

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 AREA

9 disposal sites of total area 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.	Total Area (In Ha.)	Capacity of Sites in Cum	Volume of debris to be disposed (in Cum)	
D1	123+500	Lahar	169/1	0.2226	9193	233125	
D2	123+600	Lahar	168/1	0.7614	80826		
D3	124+420	Jassaur	269/1	0.618	29525		
D4	129+850	Khaggal	799/2	0.1175	608		
D5	130+100	Khaggal	813/4	0.5552	30285		
D6	130+180	Khaggal	813/3	0.4478	12748		
D7	130+000	Khaggal	781/2	1.0196	86691		
			781/3	0.1148			
D8	130+020	Khaggal	807/1	0.0883	2871		
D9	130+680	Baleta Kalan	190/2	0.1051	608		
				4.0503	2,53,355	2,33,125	

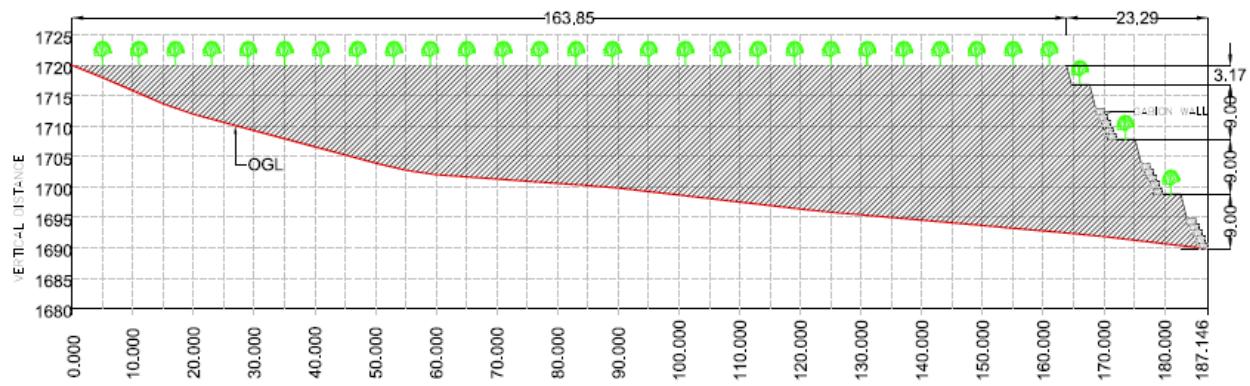
It may be seen from the Table above that the capacity of the area earmarked for disposal is 2.53 lakh cum and the volume of excess earth quantity to be disposed off after utilization is 2.33 lakh cum. This states that the capacity of the disposal sites exceeds the generated volume. All the disposal locations 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 sisalana*, *Berberis aristata*, *Bauhinia vahlii*, *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

