

Full Title of the proposal:- Construction of New 2 Lane with Paved Shoulder of Hamirpur Bypass of NH-88 (New NH-103) (Design Chainage-Km.121+175 to Km.138+295, Design Length-17.120 Km) in the State of Himachal Pradesh under NH (O) on HAM Mode

File No. : FP/HP/ROAD/151932/2022

Date of Proposal: 2 Feb 2022

DISPOSAL PLAN OF EXCESS EARTH QUANTITY

1. INTRODUCTION

The project envisages construction of new 2 Lane with Paved Shoulder of Hamirpur Bypass of NH-88 (New NH-103). As the project road does not involve any construction of tunnels, the quantity of material generated from construction of project road is not of much concern. As the project road is located in a hilly cum rolling terrain, the excess earth quantity generated from the construction is required to be disposed in a planned manner so that it takes least possible space and is not hazardous to the environment. It is of prime importance that these sites will have to be rehabilitated as soon as the disposal sites are full.

The excess cutting generated, disposal sites and adequate disposal and management guidelines have been discussed in the following sections.

2. EXCESS EARTH QUANTITY GENERATION

In the proposed project, debris generation is expected to be generated as an excess earth quantity left after utilization as filling quantity in the construction of bypass road . The component wise debris generation from the project activity is given in Table-1.

Table-1: Abstract of debris generated from Hamirpur Bypass

| S. No. | Component | Road work | Quantity in cum |
|--------|--|------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Quantity of Debris generated (Cum) | Rock (10%) | 1,09,748 |
| | | Soil (90%) | 9,87,729 |
| 2. | Quantity of debris due to swell factor (Cum) | Rock (5%) | 1,15,235 |
| | | Soil (5%) | 1,037,115 |
| 3. | Estimated Quantity of Debris Proposed to be utilized (Cum) | Rock (39%) | 45,122 |
| | | Soil (80%) | 832,963.20 |
| 4. | Balance quantity of Debris (Cum) | Rock (61%) | 70,113.00 |
| | | Soil (20%) | 204,151.80 |
| 5. | Effective Earth quantity to be dumped (Cum) with 15% compaction. | Rock +Soil | 2,33,125 |

Source-DPR Study

During construction of the various components of the project road, cutting material is generated from both soil and from rock excavation. Total quantity of debris, generated from the project, shall be 10,97,477 cum which shall amount to 11,52,350 cum with swell factor. Out of the total cutting quantity generated, 8,78,085.20 cum shall be utilized on project work leaving 2,33,125 cum of excess earth quantity to be disposed after rolling at designated area earmarked for

disposal. The debris generated is proposed to be utilized in road activities such as earthwork embankment, subgrade, backfill and pavement layers depending on suitability of the material. The designated disposal area shall also be properly protected and stabilized with retaining walls/gabion walls of suitable designed sections.

3. DISPOSAL SITES

9 disposal sites with total area of 4.0503 Ha have been designated for disposal of excess earth cut quantity after filling from the proposed project. The details of disposal sites along with their capacity are given in **Table-2**.

Table-2: Details of Disposal Sites

| Diposal Site No. | Chainage | Village | Plot No. | Forest Area (in Ha.) | Non-Forest Area (in Ha.) | Total Area (In Ha.) | Capacity of Sites in Cum | Volume of debris to be disposed (in Cum) |
|------------------|----------|--------------|----------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--|
| D1 | 123+500 | Lahar | 169/1 | 0 | 0.2226 | 0.2226 | 9193 | 233125 |
| D2 | 123+600 | Lahar | 168/1 | 0 | 0.7614 | 0.7614 | 80826 | |
| D3 | 124+420 | Jassaur | 269/1 | 0.6180 | 0 | 0.6180 | 29525 | |
| D4 | 129+850 | Khaggal | 799/2 | 0 | 0.1175 | 0.1175 | 608 | |
| D5 | 130+100 | Khaggal | 813/4 | 0 | 0.5552 | 0.5552 | 30285 | |
| D6 | 130+180 | Khaggal | 813/3 | 0 | 0.4478 | 0.4478 | 12748 | |
| D7 | 130+000 | Khaggal | 781/2 | 1.0196 | 0 | 1.0196 | 86691 | |
| | | | 781/3 | 0.1148 | 0 | 0.1148 | | |
| D8 | 130+020 | Khaggal | 807/1 | 0 | 0.0883 | 0.0883 | 2871 | |
| D9 | 130+680 | Baleta Kalan | 190/2 | 0 | 0.1051 | 0.1051 | 608 | |
| | | | | 1.7524 | 2.2979 | 4.0503 | 2,53,355 | 2,33,125 |

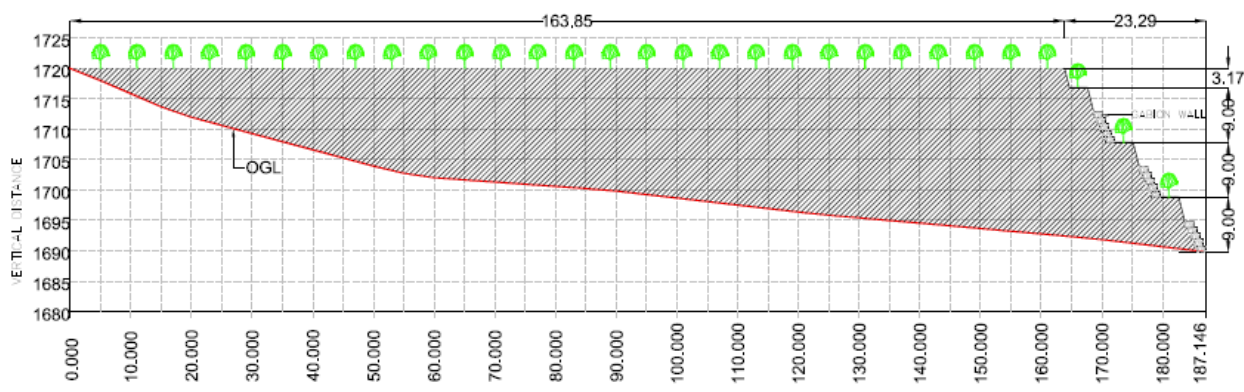
It may be seen from the Table above that the capacity of the area earmarked for disposal is 2.53 lakh cum and the volume of excess earth quantity to be disposed off after utilization is 2.33 lakh cum. This states that the capacity of the disposal sites exceeds the generated volume. All the disposal locations shall be well supported by retaining structures and suitable slope protection measures. The location of the disposal sites marked on SOI Toposheet is enclosed as **Annexure I**.

