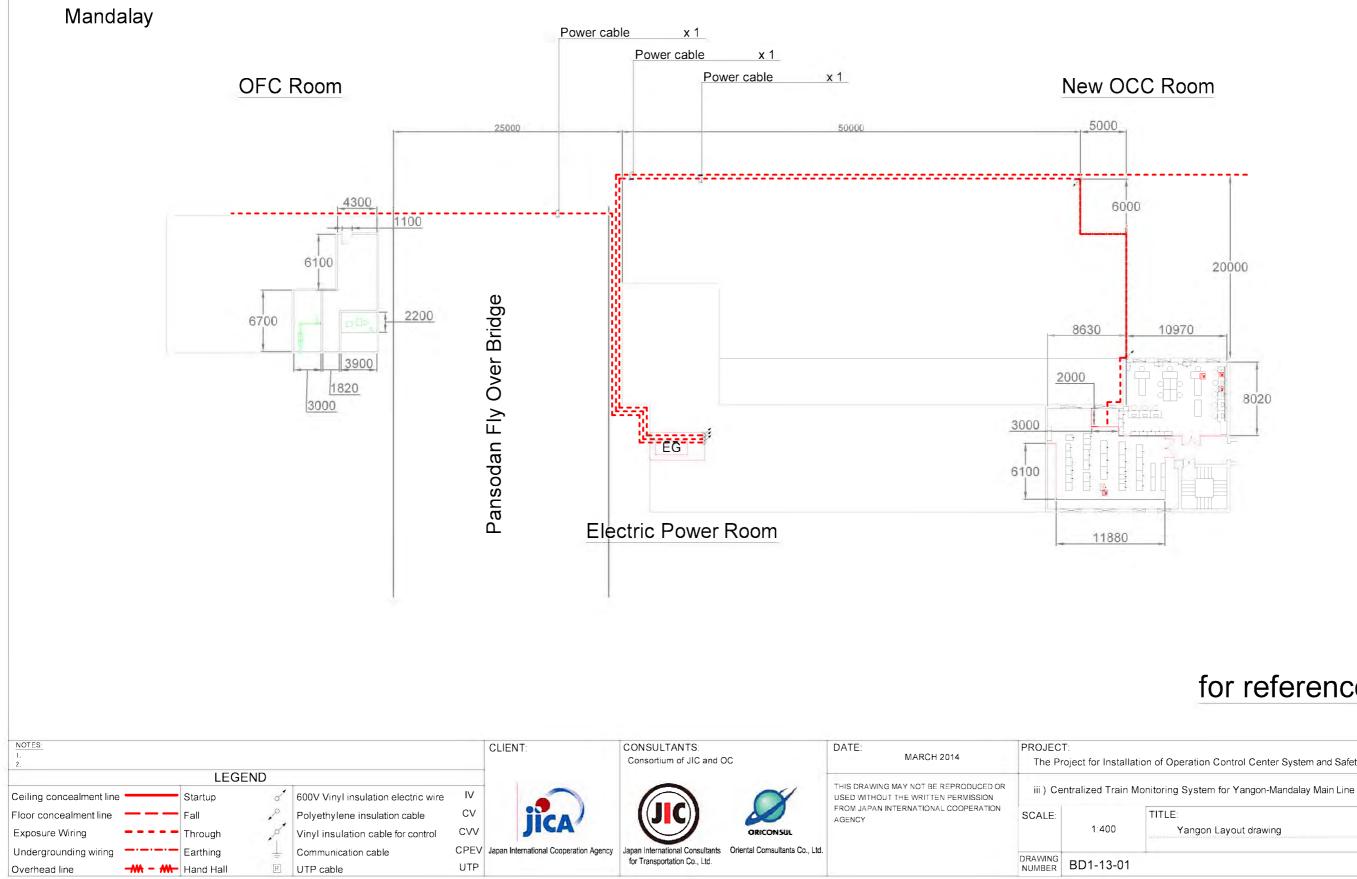
Mandalay

for reference





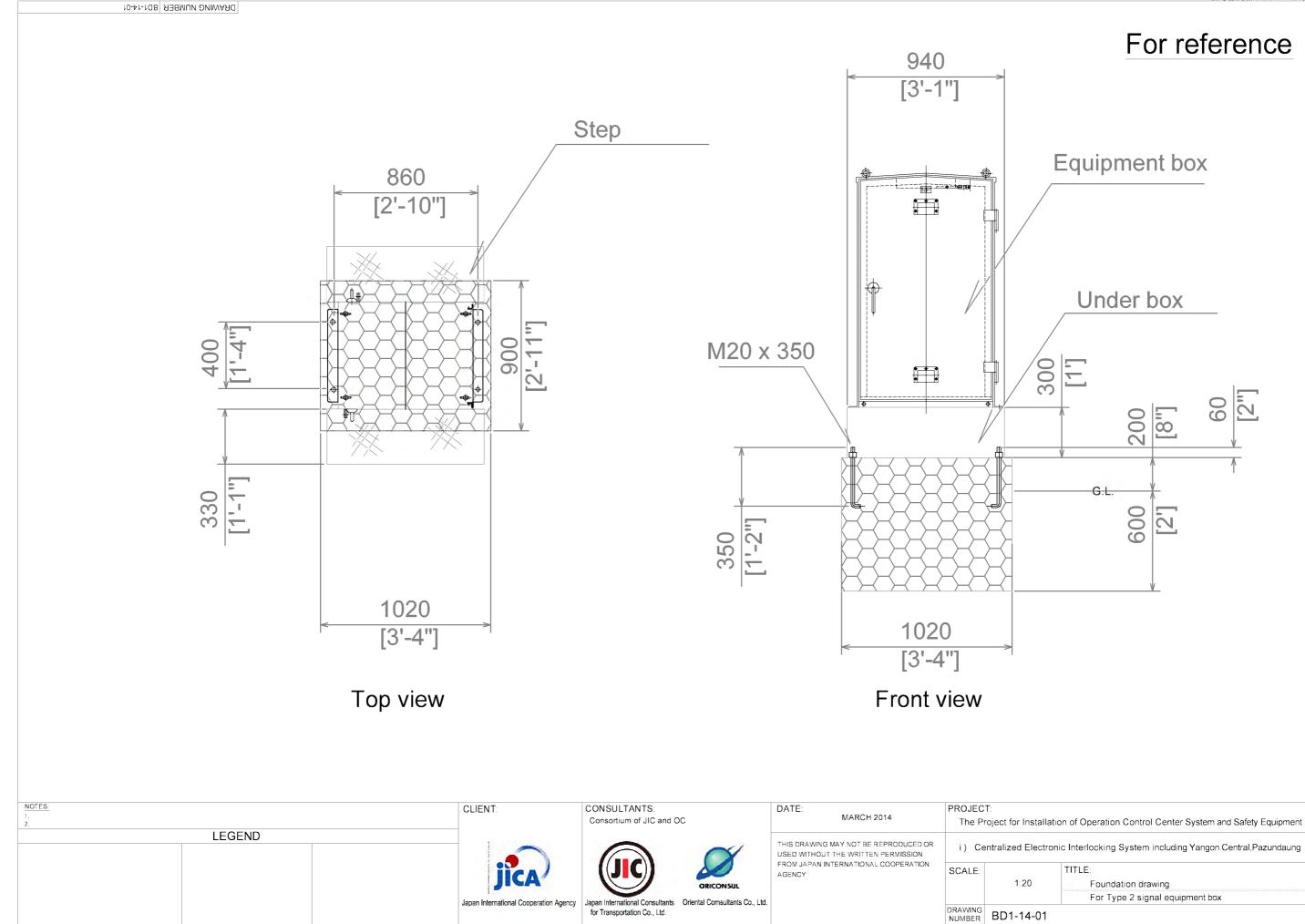
Yangon Layout drawing



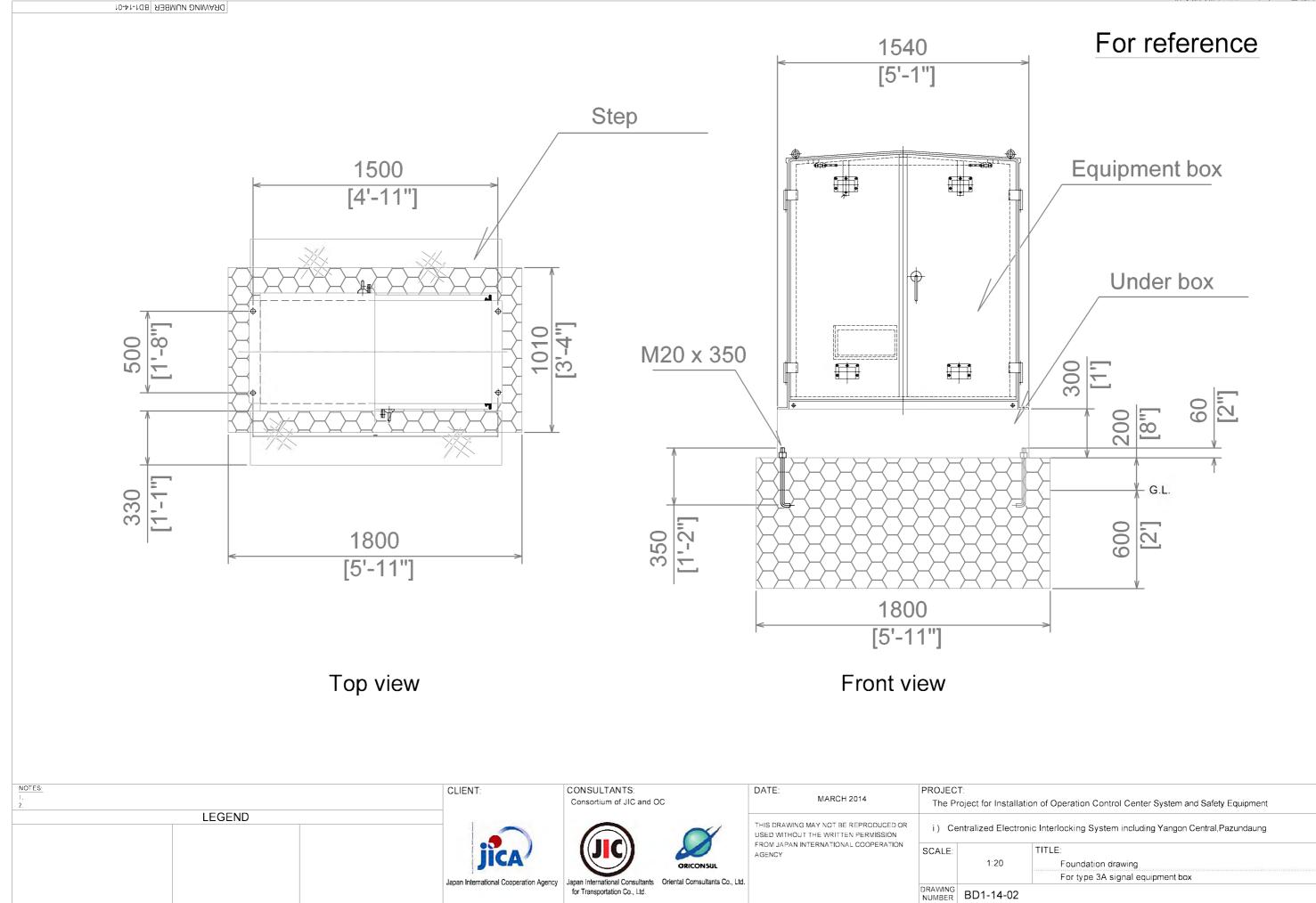
for reference

The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

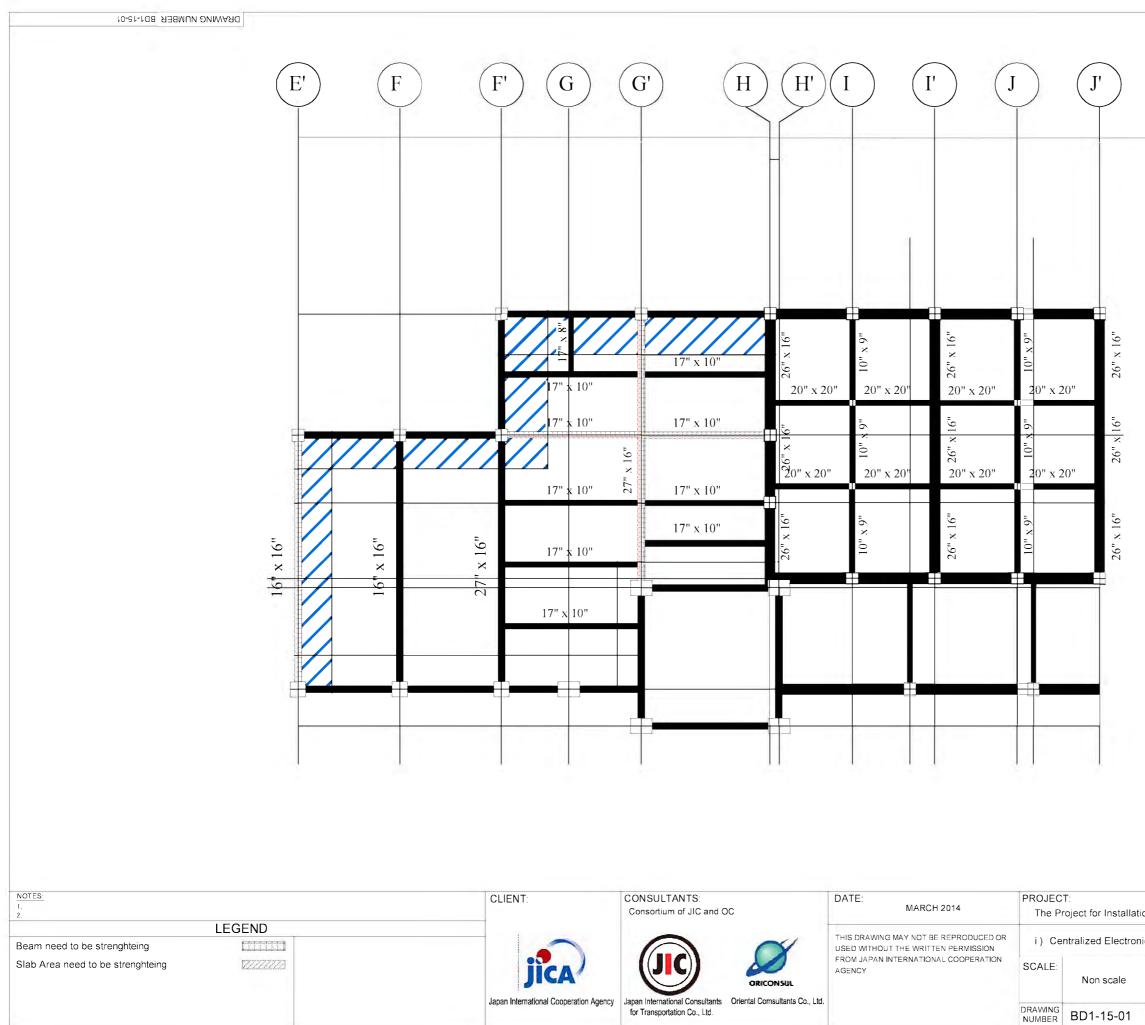
Yangon Layout drawing



TITLE:
Foundation drawing
For Type 2 signal equipment box
 i er rype z eigner equipment som



TITLE:
Foundation drawing
For type 3A signal equipment box
A



The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

i) Centralized Electronic Interlocking System including Yangon Central, Pazundaung

TITLE:

Member need to be strengthening at Yangon central station

DRAWING NUMBER BD2-00-01

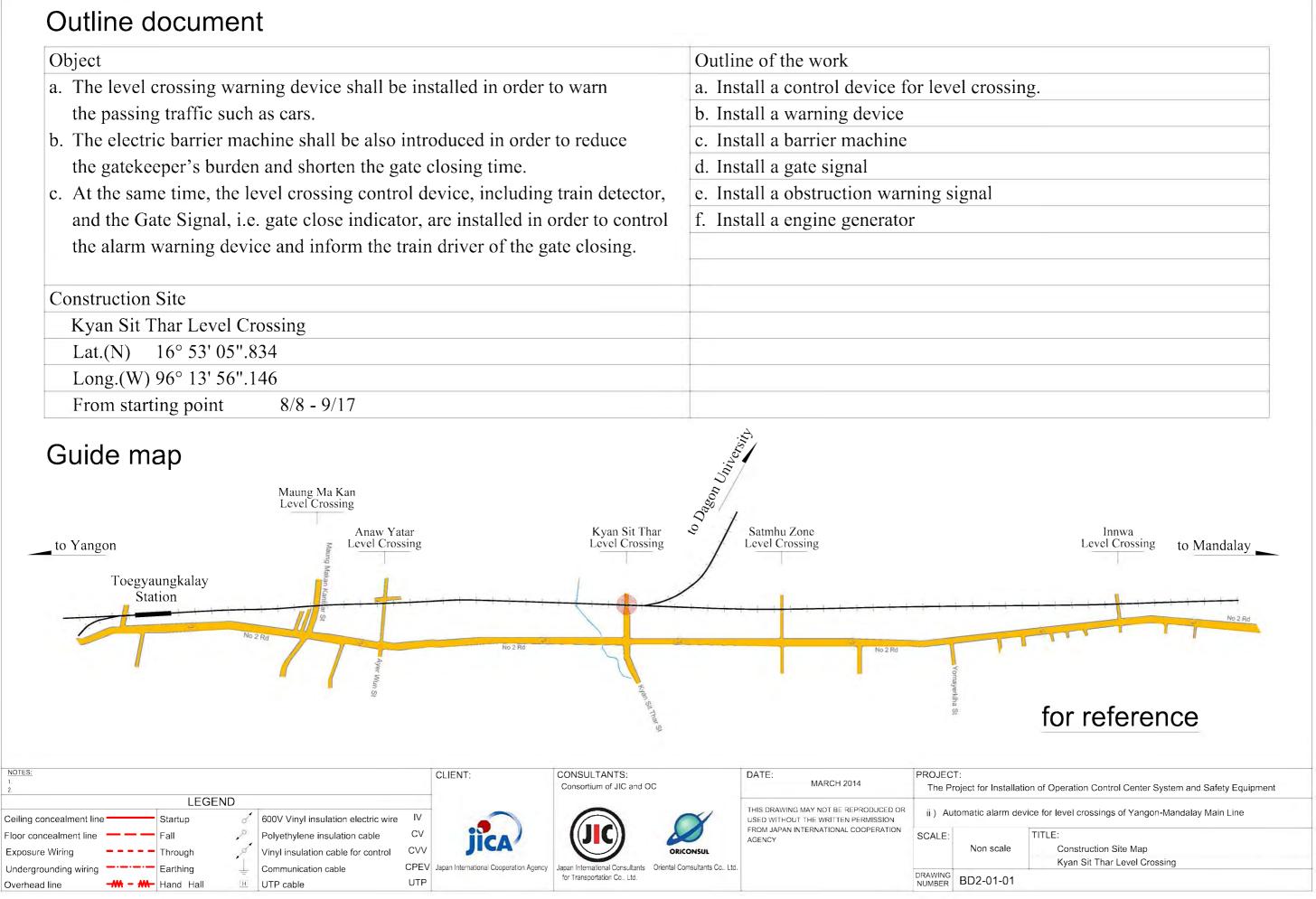
ii) Automatic alarm device for level crossings of Yangon-Mandalay Main Line Drawings List

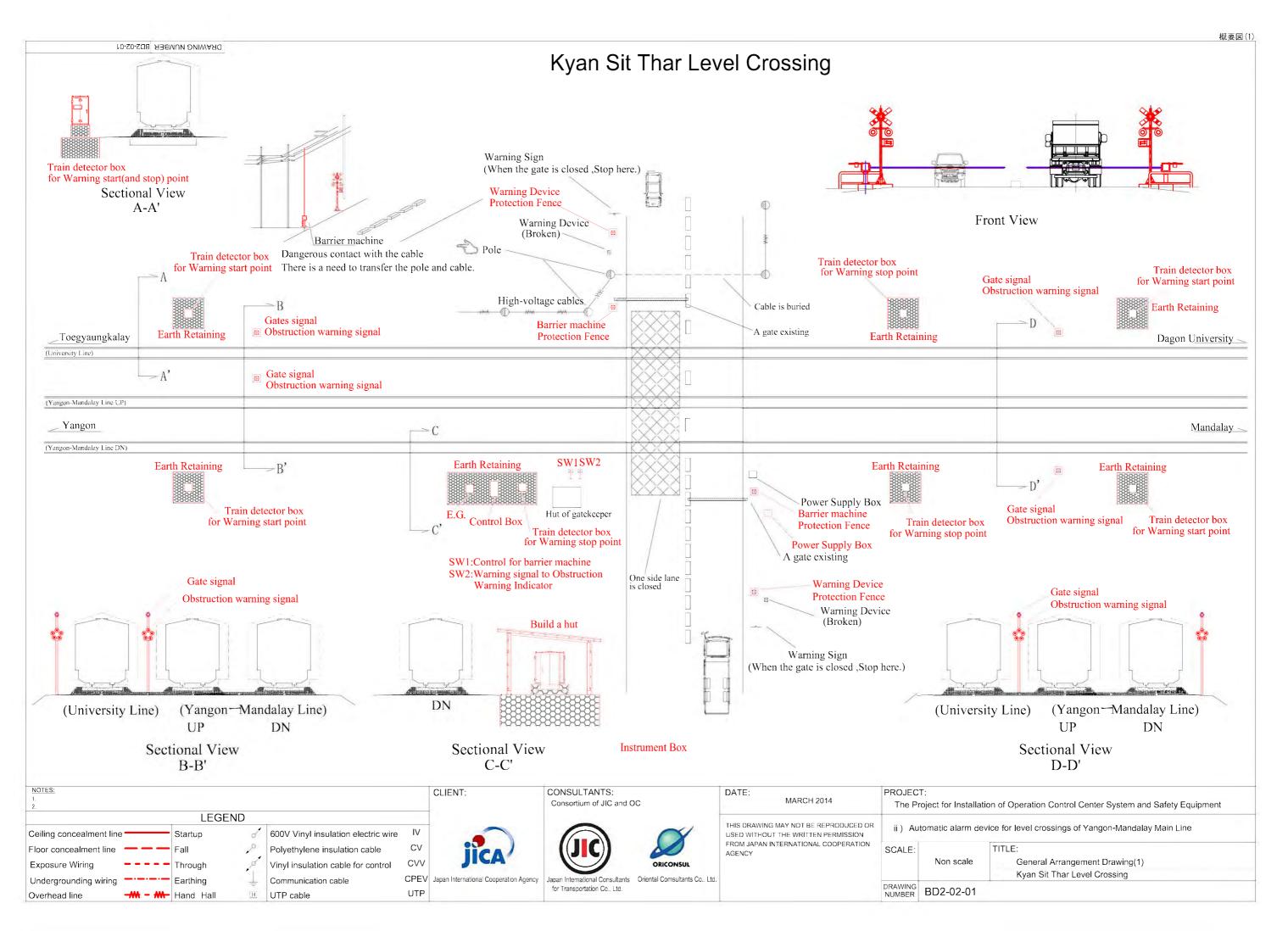
Drawing Number	TITLE	Scale	Drawing Number		TITLE	Scale
	Drawings List			Outline Drawing		
D2-00-01	en generalen er en erenden men den den der der der der den den der der der der der den den den den den den den	Non scale	BD2-05-08	Gate signal		- 1:3
	Construction Site Map			Outline Drawing		
D2-01-01	Kyan Sit Thar Level Crossing	Non scale	BD2-05-09	Obstruction warning signal (Re	otary signal type)	1:10
General Arrangement Drawing (1)				Outline Drawing		
D2-02-01	Kyan Sit Thar Level Crossing	Non scale	BD2-05-10	Fence		1:20
	General Arrangement Drawing (2)			Foundation Drawing		
D2-02-02	Kyan Sit Thar Level Crossing	Non scale	BD2-06-01	For Instrument box(N-3A type))	1:20
	The Level Crossing Control Diagram		-	Foundation Drawing		-
D2-03-01	Kyan Sit Thar Level Crossing	Non scale	BD2-06-02	For Instrument box(N-2 type)		1:20
	The Level Crossing Control Chart			Foundation Drawing		
D2-03-02	Kyan Sit Thar Level Crossing	Non scale	BD2-06-03	ЗА Туре		1:20
	Facility System Drawing			Foundation Drawing		
BD2-04-01	Kyan Sit Thar Level Crossing	Non scale	BD2-06-04	Engine Generator		1:20
	Partial arrangement Drawing			Foundation Drawing		
D2-04-02	Toegyaungkalay- Ywathagyi 8/9-10	1:300	BD2-06-05	Earth Retaining Plan(1)		1:100
				Foundation Drawing		
D2-04-03	Partial arrangement Drawing	1:300	BD2-06-06	Land () algo () as part () and () and () and ()		1:100
	Toegyaungkalay- Ywathagyi 8/12-13			Earth Retaining Plan(2)		
D2-04-04	Partial arrangement Drawing	1:300	BD2-06-07	Foundation Drawing		1:100
	Toegyaungkalay- Ywathagyi 8/21-22			Earth Retaining Plan(3)		
D2-04-05	Partial arrangement Drawing	1:300				
	Toegyaungkalay- Ywathagyi 9/1 (1)					
D2-04-06	Partial arrangement Drawing	1:300				
DZ-04-00	Toegyaungkalay- Ywathagyi 9/1 (2)	1.500				
D2-04-07	Partial arrangement Drawing	1:300				
DZ-04-07	Toegyaungkalay- Ywathagyi 9/1 (3)	1.300				
D0 04 00	Partial arrangement Drawing	4.000				
D2-04-08	Toegyaungkalay- Ywathagyi 9/2-3	1:300				
	Partial arrangement Drawing					
D2-04-09	Toegyaungkalay- Ywathagyi 9/17	1:300		and the second second second second second second		11
	Partial arrangement Drawing					
D2-04-10	University Line 9/13-14	1:300		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	Outline Drawing					
D2-05-01	Instrument box(N-3A type)	1:20		1.1 million (1.1 m		
	Outline Drawing					
D2-05-02	Instrument box (N-2 type)	1:20		and the second sec		
D2-05-03	Outline Drawing	1:20		1 x 2		
	Road warning device (A type)					
D2-05-04	Outline Drawing	1:30				-
	Crossing Warning Sign					
D2-05-05	Outline Drawing	1:5				
	Warning Light (LED Type)					
D2-05-06	Outline Drawing	1:5				
52 00 00	Train Direction Indicator	1.0				
D2-05-07	Outline Drawing	1:20				
02-03-07	Barrier machine	1.20				
	CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS:	DATE	: MARCH 2014	PROJECT:	
		Consortium of JIC and OC			The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center	System and Safety Equipr
1	LEGEND	-	THIS O	RAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR	ii). Automotic clorm dovice for level creasings of Vor-	on Mandalay Main Lin-
ment line Startur	p of 600V Vinyl insulation electric wire IV		USED	WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION	ii) Automatic alarm device for level crossings of Yang	on-iviandalay iviain Line
	Polyethylene insulation cable		FROM	JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION	SCALE: TITLE:	

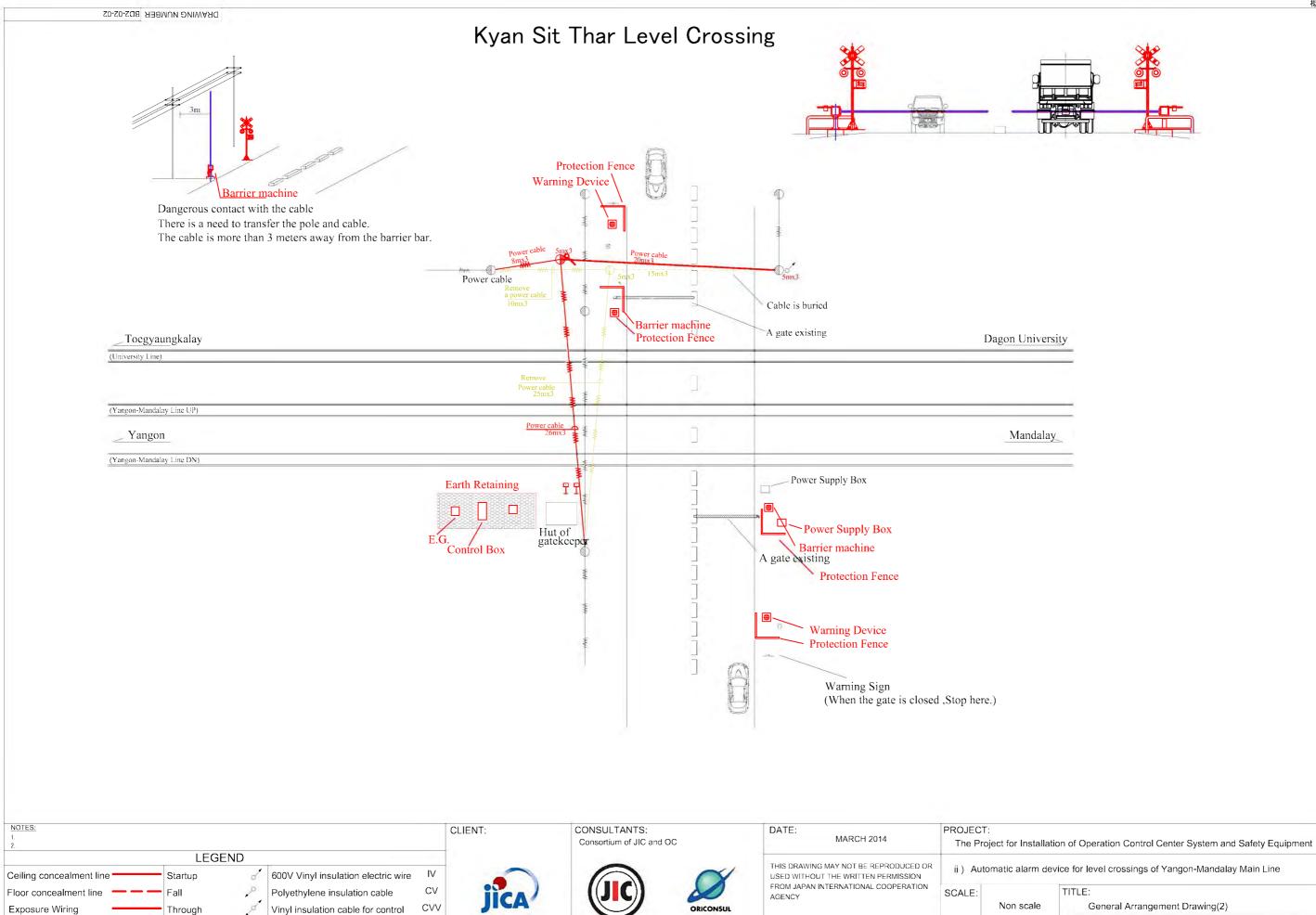
					Y					
NOTES: 1. 2.		CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS: Consortium of JIC and O	с	DATE: MARCH 2014	PROJECT: The Project for Installa				
	LEGEND						THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR			
Ceiling concealment line	Startup o	600V Vinyl insulation electric wire	IV		USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION		USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION	ii) Automatic alarm devic		/ice
Floor concealment line	Fall	Polyethylene insulation cable	CV	JICA	((JC))		FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	SCALE:		TI
Exposure Wiring	Through	Vinyl insulation cable for control	CVV	JICA		ORICONSUL			Non scale	1 m
Undergrounding wiring	Earthing	Communication cable	CPEV	/ Japan International Cooperation Agency		Oriental Comsultants Co., Ltd.		DRAMING		_
Overhead line	Hand Hall	UTP cable	UTP		for Transportation Co., Ltd.			NUMBER	BD2-00-01	

131

for reference







Japan International Consultants Oriental Comsultants Co.. Ltd.

for Transportation Co., Ltd.

CPEV Japan International Cooperation Agency

UTP

134

Undergrounding wiring

Overhead line

Earthing

-M - M Hand Hall

Communication cable

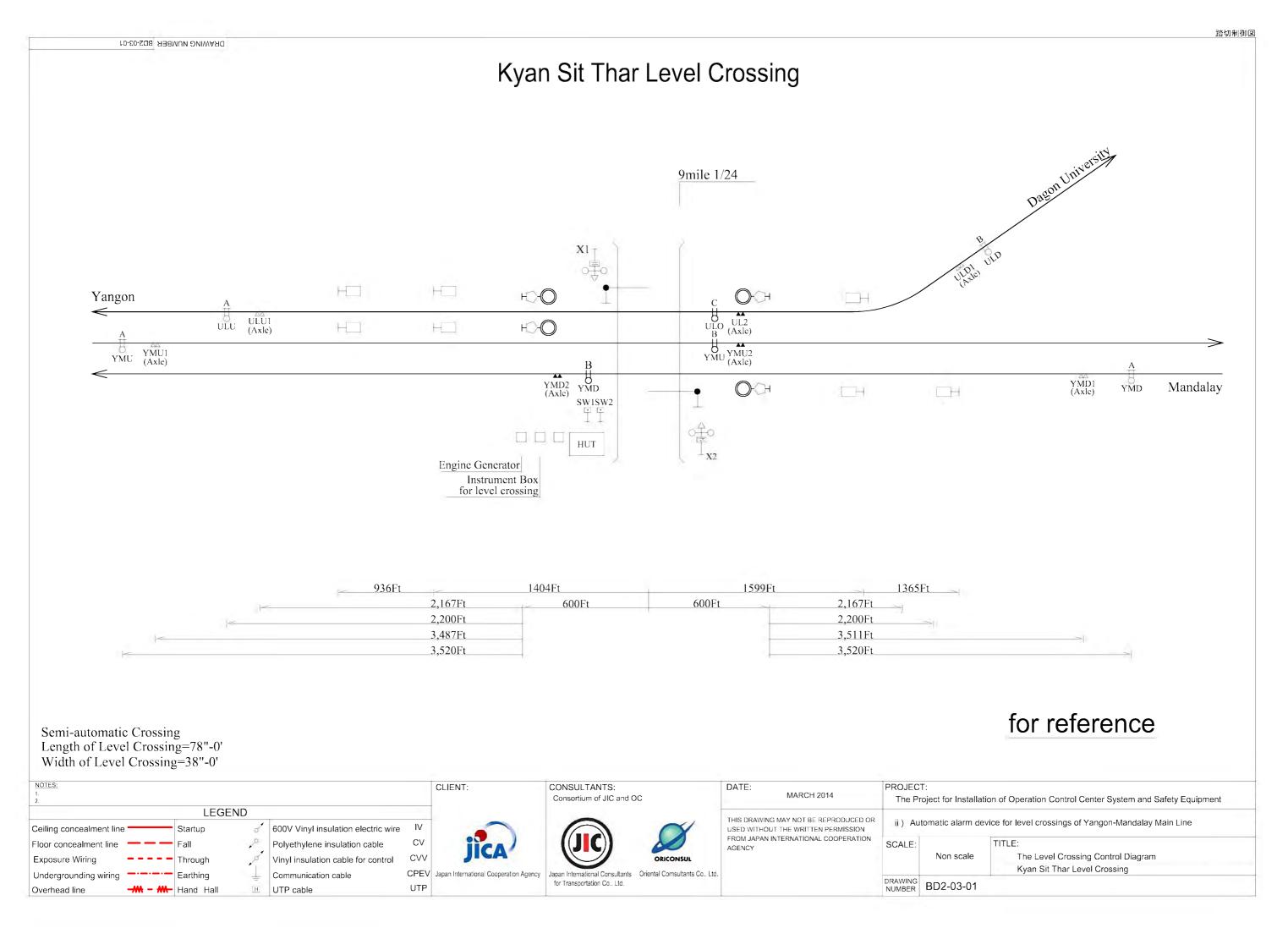
UTP cable

Η

DRAWING NUMBER

BD2-02-02

General Arrangement Drawing(2) Kyan Sit Thar Level Crossing



The level crossing control diagram

Warning Time 70s

Device	. 1	Alarm Corr Alarm control sections		Control	Distance between		Operating		D 1	
Name	Al	arm c	control sections	Alarm Start Alarm terminates		Train Detector and Level Crossing	Speed limit	Speed	Delay	Remarks
1.	1 Y-M Line		Y-M Line	YMD-A	YMD-B	3,520+600=4,120Ft		25mah	-	
X1	D	2	Y-M Line	YMD1	YMD2	3,487+600=4,087Ft	40mph	25mph	7s —	
	D	3	University Line	ULD	ULO	2,200+600=2,800Ft		10 1	25	
		4	University Line	ULD1	UL2	2,167+600=2,767Ft	25mph	10mph	25s —	
X2		1	Y-M Line	YMU-A	YMU-B	3,520+600=4,120Ft	40 1 25 1			
	1.	2	Y-M Line	YMU1	YMU2	3,487+600=4,087Ft	– 40mph	25mph	7s —	
	U	3	University Line	ULU	ULO	2,200+600=2,800Ft		10 1		
		4	University Line	ULU1	UL2	2,167+600=2,767Ft	– 25mph	10mph	25s —	

Notice

- a. H Whistle board
- Obstruction warning signal Q
- O Gate signal c.
- Train detector for Warning start point (Track circuit) d.
- Train detector for Warning stop point (Track circuit) Ц e.
- Train detector for Warning start point (Axle Counter) f.
- Train detector for Warning stop point (Axle Counter) g. h.
- SW1 ⊡ Control for barrier machine
- i. ^{SW2} Warning signal for Obstruction Warning Indicator
- j. The level crossing arrival predicting time is set to 70 seconds on the assumption that the operating speed is 40 mph.
- k. The train driver blows the alarm whistle soon after he notices the Whistle Board.

- 1. Soon after the gatekeeper recognizes the alarm whistle, he handles SW1 so that the barrier bar closes the gate.
- m. The gatekeeper handles SW1 in order to close and open the level crossing gate.
- n. The Gate Signal is turned on when the gate is closed completely.
- o. The alarm terminates when the train passes through the level crossing completely.
- p. After the train passes through the level crossing completely, the gatekeeper handles the SW1 so that the barrier bar is opened.
- q. In case of emergency, the gatekeeper handles SW2 so that the Obstruction Warning Indicator is turned on.
- r. When SW2 is handled and the Obstruction Warning Indicator is turned on, the Gate Signal is turned off.

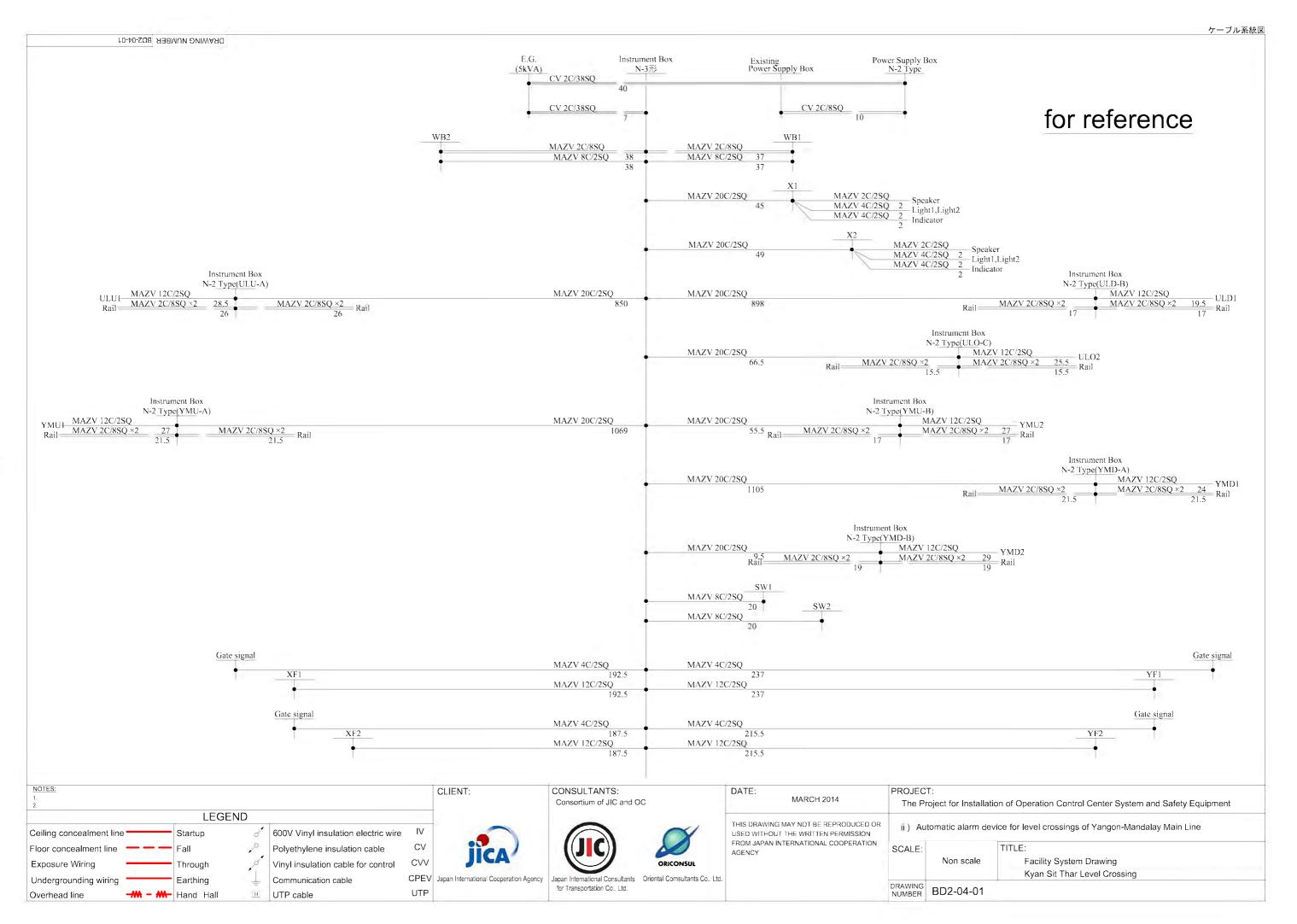
<u>NOTES:</u> 1. 2.	CLIENT: CONSULTANTS: Consortium of JIC and OC		oc	DATE: MARCH 2014		PROJECT: The Project for Installation				
	LEGEND						THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR			
Ceiling concealment line	Startup 🥳	600V Vinyl insulation electric wire	IV			N	USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION	ii) Automatic alarm device		
Floor concealment line	Fall	Polyethylene insulation cable	CV	JICA)		20	FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	SCALE:		Т
Exposure Wiring	Through	Vinyl insulation cable for control	CVV	JICA		ORICONSUL			Non scale	
Undergrounding wiring	Earthing	Communication cable	CPEV	Japan International Cooperation Agency		Oriental Comsultants Co Ltd.		DRAWING		L
Overhead line	Hand Hall	UTP cable	UTP		for Transportation Co., Ltd.			NUMBER	BD2-03-02	

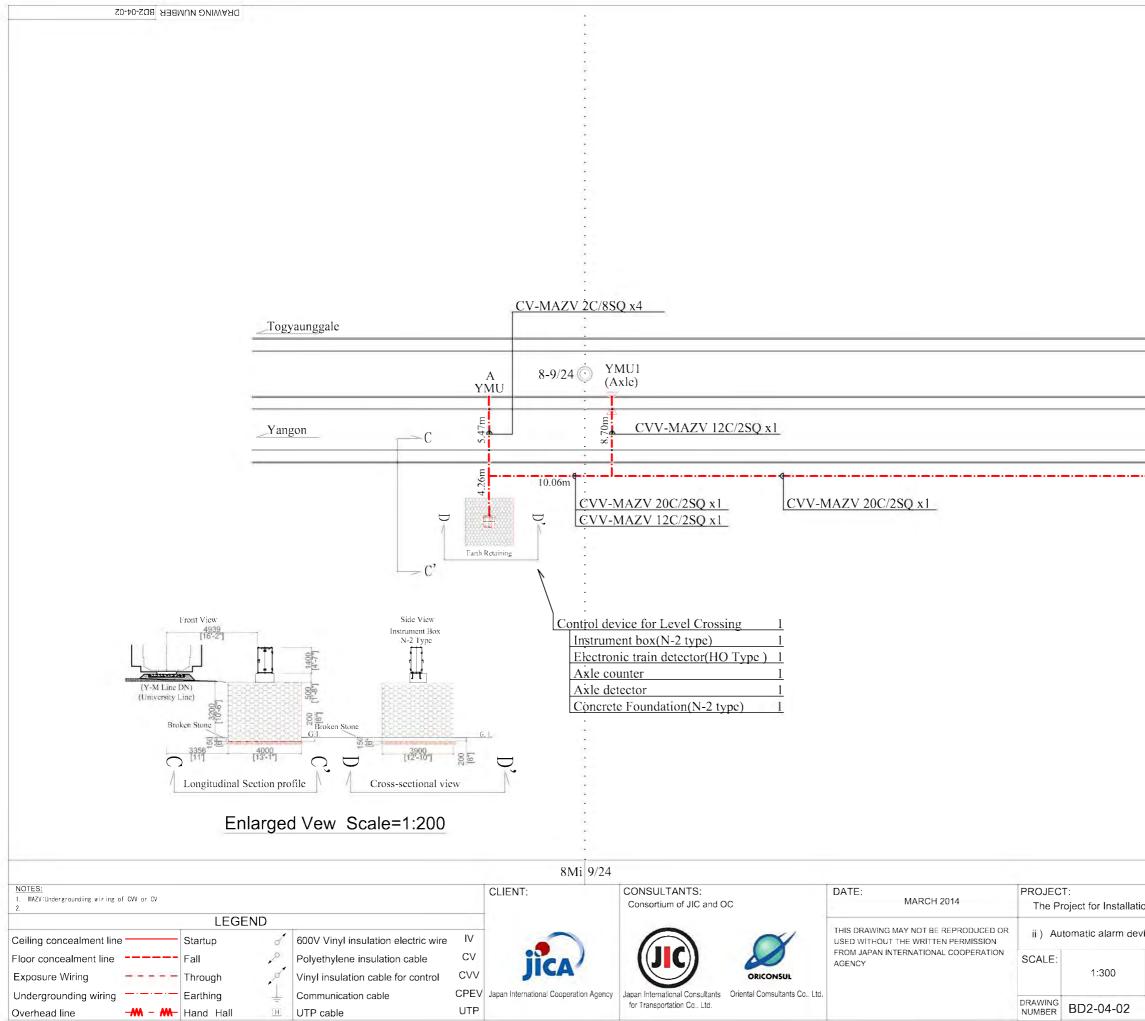


on of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

ice for level crossings of Yangon-Mandalay Main Line

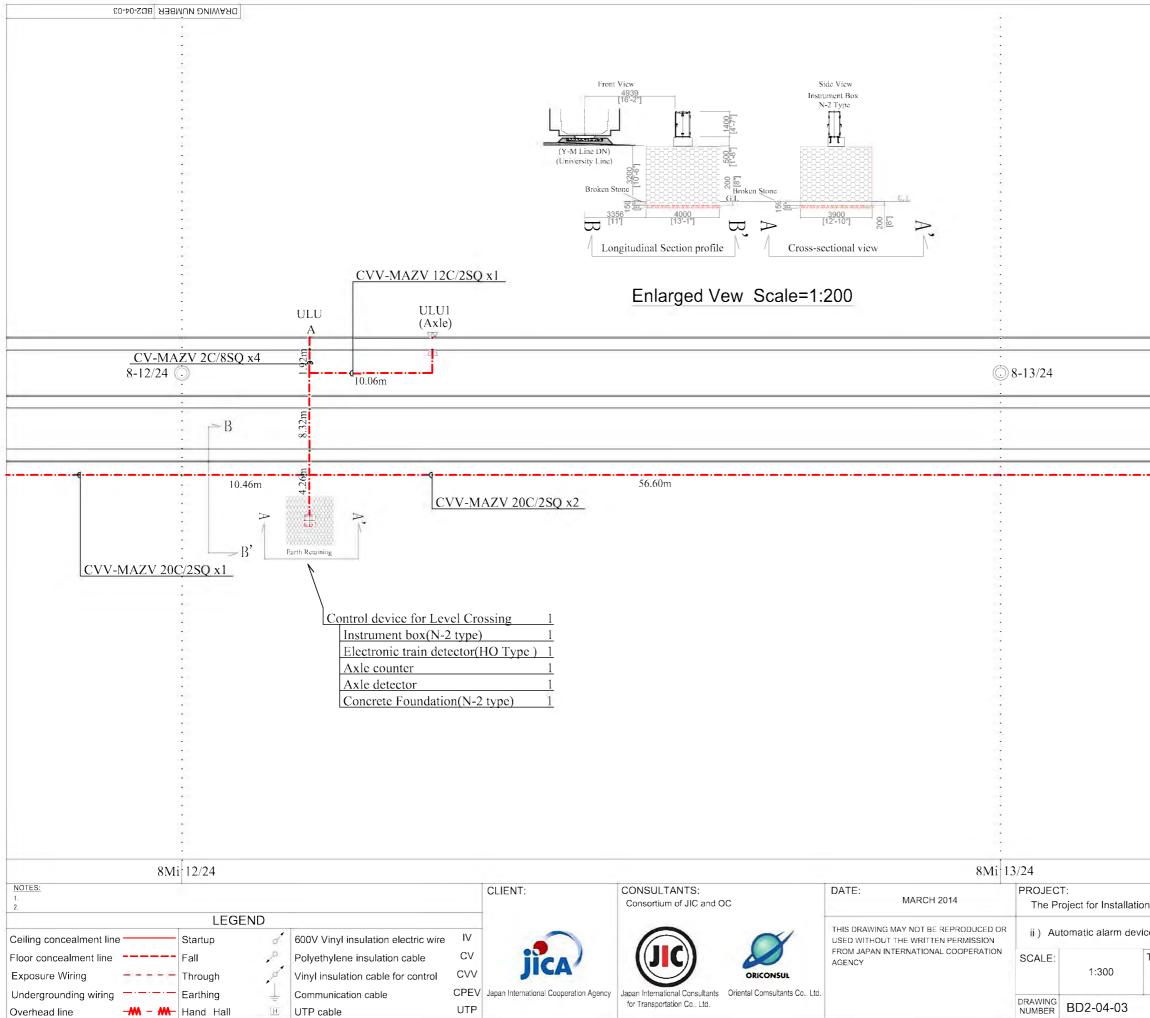
TITLE: The Level Crossing Control Chart Kyan Sit Thar Level Crossing





8-10/24 (
for reference
8Mi 10/24
on of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment
TITLE:
Partial arrangement Drawing Toegyaungkalay- Ywathagyi 8/9-10

