



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS
REGION XI
DAVAO DEL NORTE 2ND DISTRICT ENGINEERING OFFICE
TAGUM CITY

C.Y. 2025 PROJECT
DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN PLAN FOR
**CONCRETING OF ROAD IN BARANGAY BOBONGON,
STO. TOMAS, DAVAO DEL NORTE**

SECTION : BRGY. BOBONGON ROAD
LOCATION : STO. TOMAS, DAVAO DEL NORTE
STATION LIMITS : STA. 0+000.00 - STA. 0+597.00
NET LENGTH : 594.00 LN.M CONCRETING/1.188 LANE-KM

SUBMITTED:


JEZABEL E. TULING, MPA
CHIEF, PLANNING & DESIGN SECTION
DATE:

RECOMMENDED:


GARRY E. VERANO
OFFICER-IN-CHARGE
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT DISTRICT ENGINEER
DATE:

APPROVED:


ARTURO P. LONGYAPON
DISTRICT ENGINEER
DATE:

PROJECT LIMITS :

BEG. OF PROJECT/BEG. OF CONCRETING	=	STA. 0+000.00
END OF PROJECT/END OF CONCRETING	=	STA. 0+594.00
NET LENGTH	=	594.00 LN.M. CONCRETING (TWO LANES)

NOTE:

PROVIDE 10.00 MTS GRAVEL TRANSITION RAMP AT THE BEG. OF PROJECT STA. 0+000.00 (INCLUDED IN THE SCOPE OF WORKS)

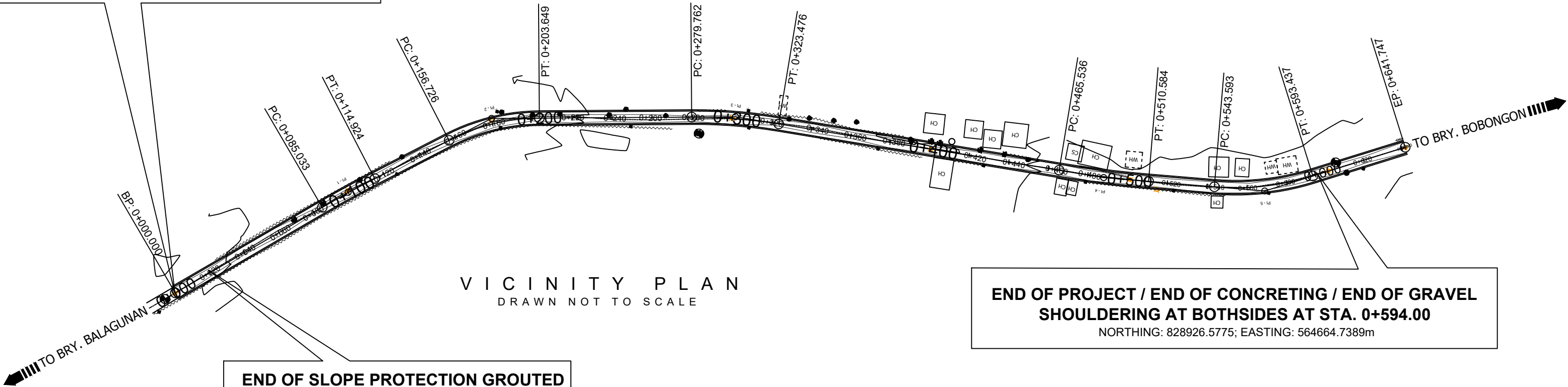
INDEX OF DRAWINGS

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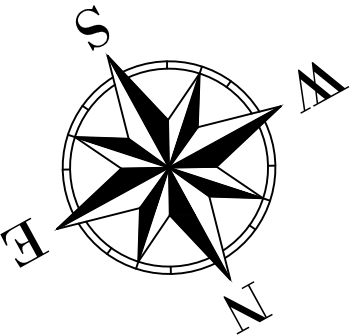
BEG OF PROJECT / BEG OF CONCRETING / BEG. OF SLOPE PROTECTION GROUTED RIPRAP AT LS / BEG. OF GRAVEL SHOULDERING AT BOTHSIDES AT STA. 0+000.00

NORTHING: 828705.8951m; EASTING: 565211.0487m



END OF PROJECT / END OF CONCRETING / END OF GRAVEL SHOULDERING AT BOTHSIDES AT STA. 0+594.00

NORTHING: 828926.5775; EASTING: 564664.7389m



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CONCRETING OF ROAD IN
BARANGAY BOBONGON, STO.
TOMAS, DAVAO DEL NORTE

SHEET CONTENTS:

INDEX OF DRAWINGS, PROJECT
LIMITS, LOCATION PLAN, VICINITY
MAP

DRAFTED:

HERWIN EVAN J. HABABAG
ENGINEER II

PREPARED:

WARREN S. PINEZ
ENGINEER II

REVIEWED:

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ENGINEER II

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ARTURO P. LONGYAPON
DISTRICT ENGINEER

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SET NO.

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SHEET NO.

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GENERAL NOTES

1. DESIGN STANDARDS

- A. ALL WORKS SHALL COMPLY WITH THE DPWH DESIGN GUIDLINES CRITERIA AND STANDARDS (DGCS), VOLUME IV - 2015 EDITION, AASHTO - A POLICY ON GEOMETRIC DESIGN STANDARD OF HIGHWAYS AND STREETS, 2011, 6TH EDITION AND AASHTO GUIDE ON PAVEMENT DESIHN, 1993 EDITION.
- B. THE PROVISION FOR ROADWAY SAFETY SHALL COMPLY WITH THE HIGHWAY SAFETY DESIGN STANDARDS: PART 1 - ROAD SAFETY DESIGN, AND PART 2 - ROAD SIGNS AND PAVEMENT MARKINGS, 2012 EDITION

1. DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS:

- FOR GEOMETRIC DESIGN CRITERIA (IN GENERAL)
 - A. THE DESIGN MUST BE SUITABLE FOR THE TRAFFICE VOLUME, BOTH DAILY AND AT THE DESIGN PEAK HOUR, FOR THE DESIGN SPED AND FOR THE CHARACTER OF THE VEHICLES TO USE THE FACILITY.
 - B. THE DESIGN MUST BE CONSISTENT AND MUST AVOID SURPRISE CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT, GRADE AND SIGHT DISTANCE, AND MUST BE PLEASING TO THE USER AND TO THOSE WHO LIVE ALONG IT.
 - C. THE DESIGN MUST BE COMPLETE HOWEVER, FOR THE DESIGNER TO BE ABLE TO ENSURE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF HIS DESIGN TO A LARGE DEGREE, THE NECESSARY ROADSIDE TREATMENT AND THE PROVISION OF CONTROL DEVICES, SUCH AS LANE MARKERS AND SPECIAL SIGNS, ARE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.
 - D. THE DESIGN SHALL BE AS SIMPLE AS POSSIBLE FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE BUILDER. EXCESSIVE CHANGES IN CROSS SECTIONAL DESIGN OR THE USE OF VARIETY OF TYPES WITHIN A PROJECT WILL IN MANY CASES INCREASE THE COST AND DIFFICULTY OF CONSTRUCTION BEYOND THE COMMENSURATE VALUE OF SUCH "UNIQUENESS".
 - E. THE DESIGN SHOULD BE SUCH THAT THE FINISHED ROAD CAN BE MAINTAINED AT THE LEAST COST, AND MUST BE SAFE FOR DRIVING AND SHOULD ENSURE CONFIDENCE FOR MOTORIST.

- FOR GEOMETRIC DESIGN CRITERIA (HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT AND CONTROLS)
 - A. FOR THE DESIGN SPEEDOF 30KPH, THE MINIMUM RADIUS IS 30M AND A SUPERELEVATION OF 6% - 8%.
 - B. THE RECOMMENDED MINIMUM LENGTH OF TANGENT BETWEEN REVERSED CURVES SHOULD BE 50M.
 - C. IN NO CASES SHALL THE TANGENT LENGTH BE LESS THAN 30M. THE TANGENT IS NECESSARY TO EFFECT THE TRANSITION FROM SUPERELEVATION IN ONE DIRECTION TO SUPERELEVATION IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION
 - D. A SUPERELEVATED SECTION IS PROCEESED BY A TRANSITION SECTION. THE VALUES OD SUPERELEVATION ARE DETERMINED FROM THE AASHTO POLICY ON GEOMETRIC DESIGN AND ARE A FUNCTION OF THE RATE OF SUPERELEVATION AND THE CURVE RADIUS.
 - E. SUPERELEVATION IS USUALLY NOT PROVIDED ON LOCAL STREETS IN RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL AREAS WHERE WIDE PAVEMENTS, PROXIMITY OF ADJACENT DEVELOPMENT, CONTROL OF CROSS SLOPE, DRAINAGE PROFILES, FREQUENCY OF CROSS STREETS, AND OTHE URBAN FEATURES MAKE ITS USE IMPRACTICAL.
 - F. ON SIMPLE CURVES, WIDENING SHOULD BE APPLIED ON THE INSIDE EDGE ONLY WITH A RECOMMENDED MINIMUM WIDTH OF 0.60 METERS.
 - G. ON CURVE DESIGN WITH SPIRAL, WIDENING MAY BE PLACES ON THE INSIDE OR DIVIDED EQUALLY BETWEEN THE INSIDE AND OUTSIDE CURVE.
 - H. CURVE WIDENING SHOULD BE ATTAINED GRADUALLY OVER A LENGTH SUFFICIENT TO MAKE THE WHOLE OF THE TRAVELED WAY FULLY USABLE.
 - I. ALIGNMENT SHOULD BE AS DIRECTIONAL AS POSSIBLE BUT SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH THE TOPOGRAPHY AND WITH PRESERVING DEVELOPED PROPERTIES.
 - J. ALIGNMENT SHOULD BE CONSISTENT AND SHARP CURVES SHOULD NOT BE INTRODUCED AT THE LONG TANGENTS
 - K. FOR SMALL DEFLECTION ANGLE, CURVES SHOULD BE SUFFICIENTLY LONG TO AVOID THE APPEARANCE OF KINK.
 - L. TANGENTS OR FLAT CURVATURE SHOULD BE USED ON HIGH, LONG FILLS.

- A. CAUTION SHOULD BE EXERCISED IN THE USE OF COMPOUND CURVE. WHERE TOPOGRAPHY OR RROW RESTRICTIONS MAKE THEIR USE NECESSARY, THE RADIUS OF THE FLATTER CURVE SHOULD NOT BE MORE THAN 50% GREATER THAN THE RADIUS OF THE SHARPER CURVE.
- B. ANY ABRUPT REVERSAL IN ALIGNMENT SHOULD BE AVOIDED. THE REVERSION LENGTH OF TANGENT BETWEEN REVERSED CURVES SHOULD BE 50 METERS AND IN NO CASE SHOULD BE LESS THAN 30 METERS.
- C. THE "BROKEN-BACK" OR "FLAT-BACK" ARRANGEMENT OF CURVE (HAVING A SHORT TANGENT BETWEEN TWO CURVES IN THE SAME DIRECTION) SHOULD BE AVOIDED EXCEPT WHEN VERY UNUSUAL TOPOGRAPHICAL OR R-O-W DICTATE OTHERWISE.
- D. TO AVOID THE APPEARANCE OF INCONSISTENT DISTORTION, THE HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT SHOULD BE COORDINATED CAREFULLY WITH THE PROFILE DESIGN.
- E. ENDING A CURVE ON A BRIDGE IS UNDESIRABLE, UNSIGHTLY AND ADDS NEEDLESS COMPLICATIONS TO DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION. LIKEWISE CURVES BEGINNING OR ENDING NEAR A BRIDGE SHOULD BE PLACED SUCH THAT NO PART OF THE SUPPERELEVATION TRANSITION EXTENDS ON TO THE BRIDGE. COMPOUND CURVES ON A BRIDGE ARE EQUALLY UNDESIRABLE. IF CURVATURE IS UNAVOIDABLE, THE BRIDGE SHOULD BE ENTIRELY ON A SIMPLE CURVE AS FLAT AS PHYSICAL CONDITIONS PERMIT.

