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Geological Investigation Report E.G. – Road / Bridge / Alignment R.E.S., PIU –II, PMGSY, Didihat (Pithoragarh) – 7 / 2013

Geological Assessment of the Alignment Corridor Proposed For –Didihat to Jamtari Motor Road, Distt. Pithoragarh

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## Geological Assessment of the Alignment Proposed For - Didihat to Jamtari Mot Distt, Pithoragarh

J.P. Madhwal 24/12/2013

Introduction: The R.E.S., P.I.U.- II, PMGSY, Pithors construction of 10.525 Km. long motor road named Di road under PMGSY, Project on the request of the Execution of II. PMGSY, Pithoragarh I carried out the geology P.I.U.- II, PMGSY, Pithoragarh I carried out the geology proposed alignment of the road in presence of the proposed alignment of the road in presence of the Engineering Consultants Pvt.Ltd., D.Dun on Dated 15/12

- Location: The proposed alignment originates from D Km. 12.000 as a Branch Road. Seven H.P. Bend has be road.
  - 2. Geological Assessment: Geologically the area of located in the inner lands of Kumaon Lesser Himala occupied by the granite and grant diorite are exposs Which are having minor sills & dykes. These rocks are soft to very hard, compact and partially weathered in na

Three prominent and one random joints set in additaverse these rocks and control the stability of the valignment passes are inclined at moderate to steep an alignment passes are inclined at moderate to steep an evered with the overborden material of varying thicks. The rock mass exposed along the alignment and its "Uniaxial Compressive Strength" has been and its "Uniaxial Compressive Strength" has been and the rock masses are widely spaced through except a the rock masses are widely spaced through except a sheared and shattered. The values of the Rock Compressive Strength and shattered are less distressed in natural slope forming rock masses are less distressed in natur

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## <u>Table</u>

The details of the joints recorded at the site are given in the following table:-

## Table

S. No.	Feature	Dip angle	Azimuth
1	2	3	4
$J_1$	(S <sub>0</sub> Bedding Joint) .	65 <sup>0</sup>	N170
$J_2$	(S <sub>1</sub> Foliation Joint)	35	N130
$J_1$	(Random Joint Set)	70 <sup>9</sup>	N115

The overburden material exposed along the alignment corridor is comprised of the scanty rock fragments of various shapes and sizes embedded in the clay-silt matrix. This overburden material is naturally well compacted and dense in nature.

The slope forming overburden materials do not contain any soft/dispersive soils.

By and large the alignment slopes are stable and do not bear any signature of mass wasting/land sliding.

On the basis of the geological / geotechnical studies carried at the site and the facts mentioned above the following recommendations are being made for the construction of the proposed road.

## 3. Recommendation:-

- (i) The alignment some time traverses along/across minor fault zone which is geologically fragile and special attention needs to be given for stability of road where alignment crossing the Nalas or Gads or Local streams.
- (ii) The hill slope is another factor responsible for geological hazards; the road basically traverses the slope class 37° to 48° special attention needs to be given for stability where it is 47° to 55° in some parts.
- (iii) There are seven H.P. Bends in the alignment special attention must be give during the construction about the stability of slope.
- (iv) Do not dispose the debris in hill side, dispose it in a safe zone.

(i) Do not blast heavily on the rocks and blasting is restricted near the human settlement / public property.

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- (ii) The road must have extra wide lined long drain with adequate cros drainage arrangement.
- (iii) The road must be formed shoulder to shoulder paved, this is so to check the water ingress into the sub surface material.
- (iv) Construct suitably designed retaining walls / Brest wall all along the road, it is essential for the overall stability of the hill slope.
- (v) Construct Steel Girder Bridge Length 65.00 m., 30.00 m. and 24.00 m. a Km. 0.050, 2.000 and 2.750.
- (vi) Construct Causeways at Km. 1.000, 2.000 and 4.000.
- (vii) All the construction activity must be carried out as per the standard and norms following the IS codes prescribed for the similar civi construction in Himalayan Zone.
- 2. Conclusion:- On the basis of the geological / geotechnical studies carried at the site and with the above recommendations, the site was found geologically suitable for the construction of 4.200 Km. long motor road named Munsiyari Madkot motor marg to Kauli Kanyal motor road, Distt. Pithoragarh, Uttrakhand.
  - (i) Construct Causeways at Km. 2.000 to 4.000, 6.000, 8.000, 13.000 14.000 and 21.000.
  - (ii) Construct R.C.C. Bridge length 10.00 m. at Km. 2.325.
  - (iii) Construct Steel Girder Bridge length 24.00 m., 18.00 m., 24.00 m., 48.00 m., 36.00 m., 24.00 m. at Km. 0.775, 0.850, 1.825, 3.075, 8.175, 19.150.
  - (iv) Construct Culvert length 6.00 m. at Km. 19.300.
  - (v) All the construction activity must be carried out as per the standard and norms following the IS codes prescribed for the similar civi construction in Himalayan Zone.

**Conclusion:-** On the basis of the geological / geotechnical studies carried at the site and with the above recommendations, the site was found geologically suitable for the construction of 20.500 Km. long motor road named Dev Vichona – Khetar Kanyal – Garal motor road, Distt. Pithoragarh, Uttrakhand.

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