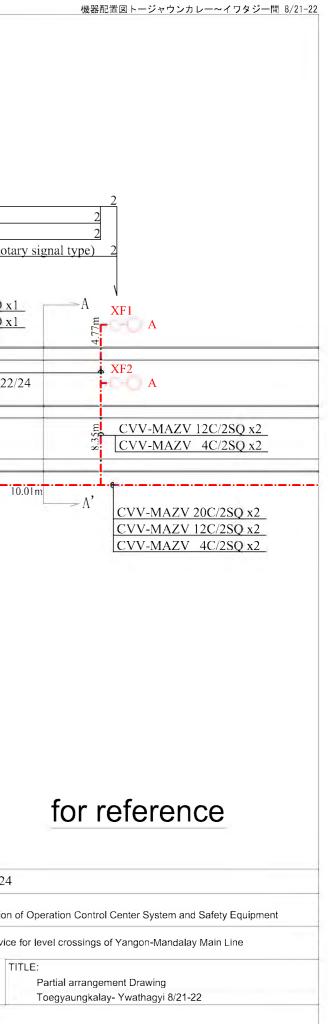
機器配置図トージャウンカレー~イワタジー間 8/8-9

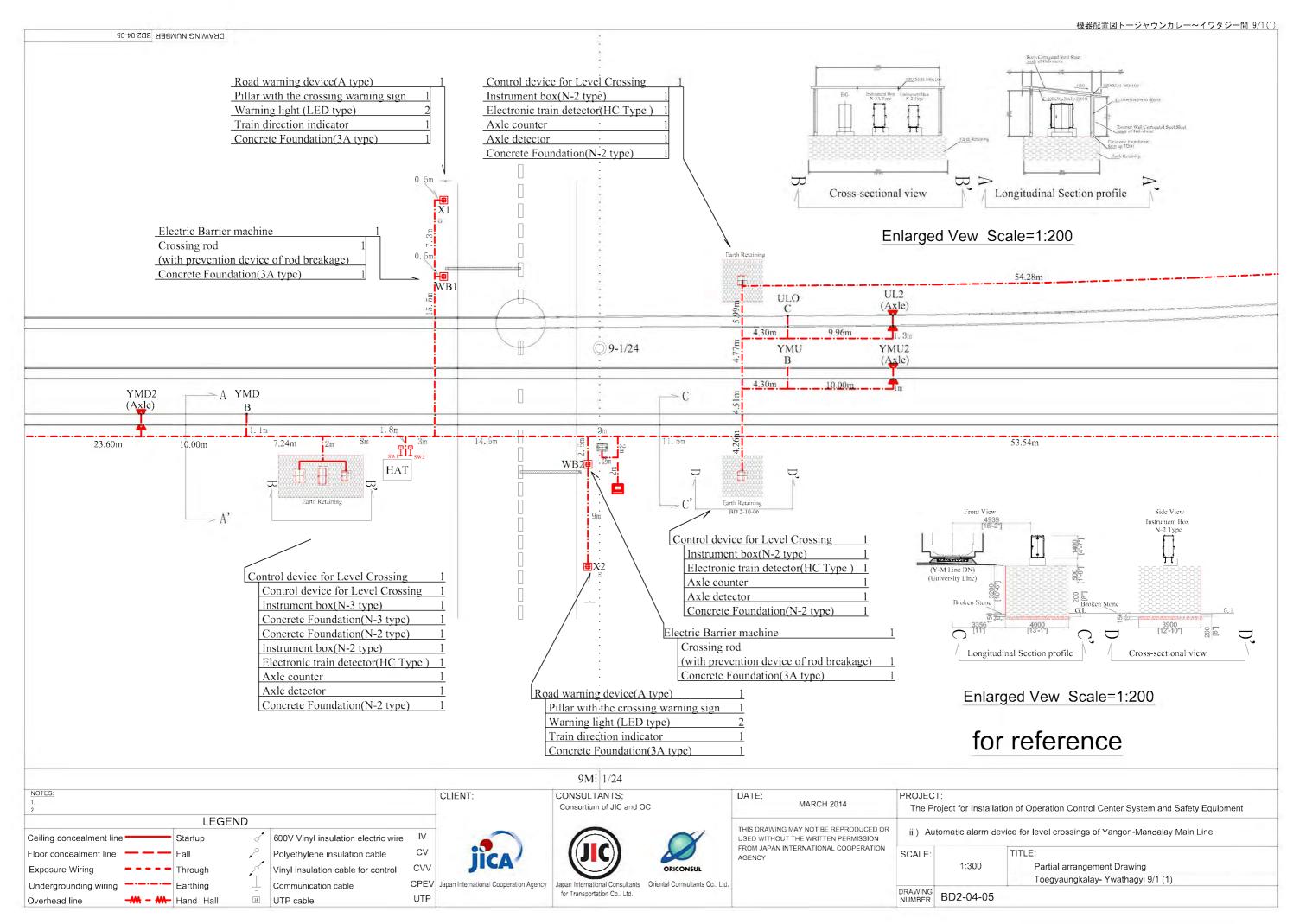


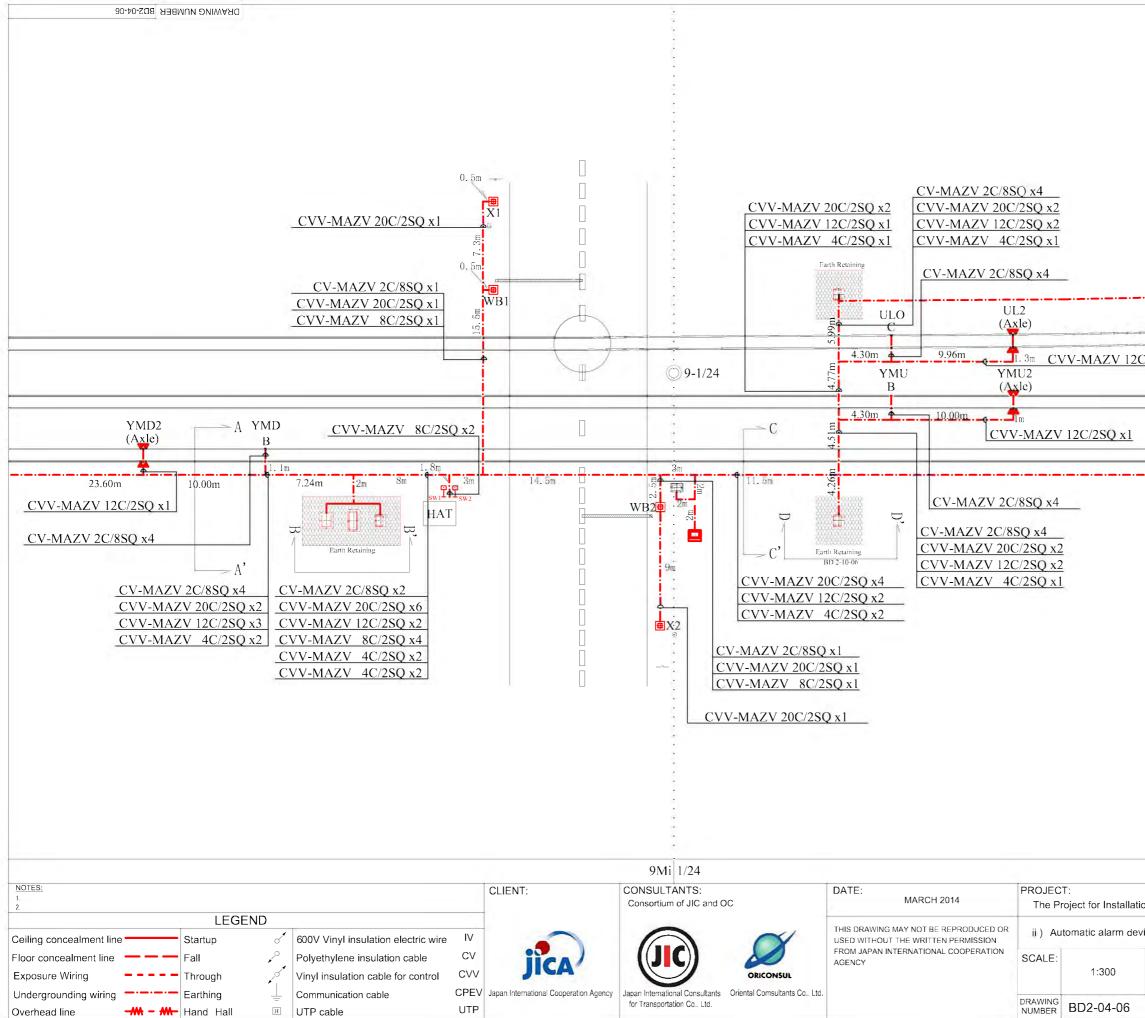
	_
	_
67.06m	
67.06m	
for reference	
	-
of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment	
e for level crossings of Yangon-Mandalay Main Line	
TITLE: Partial arrangement Drawing	
Toegyaungkalay- Ywathagyi 8/12-13	

機器配置図トージャウンカレー~イワタジー間 8/12-13

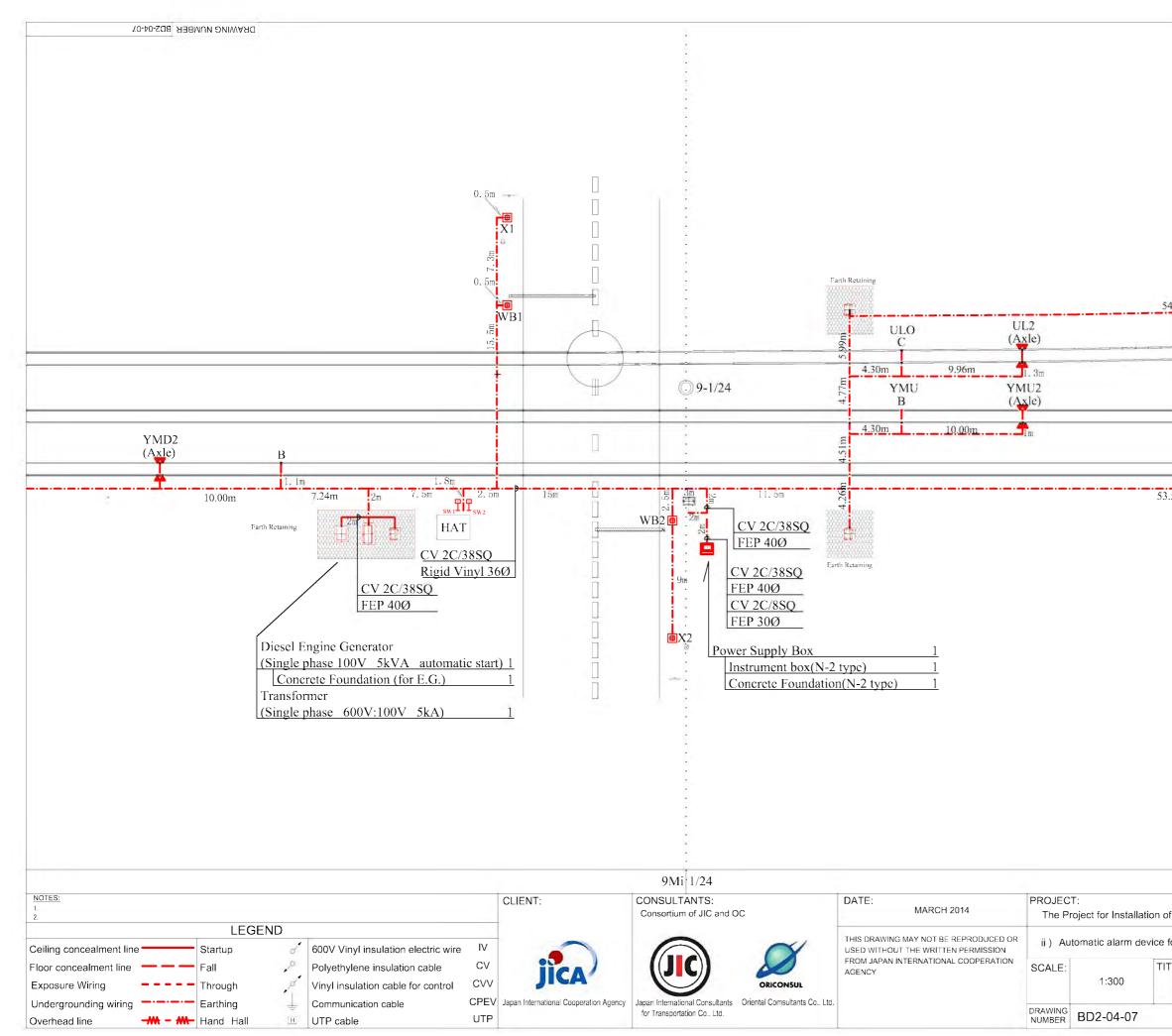
DKAWING NUMBER BD2-04-04		1
		1
		1
		1
Ś.		-
		1
G	ate signal (LE	D type)
	oncrete pole	· · · ·
	arning light ([LED type]
		<u>rning signal (R</u>
		-
Whistle Board		
	CVV-M	AZV 12C/2SC
	CVV-M	AZV 4C/2SC
		08-
		3
67.06m		
		1
CVV-MAZV 20C/2SQ x2		4
		-
		-
- Gate signal		
Gate signal Obstruction Warning S	ignal	
		, A
		1
(University Line) (Y-M Line UP) (Y-	M Line DN)	 1
		1
		- :
Enlarged Vew Scale=1	:200	
8Mi 21/24		8Mi 22/
NOTES: CLIENT: CONSULTANTS: DATE:	PROJEC	CT:
LEGEND Consortium of JIC and OC MARCH 2014	The P	Project for Installati
Ceiling concealment line Startup of 600V Vinyl insulation electric wire IV		utomatic alarm de
Exposure Wiring Through // Vinyl insulation cable for control CVV // CVV // CVV // CVV // CVV // CVV // CVV	OUNCE.	1:300
Undergrounding wiring Farthing Communication cable CPEV Japan International Cooperation Agency Japan International Consultants Oriental Consultants Co Ltd.		
Overhead line	DRAWING NUMBER	BD2-04-04





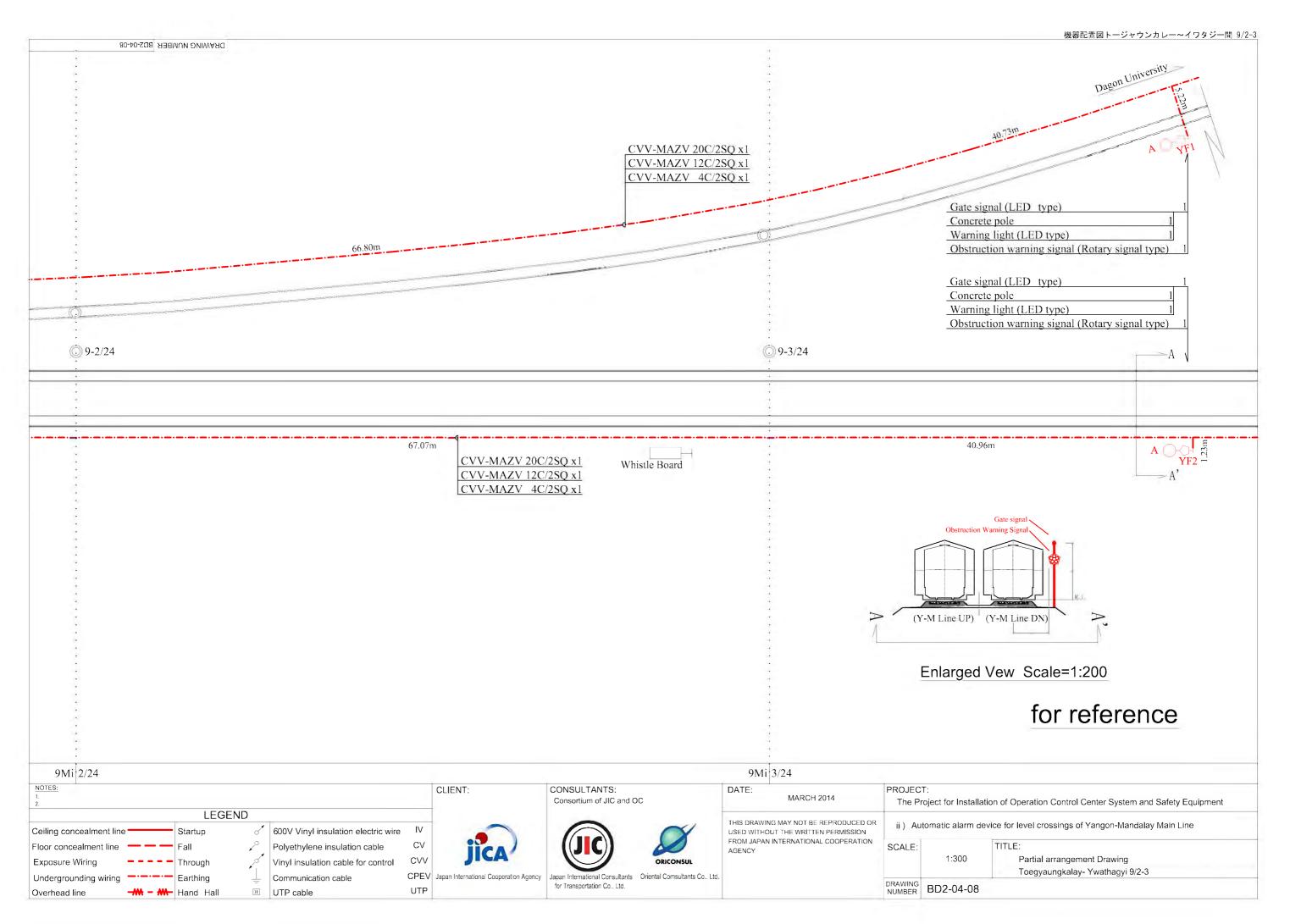


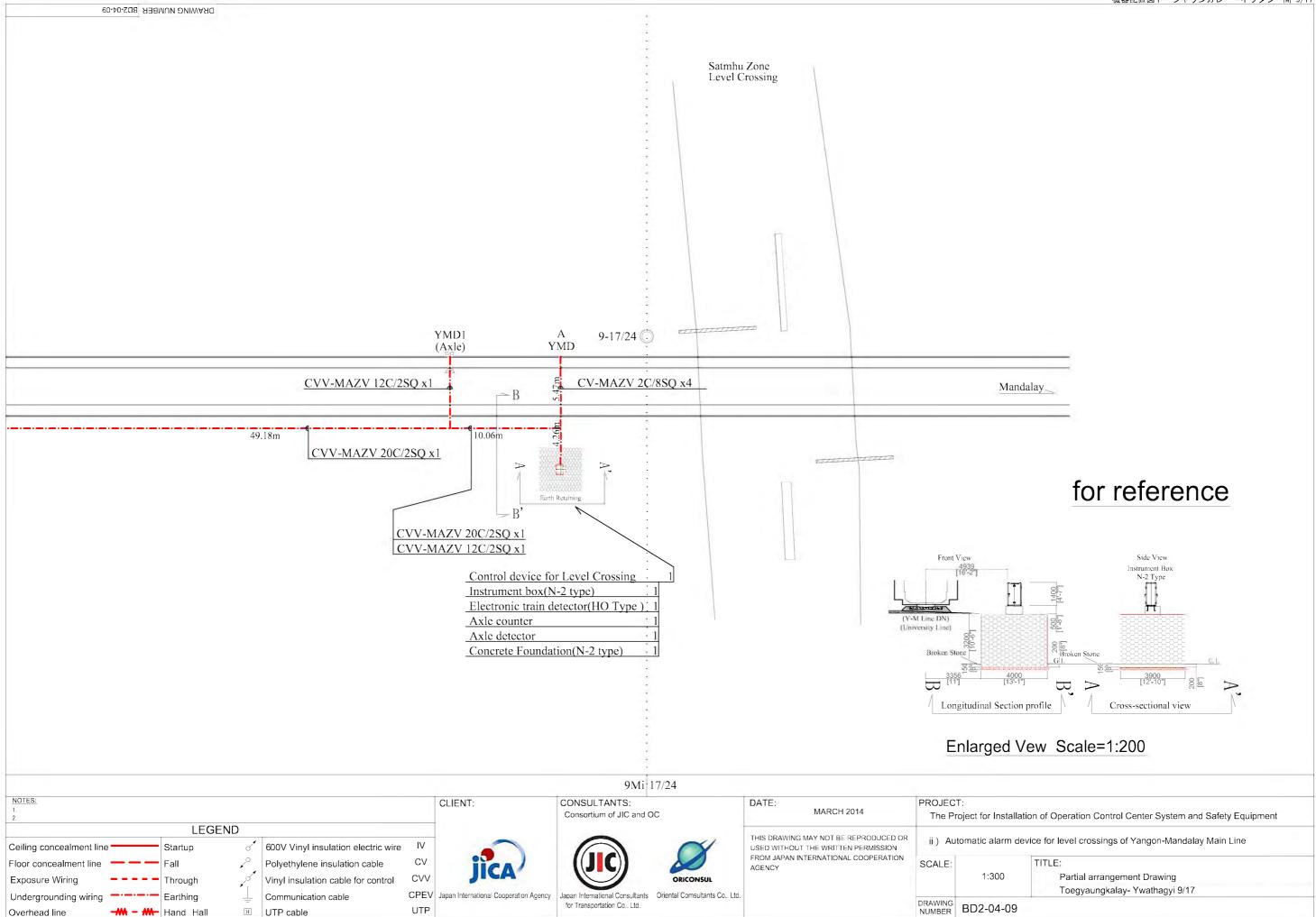
機器配置図トージャウンカレー~イワタジー間 9/1(2
CVV-MAZV 20C/2SQ x1 CVV-MAZV 12C/2SQ x1 CVV-MAZV 4C/2SQ x1
2/2SQ x1
53.54m <u>CVV-MAZV 20C/2SQ x1</u> <u>CVV-MAZV 12C/2SQ x1</u> <u>CVV-MAZV 4C/2SQ x1</u>
for reference
on of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment
TITLE: Partial arrangement Drawing Toegyaungkalay- Ywathagyi 9/1 (2)

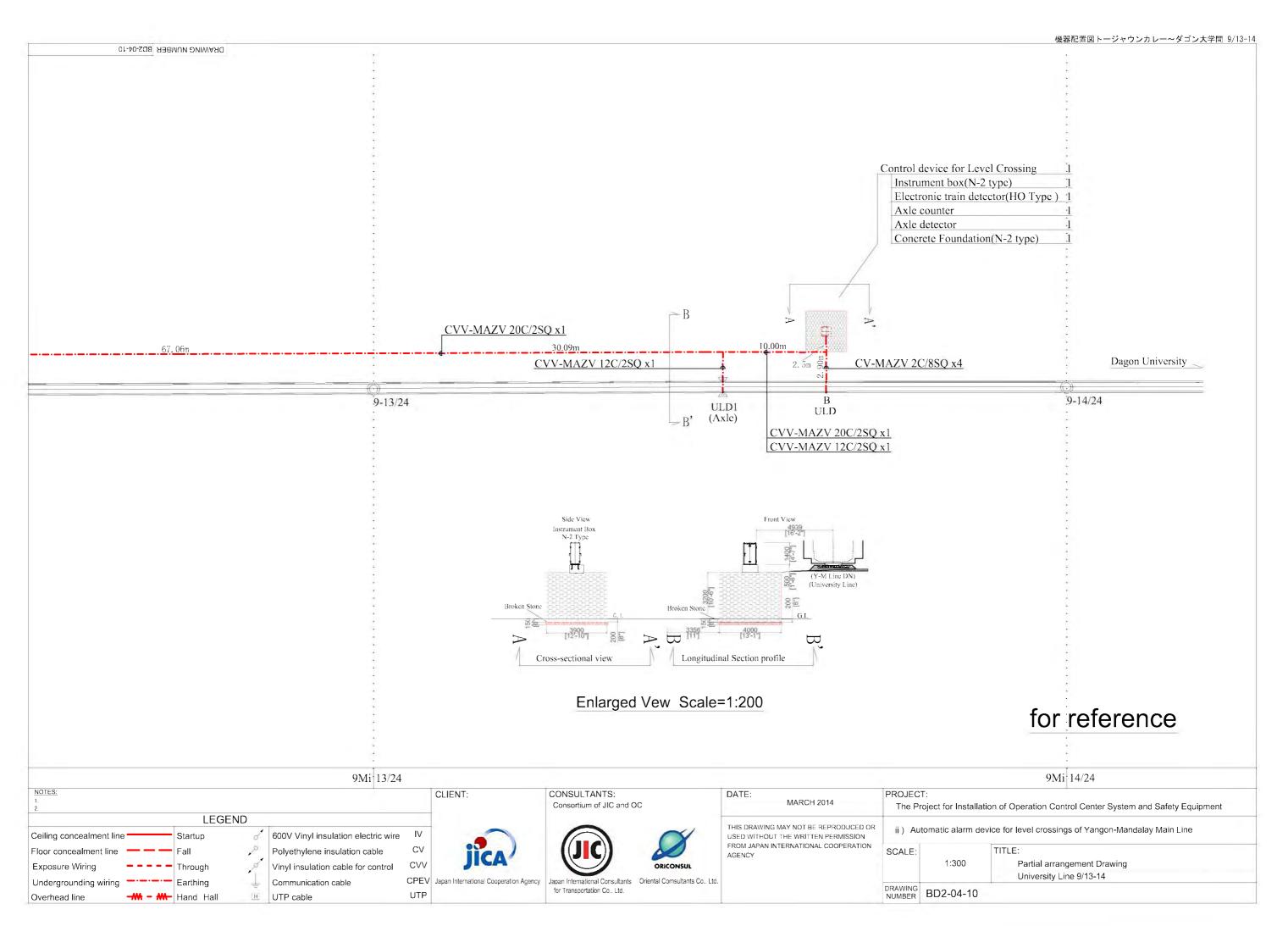


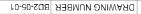
4.28m	-
	1 1
.54m	-
f f	
for reference	
	-
f Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment	
for level crossings of Yangon-Mandalay Main Line	
ILE: Partial arrangement Drawing	
Toegyaungkalay- Ywathagyi 9/1 (3)	

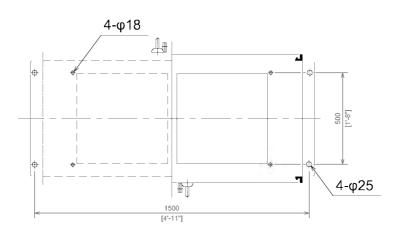
機器配置図トージャウンカレー~イワタジー間 9/1(3)



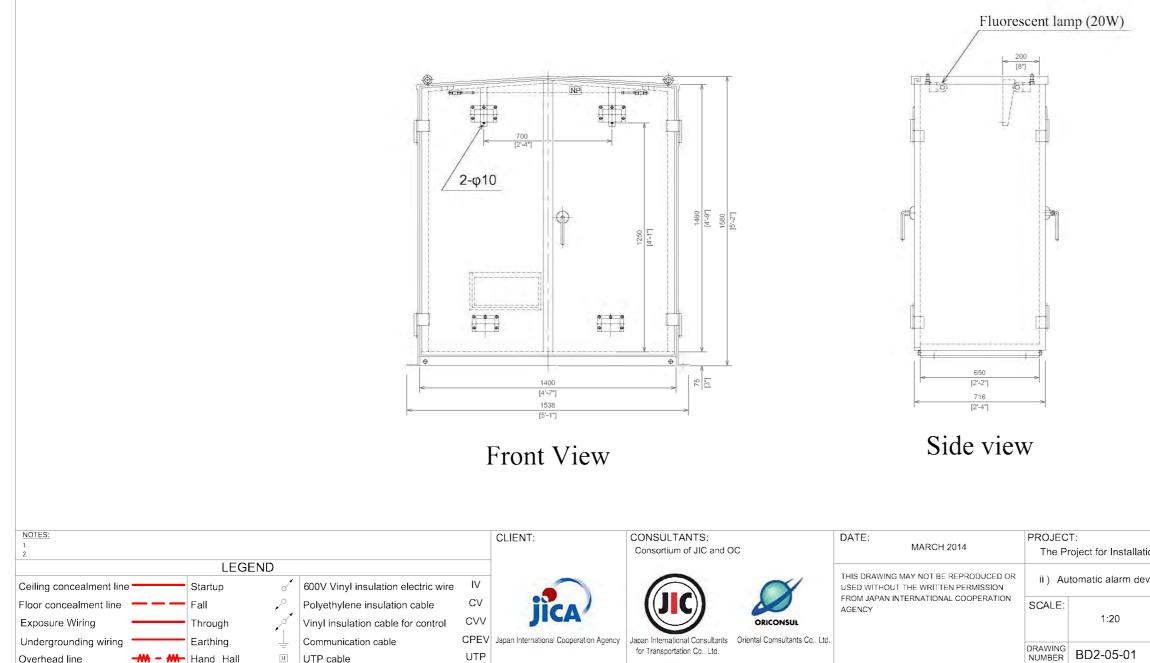












UTP

H UTP cable

₩ - 👭 Hand Hall

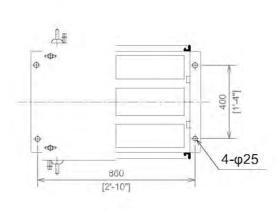
Overhead line

for reference

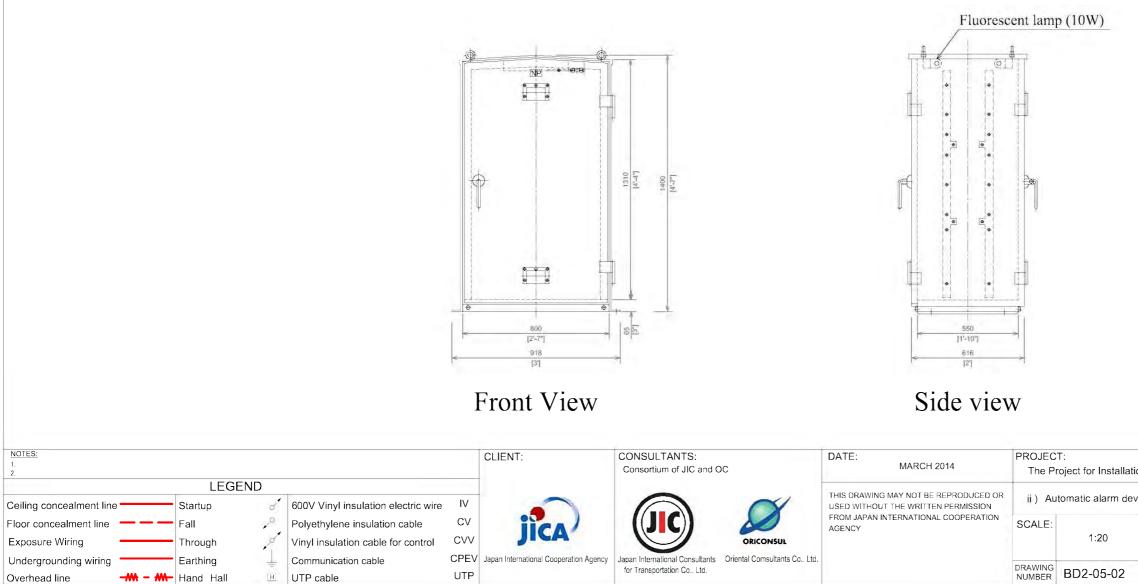
The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

ii) Automatic alarm device for level crossings of Yangon-Mandalay Main Line

TITLE:
Outline Drawing
Instrument box(N-3A type)







DRAWING NUMBER BD2-05-02

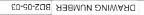
for reference

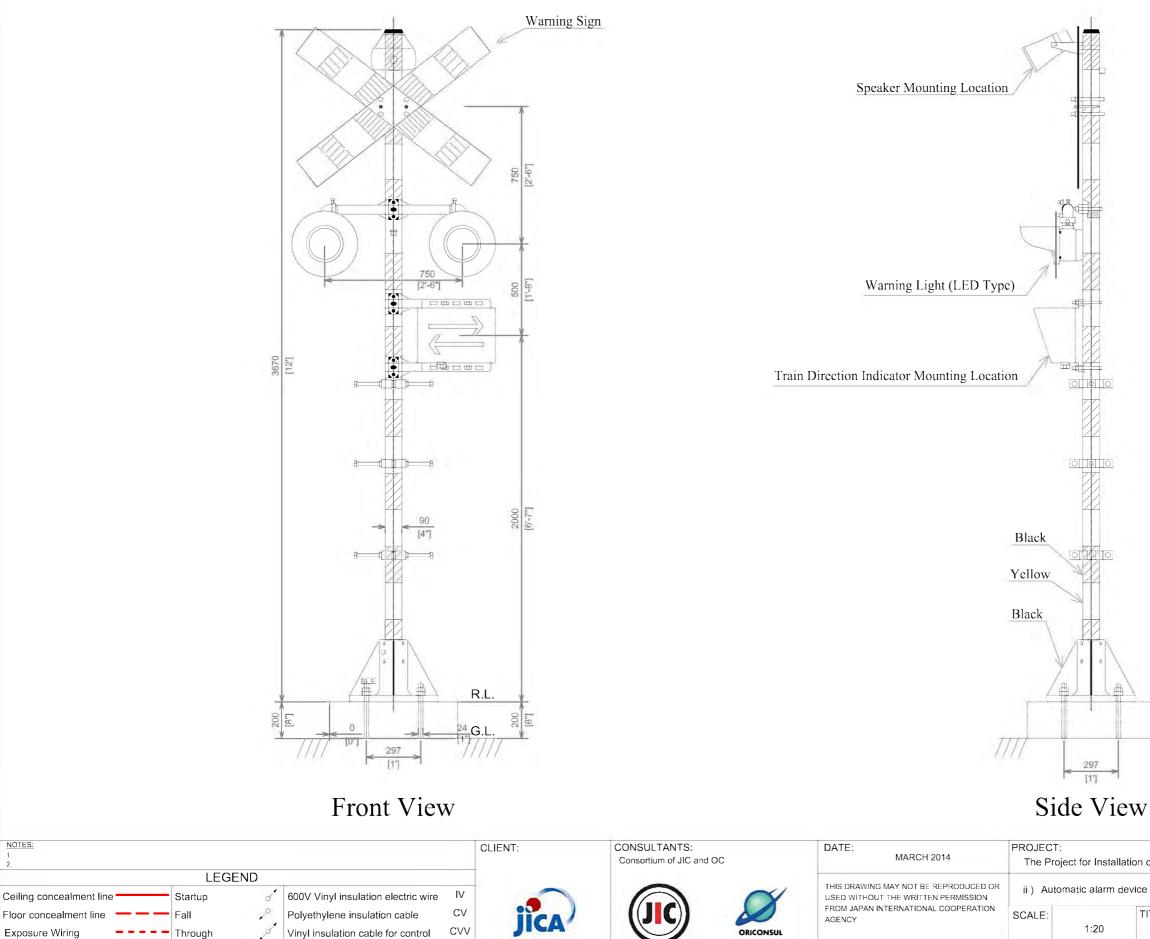
The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

ii) Automatic alarm device for level crossings of Yangon-Mandalay Main Line

TITLE:

Outline Drawing Instrument box(N-2 type)





CPEV Japan International Cooperation Agency

UTP

Communication cable

H UTP cable

Earthing

🗰 – 👭 – Hand Hall

Japan International Consultants Oriental Comsultants Co.. Ltd.

for Transportation Co., Ltd.

149

NOTES:

Undergrounding wiring

Overhead line

for reference

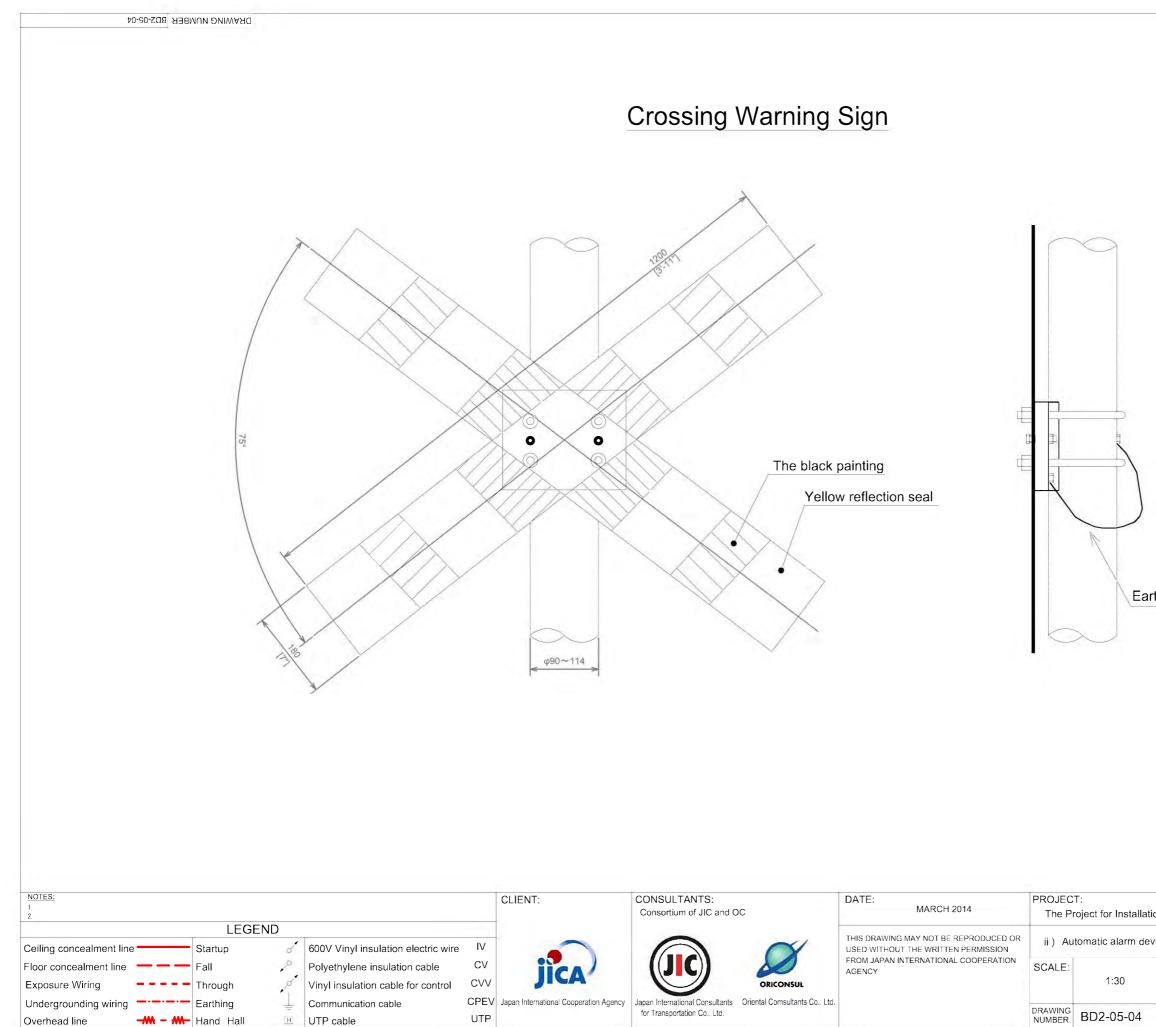
R.L. G.L. 1111

DRAWING NUMBER BD2-05-03

The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

ii) Automatic alarm device for level crossings of Yangon-Mandalay Main Line

TITLE: Outline Drawing Road warning device (A type)



Earthed line

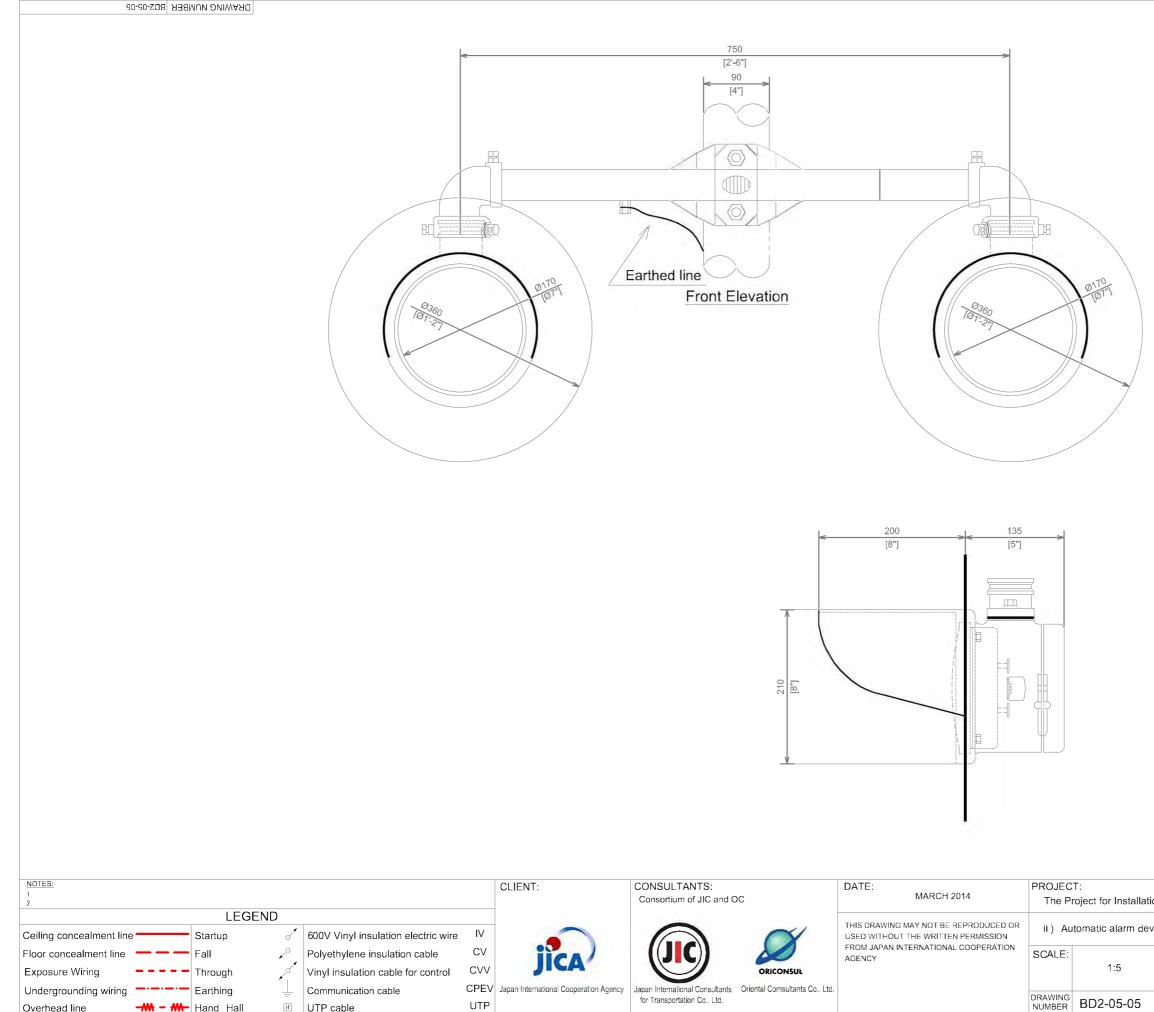
for reference

The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

ii) Automatic alarm device for level crossings of Yangon-Mandalay Main Line

TITLE:

Outline Drawing Crossing Warning Sign



H UTP cable

Overhead line

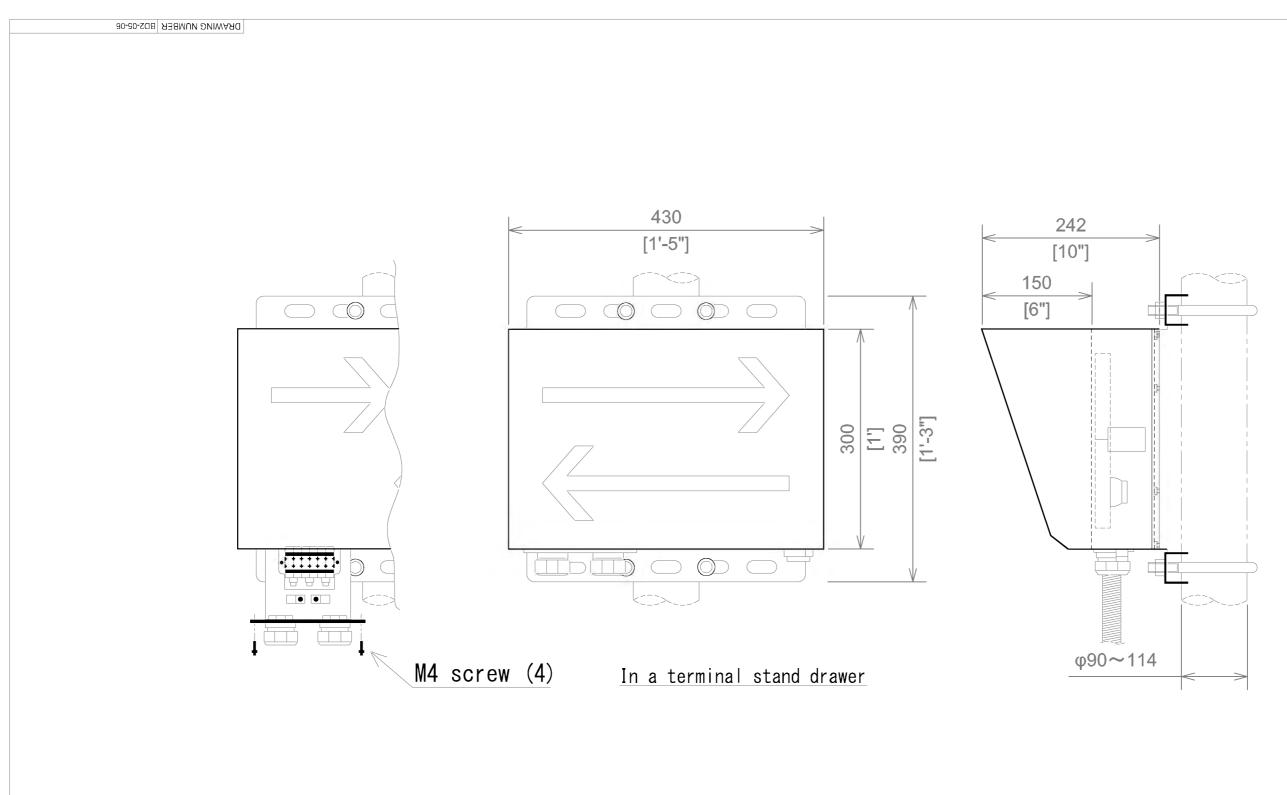
for reference

The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

ii) Automatic alarm device for level crossings of Yangon-Mandalay Main Line

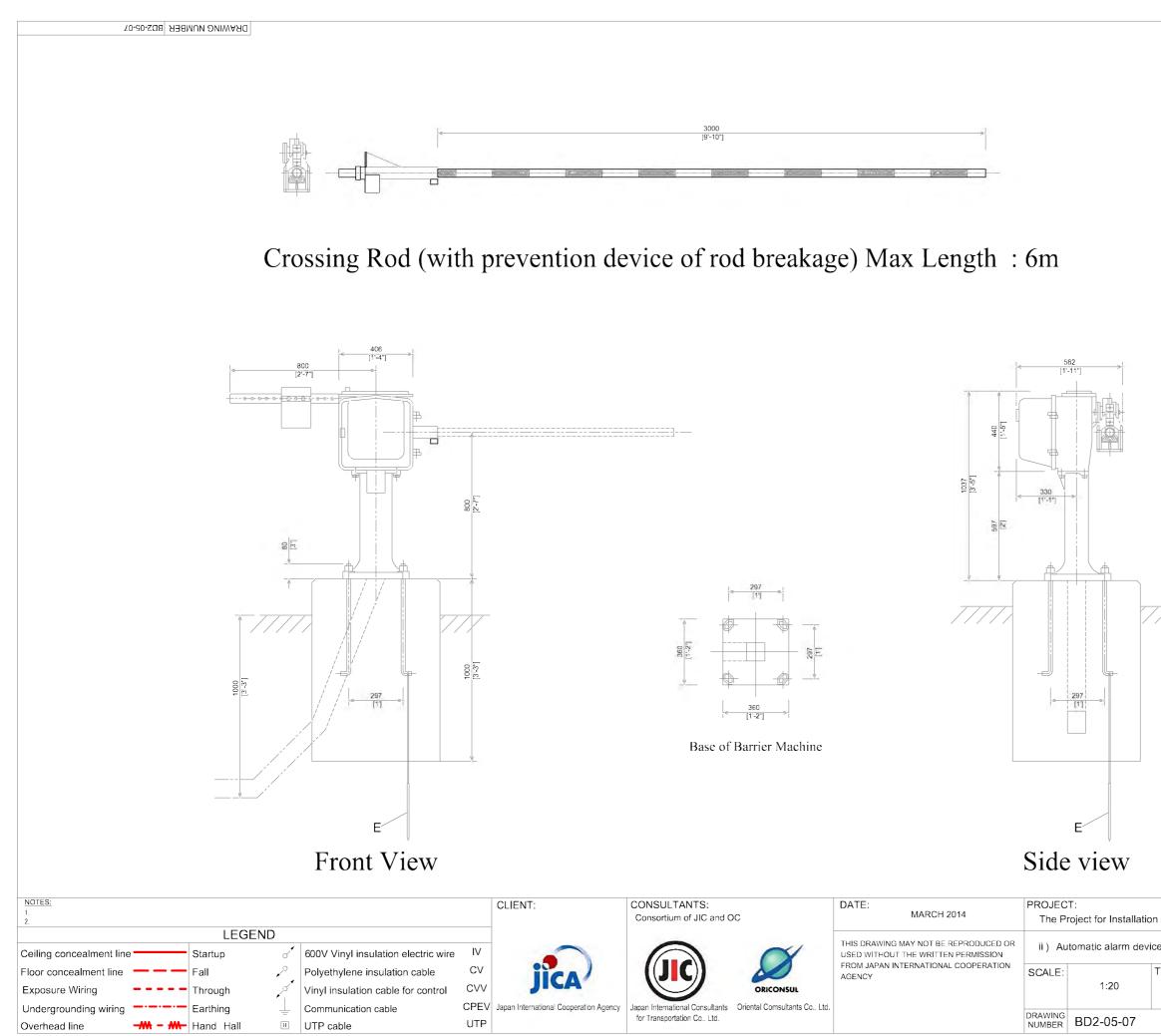
TITLE:

Outline Drawing Warning Light (LED Type)



for reference

NOTES: 1. 2.		CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS: Consortium of JIC and OC		DATE: MARCH 2014	PROJEC The P		on of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment
LEGENI Ceiling concealment line Startup	D 600V Vinyl insulation electric wire IV			N	THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION	ii) Au	utomatic alarm dev	ice for level crossings of Yangon-Mandalay Main Line
Floor concealment line - Fall	Polyethylene insulation cable CV	jica)		ORICONSUL	FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	SCALE:	1:5	TITLE: Outline Drawing
Exposure Wiring Through Undergrounding wiring Earthing		Japan International Cooperation Agency				DRAWING		Train Direction Indicator
Overhead line	H UTP cable UTP		for Transportation Co., Ltd.			NUMBER	BD2-05-06	

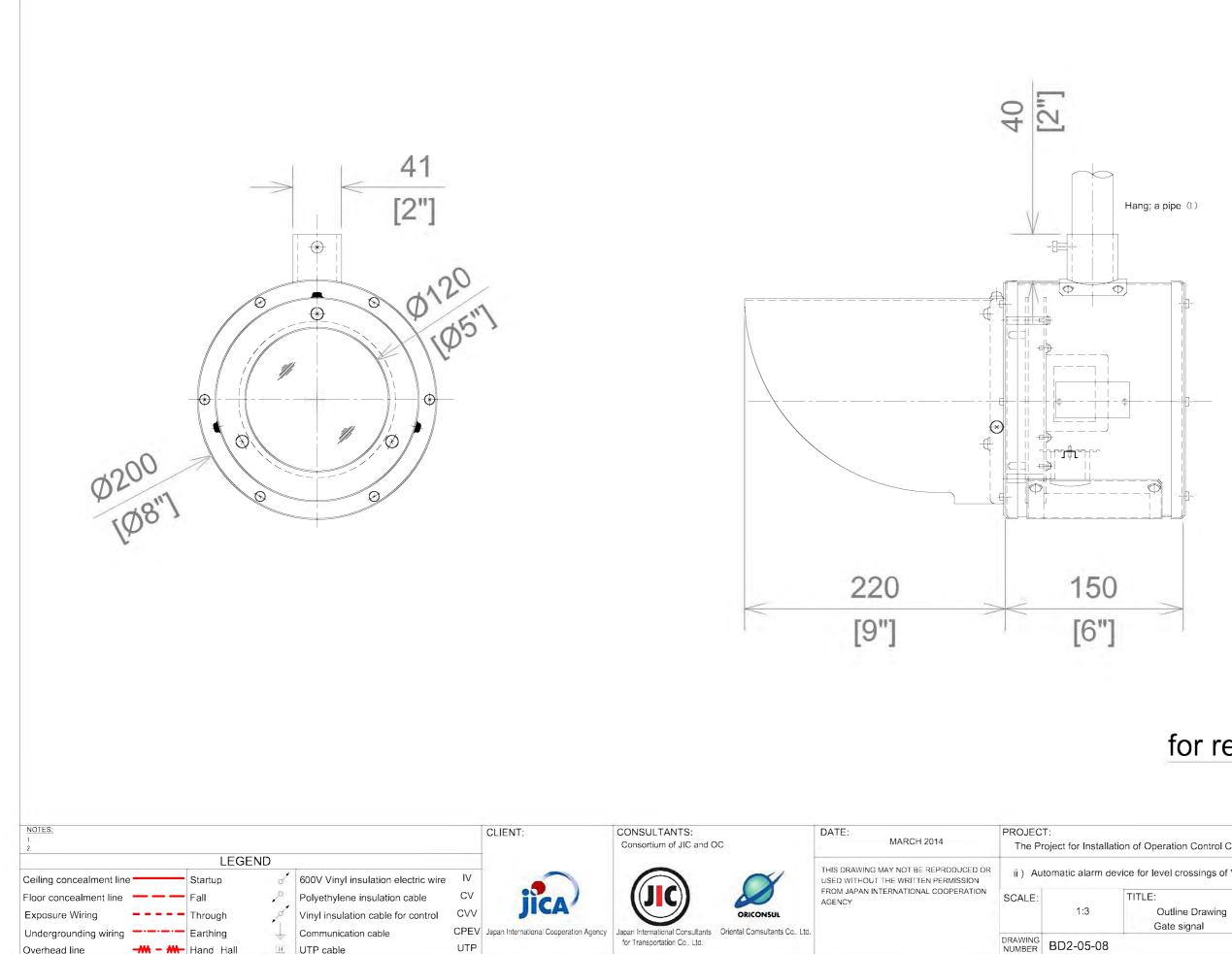


for reference

The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

ii) Automatic alarm device for level crossings of Yangon-Mandalay Main Line

TITLE: Outline Drawing Barrier Machine



UTP

H UTP cable

₩ - 👭 Hand Hall

Overhead line

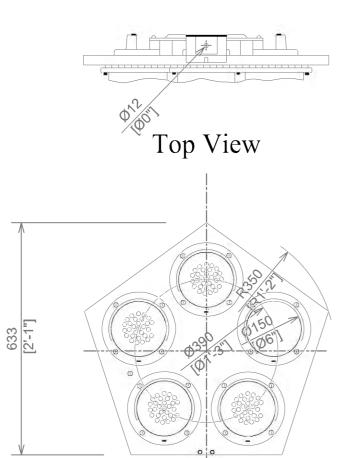
DRAWING NUMBER BD2-05-08

```
ゲートシグナル外形図
```

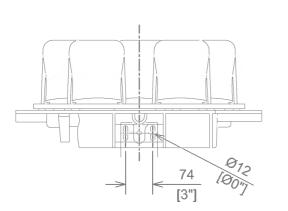
for reference

The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

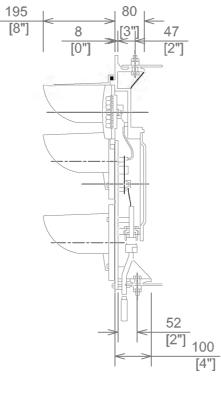
ii) Automatic alarm device for level crossings of Yangon-Mandalay Main Line



Front View



Bottom view

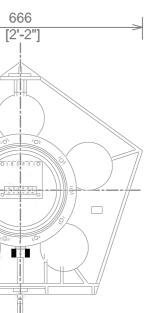


Side view

Rear view

-

NOTES: 1. 2.				CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS: Consortium of JIC and C	00	DATE: MARCH 2014	PROJEC The P	CT: Project for Installation	on c
	LEGEND				-		THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR			
Ceiling concealment line	Startup d	600V Vinyl insulation electric wire	IV			N	USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION	II) AL	utomatic alarm devi	ICE .
Floor concealment line	Fall 🔎	Polyethylene insulation cable	CV	jica)	((JC))		FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	SCALE:		TI
Exposure Wiring	Through	Vinyl insulation cable for control	CVV	JICA		ORICONSUL			1:10	
Undergrounding wiring	Earthing	Communication cable 0	CPEV	Japan International Cooperation Agency		Oriental Comsultants Co Ltd.		DRAWING		1
Overhead line	Hand Hall II	UTP cable	UTP		for Transportation Co., Ltd.			NUMBER	BD2-05-09	



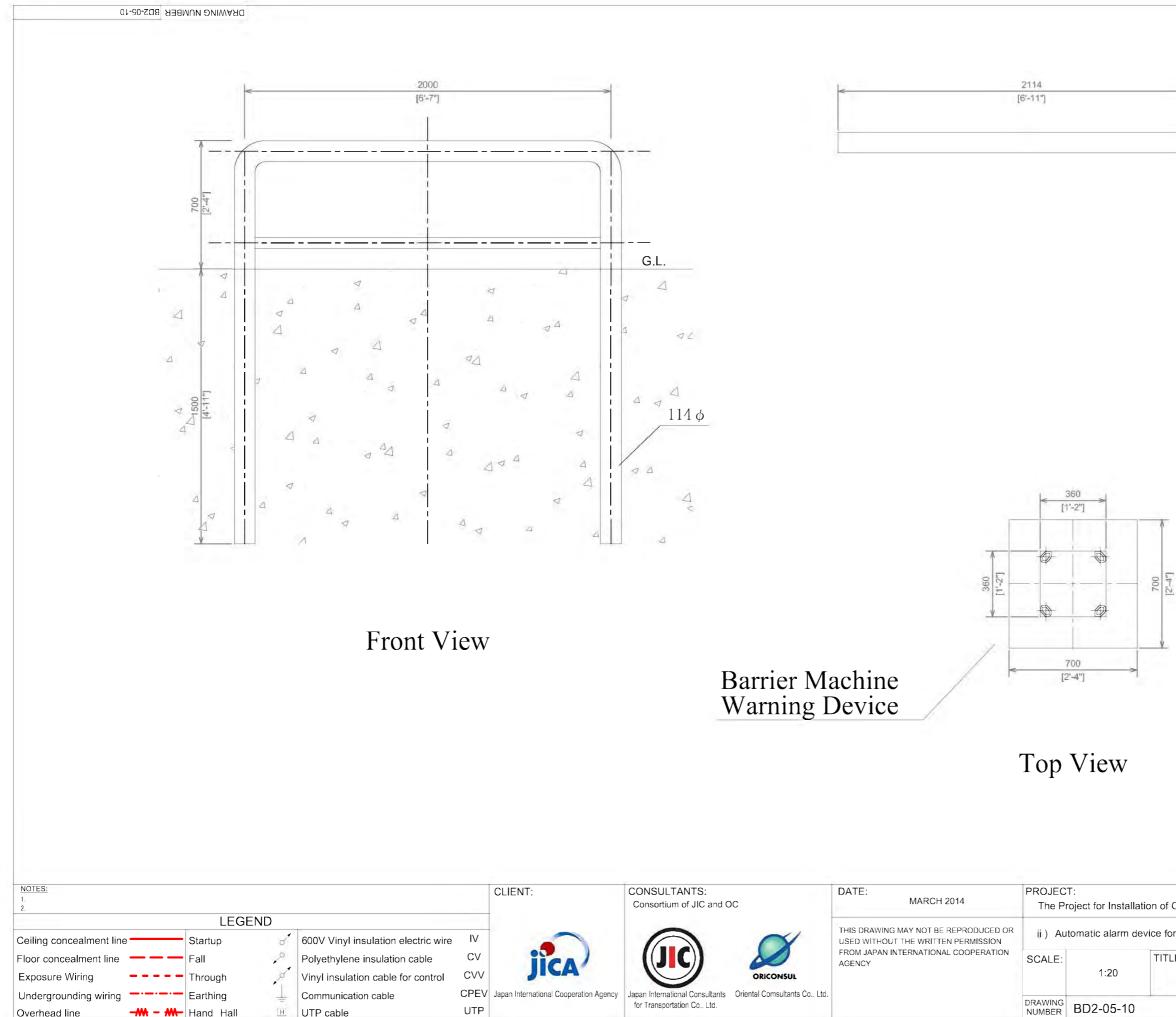
for reference

n of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

ce for level crossings of Yangon-Mandalay Main Line

TITLE:

Outline Drawing Obctruction warning signal(Rotary signal type)



for Transportation Co., Ltd.