Stabilization of disposal site

The loosely held debris can lead to the rise in SPM levels and sedimentation load. Therefore, it requires stability with appropriate methods to avoid the subsequent ecological problems. The debris disposal involves both engineering and biological measures that depend on the eco-climatic conditions.

I) Engineering Measures:

The material shall be disposed off in the sites in terraces and the slopes shall be protected with multiple gabion walls of height 5m as per the elevation profile as given in the figure below.



The Disposal Plan of all the sites along with elevation profile and location of gabion walls is enclosed as **Annexure II**.

II) Biological Measures:

Vegetation cover plays a very important role in holding the dumped material over a period of time and controls the hydrological and mechanical effects on the soils and slopes. Special efforts will be required to raise vegetation cover of grasses, shrubs and trees. The local grass sodding should be done on the debris when grass seed will be germinating and the grass will add humus to the dumped material.

Soil conservation and quick growing species to be planted to stabilize the slope - *Agave sisilana*, *Berberis aristata*, *Bauhinia vahilii*, *Jasminum humile*, *Rubus ellipticus*, *Prinsepia utilis*, *Justicia adhatoda*, *Ipomea carnea*, *Hypericum oblongifolium*, *Mimosa himalayana*, *Salix denticulate*, *woodfordia fruticosa*, *Alnus nepalensis* etc.

Guidelines on disposal Management

1. Fencing shall be done to prevent human / animal interference
2. Dumping shall not obstruct the natural drainage pattern
3. Trees shall be retained along the contours wherever feasible so as not to disturb the natural slope.
4. Protection walls shall be constructed along the contours prior to dumping
5. Debris shall be carried in dumper trucks covered with heavy duty tarpaulin properly tied to the vehicles
6. Dumping may be avoided during the rainy season, to avoid slipping of debris while dumping
7. Top soil shall be stripped wherever feasible to a specified depth of 150 mm and stored in stockpiles of height not exceeding 2 m in height and used for landscaping.
8. All disposal sites shall be properly landscaped when the disposal gets completed so as to merge it in the natural surroundings.

4. RESTORATION PLAN

Once the dumpsites are filled, these sites shall be rehabilitated by covering it with 15 cm fertile top soil and planting local species of trees and shrubs in consultation with the forest department so that the landscape is in harmony with the surrounding environment.

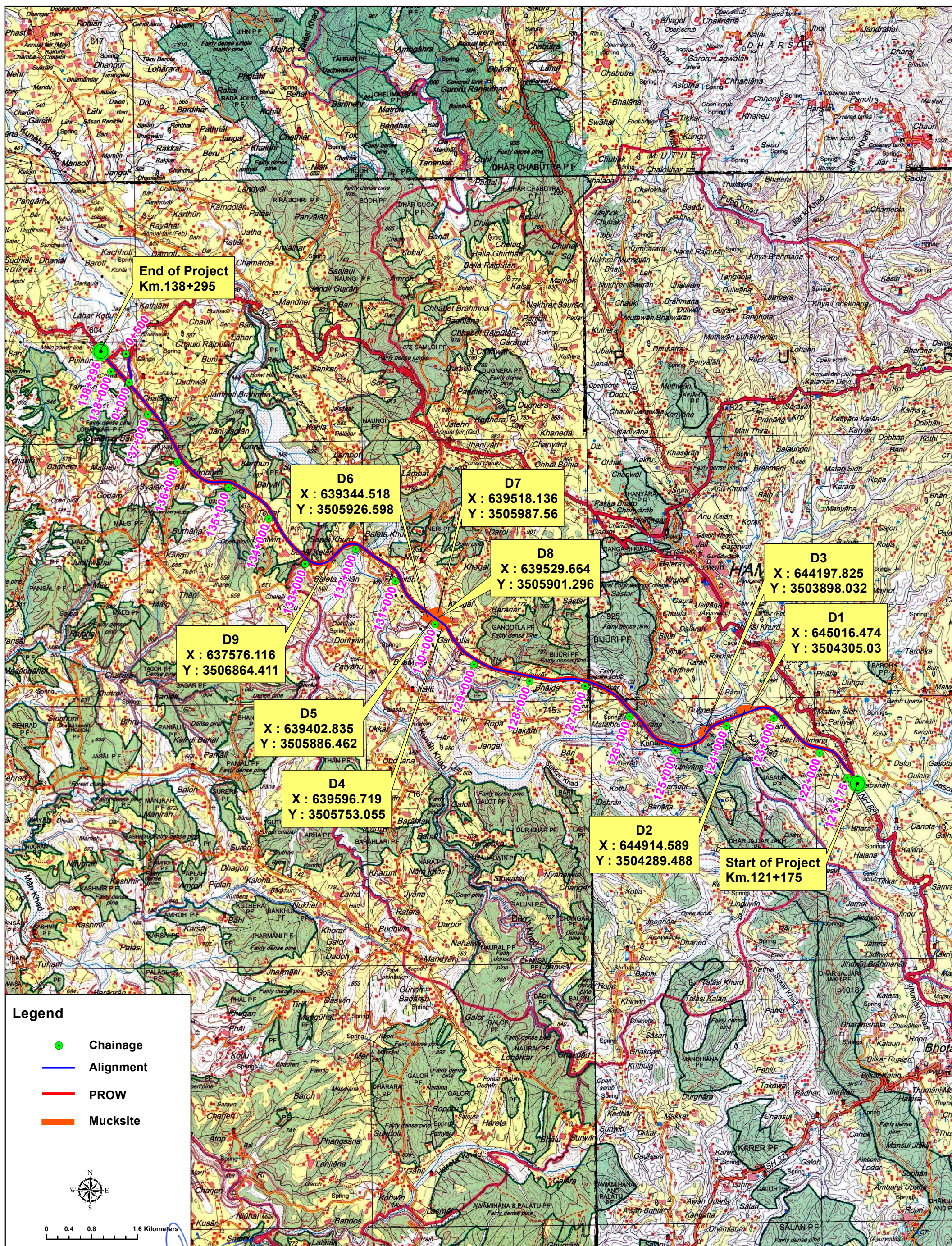
The afforestation with indigenous plant species of high ecological and economic value which