- FOR GEOMETRIC DESIGN CRITERIA (VERTICAL ALIGNMENT AND CONTROLS)
 - A. IN AREAS SUBJECTED TO INUNDATION, GRADES SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED 0.50M. ABOVE WATER LEVEL.
 - B. GRADES OF BRIDGES SHOULD ALLOW 1.50M FREEBOARD ABOVE THE MAXIMUM FLOOD WATER ELEVATION.
 - C. MAXIMUM GRADES OF 5% ARE CONSIDERED APPROPRIATE FOR A DESIGN SPEED OF 110KPH. FOR A DESIGN OF 50KPH MAXIMUM GRADES ARE GENERALLY IN THE RANGE OF 7 TO 12%, DEPENDING ON TOPOGRAPHY. IN THE PHILIPPINES THE MAXIMUM GRADE WIDELY USED ID 6%.
 - D. ON THROUGH CUT SECTION, GRADES SHOULD AT LEAST BE 0.50% TO PROVIDE LONGITUDINAL DRAINAGE.
 - E. A MINIMUM OF 0.35% MAY BE USED ON HIGH TYPE PAVEMENTS AND ACCURATELY CROWNED TO FACILITATE DRAINAGE DISCHARGE.
 - F. THE FOLLOWING CRITICAL LENGTH OF UPGRADES WHEN APPROACHED BY A LEVEL SECTION SHOULD NOT BE USED A CONTROL BUT REFERRED TO AS A GUIDE:

CRITICAL LENGTH (m)	UPGRADE (%)
500	3
340	4
240	5
200	6
170	7
150	8

- G. THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENT OF VERTICAL CURVE LENGTH IS 60M.
- H. A SMOOTH GRADE LINE WITH GRADUAL CHANGES SHOULD BE SOUGHT FOR IN PREFERENCE TO A LINE WITH NUMEROUS BREAKS/SHORT LENGTH OF GRADES.
- I. THE "ROLLER COASTER" OR THE HIDDEN-DIP TYPE OF PROFILE SHOULD BE AVOIDED.
- J. A "BROKEN-BACK" GRADE LINE SHOULD BE AVOIDED.
- K. ON LONG GRADES, IT MAY PREFERABLE TO PLACE THE STEEPEST GRADES AT THE BOTTOM AND FLATTER THE GRADES NEAR THE TOP OF THE ASCENT.
- L. WHERE AT-GRADE INTERSECTIONS OCCUR ON ROADWAY SECTORS WITH MODERATE TO STEEP GRADES, IT IS DESIRABLE TO REDUCE THE GRADES THROUGH THE INTERSECTION.
- M. SAG VERTICAL CURVES SHOULD BE AVOIDED IN CUTS UNLESS ADEQUATE DRAINAGE CAN BE PROVIDED.

- FOR GEOMETRIC DESIGN CRITERIA (CROSS SECTIONS)

- A. FOR MULTILANE HIGHWAY, THE TWO LANES ADJACENT TO THE CROWN LINE SHOULD BE PITCHED AT THE NORMAL MINIMUM SLOPE, AND ON EACH SUCCESSIVE PAIR OF LANES OR PORTION THEREOF OUTWARD, THE RATE MAY BE INCREASED BY ABOUT 0.50 TO 1%. THE FOLLOWING CROSS-SLOPE RATING SHALL BE APPLIED FOR EACH SURFACE TYPE:

SURFACE TYPE	CROSS SLOPE RATING
HIGH	1.50 - 2.0%
INTERMEDIATE	2.00 - 3.0%
LOW	3.00 - 4.0%

- B. DESIRABLE LANE WIDTH IS 3.65M WHICH ALLOWS LARGE VEHICLES TO PASS WITHOUT EITHER VEHICLE HAVING TO MOVE SIDEWAYS TOWARDS THE EDGE OF PAVEMENT.
- C. LANE WIDTH AS LOW AS 2.75M MAY BE USED ON GROUNDS OF ECONOMY.
- D. ROADS WITH PAVEMENT WIDTHS LESS THAN 5.5M SHOULD REGARDED AS SINGLE LANE.
- E. PAVEMENT WIDTH GREATER THAN 7.32M FOR 2-WAY MOVEMENT IS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR 2-LANE ROADS AS SOME DRIVERS WILL ATTEMPT TO TRAVEL THREE VEHICLES ABREAST ON WIDE PAVEMENT.
- F. SHOULDERS ON FILL PREFERABLY SHOULD BE WIDER THAN IN CUTS ALTHOUGH THE PRESENT PRACTICE IS TO MAKE THEM EQUAL.
- G. REGARDLESS OF THE WIDTH, SHOULDERS SHOULD BE CONTINUOUS.
- H. ALTHOUGH, IT IS DESIRABLE THAT SHOULDER BE WIDE ENOUGH FOR A VEHICLE TO BE DRIVEN COMPLETELY OFF THE TRAVEL WAY, NARROWER SHOULDERS ARE BETTER THAN NONE AT ALL.
- I. SHOULDER WIDTH OF 0.60M MAY BE CONSIDERED ON DIFFICULT TERRAIN AND ON LOW-VOLUME HIGHWAY.
- J. PAVING OF SHOULDERS WITH A MINIMUM WIDTH OF 1.5M SHALL BE CONSIDERED WHEN AADT IS GREATER THAN 1,250 VEHICLES, WHEN CLOSELY SPACED DRIVEWAYS AND/OR FREQUENT TURNING MOVEMENTS AFFECT MAINTENANCE, ON HIGH EMBANKMENT SECTIONS, ON CURVED ALIGNMENT WITH MORE THAN 7% SUPERELEVATION, WHERE PEDESTRIANS ARE NORMALLY CONCENTRATED, AND IN AREAS WITH STEEP (>6%) AND LONG (>100M) GRADIENTS.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE DETAILED ENGINEERING SURVEYS AND DESIGNS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED ACCORDING TO THE PRESCRIBED AGENCY STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF ANNEX"A" OF THE REVISED IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS OF RA 9184, AND THAT THE DETAILED ENGINEERING OUTPUTS ARE ADEQUATE FOR THE PROCUREMENT AT HAND.