UTP

UTP cable

Η

🗰 – 👭 Hand Hall

156

Overhead line

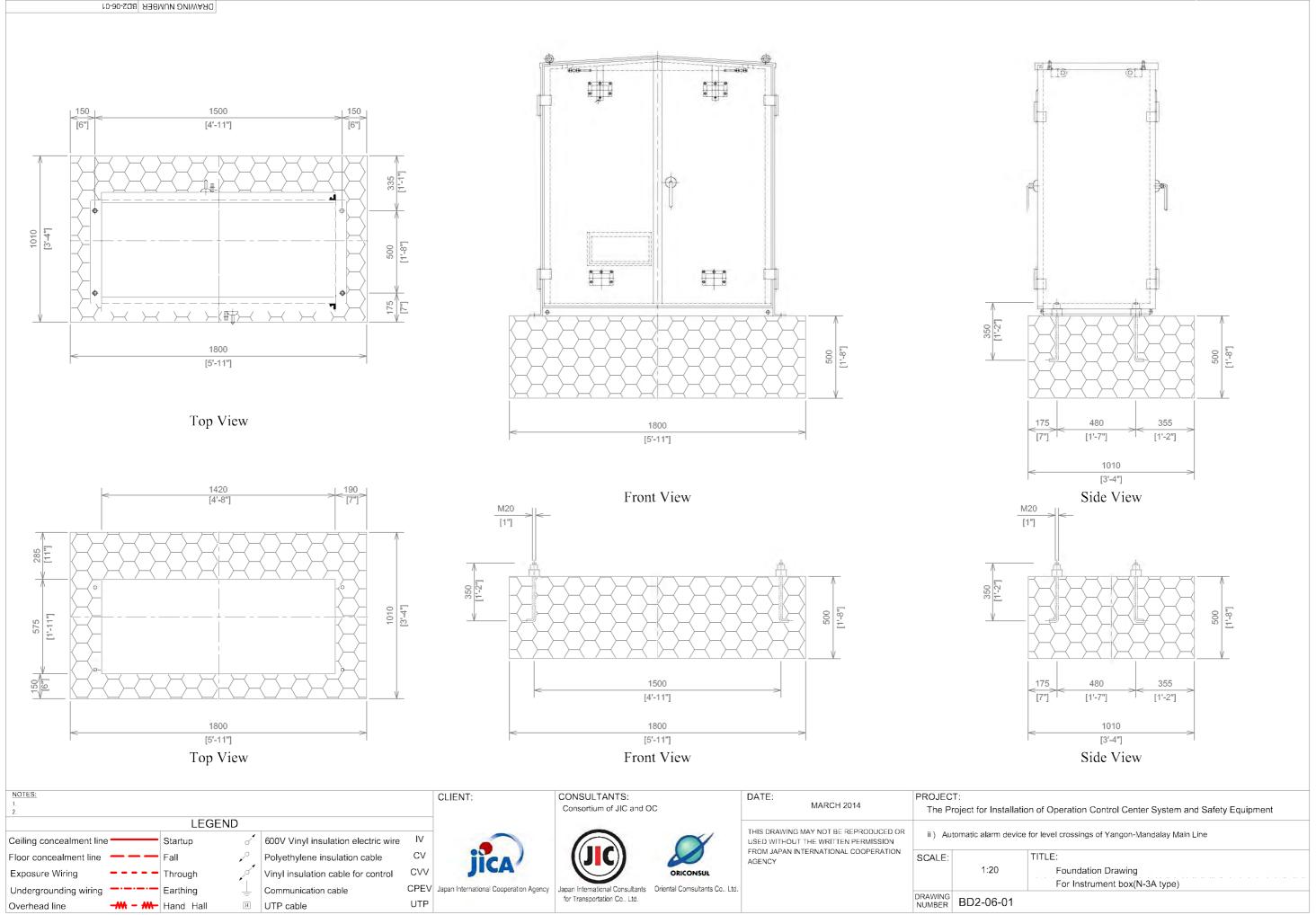


for reference

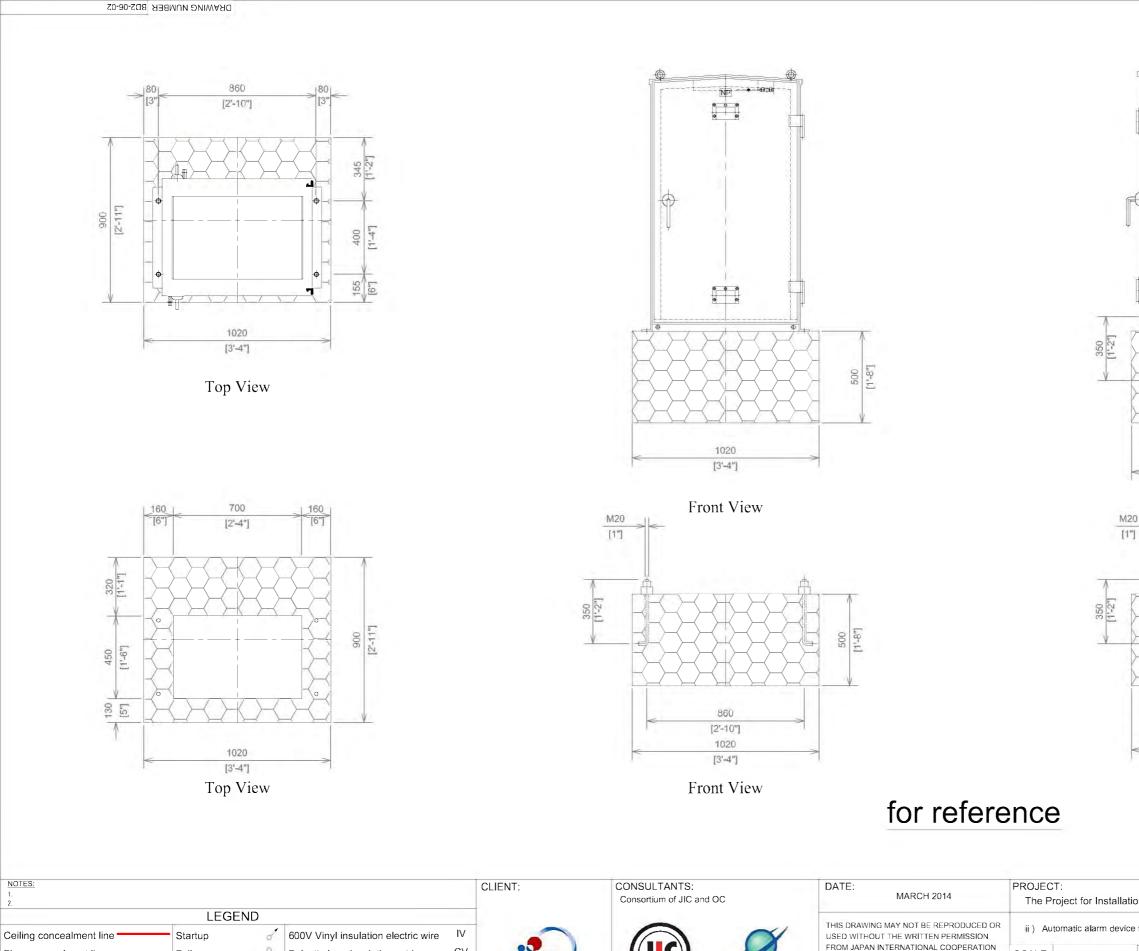
The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

ii) Automatic alarm device for level crossings of Yangon-Mandalay Main Line

TITLE: Outline Drawing Fence



BD2-06-01Concrete Foundation.dwg



CV

CVV

UTP

IIC

CPEV Japan International Cooperation Agency

Polyethylene insulation cable

Communication cable

H UTP cable

Vinyl insulation cable for control

Floor concealment line

Undergrounding wiring

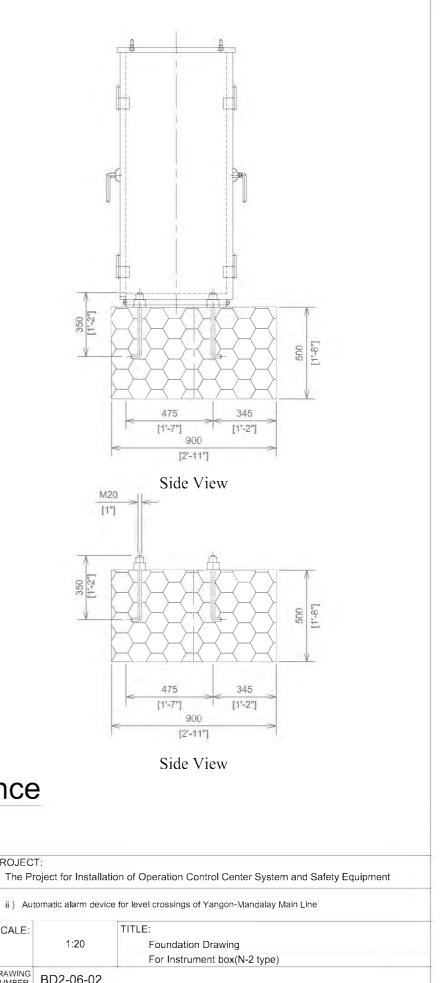
Exposure Wiring

Overhead line

Fall

Through

Earthing



SCALE:

1:20

DRAWING NUMBER BD2-06-02

AGENCY

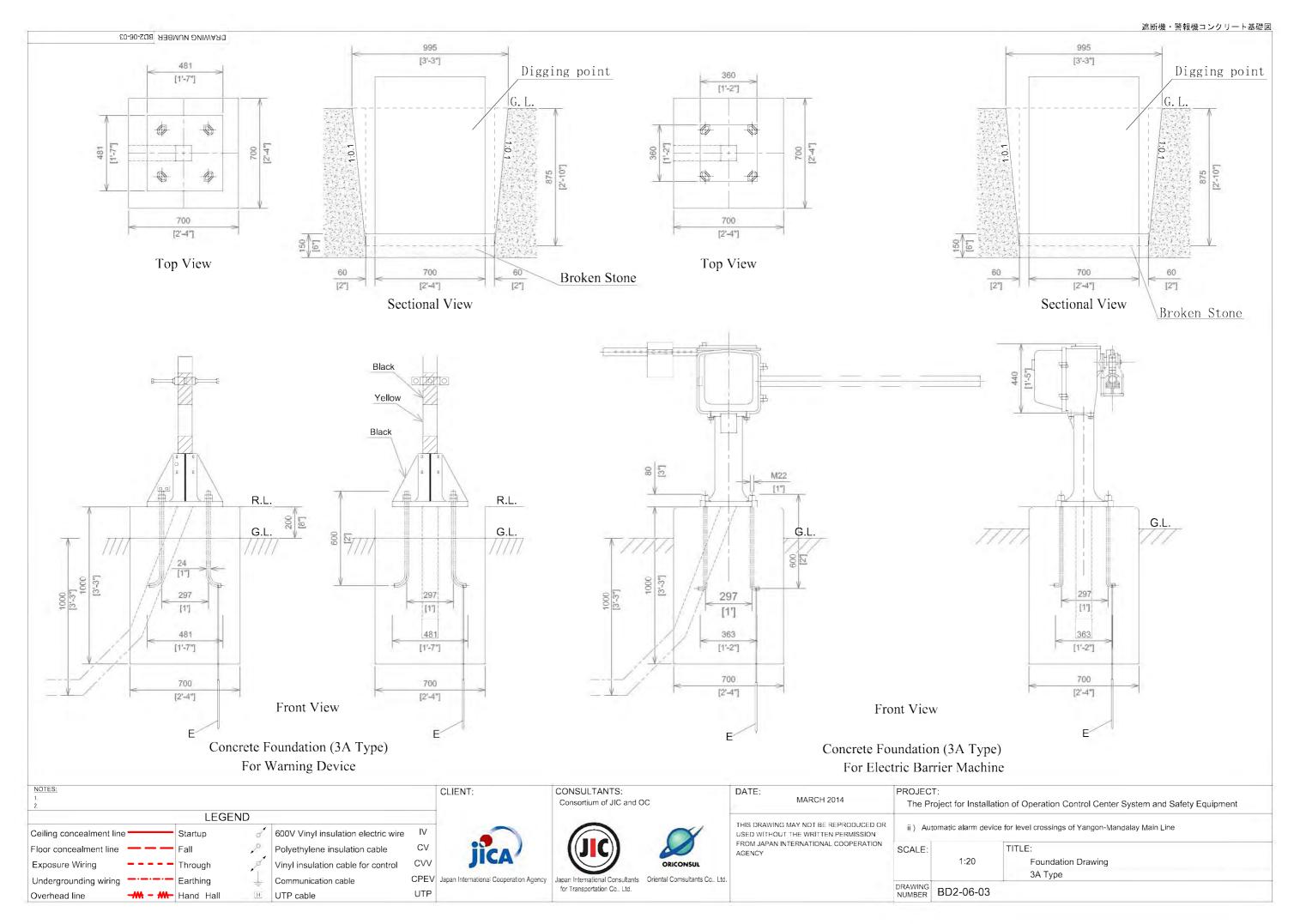
ORICONSUL

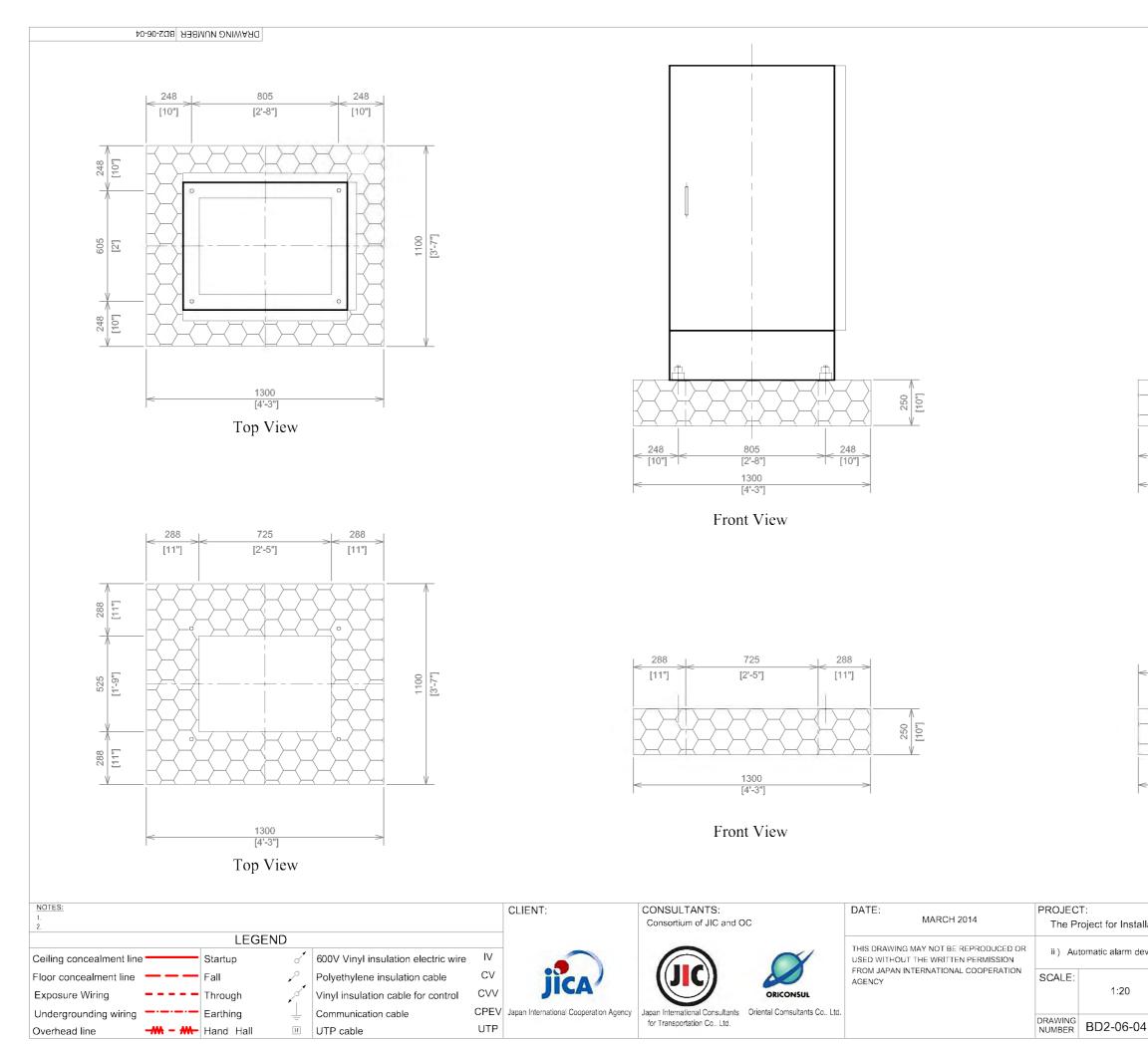
Japan International Consultants Oriental Comsultants Co.. Ltd.

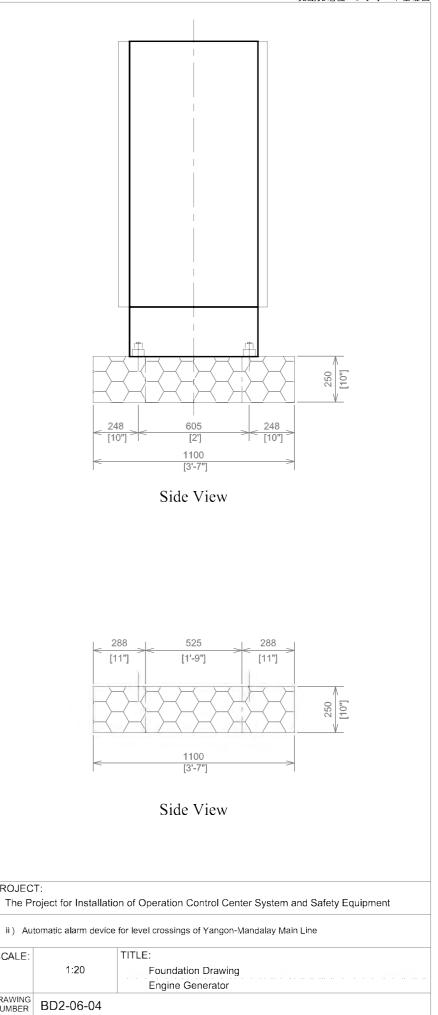
for Transportation Co., Ltd.

器具箱(N-2形)コンクリート基礎図

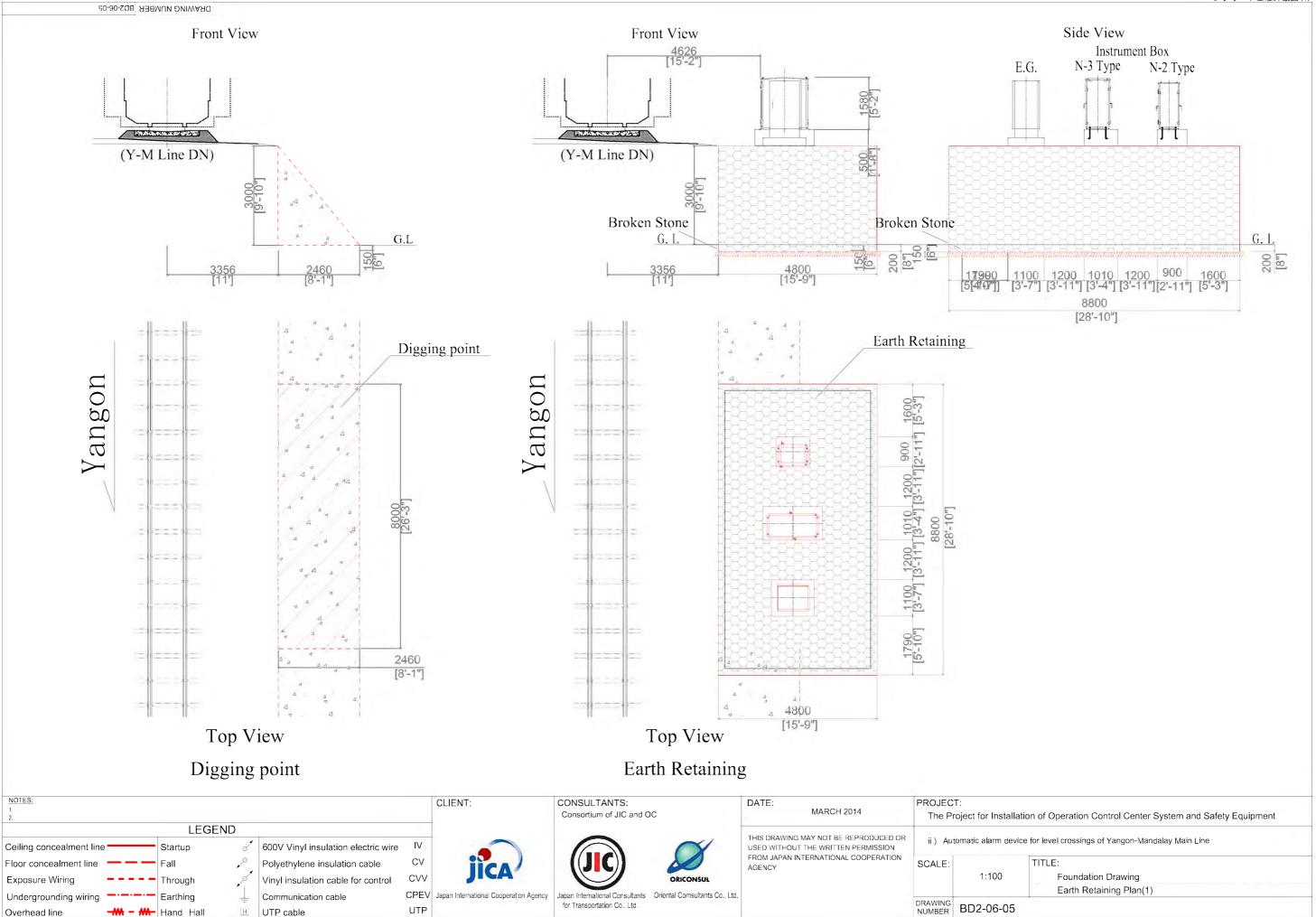
BD2-06-01Concrete Foundation.dwg

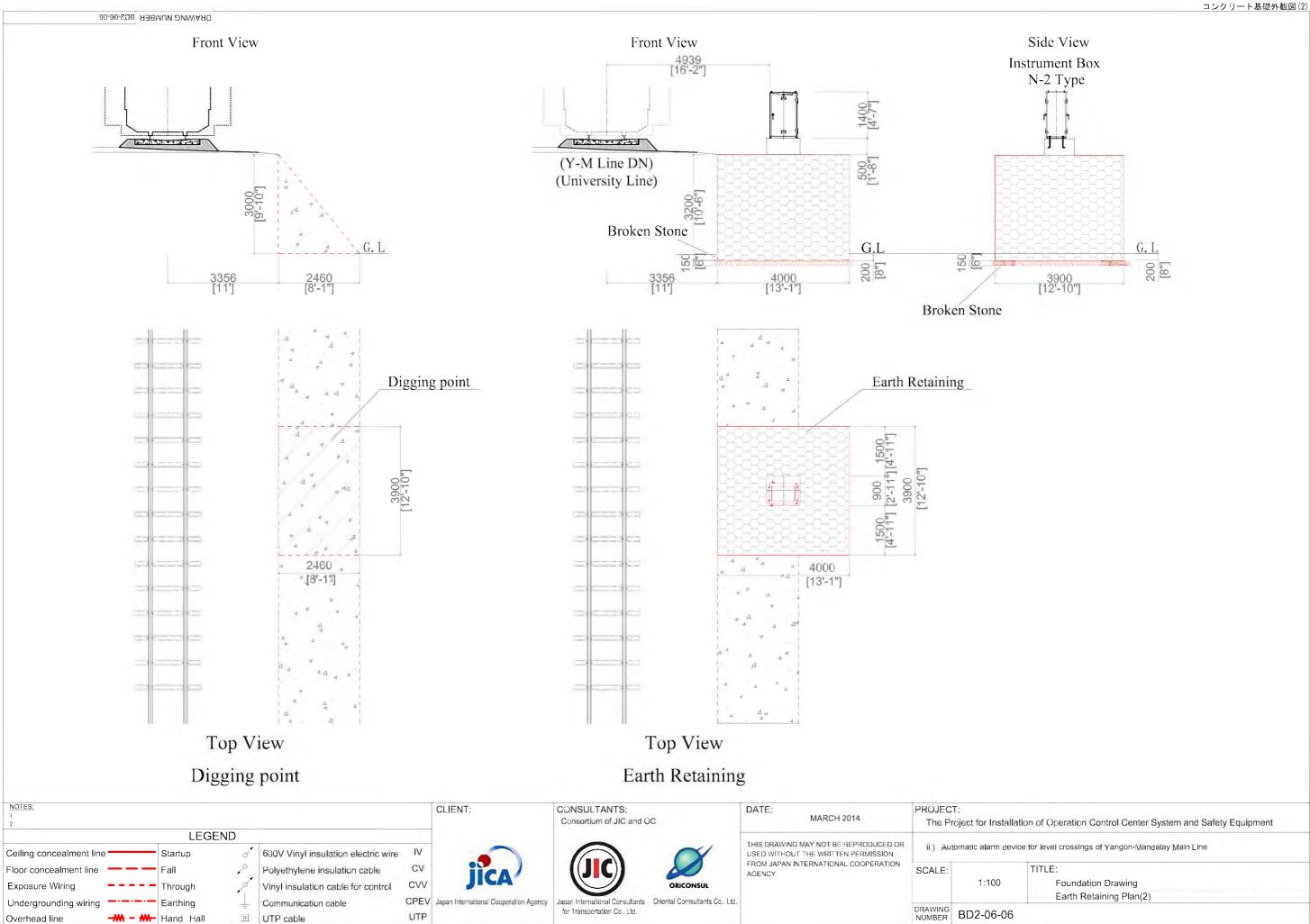


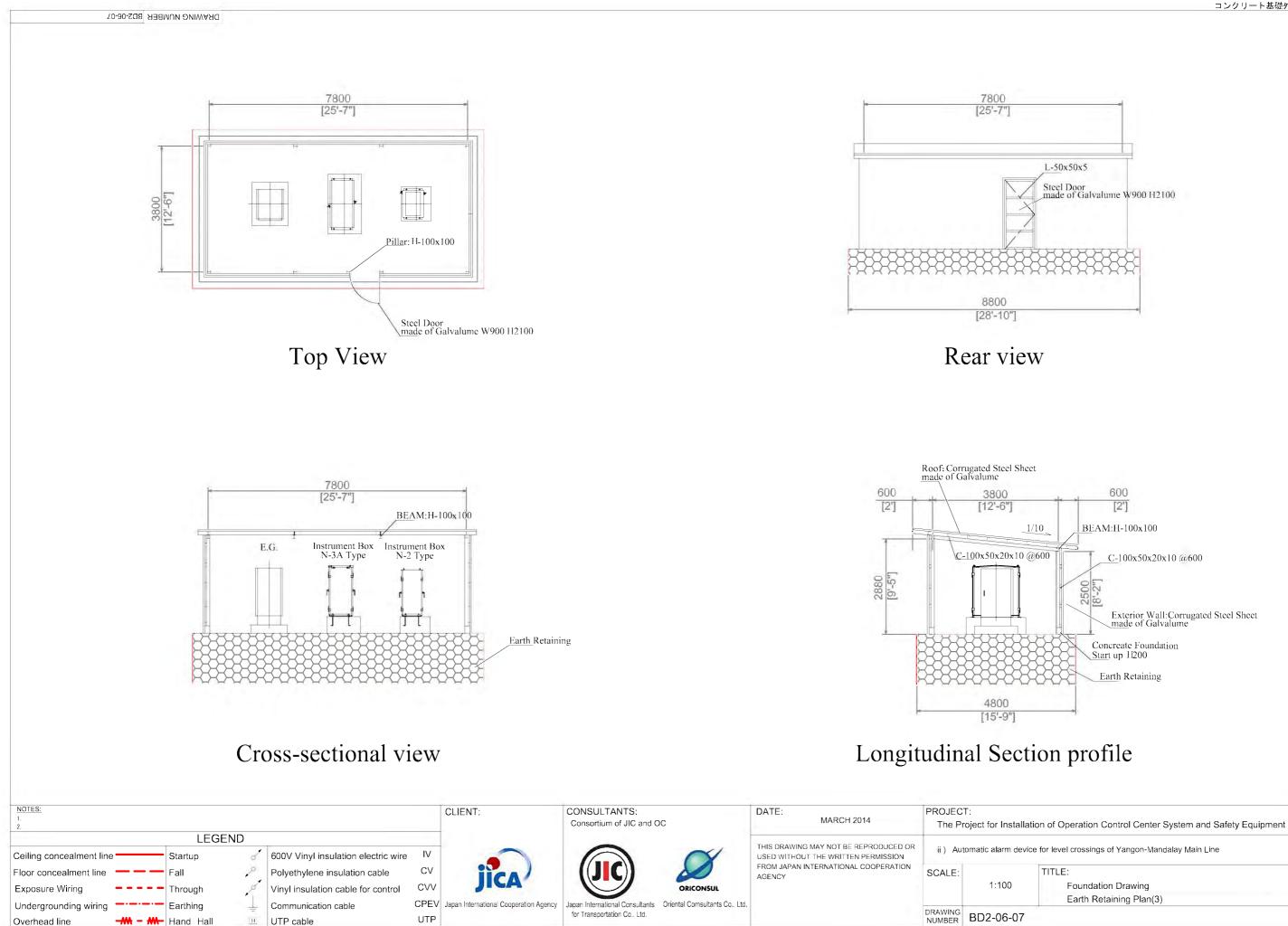




BD2-06-01Concrete Foundation.dwg







DRAWING NUMBER BD3-00-001

iii) Centralized Train Monitoring System in Bago division OCC area (Yangon - Pyuntaza section) Drawings List

Drawing Number	TITLE	Scale	Drawing Number	TITLE	Scale
D3-02-01-101	Yangon Detail diagram (2 / 3)	1:100	BD3-02-01-203	Yangon Detail diagram(2/2)	1:100
D3-02-02-101	Pzundaung Layout drawing	1:100	BD3-02-02-201	Pazundaung Detail diagram(1/2)	1:50
BD3-02-03-101	Mahlwagon Detail diagram (1 / 2)	1:50	BD3-02-02-202	Pazundaung Detail diagram(2/2)	1:50
BD3-02-03-102	Mahlwagon Detail diagram (2 / 2)	1:50	BD3-02-03-201	Mahlwagon, Thingangyun, Laydaungkan, Tongyi, Kyauktan, Tawa, Payathonzu Detail diagram	1:50
3D3-02-04-101	Thingangyun Detail diagram (1 / 2)	1:50	BD3-02-04-201	Toegyaungkalay, Ywathagyi, Shwele, Payagyi, Pyinbongyi, Daik-u Detail diagram	1:50
3D3-02-04-102	Thingangyun Detail diagram (2 / 2)	1:50	BD3-02-05-201	Darbain, Bago Detail diagram	1:50
BD3-02-05-101	Toegyaungkalay Detail diagram (1 / 3)	1:50	BD3-02-06-201	Kadok Detail diagram	1:50
BD3-02-05-102	Toegyaungkalay Detail diagram (2 / 3)	1:50	BD3-02-07-201	Eimshaylayse Detail diagram(1/2)	1:50
BD3-02-05-103	Toegyaungkalay Detail diagram (3 / 3)	1:50	BD3-02-07-202	Eimshaylayse Detail diagram(2/2)	1:50
BD3-02-06-101	Ywathagyi Detail diagram (1 / 1)	1:50	BD3-02-08-201	Pyuntaza Detail diagram	1:50
BD3-02-07-101	Laydaungkan, Tongyi, Kyauktan, Tawa, Payathonzu, Layout drawing	1:100	BD3-02-09-201	Penwegon, Nyaungchidauk, Taungoo, Swa, Thawati Detail diagram	1:50
BD3-02-08-101	Darbain Layout drawing	1:100	BD3-02-10-201	Naypyitaw Layout drawing	1:1000
BD3-02-13-101	Bago Layout drawing	1:100	BD3-02-10-202	Naypyitaw Detail diagram(1/2)	1:100
3D3-02-14-101	Shwele Layout drawing	1:100	BD3-02-10-203	Naypyitaw Detail diagram(2/2)	1:100
3D3-02-15-101	Payagyi Layout drawing	1:100	BD3-02-03-301	Mahlwagon Layout drawing	1:100
3D3-02-16-101	Pyinbongyi Layout drawing	1:100	BD3-02-04-301	Thingangyun Layout drawing	1:100
3D3-02-17-101	Kadok Layout drawing	1:100	BD3-02-07-301	Laydaungkan Layout drawing	1:100
3D3-02-18-101	Panugdawthi Layout drawing	1:100	BD3-02-13-301	Bago Layout drawing	1:200
3D3-02-19-101	Eimshaylayse Layout drawing	1:150	BD3-02-14-301	Shwele Layout drawing	1:150
3D3-02-20-101	Daik-u Layout drawing	1:100	BD3-02-27-301	Naypyitaw Detail diagram (1 / 3)	1:2000
3D3-02-21-101	Pyuntaza Layout drawing	1:100	BD3-02-27-302	Naypyitaw Detail diagram (2 / 3)	1:2000
3D3-02-27-101	Naypyitaw Detail diagram	1:100	BD3-02-27-303	Naypyitaw Detail diagram (3 / 3)	1:2000
BD3-02-01-201	Yangon Layout drawing	1:400	BD3-03-00-101	Train Monitoring System (TMS) System Configuration Diagram	in a c
3D3-02-01-202	Yangon Detail diagram(1/2)	1:50			

NOTĘS: 1. 2.					CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS: Consortium of JIC and C	DC	DATE: MARCH 2014	PROJEC The P	T: roject for Installatic	n of
	LEGE	ND						THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR			
Ceiling concealment line	Startup	2	600V Vinyl insulation electric wire	IV			N	USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION	iii) Centr	alized Train Monito	ring
Floor concealment line 🛛 🗕 🗕	Fall	2	Polyethylene insulation cable	CV	JICA	((JC))		FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	SCALE:		TIT
Exposure Wiring	 Through 	A	Vinyl insulation cable for control	CVV	JICA		ORICONSUL			Non scale	
Undergrounding wiring	Earthing	Ţ	Communication cable	CPEV	Japan International Cooperation Agency		Oriental Comsultants Co., Ltd.		DRAWING		
Overhead line	Hand Hall	11	UTP cable	UTP		for Transportation Co., Ltd.			NUMBER	BD3-00-00-00)1

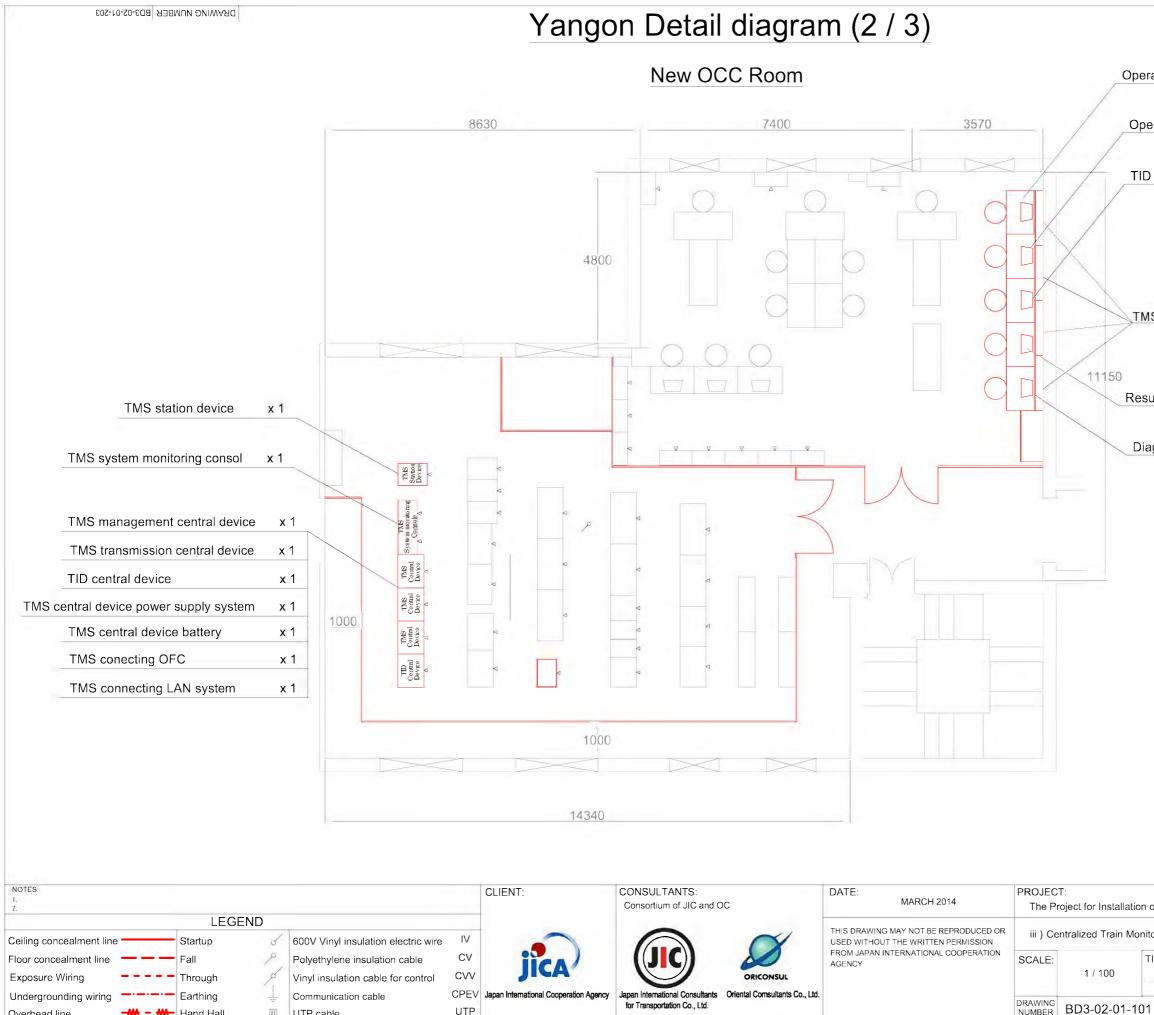
for reference

of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

ing System in Bago division OCC area (Yangon - Pyuntaza section)

TITLE:

Drawings List (1)



UTP

Overhead line

🕂 – 👭 – Hand Hall

Н

UTP cable

eration	arrangement device	x 1	,

Operation control device x 1

TID central console x 1

TMS Operation indication device x 1

Results of timetable recording device x 1

Diagram making device x 1

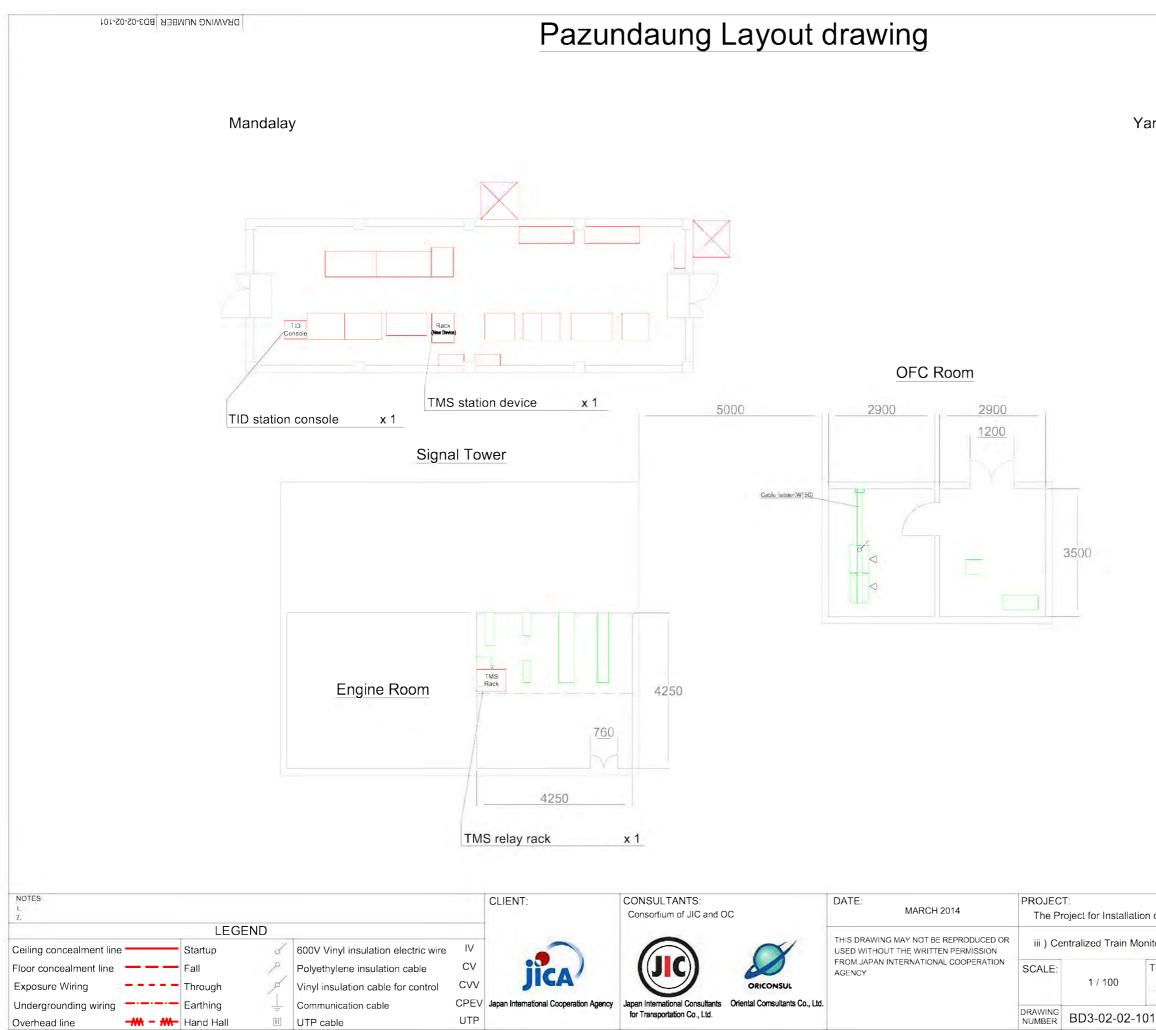
for reference

The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

iii) Centralized Train Monitoring System for Yangon-Mandalay Main Line

TITLE:

Yangon Detail diagram (2 / 3)



Yangon

for reference

The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

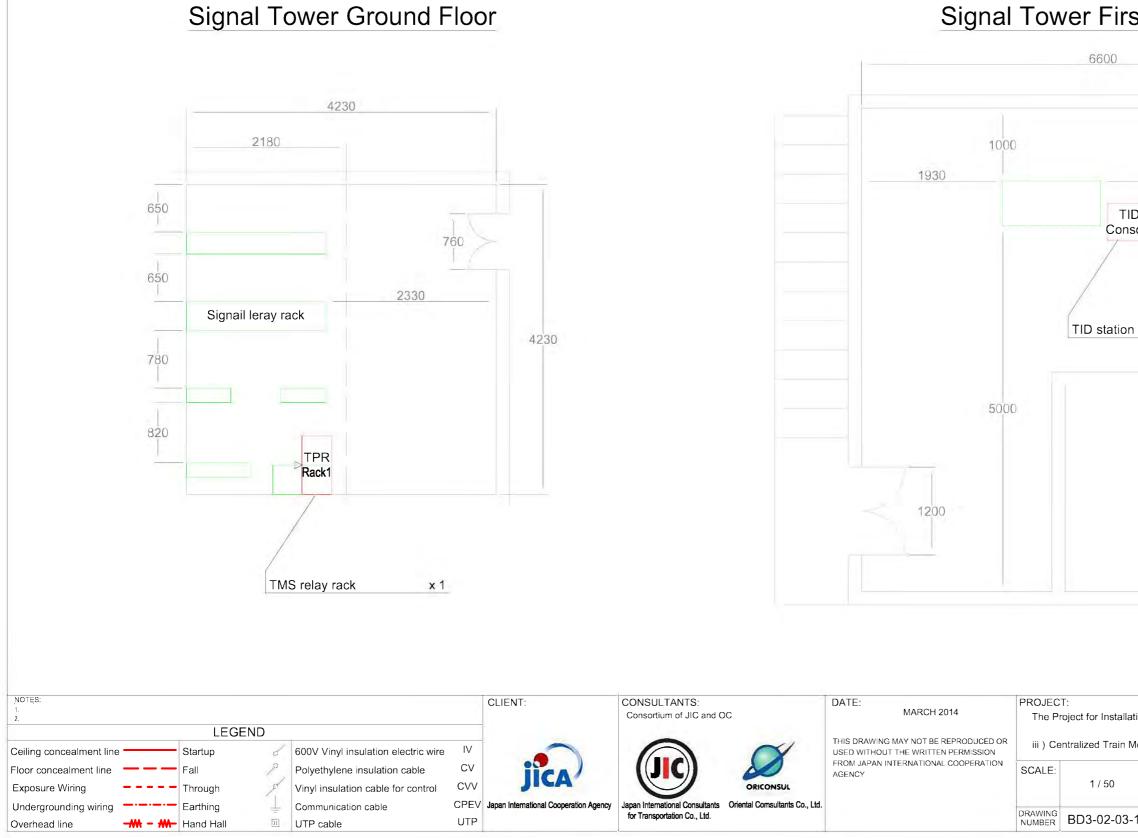
iii) Centralized Train Monitoring System for Yangon-Mandalay Main Line

TITLE:

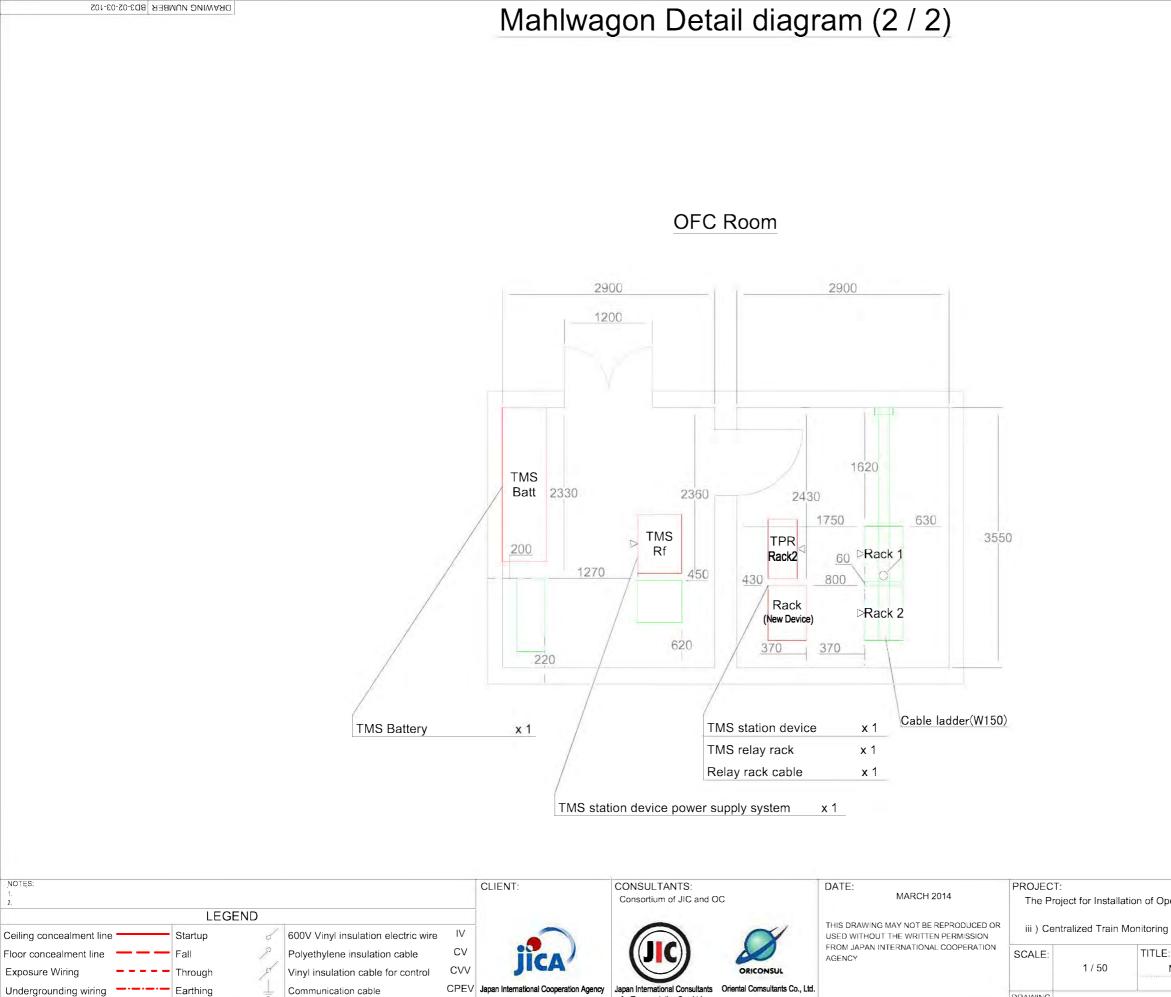
Pazundaung Layout drawing



Mahlwagon Detail diagram (1 / 2)



Floor	
11001	-
3340	
onsole x 1	
	6600
for refere	ence
of Operation Control Center System a	and Safety Equipment



for Transportation Co., Ltd.