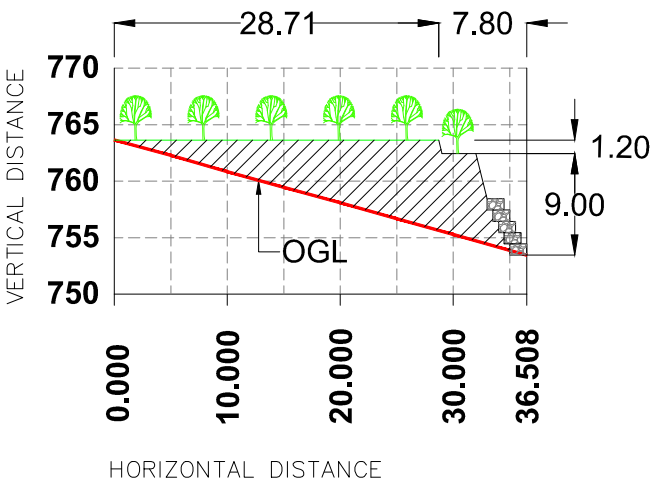
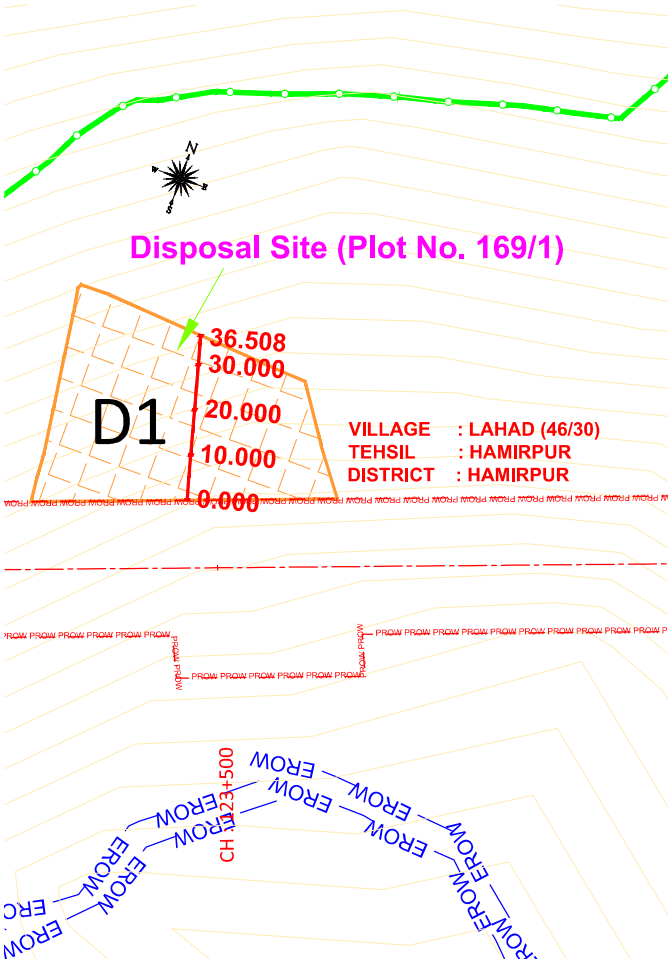
can adapt to local habitat will be undertaken in consultation with the forest department depending upon the canopy cover required. Major tree and shrub species which would be planted are listed in table below.

| Botanical Name | Common Name |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Azadirachta indica</i> | Neem |
| <i>Bauhinia variegata</i> | Kachnar |
| <i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> | Kachnar |
| <i>Delonix regia</i> | Gulmohar |
| <i>Quercus leucotrichophora</i> | Banjh Oak |
| <i>Mallotus philippensis</i> | Kumkum |
| <i>Acacia nilotica</i> | Babul |
| <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> | Arjun |
| <i>Cassia fistula</i> | Amaltas |
| <i>Cedrela toona</i> | Tun |
| <i>Pinus roxburghi</i> | Chil |
| <i>Melia azadirachta</i> | Dhek |
| <i>Terminalia chebula</i> | Harad |
| <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> | Indian Rosewood |
| <i>Ficus rouxburghii</i> | Demur |
| <i>Alnus nepalensis</i> | Nepal Black Cedar |





