Full Title of the proposal:- Additional Forest Land requirement for four laning of NH-05 from Shakral Village to Dhalli section (Shimla Bypass Package II from Km 146+300 to Km 156+560 and Shimla Connectivity from Km 0+000 to Km 0+725 for Design length – 10.985 Km) in already approved FCA case of the entire section from Kaithlighat to Dhalli (Chainage from Km. 129.050 to Km. 156.507) of NH-22 (New NH-05) for 40.3 Ha in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

File No.: FP/HP/ROAD/154923/2022

Date of Proposal: 27th April, 2022

#### MUCK MANAGEMENT PLAN

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

The project envisages four laning of proposed Shimla Bypass from Shakral to Dhalli Section (Package-II) of NH-22 (Chainage from Km. 146.300 to Km. 156.560) including construction of three twin-tube tunnels. Large quantity of material would be excavated during construction. As the project road is located in a hilly terrain, the muck generated from the excavation 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 muck generation, muck disposal sites, site selection criteria, stabilization measures and adequate disposal and management guidelines along with components for management of muck generated from the project have been discussed in the following sections.

#### 2. TUNNELS

Three twin tube tunnels have been proposed on the project road section as mentioned below.

S. No.	Location	Start Design Chainage (Ch.)	End Design Chainage (Ch.)	Length of Tunnel (m)	Carriageway width including Footpath & Walkway (m)
1	Tunnel 3 (LHS & RHS Twin Tubes)	L.H.S. CH: Km 152+293 R.H.S. CH: Km 152+285	L.H.S. CH: Km 155+005 R.H.S. CH: Km 154+895	2712 (LHS) 2610 (RHS)	11.95
2	Tunnel 4 (LHS & RHS Twin Tubes)	L.H.S. CH: Km 155+500 R.H.S. CH: Km 155+140	L.H.S. CH: Km 155+650 R.H.S. CH: Km 155+550	150 (LHS) 410 (RHS)	11.95
3	Tunnel 5 (LHS & RHS Twin Tubes)	L.H.S. CH: Km 0+25 R.H.S. CH: Km 0+15	L.H.S. CH: Km 0+300 R.H.S. CH: Km 0+225	275 (LHS) 210 (RHS)	10.50

### 3. MUCK GENERATION

In the proposed project, muck is expected to be generated as a result of tunneling operations and construction of road. The component wise muck generation from the project activity is given in Table-1.

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Project component	Debri generat	ntity of s/Muck ed (Cum)	due to sw	of Muck well factor um)	Quan Muck Propos	nated tity of /Debris ed to be I (Cum)	of Muc	quantity k/Debris um)	Effective Muck to be dumped (Cum) after rolling	Name of the dumping site
Type	Rock (22%)	Soil (78%)	Rock (5%)	Soil (3%)	Rock (32%)	Soil(31 %)	Rock (68%)	Soil (69%)	Toming	
Road work	322930	1144933	339077	1179281	108823	370736	230254	808545	882,979	
	Rock (4%)	Soil (96%)	Rock (5%)	Soil (3%)	Rock (0%)	Soil (0%)	Rock (100%)	Soil (100%)	302,777	2125325
Tunnel	37539	900930	39416	927958	-	-	39416	927958	822,268	(D1 to D10)
Total Qty (M³)=	360469	2045863	378493	2107239	108823	370736	269670	1736503	1705247	2125325

During construction of the various components of the project road, muck is generated both from soil and from rock excavation. Total quantity of muck / debris, generated from the project, shall be 24,06,332 cum which shall amount to 24,85,732 cum with swell factor. Out of the total muck generated, 4,79,559 cum shall be utilized on project work leaving 17,05,247 cum of muck to be dumped after rolling at designated sites. The muck generated is proposed to be utilized in road activities such as earthwork embankment and backfill as per suitability of the material. The balance quantity of muck as shown in Table-1 shall have to be disposed off in designated sites and the muck shall be properly compacted. The muck disposal sites shall also be protected and stabilized with Gabions Walls of suitable designed sections.