UTP

H

UTP cable

168

Overhead line

for reference

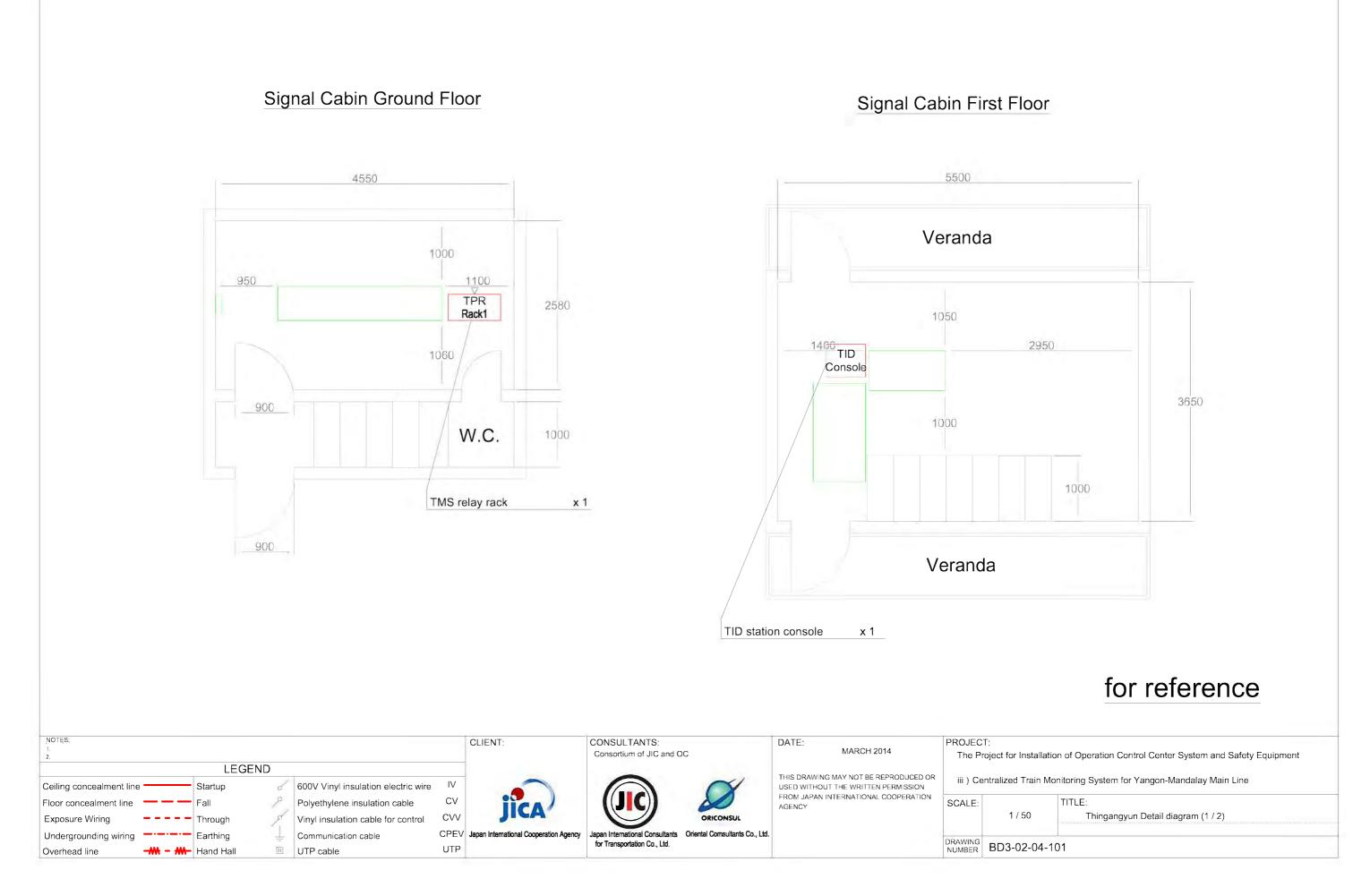
The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

iii) Centralized Train Monitoring System for Yangon-Mandalay Main Line

Mahlwagon Detail diagram (2 / 2)

DRAWING NUMBER BD3-02-03-102

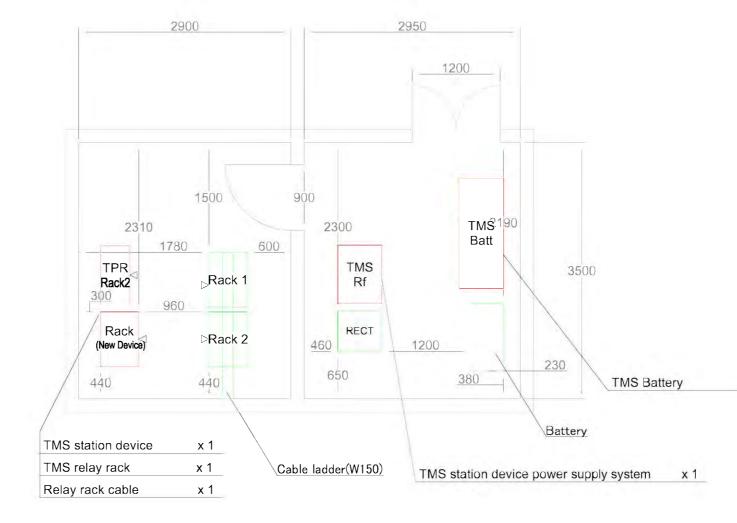
Thingangyun Detail diagram (1 / 2)



DRAWING NUMBER BD3-02-04-101

DRAWING NUMBER BD3-02-04-102

Thingangyun Detail diagram (2 / 2)



NOTĘS: 1. 2.			CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS: Consortium of JIC and OC		DATE: MARCH 2014	PROJEC The Pr	T: roject for Installatior
	LEGEND	1		-		THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR		nteolined Train Mar
Ceiling concealment line	Startup	600V Vinyl insulation electric wire IV			$\boldsymbol{\alpha}$	USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION	III) Ce	entralized Train Mor
Floor concealment line	Fall P	Polyethylene insulation cable CV	JICA			FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	SCALE:	
Exposure Wiring	Through	Vinyl insulation cable for control CV	JICA		RICONSUL			1 / 50
Undergrounding wiring	Earthing _	Communication cable CPE	V Japan International Cooperation Agency		Comsultants Co., Ltd.		DRAWING	
Overhead line	Hand Hall	UTP cable UT		for Transportation Co., Ltd.			NUMBER	BD3-02-04-10

OFC Room

for reference

tion of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

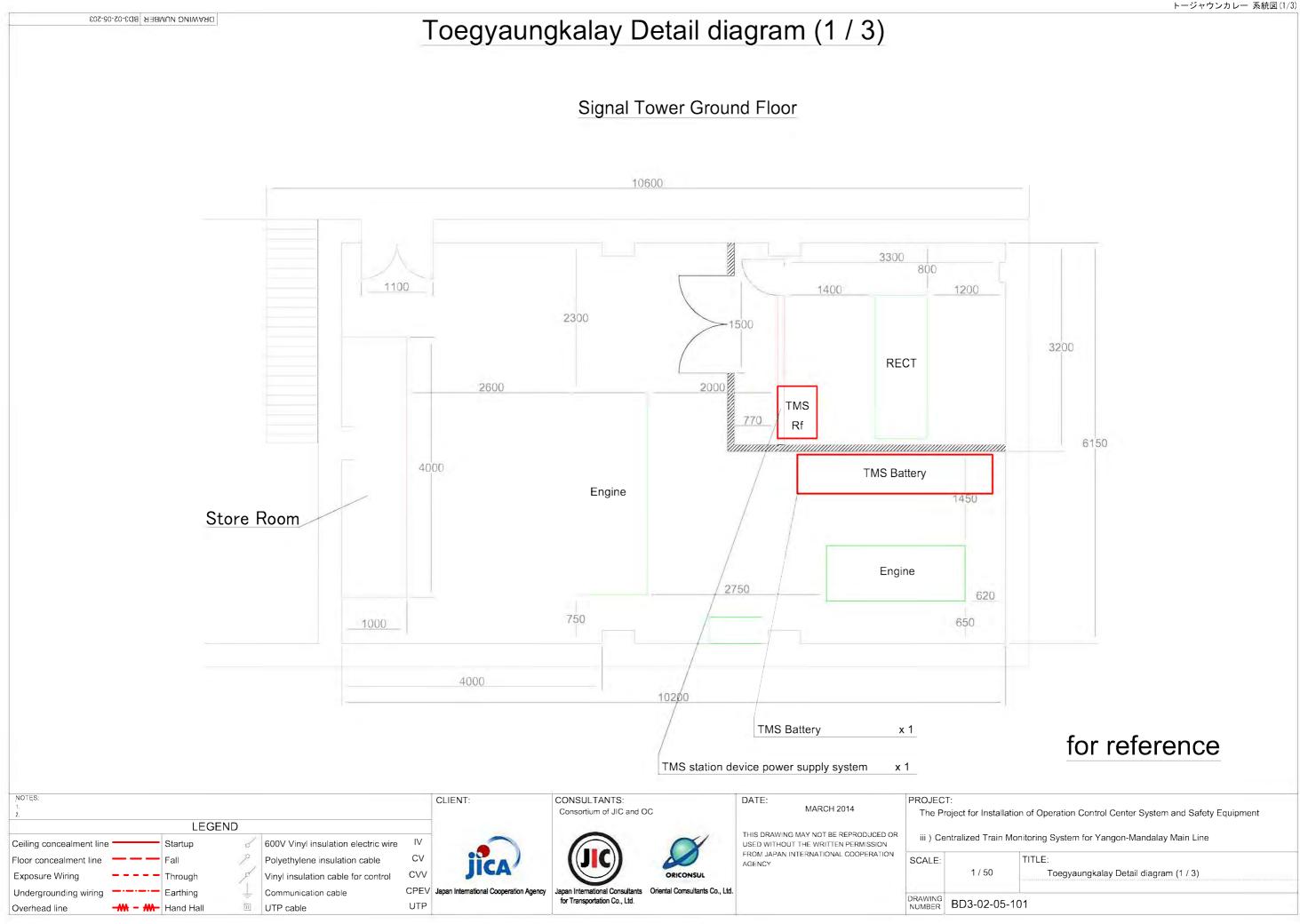
Ionitoring System for Yangon-Mandalay Main Line

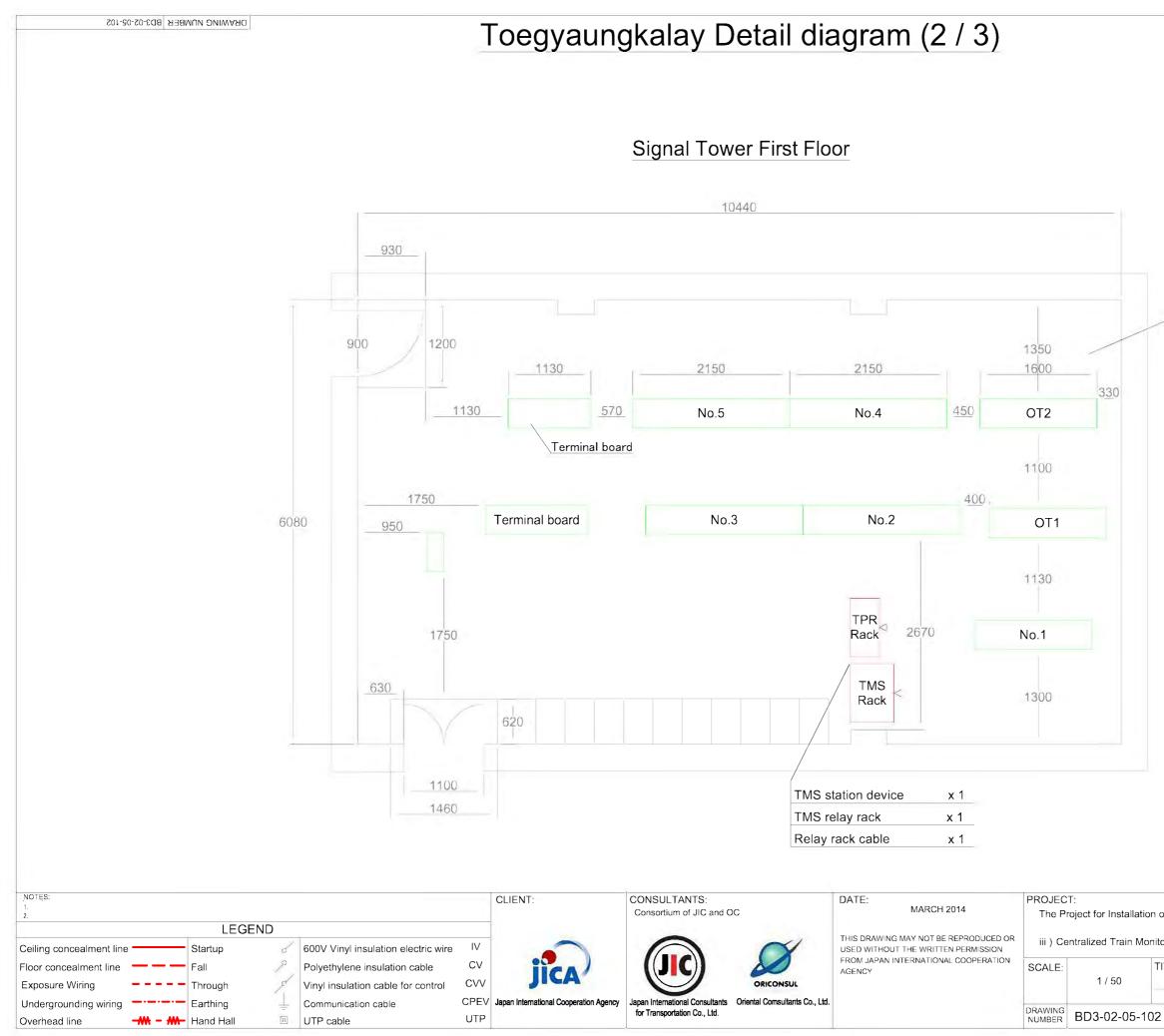
x 1

102

TITLE:

Thingangyun Detail diagram (2 / 2)





for reference

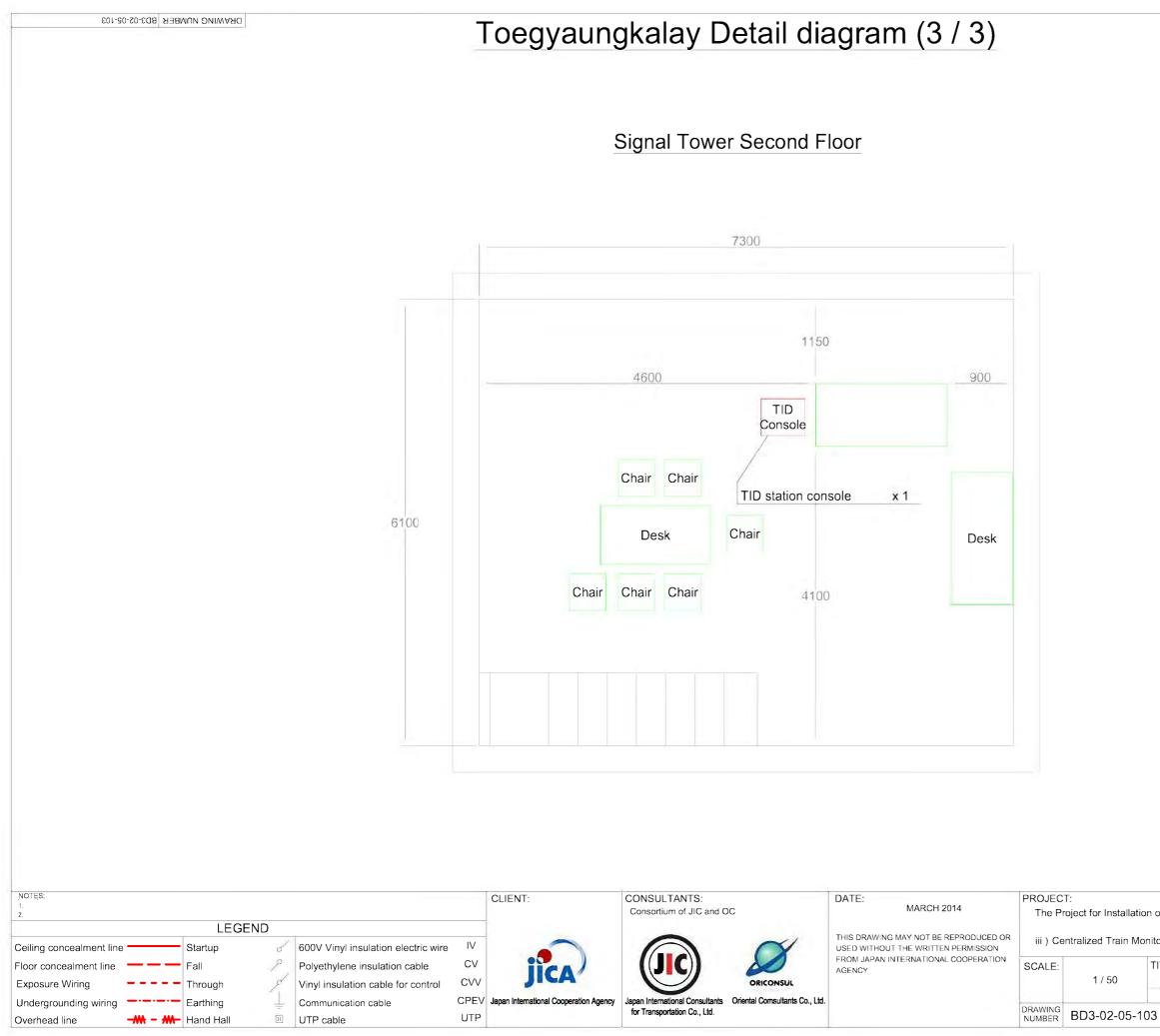
The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

iii) Centralized Train Monitoring System for Yangon-Mandalay Main Line

Toegyaungkalay Detail diagram (2 / 3)

Free access(H140)

TITLE:



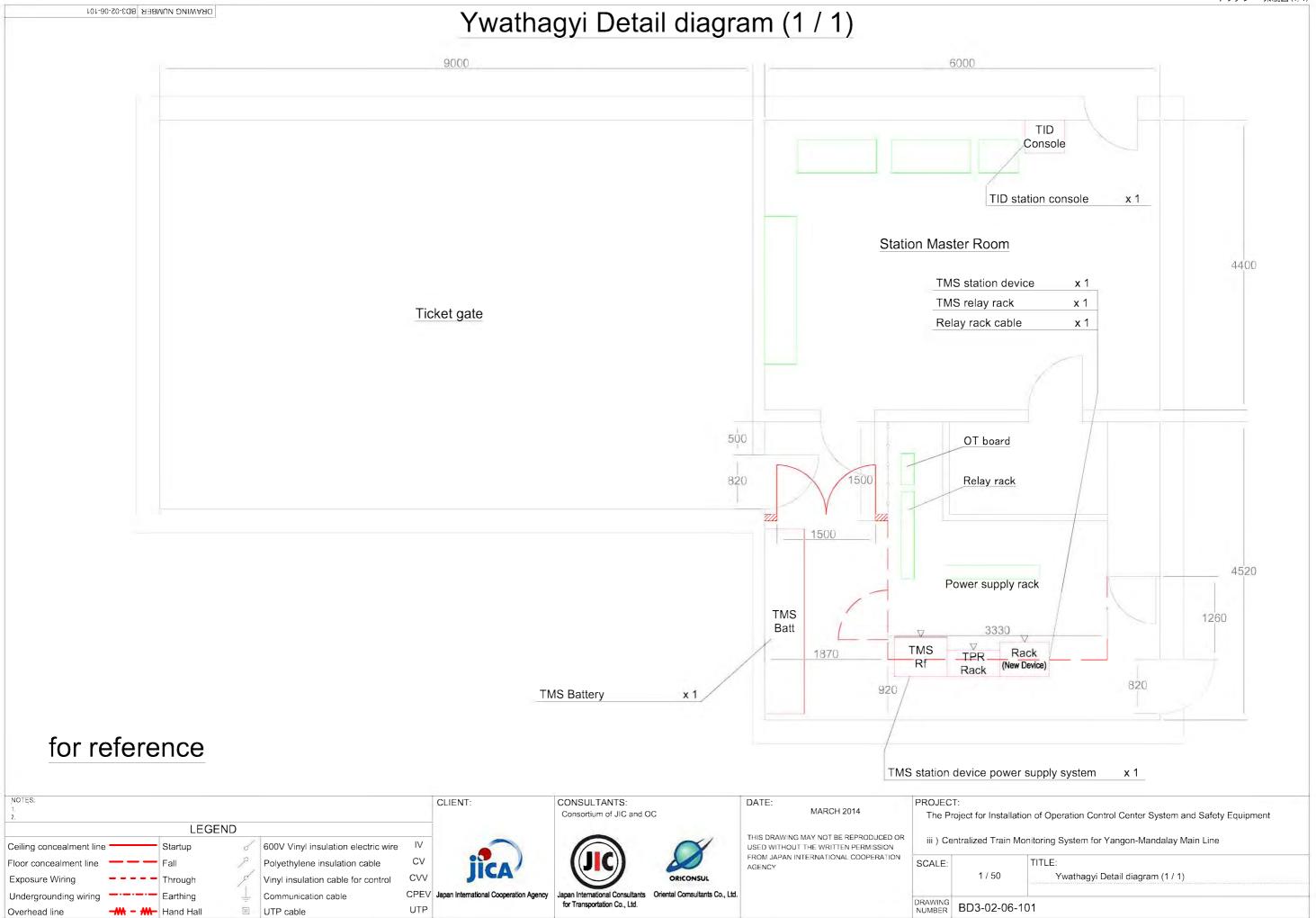
for reference

The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

iii) Centralized Train Monitoring System for Yangon-Mandalay Main Line

Toegyaungkalay Detail diagram (3 / 3)

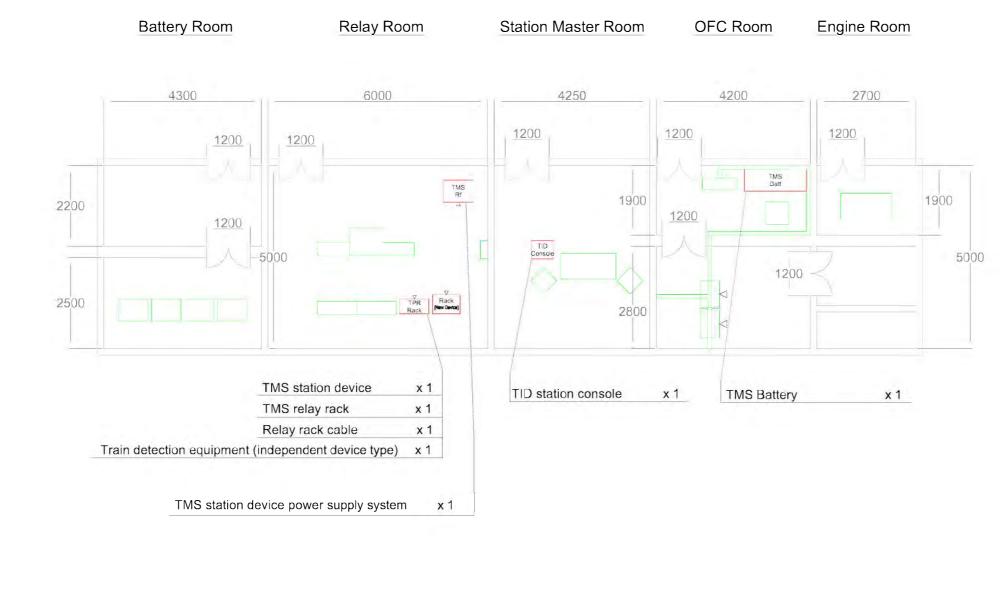
TITLE:



Laydaungkan, Tongyi, Kyauktan, Tawa, Payathonzu Layout drawing

Yangon

DRAWING NUMBER BD3-02-07-101





Mandalay

for reference

The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

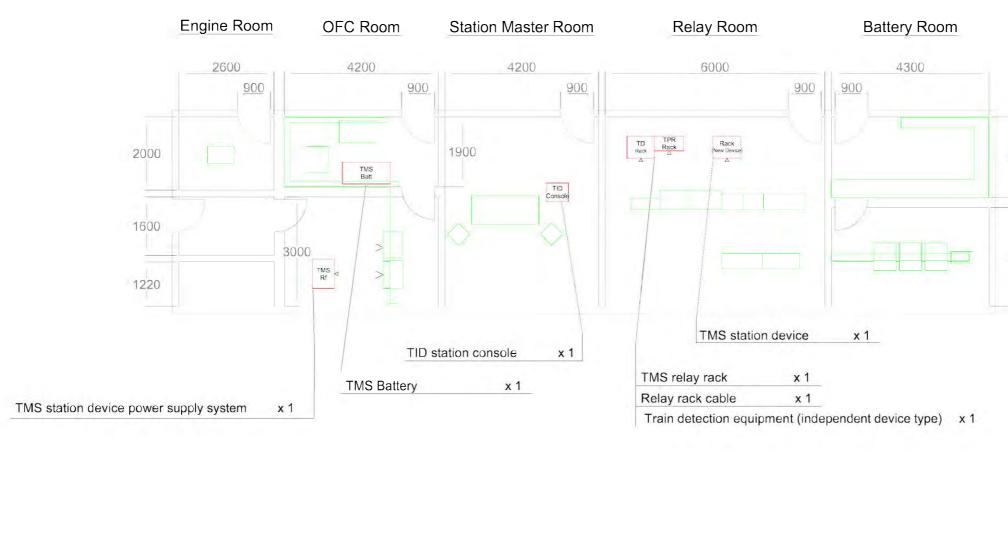
iii) Centralized Train Monitoring System for Yangon-Mandalay Main Line

TITLE:

Laydaungkan, Tongyi, Kyauktan, Tawa, Payathonzu Layout drawing

Darbain Layout drawing

Yangon



NOTES:			CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS:		DATE:	PROJEC	T:	
2.				Consortium of JIC and O	С	MARCH 2014	The P	roject for Installation	n
	LEGEND					THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR			
Ceiling concealment line	Startup of	600V Vinyl insulation electric wire IV			N	USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION	iii) Ce	entralized Train Mor	nit
Floor concealment line	Fall P	Polyethylene insulation cable CV	JICA	((JIC))		FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	SCALE:		Т
Exposure Wiring	Through	Vinyl insulation cable for control CVV	JICA		ORICONSUL			1 / 100	
Undergrounding wiring	Earthing	Communication cable CPE	V Japan International Cooperation Agency		Oriental Comsultants Co., Ltd.		DDAMINO		_
Overhead line	Hand Hall	UTP cable UTF		for Transportation Co., Ltd.			DRAWING NUMBER	BD3-02-08-10)1

Mandalay



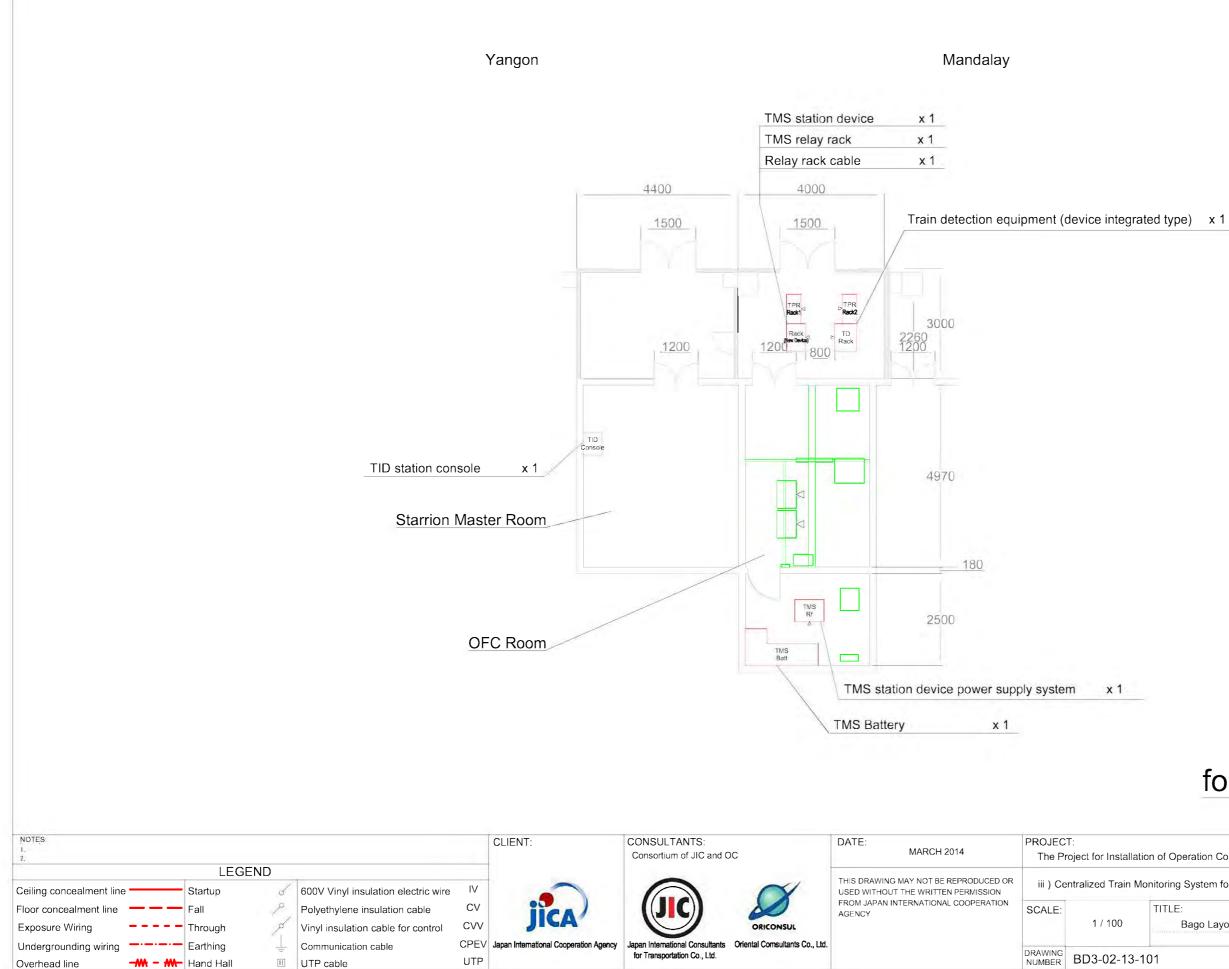
for reference

on of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

onitoring System for Yangon-Mandalay Main Line

TITLE: Darbain Layout drawing 01





DRAWING NUMBER BD3-02-13-101

バゴー 平面図

for reference

The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

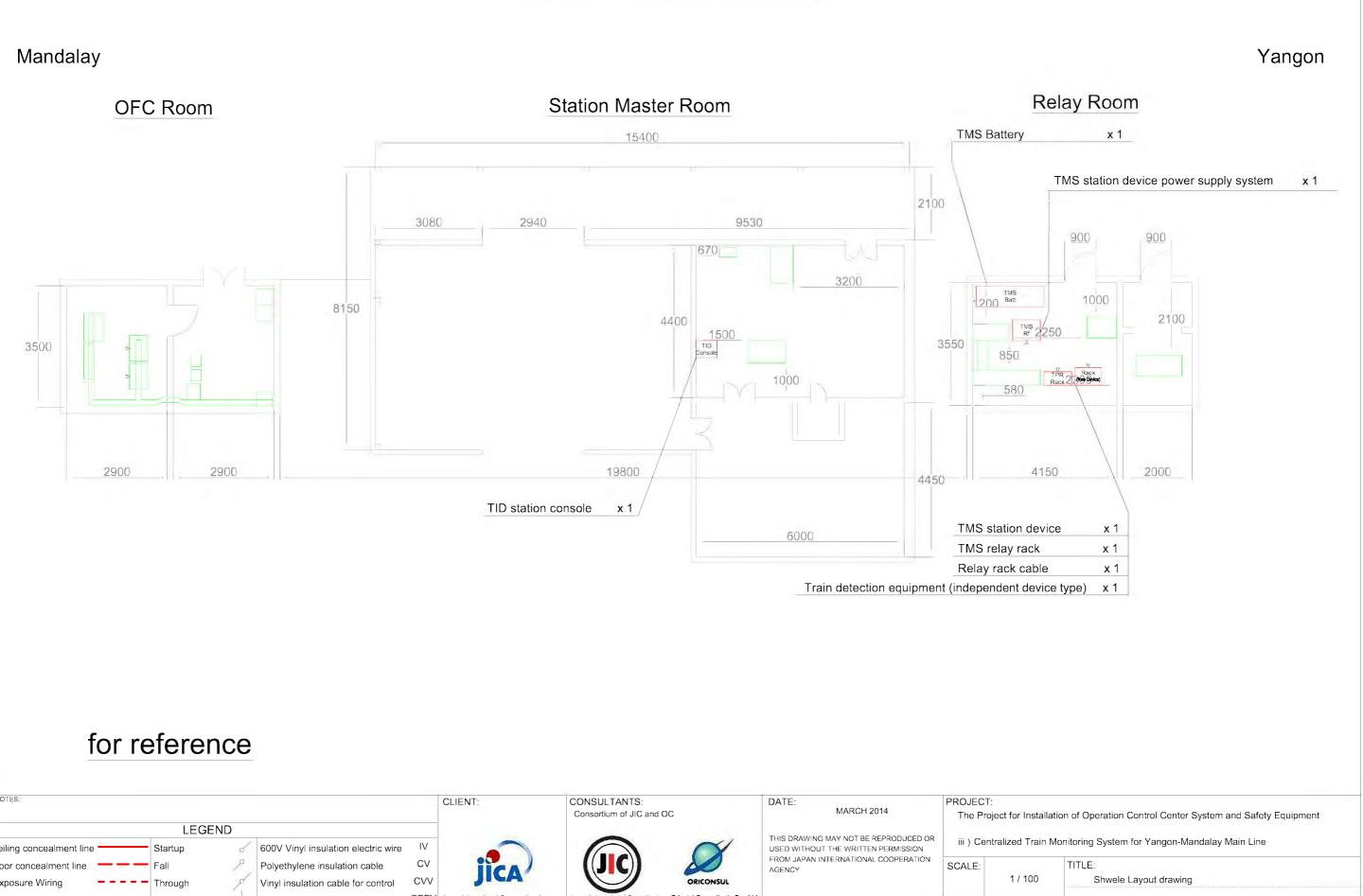
iii) Centralized Train Monitoring System for Yangon-Mandalay Main Line

Bago Layout drawing

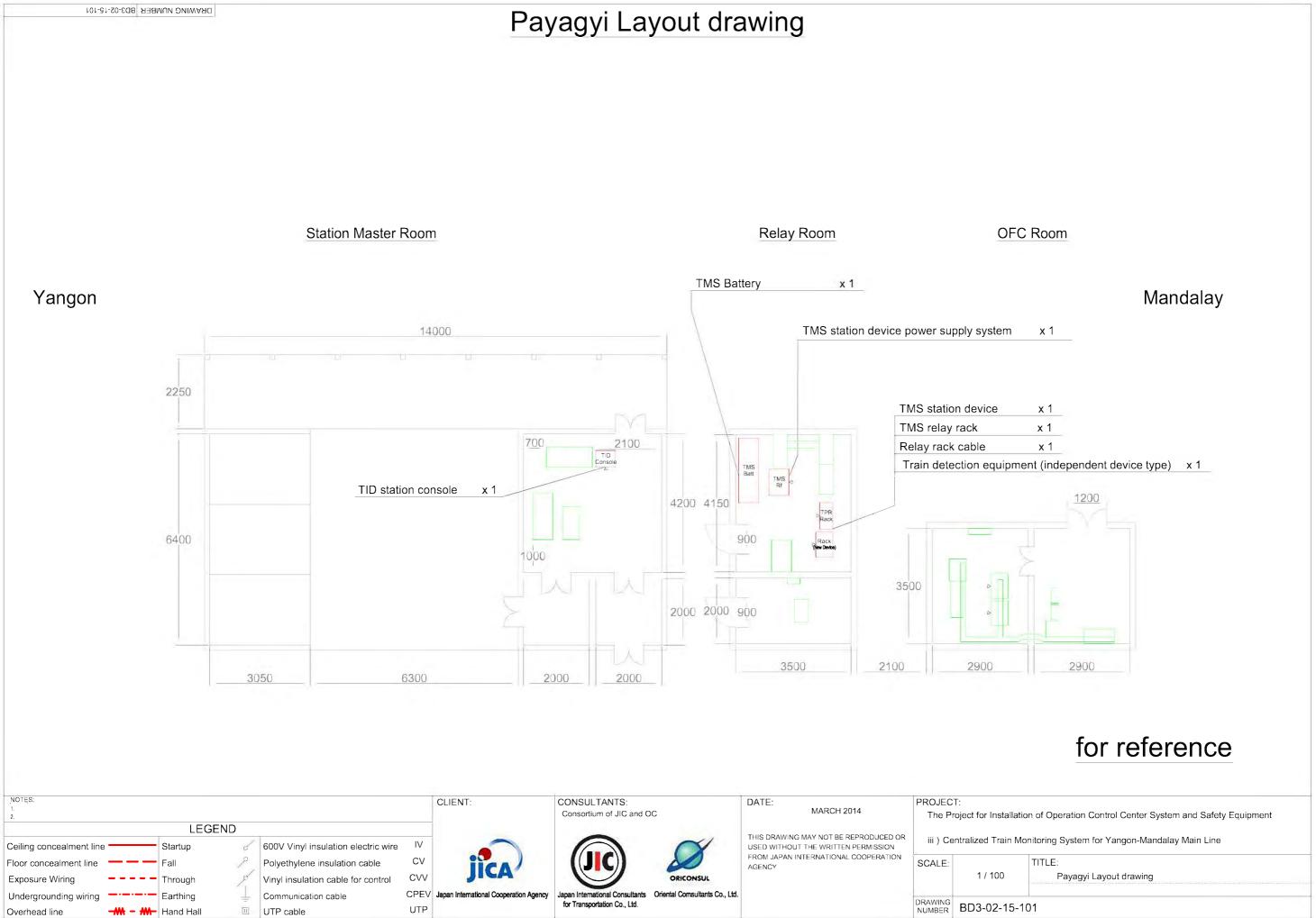
TITLE:

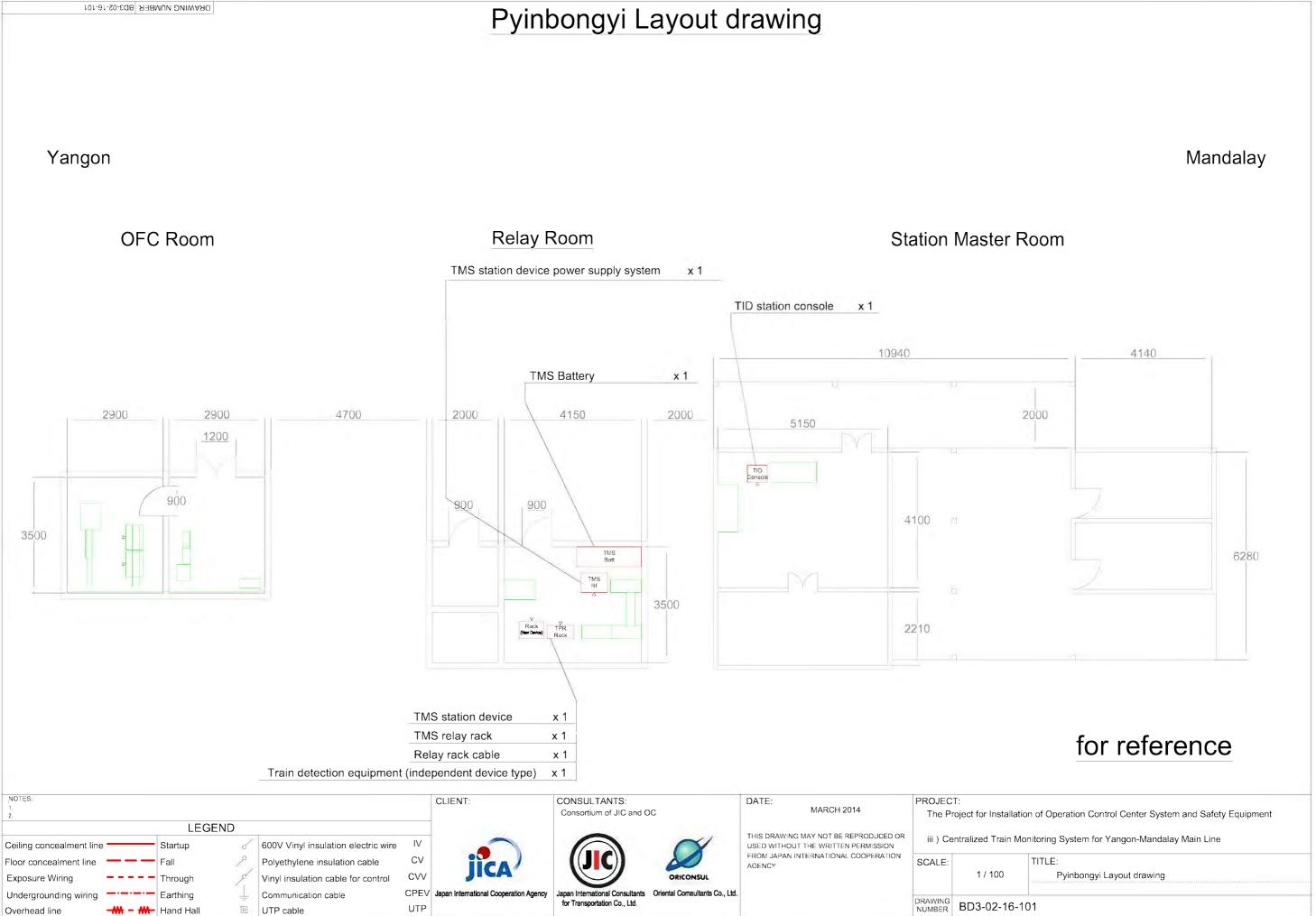
DRAWING NUMBER BD3-02-14-101

Shwele Layout drawing



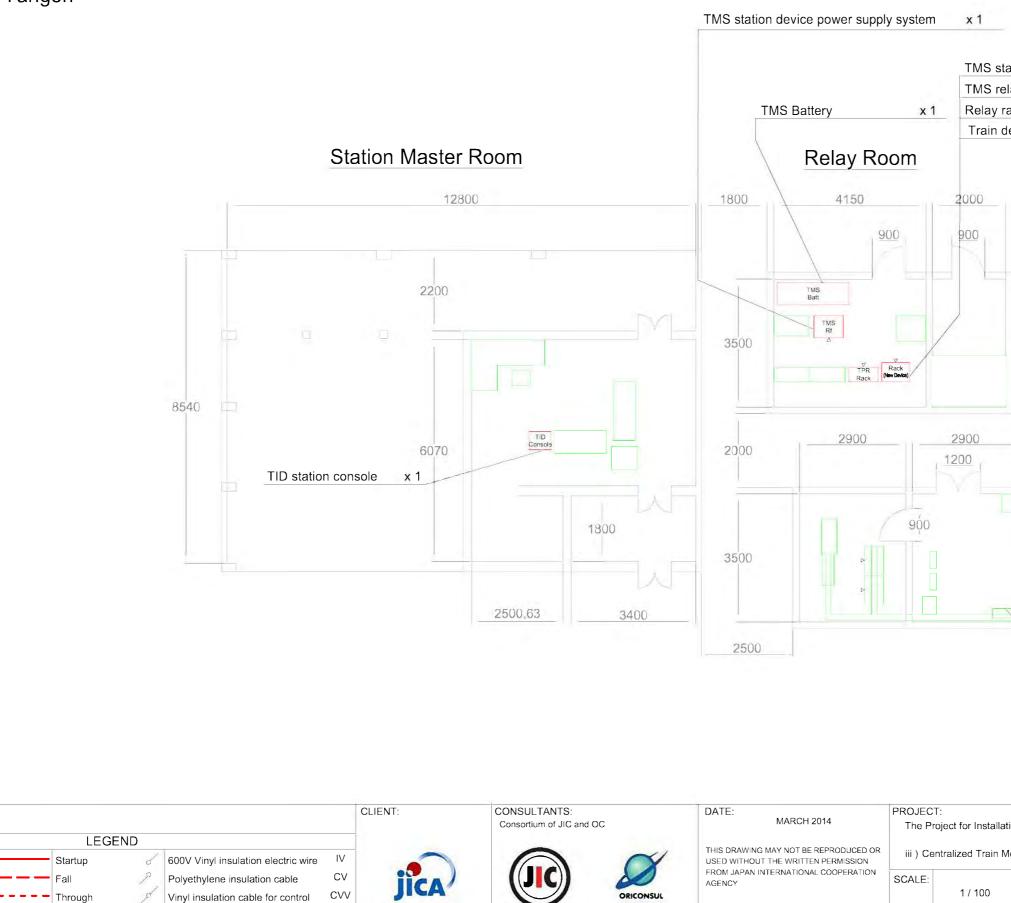
NOTES: 1. 2.					CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS: Consortium of JIC and C	00	DATE: MARCH 2014	PROJEC The P	CT: Project for Installation
	LEGEND							THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR		· · · · - · · ·
Ceiling concealment line	Startup	0	600V Vinyl insulation electric wire	IV			N	USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION	iii) Ce	entralized Train Mon
Floor concealment line	Fall	P	Polyethylene insulation cable	CV	JICA	((JIC))		FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	SCALE:	
Exposure Wiring	- Through	F	Vinyl insulation cable for control	CVV	JICA		ORICONSUL		· · · · · ·	1 / 100
Undergrounding wiring	Earthing	Ţ	Communication cable	CPEV	/ Japan International Cooperation Agency	Japan International Consultants	Oriental Cornsultants Co., Ltd.		DRAWING	
Overhead line	- Hand Hall	Η	UTP cable	UTP		for Transportation Co., Ltd.			NUMBER	





Kadok Layout drawing

Yangon



Oriental Comsultants Co., Ltd.

apan International Consultants

for Transportation Co., Ltd.

CPEV Japan International Coo

UTP

NOTES:

Ceiling concealment line

Floor concealment line

Undergrounding wiring

Through

Earthing

Communication cable

UTP cable

H

Exposure Wiring

Overhead line

Mandalay

TMS station device	x 1		
TMS relay rack	x 1		
Relay rack cable	x 1		
Train detection equipm	ent (ind	ependent device type)	x 1

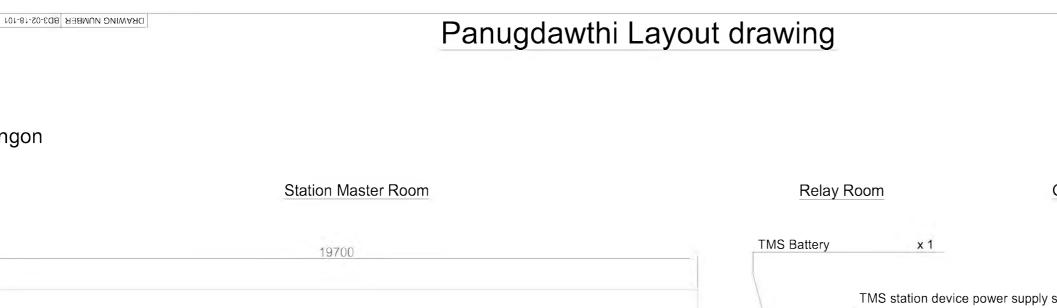


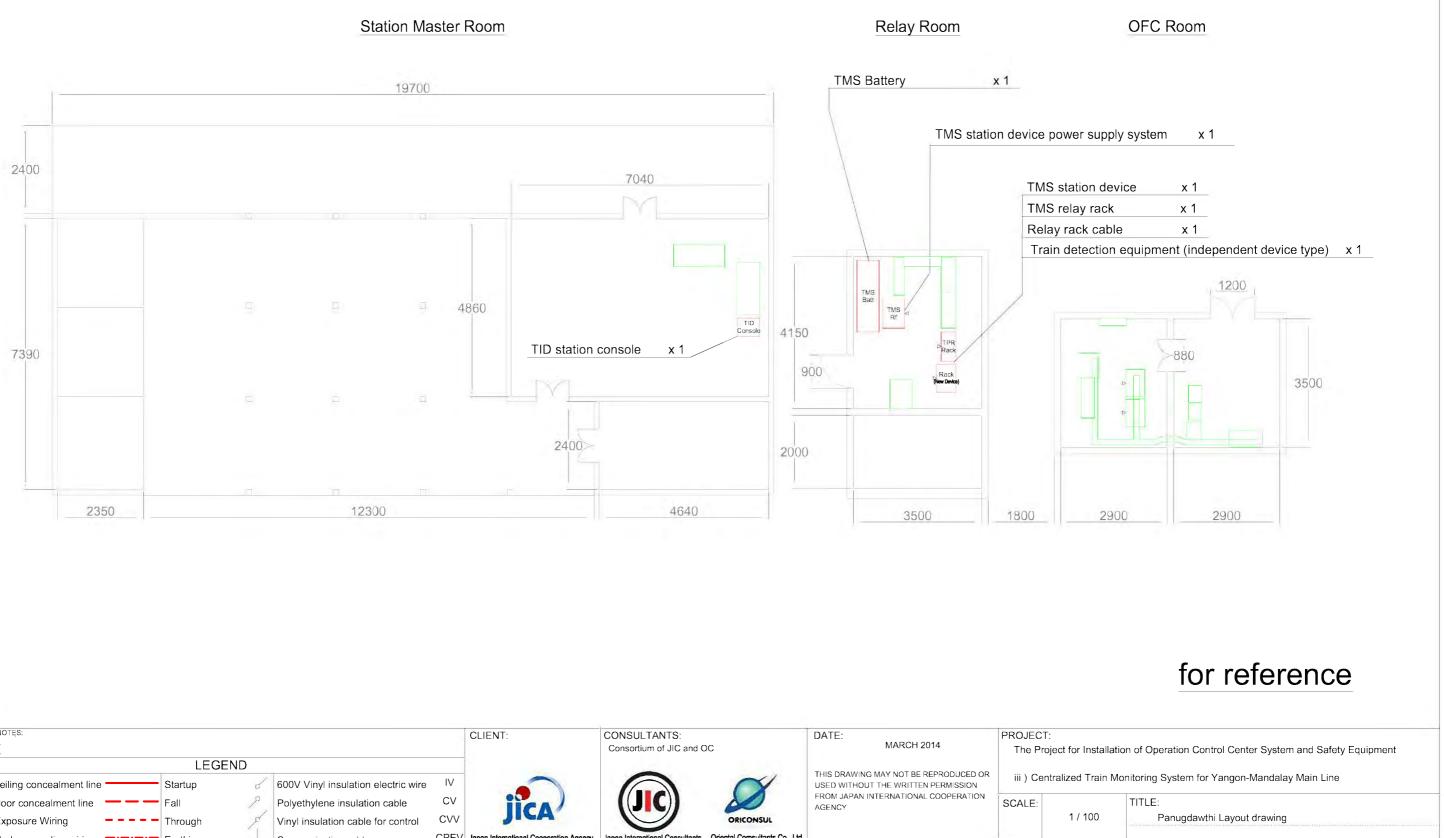
for reference

The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

iii) Centralized Train Monitoring System for Yangon-Mandalay Main Line

TITLE: Kadok Layout drawing

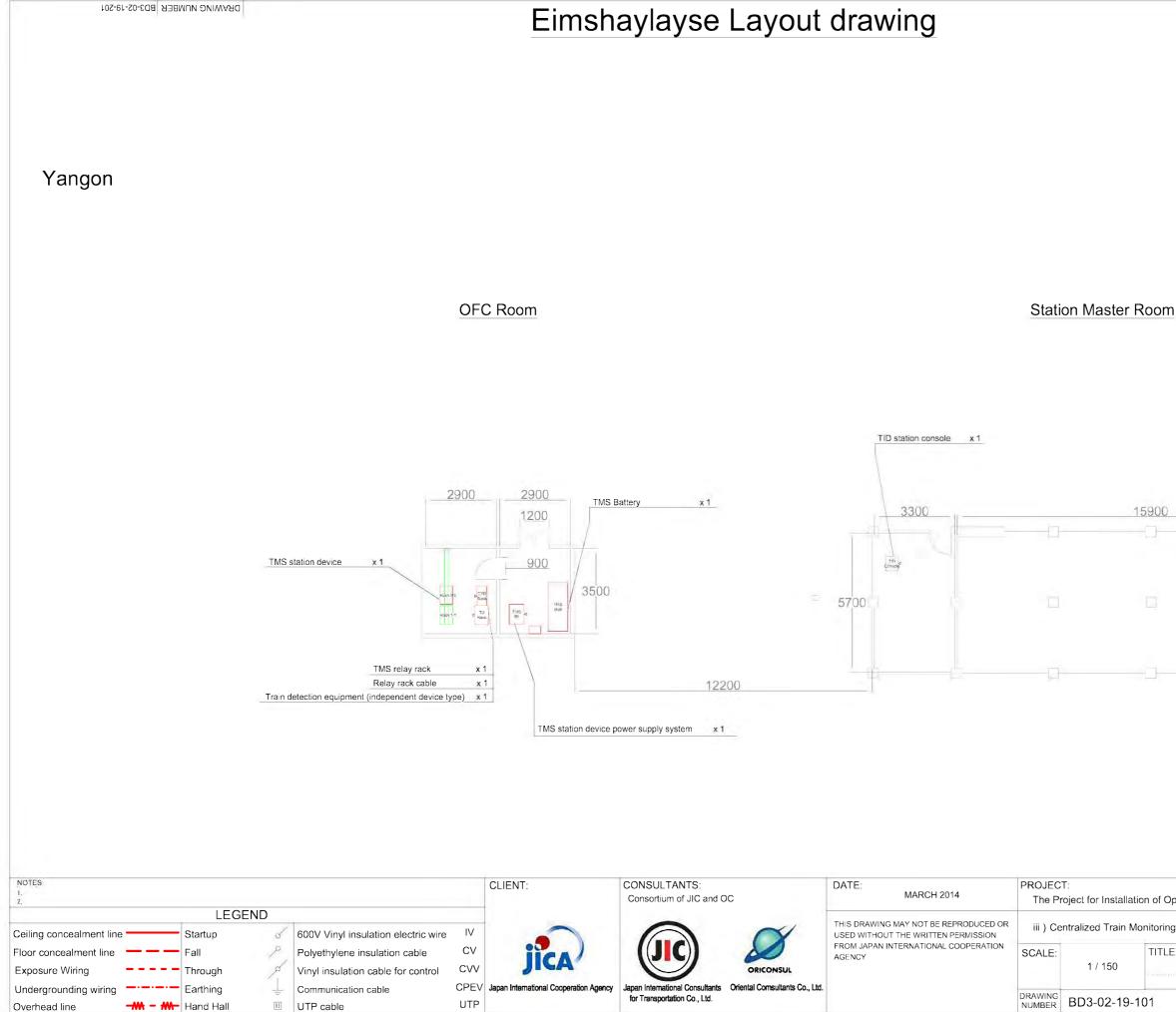


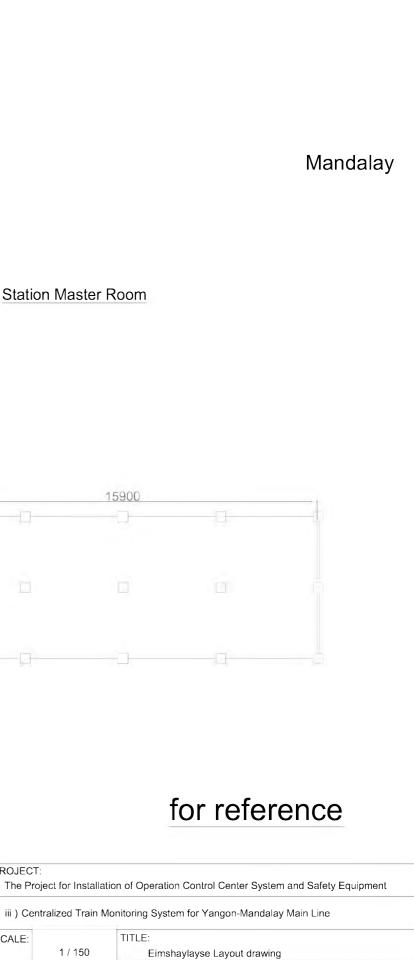


NOTES:			CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS:		DATE:	PROJEC	T:	
2.				Consortium of JIC and O	С	MARCH 2014	The Pr	roject for Installatio	'n
	LEGEND					THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR			
Ceiling concealment line	Startup d	600V Vinyl insulation electric wire IV			N	USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION	iii) Ce	entralized Train Mo	nit
Floor concealment line – – –	Fall P	Polyethylene insulation cable CV	JICA	((JIC))		FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	SCALE:		Т
Exposure Wiring	Through	Vinyl insulation cable for control CVV	JICA		ORICONSUL			1 / 100	
Undergrounding wiring	Earthing	Communication cable CPE	Japan International Cooperation Agency	Japan International Consultants for Transportation Co., Ltd.	Oriental Comsultants Co., Ltd.		DRAWING		L
Overhead line	Hand Hall	UTP cable UTP		tor transportation CO., Lto.			NUMBER	BD3-02-18-10)1