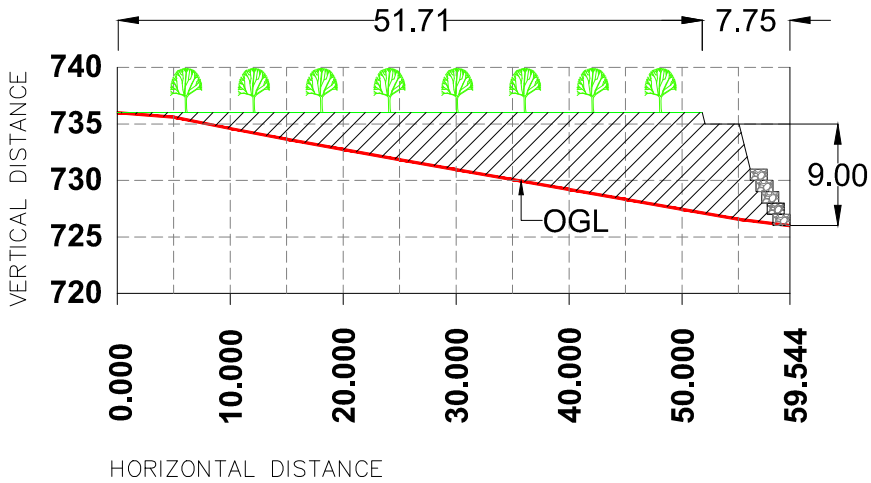
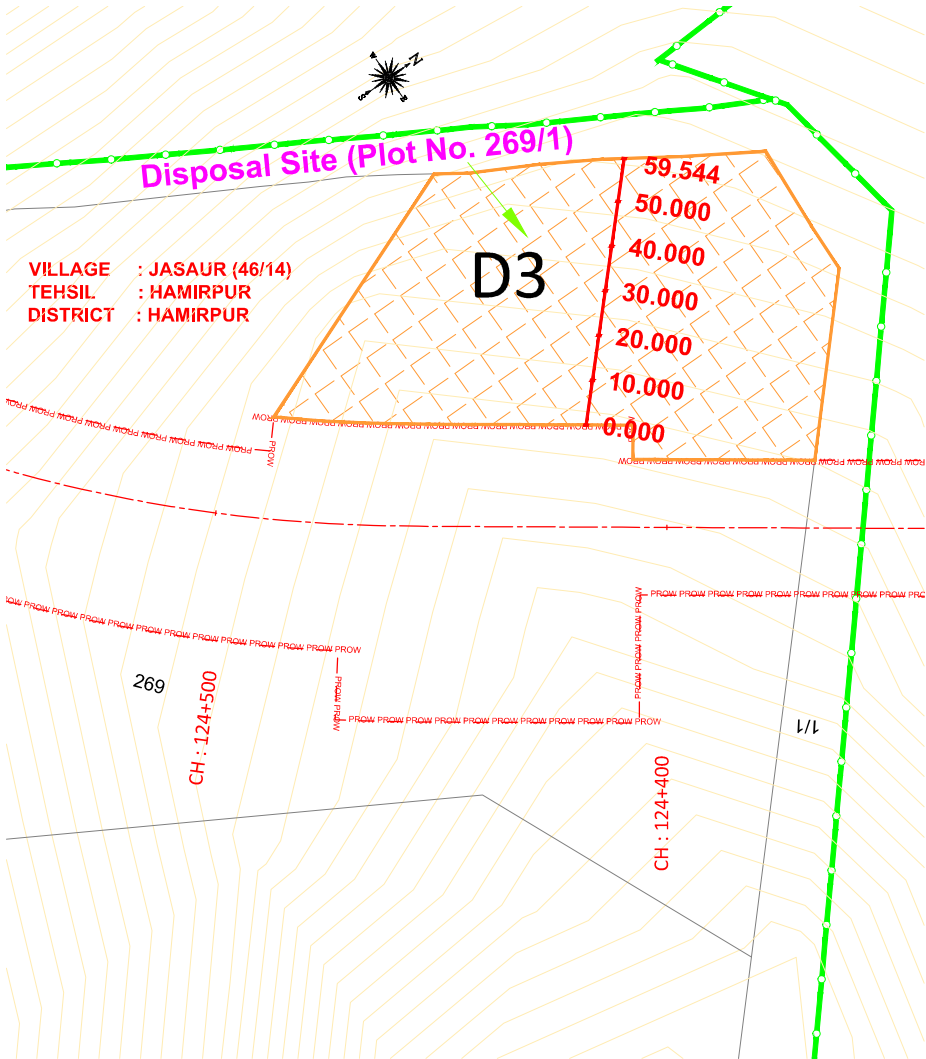
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SECTION A-A
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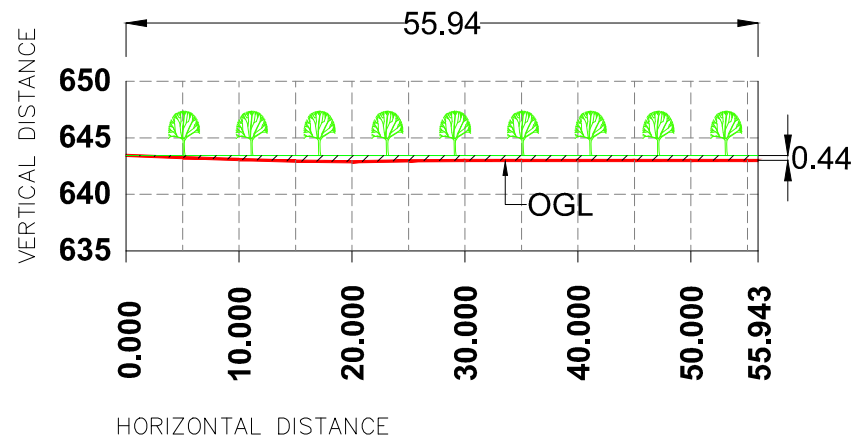
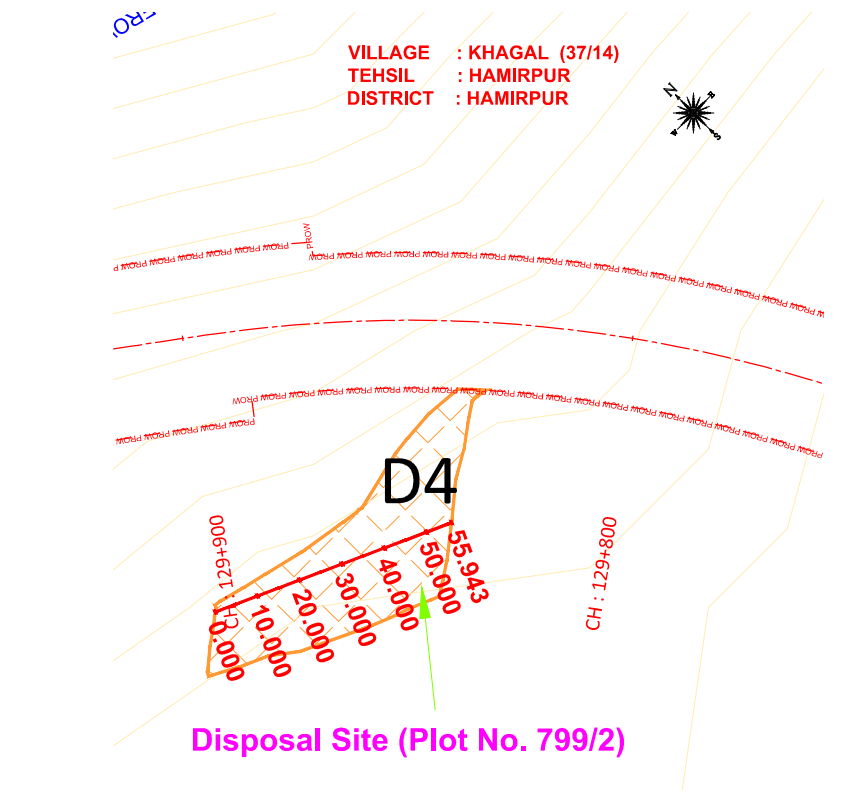
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|  <div>NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA</div> | Scale : - | Project