## 4. MUCK DISPOSAL SITES

10 muck disposal sites of total area 11.5902 Ha. have been designated for muck disposal from the proposed project. 8.5413 Ha of the muck disposal sites to be acquired is forest area and 3.0489 Ha. is non-forest area. The details of muck disposal sites along with their capacity are given in Table-2.

Table-2: Details of Muck Disposal Sites

Muck Disposal Site No.	Chainage	Village	To be Acquired			C	Volume
			Forest Area (Ha.)	Non- Forest Area (Ha.)	Total Area (Ha.)	Capacity of Muck Sites in Cum	of Muck to be disposed (in Cum)
D-1	147+450	Malyana	1.2633	0.8443	2.1076	136475	
D-2	148+150	Shehnan	0.2781	0.0000	0.2781	310162	
D-3	150+980	Chamyana	0.8080	0.0000	0.8080	166958	
D-4	151+400	Shurala	3.0710	0.0000	3.0710	675894	
D-5	151+650	Mevag	1.0866	0.3758	1.4624	268391	
D-6	151+850	Mevag	1.0972	0.0000	1.0972	139682	1705247
D-7	0+450	Up MahalChalaunti	0.0000	0.4026	0.4026	35117	
D-8	155+180	UP MahalTilla	0.8559	0.9499	1.8058	358826	
D-9	155+780	LambiDhar	0.0812	0.1103	0.1915	17651	
D10	0+550	Up MahalChalaunti	0.0000	0.3660	0.3660	16169	
nd verified		Total	8.5413	3.0489	11.5902	2125325	1705247

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भारारापा./N.H.A.I. ६ \_ जिमला (हि०प्र०)/PIU-Shimla (H.P.) It may be seen from the Table above that the capacity of the muck disposal sites is 21.25 lakh cum and the volume of muck to be disposed off after utilization is 17.05 lakh cum. This states that the capacity of the muck disposal sites exceeds 25% the generated muck volume. All the disposal locations shall be well supported by retaining structures and suitable slope protection measures. The location of the muck disposal sites marked on SOI Toposheet is enclosed as **Annexure I.** 

## Site selection Criteria

Based on the geological nature of the rocks and engineering properties of the soil, a part of the muck can be used as construction material. However, the balance requires being suitably disposed. The following points have been considered and followed as guidelines for finalization of the areas to be used as dumping sites:

- 1. The dumping sites shall be selected as close as possible to the project area to avoid long distance transport of muck.
- 2. The sites shall be free from active landslides or creep and care has to be taken that the sites do not have a possibility of toe erosion and slope instability.
- 3. Existing slope of the site shall not be preferably more than 30°.
- 4. The dumping sites shall be either at higher level than the flood level or shall be away from the river course so that the possibility of muck falling into the river is avoided.
- 5. There shall be no active channel or stream flowing through the dumping sites.
- 6. Disposal areas shall be planned downwind of villages and townships in consultation with the forest department.
- 7. Wind direction shall be taken into consideration so as to avoid the erosion i.e. on wind shadow region.
- 8. These sites shall not be pristine habitats containing endangered /threatened species.
- 9. Dumping site shall be located preferably 500 m from the river/stream/nullah
- 10. Dumping site shall not be located in Protected Areas.

# Stabilization of Muck disposal site

The loosely held muck 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 muck disposal involves both engineering and biological measures that depend on the ecoclimatic conditions.

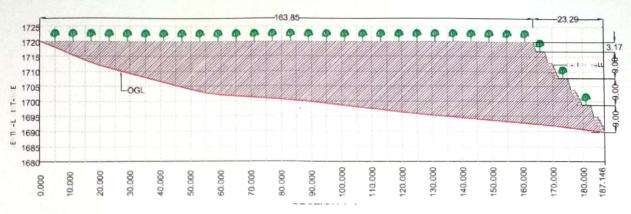
# I) Engineering Measures:

The muck 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.