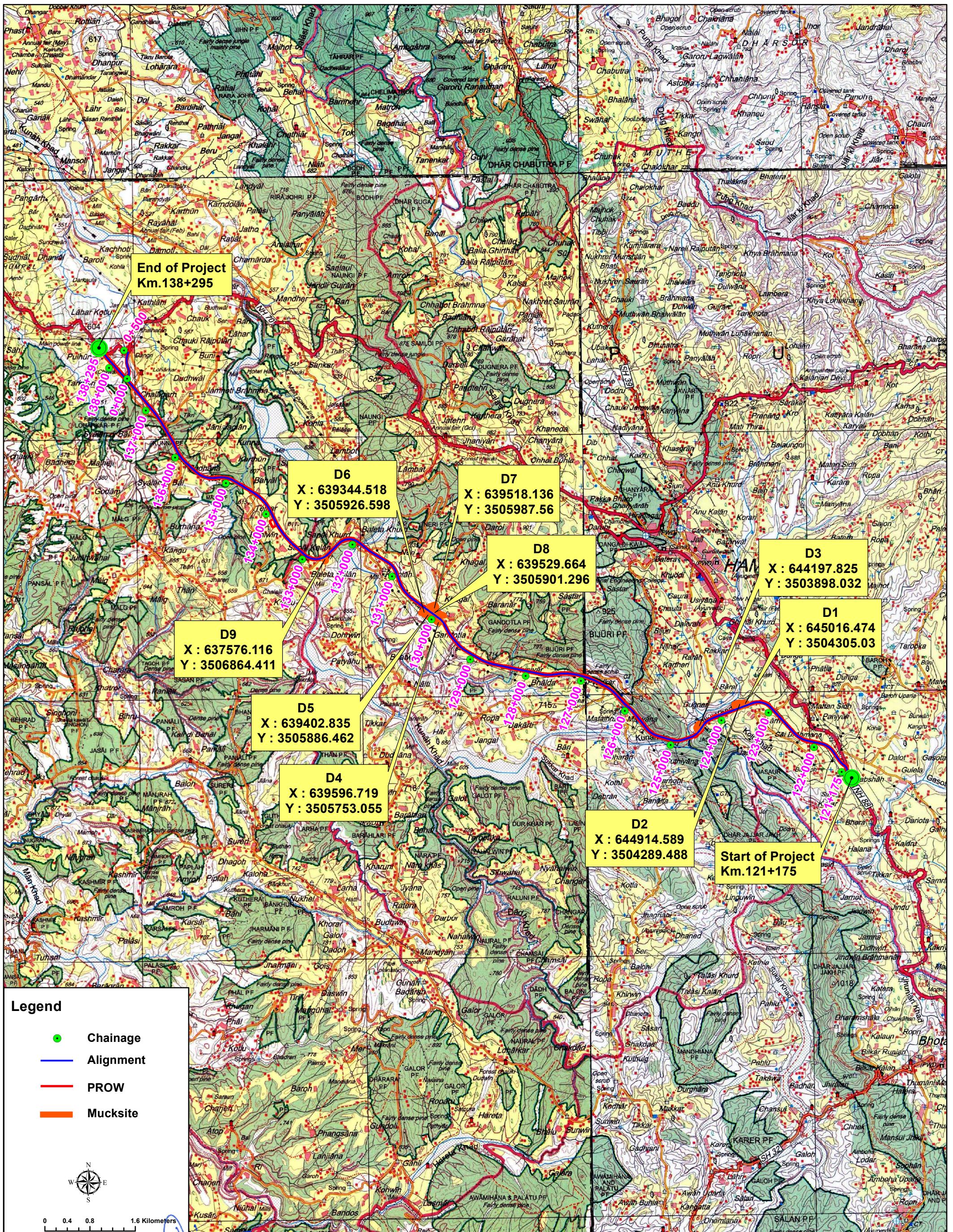


can adapt to local habitat will be undertaken in consultation with the forest department depending upon the canopy cover required. Major tree and shrub species which would be planted are listed in table below.

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 roxburghii</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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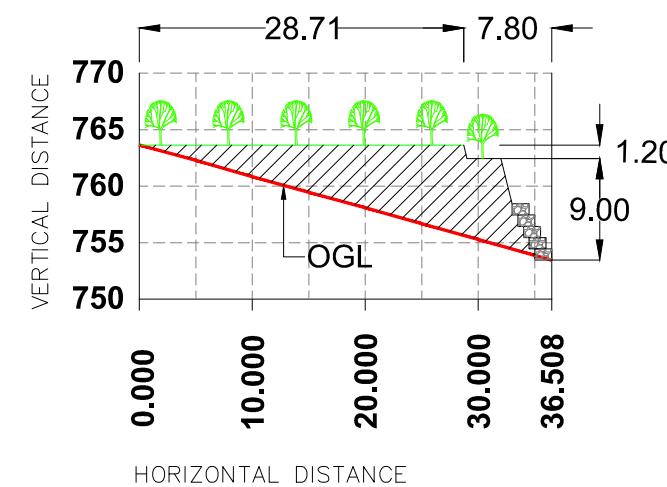
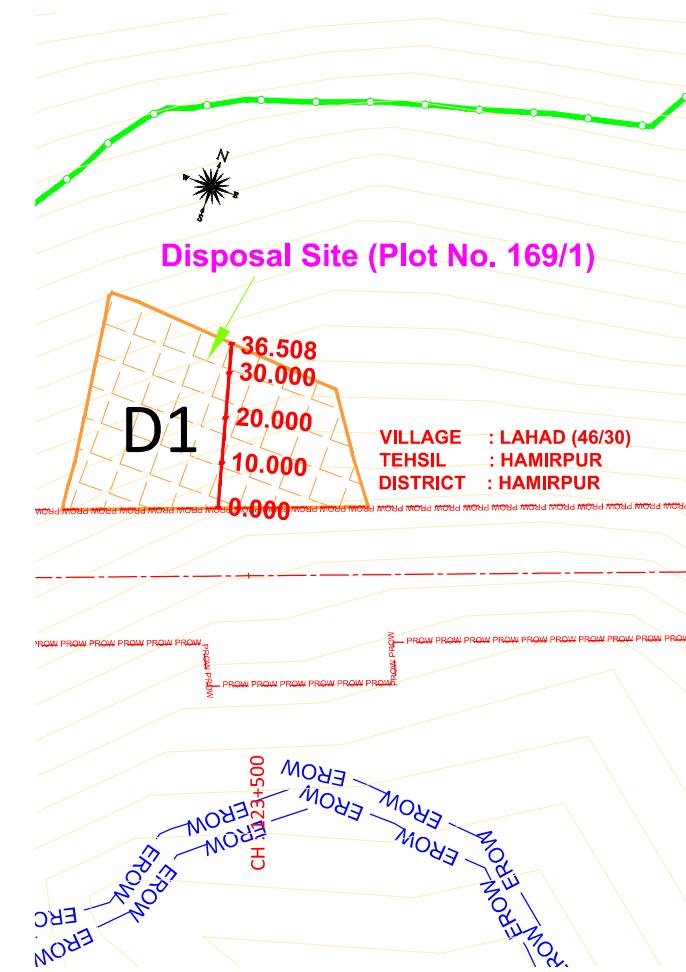


Project :

Construction of New 2 Lane with Paved Shoulder of Hamirpur Bypass of NH-88 (New NH-103 & 03)
(Design Chainage-Km.121+175 to Km.138+295, Design Length-17.120 Km) in the State of Himachal Pradesh