Title | Drawing Name | Intercontinental Consultants & Technocrats Pvt Ltd, A-8, Green Park, New Delhi - 110016 Ph : 011 4086-3000, Fax 2685-5252 | | | | R0 | May, 2021 | DPR | Checked by |
| | N. T. S | " Construction of New 2 Lane with Paved Shoulder of Hamirpur Bypass of NH-88 (New NH-103) (Design Chainage Km121+175 to Km.138+295, Design Length-17.120 Km) in the State of Himachal Pradesh under NH (O) on HAM." | DISPOSAL PLAN OF EXCESS EARTH QUANTITY SITE - D1 |  | | | | Revisions | Date | Description | |
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SECTION A-A
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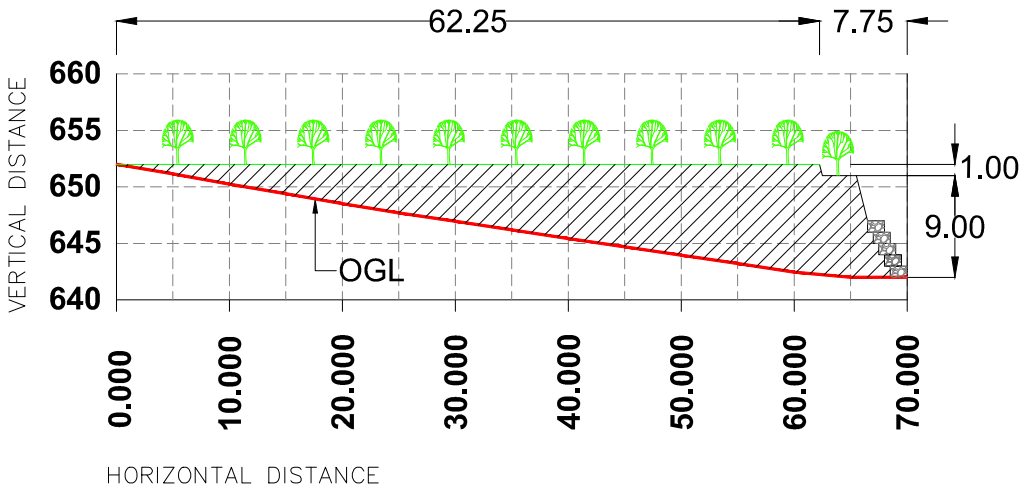
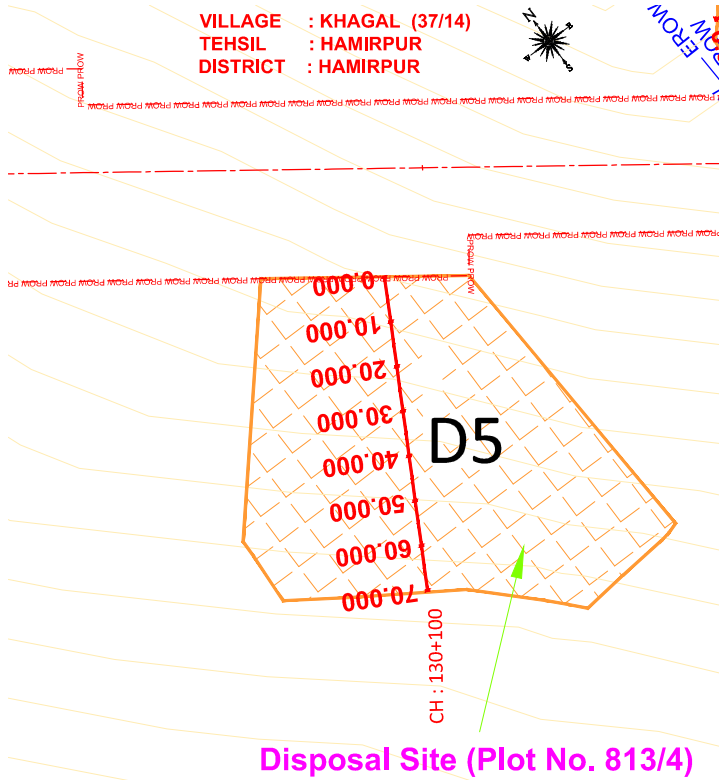
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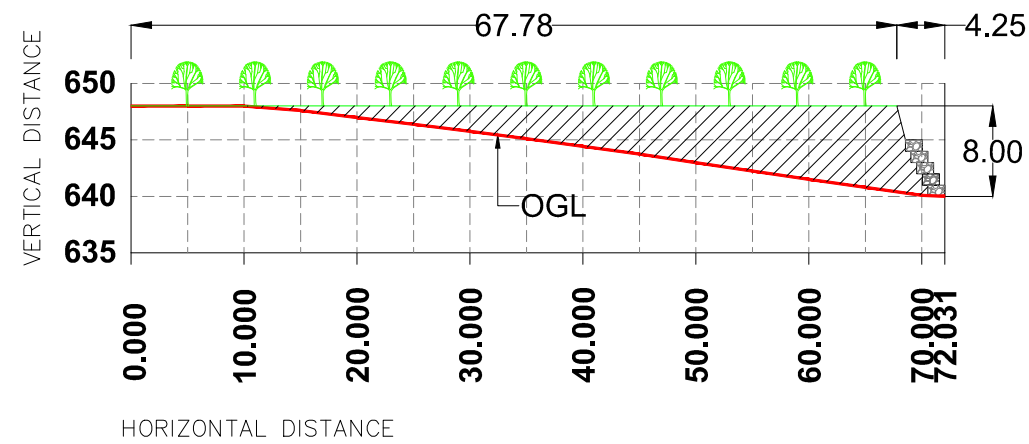
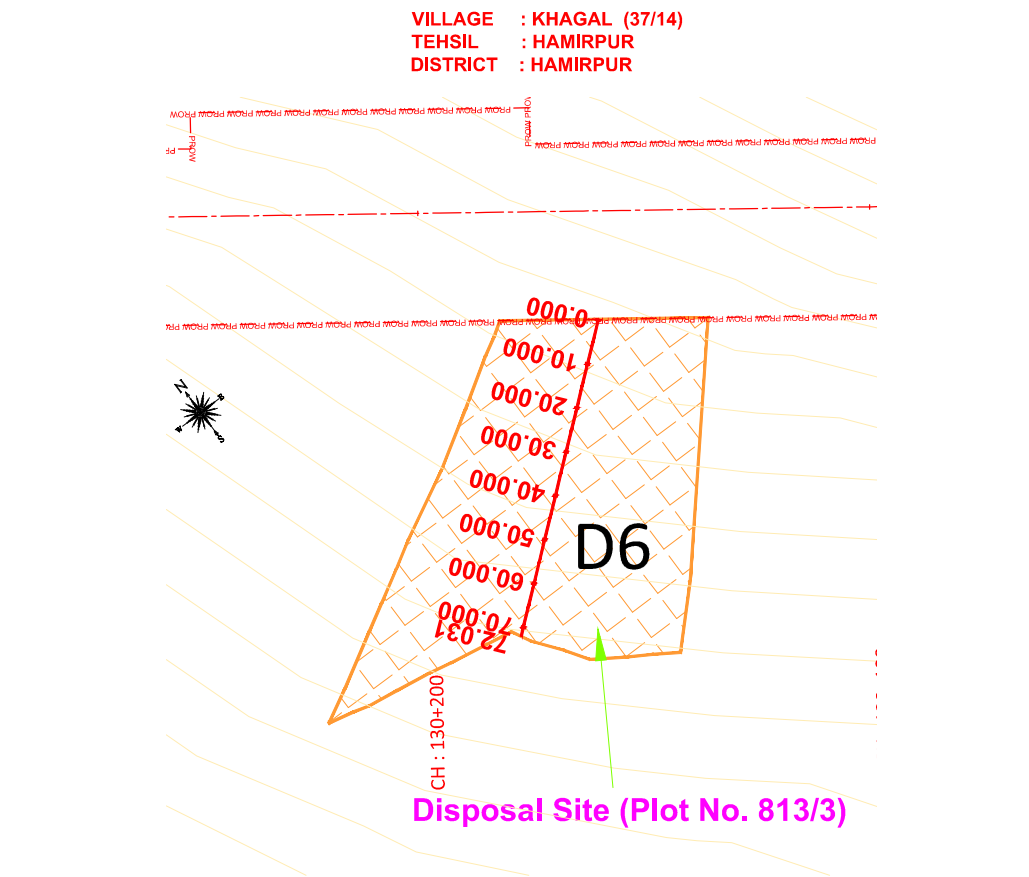