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The Muck 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 muck 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 sislana, Berberis aristata, Bauhinia vahilii, Jasminum humile, Rubus ellipticus, Prinsepia utilis, Justicia adhatoda. Ipomea Hypericum carnea. oblongifolium, Mimosa himalayana, Salix denticulate. fruticosa, woodfordia Alnus nepalensis etc.



Slope Protection using Bio engineering techniques

# Guidelines on Muck disposal Management

- 1. The muck shall be dumped preferably in the form of terraces and slope of dumped muck shall not exceed 35° and preferably shall be kept under 30° or 1:2.
- 2. Fencing shall be done to prevent human / animal interference
- 3. Dumping shall not obstruct the natural drainage pattern
- 4. Trees shall be retained along the contours wherever feasible so as not to disturb the natural slope.
- 5. Protection walls shall be constructed along the contours prior to dumping
- 6. Before dumping the muck chemical analysis shall be done to identify hazardous material if any. The same shall be managed as per Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016. In case hazardous materials like radioactive elements, high arsenic or fluoride laden rocks are found they shall not be dumped into the dumping site and handled as per prescribed rules.
- 7. Settling channels may be constructed, if required, along the protection walls that will be connected to a storage / filtration chamber
- 8. Muck shall be carried in dumper trucks covered with heavy duty tarpaulin properly tied to the

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- 9. Dumping may be avoided during the rainy season, to avoid slipping of muck while dumping
- 10. 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.
- 11. All disposal sites shall be properly landscaped when the disposal gets completed so as to merge it in the natural surroundings.

### 5. RESTORATION PLAN

Once the dumpsites are filled, these sites shall be rehabilitated by covering it with 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.

<b>Botanical Name</b>	Common Name		
Trees			
Populus ciliata	Poplar		
Pinus roxburghii	Chir		
Cedrus deodara	Deodar		
Salix acutifolia	Bhains		
Cassia fistula	Amaltas		
Pinus wallichiana	Kail, Blue pine		
Shrubs			
Artemisia nilgarica	Kunja		
Berberis aristata	Kingor		
Berberis lyceum	Kingor		
Tecoma stans	Tecoma		
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Gurhal		

### 6. BUDGET

Adequate budget shall be earmarked towards management of muck as per components listed below.

Item No.	Descriptions
A	Removal of muck from various locations including loading, unloading and disposal at site up to average lead of 10 km.
В	Gabion wall with terracing as applicable for protection.

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Item No.	Descriptions					
	(i) Providing & making Gabion structure with Mechanically Woven Double Twisted Hexagonal Shaped Wire mesh Gabion Boxes as per IS 16014:2012,MORTH Clause 2500, of required size, Mesh Type 10x12 (D=100 mm with tolerance of ± 2%) Zinc coated, Mesh wire diameter 3.0 mm, mechanically edged/selvedged with partitions at every 1m interval and shall have minimum 10 numbers of openings per meter of mesh perpendicular to twist, tying with lacing wire of diameter 2.2mm, supplied @ 3% by weight of Gabion boxes, filled with boulders with least dimension of 200 mm, as per drawing, all complete as per direction of Engineer-in-charge.					
	(ii) Terracing					
C	Levelling, Rolling and Landscaping of top surface in slope as required of disposed soil at dumping site, all complete as per direction of Engineer.					
D	Furnishing and laying of the live sods of perennial turf forming grass on embankment slope, verges or other locations shown on the drawing or as directed by the engineer including preparation of ground, fetching of sods and watering.					
Е	Providing, laying and spreading of 15 cm top soil layer for vegetation.					
F	Stabilization of slope and Eco-restoration of disposed muck with Bio-Engineering techniques for development of vegetation.					

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