Yangon

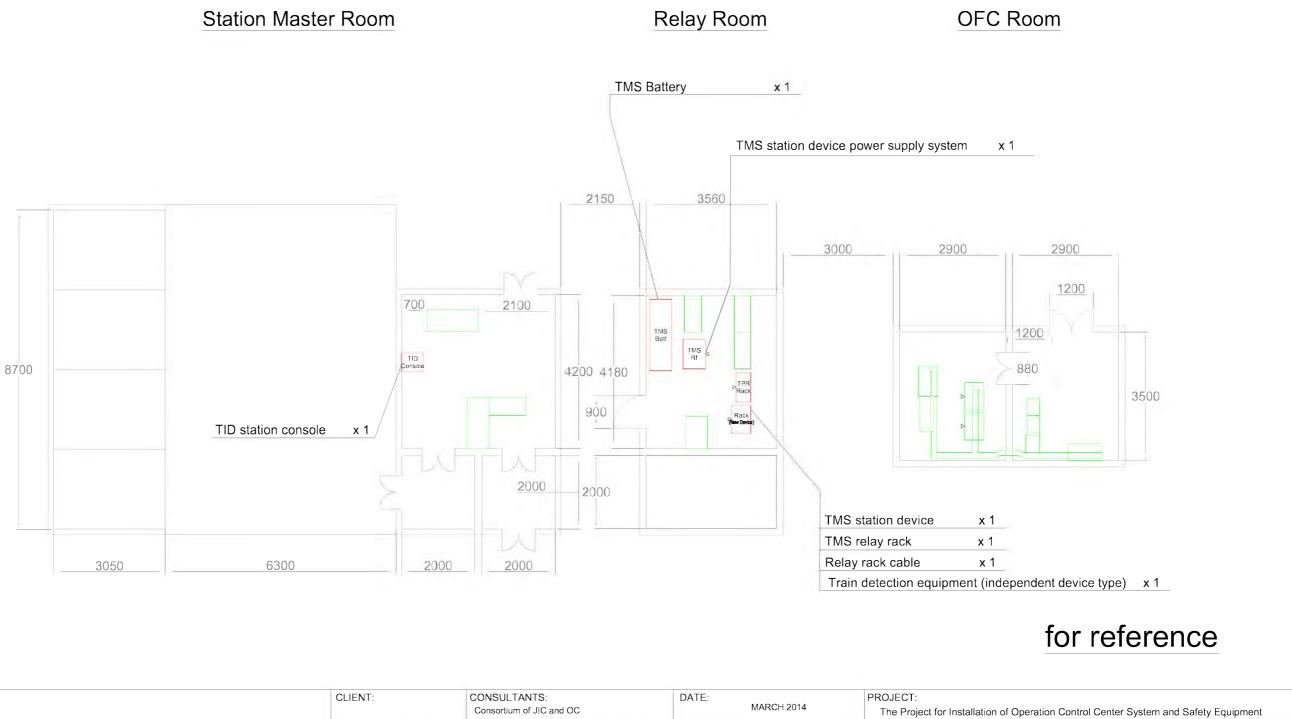






Daik-u Layout drawing

Yangon



NOTES: 1. 2.					CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS: Consortium of JIC and C	C	DATE: MARCH 2014	PROJEC The P	CT: roject for Installatio
	LEGEN	ID						THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR	-	
Ceiling concealment line	Startup	0	600V Vinyl insulation electric wire	IV			N	USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION	iii)Ce	entralized Train Mo
Floor concealment line	Fall	P	Polyethylene insulation cable	CV	İİCA	((JIC))		FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	SCALE:	
Exposure Wiring	Through	P	Vinyl insulation cable for control	CVV	JICA		ORICONSUL			1 / 100
Undergrounding wiring	Earthing	Ţ	Communication cable	CPEV	Japan International Cooperation Agency		Oriental Comsultants Co., Ltd.		DRAWING	-
Overhead line	Hand Hall	H	UTP cable	UTP		for Transportation Co., Ltd.			NUMBER	BD3-02-20-1

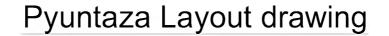


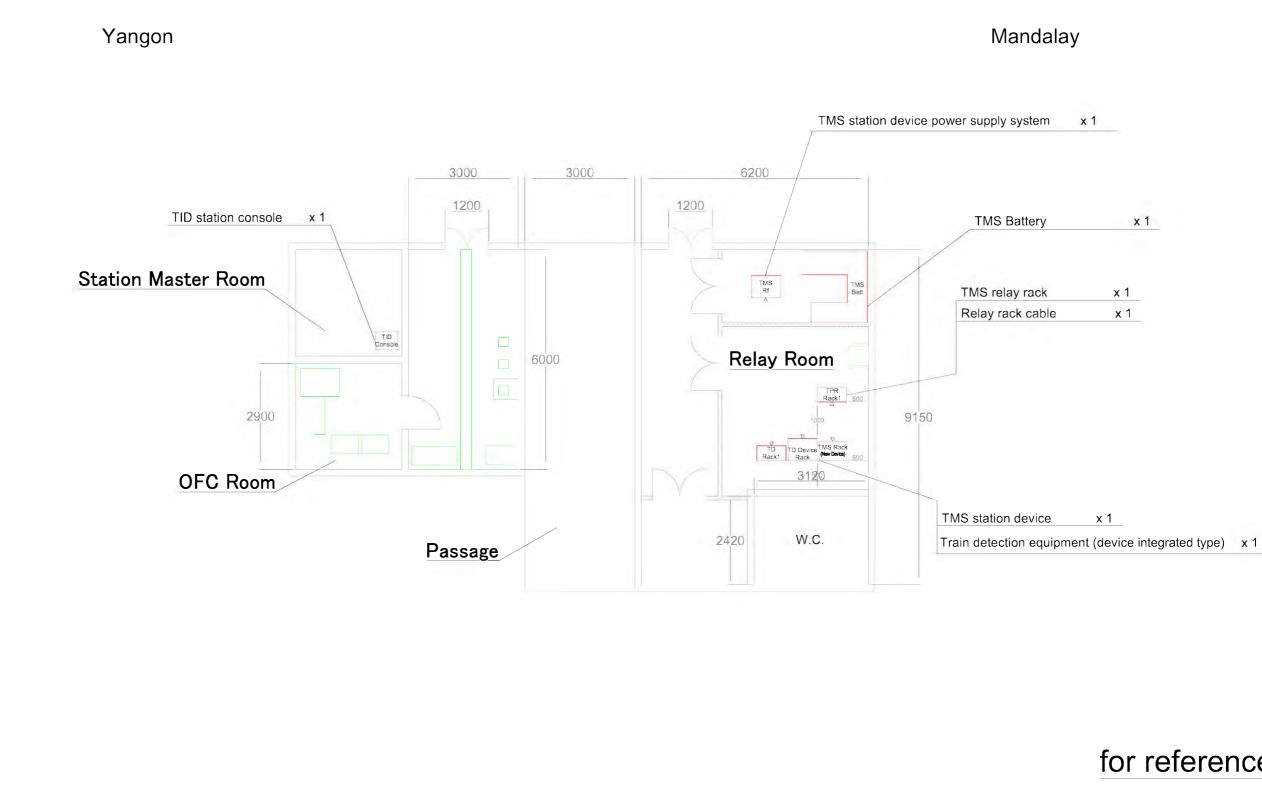


Monitoring System for Yangon-Mandalay Main Line

TITLE: Daik-u Layout drawing

)-101





NOTES:				CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS:		DATE:	PROJEC	:T·
1. 2.			Consortium of JIC and OC		DC	MARCH 2014	The Project for Installation		
LEGEND						THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR			
Ceiling concealment line Startup	O	600V Vinyl insulation electric wire	IV			X	USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION	III) Ce	entralized Train Mo
Floor concealment line - Fall	P	Polyethylene insulation cable	CV	JICA	((JIC))		FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	SCALE:	
Exposure Wiring Through	F	Vinyl insulation cable for control	CVV	JICA		ORICONSUL			1 / 100
Undergrounding wiring Earthing	1	Communication cable	CPEV	Japan International Cooperation Agency	Japan International Consultants	Oriental Comsultants Co., Ltd.		DRAWING	
Overhead line	all 🗉	UTP cable	UTP		for Transportation Co., Ltd.			NUMBER	BD3-02-21-1

DRAWING NUMBER BD3-02-21-101

x 1

x 1

x 1 **x** 1

x 1

for reference

ation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

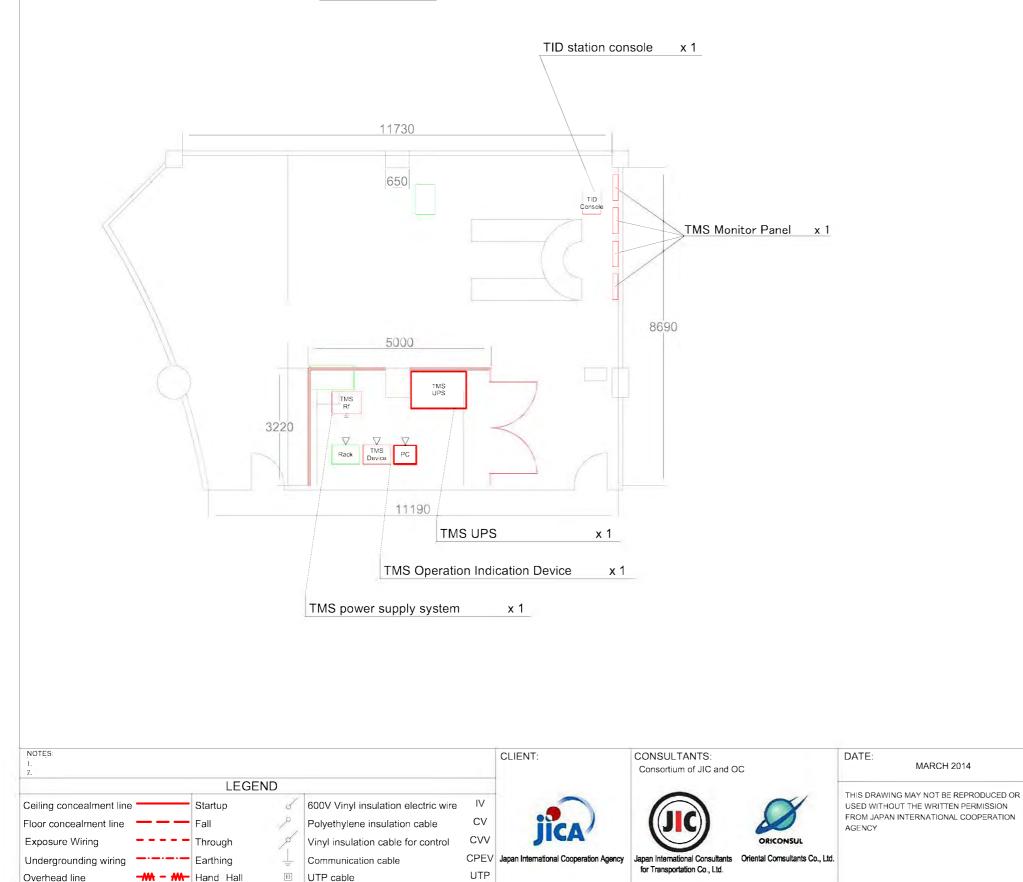
Monitoring System for Yangon-Mandalay Main Line

TITLE: Pyuntaza Layout drawing

-101

Naypyitaw Detail diagram

Central OCC



for reference

The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

iii) Centralized Train Monitoring System for Yangon-Mandalay Main Line

Naypyitaw Detail diagram

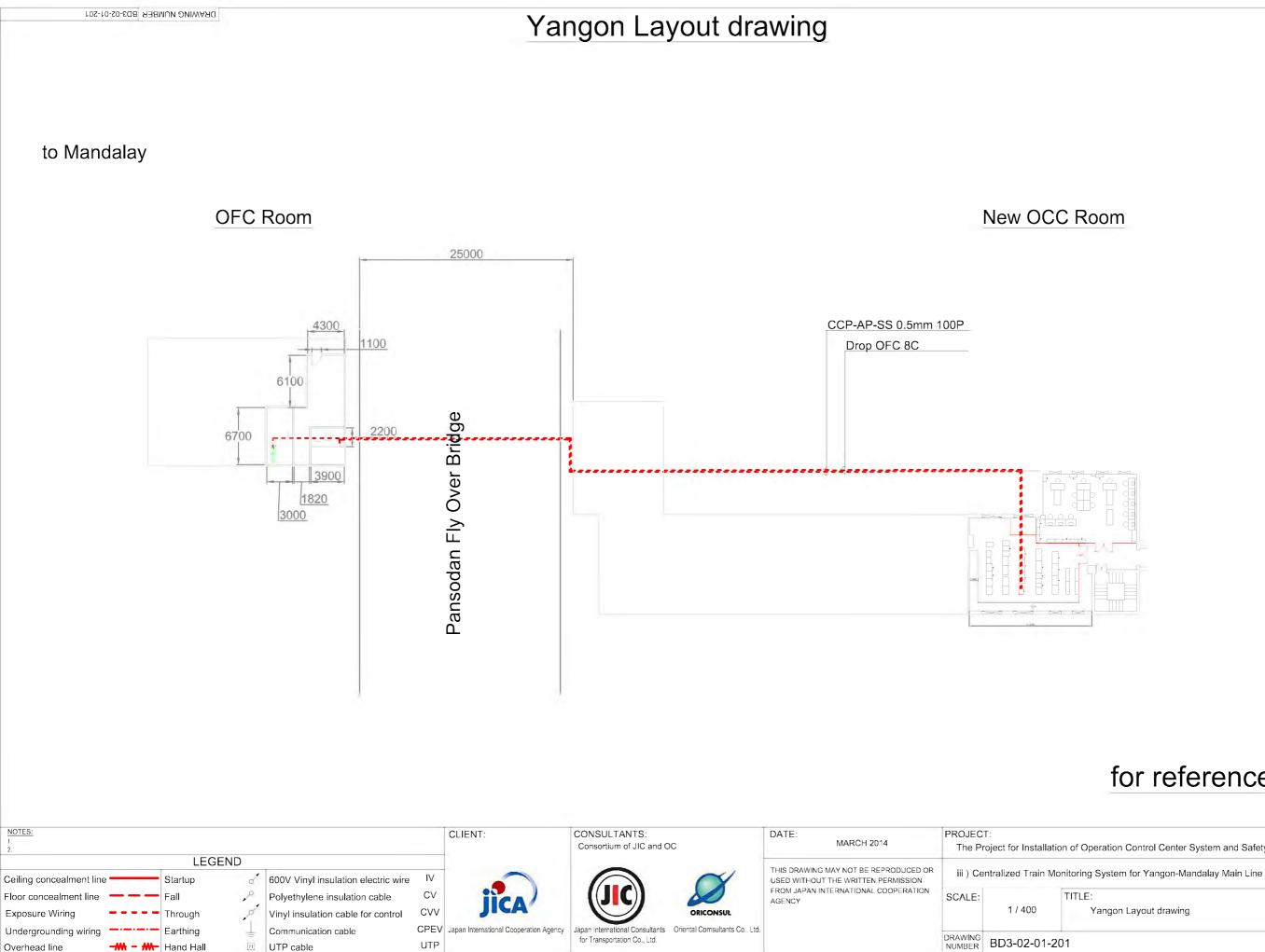
DRAWING NUMBER BD3-02-27-101

1 / 100

TITLE:

PROJECT:

SCALE:

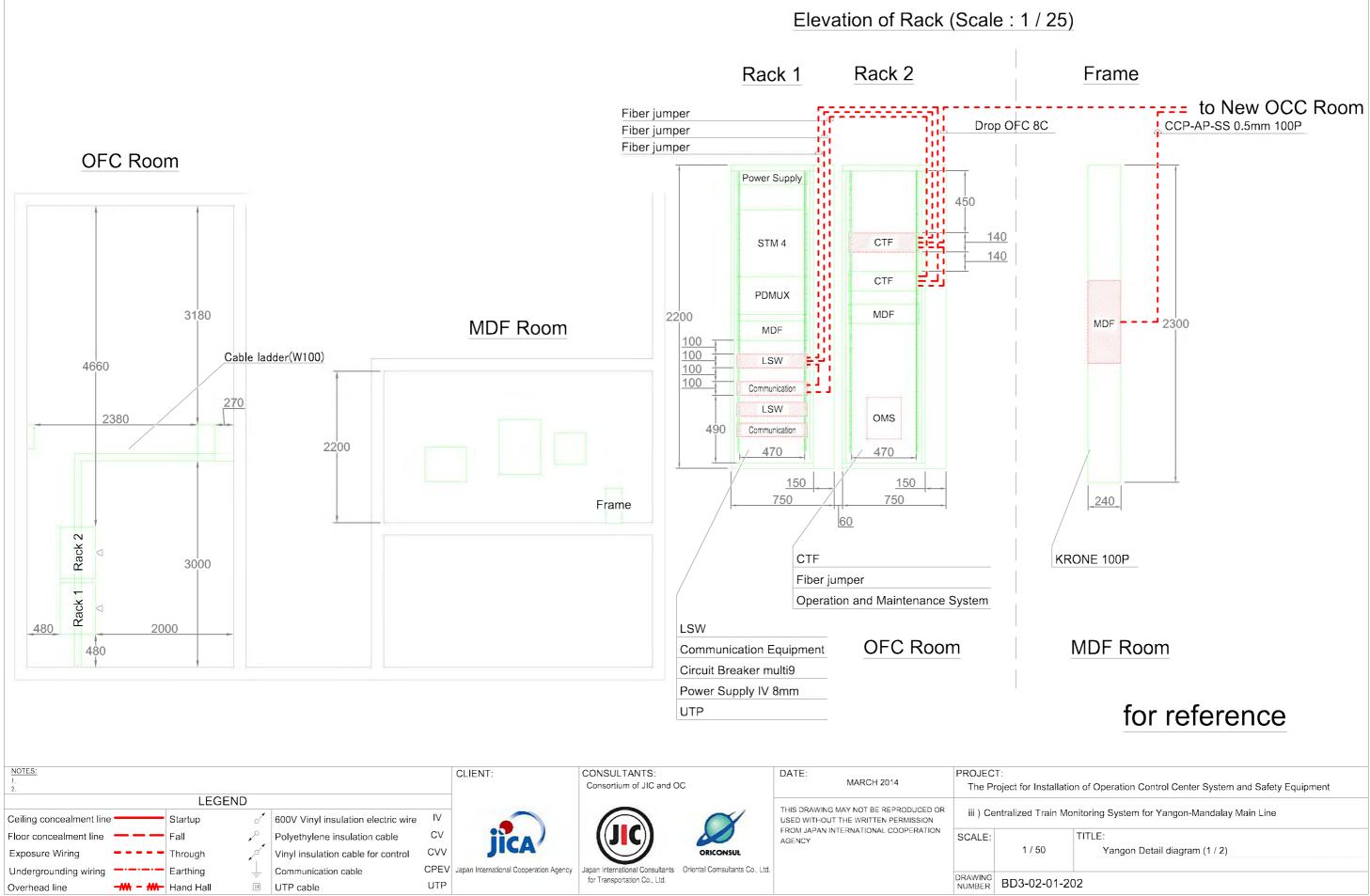


for reference

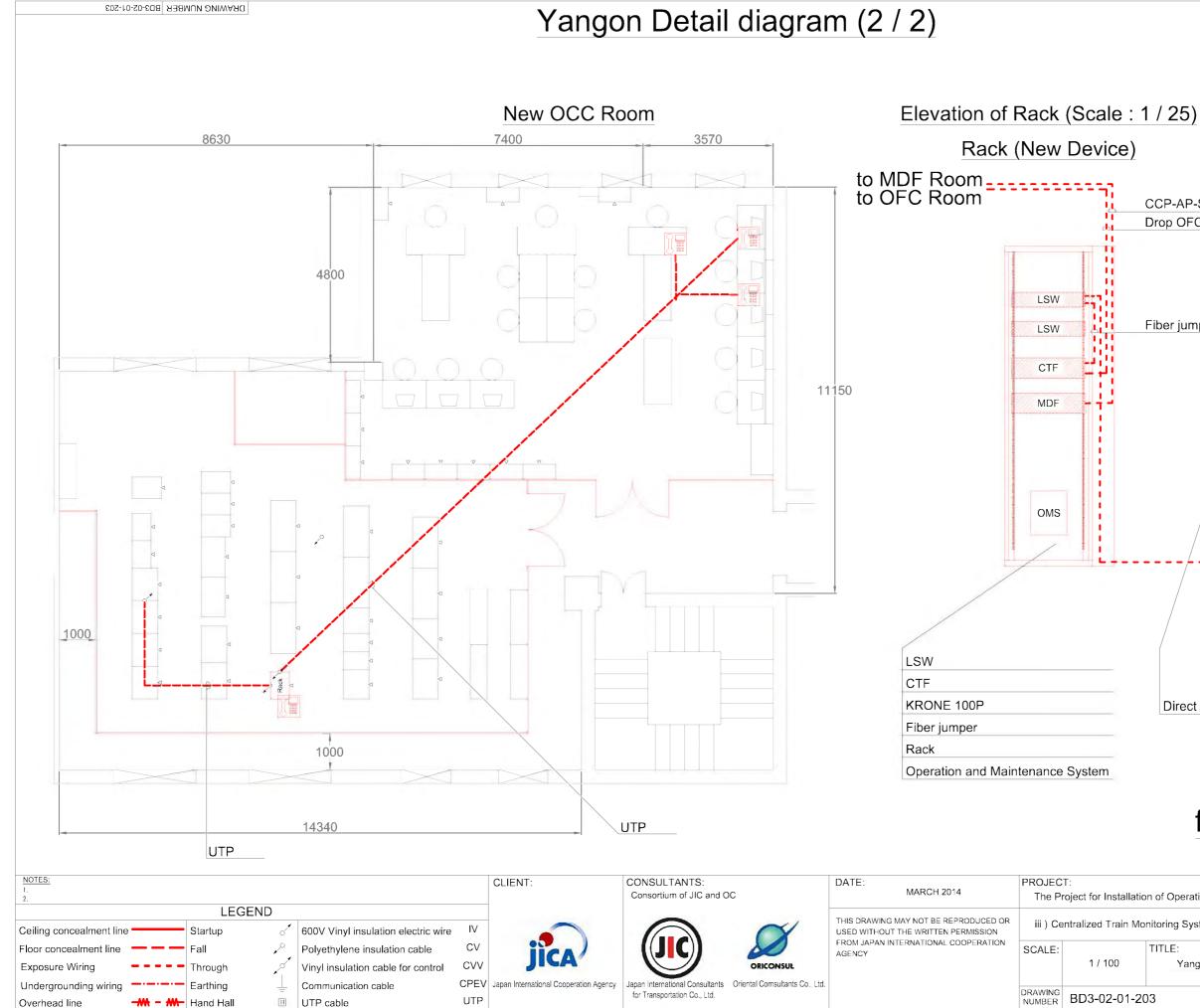
The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

Yangon Layout drawing

Yangon Detail diagram (1 / 2)



DRAWING NUMBER BD3-02-01-202



UTP

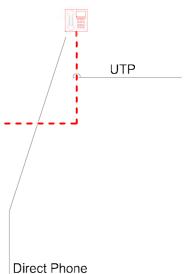
UTP cable

Overhead line



CCP-AP-SS 0.5mm 100P Drop OFC 8C

Fiber jumper



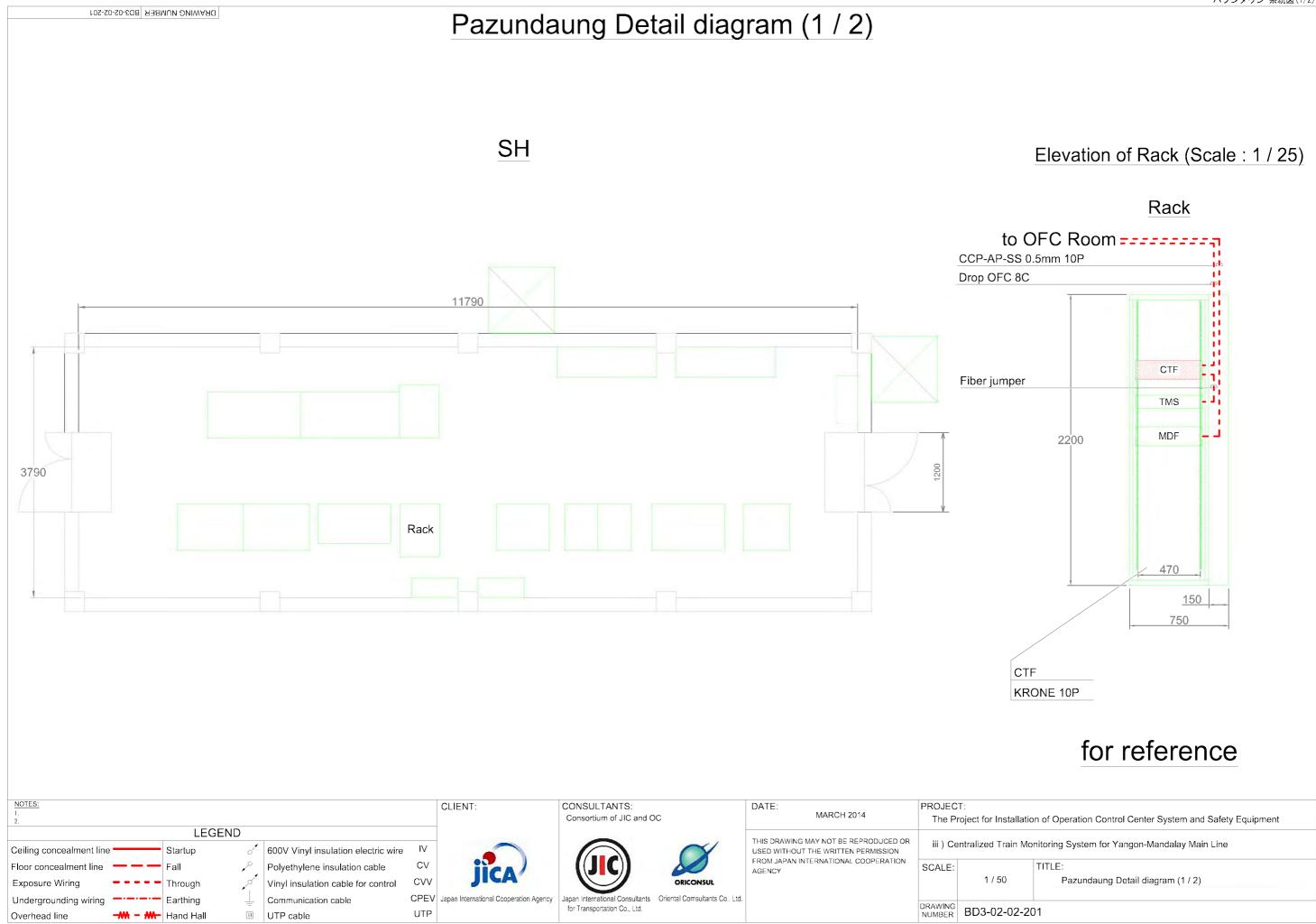
for reference

The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

iii) Centralized Train Monitoring System for Yangon-Mandalay Main Line

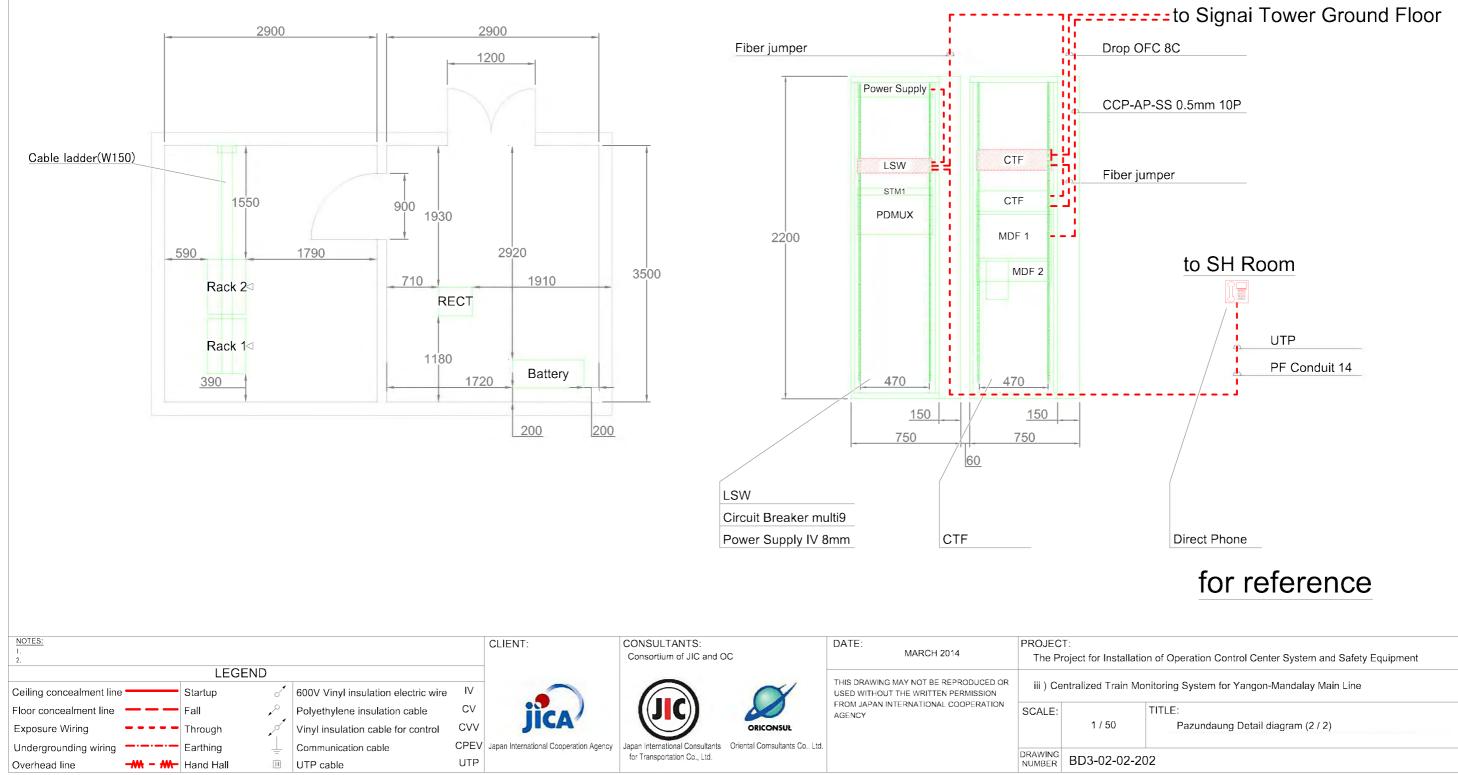
TITLE:

Yangon Detail diagram (2 / 2)



Pazaundaung Detail diagram (2 / 2)

Elevation of Rack (Scale : 1 / 25) Rack 2 Rack 1

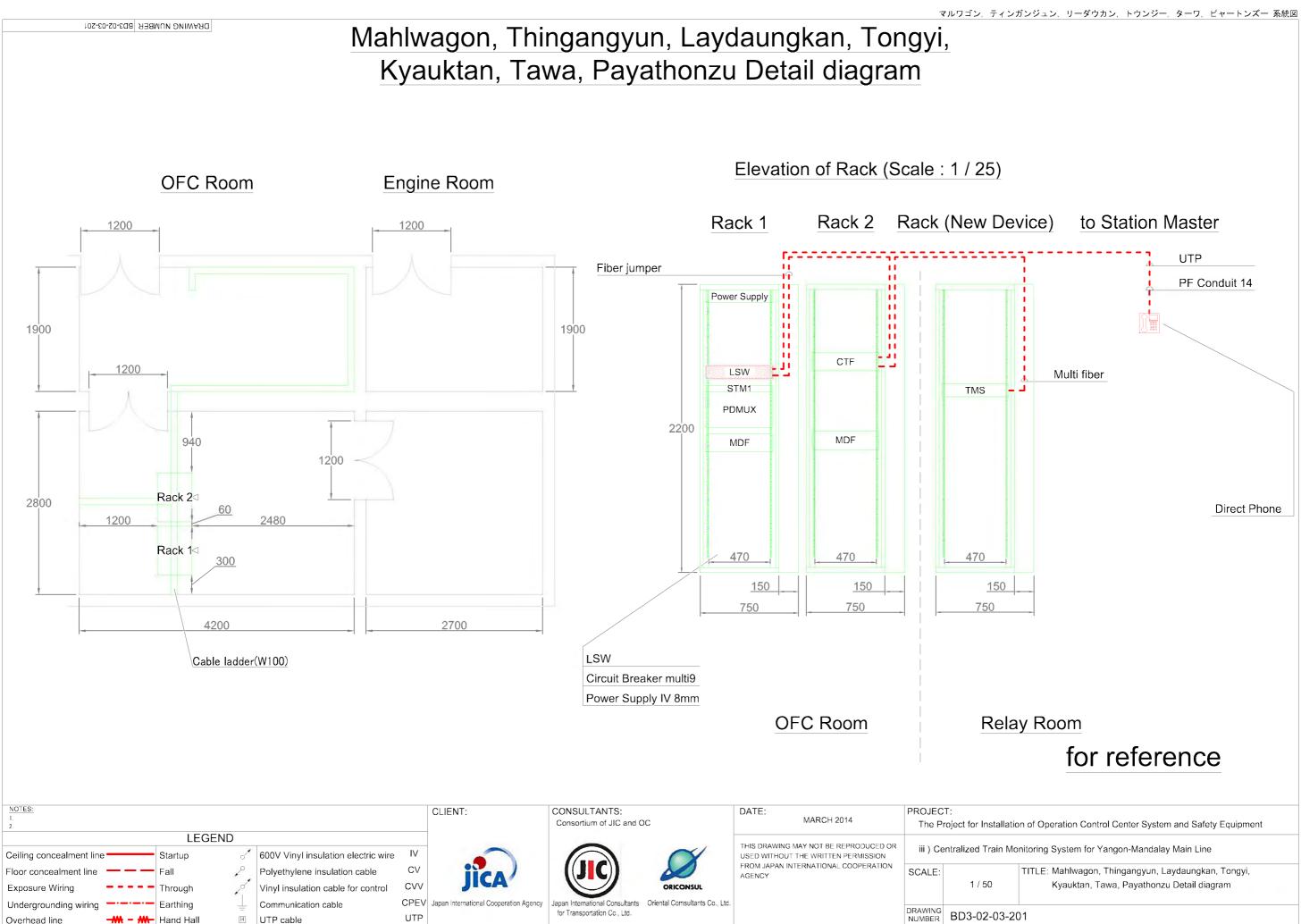


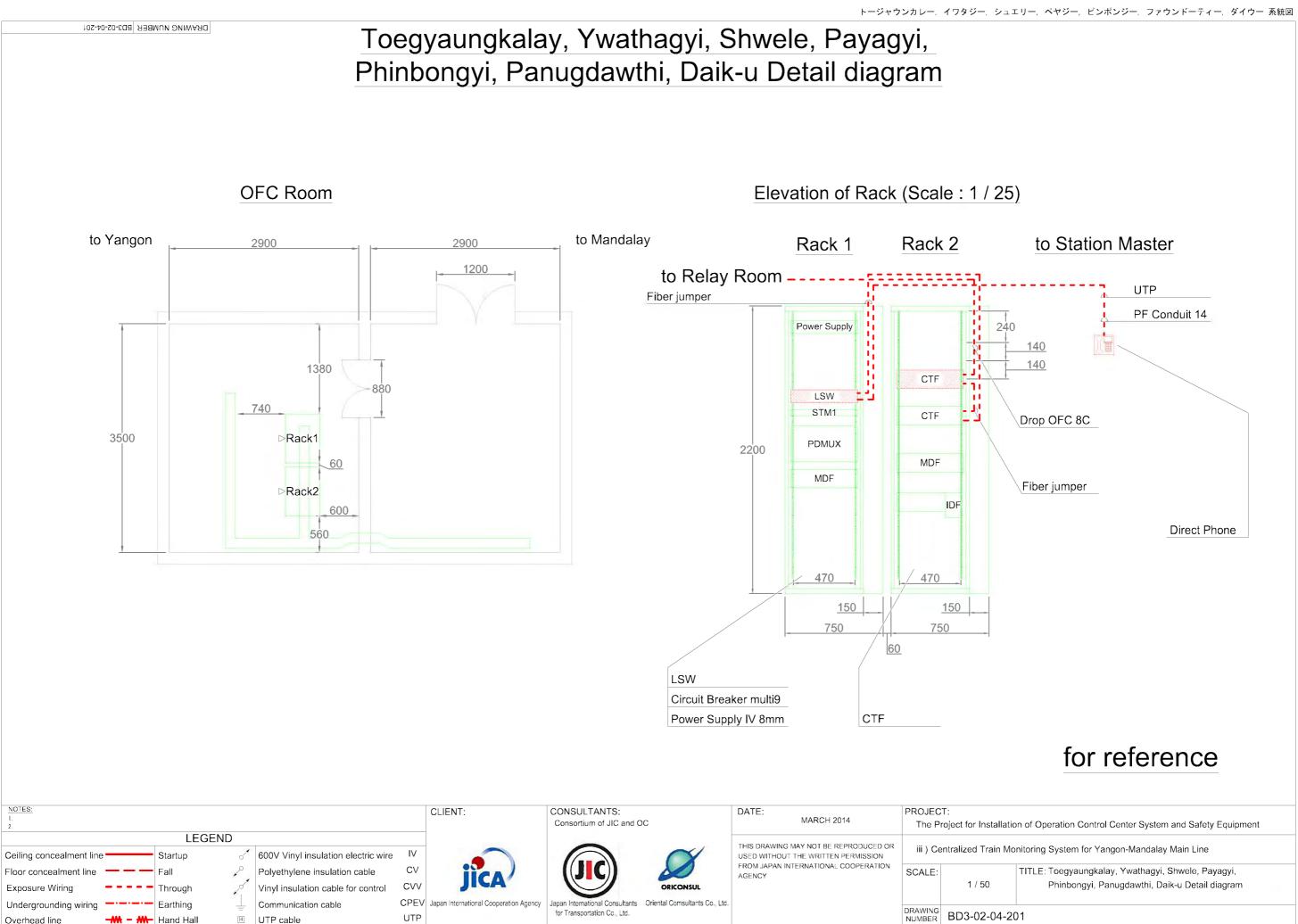
191

DRAWING NUMBER BD3-02-02-202

OFC Room

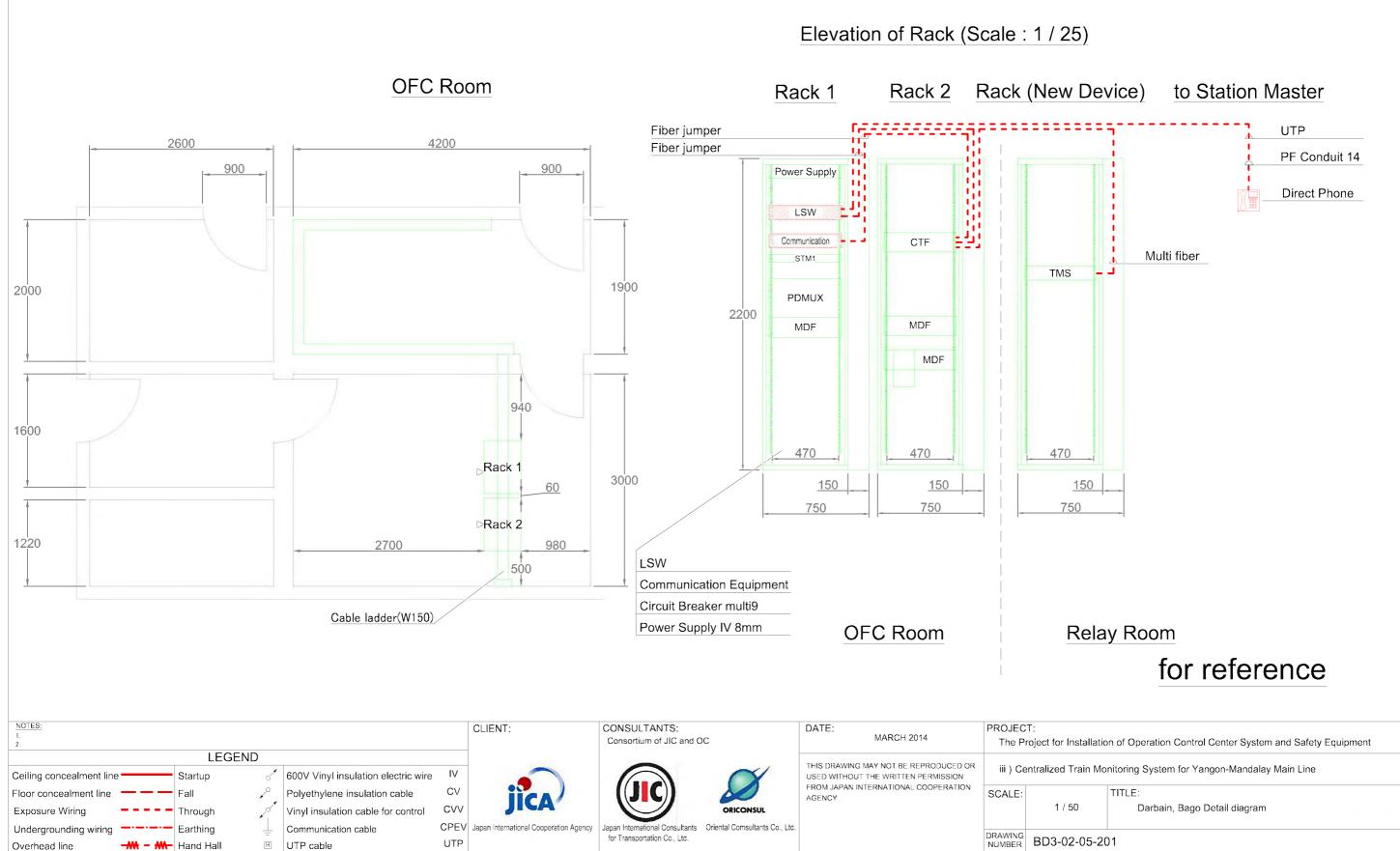
Kyauktan, Tawa, Payathonzu Detail diagram



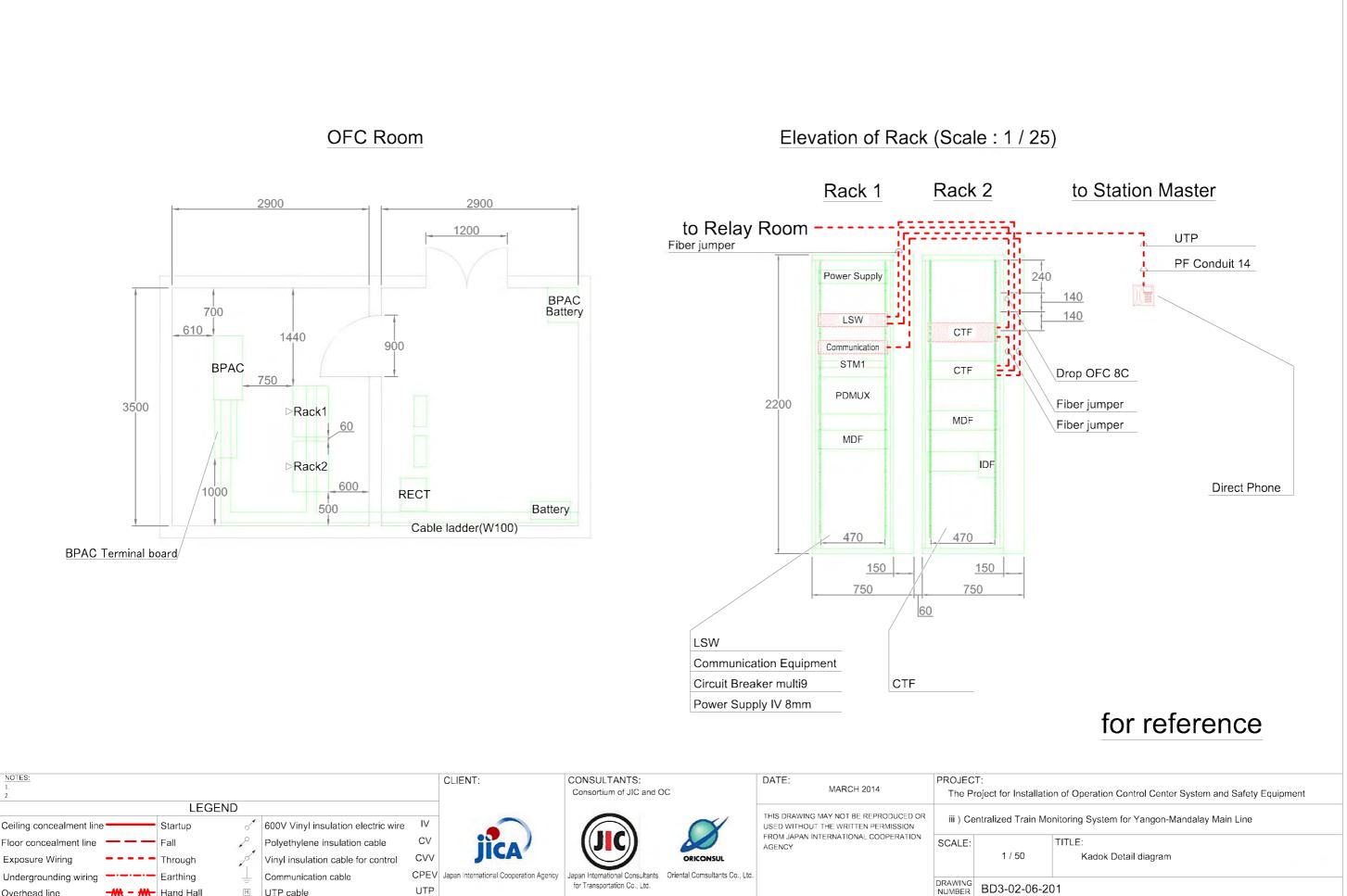


NOTES:

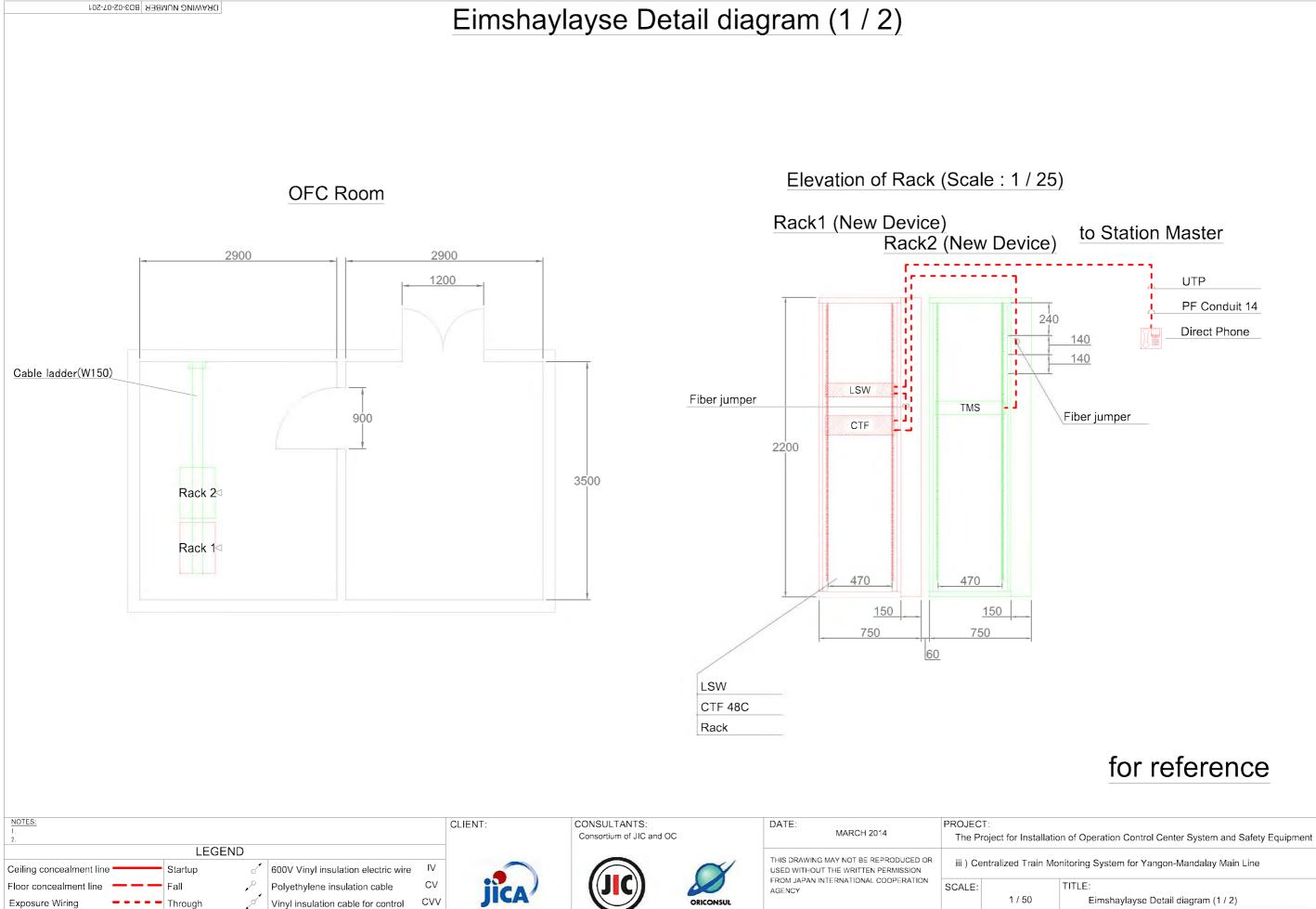
Darbain, Bago Detail diagram



Kadok Detail diagram



NOTES: 1. 2.		CLIENT:	CONSULTANTS: Consortium of JIC and OC	DATE: MARCH 2014	PROJECT: The Project for Installation of
LEGEND				THIS DRAWING MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR	
Ceiling concealment line ————————————————————————————————————	600V Vinyl insulation electric wire IV			USED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION	iii) Centralized Train Monito
Floor concealment line - Fall	Polyethylene insulation cable CV	JICA		FROM JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	SCALE: TI
Exposure Wiring	Vinyl insulation cable for control CVV	JICA	ORICONSUL		1 / 50
Undergrounding wiring	Communication cable CPE	V Japan International Cooperation Agency		Ltd.	DRAWING DDA AA AAA
Overhead line	UTP cable UTF		for Transportation Co., Ltd.		NUMBER BD3-02-06-201



Japan International Consultants Oriental Comsultants Co., Ltd.

for Transportation Co., Ltd.