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TO MATAUR ►



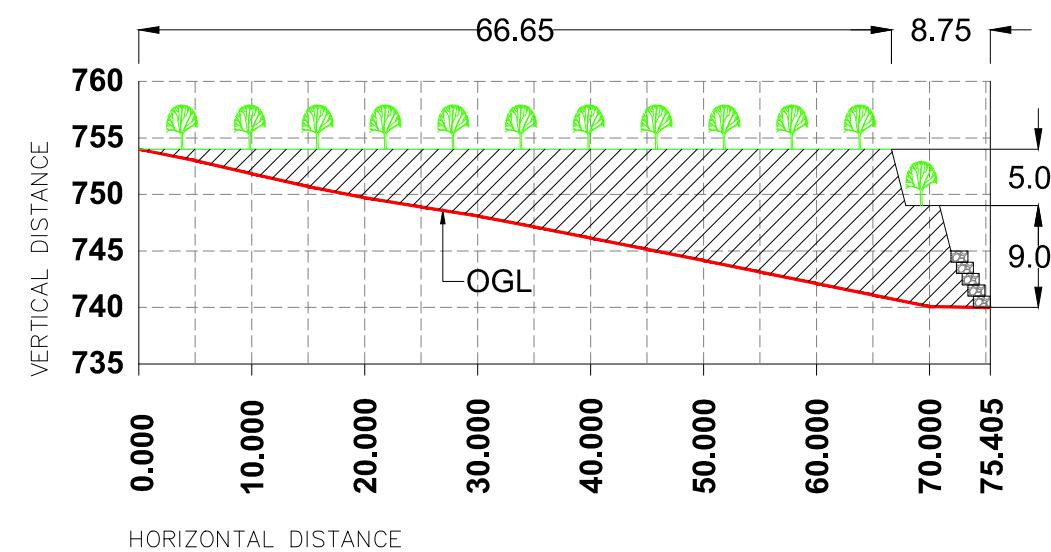
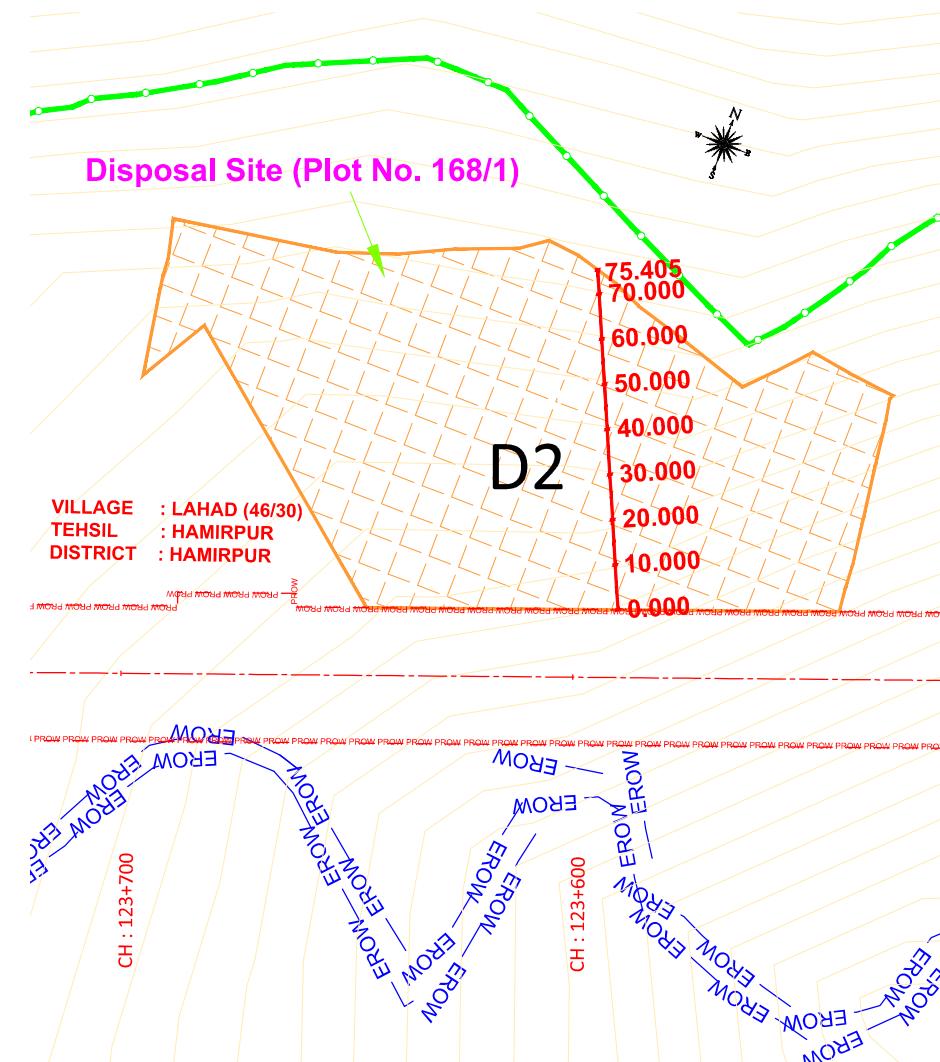
SECTION A-A
LONGITUDINAL PROFILE OF D1
QUANTITY = 9193.11 CUM



 NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA	<u>Scale :-</u> N. T. S	<u>Project Title</u> " 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."	<u>Drawing Name</u> DISPOSAL PLAN OF EXCESS EARTH QUANTITY SITE - D1	 Intercontinental Consultants & Technocrats Pvt Ltd, A-8, Green Park, New Delhi - 110016 Ph : 011 4086-3000, Fax 2685-5252	<u>R0</u> May, 2021 DPR Checked by
					Revisions Date Description