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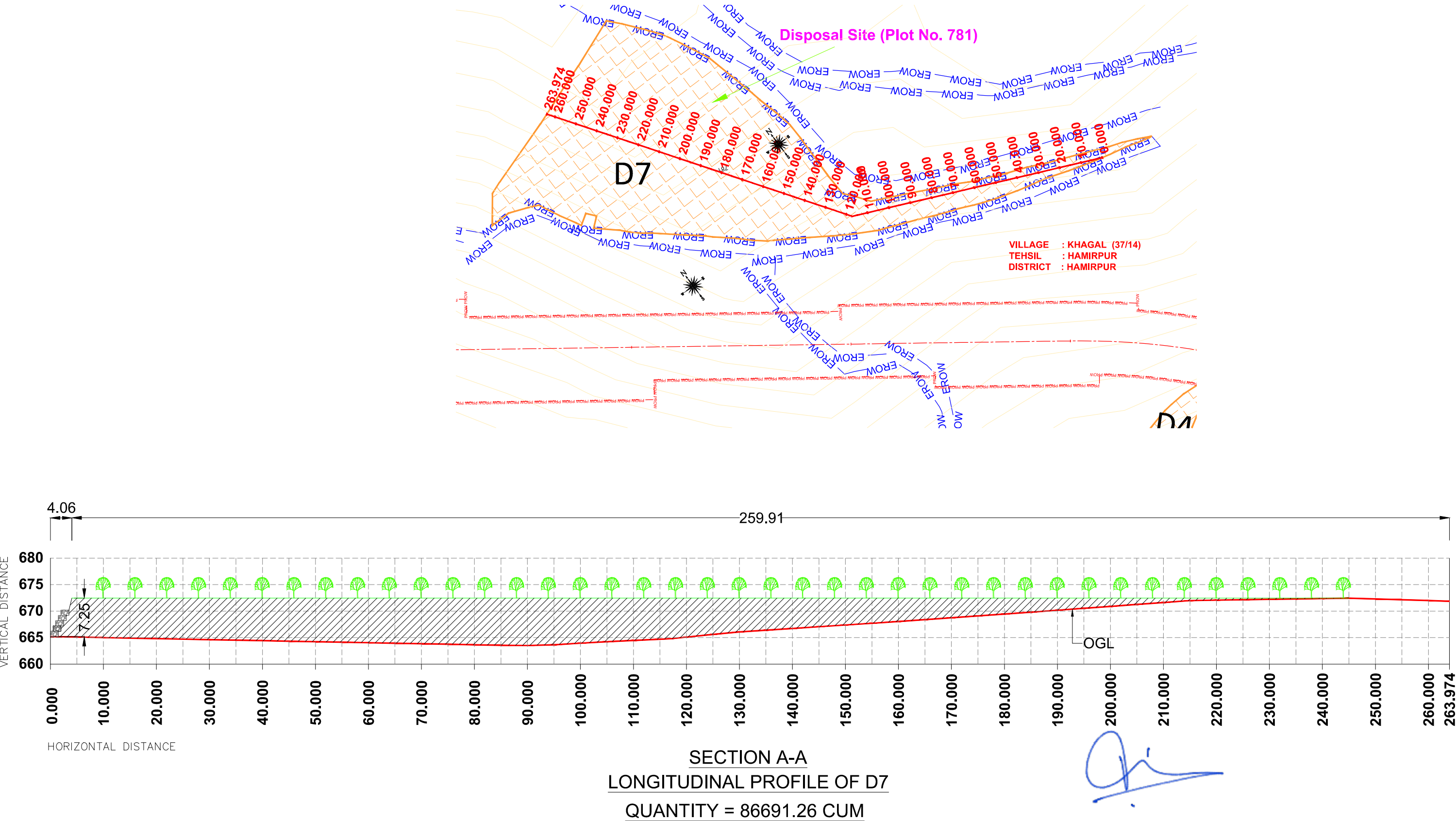
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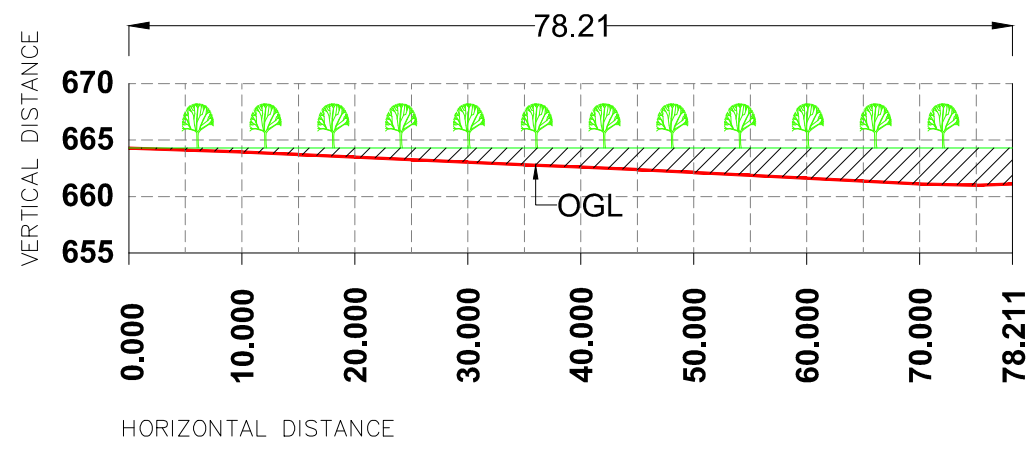
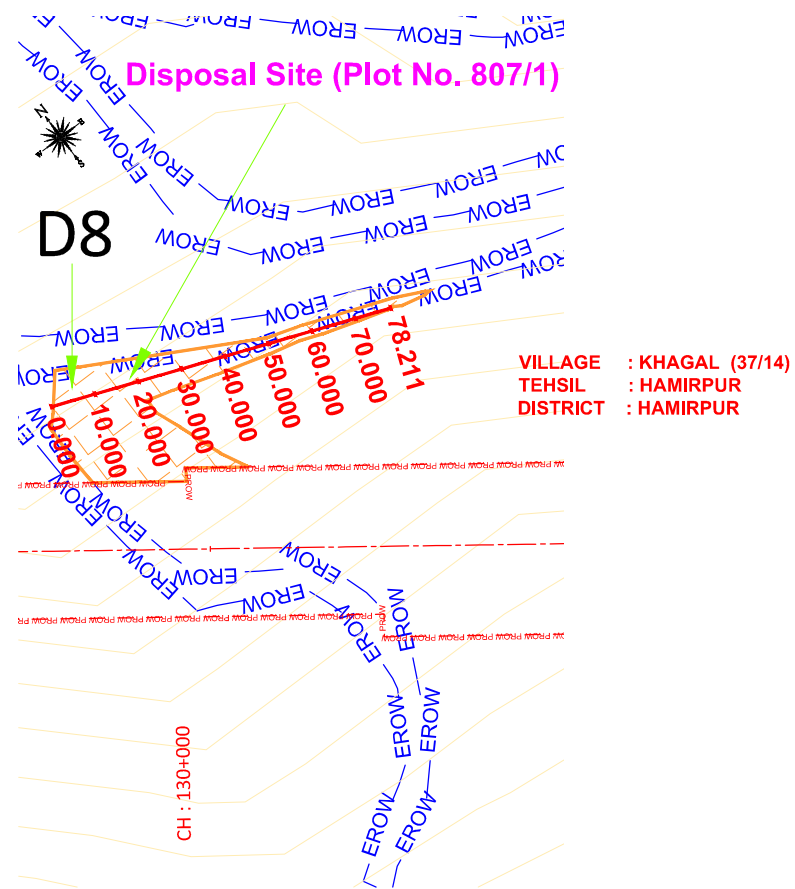