WARREN S. PIÑEZ
HEAD, SURVEY & INVESTIGATION UNIT



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SHEET CONTENTS:

GENERAL NOTES

DRAFTED:

HERWIN EVAN J. HABABAG
ENGINEER II

PREPARED:

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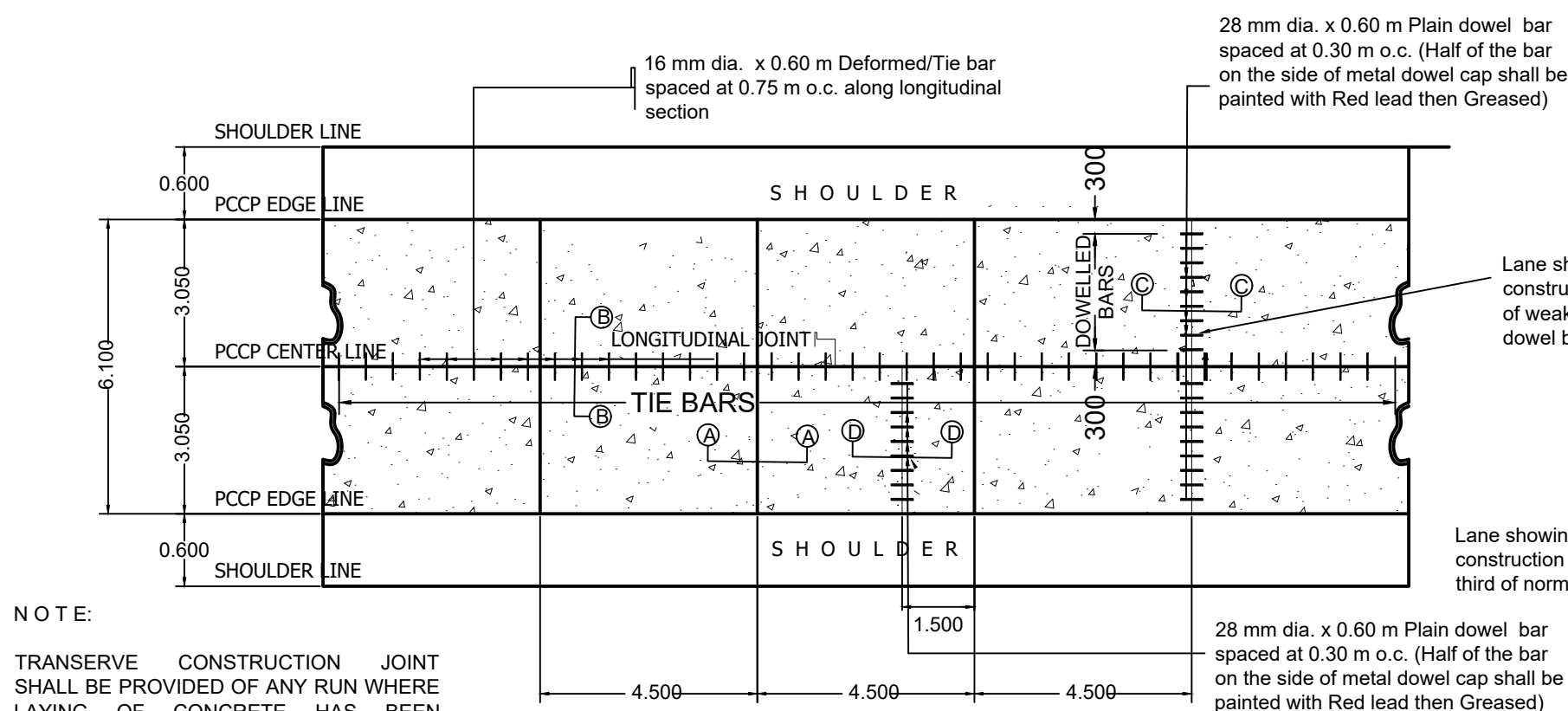
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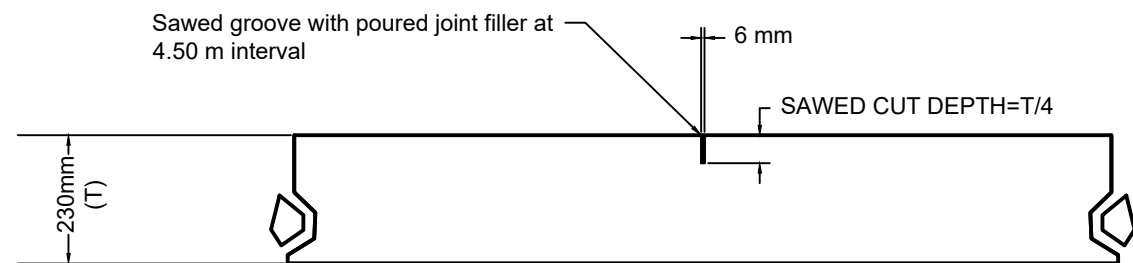
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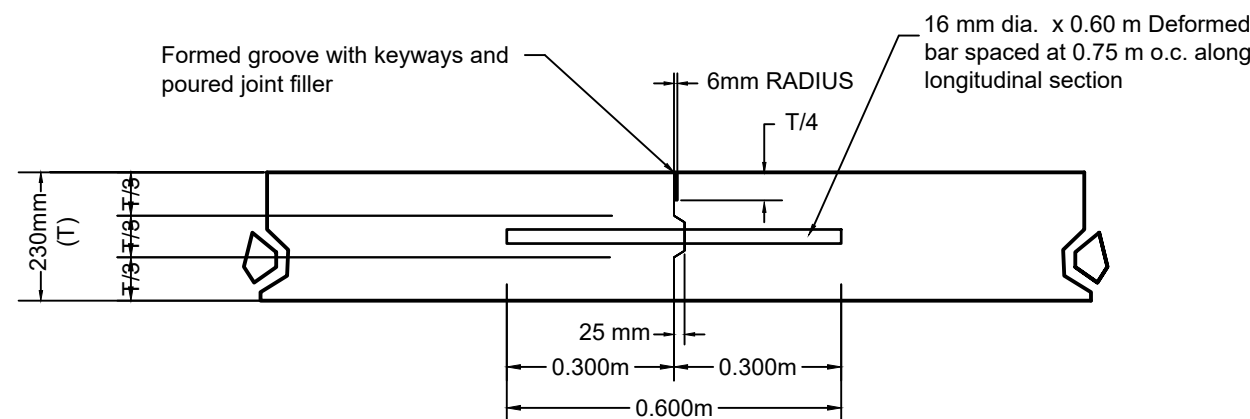
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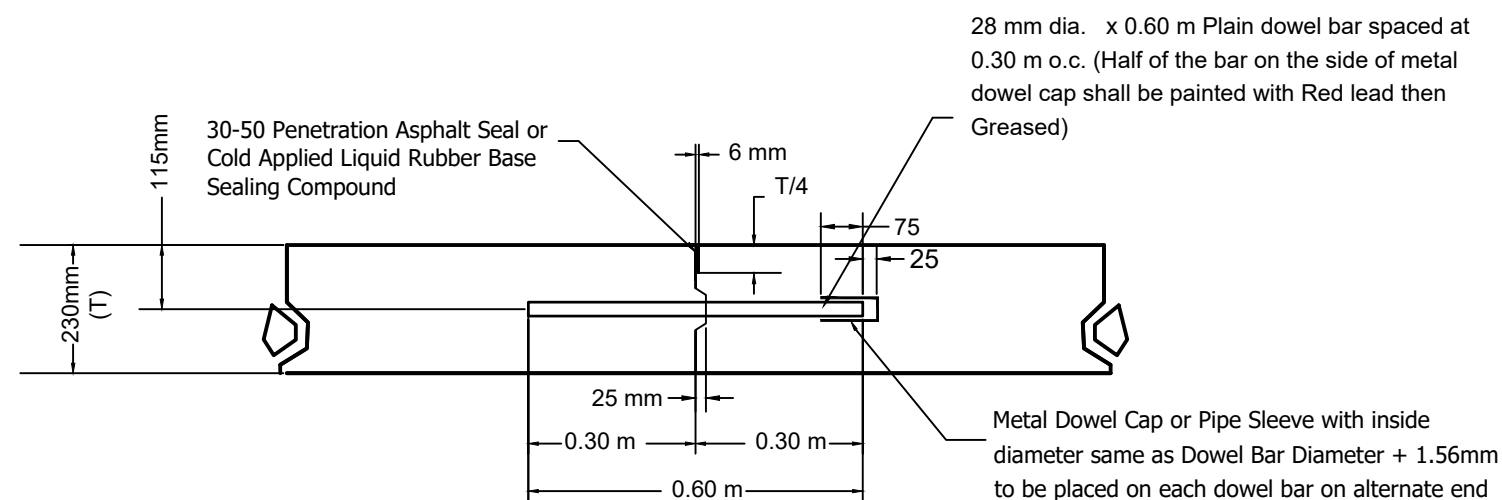
TYPICAL BAR LAYOUT "T" THICK PAVEMENT
TYPICAL PLAN OF TWO-LANE DOWELLED PAVEMENT
NOT TO SCALE