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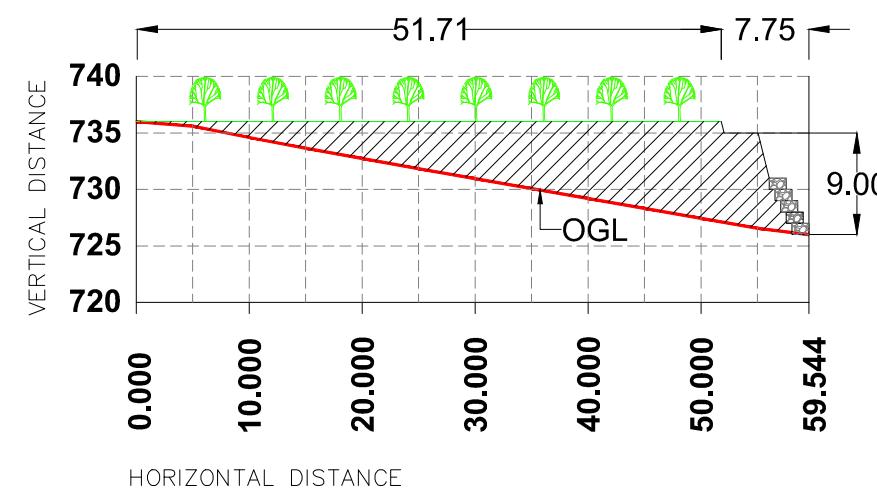
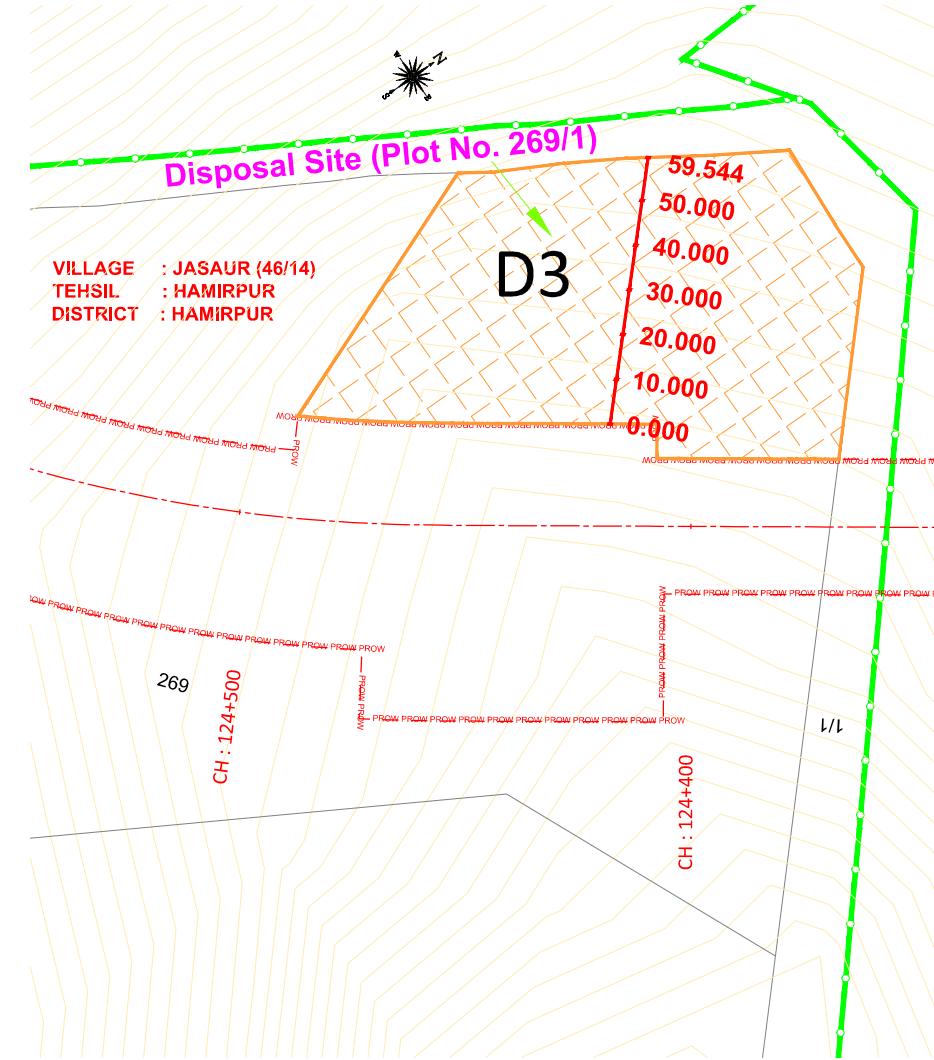
SECTION A-A
LONGITUDINAL PROFILE OF D2
QUANTITY = 80826.48 CUM



 NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA	<u>Scale :-</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Drawing Name</u>	 Intercontinental Consultants & Technocrats Pvt Ltd, A-8, Green Park, New Delhi - 110016 Ph : 011 4086-3000, Fax 2685-5252	<u>R0</u>	<u>May, 2021</u>	<u>DPR</u>	<u>Checked by</u>
	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 - D2		<u>Revisions</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>	
 Lalit Saini		 K.K.Verma		 Neeraj Choudhary		 Sandip Bhattacharjee		
Prepared by		Designed by		Checked by		Approved by		DRAWING No:- NHAI/NH-88/SHIMLA - MATAUR/DP/ 02
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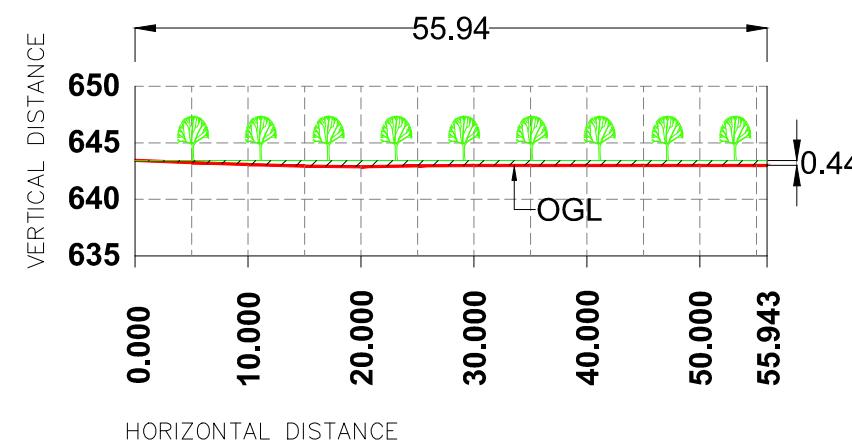
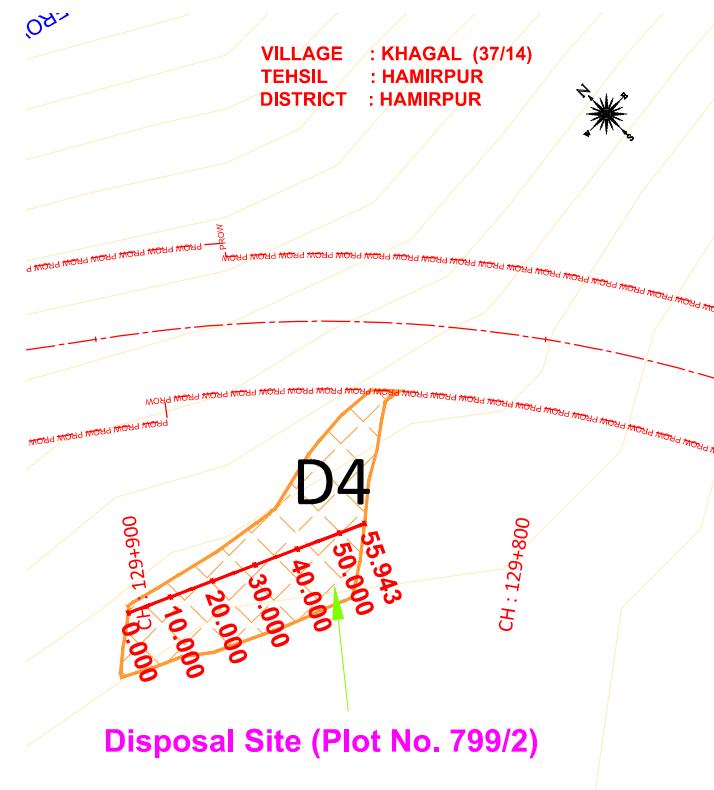
TO MATAUR ▶



SECTION A-A
LONGITUDINAL PROFILE OF D3
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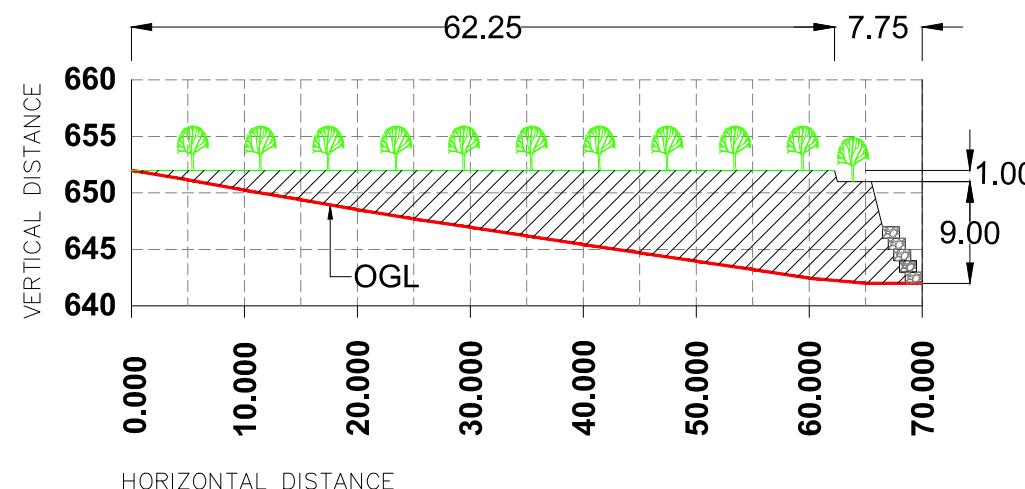
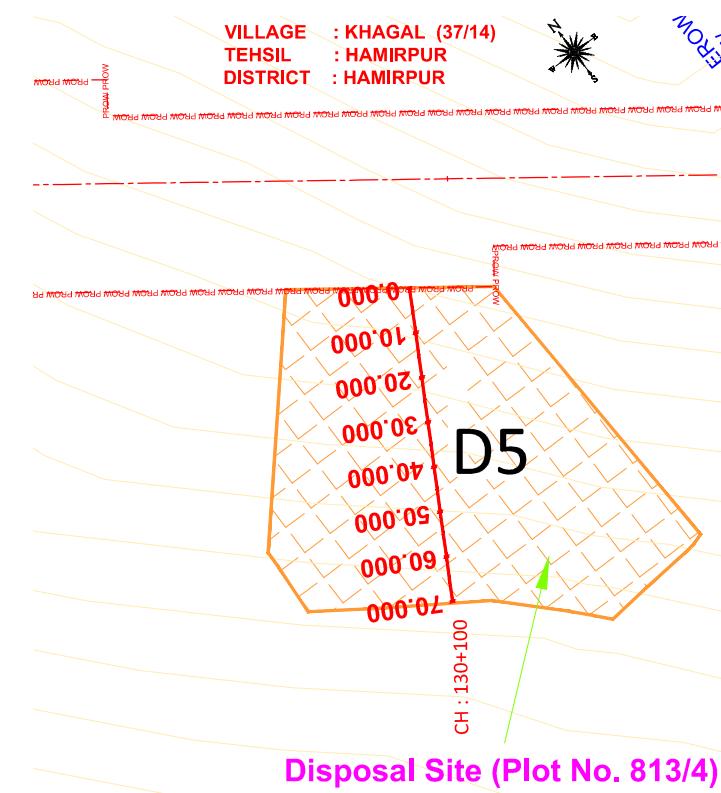