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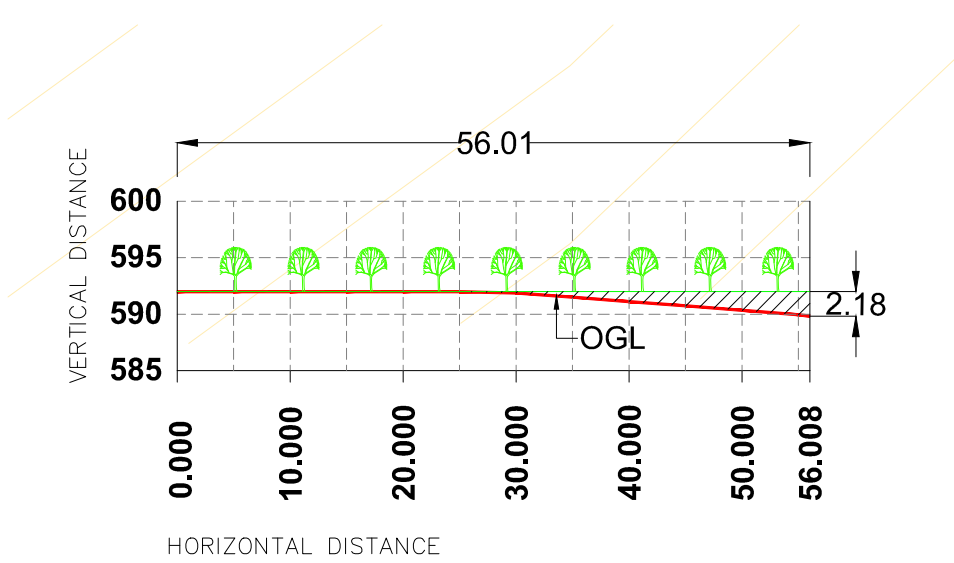
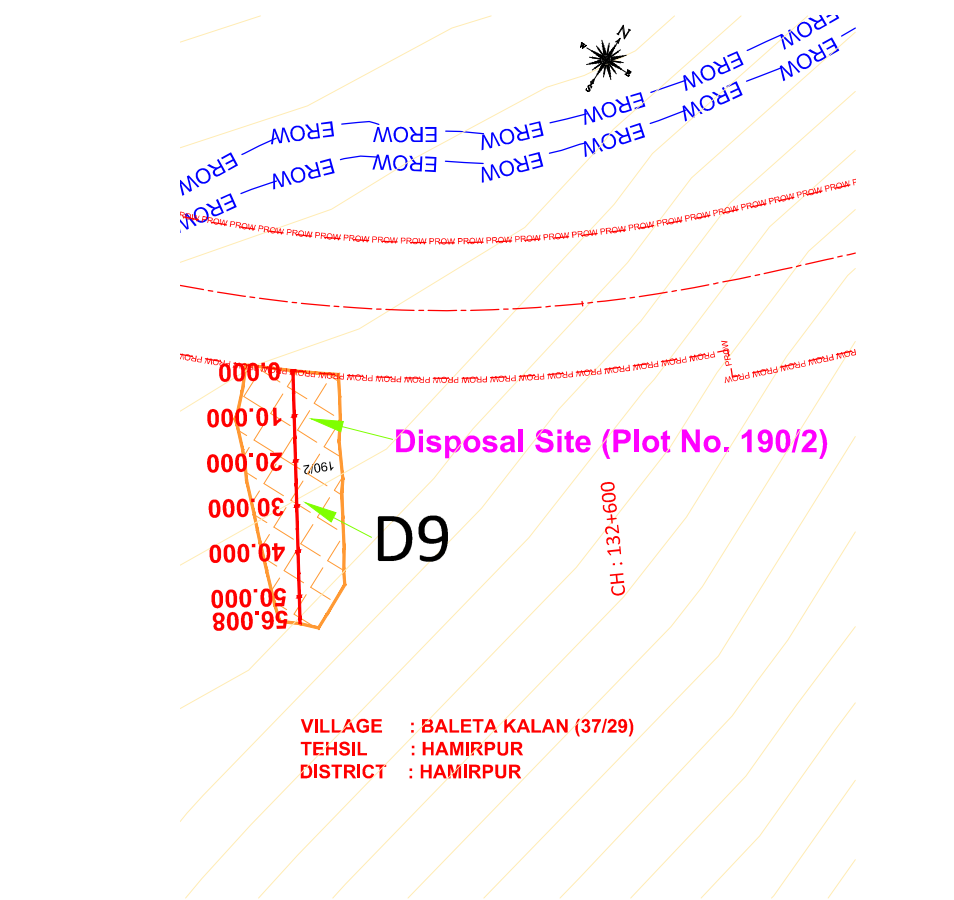
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SECTION A-A
LONGITUDINAL PROFILE OF D8
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SECTION A-A
LONGITUDINAL PROFILE OF D9
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