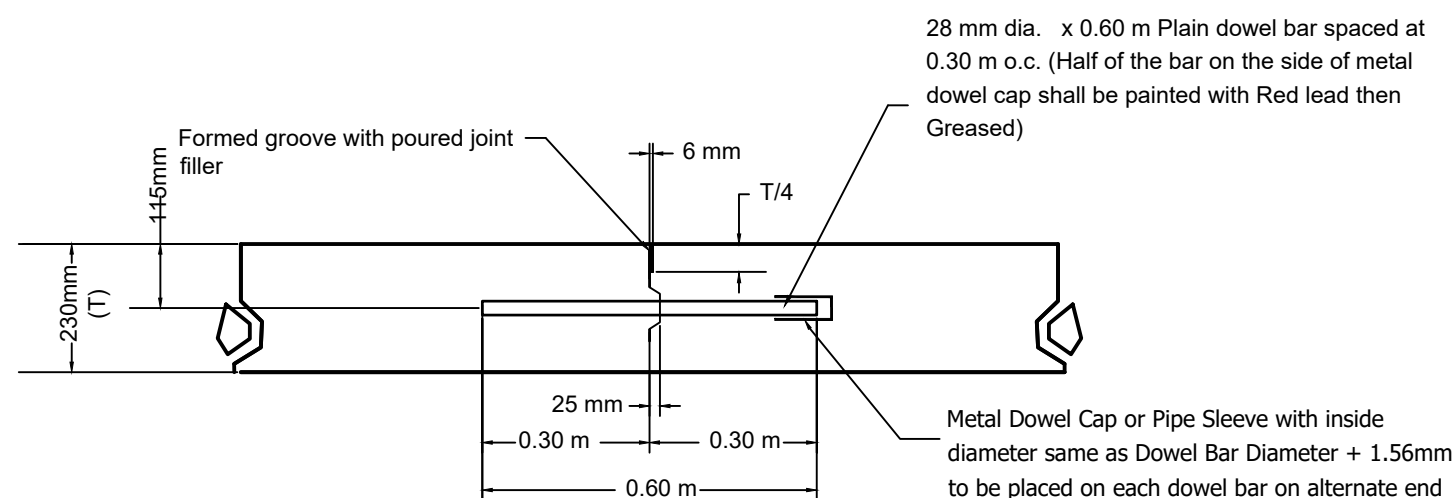
SECTION A - A
CONTRACTION JOINT SECTION
SCALE 1 : 20 M.



SECTION B - B
LONGITUDINAL CONSTRUCTION JOINT
SCALE 1 : 20 M.



SECTION C - C
DOWELLED EXPANSION JOINT DETAIL
SCALE 1 : 20 M.



SECTION D - D
BUTT TRANSVERSE CONSTRUCTION
OR CONTACT JOINT
SCALE 1 : 20 M.