**SECTION A-A
LONGITUDINAL PROFILE OF D4**

QUANTITY = 607.76 CUM

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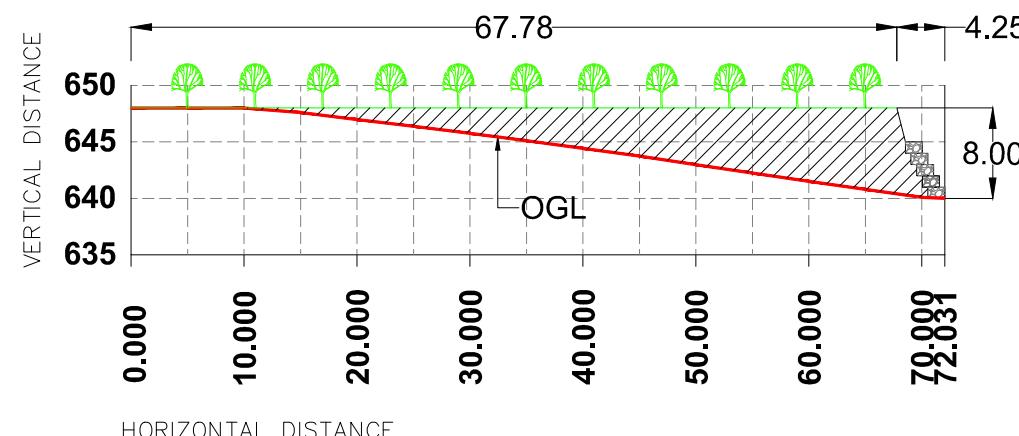
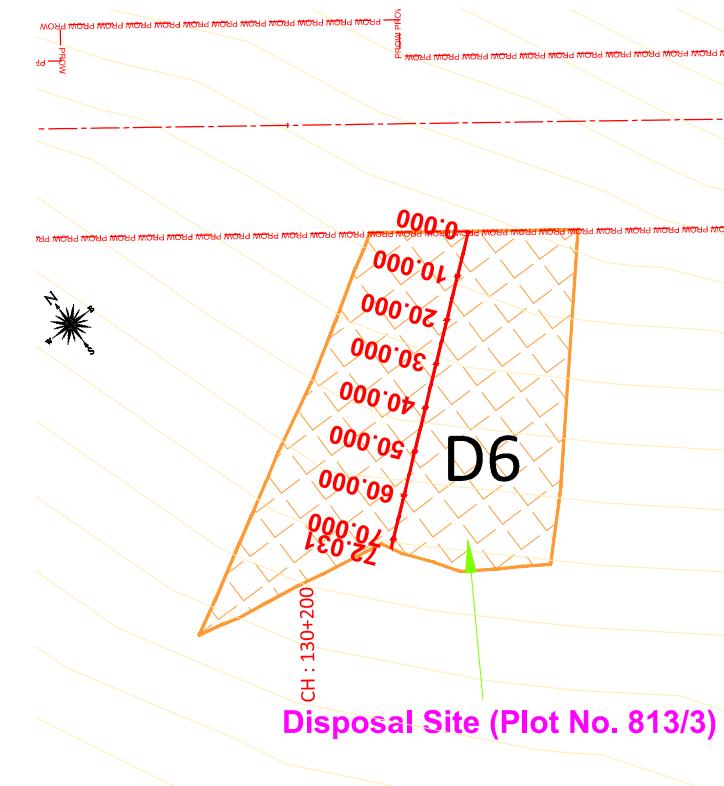
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LONGITUDINAL PROFILE OF D5
QUANTITY = 30284.69 CUM