CPEV Japan International Cooperation Agency

UTP

Communication cable

UTP cable

196

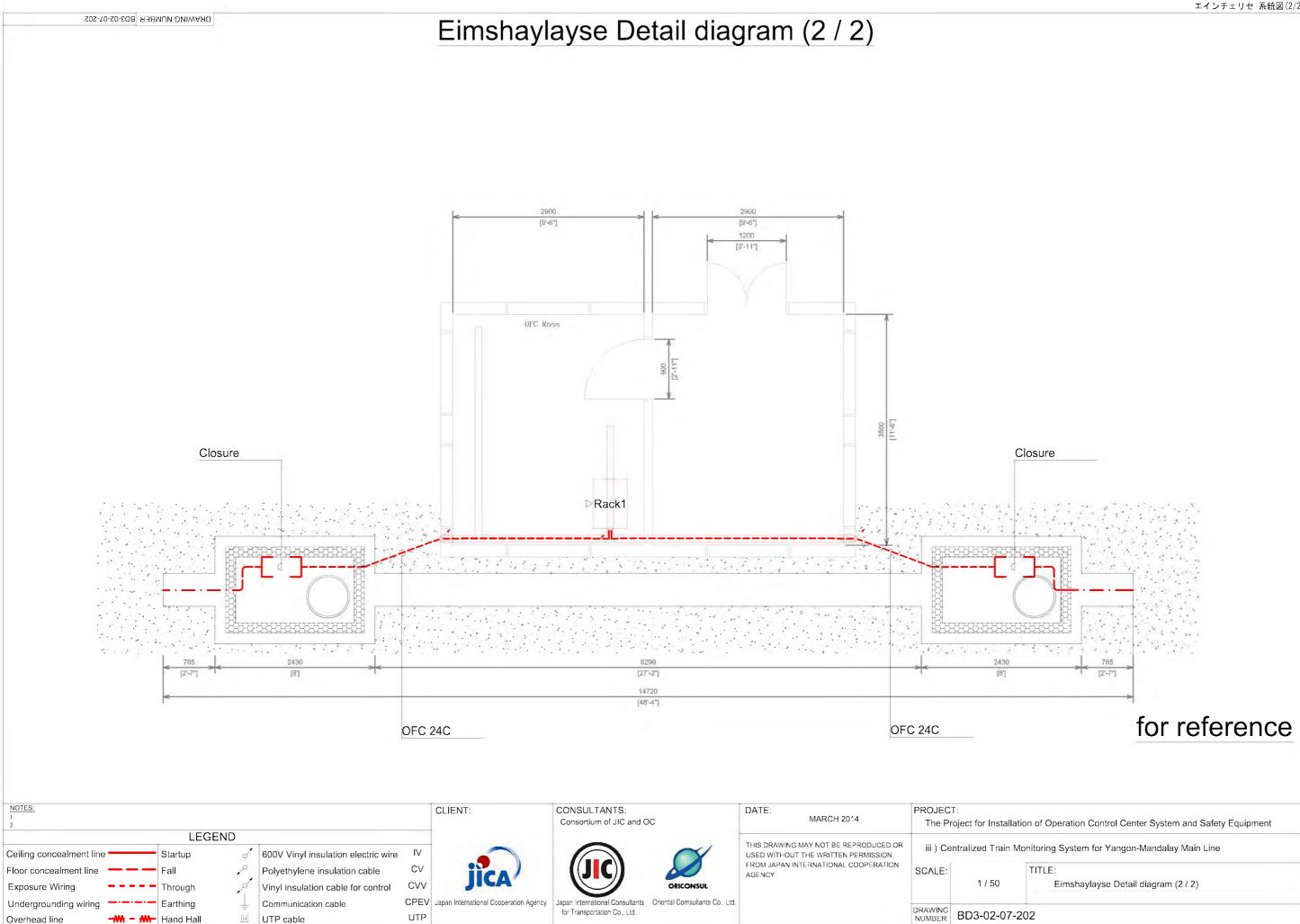
Undergrounding wiring

Overhead line

Earthing

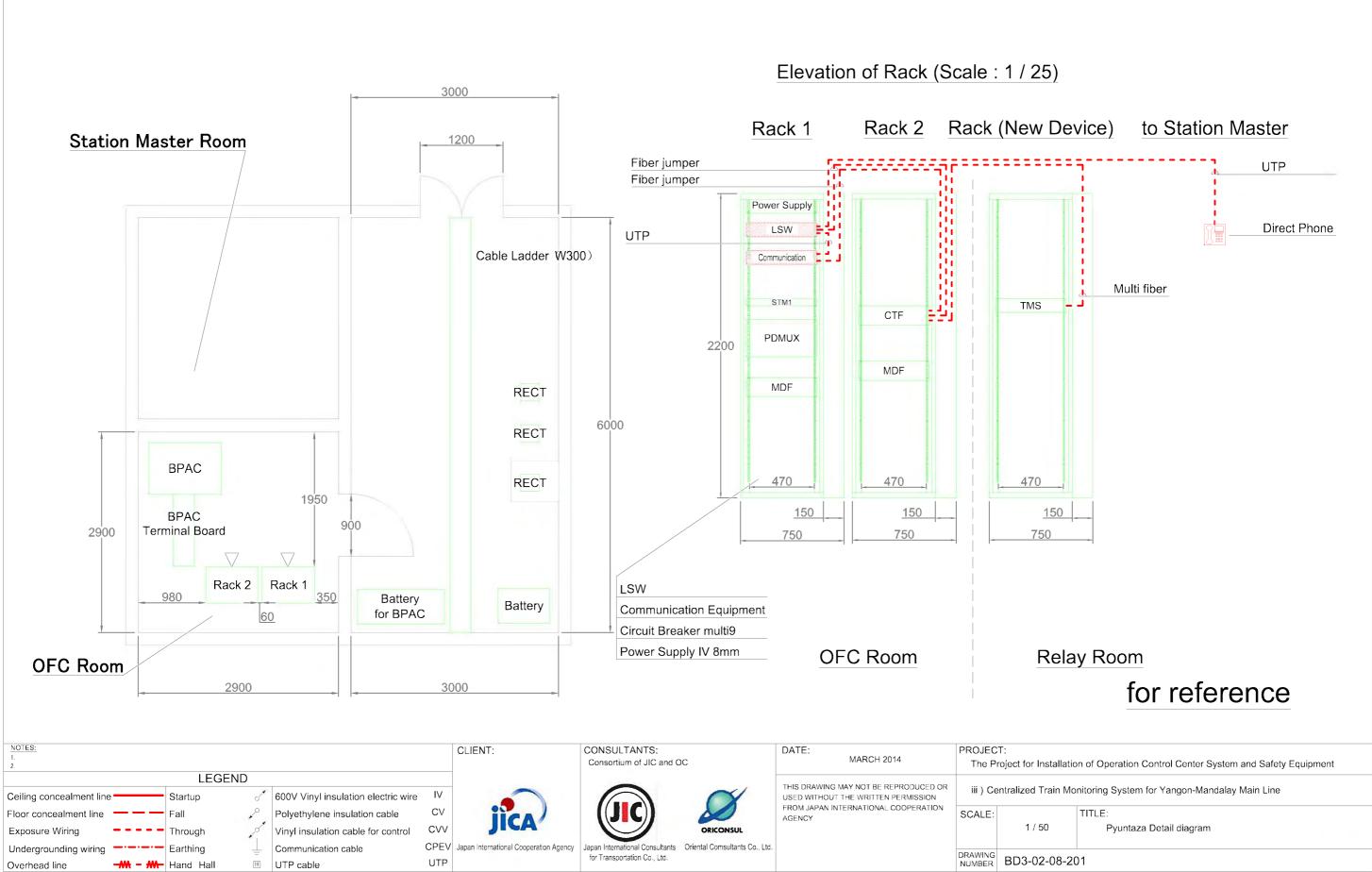
for reference

DRAWING NUMBER BD3-02-07-201



197

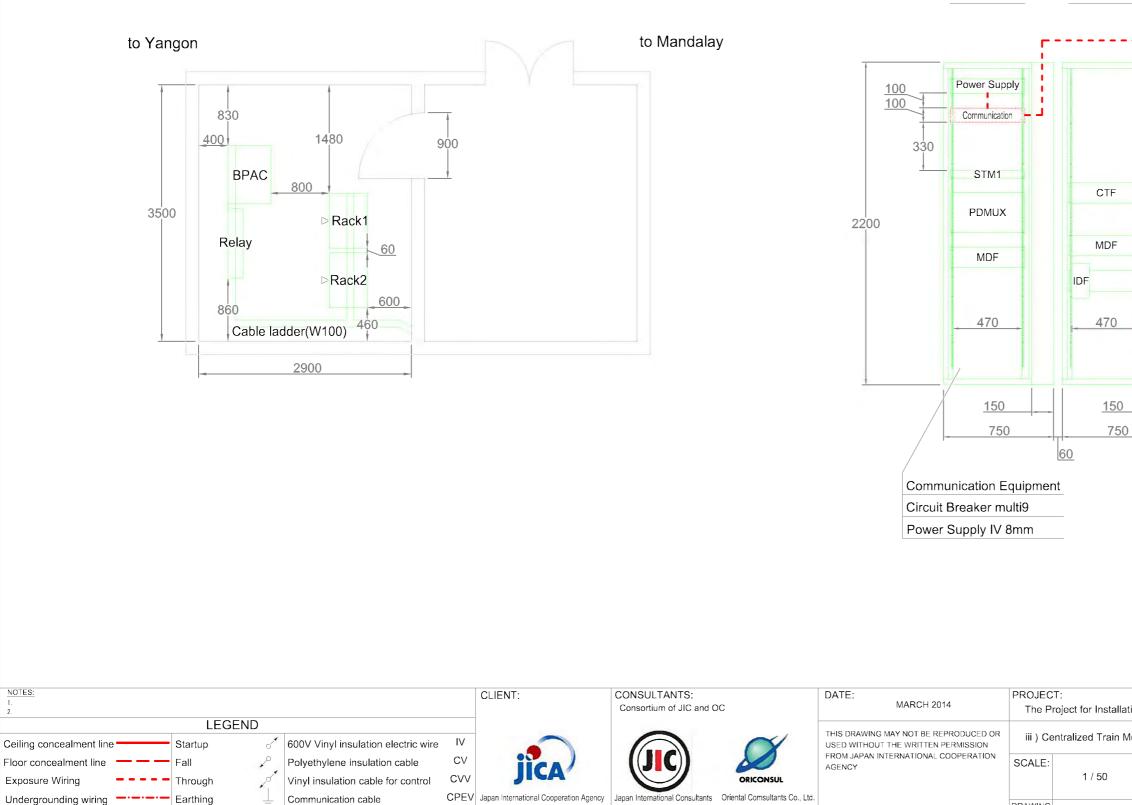
Pyuntaza Detail diagram



Penwegon, Nyaungchidauk, Taungoo, Swa, Thawati Detail diagram

Elevation of Rack (Scale : 1 / 25)

Rack 1 Rack 2



UTP

UTP cable

Н

₩ Hand Hall

for Transportation Co., Ltd.

Overhead line

DRAWING NUMBER BD3-02-09-201

Fiber jumper

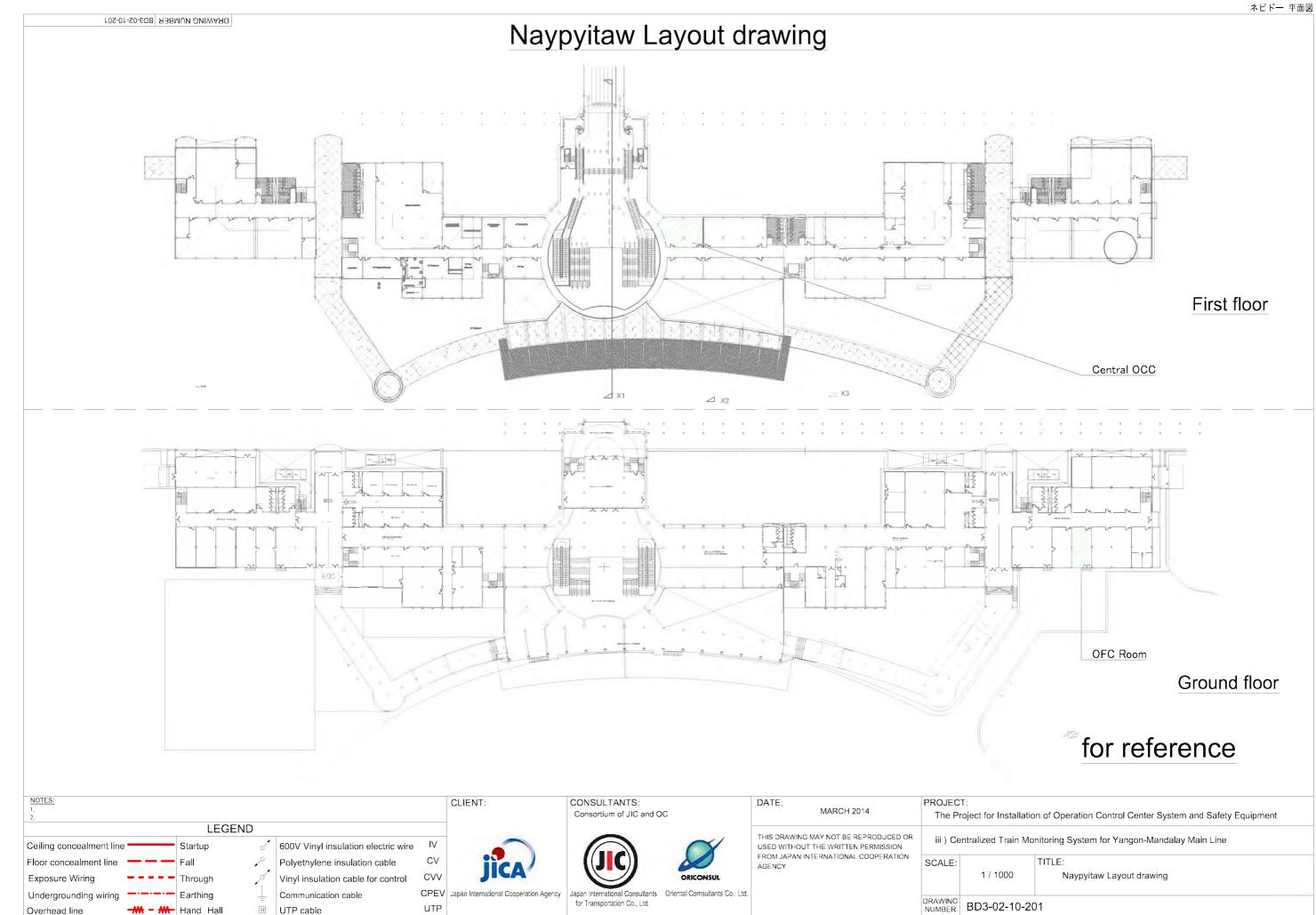
for reference

The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

iii) Centralized Train Monitoring System for Yangon-Mandalay Main Line

TITLE: Penwegon, Nyaungchidauk, Taungoo, Swa, Thawati Detail diagram

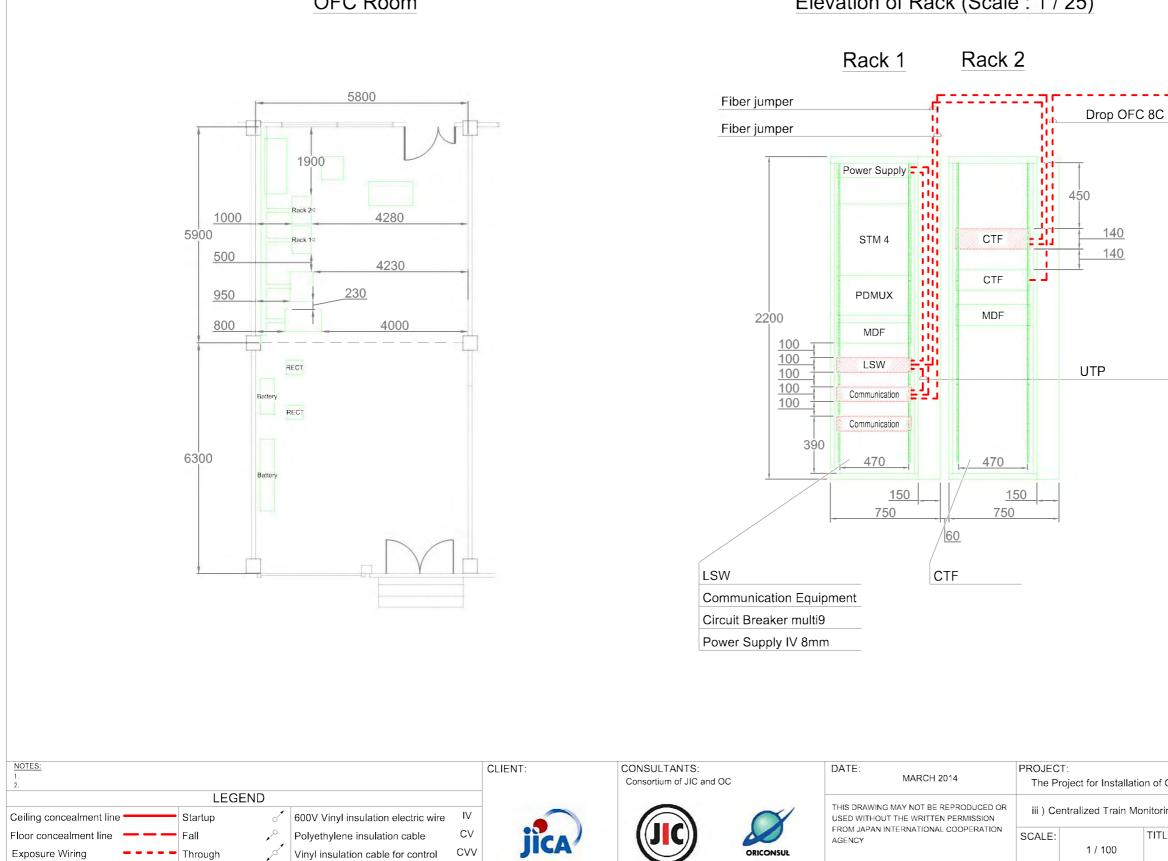
DRAWING BD3-02-09-201



OFC Room

DRAWING NUMBER BD3-02-10-202

Elevation of Rack (Scale : 1 / 25)



CPEV Japan International Cooperation Agency

UTP

Communication cable

UTP cable

Japan International Consultants Oriental Comsultants Co., Ltd.

for Transportation Co., Ltd.

Undergrounding wiring

Overhead line

Earthing

🕂 – 👭 Hand Hall

to Central OCC

for reference

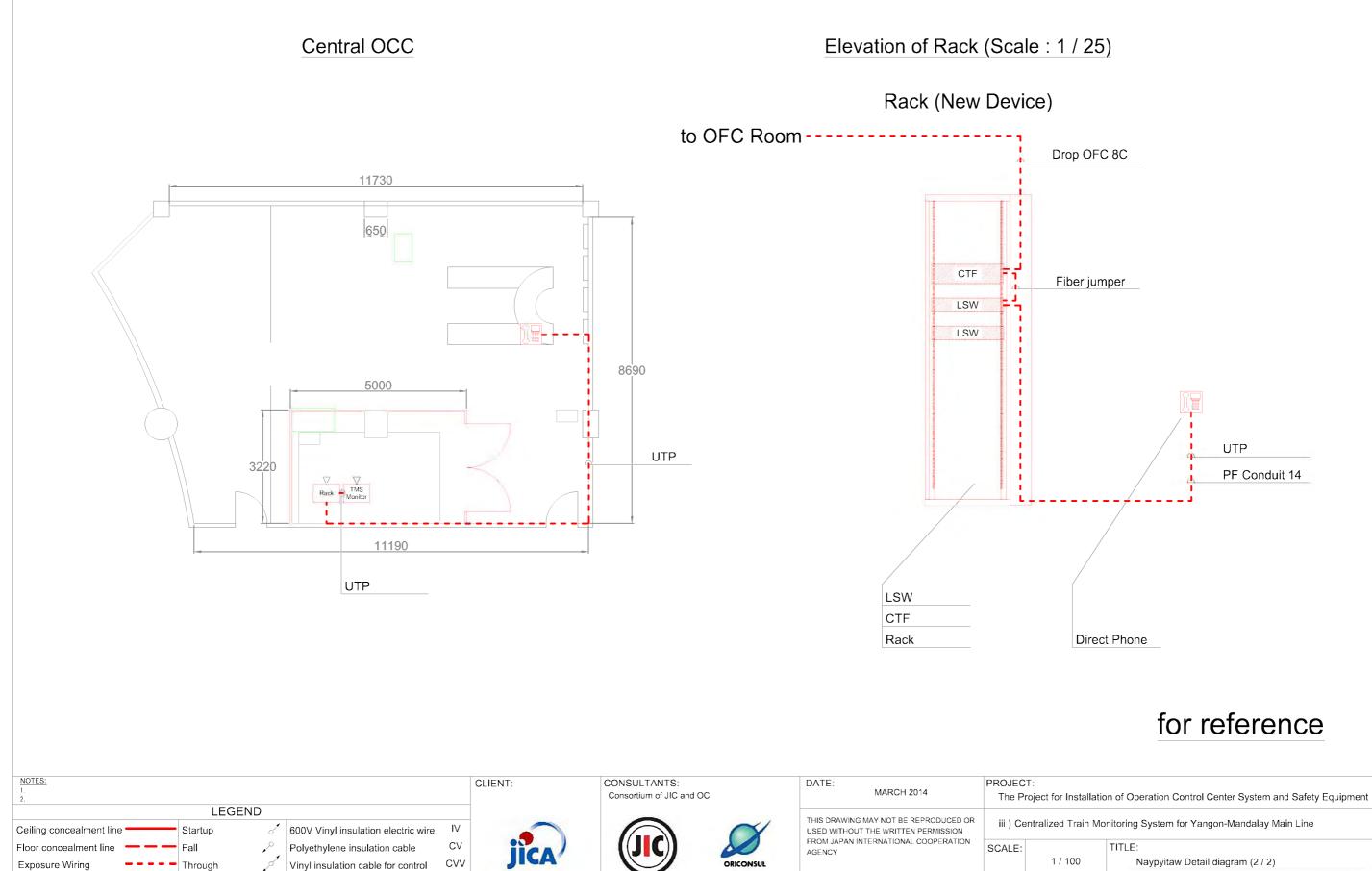
The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

iii) Centralized Train Monitoring System for Yangon-Mandalay Main Line

TITLE:

Naypyitaw Detail diagram (1 / 2)

Naypyitaw Detail diagram (2 / 2)



Japan International Consultants Oriental Comsultants Co., Ltd.

for Transportation Co., Ltd.

CPEV Japan International Cooperation Agency

UTP

Communication cable

UTP cable

Undergrounding wiring

Overhead line

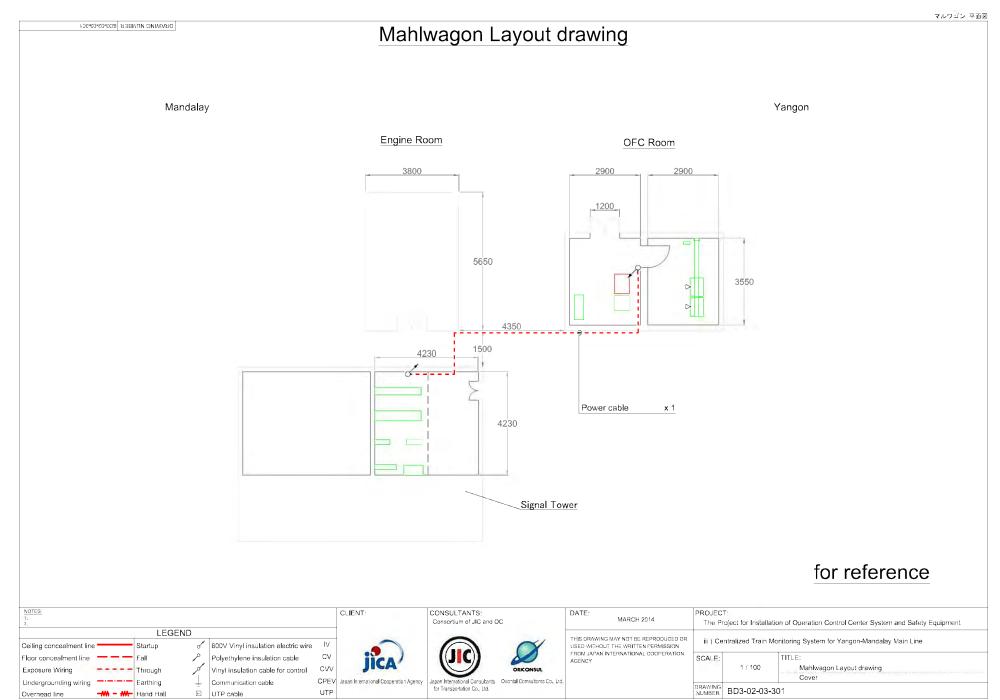
Earthing

- M Hand Hall

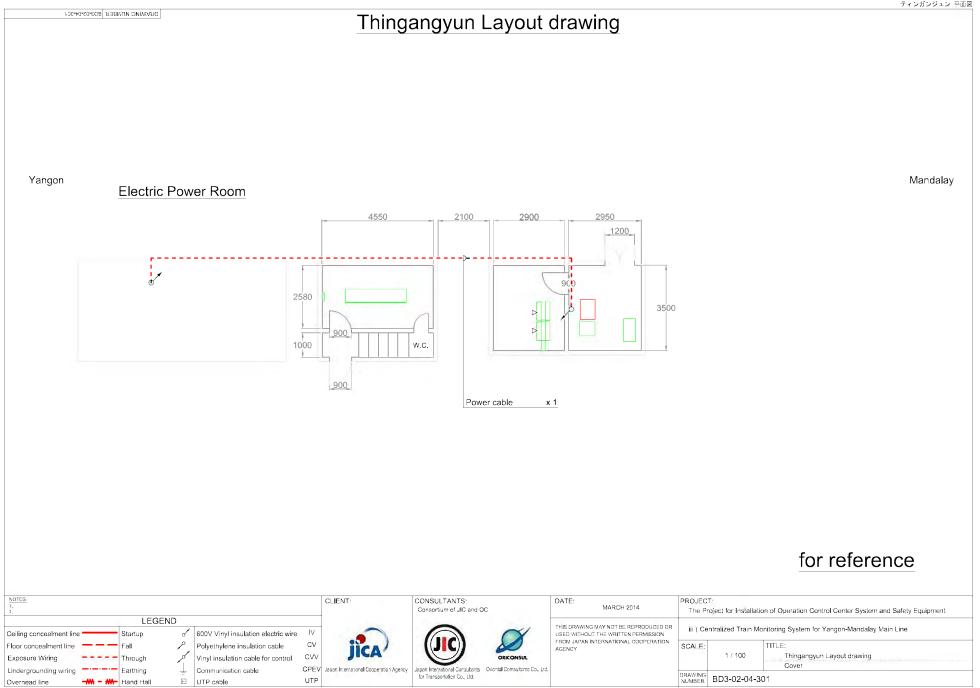
DRAWING NUMBER BD3-02-10-203

for reference

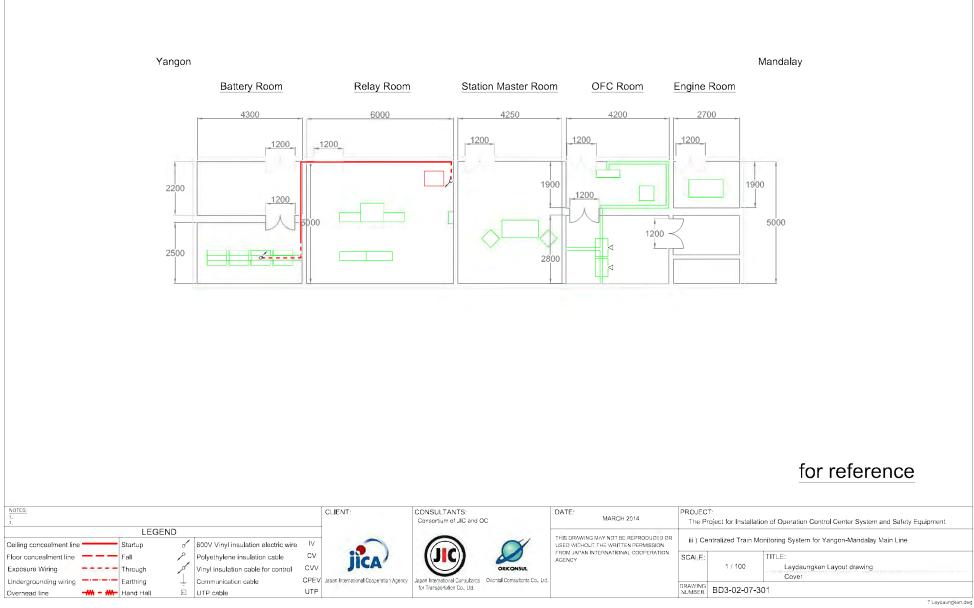
DRAWING BD3-02-10-203



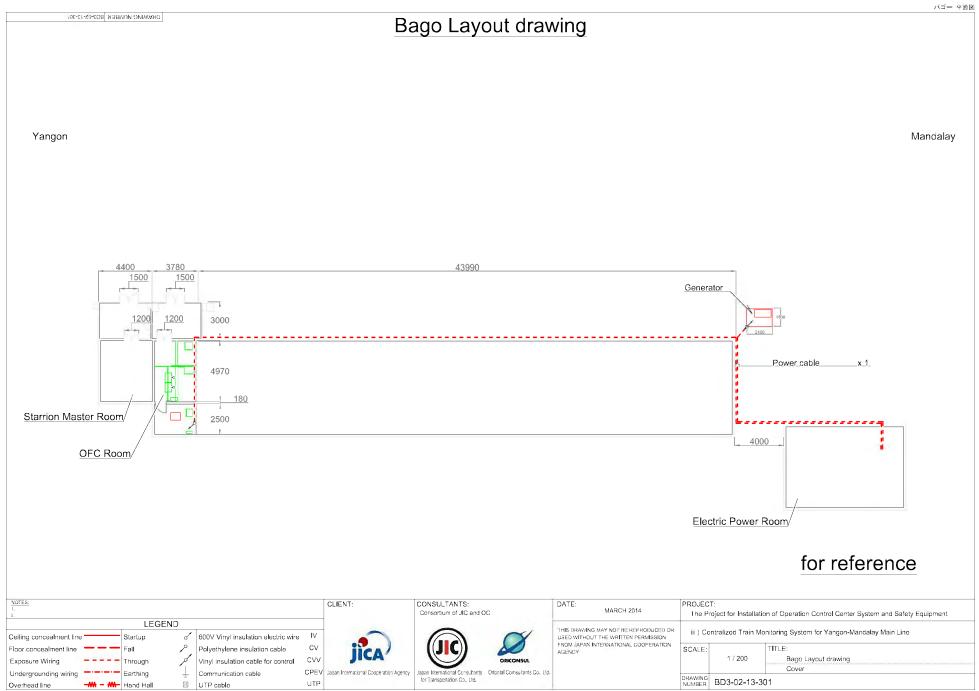
3 Mahlwagon.dwg

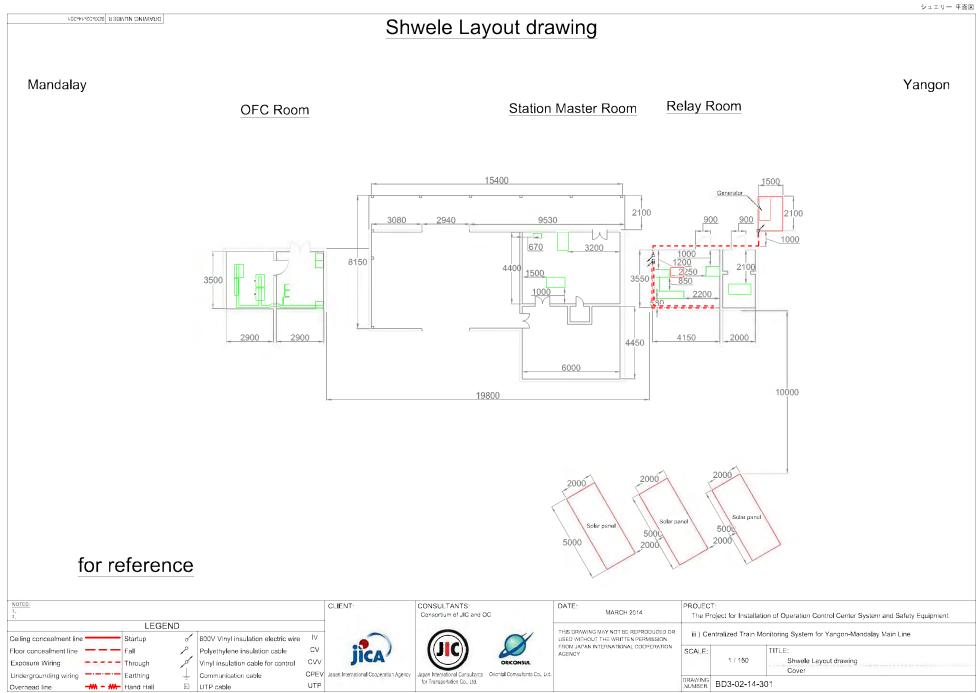


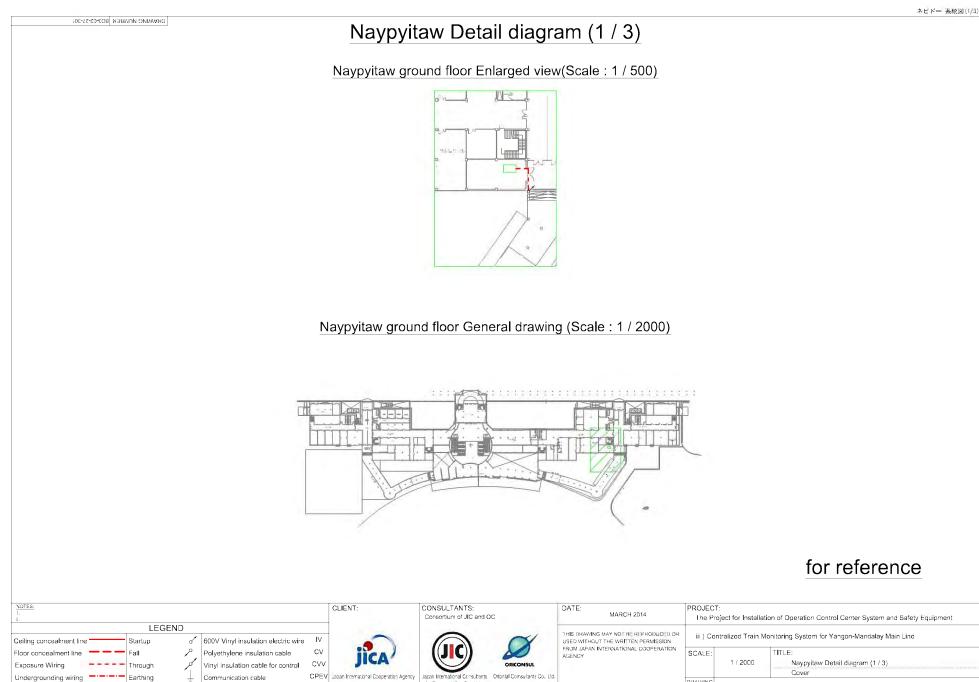
Laydaungkan Layout drawing



PRAMING NUMBER BD3-02-001







for Transportation Co., Ltd.

UTP

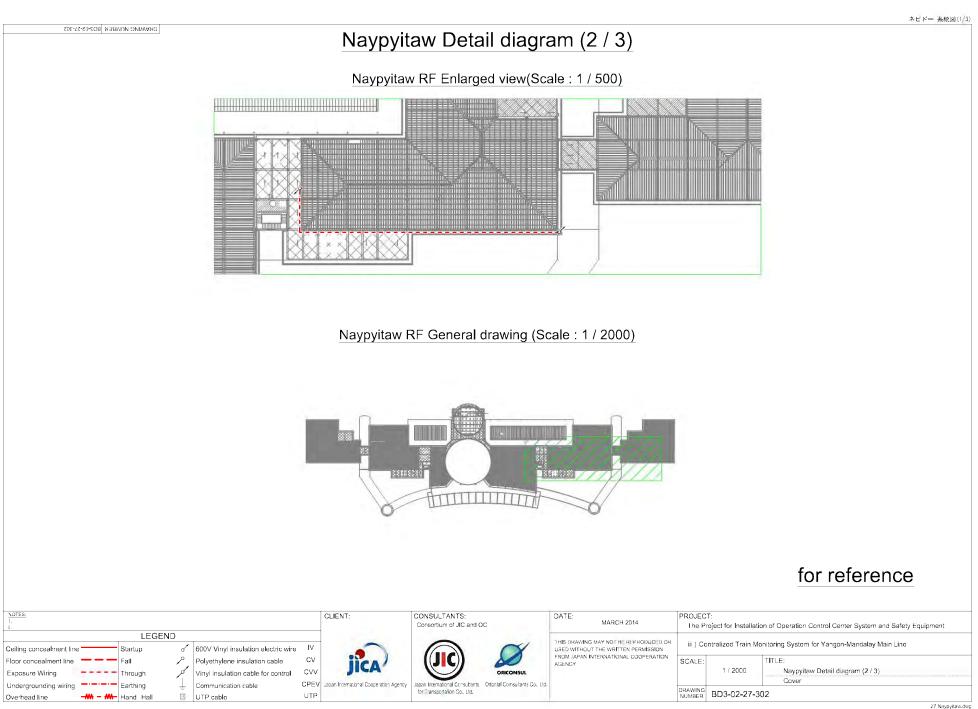
Overhead line

Hand Hal

UTP cable

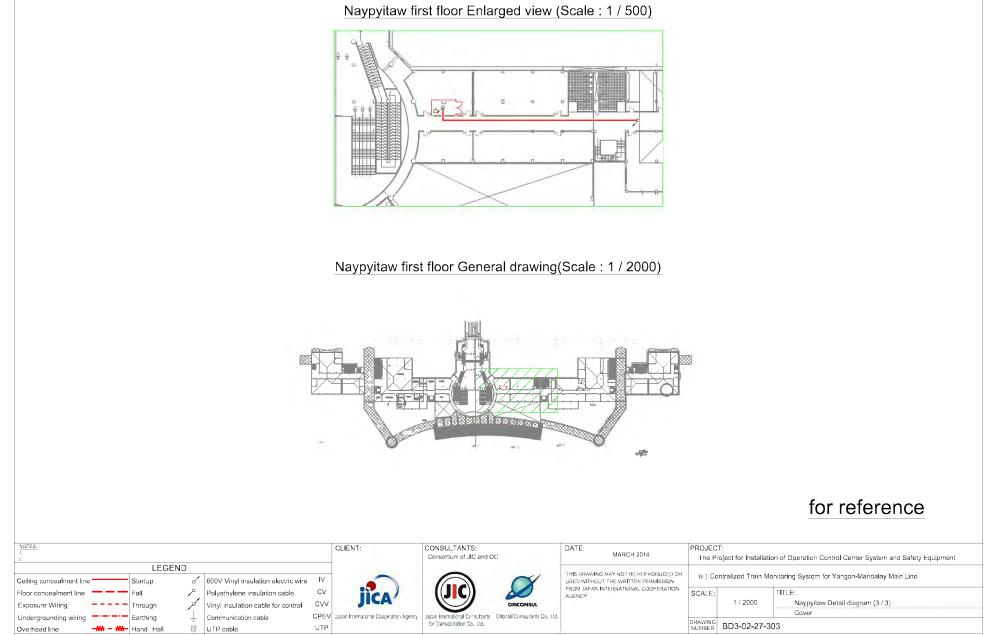
27 Naypyitaw.dwg

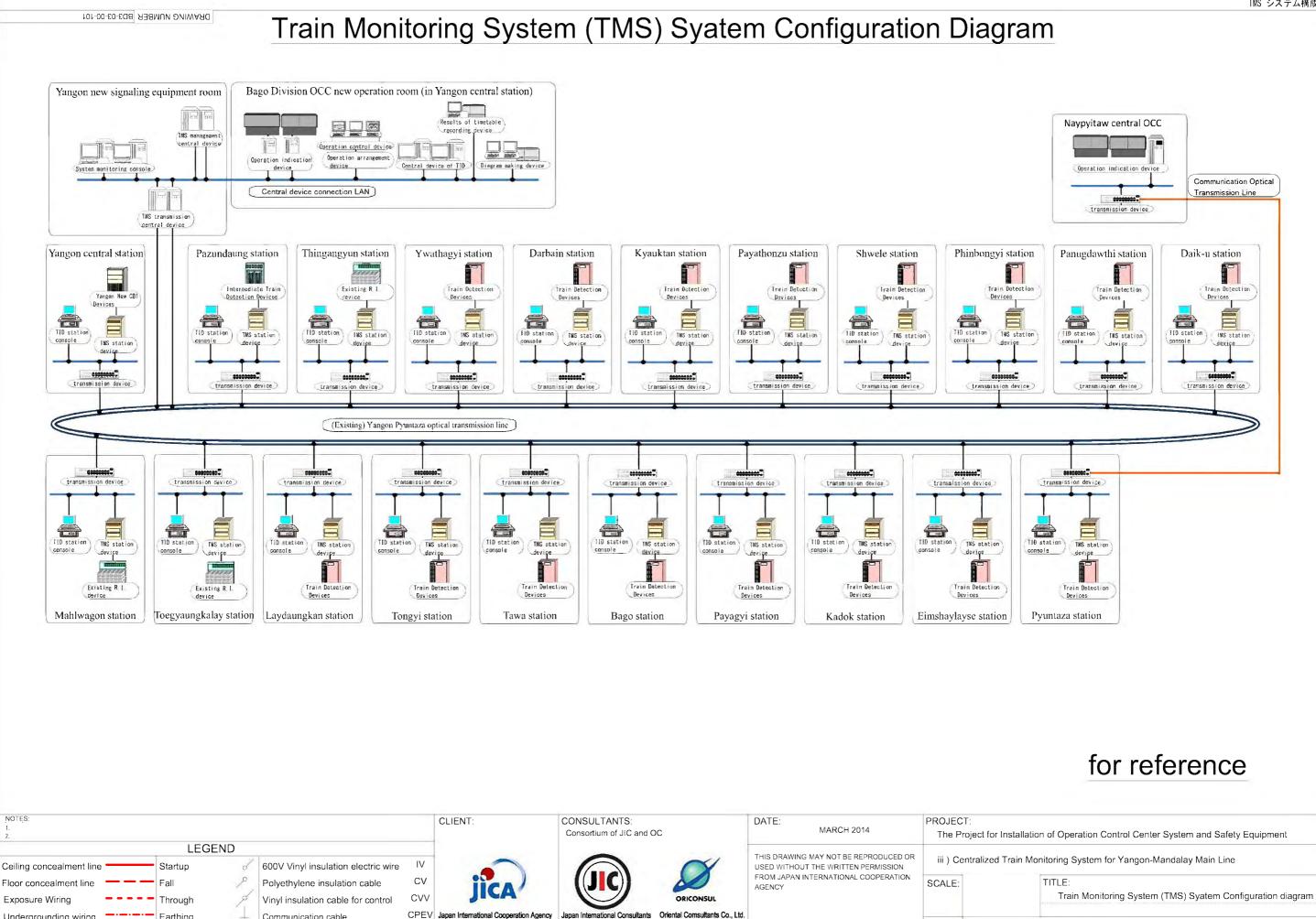
DRAWING BD3-02-27-301



DRAWING NUMBER BD3-02-22-303

Naypyitaw Detail diagram (3 / 3)





Japan International Consultants Oriental Comsultants Co., Ltd.

for Transportation Co., Ltd.

211

Undergrounding wiring

Overhead line

Earthing

Communication cable

UTP

UTP cable

DRAWING NUMBER BD3-03-00-101

2-2-4 Implementation Plan

(1) Construction Policy and Procurement Plan

①Construction Policy

The following is the construction policy and requirements of technicians for each component.

i) Construction policy of the Concentrated Electronic Interlocking System

- Construct the new OCC and signal cabin in the same room in consideration of train operation.
- A crane is needed for installation at Yangon Central Station.
- Construct an equipment room in Pazundaung station.
- Electronic equipment should be prevented from falling.
- Replace way-side equipment.
- Replace points in sequence.

- After installing all the signals near the signal now being used, switchover will be all held at once.

- Cables should be buried or installed on high places as anticrime measures.
- Ensure a power supply for new equipment, and install batteries and engine generators for electricity outages.
- ✓ Requirement of technicians for the Concentrated Electronic Interlocking System
 - Operation tests
 - System qualification
 - Installation and adjustment of motor points and track circuits
 - Equipment operation guidance

ii) Construction policy of the automated level crossing alarm facilities between Toegyaungkalay and Ywathagyi

- The installation should be implemented with the "Project on Improvement of Service and Safety of Railway" for rail track maintenance.
- The concrete poles for power supply, which have an effect on constructing railway crossing gates, must be removed in the early stages of the construction after consultation between MR and YESB (Yangon Electricity Supply Board).
- Cables should be buried as anticrime measures.
- If needed, soil retaining foundation must be constructed at poor installation environments, such as slopes.
- Ensure a power supply for new equipment, and install batteries and engine generators for electricity outages.
- ✓ Requirement of technicians for the automated level crossing alarm facilities between Toegyaungkalay and Ywathagyi
 - Not needed.

- iii) Construction policy of the Centralized Train Monitoring System for Yangon-Pyuntaza section
 - Construct the new OCC and signal cabin in the same room in consideration of train operation.
 - A crane is needed for installation at Yangon Central Station.
 - Electronic equipment should be prevented from falling.
 - If the road to the station is narrow, equipment should be transported by train rather than trucks.
 - Cables should be buried or installed on high places as anticrime measures.
 - If needed, soil retaining foundation must be constructed at poor installation environments, such as slopes.
 - -Ensure a power supply for new equipment, and install batteries and engine generators for electricity outages. If the reservation of power supply is difficult, photovoltaic installation is needed.
 - Requirement of technicians for the Centralized Train Monitoring System for Yangon-Pyuntaza section
 - Operation tests
 - System qualification
 - Installation and adjustment of track circuits
 - Equipment operation guidance

②Consideration for procurement plan

Major devices such as electronic interlocking, train monitoring systems, and automatic level crossings are specialized products for modern railway systems, and no local products exist. Japanese products shall be procured, taking into account the required technical standards, durability, economy, ease of installation, handling, and maintenance.

The Consultants and Contractors shall be Japanese who shall employ local sub-consultants and sub-contractors.

Cement, reinforcing bars, and wooden material shall be procured in the local market. However, due to quality requirements, imported material may be purchased in the local market. Local labor shall be employed in the local market. If necessary, some specialized skilled labor shall be employed from outside Myanmar.

The policy of scope of work for procurement between Japan and Myanmar shall be as follows.

The Japanese side will be responsible for works such as the inland transportation of equipment from the port of landing to each construction site, and for equipment procurement, packing, and marine transport in Japan and the local market. The Japanese side shall also perform the unpacking of equipment parts, importation, installation, assembly, adjustment, examination and initial operation, and operative instruction.

The Myanmar side will be responsible for tax exemption & customs clearance procedures, providing convenience, support for acquiring construction permission, the removal of existing equipment, and securing installation space, sound dedicated lines, and optical cable lines for TMS.

(2) Special Instruction

①Special Instruction for Installation

Specific installation is not needed in this project, due to Myanmar law and MR regulation.

2 Consideration for procurement plan

The installation location of the equipment of each system to be introduced in this project is located on the Yangon-Mandalay Railway line. It is proper to transport equipment by train after having coordinated with MR because accessible roads are not sufficiently maintained in some station sections. For warehouses and temporary storage of materials and equipment installation, permission to use the warehouse and existing facilities of MR will be requested.

Because this project is a grant aid project, the Japanese consultants signed a procurement contract with the Myanmar government, to carry out procurement supervision of construction work along with the creation of tender documents for construction and procurement of this plan. Then, according to the specifications created by consultants, contractors for equipment procurement design, manufacture, factory test, transport the equipment, and pack for export. In addition, contractors take a position of leadership for the test and installation work in the field and verify the performance after the installation of each equipment.

(3) Obligations of Recipient Country

In this project, obligations of recipient country are as follows:

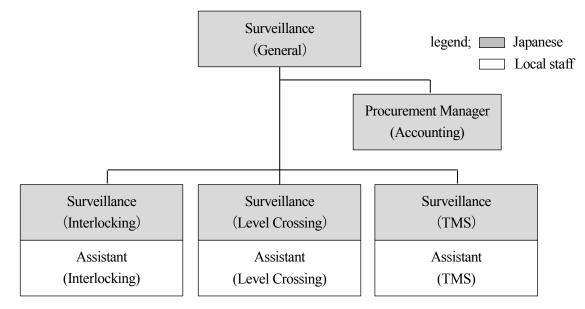
- Arrange new Bago division OCC room and station cabin at Yangon station.
- Arrange space for equipment at Nay Pyi Taw OCC room.
- Arrange space for new signal equipment house at Pazundaung station.
- Arrange space for equipment at other stations.
- Ensure cores of optical fiber cable between Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw.
- Ensure direct telephone lines for STM.
- Adjustment of concrete poles, which have an effect on constructing railway crossing gates at Kyan Sit Thar level crossing.
- Secure a depository at Yangon station for construction equipment.
- Make preliminary arrangements with YESB (Yangon Electricity Supply Board) to ensure power supply for Yangon station.
- Attendance at proceedings for electronic equipment installation and participation in operation training.
- Removal of existing interlocking systems in Yangon Central station and Pazundaung station.

- Removal of existing railway crossing equipment at Kyan Sit Thar level crossing, such as gates, etc.

(4) Construction Management and Surveillance Organization

① Surveillance Organization

Because specific skills are needed to construct the train signaling system, people with consulting ability will be deployed at each component.



Source: The Study Team

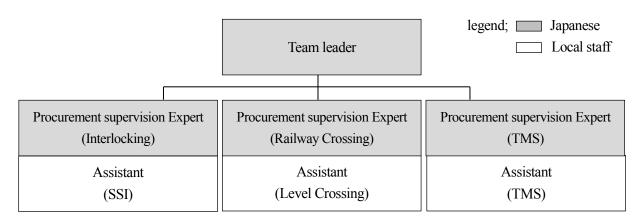


Procurement supervision plan

To perform drawing approval confirmation, prior confirmation with the local organization in charge, attendance in the product inspection, attendance in the pre-shipment inspection, consignment of the third party, and attendance in the pre-shipment comparison inspection.

To perform confirmation of results according to construction progress, attendance in the initial operation instruction by the procurement supplier (or manufacturer), and attendance in inspections and handovers performed at any time.

The organization chart of procurement supervision is shown in following figure.



Source: The Study Team

Figure.2-39 organization chart of Procurement supervision plan

Consultant shall perform a defect inspection one year after handover. The number of days required for each component will be assumed as follows.

Electronic interlocking

The construction site is located between Yangon Station and Pazuntaung Station. It takes 5 days for inspection, 2 days for travel, and 3 days for writing reports.

Automatic level crossing

The construction site is located at only one place, so the defect inspection will be held in another component.

Central monitoring

It will take 2 days for travel and 11 days for inspection because the construction site is located from Yangon to the wide area of Pyuntaza and Nay Pyi Taw. And also 2days will be needed for writing reports.

Table.2-16 Procurement supervision working month of the consultant

		Unit	Work in	Work in	Passage
			Japan	Myanmar	(time)
J2	Team Leader	month		4.73	9
ıpan	Procurement supervision specialist Electronic interlocking device	month		21.23	3
ese I	Procurement supervision specialist Automatic road warning device	month		6.73	1
Japanese Expert	Procurement supervision specialist Automatic road warning device	month		19.16	3
rt	Inspection technician	month	0.40		
	Procurement supervision specialist Electronic interlocking device	month		21.23	
Local Staff	Procurement supervision specialist Automatic road warning device	month		6.73	
ř	Procurement supervision specialist Automatic road warning device	month		19.16	

Source: The Study Team

(5) Quality Control Plan

Because the electronic interlocking and TMS are highly specific train signaling systems, manufacturer skilled workers will be deployed for system and communication tests.

(6) Equipment procurement plan

As specified in the procurement policy, the principal equipment and material of this project are Japanese products. The list of the local procurement equipment and materials is as follows.

① Materials for equipment installation and construction-related components

Judging from the local product distribution, construction scale, and technical standards, the use of local products such as hand holes or cable racks for communication facilities, concrete for construction and renovation of equipment rooms or huts, and materials for construction-related components or reinforcing rods is possible.

② Power supply-related equipment

There are local companies which manufacture various types of materials related to transmissions and transformers for power plants and manufacturers in Myanmar. Electric poles, cross-arms for electric poles, power switchboards, and panel boards are available in the local market.

Regarding replacement parts and expendable supplies, the manufacturer's guarantee term for the procurement equipment is one year, and the manufacturer carries out defect repairs such as troubleshooting of the apparatus without compensation during the term. The project will prepare the spare parts that are considered to be necessary for maintaining the facilities for at least one year taking into consideration incidental failures caused by a natural disaster such as lightning strikes and heavy rains.

(7) Operation Guidance Plan

The equipment that will be procured in this project has capabilities equivalent or superior to the existing equipment. However, initial operation training is essential because the operation and maintenance methods are different and have new functionality. Therefore the initial operation training will be provided by technicians delegated by the manufacturer from Japan or the country where the product is manufactured through OJT for the MR staffs and their managers who will actually be engaged in the operation. The technicians to provide the training will be those who have experience in adjustment and testing of the concerned equipment actually.

For the interlocking devices, the training that will be provided is mainly regarding: the signal route setting using the actual display terminal of the interlocking for the staffs at the signal cabins in the stations; and judgment methods in the case of disorder, exercises in replacement of IC boards and relays using the actual devices, and required measurement of voltage and current for the maintenance staff. For wayside equipment, training will be provided regarding replacement of the LED signal unit and adjustments of the electric point machine. It is anticipated that training will take 4 months for both Yangon Central Station and Pazundaung Stations after the equipment will be installed.

For the level crossings, training will be provided for equipment checks on the crossing controller and backup devices, weight adjustment of barrier equipment in the actual devices, and replacement for the crossing rod. The training term is anticipated to be finished 1 month after the installation work is complete.

For the centralized train monitoring system, training will mainly be provided to the dispatchers in the OCC to enable to them to check train locations and train numbers on the actual display terminal. In addition to that, they will be trained to input diagrams and train numbers. For the maintenance staff, training will be provided regarding judgment methods in the case of disorder, IC board replacement using the actual devices, and equipment check on the power supply devices and the train detection equipment. The training term is anticipated to be 2 month after the installation work is complete.

(8) Soft Component (Technical Assistance) Plan

The soft components will be carried out according to the following three items.

In this soft component, due to the nature of working with railway equipment, it is considered essential for the program trainers to have sufficient know-how of signal equipment maintenance in order to effectively carry out the program. Also, as level crossing safety campaigns are regularly conducted in Japan, it is considered necessary to effectively transfer the know-how to MR. From these viewpoints, the personnel resources will be provided directly by the contracted consultant.

1) "Support for development of equipment inspection rules"

In this activity, common inspection rules that are applicable to the regular inspection of the newly introduced equipment will be defined in order to ensure a uniform quality of inspection operations regardless of the inspector who performs the inspection. It is intended to prevent degradation of equipment, reduce the use of spare parts, and thus reduce total maintenance costs by establishing rule-based inspection operations.

(a) The technologies and types of business required for the program implementation

Trainers are required to have sufficient knowledge on the maintenance of the equipment to be introduced. In particular, it is desirable that the trainers have experience as a railway operator or maintenance contractor with maintenance operation experience of the equipment.

(b) Current status of MR and the level required

At present, regular inspection of signal equipment is only partially carried out by MR, and it is not aggressively promoted. As such, measurements and troubleshooting are made on a case by case basis after a failure occurs. Also, there is no systematic framework for recording and archiving the measurement data at MR, and measurements are only personally recorded by the inspector in a notebook. As such, it is currently difficult for MR to detect any symptoms of failure or follow the progress of equipment deterioration.

To improve the situation, we have planned the implementation of a framework that can ensure regular inspections of the equipment according to predefined procedures and intervals, as well as the archiving of records, and thus detect failure symptoms and understand equipment deterioration trends.

(c) Target people

MR employees in the signaling and communication sector will be targeted. In particular, the managers will be trained mainly on how to store and analyze the inspection result data, and the inspectors will be trained mainly on the understanding of the inspection rules and how to record the data.

(d) Implementation method

- i) We will determine the specific details, frequency, and points of the facility inspection, define the inspection items, and then prepare the inspection table. It is expected that there will be more than 600 inspection items because more than 30 items are expected to be inspected for each of the following devices: "main unit of the interlocking device," "train detecting device," "color light signal," "shunting signal," "electric point machine," "power supply switch for signal," "uninterruptible power supply," for the electronic interlocking device: "level crossing control device," "crossing warning device," "electric crossing barrier," "gate signal," "special flashing light signal," for the automatic level crossing warning device," "transmission device," "uninterruptible power supply," for the centralized train monitoring system: "power generator" and "solar power unit." We will discuss the details of these items with MR after preparing the list of the inspection items and the inspection table in Japan.
- ii) We will provide guidance and training to enable the conduction of facility inspection according to the inspection table defined in the previous item i), in addition to the maintenance management training that will be conducted before starting the use of the actual facilities. In this training, the staff in charge of the soft component will provide guidance regarding the items listed on the inspection table; and the staff of the device supplier in charge of training on the use of the device will provide guidance regarding the technical aspects of maintenance. The staff should cooperate with each other in providing these guidance.
- iii) One year after the initial operation of the equipment (i.e., after a few inspections), the level of achievement will be checked by asking the employees to complete a questionnaire and checking the storage status of the inspection records. Depending on the result of the check, some follow up activities will be conducted if necessary.

Number of months	1	2 3 4 5 lyear after the beginning of			lyear after the
Details					operation
Support for development of equipment inspection rules (Electronic interlocking system and TMS)					
Study on draft of inspection rule (interlocking and TMS, 2people)					
Explanation to MR and publication of details (interlocking and TMS, 2people)					
Preparation of example inspection check list (interlocking and TMS, 2people)					
Training of maintenance staff (interlocking and TMS, 2people)					
Preparation of the 1st report (interlocking and TMS, 2people)					
Field guidance for well-establishing inspection rules (1 person)					
Preparation of final report (1 person)					
Number of months Details Support for development of equipment inspection rules (Level crossing)		2	3	4	5 Iyear after the beginning of operation
Study on inspection rules					
Explanation to MR and publication of details					
Preparation of draft of inspection check list					
Training of maintenance staff					
Preparation of the 1st report					
Field guidance for well-establishing inspection rules					
Preparation of final report					
				Work in Japan	Work in Myanmar

Table2.17 Implementation schedule for "Support for development of equipment inspection rules"

Source: The Study Team

2) "Awareness education for level crossing users"

Awareness education activities will target pedestrians and car drivers who traverse level crossings. As there is a school in the neighborhood of the level crossing where the new equipment will be introduced, awareness education for the students of the school is planned, with the aim to establish a culture of safely traversing level crossings, taking advantage of the opportunity provided by the introduction of the new equipment. These efforts will help prevent the dangerous behavior of traversing level crossings when a train is approaching, realize the safe and reliable operation of trains, prevent damage to the level crossing equipment, and ultimately prevent unnecessary increases in maintenance costs.