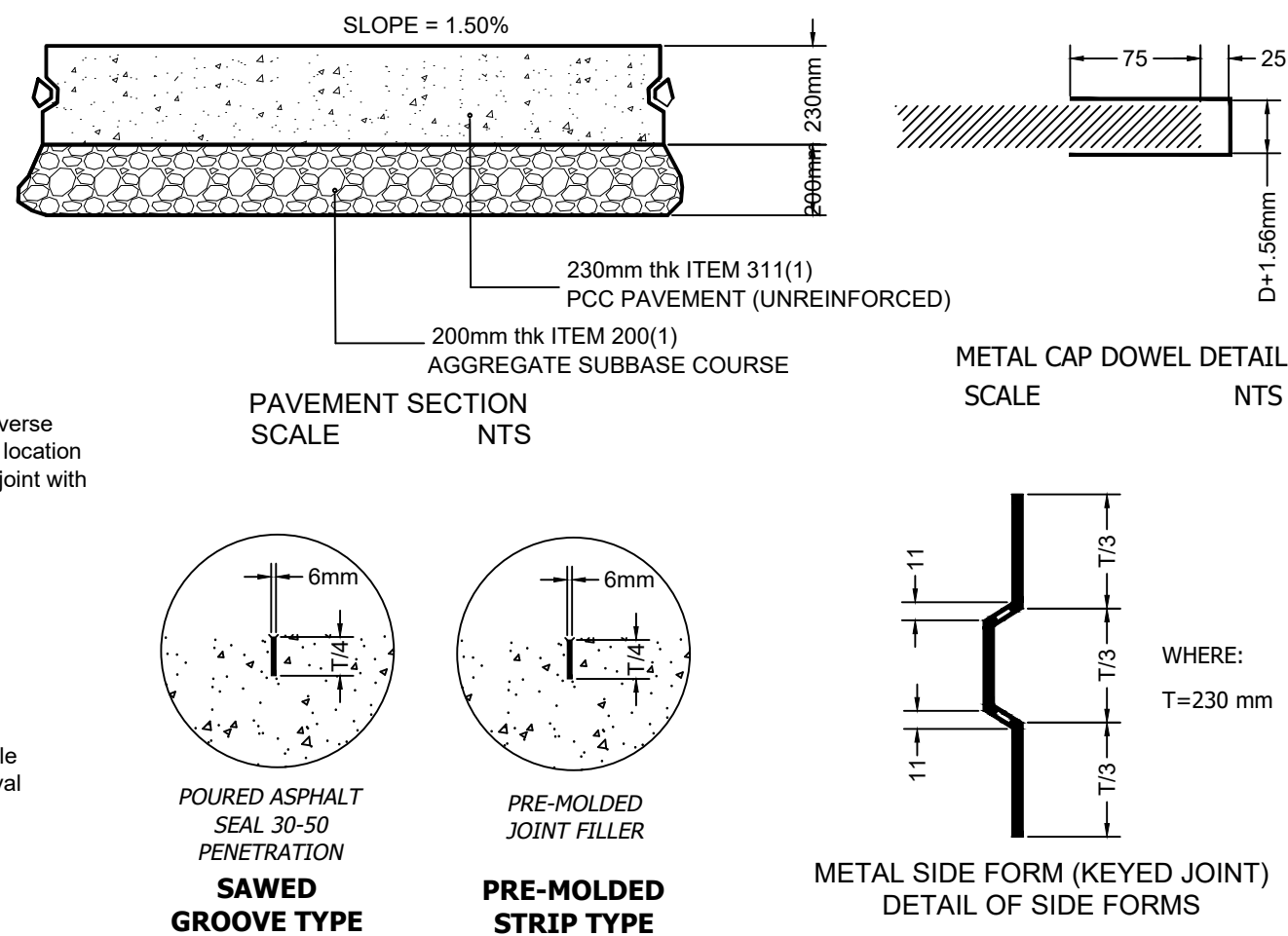


TABLE SPACING OF TIE BARS (L=600 mm)		
SLAB THICKNESS (mm)	SPACING S1 (mm)	
	12 mm dia.	16 mm dia.
230	600	750
240	600	750
250	600	750
260	500	750
270	500	750
280	500	750
290	500	750
300	500	750
310	400	750
320	400	750
330	400	750
340	400	750

BASED ON AASHTO GUIDE FOR DESIGN OF PAVEMENT STRUCTURES 1993

TABLE SPACING OF PLAIN DOWEL BARS (L=600 mm)		
SLAB THICKNESS (mm)	DIAMETER, D (mm)	SPACING, S2 (mm)
230	28	300
240	30	300
250	32	300
260	32	300
270	34	300
280	36	300

NOTE:
DIAMETER AND SPACING OF PLAIN DOWEL BARS MAY BE MODIFIED AS LONG AS THE EQUIVALENT STEEL AREA IS SUSTAINED.

- Materials and workmanship shall conform with the DPWH Standard Specification for Highways, Bridges and Airport, 2013
- Contraction joints are formed when concrete on one side of the joint is poured ahead and allowed to set before pouring on the other side. No construction joint shall be placed within 1.50 m. from the weakened plane joint.
- At construction joint (longitudinal or transverse) care should be taken that no concrete from the last slab placed overhangs any portion of the first slab.
- Tie bars should be deformed steel bars. All dowel bars shall be smooth round steel bar free from rust and other defects which might restrict their movement.
- Type of weakened plane joint to be used shall be as specified in the plans and only one type should be used for the whole project.
- Material for the metal side form shall be brand new sheet metal Gauge no. 15 of black iron free from rust and links.
- At least six (6) successive dowelled butt joints at normal joint spacing shall be provided before or after an expansion joint.
- The groove or cracks above joints (longitudinal or transverse) shall be sealed with 30-50 penetration asphalt seal or cold applied liquid rubber compound after the concrete had been cured and before opening pavement to traffic. Asphalt sealed should be poured in such manner that spalling shall be prevented/ eliminated, thus, provide a smooth leveling/ riding surface.
- All transverse joints except construction joint shall be continuous from edge to edge.
- All longitudinal joints shall meet at intersections with no gaps or offset.
- All dimensions are in millimeters unless otherwise specified.
- Avoid stoppage of formworks along curves.
- Construct expansion joint at every 90 meters and/or every adjacent existing structures.