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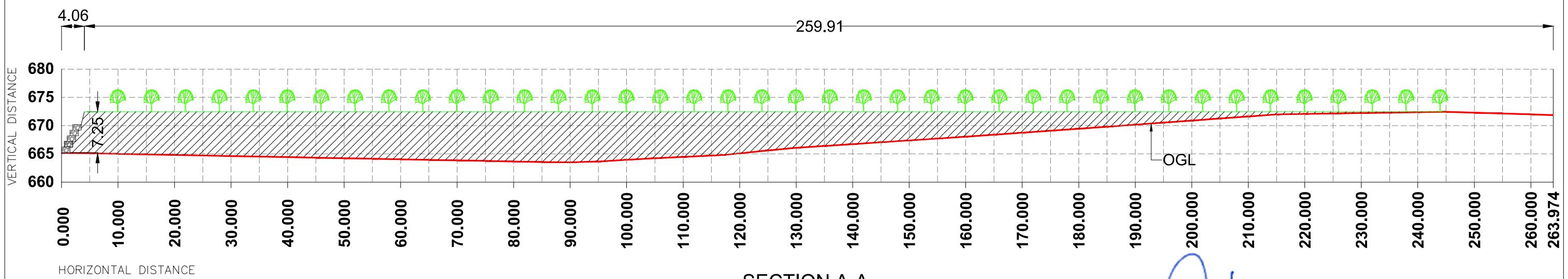
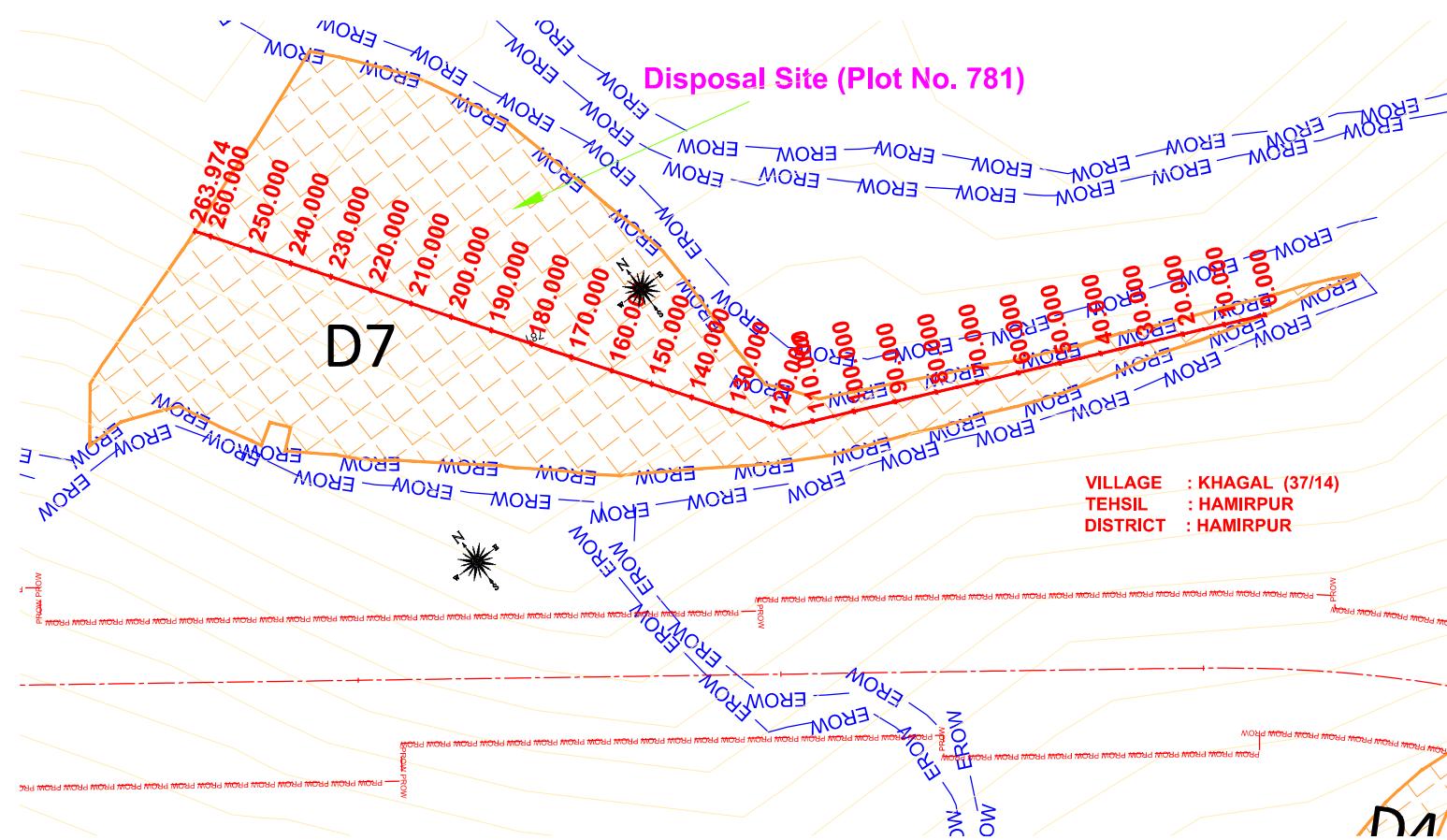
VILLAGE : KHAGAL (37/14)
 TEHSIL : HAMIRPUR
 DISTRICT : HAMIRPUR