(a) The technologies and types of business required for program implementation

Trainers will be required to have sufficient experience in similar promotion/education activities. In particular, since "level crossing accident prevention campaigns" are often conducted by district

transport bureaus of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) as well as by railway operators in Japan, it is considered desirable to make use of the existing know-how in conducting such campaigns.

(b) Current status of Myanmar and the level required

At present, it is quite common in Myanmar for people to traverse level crossings when a train is approaching or even when the gate is closed. This is in part due to the people's frustration with having to wait a long time for the gate to open as well as their underestimation of train speeds and belief that the trains are sufficiently slow enough to avoid getting hit by them. As such, an automobile entering the level crossing while a train is approaching may hit the gate boom and damage it. In some cases, not only the gate boom but also the main unit of the gate equipment can be damaged, leading to an increase in MR's cost of maintenance. In addition, such a situation makes it difficult to increase train speeds in the future, thus impeding the establishment of safe and reliable train operations.

To deal with the situation, it is necessary to make pedestrians and car drivers fully aware of and adhere to the rule that they are never allowed to traverse a level crossing as long as the alarm is being sounded.

(c) Target people

Neighborhood residents, especially the ones who often use the level crossing including automobile drivers and students commuting to a neighborhood school, will be targeted.

(d) Implementation method

- i) To promote appropriate behavior in and around level crossings, we will conduct hearings regarding successful cases in Japan for railway operators that have conducted any "level crossing accident prevention campaign". And we will prepare various leaflets, for example, for adults and children. To improve the effectiveness of the activity, we will prepare a questionnaire to understand the current situation as a part of the works conducted in Japan.
- We will investigate the current situation regarding the behavior in and around level crossings by ourselves and by giving the questionnaire prepared in the previous step i) to the students of the schools in the vicinity of the level crossing and the passersby.
- iii) The specific actions to be taken, including the distribution of handouts, school visits and lectures, and others, will be determined in detail, based on the results of step ii) above.
- iv) The activities, including distribution of handouts, school visit and lecture, etc., will be conducted in line with the timing of the beginning of level crossing usage.
- v) After finishing the campaign activity, people's behavior at the level crossing will be checked again, and another questionnaire survey will be conducted for neighborhood

students and others to evaluate the effectiveness of the campaign.

Number of months Details		1			2			3			
Awareness education for level crossing users											
Preparation of leaflets and questionnaires			1								
Leaflet distribution around level crossing Visiting education in the schools in the vicinity of the level crossing											
Post questionnaire counting and analysis											
Activity reporting to MR and request to MR for public awareness activities in the future											
Preparation of report											
			Work	c in Ja	pan			Wor	k in N	Ayan	mar

Table.2-18 Implementation schedule for "Awareness education for level crossing users"

Source: The Study Team

3) "Signal setting training for station staff and education and guidance for dispatchers"

In this activity, job instruction and training for station signal control and dispatch operations will be provided to the staff who work in the station signal cabins of the Yangon Central Station and Pazundaung Station and the train dispatchers working in the Bago OCC, using the training system. The goal of this activity is for the station staff to be able to properly set and control the railway station signals according to the train operation situation and for the dispatchers to become able to provide smooth dispatching operations through coordination with the station staff and train crew members.

(a) The technologies and types of business required for the program implementation

It is desirable that the trainers have work experience in signal cabins as railway operators or some similar field as well as experience with train dispatching operations.

(b) Current status of MR and the level required

At present, an electric relay interlocking device that was installed about 40 years ago is still operational at the Yangon Central station. While the signals and switches are centrally handled, the signal and switch levers have been separately implemented. As such, the operation of the current system is quite different from that of the electronic interlocking device to be introduced. Also, while the OCC is equipped with radio communication devices to connect each station and the OCC, there is no monitoring system to monitor the entire line. As such, the main task of the dispatchers is to record the train operation results, and train dispatching operations are mostly carried out by each station. Although the primary role of OCC should be to centrally monitor the status of train operation on the entire line and to provide proper instructions, this role is not being fulfilled.

(c) Target people

Employees of MR working at the station signal cabins of Yangon Central Station and Pazundaung Station

Train dispatchers of MR working at the Bago OCC and others engaged in related operations

(d) Implementation method

- i) We will prepare materials for guidance on station signal configuration]training and for the operation management staff in Japan. For the station signal configuration, the materials should include the specific details of operations in cases such as route conflict between the trains on Yangon - Mandalay main line and Yangon Loop Line, train schedule disorder, and facility failure. For the operation management, the materials should be prepared so as to allow the staff to understand that the roles of the dispatcher have been changed due to the modernization of the traffic control system.
- ii) Regarding the station signal control and train dispatching operations, the current status will be tracked and understood.
- iii) Based on the results of i), lectures will be provided on how the station signal control and train dispatching operations can be improved.
- iv) Before putting the new equipment into service, new operation procedures for station route settings and train dispatching operations will be explained using the training equipment.

Number of months Details	1	2	3	4	5	6
ignal setting training for station staffs and instruction for dispatchers						
Preparation of material (signal setting training)						
Signal setting training in stations						
Preparation of report (signal setting training)						
Preparation of material (Guidance on train operation management)						
Guidance on train operation management						
Preparation of report (Guidance on train operation management)						
·		· · · ·		Work in Japan	Work i	n Myanmar
				· · · · ·	· · _	

Table.2-19 Implementation schedule for "Signal setting training for station staff and instruction for dispatchers"

Source: The Study Team

(9) Implementation Schedule

The implementation schedule of each component is mentioned below.

Period					201				_							20													016					,		2017	-
Item	APR	MAY	7 JUN	JUL	YAUC	5 SEPT	ОСТ	NOV	V DEC	JAI	N FE	BMA	AR AF	PR N	IAY.	JUN .	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	МАҮ	JUN	JULY	/ AUG	i SEP	т ост	NOV	/ DEC	JAN	FEB	MA
Grant Agreement	r																																				
Preparatory design & Cost estimation																																					
Detailed design																																					
Preparation of tender document																																					
Bid announcement							*																														
Preparation of tender document by bidder (at least 45 days)																																					
Bid									*																												
Development of system specification / Production of electronic equipment																			[
Shipment																				t				r	ļ												
Equipment installation / Improvement of exsisting equipment																									ţ												
Construction of Pazundaung station equipment room																															-						
Construction of Yangon Central station signal cabin																													I					Π			
Cable installation																																					
Operation test / Training for dispatchers (Pazundaung Station)																																					
Beginning of use (Pazundaung Station)																																	*				
Operation test / Training for dispatchers (Yangon Central Station)																																					
Beginning of use (Yangon Central Station)																																				*	F
Soft Component																																					
Removal the existing equipment such as nterlocking	Π									1	1																				t						

Table.2-20 Installation of Computer-Based Interlocking System at Yangon Central Station and Pazundaung Station

Legend; Myanmar Japan / Other Countries

Source: The Study Team

Period				2	014										20	15											20	16						2	017	٦
Item	APR N	MAY J	IUN JI	ULY A	AUG SE	EPT O	CT N	JOV I	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC J	AN I	FEB M	AR
Grant Agreement																																				
Preparatory design & Cost estimation																																				
Detailed design																																				
Preparation of tender document																																				
Bid announcement						,	*																													
Preparation of tender document by bidder (at least 45 days)								÷																												
Bid								*																												
Development of system specification / Production of electronic equipment									ľ																											
Shipment															Ľ																					
Equipment installation / Improvement of exsisting equipment																																				
Cable installation																																				
Replacement power poles																																				
Operation test																		,	ĺ																	
Condition monitoring																																		J		
Beginning of use																				*																
Soft Component																																				
Removal the existing equipment such as gates																																				

Table.2-21 Installation of automated alarm device for Kyan Sit Thar Level crossing of Yangon-Mandalay Main Line

Legend;

Myanmar

Japan / Other Countries

Period					2014	1				[20	15						2016								,	2017					
Item	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR
Grant Agreement	ł																																			
Preparatory design & Cost estimation																																				
Detailed design																																				
Preparation of tender document																																				
Bid announcement							*																													
Preparation of tender document by bidder (at least 45 days)																																				
Bid								7	ł																											
Development of system specification / Production of electronic equipment																																				
r roduction of electronic equipment																		-																		
Shipment																			Ľ			1	V		v	-	•									
Construction of new OCC room / Renovation of station equipment room																																				
Communication and power supply equipment installation																																				
Signal equipment installation																					*	¥		*		*		*								
Operation test / Training for station attendants																														Ť						
Beginning of use																																		*		
Soft Component																																				

Table.2-22 Installation of Centralized Train Monitoring System for the Yangon-Mandalay Main Line

Legend; Myanmar

Japan / Other Countries

Source: The Study Team

2-3 Outline of Major Undertakings by the Government of Myanmar (GOM)

The Annex-5 of the Minutes of Discussions shows "Major Undertakings to be taken by Each Government". Table.2-23 presents further clarifications.

T4		To be covered	To be covered
Iter		by Grant Aid	by GOM
1.	Tax exemption and customs clearance of the products at the port of disembarkation		v
2.	Payment of charges concerning customs clearance	~	
3.	To support in getting various approvals from the authorities concerned for implementation of the project		V
4.	Banking Arrangement, Authorization to Pay		~
5.	Provision including all expenses of GOM officers for site supervision, and witnessing for testing/commissioning		v
6.	Clearing of the existing facilities		~
7.	Temporary stockyards for facilities after customs clearance		~
8.	Provision of Consultants Office and Land for Contractors Office		 ✓
9.	Temporary stockyards for site installation works		~
10.	Coordination with the related authorities in terms of implementation of the soft component and guidance of initial operation, testing and commissioning		~
11.	To secure necessary number of cores for TMS in existing optical fiber cable for the implementation of the project		~
12.	To secure necessary number of exclusive voice STM lines for direct telephone		v
13.	To secure spaces in cases concerning the installation of TMS in existing rooms		v
14.	To confirm and secure correct functions in any aspects, of existing train detection system in order to ensure proper installation of TMS		v
15.	Phasing switchover arrangement or construction related to electronic interlocking phasing installations, testing/commissioning, and trial operation		V
16.	Phasing switchover arrangement or construction related to TMS installations, testing/commissioning, and trial operation TMS		~
17.	Necessary arrangement of electric power supply for signalling & telecoms. equipment concerning GOM		~
18.	To secure spaces in cases concerning the installation of the operation training simulators for electronic interlocking system and centralized train monitoring system.		V

Table.2-23 Major undertakings by each Government

Source: The Study Team

2-4 Plan of Operation and Maintenance

The facilities, devices, and their maintenance items are shown in Table.2-24 All facilities shall be inspected at least once a year to recognize signs of degradation and make temporary repairs. It will enable to reduce the rate of changing parts and maintenance costs.

Facilities / Devices	Maintenance items	Rec	commended of	cycle
(Lifetime expectancy)		Weekly	Monthly	Yearly
Electronic Interlocking (15 to 2	0 years)		• • • •	
Main unit	Periodic inspection			~
	Replacement of HDDs, LCDs, and			4~5Y
	Terminals			
	Overhaul			10Y
Train detector	Periodic inspection			~
Signal	Periodic inspection			~
Electric switch	Lubrication and cleanup		~	
machine	Periodic inspection			~
	Overhaul			8~10Y
Power supply switching control device	Periodic inspection			~
UPS	Periodic inspection			~
	Fan replacement			~
	Battery replacement			3~6Y
Automated alarm facilities at le	evel crossing (20 years)			
Control device	Periodic inspection			~
	Battery replacement			3Y
Cross buck	Periodic inspection			~
Electric barrier machine	Periodic inspection			~
	Overhaul			10Y
Gate signal	Periodic inspection			~
Obstruction warning indicator	Periodic inspection			~
Train Monitoring System (15 to	o 20 years)			
Main Unit	Periodic inspection			~
	Replacement of HDDs and LCDs			4~5Y
	Overhaul			10Y
Unit in each stations	Periodic inspection			~
	Replacement of HDDs and LCDs			4~5Y
	Overhaul			10Y

Table.2-24 Maintenance items and cycles

Facilities / Devices	Maintenance items	Re	commended of	cycle
(Lifetime expectancy)		Weekly	Monthly	Yearly
Terminal	Periodic inspection			~
	Replacement			5Y
Train detector	Periodic inspection			~
Transmission device	Periodic inspection			~
UPS	Periodic inspection			~
	Fan replacement			~
	Battery replacement			3Y
Engine Generator (20 years	s)			
Engine Generator	Refueling	✓ ^{*1}		
	Periodic inspection			~
	Overhaul			\checkmark^{*1}
Solar power generator (30 y	years)		-	
Solar power	Periodic inspection			~
generator	Replacement of power conditioner			10Y
Others	· ·	1		
Relay	Periodic inspection	Refer to e	ach facility	
	Replacement			10Y

*1 Depends on running time.

Source: The Study Team

For the maintenance staff and their organizational structure, the study team discussed with the MR signal and telecommunication department so that the execution organization of the operation and maintenance and the number of maintenance staff are as same system as the existing one. (Figure.2-40 & Figure.2-41) This is why the maintenance staff will be required to have general knowledge about the equipment installed in the area of which they take charge and the inspection frequency of the facilities to be introduced in this project will be less than once a year.

Furthermore, the Japan side will provide introduction training including OJT to improve the staff's maintenance capabilities.

The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment Final Report

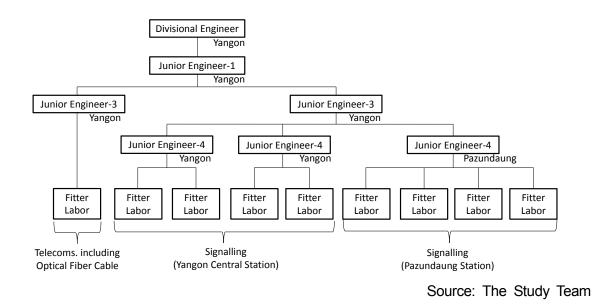
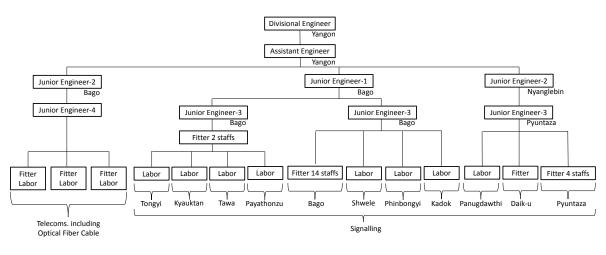


Figure .2-40 Maintenance organization for Yangon Central Station and Pazundaung Station



Source: The Study Team

Figure 2-41 Maintenance organization for the section between Tongyi Station and Pyuntaza Station

Chapter 3 Project Evaluation

3-1 Preconditions

The project will be carried out as a Japan Grant Aid project. For smooth implementation of the project, timely implementation of the undertakings by the Government of Myanmar were agreed upon with the MR in the discussion in October 2013 at each stage, including necessary mobilization, construction, and post-construction.

(1) Mobilization Stage

- 1) Land acquisition, relocation and removal of obstacles, arrangement of temporary utilities such as power and water supply, etc. required for the Project.
- 2) Necessary arrangement with relevant authorities for power supply and any other necessary telecommunication equipment and facilities for the Project.
- 3) Necessary arrangement regarding environmental and social considerations for the Project.
- (2) Construction Stage
 - 1) Exemption of customs duties for imported equipment and material, tax exemptions related to implementation of the Project.
 - 2) Banking Arrangement and issuing Authorization to Pay etc., which will be necessary for the Payment of the Project.
 - 3) Various procedures involved in construction work and cooperation on necessary arrangements.

(3) Operation Stage

1) Implementation of proper operation and maintenance, ensuring the necessary budget, and maintaining the technical level of the maintenance personnel.

3-2 Necessary Inputs by Recipient Country

In order to achieve the overall plan of the Project, the following subjects proposed in the soft component plan shall be carried out reliably by MR in the operation stage.

- 1) Ensure proper operation and maintenance of the system, facilities and equipment through development of rules for inspection of MR's telecommunication facilities.
- 2) Enhance traffic safety and reduce interruptions to operation due to accidents in at-grade level crossings through educational activities to train the pedestrians how to safely use the level crossings.

3-3 Important Assumptions

The important assumptions to ensure and maintain the effectiveness of the Project are summarized as follows.

(1) Ensure Stable Budget for Operation and Maintenance

In order to ensure and maintain the effectiveness of the Project after delivery to the MR, MR's stable organizational management will be required. However, due to not only the

increase of railway fares in 2011, but also the improvement in long distance bus service, the number of passengers of MR has been declining in the past few years.

To increase the share of MR, improvement in rail transport services, improvement in the access to the railway stations, and measures to provide greater convenience will be required.

(2) Improvement of Railway Transportation Service

In order to improve the railway transportation services, improvement of MR's organizational management capacity, as well as the improvement of performance on track maintenance will be essential. Japan has been cooperating in the provision of material and equipment, technical transfer on track maintenance, and so on through "The Project on Improvement of Service and Safety of Railways in Myanmar", and the achievement and maintenance of its outcome is required.

3-4 Project Evaluation

3-4-1 Relevance

(1) Beneficiaries of the Project

Target beneficiaries of this project are as follows.

- 1) Improvement of the efficiency of the railway transport on the Yangon-Mandalay Main Line and Yangon Circular Line and the optimization of the train operation management will produce an increase in the transport capacity, which will in turn contribute to the future socio-economic growth of the country of Myanmar.
- 2) Introduction of an automatic alarm system at the Kyan Sit Thar level crossing will contribute to improvement of the residential environment through safety improvement for not only railway users, but also road users and local residents.

(2) Necessity and Urgency of the Project

Through the site investigation and interviews with MR officials in this study, MR's lack of efficiency in operation management, the risk of equipment failure, and problems with pedestrians practicing risky behaviour have been confirmed.

- 1) Submergence of the interlocking device in Yangon Central Station occurs about 20 times a year. The interlocking system does not work while submerged and therefore at those times, the route setting is carried out by a hand wheel and flag signalling. Submergence of Yangon Central Railway Station is due to a depression in the terrain and drastic measures to correct the problem would be difficult to implement.
- 2) In Kyang Sit Thar level crossing, control of the road users is performed by a gatekeeper with flag signalling. However, after closure of the barrier, pedestrians and bicycles enter into the level crossing. This is not limited to Kyang Sit Thar level crossing; a similar situation was also observed at other level crossings.
- 3) The reporting of each train location is conducted by UHF radio contact, only in the event of an accident or service failure. Track circuits are only provided for limited sections, therefore knowledge of the train locations depends on the reports to the OCC at the time of arrival at and departure from the station by the stationmaster.

The importance and urgency, as well as the validity of the Project under Japan grant aid

was agreed upon through the discussions with MR in view of the current situations described above.



Figure 4-1 Kyang Sit Thar Level Crossing (A bicycle passes near a train after gate closing)



Figure 4-2 Yangon Central Station (Flood level reaches just below the platform level) Source:The Study Team

(3) Relationship with Mid-Long Term Development Plans

This project is intended to take part in the improvement and modernization of Yangon-Mandalay Railway Main Line designated as a new priority project by MR. In addition, rehabilitation of Yangon Circular Line is scheduled under Japan's emergency assistance scheme (Preparatory Survey).

Prior to the elimination of at-grade crossings on the Main Line and Circular Line between Yangon Central Station and Pazundaung Station, replacement of the electrical interlocking system with an electronic interlocking system will facilitate the future change in track layout.

(4) Consistency with the Japan's Assistance Policy

In April 2012, the Japanese Government announced "Development of infrastructure and related systems necessary for sustainable economic development" as one of the high priority issues in Japan's economic cooperation policy for Myanmar.

The modernization of Yangon Circular Line is also designated as one of the most important projects in the "Preparatory Study on the Development of the Yangon Metropolitan Area: Urban Transport" commenced by JICA in December 2012.

Therefore, it is clear that this project is consistent with Japan's assistance policy for Myanmar.

It is confirmed in official discussions that completion of this project will contribute to the socio-economic growth of Myanmar through improvement of the efficiency of MR's railway transportation and that this Project is consistent with the Official Development Assistance policy of Japan.

3-4-2 Effectiveness

(1) Quantitative Effectiveness

Expected quantitative effectiveness by the Project is as shown in the table below.

Table 4-1 Quantitative Effectiveness	

Index	Baseline (in 2013)	Target Value (in 2016) [3 years after completion]
1) Real time positioning of trains	0%	100%
2) Time of level crossing closure	86~96 Sec.	70 Sec.

Source: The Study Team

(2) Qualitative Effectiveness

Expected qualitative effectiveness of the Project is summarized below.

- 1) The modernized train monitoring system will achieve safe and efficient traffic control corresponding to the increase in the number of trains and improvement in the speed limits in the future.
- 2) A failure risk minimizes by taking waterproof measures.
- 3) Continuous operation even in the case of failure will be guaranteed due to the electronization of the device and facilities and the redundant configuration system.
- 4) The risk of the operation disorder will be minimized because the time of period required to detect and restore the failure will be reduced due to the introduction of the self-diagnosis function.
- 5) The efficiency of route setting for the at-grade intersection will be improved because the centralized interlocking devices will be introduced in Yangon Central and Pazundaung Station.
- 6) The safety level will be improved for the road user, train crews, and passengers due to the installation of the warning device with excellent viewability.
- 7) Labor of the crossing guard will be saved because the crossing barrier will be controlled by using an electronic circuit.
- 8) The safe traffic through the level crossing will be guaranteed even when the speed limit will be increased in the future.

Chapter 4 Conclusion and Challenges in the future

4-1 Conclusion

This project is regarded as a priority program of the Ministry of Railway Transportation of Myanmar for improvement and modernization of the main line. It is expected to take a role for decreasing the passenger travel time between Yangon and Mandalay to 8 hours or less.

To achieve the goal, the following three components will be implemented in this project: (1) Upgrading of interlocking devices in Yangon Central and Pa Zun Daung Stations (including the field equipment and cables)

(2) Introduction of automatic warning device in Kyansittha level crossing located between Toe Gyaung Kalay and Ywar Thagyi Stations

(3) Introduction of TMS in Bago Division OCC of Yangon - Mandalay main line

In Myanmar, as described in Chapter 1, the interlocking devices have been or are being upgraded in 29 small-size stations which are no junction stations with onerous aid by the other nations other than Japan since 2000, however, no such an upgrading has been conducted in any large station. It is expected that the upgrading of interlocking devices in Yangon Central and Pa Zun Daung Stations, for which Japan has conducted the study, contributes to the modernization and the elimination of the at-grade intersection obstruction in Pa Zun Daung Station that constitutes an bottleneck in the future. It is expected to be a strong driving force to achieve the objectives.

In addition to the achievement of the objectives, the introduction of the automatic warning device in Kyansittha level crossing is expected to contribute to improvement of the safety. Furthremore, the transport capacity will be stabilized by the introduction of TMS. In addition to the important role to achieve its primary objectives, this project is expected to bring two more elements of improvement as mentioned above.

As a matter of course, this project has not been completed in this study. Therefore, because this project includes the items for which Myanmar will take responsibility to implement, it is required that the both nations will cooperate closely to complete this project.

4-2 Challenges in the future

The scope of this project is as described above, however, there are three development plans for the railways in Myanmar that have a relation to this project as of July 2014:

(1) Yangon - Mandalay main line modernization project phase 1 (Yangon - Taungoo section)

(2) Yangon Loop Line modernization project

(3) Redevelopment plan for the area including Yangon Central Station

To implement the projects above that follow this project, it is required to forward this project systematically in advance. Furthermore, it is required to take the interface with the above-mentioned projects into consideration because the same objective area is included in these projects. Even in the other projects mentioned above, it is required to develop the plan and implement it while understanding the details of this project.

The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

Final Report

Appendices

Appendix 1

Member List of the Study Team

Member List of the Study Team

	Title	Name	Company
1	Leader	Mr. Ken Imai	JICA
2	Project Manager / Railway Facilities Planning Specialist	Mr. Kiichi Takemura, P.E.Jp.	JIC
3	Railway Signalling Specialist (1)	Mr. Ryuhei Mitani	JIC
4	Railway Signalling Specialist (2)	Mr. Nobuhiro Nakada	JIC (JRE)
5	Telecommunications Specialist	Mr. Norihisa Matsumoto	JIC (NDS)
6	Train Monitoring System Specialist	Mr. Hisao Matsumoto	JIC
7	Train Operation Plan Specialist	Mr. Hideaki Mizukawa	JIC
8	Level Crossing Specialist	Mr. Motoshi Kishimoto	JIC (NDS)
9	Power Supply Specialist	Mr. Hiroshi Hashimoto,	ЛС
9	rower supply specialist	P.E.Jp.	310
10	Equipment Procurement Plan Specialist	Dr. Zayar Win	OC
11	Operation & Maintenance Plan Specialist	Mr. Daisuke Hidaka	JIC (JRE)
12	Operation & Maintenance Plan Specialist	Mr. Shuichi Umehara	JIC
13	Construction Plan / Natural Condition Specialist	Mr. Michitaka Ito	JIC (JRE)
14	Cost Estimate Specialist (1)	Mr. Yoichi Yoshida	OC
15	Cost Estimate Specialist (2)	Mr. Sumio Morita	OC
16	Project Evaluation Specialist	Mr. Atsushi Kamiyama	OC
17	Project Administration / Railway Facilities Planning Assistant	Mr. Shuichi Umehara	ЛС

Note: JICA: Japan International Cooperation Agency

JIC: Japan International Consultants of Transportation Co., Ltd.; OC: Oriental Consultants Co., Ltd.; JRE: East Japan Railway Company; NDS: Nippon Tetsudou Denki Sekkei Co. Ltd.

Appendix 2

Study Schedule

Study Schedule

No.	Task		2013					2014			
140.	1 45K	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
1	Kick-off Meeting with MR	•									
2	1st Survey for Signalling, Telecommunications and Power Supply, O&M, etc. in Myanmar										
3	Rough Specification & Design										
4	Rough Project Cost & O&M Cost Estimation										
5	Progress Meeting with MR										
6	2nd Survey for Signalling, Telecommunications and Power Supply, Procurement, O&M, etc. in Myanmar										
7	Detailed Specification & Basic Design										
8	Project Cost & O&M Cost Estimation										
9	Making Report & Drawings										
10	Final Meeting with MR										
11	Deliverables				DFR1					▼ DFR2	FR

Appendix 3

List of the Counterparts

List of the Counterparts

A list of counterpart of the survey appointed in a kickoff meeting of October 28, 2013 is shown as follows:

No.	MR counterpart	Sector	Remark
1	U Soe Shwe	Train Operation	U Htay Myint Aung,
	Assistant Manager, Division 5		Assistant General
2	U Pan Sein	Train Operation	Manager, Operation
	Assistant Manager, Division 6		
3	U Kyaw Myint	Train Operation	
	Assistant Manager, Division 7		
4	U Hla Htut	Signalling	U Han Nyunt,
	Divisional Engineer, Division 6,8,9	TelecommunicationLevel	Assistant General
		Crossing	Manager, Signalling
5	U Myint Lwin	Signalling	
	Divisional Engineer, Division 7	TelecommunicationLevel	
		Crossing	
6	U Aung Myint	Power Supply	U Zaw Win, Deputy
	Assistant General Manager, Electrical		General Manager,
			Electrical
7	U Saw Aung	Construction,	U Maung Maung
	Assistant Engineer, Division 7	Civil Engineering	Thwin, Deputy
			General Manager,
			Civil
8	U Htaung Sian Kan	Maintenance,	U Saw Valentine,
	Deputy General Manager, Planning	Training,	General Manager,
		Regulation & Manual	Technical and
			Admin. Support

Appendix 4

Minutes of Discussions (M/D)

MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS ON THE PREPARATORY SURVEY FOR THE PROJECT FOR INSTLLATION OF OPERATION CONTROL CENTER SYSTEM AND SAFETY EQUIPMENT

In response to a request from the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (hereinafter referred to as "Myanmar"), the Government of Japan decided to conduct a Preparatory Survey on "The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment" (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"). In accordance with this decision, Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") decided to commence the survey.

JICA sent the Preparatory Survey Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), which is headed by Ken IMAI, Advisor, Transportation and ICT Division 1, Transportation and ICT Group, Economic Infrastructure Department, JICA, and is scheduled to stay in the country from October 19th to November 30, 2013.

The Team held discussions with the officials concerned of Myanmar side, and conducted a field survey at the Project site.

In the course of discussions, the both sides confirmed the main items described on the attached sheets. The Team will proceed to further works and prepare a Draft Report of the Preparatory Survey.

Nay Pyi Taw, October 24, 2013

Ken Imai

Leader Preparatory Survey Team Japan International Cooperation Agency

U Thurein Win Managing Director Myanma Railways Ministry of Rail Transportation The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

ATTACHMENT

1. Objective of the Project

दे

The objective of the Project is to contribute to the improvement of safety of Myanma Railways

- Project Site The Project site is as shown in Annex-1.
- 3. Responsible and Implementing Authority
- 3-1. The responsible ministry is the Ministry of Rail Transport (MORT).
- 3-2. The implementing agency is Myanma Railways (MR)
- 3-3. The organization charts are shown in Annex-2-1 and 2-2 respectively.
- 4. Scope of the Project agreed by the both sides
- 4-1. The Myanmar side asked the Team to explain the idea of the Team on the scope of the Project. Based on it, the Team explained its idea on the scope as follows;
 - Interlocking Systems on the Yangon Mandalay Main Line including Yangon Central station
 - Centralized Train Monitoring Systems on Yangon Mandalay Main Line
 - Level Crossings on Yangon Mandalay Main Line

The Team added that both of interlocking systems and train monitoring systems, in particular, are essential for the railway operation in terms of the safety and both should be included in the scope of the Project.

- 4-2. The Myanmar side confirmed the target area/section of each item which the Team explained. The Team replied, as a current idea, as follows;
 - The target section of Concentrated Train Monitoring System is between Yangon Central Station and Pyuntasa Station because this section is under jurisdiction area of Yangon operation center.
 - The target area of Interlocking Systems is between Yangon Central Station and Pazundaung Station because this area includes the crossing point of Yangon Mandalay Main Line and Yangon Circular Line, which is considered as a bottle neck point in terms of the safety.
 - The target section of Level Crossings is between Togyaunggale Station and Ywathagyi Station, and the number of the points is one or two as a pilot case.

The Team explained that the number of the equipment as well as the target area/section mentioned in above may be changed after cost estimation due to the

limitation of the budget. The Myanmar side agreed its explanation.

- 4-3. The Myanmar side asked whether the Project Site could change from Yangon Mandalay Main Line to Yangon Circular Line or not. The Team mentioned the reason why the Project site stipulated in 2 of this ATTACHMENT as follows;
 - At present, there is no concreted plan such as master plan and/or feasibility study on Yangon Circular Line.
 - It is effective and efficient to invest the resources in the particular section/area.
 - The Myanmar side understood the explanation by the Team.
- 4-4. The Myanmar side commented that the Project should harmonize with the future "Yangon Mandalay Railway Improvement Project (Phase I)", the candidate ODA loan project in FY2013, because the Project site is a part of the future ODA loan project site. The Team agreed on the comment by the Myanmar side.
- 4-5. The both side agreed on the Scope of the Project mentioned in 4-1. of this ATTACHMENT.
- 5. Japan's Grant Aid Scheme
- 5-1. The Myanmar side understood the Japan's Grant Aid scheme explained by the Team as described in Annex-3 and Annex-4.
- 5-2. The Myanmar side agreed to take the necessary measures, as described in Annex-5 for the smooth implementation of the Project, as a condition for the Japan's Grant Aid to be implemented.
- 5-3. The Myanmar side understood that they should cover the cost for the maintenance as well as the operation after the completion of the Project, and agreed to allocate the necessary cost for the operation and maintenance. In addition to that, the Myanmar side requested the Team to consider the reduction of operation and maintenance cost. The Team agreed on it as much as possible.
- 5-4. The Myanmar side asked whether the equipment to be procured and installed by the Project should be compatible to use in the future project such as Japanese ODA loan project. The Team explained that it is necessary to reinstall/utilize the equipment to be procured and installed by Japanese grant aid project. The Myanmar side understood it.
- 6. Schedule of the Study

، کړ

- 6-1. The Team will proceed with further field survey until November 30, 2013.
- 6-2. JICA will prepare the 1st draft report and the 1st draft specification and dispatch a mission in order to explain their contents around January, 2014.
- 6-3. JICA will prepare the 2nd draft report and the 2nd draft specification and

Kn

dispatch a mission in order to explain their contents around May, 2014.

6-3. If the contents of the report are accepted in principle by the Government of Myanmar, JICA will complete the final report and send it to Myanmar side around July, 2014.

7. Environmental and Social Considerations

- 7-1. The Myanmar side agreed to give due environmental and social considerations during implementation of the Project, and after completion of the Project, in accordance with the JICA Guidelines for Environment and Social Considerations (April, 2010), if needed.
- 8. Others
- 8-1. The Myanmar side mentioned that they recognized the name of the project was "the Project of Installation of Railway Operation Control Center System", and asked the reason of changing the name. The Team explained that the name of the Project change in line with the scope mentioned in 4-1. of this ATTACHMENT. The Myanmar side expressed their gladness of this changing because the Project can include safety equipment in addition to operation control system. The Myanmar side, however, asked the Team that JICA would inform the changing of the Project name by official letter to Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development as well as Myanma Railways. The Team agreed to issue the letter.

١

ኑ ຳ

8-2. This Minutes of Discussions is only for the survey for the Project, and the implementation of the Project is not guaranteed by this Minutes.

Project Site Annex-1

Annex-2 Organization Charts

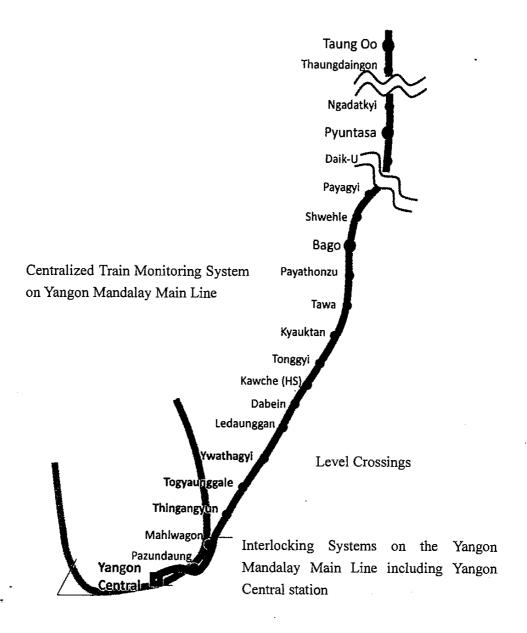
Annex-3 Japan's Grant Aid

Flow Chart of Japan's Grant Aid Procedures Annex-4

Annex-5 Major Undertakings to be taken by Each Government

Annex-1

Xu



- 4 -

7:

(~

27

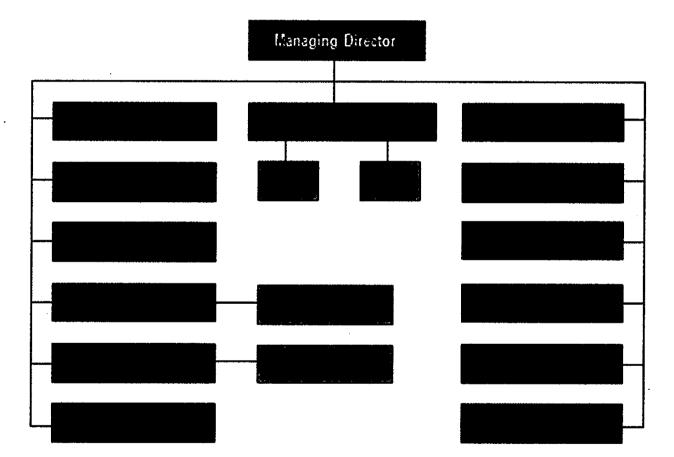
- 5 -

Ministry of Rail Transportation

Annex-2-1

Organization Chart of MORT

--



Note: Divisions (1-11) are under General Managers

Annex-2-2 Organization Chart of MR

- 6 -

ta

(~

Annex-3

JAPAN'S GRANT AID

The Government of Japan (hereinafter referred to as "the GOJ") is implementing the organizational reforms to improve the quality of ODA operations, and as a part of this realignment, a new JICA law was entered into effect on October 1, 2008. Based on this law and the decision of the GOJ, JICA has become the executing agency of the Grant Aid for General Projects etc.

The Grant Aid is non-reimbursable fund provided to a recipient country to procure the facilities, equipment and services (engineering services and transportation of the products, etc.) for its economic and social development in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of Japan. The Grant Aid is not supplied through the donation of materials as such.

1. Grant Aid Procedures

The Japanese Grant Aid is supplied through following procedures :

·Preparatory Survey

- The Survey conducted by JICA

·Appraisal & Approval

- Appraisal by the GOJ and JICA, and Approval by the Japanese Cabinet •Authority for Determining Implementation

- The Notes exchanged between the GOJ and a recipient country

·Grant Agreement (hereinafter referred to as "the G/A")

- Agreement concluded between JICA and a recipient country · Implementation

- Implementation of the Project on the basis of the G/A

2. Preparatory Survey

(1) Contents of the Survey

The aim of the preparatory Survey is to provide a basic document necessary for the appraisal of the Project made by the GOJ and JICA. The contents of the Survey are as follows:

- Confirmation of the background, objectives, and benefits of the Project and also institutional capacity of relevant agencies of the recipient country necessary for the implementation of the Project.
- Evaluation of the appropriateness of the Project to be implemented under the Grant Aid Scheme from a technical, financial, social and economic point of view.
- Confirmation of items agreed between both parties concerning the basic concept of the Project.
- Preparation of an outline design of the Project.
- Estimation of costs of the Project.

The contents of the original request by the recipient country are not necessarily approved in their initial form as the contents of the Grant Aid project. The Outline Design of the Project is confirmed based on the guidelines of the Japan's Grant Aid scheme.

JICA requests the Government of the recipient country to take whatever measures necessary to achieve its self-reliance in the implementation of the Project. Such measures must be guaranteed even though they may fall outside of the jurisdiction of the organization of the recipient country which actually implements the Project. Therefore, the implementation of the Project is confirmed by all relevant organizations of the recipient country based on the Minutes of Discussions.

(2) Selection of Consultants

For smooth implementation of the Survey, JICA employs (a) registered consulting firm(s). JICA selects (a) firm(s) based on proposals submitted by interested firms.

(3) Result of the Survey

JICA reviews the Report on the results of the Survey and recommends the GOJ to appraise the implementation of the Project after confirming the appropriateness of the Project.

3. Japan's Grant Aid Scheme

(1) The E/N and the G/A

After the Project is approved by the Cabinet of Japan, the Exchange of Notes(hereinafter referred to as "the E/N") will be singed between the GOJ and the Government of the recipient country to make a pledge for assistance, which is followed by the conclusion of the G/A between JICA and the Government of the recipient country to define the necessary articles to implement the Project, such as payment conditions, responsibilities of the Government of the recipient country, and procurement conditions.

(2) Selection of Consultants

In order to maintain technical consistency, the consulting firm(s) which conducted the Survey will be recommended by JICA to the recipient country to continue to work on the Project's implementation after the E/N and G/A.

(3) Eligible source country

Under the Japanese Grant Aid, in principle, Japanese products and services including transport or those of the recipient country are to be purchased. When JICA and the Government of the recipient country or its designated authority deem it necessary, the Grant Aid may be used for the purchase of the products or services of a third country. However, the prime contractors, namely, constructing and procurement firms, and the prime consulting firm are limited to "Japanese nationals".

(4) Necessity of "Verification"

The Government of the recipient country or its designated authority will conclude contracts denominated in Japanese yen with Japanese nationals. Those contracts shall be verified by JICA. This "Verification" is deemed necessary to fulfill accountability to Japanese taxpayers.

- 8 -

(5) Major undertakings to be taken by the Government of the Recipient Country In the implementation of the Grant Aid Project, the recipient country is required to undertake such necessary measures as Annex.

(6) "Proper Use"

The Government of the recipient country is required to maintain and use properly and effectively the facilities constructed and the equipment purchased under the Grant Aid, to assign staff necessary for this operation and maintenance and to bear all the expenses other than those covered by the Grant Aid.

(7) "Export and Re-export"

The products purchased under the Grant Aid should not be exported or re-exported from the recipient country.

(8) Banking Arrangements (B/A)

- a) The Government of the recipient country or its designated authority should open an account under the name of the Government of the recipient country in a bank in Japan (hereinafter referred to as "the Bank"). JICA will execute the Grant Aid by making payments in Japanese yen to cover the obligations incurred by the Government of the recipient country or its designated authority under the Verified Contracts.
- b) The payments will be made when payment requests are presented by the Bank to JICA under an Authorization to Pay (A/P) issued by the Government of the recipient country or its designated authority.

(9) Authorization to Pay (A/P)

The Government of the recipient country should bear an advising commission of an Authorization to Pay and payment commissions paid to the Bank.

(10) Social and Environmental Considerations

A recipient country must carefully consider social and environmental impacts by the Project and must comply with the environmental regulations of the recipient country and JICA socio-environmental guidelines.

Annex-5

Ka,

Major Undertakings to be taken by Each Government

No.	Items	To be covered by Grant Aid	To be covered by Recipient Side	
1	To secure land and water area (project site, temporary yard and etc.)		•	
2	To clear, level and reclaim the site when needed		•	
3	To ensure prompt unloading and customs clearance of the products at ports of disembarkation in recipient country and to assist internal transportation of the pro- 1) Marine (Air) transportation of the products from Japan to			
	 the recipient country 2) Tax exemption and custom clearance of the products at the port of disembarkation 		•	
4	To ensure that customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in the recipient country with respect to the purchase of the products and the services be exempted / be borne by the Authority without using the Grant		•	
5	To accord Japanese nationals whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and the services such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into the recipient country and stay therein for the performance of their work		. •	
6	To ensure that the facilities and equipment be maintained and used properly and effectively for the implementation of the Project		•	
7	To give due environmental and social consideration in the implementation of the Project		٠	
8	To bear all the expenses, other than those covered by the Grant, necessary for implementation of the Project		•	
9	To bear the following commissions paid to the Japanese bank for upon the B/A	banking servic	es based	
	1) Advising commission of A/P	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	
	2) Payment commission		•	

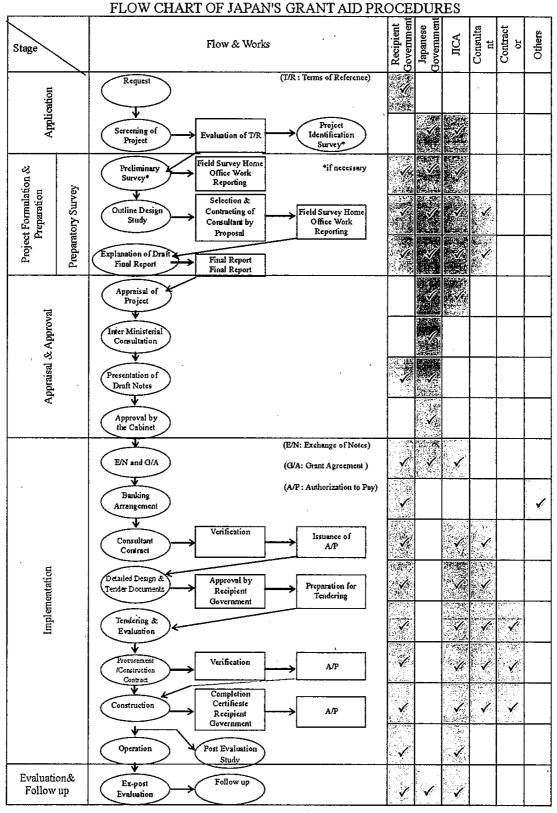
(B/A : Banking Arrangement, A/P : Authorization to Pay)

ን ነ

- 11 -

Annex-4

Þ,



- 10 -

. ۲.

MEETING MINUTES

Title of Meeting Kickoff Meeting with MR		Date of Meeting:	28 th October, 2013
Work Package Kickoff Meeting of the Study	Recorded by	Shuichi Umehara	Ref. No.:

Name	of Orga	nization	Myanma Railways (MR)	
		Name & Title of Person Met	 U Saw Valentine, General Manage Daw Myint Myint San, General Manage U Htaung Sian Kan, Deputy General U Maung Maung Thwin, Deputy G U Thet Lwin, Deputy General Man U Khin Maung Thein, Deputy General Man U Khin Maung Thein, Deputy General 	mager (Admin & Planning) al Manager (Plannning) eneral Manager (Civil) ager (Locomotive) eral Manager (Signalling &
		Team Members	1. Mr. Kiichi Takemura	
			2. Mr. Hisao Matsumoto	
	enda		3. Mr. Shuichi Umehara	
Agen	da		1. Study Area	
			2. Scope of Work	
			3. Survey Schedule	
			4. Request on counterpart	for Installation of Opprati
Data/	information	tion Distributed	Kickoff Meeting for the Project Survey Control Center System and Safety Equipt	nent
		Collected	None	
No.		Disc	cussion Topic	Necessary Follow Ups
1.	1) In		eam will make a survey as follows:	
			ain Monitoring System between	
		-	ion and Pyuntaza Station with central	
			in Yangon OCC and monitors for	
			in MR headquarters	
			utomatic alarm device at 1 or 2 level	
			Togyaunggale and Ywathagyi.	
			locking system in Yangon Central	
		Station and Pazundaung Station		
			I crossing as soon as possible after	
	10.00		ion with MR counterparts and	
			n Improvement of Service and Safety of	
	R	ailway in Myanmar".	The place that we select will be near	

1

MEETING MINUTES

		school and have a lot of traffic volume.	
	3)	To introduce automatic alarm device in Level Crossing, it is necessary to educate level crossing users until launch of the	
	4)	level crossings. After launch of Train Monitoring System (TMS), the operation procedure of OCC will be changed. The dispatchers in OCC can monitor train operation in whole Yangon OCC area and totally	
		control operations to recover train operations as soon as possible in case of train delay.	
2.	1)	Our main scope of works are as follows: i)Survey of the existing equipment in the study area	
		ii)Making detailed specification of materials and basic	
		design iii)Making construction plan including survey of	
		environmental condition iv)Methodology of O&M and technical support from	
		Japan v)Estimation of construction cost and O&M cost vi)Evaluation for the project feasibility	
	2)	and the second sec	
3.	1)		
4.	1	MR agreed the request on counterparts. U Htaung Sian Kan will arrange the counterparts and handle the list.	

Myanma Railways

Jul 503 : 00 2 -66

By: Daw Myint Myint San for Managing Director General Manager (Admin: & Planning) JICA Study Team

Paisuke Hidaka

By: Daisuek HIDAKA for Project Manager **Operation & Maintenance Plan Specialist**

Title of Mee	^{ating} 1 st Technical Meeting wit	h MR	Date of Meeting:	5 th November, 2013
Work Package	The study & design plan	Recorded by	Shuichi Umehara	Ref. No.;

Name of Orga	anization	Myanma Railways (MR)		
	Name & Title of Person Met	 U Khin Maung Thein, Deputy General Manager (Signal & Telecommunication) U Zaw Win, Deputy General Manager (Electrical) U Han Nyunt, Assistant General Manager (Signal & Telecommunication) U Aung Myint, Assistant General Manager (Electrical) U Aung Moe Kyaw, Manager (Operation) U Tun Wai, Assistant Enginner (Signal & Telecommunication) U Soe Thein Aung, Assistant Engineer (Signal & 		
Attendance Team Members		Telecommunication)1.Mr. Kiichi Takemura2.Mr. Ryuhei Mitani3.Mr. Nobuhiro Nakada4.Mr. Norihisa Matsumoto5.Mr. Hisao Matsumoto6.Mr. Hideaki Mizukawa7.Mr. Motoshi Kishimoto8.Mr. Hiroshi Hashimoto9.Mr. Shuichi Umehara		
Agenda		 Outline Interlocking System of Yangon Sta. & Pazundaung Sta. Automatic Alarm Device in Level Crossing Train Monitoring System (Signalling) Train Monitoring System (Telecommunication) Power Supply 		
Data/informat	ion Distributed	 The image of renewal interlocking Operation Control Center and Train Monitoring System Level Crossing (Kyan Sit Thar L.C. and comparison chart) Telecommunication Design Power Supply Plan 		

		Collected	None	
No.		Dise	cussion Topic	Necessary Follow Ups
<u>No.</u> 1.	1) 2) 3) 4) 5)	The study team would li this meeting. One of key critical matter Signal Cabin and Signal already made a survey a As for renewal of level of plan to keep how to har switch) when automatic stage, the study team w It is necessary to discuss equipment to new one As for Train Monitoring	ike to confirm basic pre-condition in ers is to decide the place of new OCC, Equipment Room. The study team has and selected some alternatives. crossing, the study team will have a hdle gate closing (manual handling by c alarm device takes action. As next rill propose automatic gate closing. s how to switch over from existing with operation department staffs. System (TMS), the train position will	Necessary Follow Ups
		and one track as betwee	en trains are in home track in stations en stations. The dispatchers in OCC are e of them will be more important.	
2.	1)		an to install new sub-equipment room which seems to be near existing	
	2)		ipment near equipment in site is switching over because of old cables.	
	3)		an to replace new motor machine and of submergence in rainy season.	
	4)	needed in Yangon Centr	firm whether some train routes are al Station and Pazundaung Station. I members of division (7) will take n.	 Data collection: interlocking chart, shunting diagram and existing alignment
	5)		ment plan and requests the study	
3.	1)	Level Crossing" between Station because this lev interlocking, there is a s	survey and selected "Kyan Sit Thar n Togyaunggale Station and Ywathagyi el crossing is not related to station chool and its traffic volume is high. In I crossing was selected because of the	

	2) 3)	MR members agreed to select "Kyan Sit Thar Level Crossing" between Togyaunggale Station and Ywathagyi Station. The level crossing road will be improved in cooperation with "Project on Improvement of Service and Safety of Railway in Myanmar"	
4.	1)	U Khin Maung Thein agreed to introduce TMS because dispatchers recognize the train position in big station such as Bago Station.	
	2)	The functions of TMS are as follows: i) Train position indication ii) Train number indication iii) Recording actual diagram	
	3)	The detection device will be installed at Mechanical Interlocking Stations such as Bago Station.	
5.	1)	Between Yangon and Pyuntaza, 4 cores of Optical Fiber Cable will be used because of redundancy configuration. 2 cores will be needed between Pyuntaza and Nay Pyi Taw.	
6.	1) 2)	Power supply design will be implemented by each facility. In Nay Pyi Taw Station, electricity will receive from extra high tension line. In Yangon Central Station, receiving from high tension line.	
	3)	Engine Generator will be installed in accordance with the capacity of each load.	

Title of Mee	^{ating} 2 nd Technical Meeting with	MR	Date of Meeting:	20 th Nov., 2013
Work Package	Report of the survey result	Recorded by	Daisuke HIDAKA	Ref. No.:

Name of Orga	anization	Myanma Railways (MR)		
Attendance		 U Khin Maung Thein, Deputy General Manager (Signal & Telecommunication) U Han Nyunt, Assistant General Manager (Signal & Telecommunication) U Aung Moe Kyaw, Manager (Operation) U Han Tun, Manager (Operation) Daw Yi Kalaya Thein, Assistant Engineer (Electrical) Mr. Ryuhei Mitani 		
	1.1	 Mr. Nobuhiro Nakada Mr. Norihisa Matsumoto 		
		4. Mr. Motoshi Kishimoto		
		5. Mr. Hiroshi Hashimoto		
		6. Mr. Daisuke Hidaka		
		7. Mr. Michitaka Ito		
		8. Mr. Yoichi Yoshida		
Agenda		9. Mr. Shuichi Umehara		
Agenua		The result of the survey 1. Train Monitoring System		
		2. Telecommunication System		
		3. Interlocking System		
		4. Level Crossing		
		5. Telecommunication System		
		6. Power Supply.		
Data/informat	ion Distributed	1. Train Monitoring System (TMS) install plan		
		2. Telecommunication Design		
		3. Interlocking System plan		
		4. Level Crossing plan		
1	Collected	5. Electric Power supply plan		
X	Collected	None		

The study team explained the installation plan of Train Monitoring System. Then the study team reconfirmed the scope of the grant aid project with U Khin Maung Thein.	
The study team explained the installation plan of Telecommunication System. U Khin Maung Thein request to replace existing optical fiber cable line with new one. The study team reconfirmed the scope of the grant aid project with U Khin Maung Thein again.	
The study team epxplained the installation plan of Interlocking System. U Khin Maung Thein requested the study team to design the system with considering the relocation of new equipment due to the demolition of Seno Building. Then the study team agreed, but explained that this grant aid project expects to simply replace existing interlocking in Yangon Station with Computer-Based Interlocking. So the relocation of the equipment in the future due to the redevelopment of Yangon station should be done by Myanma Railway itself. And the study team explained the advantage of the replacement of interlocking in Yangon Station. U Han Nyunt confirmed that existing point-motors will be replaced.	
 The study team explained the installation plan of Interlocking System, especially for the plan that the role of gateman will not be changed. The study team requested MR as following. Then U Han Nyunt acknowledged. 1) To relocate the electric power line above the gate. 2) The signal lights for trains are green when the gates are closed. U Han Nyunt requested the study team that The signal lights for trains are only red when the gateman push the emergency button. Then the study team acknowledged. 	
	 The study team epxplained the installation plan of Interlocking system. J Khin Maung Thein requested the study team to design the eystem with considering the relocation of new equipment due to the demolition of Seno Building. Then the study team agreed, but explained that this grant aid project expects to simply replace existing interlocking in Yangon Station with Computer-Based interlocking. So the relocation of the equipment in the future due to the redevelopment of Yangon station should be done by Myanma Railway itself. And the study team explained the advantage of the replacement of interlocking in Yangon Station, J Han Nyunt confirmed that existing point-motors will be replaced. The study team explained the installation plan of Interlocking System, especially for the plan that the role of gateman will not be changed. To relocate the electric power line above the gate. The signal lights for trains are green when the gates are closed. U Han Nyunt requested the study team that The signal lights for trains are only red when the gateman push the emergency

U Han Nyunt asked the study team about the defrayer of	
construction fee of the new distributed power line. The study	
team answered that the defrayer is MR.	