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TOMAS, DAVAO DEL NORTE

SHEET CONTENTS:

STANDARD PORTLAND CEMENT
CONCRETE PAVEMENT JOINTS

DRAFTED:

HERWIN EVAN J. HABABAG
ENGINEER II

PREPARED:

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ENGINEER II

REVIEWED:

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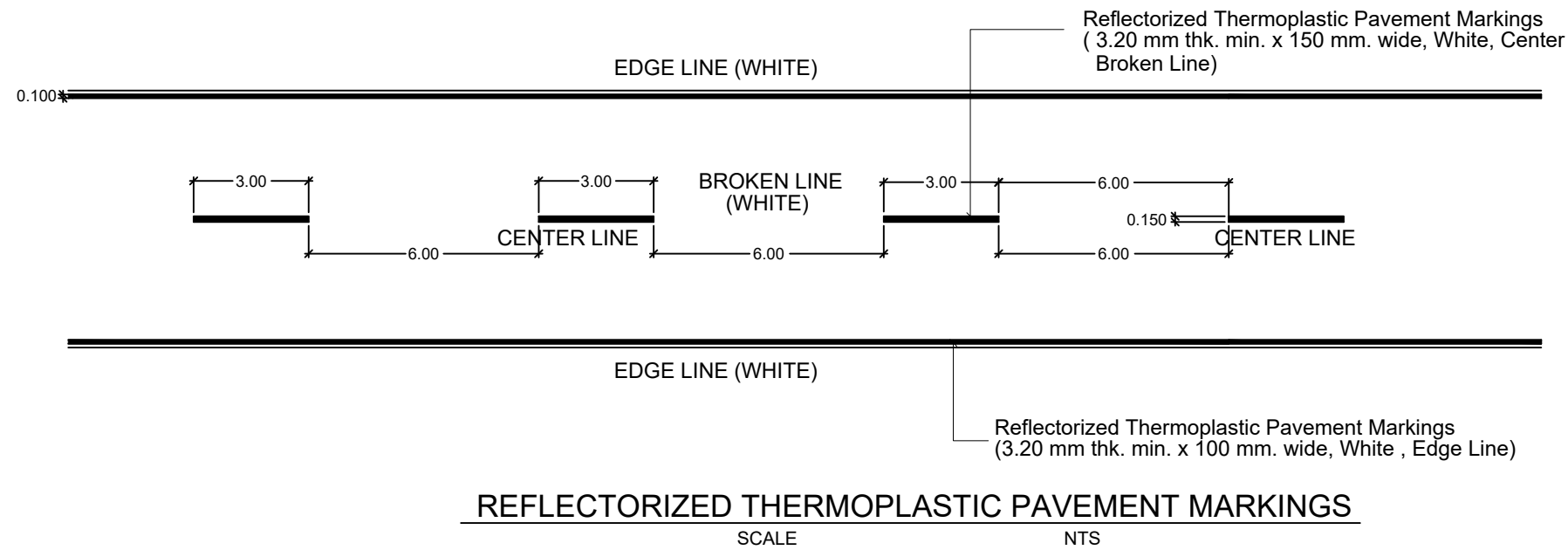
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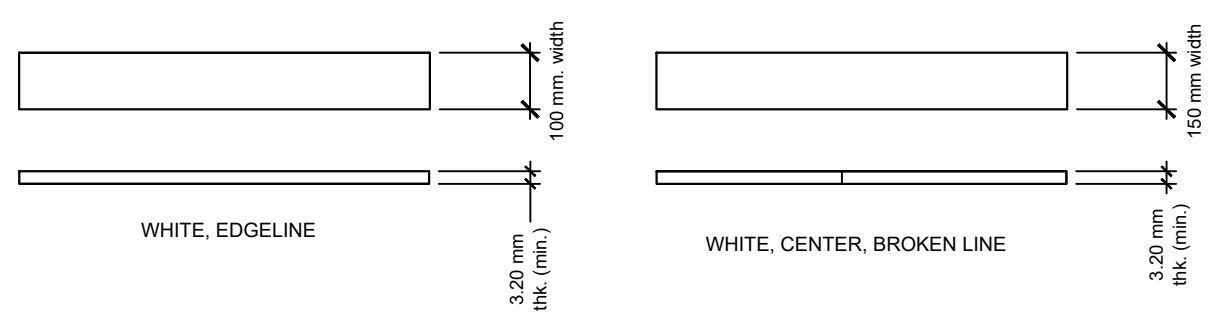
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REFLECTORIZED THERMOPLASTIC PAVEMENT MARKINGS SCHEDULE

STATION	EDGE LINE (W=0.10m)	BROKEN LINES (W=0.15m, L=3.0 m)		DOUBLE CENTER LINE (W=0.15m)	AREA (SQ.M.) WHITE	AREA (SQ.M.) YELLOW	DESCRIPTION
		LENGTH	No. OF STRIPS				
STA. 0+000.00 - STA. 0+594.00	1,188.00				118.80		WHITE, EDGELINE (BOTH SIDES)
STA. 0+000.00 - STA. 0+594.00		594.00	66.00		29.70		WHITE, CENTER (BROKEN LINES)
				TOTAL	148.50		