SECTION A-A
LONGITUDINAL PROFILE OF D6
QUANTITY = 12747.88 CUM

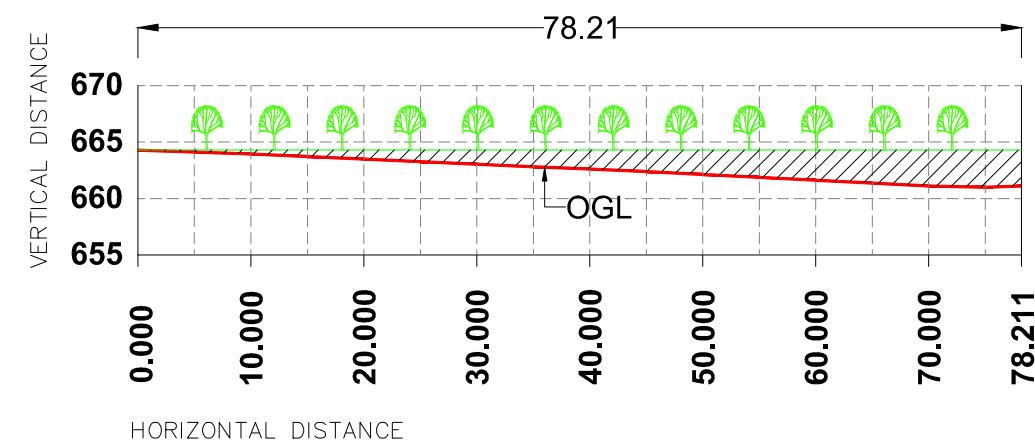
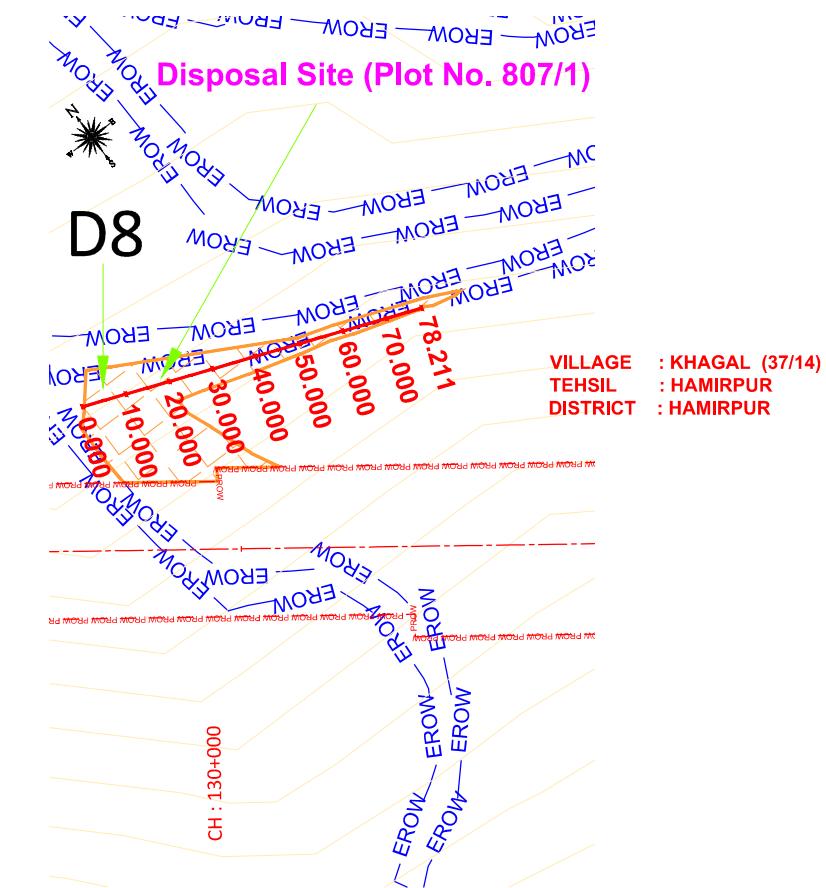
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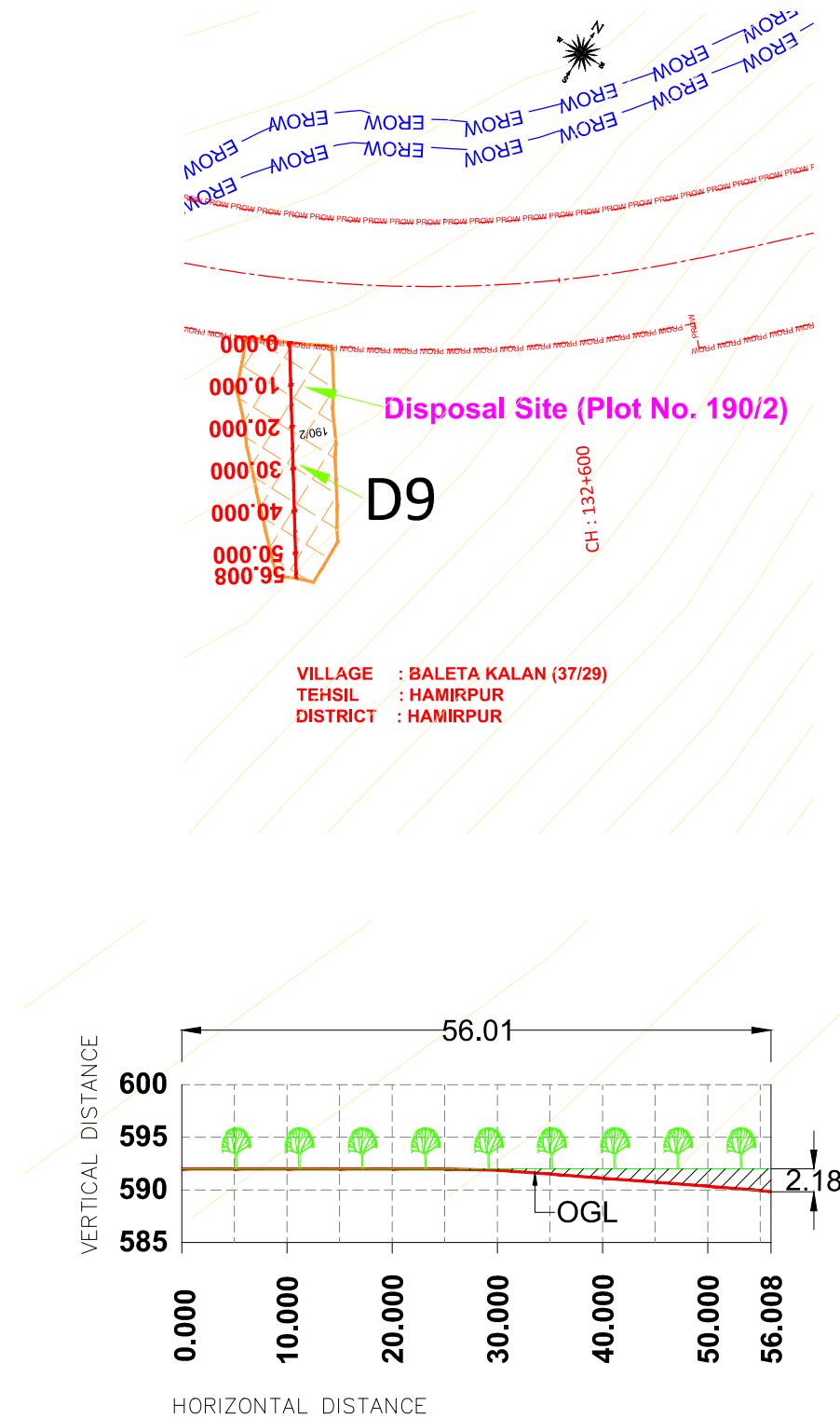
TO MATAUR ▶



SECTION A-A
LONGITUDINAL PROFILE OF D8
QUANTITY = 2871.28 CUM

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SECTION A-A
LONGITUDINAL PROFILE OF D9
QUANTITY = 608.42 CUM