MEETING MINUTES

Title of Meet	ing Meeting for the agreeme	nt with MR	Date of Meeting:	20 th Nov., 2013	
Work Package	To sign the agreement	Recorded by	Daisuke HIDAKA	Ref. No.:	

 of 1. U Saw Valentine, General Man 2. U Maung Maung Lwin, Genera 3. U Htaung Sian Kan, Deputy Ge Administration) 4. U Maung Maung Thwin, Deput 5. U Khin Maung Thein, Deputy General 5. U Win Naing, Deputy General 7. U Thein Myint, Assistant Gene 7. U Thein Myint, Assistant Gene 7. Mr. Ryuhei Mitani 2. Mr. Nobuhiro Nakada 3. Mr. Motoshi Kishimoto 4. Mr. Daisuke Hidaka 5. Mr. Yoichi Yoshida 7. Mr. Shuichi Umehara 	l Manager (Finance) neral Manager (Planning & ty General Manager (Civil) General Manager (Signal & Manager (Carriage)
The second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second se	
 Agreement for the new Signa Room & OCC placement in Y Agreement for selection of t makes a survey 	angon Central Station
d None	
 Agreement for the new Sign Room & OCC placement in Y Agreement for selection of t makes a survey 	angon Central Station he level crossing the study team
Discussion Topic	Necessary Follow Ups
-	2. Agreement for selection of t

Kam 21/n

ter Satsuke Hidaken

1

20th November, 2013



Subject: <u>Agreement for the new Signal Cabin, Signal Equipment Room & OCC</u> <u>placement in Yangon Central Station</u>

As for selecting the new Signal Cabin, Equipment Room & OCC placement installed in Yangon Central Station, the first proposal of the JICA study team is to install them in the Seno building.

However, the study team heard that the Seno building might be pulled down so that the study team made a survey with Myanma Railways (MR) officials again and selected the second floor of the Yangon Central Station main building as shown in the attachment.

According to the above survey, the study team calculated the weight of all the equipment for constructing in the new room, and resulted it would be more than 5,000kg (see the attachment). The study team is afraid that the floor's strength would not be enough. To make a correct decision, the study team is planning to inspect the floor's strength from now on.

The result of the floor's strength is very important, but due to proceeding detailed design, MR and the study team would make agreement using the second floor of Yangon Station main building and after receiving the results of the floor's strength, the study team would like to make a review again.

And also, as the letter that the study team sent on 11th November to MR, it is necessary to keep the space to build new Signal Equipment Room (about 50m² (538 ft²)) in Pazundaung Station. MR and the study team would agree to this matter.

Myanma Railways

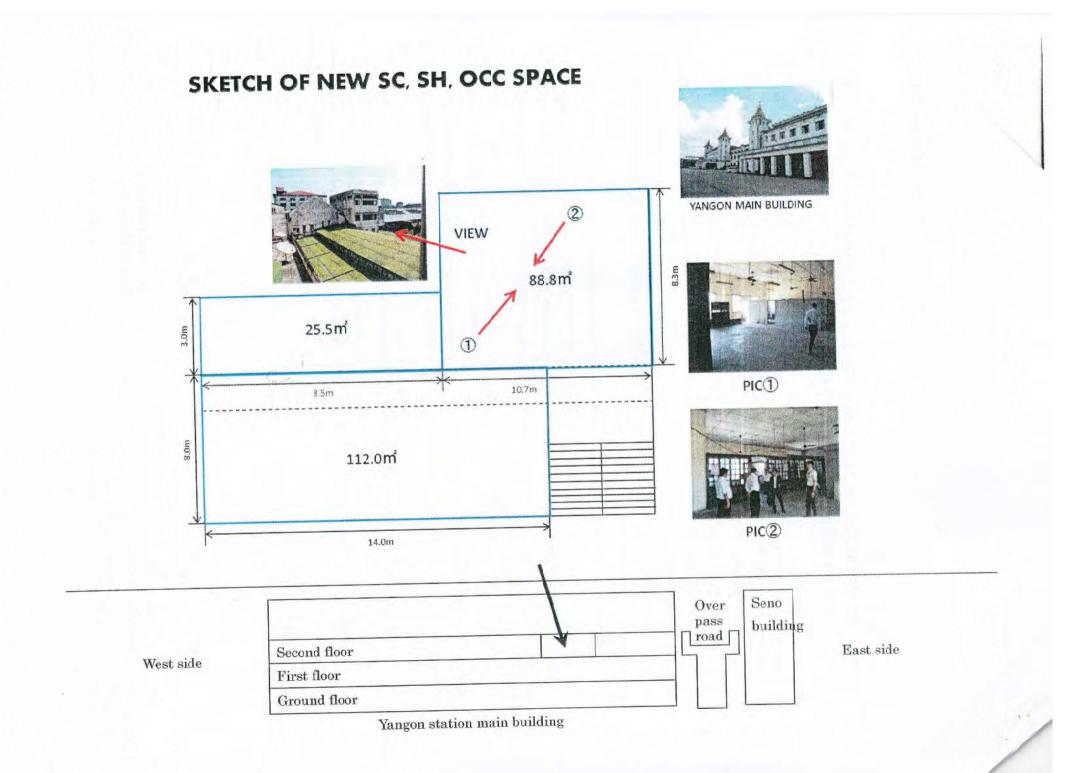
By: Thurein Win Managing Director A 10.13. 12 20/11/13

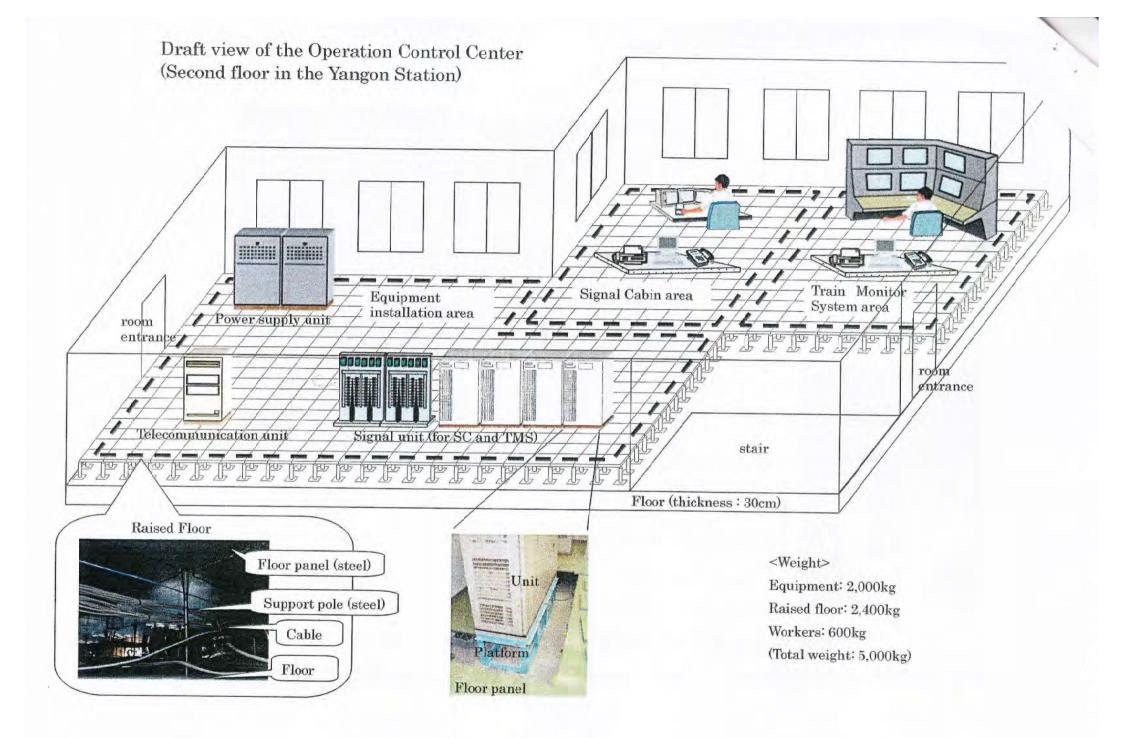
JICA Study Team

Shuichi Umchara

By: Kiichi Takemura Project Manager

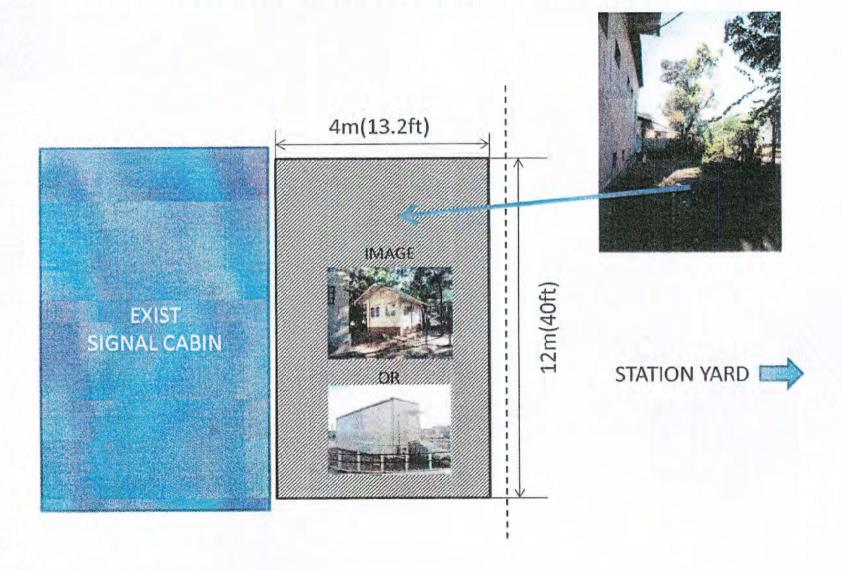
(Manager, JIC)





ATTACHMENT

PROPOSED NEW SIGNAL EQUIPMENT HOUSE AT PAZUNDAUNG STATION



20th November, 2013

Subject: Agreement for selection of the level crossing the study team makes a survey

After the agreement for level crossing renewal in the kick-off meeting between Myanma Railways (MR) and the JICA Study Team on 28th October, the study team had made a survey with MR counterparts (Civil & Signal) and concerned people of "Project on Improvement of Service and Safety of Railway in Myanmar"

As a result, the study team selected "Kyan Sit Thar Level Crossing" between Togyaunggale Station and Ywathagyi Station as Grant Project Survey. The study team proceeds to make a design from now on.

Myanma Railways

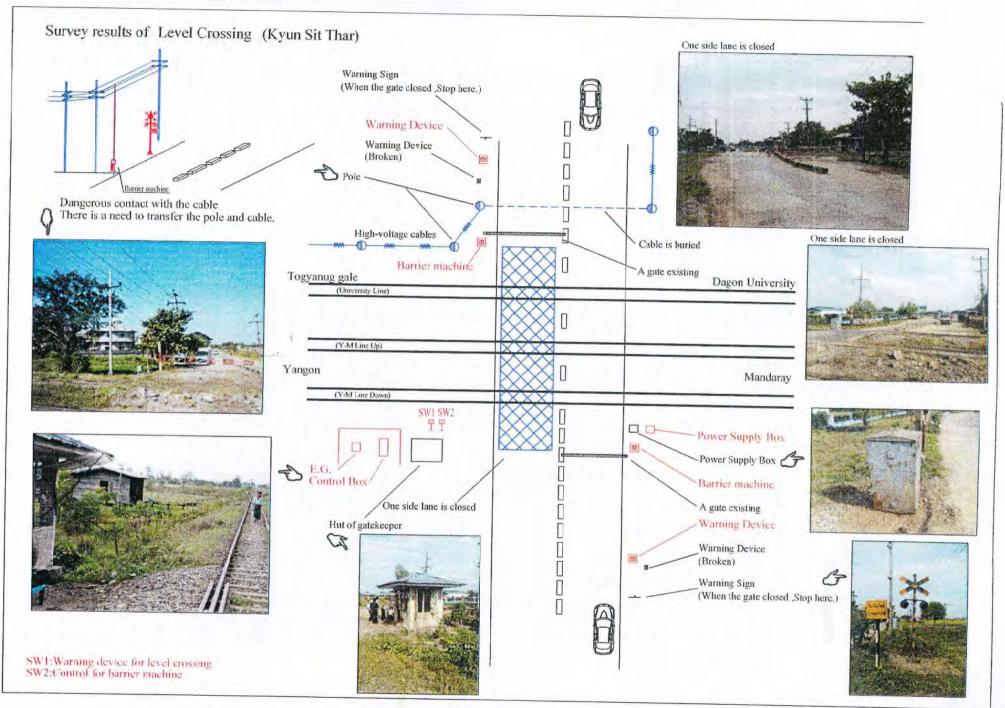
By: Thurein Win Managing Director

JICA Study Team

for Ahuichi Umehara

By: Kiichi Takemura Project Manager

(Manager, JIC)



MEETING MINUTES

Title of Mee	ting Discussion about mainten	ance	Date of Meeting:	25 th Nov., 2013
Work Package	O&M and Construction Plan	Recorded by	Daisuke HIDAKA	Ref. No.:

Name of	Organiza	ation	Myanma Railways (MR)		
Attendance		me & Title of rson Met	 U Han Nyunt, Assistant General N Telecommunication) U Aung Myint, Assistant General I 		
Attendu	Team Members		 Mr. Daisuke Hidaka Mr. Michitaka Ito Mr. Shuichi Umehara 		
Agenda 1. Questions about signaling maintenance and train 2. "Soft Component" 3. Teaching how to use and maintain new equipment the introduction 4. The storage location to keep construction mater		ain new equipment before			
Data/information Distributed		Distributed	The project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment 1. Questions about signaling maintenance and training 2. "Soft Component" 3. "How does MR learn how to maintain new equipment?"		
		Collected	None		
No.		Disci	ussion Topic	Necessary Follow Ups	
1.	1	eam asked the qu aintenance and tr	estions about the current situation of aining.		
Th i) Il	 The study team explained the "Soft Component" plan. The suggestions are as following. i) Assistance for establishing rules of signaling equipment inspection. ii) The enlightenment program for good manner in level crossing. MR agreed those suggestions. 				
3 Th)) The di		lowing items. enance method between n and non-computer-based system.		

29/11/2013

Saisake Hidaka

1

13	 The location of the training equipment if it's possible to introduce it. The study team requested MR to consider where the training 	
k	equipment will be introduced. Then MR agreed. The study team request MR to prepare the storage location to keep construction materials when the construction work will start. Then MR agreed.	

29/11/2013

Daisuke Widaka

MEETING MINUTES

Title of Mee	ting Explanation about "S	oft Component"	Date of Meeting:	28 th Nov., 2013
Work Package	O&M Plan	Recorded by	Daisuke HIDAKA	Ref. No.:

Name & Title of Person Met Team Members on Distributed	U TAUNG SIAN KAN, Deputy Genera Mr. Daisuke Hidaka "Soft Component" The project for Installation of Opera	l Manager (Planning)
	"Soft Component"	
on Distributed		
on Distributed	The project for Installation of Opera	the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second se
	 The project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment Questions about signaling maintenance and training "Soft Component" "How does MR learn how to maintain new equipment?" 	
Collected	None	
Disc	ussion Topic	Necessary Follow Ups
gestions are as follow ssistance for establish spection. ne enlightenment prop ossing.	ving. ing rules of signaling equipment gram for good manner in level	
S	Disc y team explained the gestions are as follow sistance for establish pection. e enlightenment prop	Discussion Topic Discussion Topic y team explained the "Soft Component" plan. gestions are as following. sistance for establishing rules of signaling equipment pection. e enlightenment program for good manner in level possing.

Kam 28.11.2019

Saisake HIDAKA

MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS ON THE PREPARATORY SURVEY ON FOR THE PROJECT FOR INSTLLATION OF OPERATION CONTROL CENTER SYSTEM AND SAFETY EQUIPMENT (THE 1st DRAFT REPORT EXPLANATION)

In October and November 2013, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") dispatched a Preparatory Survey Team for "The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment" (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") to the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (hereinafter referred to as "Myanmar"). The Preparatory Survey Team held a series of discussions with the concerned officials of Myanma Railways, Ministry of Rail Transportation and conducted field survey. After returning back to Japan, based on the discussions, field survey results and technical examination, JICA prepared a 1st draft report of the survey as the Preparatory Survey on the Project (hereinafter referred to as "the 1st draft report").

In order to explain and discuss with the Myanmar side on the contents of the 1st draft report, JICA sent to Myanmar, the 1st draft report explanation team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), which is headed by Mr. Ken Imai, Advisor, Transportation and ICT Division 1, Economic Infrastructure Department, JICA, from January 19 to January 23, 2014.

As a result of the discussion, both sides confirmed the main items described in the attached sheets.

Nay Pyi Taw, January 23, 2014

Ken Imaí

Leader, The 1st Draft Report Explanation Team Japan International Cooperation Agency Japan

U Thurein Win Managing Director, Myanma Railways Ministry of Rail Transportation The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

ATTACHMENT

1. Components of the 1st Draft Report

The Myanmar side agreed and accepted in principle the contents of the 1st draft report.

2. Japan's Grant Aid Scheme

The Myanmar side reconfirmed the Japan's Grant Aid scheme. The Myanmar side reassured to take the necessary measurements as explained by the Preparatory Survey Team and described in the Annex-5 of the Minutes of Discussions signed by both sides on October 24, 2013, in addition to the Annex-1 of this Minutes of discussion.

3. Schedule of the Study

JICA will report to the Government of Japan on the result of this discussion in order to take necessary procedure for the implementation of the Project as soon as possible. On the other hand, JICA will complete the 2nd draft report of the Preparatory Survey in English, in accordance with the confirmed items and dispatch the 2nd draft report explanation team to Myanmar around the coming March, 2014.

4. Cost Estimation

Both sides agreed that in order to secure a fair and equitable procurement, the Project Cost Estimation attached in Annex-1 <u>should never be duplicated or released to any third parties</u> before the signing of all the Contract(s) for the Project.

5. Other Relevant Issues

} :

- 5-1. Both sides confirmed that budget necessary for operation and maintenance of the equipment to be procured and installed by the Project is per Annex-2 of this Minutes of Discussions. The Myanmar side <u>assured to allocate necessary budget for operation and maintenance of the equipment</u> mentioned in Annex-2.
- 5-2. The Team explained that it is essential and important that the Myanmar side undertake daily and periodic maintenance for the new equipment in order to reduce the future operation and
- . maintenance cost. In this regard, the Team proposed that the Myanma Railway would create a fund for the operation and maintenance on the equipment including interlocking system, level crossing and train monitoring system. The Myanmar side understood this point and mentioned that they would study the possibility of a fund.
- 5-3. The both sides confirmed that they will report and make a discussion each other in case any changes related to the Project will happen.

MEETING MINUTES

Title of Mee	eting Explanation about	"Soft Component" plan	Date of Meeting:	23 rd Jan., 2014
Work Package	O&M plan	Recorded by S	huichi UMEHARA	Ref. No.

Name of Orga	nization	Myanma Railways (MR)		
Attendance	Name & Title of Person Met	1. U Han Nyunt, Assistant Genera Telecommunication Departme		
	Team Members	1. Mr. Shuichi Umehara		
Agenda	genda 1. "Soft Component" plan			
Data/information Distributed		Material to explain "Soft Component" plan which is an extract from the DF/R Ver.1		
	Collected	None		
No.	Disc	ussion Topic	Necessary Follow Ups	
to estab improve Nov., 20 - Instruct Introduct operation efficient TMS, but precised manage upgrade	lishing inspection rule ement campaign whice 213. Ition on operation ma cing TMS enables ope on of Yangon-Pyuntaz trailway operation, it it also that dispatcher y. Because of this, the	eration dispatchers to monitor train a section. However, to realize more is necessary not only to introduce rs can judge situation quickly and e study team will teach operation ion staffs such as dispatchers to		

23/1/14

Ahrichi Umehara

1

"Soft Component" plan in the Grant Aid Project

1) Establishing inspection rules

MR maintains its signaling system with "breakdown maintenance", does not maintain records of inspection results, and fails to recognize signs of degradation. Therefore the study team will assist MR to establish inspection rules which stipulate inspection items, frequency, period, and approval, in order to use the new hardware stably, continuously, and inexpensively.

2) Level-crossing manner improvement campaign

At level-crossings, cars and people often cross tracks while the bars are coming down. In addition, people usually cross closed level-crossings. This situation can not only interfere with a train's stable operation, but also increase the cost of repairing broken gate machines and gate bars caused by cars that try to cross closed level-crossings. This campaign's aim is to improve their manner at level-crossings. 3) Instruction on operation management work

Introducing TMS enables operation dispatchers to monitor train operation of whole line. However, to realize more efficient railway operation, it is necessary not only to introduce TMS, but also that dispatchers can judge situation quickly and precisely. Because of this, the study team will teach operation management work to operation staffs such as dispatchers to upgrade their skill.

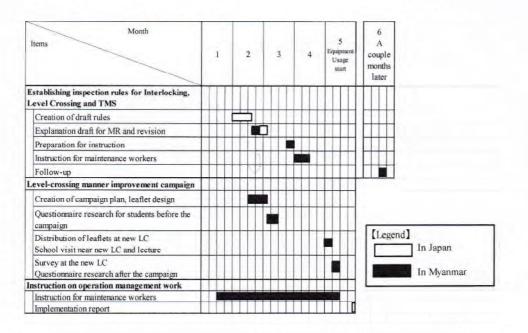


Figure The draft schedule of the "Soft Component" plan

Title of Mee	eting Explanation about	"Soft Component" plan	Date of Meeting:	23 rd Jan., 2014
Work Package	O&M plan	Recorded by S	huichi UMEHARA	Ref. No.:

Name of Org	anization	Myanma Railways (MR)	
Attendance	Name & Title of Person Met	1. U Htaung Sian Kan, Deputy Ge Administration)	neral Manager (Planning &
	Team Members	1. Mr. Shuichi Umehara	
Agenda 1. "Soft Component" plan Data/information Distributed Material to explain "Soft Component" plan which is from the DE/R Ver 1			
		Material to explain "Soft Compon from the DF/R Ver.1	ent" plan which is an extrac
	Collected	None	
No. 1. The Stu	Disc	cussion Topic	Necessary Follow Ups
to esta improv Nov., 2 - Instru Introdu operati efficier TMS, b precise manag upgrad	blishing inspection ru ement campaign whi 013. ction on operation m icing TMS enables op on of Yangon-Pyunta it railway operation, i ut also that dispatche ly. Because of this, th	eration dispatchers to monitor train za section. However, to realize more t is necessary not only to introduce ers can judge situation quickly and he study team will teach operation tion staffs such as dispatchers to	

Kan 2014.

Almehara

"Soft Component" plan in the Grant Aid Project

1) Establishing inspection rules

MR maintains its signaling system with "breakdown maintenance", does not maintain records of inspection results, and fails to recognize signs of degradation. Therefore the study team will assist MR to establish inspection rules which stipulate inspection items, frequency, period, and approval, in order to use the new hardware stably, continuously, and inexpensively.

2) Level-crossing manner improvement campaign

At level-crossings, cars and people often cross tracks while the bars are coming down. In addition, people usually cross closed level-crossings. This situation can not only interfere with a train's stable operation, but also increase the cost of repairing broken gate machines and gate bars caused by cars that try to cross closed level-crossings. This campaign's aim is to improve their manner at level-crossings. 3) Instruction on operation management work

Introducing TMS enables operation dispatchers to monitor train operation of whole line. However, to realize more efficient railway operation, it is necessary not only to introduce TMS, but also that dispatchers can judge situation quickly and precisely. Because of this, the study team will teach operation management work to operation staffs such as dispatchers to upgrade their skill.

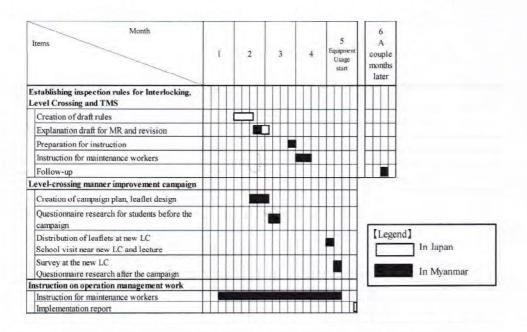


Figure The draft schedule of the "Soft Component" plan

MEETING MINUTES

Title of Meeting	Meeting with Myanma Railways	Date of Meeting:	20 th February, 2014
Work Package	Recorded by	Norihisa Matsumoto	Ref. No.:

Name of Organization		nization	Myanma Railways (MR)					
Attendance Name & Title of Person Met Location Contact E-mail/Tel Team Members Agenda		Person Met Location Contact						
		Team Members	1. Norihisa Matsumoto					
			1. How to use the optical fiber cable					
Data/in	formatio	n Distributed	Question of direct phone telecomm	iunication				
		Collected						
No.		Disc	ussion Topic	Necessary Follow Ups				
1.	To c	onsider a configura	ation of direct phone, the study					
	team	n asked U Hla Htut						
	be a	vailable or not. He	mentioned that the existing STM1					
	woul	d not be good con						
	in thi	s project. He also						
	have a plan to configure an additional new network.							
	Based on his request, the study team explained that							
	additional two (2) cores in the existing optical fiber cable							
	woul	d be required betw						
	Pyur	ntaza Station.		-				
	The	discussion of this r	2 6131 Durn					
	follow	ws:	1 61.					
	Fort	he section from Ya	Dur					
	Stati	on, a total of new s						
	and	Telecommunicatio	1					
	For t	he section from Py	K					
	Stati	on, a total of new t	181 7					
	(Tele	ecommunications:						
	MR a	and the study team	agreed the above each other to	greed the above each other to				
	acco	/ / / / / / / / / / / /						

i ji

Shuichi Umehara 1

MEETING MINUTES

Title of Meeting	Meeting with MR on providing necessary spaces of the project		Date of Meeting:	16 th Jun., 2014	
Work Package		Recorded by	Shuichi Umehara	Ref. No.:	

Name of Organization			Myanma Railways (MR)						
Attendance Team Members									
		Team Members	1. Mr. Ken Imai (JICA)						
			2. Mr. Kiichi Takemura (The Study Team)						
			3. Mr. Ryuhei Mitani (The Study Team)						
			4. Mr. Hisao Matsumoto (The Study Team)						
			5. Mr. Shuichi Umehara (The Study Team)						
Agen	da		Discussion on necessary spaces of the Project						
			1. Request on Providing Necessary Installation of Operation Control						
		Collected	Equipment						
			None						
No.	Mr. Inc.	Disc	None ussion Topic	Necessary Follow Ups					
<u>No.</u> 1.	necessar store ho	Discu ai and the study team ry spaces to impleme ruse to preserve equip	None	Necessary Follow Ups					
	necessar store ho the cons	Discu ai and the study team ry spaces to impleme suse to preserve equip struction and procure	None ussion Topic n explained that MR should prepare ent the project, which are used as a pment, a consultant office to manage	Necessary Follow Ups					
	necessar store ho the cons training	Discu ai and the study team ry spaces to impleme suse to preserve equip struction and procure room for the Electron	None ussion Topic n explained that MR should prepare ent the project, which are used as a pment, a consultant office to manage ement, a contractor office and a	Necessary Follow Ups					
	necessar store ho the cons training Monitor	Discu ai and the study team ry spaces to impleme suse to preserve equip struction and procure room for the Electron ing System (TMS) as s	None ussion Topic n explained that MR should prepare ent the project, which are used as a pment, a consultant office to manage ement, a contractor office and a nic Interlocking and the Train	Necessary Follow Ups					
	necessar store ho the cons training Monitor project a	Discu ai and the study team ry spaces to impleme use to preserve equip struction and procure room for the Electron ing System (TMS) as a as shown in the letter	None ussion Topic n explained that MR should prepare ent the project, which are used as a pment, a consultant office to manage ement, a contractor office and a nic Interlocking and the Train shown in the attachment during the	Necessary Follow Ups					
	necessar store ho the cons training Monitor project a Spaces o	Discu ai and the study team ry spaces to impleme suse to preserve equip struction and procure room for the Electron ing System (TMS) as as shown in the letter of the Project for Insta	None ussion Topic n explained that MR should prepare ent the project, which are used as a pment, a consultant office to manage ement, a contractor office and a nic Interlocking and the Train shown in the attachment during the r, "Request on Providing Necessary	Necessary Follow Ups					
	necessar store ho the cons training Monitor project a Spaces o System a	Discu ai and the study team ry spaces to impleme use to preserve equip struction and procure room for the Electron ing System (TMS) as a as shown in the letter of the Project for Insta and Safety Equipmen	None ussion Topic n explained that MR should prepare ent the project, which are used as a pment, a consultant office to manage ement, a contractor office and a nic Interlocking and the Train shown in the attachment during the r, "Request on Providing Necessary allation of Operation Control Center	Necessary Follow Ups					
	necessar store ho the cons training Monitor project a Spaces o System a study tea	Discu ai and the study team ry spaces to impleme use to preserve equip struction and procure room for the Electron ing System (TMS) as a as shown in the letter of the Project for Insta and Safety Equipmen am also said that the	None ussion Topic n explained that MR should prepare and the project, which are used as a pment, a consultant office to manage ement, a contractor office and a nic Interlocking and the Train shown in the attachment during the r, "Request on Providing Necessary allation of Operation Control Center t." to Daw Myint Myint San. And the	Necessary Follow Ups					

Anito aparesa

original originat Sas 20/6/2014.

1

	consultant office.	and the second
2.	For contractor office, MR can arrange only land. Contractor will prepare office building and the others by himself.	
3.	Mr. Imai explained schedule on making a tender document. About the procedure of bidding, he said that MR should follow the Grant Aid Guideline issued by JICA.	2
3	this to takenara on your only of	t 805

This the Takemuna

MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS ON THE PREPARATORY SURVEY ON FOR THE PROJECT FOR INSTLLATION OF OPERATION CONTROL CENTER SYSTEM AND SAFETY EQUIPMENT (THE DRAFT FINAL REPORT EXPLANATION)

In October and November 2013 and January 2014, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") dispatched a Preparatory Survey Team for "The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment" (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") to the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (hereinafter referred to as "Myanmar") respectively. The Preparatory Survey Team held a series of discussions with the concerned officials of Myanma Railways, Ministry of Rail Transportation and conducted field survey. Based on the discussions, field survey results and technical examination, JICA prepared a draft final report of the survey as the Preparatory Survey on the Project (hereinafter referred to as "draft final report").

In order to explain and discuss with the Myanmar side on the contents of the draft final report, JICA sent to Myanmar, the draft final report explanation team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), which is headed by Mr. Ken Imai, Advisor, Transportation and ICT Division 1, Economic Infrastructure Department, JICA, from June 15 to June 17, 2014.

As a result of the discussion, both sides confirmed the main items described in the attached sheets.

Nay Pyi Taw, July 18, 2014

Ken Imai

Leader, The Draft Final Report Explanation Team Japan International Cooperation Agency Japan

JFnurein Win Managing Director, Myanma Railways Ministry of Rail Transportation The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

ATTACHMENT

1. Components of the Draft Final Report

The Myanmar side agreed and accepted in principle the contents of the draft final report. The equipment to be procured and installed by the Project is mentioned in Annex-1

2. Japan's Grant Aid Scheme

The Myanmar side reconfirmed the Japan's Grant Aid scheme. The Myanmar side reassured to take the necessary measurements as explained by the Preparatory Survey Team and described in the Annex-5 of the Minutes of Discussions signed by both sides on October 24, 2013, in addition to the Annex-1 of the Minutes of Discussion signed by both sides on January 23, 2014.

3. Schedule of the Study

JICA will complete the Final Outline Design Report of the Preparatory Survey in English, in accordance with the confirmed items and send the report to the Myanmar side through JICA Myanmar Office by the end of July, 2014.

4. Cost Estimation

Both sides agreed that in order to secure a fair and equitable procurement, the Project Cost Estimation attached in Annex-2 <u>should never be duplicated or released to any third parties</u> before the signing of all the Contract(s) for the Project.

5. Other Relevant Issues

- 5-1. Both sides reconfirmed that the Myanma Railways <u>assured to allocate necessary budget for</u> <u>operation and maintenance of the equipment</u> mentioned in Annex-3 of the Minutes of Discussion signed by both sides on January 23, 2014.
- 5-2. In order that Myanma Railways will conduct necessary operation and maintenance of the equipment, JICA will provide support in the following fields through soft component scheme;
 - Development of equipment inspection rules
 - Awareness education for level crossing users

- Signal setting training for station staff and education and guidance for dispatchers In this regard, the Team strongly requested Myanma Railways to fulfil the necessary actions for operation and maintenance of the equipment including the point mentioned in 5.5-1. Myanma Railways reconfirmed this issue.

5-3. Myanma Railways suggested that project's technology should be compatible with coming new projects such as Yangon Circular Upgrading Project, Yangon-Mandalay Upgrading Project and Yangon Station Redevelopment Project. The Team replied that JICA shall consider compatibility of the technology among the projects within the scope of the studies conducted by JICA and MR as far as possible.

Yi

Annex-1

¥2

	_		
1 10+	~+	1.1100.00	nent
1 1 1 2 1	111	1 417 31	1164111
		uivi	

.

	ľ			Statement of Equipment					mont		
m	0		}		Statement of Equipment						
Equipment Number	Component Number	Equipment or Component name	Unit	Qty	Yangon central station	Pazundaung station	Naypyitaw station	Bago Station	Pyuntaza station	Darbain station	Others
1	*****	Inter Locking									
1-1		Yangon central station (Indoor)									
	1-1-1	Solid state interlocking system	unit	1	1						
	1-1-2	Train detection device	unit	1	1				1		
	1-1-3	I/F rack	unit	1	1						
	1-1-4	Power supply devices for signaling	unit	1	1						
	1-1-5	Rack stand base	unit	1	1						
	1-1-6	Incidental facilities	unit	1	1						
1-2		Yangon central station yard									
	1-2-1	Signal	unit	1	1						
	1-2-2	Point machine	unit	1	1						
	1-2-3	Field train detectable devices	unit	1	1						
	1-2-4	Signal equipment box	unit	1	1						
[1-2-5	Cables	unit	1	1						
1-3		Pazundaung station(Indoor)									
	1-3-1	Solid state interlocking system	unit	1		1		:			
	1-3-2	Train detection device	unit	1		1					
	1-3-3	I/F rack	unit	1		1					
	1-3-4	Power supply devices for signaling	unit	1		1					
	1-3-5	Rack stand base	unit	1		1					
1-4		Pazundaung station yard									
	1-4-1	Signal	unit	1		1					
	1-4-2	Point machine	unit	1		1					

ارد. د

						5	Statem	ent of	Equip	ment	
Equipment Number	Component Number	Equipment or Component name	Unit	Qty	Yangon central station	Pazundaung station	Naypyitaw station	Bago Station	Pyuntaza station	Darbain station	Others
	1-4-3	Field train detectable devices	unit	1		1		<u>;</u>			
	1-4-4	Signal equipment box	unit	1		1					
	1-4-5	Cables	unit	1		1					
	1-4-6	New signal equipment house	unit	1		1					
	1-5	Electric Power Source	set	1	1						
	1-6	SSI Training Device	unit	1							1
2		Level Crossing protection device	L.S								
	2-1	Control device for Level Crossing	L.S	1		-					1
	2-2	Road warning device(A type)	L.S	2							2
	2-3	Barrier machine	set	2							2
	2-4	Gate Signal	set	4		·					4
	2-5	Obstruction warning signal	set	4		. 					4
	2-6	Control cable	m	6,650							6,65
	2-7	Electric Power Source	set	1							1
3		Centralized monitoring system for the Yangon - Pyuntaza section									
	3-1	Central equipment of Train Monitoring System	set	1	1						
	3-2	Station transmission equipment for Train Management	set	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
	3-3	Naypyitaw central OCC operation indication device (including visual display panel) for TMS	set	1			1				

.

۲. ر

						5	statem	ent of	Equip	ment	
Equipment Number	Component Number	Equipment or Component name	Unit	Qty	Yangon central station	Pazundaung station	Naypyitaw station	Bago Station	Pyuntaza station	Darbain station	Others
	3-4-1	Train detection equipment (device integrated type for Bago station)	set	1				1	<u></u>		
	3-4-2	Train detection equipment (device integrated type for Pyuntaza station)	set	1		3			1		
	3-4-3	Train detection equipment (device integrated type for Darbain station)	set	1						1	
	3-5-1	Train detection equipment (separate device type for Eimshaylayse station)	set	1							1
	3-5-2	Train detection equipment (separate device type for other each station)	sets	11							11
	3-6	Works for securing the space for installation of TMS station equipment	site	5			1	1	1		2
	3-7	Room maintenance for installation of TMS station equipment	site	4							4
	3-11	For communication of TMS	set	1		_					1
	3-12	Optical cable for Eimshaylayse station	set	1							1
	3-13	OCC Direct Phone	unit	25	1	1	3	1	1	1	17
	3-14	Electric Power Source	set -	1							1
	3-15	TMS Training System	unit	1							1

•

.

Appendix 5

Soft Component Plan

Myanma Railways Ministry of Rail Transportation The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

The Project for Installation of Operation Control Center System and Safety Equipment

Soft Component Plan

June 2014

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY Japan International Consultants for Transportation Co., Ltd. Oriental Consultants Co., Ltd.

1. Background on the Planning of Soft Component

The Project for the Installation of Operation Control Center Systems and Safety Equipment in Myanmar (hereafter referred to as "this project") is intended to improve the safety and customer service of railway transport by Myanmar Railways (MR) through the installation of Electronic Interlocking Devices to be used for centralized control of the Yangon Central Station and Pazundaung Station, installation of a centralized Train Monitoring System (TMS) for the Yangon-Mandalay main line between Yangon Central Station and Pyuntaza Station, and the installation of Level Crossing Automatic Alarm systems between Toegyaungkalay Station and Ywathagyi Station.

As MR currently faces a constant lack of spare parts and shortage of the number of engineers, the core issue for them is the improvement of the maintenance framework. Under such circumstances, in order to ensure continuous operation and maintenance of the equipment installed in this project over a long period of time, it is considered necessary to establish a suitable maintenance framework for MR to properly maintain the equipment on their own, in addition to support of hardware to provide necessary spare parts. The aim of such a framework is to reduce the frequency of spare part usage through early detection and treatment of system failures, improving system reliability, and extending the service life of the systems.

Another problem is that in many cases, level crossing users (including automobile and motorcycle drivers) traverse level crossings when a train is approaching or ignore the crossing gate, as people's awareness of train safety is still low. This is in partly due to people's frustration with being prevented from crossing the railway by the crossing gate as well as their underestimation of train speeds and belief that the trains are sufficiently slow enough for them to safely cross the railway even immediately before the train's arrival. Such situations may not only hinder safe and reliable train operation but also cause damage to the crossing gate booms and other devices, leading to possible increases in repair costs and the wasteful use of spare parts. To prevent these harmful effects, it is considered necessary to properly educate level crossing users.

Regarding the installation of the electronic interlocking devices used for the centralized control of Yangon Central Station and Pazundaung Station and the TMS for the Yangon - Mandalay main line, it should be pointed out that MR is not familiar with these systems. As such, in order to prevent possible operational errors in the actual operations, the installation of a suitable training system is being planned for training the station staffs in charge of setting the signals and switches. In particular, while the train operation control work currently being carried out by in each station will be integrated into the Bago Operations Control Center (OCC), train dispatchers will be required to accurately recognize situations and provide quick and accurate instructions to station staffs and train crews. As discussed above, it is considered

essential to implement effective training programs to make full use of the training system for the training of signal setting and dispatching in accordance with actual train operational situation.

Based on the points described above, a soft component program will be planned for the following three subjects: "Support for development of equipment inspection rules," "Awareness education for level crossing users," and "Signal setting training for station staffs and education and guidance for dispatchers".

2. Expected Results of the Soft Component Program

- (1) "Support for development of equipment inspection rules"
 Establishment of the operation in which the inspections are conducted according to the specified rules and items
- (2) "Awareness education for level crossing users"
 Reduced incidences of dangerous behavior, such as traversing level crossings when a train is approaching
- (3) "Signal setting training for station staffs and education and guidance for dispatchers" Station personnel will be trained to be able to accurately set the railway station signals, and the dispatchers will be trained to provide smooth dispatching operations through coordination with the station staff and train crew members by the time the facilities are put into service.

3. Checking the Level of Achievement

(1) "Support for development of equipment inspection rules"

In order to make sure that facility inspection operations and management of the inspection result data are being properly carried out according to the implemented rules, the contracted consultant will check the level of achievement after a certain period has passed from the initial use of the equipment. Specifically, an on-site confirmation will be performed to check the implementation status of regular inspection operations, proper storage of inspection records, and adherence to the inspection procedures and items. In addition, the inspectors will be asked to complete a questionnaire for the evaluator to check their understanding of the inspection rules.

(2) "Awareness education for level crossing users"

Regarding awareness education campaign activities for the level crossings, a site survey will be conducted to check the current status of the dangerous behavior of level crossing users, such as traversing level crossings when a train is approaching. In addition, an interview will be done with the entity that conducted the campaign activity. Furthermore, to check for improvement in the safety consciousness of neighboring residents regarding level crossings, questionnaire from before and after the activities will be implemented and evaluated.

(3) "Signal setting training for station staffs and education and guidance for dispatchers" This will be checked using the training system to see if signal setting in signal cabin can be properly performed according to the train operation situations for Yangon Central Station and Pazundaung Station. Regarding the train dispatching operations, it will be checked to see if the train dispatchers can quickly and accurately provide instructions to the station staffs and train crews based on accurate situation awareness and the correct checking of train numbers and other information.

Field	Achievement Goal	Achievement Evaluation
"Support for	The establishment of the	1. Whether or not the inspection is
development of	operation in which the	conducted according to the
equipment inspection	inspections are conducted	predefined inspection interval
rules"	according to the specified	and inspection items
	rules and items	2. Whether or not the inspection
		records are properly registered
		in record books and past records
		are readily accessible
		3. Whether or not the inspectors
		have the correct understanding
		of the inspection rules without
		disagreements in understanding
		between inspectors.
"Awareness education	Reduce incidences of	1. Whether or not incidences of
for level crossing	dangerous behavior, such as	dangerous behavior at level
users"	traversing level crossings	crossings have been reduced?
	when a train is approaching	2. Whether or not the safety
		consciousness of the residents

		regarding level crossings has improved?
"Signal setting training for station staffs and education and guidance for dispatchers"	The station staff is capable of properly setting the route of signals according to the operational situation. In addition, the train	 Whether or not the signal controller at the station can properly perform the signal and switch operations according to the traffic situation without
	dispatchers are able to smoothing perform dispatching operations through proper coordination with the station staff and	causing errors. 2. Whether or not the train dispatchers are capable of checking train positions and train numbers in real time.
	train crew.	3. Whether or not the train dispatchers can accurately recognize situations and provide the station staff and train crew with instructions quickly and accurately.

4. Activities of the Soft Component Program

(1) "Support for development of equipment inspection rules"

In this activity, rules will be established that implement a constant level of inspection regularly for newly installed facilities even when different staff takes over and the inspection table will be made. It is intended to prevent degradation of equipment, reduce the use of spare parts, and thus reduce total maintenance costs by establishing rule-based inspection operations.

(a) The technologies and types of business required for the program implementation Trainers are required to have sufficient knowledge on the maintenance of the

equipment to be introduced. In particular, it is desirable that the trainers have experience as a railway operator or maintenance contractor with maintenance operation experience of the equipment.

(b) Current status of MR and the level required

At present, regular inspection of signal equipment is only partially carried out by MR, and it is not aggressively promoted. As such, measurements and troubleshooting are made on a case by case basis after a failure occurs. Also, there

is no systematic framework for recording and archiving the measurement data at MR, and measurements are only personally recorded by the inspector in a notebook. As such, it is currently difficult for MR to detect any symptoms of failure or follow the progress of equipment deterioration.

To improve the situation, we have planned the implementation of a framework that can ensure regular inspections of the equipment according to predefined procedures and intervals, as well as the archiving of records, and thus detect failure symptoms and understand equipment deterioration trends.

(c) Target people

MR employees in the signaling and communication sector will be targeted. In particular, the managers will be trained mainly on how to store and analyze the inspection result data, and the inspectors will be trained mainly on the understanding of the inspection rules and how to record the data.

- (d) Implementation method
 - i) We will determine the specific details, frequency, and points of the facility inspection, define the inspection items, and then prepare the inspection table. It is expected that there will be more than 600 inspection items because more than 30 items are expected to be inspected for each of the following devices: "main unit of the interlocking device," "train detecting device," "color light signal," "shunting signal," "electric point machine," "power supply switch for signal," "uninterruptible power supply," for the electronic interlocking device: "level crossing control device," "crossing warning device," "electric crossing barrier," "gate signal," "special flashing light signal," for the automatic level crossing warning device: "central system," "station equipment," "operation terminal," "train detecting device," "transmission device," "uninterruptible power supply," for the centralized train monitoring system: "power generator" and "solar power unit." We will discuss the details of these items with MR after preparing the list of the inspection items and the inspection table in Japan.
 - ii) We will provide guidance and training to enable the conduction of facility inspection according to the inspection table defined in the previous item i), in addition to the maintenance management training that will be conducted before starting the use of the actual facilities. In this training, the staff in charge of the soft component will provide guidance regarding the items listed on the inspection table; and the staff of the device supplier in charge of training on the

use of the device will provide guidance regarding the technical aspects of maintenance. The staff should cooperate with each other in providing these guidance.

- iii) One year after the initial operation of the equipment (i.e., after a few inspections), the level of achievement will be checked by asking the employees to complete a questionnaire and checking the storage status of the inspection records. Depending on the result of the check, some follow up activities will be conducted if necessary.
- (e) Resources for program implementation
 - i) Level crossing: One personIn Myanmar: 1.0 M/M, In Japan: 0.9 M/M
 - ii) Electronic interlocking device and train monitoring system: One person each (total of two people) until the month of service start After one year of operation: One person In Myanmar: 2.7 M/M, In Japan: 3.3 M/M

Because there are a number of different types of systems in the electronic interlocking device/ train monitoring system, the amount of inspection rules to be developed is large, so more consultants will be assigned compared to level crossings.

- (f) Deliverables for MR Equipment inspection rules Equipment inspection table
- (2) "Awareness education for level crossing users"

Awareness education activities will target pedestrians and car drivers who traverse level crossings. As there is a school in the neighborhood of the level crossing where the new equipment will be introduced, awareness education for the students of the school is planned, with the aim to establish a culture of safely traversing level crossings, taking advantage of the opportunity provided by the introduction of the new equipment. These efforts will help prevent the dangerous behavior of traversing level crossings when a train is approaching, realize the safe and reliable operation of trains, prevent damage to the level crossing equipment, and ultimately prevent unnecessary increases in maintenance costs.

- (a) The technologies and types of business required for program implementation Trainers will be required to have sufficient experience in similar promotion/education activities. In particular, since "level crossing accident prevention campaigns" are often conducted by district transport bureaus of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) as well as by railway operators in Japan, it is considered desirable to make use of the existing know-how in conducting such campaigns.
- (b) Current status of Myanmar and the level required

At present, it is quite common in Myanmar for people to traverse level crossings when a train is approaching or even when the gate is closed. This is in part due to the people's frustration with having to wait a long time for the gate to open as well as their underestimation of train speeds and belief that the trains are sufficiently slow enough to avoid getting hit by them. As such, an automobile entering the level crossing while a train is approaching may hit the gate boom and damage it. In some cases, not only the gate boom but also the main unit of the gate equipment can be damaged, leading to an increase in MR's cost of maintenance. In addition, such a situation makes it difficult to increase train speeds in the future, thus impeding the establishment of safe and reliable train operations.

To deal with the situation, it is necessary to make pedestrians and car drivers fully aware of and adhere to the rule that they are never allowed to traverse a level crossing as long as the alarm is being sounded.

(c) Target people

Neighborhood residents, especially the ones who often use the level crossing including automobile drivers and students commuting to a neighborhood school, will be targeted.

- (d) Implementation method
 - i) To promote appropriate behavior in and around level crossings, we will conduct hearings regarding successful cases in Japan for railway operators that have conducted any "level crossing accident prevention campaign". And we will prepare various leaflets, for example, for adults and children. To improve the effectiveness of the activity, we will prepare a questionnaire to understand the current situation as a part of the works conducted in Japan.

- We will investigate the current situation regarding the behavior in and around level crossings by ourselves and by giving the questionnaire prepared in the previous step i) to the students of the schools in the vicinity of the level crossing and the passersby.
- iii) The specific actions to be taken, including the distribution of handouts, school visits and lectures, and others, will be determined in detail, based on the results of step ii) above.
- The activities, including distribution of handouts, school visit and lecture, etc., will be conducted in line with the timing of the beginning of level crossing usage.
- After finishing the campaign activity, people's behavior at the level crossing will be checked again, and another questionnaire survey will be conducted for neighborhood students and others to evaluate the effectiveness of the campaign.
- (e) Resources for program implementation One person, In Myanmar: 1.0 M/M, In Japan: 1.1 M/M
- (f) Deliverables for MR
 - \circ Handout of the level crossing safety campaign
 - Level crossing questionnaire survey results
- (3) "Signal setting training for station staff and education and guidance for dispatchers"

In this activity, job instruction and training for station signal control and dispatch operations will be provided to the staff who work in the station signal cabins of the Yangon Central Station and Pazundaung Station and the train dispatchers working in the Bago OCC, using the training system. The goal of this activity is for the station staff to be able to properly set and control the railway station signals according to the train operation situation and for the dispatchers to become able to provide smooth dispatching operations through coordination with the station staff and train crew members.

(a) The technologies and types of business required for the program implementation

It is desirable that the trainers have work experience in signal cabins as railway operators or some similar field as well as experience with train dispatching operations.

(b) Current status of MR and the level required

At present, an electric relay interlocking device that was installed about 40 years ago is still operational at the Yangon Central station. While the signals and switches are centrally handled, the signal and switch levers have been separately implemented. As such, the operation of the current system is quite different from that of the electronic interlocking device to be introduced. Also, while the OCC is equipped with radio communication devices to connect each station and the OCC, there is no monitoring system to monitor the entire line. As such, the main task of the dispatchers is to record the train operation results, and train dispatching operations are mostly carried out by each station. Although the primary role of OCC should be to centrally monitor the status of train operation on the entire line and to provide proper instructions, this role is not being fulfilled.

(c) Target people

Employees of MR working at the station signal cabins of Yangon Central Station and Pazundaung Station

Train dispatchers of MR working at the Bago OCC and others engaged in related operations

- (d) Implementation method
 - materials i) We will prepare for guidance on station signal configuration]training and for the operation management staff in Japan. For the station signal configuration, the materials should include the specific details of operations in cases such as route conflict between the trains on Yangon - Mandalay main line and Yangon Loop Line, train schedule disorder, and facility failure. For the operation management, the materials should be prepared so as to allow the staff to understand that the roles of the dispatcher have been changed due to the modernization of the traffic control system.
 - ii) Regarding the station signal control and train dispatching operations, the current status will be tracked and understood.
 - iii) Based on the results of i), lectures will be provided on how the station signal

control and train dispatching operations can be improved.

- iv) Before putting the new equipment into service, new operation procedures for station route settings and train dispatching operations will be explained using the training equipment.
- (e) Resources for program implementation Two people, In Myanmar: 5 M/M, In Japan: 1.2 M/M
- (f) Deliverables for MR
 - \circ Training and education materials

5. How to provide the resources required for implementing the soft component program

The resources will be provided directly by the contracted consultant.

[Reason]

Due to the nature of working with railway equipment, it is considered essential for the program trainers to have sufficient know-how of signal equipment maintenance in order to effectively carry out the program. Also, as level crossing safety campaigns are regularly conducted in Japan, it is considered necessary to effectively transfer the know-how to MR. From these viewpoints, direct support by the contracted consultant is desirable.

6. Implementation Schedule of the Soft Component Program

(1) "Support for development of equipment inspection rules"

Table-2 Implementation schedule for "Support for development of equipment inspection

	r	rule	es"																			
Number of months			1						3				4					15	5 vear at		he	
Details			1			2					5		4						eginn opera	ning o	of	
Support for development of equipment inspection rules (Electronic interlocking system and TMS)																						
Study on draft of inspection rule (interlocking and TMS, 2people)	E	<u> </u>																				
Explanation to MR and publication of details (interlocking and TMS, 2people)																						
Preparation of example inspection check list (interlocking and TMS, 2people)						C													\square			
Training of maintenance staff (interlocking and TMS, 2people)																						
Preparation of the 1st report (interlocking and TMS, 2people)]							\square			
Field guidance for well-establishing inspection rules (1 person)																			\square			
Preparation of final report (1 person)																						
	+				_	_	-	_					Wor	∙k in	Jap	an			Wor	:k in	Mya	nmar
	+-			_				_											5		_	
Number of months Details			1			2					3			2	4				ear al eginn opera	fter th ning c	of	
Support for development of equipment inspection rules (Level crossing)																						
Study on inspection rules	E																					
Explanation to MR and publication of details																						
Preparation of draft of inspection check list																						
Training of maintenance staff																						
Preparation of the 1st report																						
Field guidance for well-establishing inspection rules	Τ																					
Preparation of final report																						
															_							
	-			_	-	-	+						Wor	k in	Jap	an			Wor	'k in	Mya	nmar

(2) "Awareness education for level crossing users"

Table-3 Implementation schedule for "Awareness education for level crossing users"

Number of months Details	-	1			2	3				
Awareness education for level crossing users										
Preparation of leaflets and questionnaires)								
Leaflet distribution around level crossing Visiting education in the schools in the vicinity of the level crossing										
Post questionnaire counting and analysis										
Activity reporting to MR and request to MR for public awareness activities in the future										
Preparation of report										
		Work in	Japar	1		Wor	k in N	Iyan	mar	

(3) "Signal setting training for station staffs and instruction for dispatchers"

Table-4 Implementation schedule for "Signal setting training for station staff and instruction for

dispa	itc	he	ers	5"																		
Number of months Details		1			2				3			4				5				5		
ignal setting training for station staffs and instruction for dispatchers																						
Preparation of material (signal setting training)	Г																				\square	
Signal setting training in stations																					\square	
Preparation of report (signal setting training)									Ī]						Τ	T	Τ	Γ			
Preparation of material (Guidance on train operation management)															T	Т	T	Τ	Γ			
Guidance on train operation management																	÷,					
Preparation of report (Guidance on train operation management)																T	T	D	T			
	<u> </u>		·								7	Worl	k in .	Japa	n		w	ork i	in M	yanı	mar	

7. Deliverables for the Soft Component Program

(Support for development of inspection rules for the equipment)

- Equipment inspection rules
- Equipment inspection table
- Sample inspection checklist
- Inspector questionnaire survey results

• Performance report

(Awareness education for level crossing users)

- Handouts for the level crossing safety campaign
- Pictures taken during the campaign activity
- Level crossing questionnaire survey results
- Performance report

(Signal setting training for station staffs and instruction for dispatchers)

- Training and education materials
- Performance report

8. Responsibilities of the Partner Country

Efforts to be continued	Expected disincentives	Action to take upon impediment
Compliance with the	Rules become mere	- Auditing and other activities to check
inspection details	shells or dead letters	the status of inspection
	Neglect of duty by	- Retraining of inspectors
	inspectors	- Voluntary improvement / revision of the
		inspection details (though they should
		not be thoughtlessly eased)
Observance of level	Fading of the effects of	Conducting more awareness education
crossing rules	awareness education	campaigns (The awareness education
		campaign should be regularly and
		continuously conducted.)
Supervision and	Reversal to the	Provision of regular OJT and guidance, in
guidance for the station	conventional	view of future implementation of the
signal cabin staff and	dispatching method	centralized traffic control (CTC) system
train dispatchers		