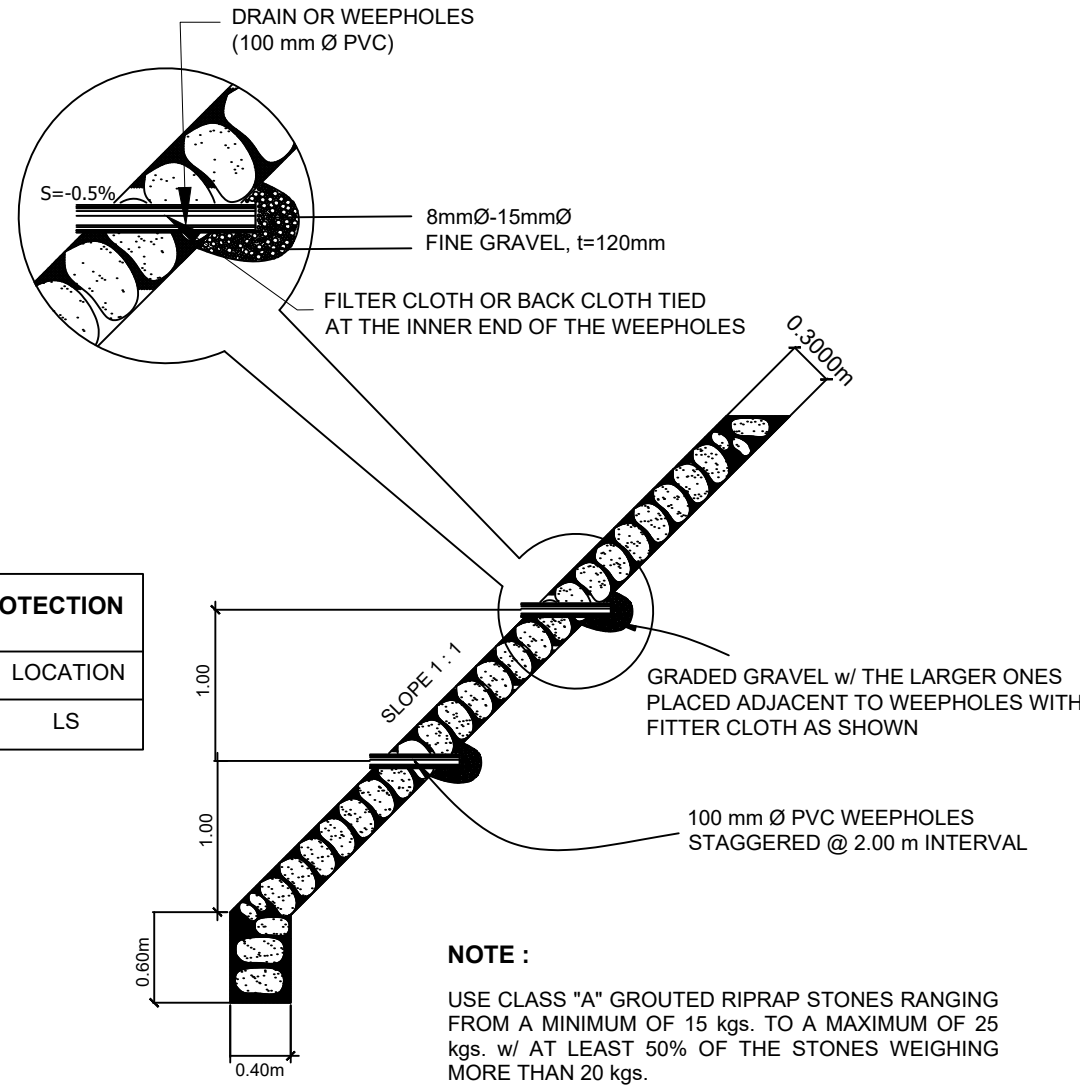
REFLECTORIZED THERMOPLASTIC PAVEMENT MARKINGS DETAIL

GENERAL NOTES:

1. THE MATERIALS, DIMENSIONS, SHAPE, COLOR, SIZE OF NUMERALS, LETTERS AND INSTALLATION SHALL CONFORM IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIFICATIONS OF DPWH MANUAL ON PAVEMENT MARKINGS.
2. REFLECTORIZED THERMOPLASTIC PAVEMENT STRIPPING MATERIAL SHALL CONFORM TO AASHTO M249 IN WHICH THE ROAD MUST BE APPLIED IN A MOLTEN STATE BY MECHANICAL MEANS W/ SURFACE APPLICATION OF GLASS BEADS AT A RATE OF NOT LESS THAN 350 G/L OF GLASS BEADS HAVING A SIZE RANGE OF DROP-IN TYPE AND WILL PRODUCE AN ADHERENT REFLECTORIZED STRIPE OF SPECIFIED THICKNESS AND WIDTH CAPABLE OF RESISTING DEFORMATION BY TRAFFIC.

SCHEDULE OF REMOVAL OF TREES		
SAMPLAOK TREE	1 LS	STA 0+331.00
PALMERA	1 LS	STA 0+333.00
MANGO TREE	1 LS	STA 0+392.00
IPIL-IPIL TREE	1 LS	STA 0+392.00

BLOW UP DETAIL OF WEEPHOLE



GROUTED RIPRAP SLOPE PROTECTION DETAIL

GENERAL NOTES:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS AND DISTANCES ARE IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
2. STONES FOR GROUTED RIPRAP SHALL BE SOUND, TOUGH, DURABLE, DENSE, RESISTANT TO THE ACTION OF AIR AND WATER, AND SUITABLE IN ALL RESPECTS FOR THE PURPOSE INTENDED.
3. MORTAR AND GROUTED RIPRAP SHALL CONSIST OF SAND, CEMENT, AND WATER CONFORMING TO THE REQUIREMENTS GIVEN UNDER ITEM 405-STRUCTURAL CONCRETE MIXED ON THE PROPORTION OF ONE PART CEMENT TO THREE PARTS SAND BY VOLUME, AND SUFFICIENT WATER TO OBTAIN THE REQUIRED CONSISTENCY.
4. THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL CONTACT SURFACE BETWEEN STONES SHALL BE EMBEDDED BY CEMENT MORTAR HAVING A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF 20 mm.
5. WEEPHOLES SHALL HAVE SLOPES OF 0.50 % AND MUST BE PROVIDED WITH FILTER BAGS AS SPECIFIED IN THE SPECIAL PROVISION OR AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER, AND SHALL BE INCIDENTAL TO PAY ITEM 505. ROCK BACKING OF NOT LESS THAN 0.06 cu.m. SHALL BE PROVIDED AT EACH WEEPHOLE AND SHALL EXTEND TO AT LEAST 300 mm ABOVE THE DRAIN.
6. THE STONES SHALL BE LAID IN A MANNER THAT THE VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENTS OF THE EXPOSED FACE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A STRAIGHT LINE.
7. ALL OTHER REQUIREMENTS SHALL CONFORM TO ITEM 505-RIPRAP AND GROUTED RIPRAP OF THE DPWH STANDARDS SPECIFICATIONS FOR HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES AND AIRPORTS, 2013 EDITION.