कार्यालय कार्यपालन अभियन्ता, लोक निर्माण विभाग राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संभाग क्रमांक 01, पेंशन बाडा रायपुर (छ.ग.)

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चेक लिस्ट क. 38

"A detailed note on Soil Productivity or the lack of it"

(भारत सरकार, पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, भोपाल का पत्र कमाक 6-MPC013/2008BHO/357 दिनांक 06.01.2011)

कार्यापालन अभियंता राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग, लोक निर्माण विभाग संभाग क्रमांक 01 रायपुर (छ.ग.) द्वारा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग क्रमांक—930 झलमला—बालोद—कुसुमकसा—मानपुर मार्ग (छ.ग./ महाराष्ट्र सीमा) में 2/4 लेन मय पेव्हड शोल्डर मार्ग का चौड़ीकरण/उन्नयनीकरण कार्य प्रस्तावित है। इस हेतु बालोद वनमण्डल अंतर्गत परिक्षेत्र बालोद के आर.एफ. कक्ष क्रमांक 99,98,97,92,पी.एफ. 257 रकबा 17.772 हे., परिक्षेत्र दल्ली के वनक्षेत्र आर.एफ. कक्ष क्रं. 148,170 रकबा 5.935 हे., परिक्षेत्र डौंडी के वनक्षेत्र आर.एफ. कक्ष क्रं. 163,164 रकबा 1.714 हे. एवं राजस्व वन क्षेत्र दानीटोला खसरा नं. 307 रकबा 1.050 हे. कुल रकबा 26.471 हे. क्षेत्र में वन भूमि/राजस्व वन भूमि का चयन किया गया है।

आवेदित क्षेत्र की भूमि की दशा Soil Productivity रिपोर्ट संलग्न है।

(बी. श्रीनिवास राव) कार्यपालन अभियन्ता लोक निर्माण विभाग राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग क्र.1 रायपुर (छ.ग.) (एस. पी. पैकरा) वन संरक्षक प्रभारी वन मंडलाधिकारी बालोद वनमंडल,बालोद

CHAPTER - 4

INVESTIGATION OF BORROW AREAS FOR EMBANKMENT AND SUBGRADE

4.1 General

Investigation of borrow areas for road construction has been carried out to identify the potential sources of embankment fill material and subgrade material for the reconstruction of carriageway/new alignment and to assess their general availability and suitability for use in road and construction works.

4.2 Objectives

The investigation on borrow areas were carried out with the following basic objectives:

- Source location indicating places, kilometre stone and lead distances and the status whether in operation or new source.
- To assess source, indicating the direction and nature of the access road i.e. left/right of Project Road, approximate lead distance.
- Ownership of land (Government or Private).
- Testing of borrow area soils to assess the quality of materials along with their classification details and evaluation for their suitability.
- Probable use indicating the likely use of soils at various stages of construction work,
 i.e. fill material/ subgrade.

4.3 Borrow Areas

The fill materials are basically required for constructing new subgrade and embankment for bypass, re-aligned or raised stretches, widening of existing road stretches and backfills around cross drainage and bridge structures.

In order to assess the availability, quality and quantity of fill materials, the existing and potential material sources have been surveyed and investigated.

During the process of investigation, due consideration was given to locally available materials for reducing the cost of construction. The possible borrow areas were approximately measured for their quantities and overburden was determined by visual inspection. The Consultant has identified several borrow areas along the project corridor. All the borrow areas are within a lead distance.

Location details of prospective borrow areas along with lead and approximate quantity available is shown in **Fig. 4.1**. Based on visual classification of the materials, representative samples were collected from these borrow areas and tested in the laboratory.

TABLE 4.1 Test Results for Borrow Area Material

CBK at		11.80	12.90		
)) at Three %) -194	65 Blows	10.2	11		
C.B.R. (4 days Soaked) at Three Energy Level (%) As Per AASHTO T-194	35 Blows	10.5	11.2		
C.B.R. (4 Er	15 Blows	6.9	7.5		
roctor Test Part - 7)	O.M.C. (%)	10.56	10.19		
Modified Proctor Test IS:2720 (Part - 7)	M.D.D. gm/c.c.	1.925	1.983		
iit (%) :-5)	P.I. (%)				
Atterberg's Limit (%) IS:2720 (Part-5)	P.L. (%)	₽	Z.		
Atter! IS:	(%)				
alysis	Silt & Clay (%)	40.30	41.70		
Grain Size Analysis	Sand (%)	37.90	34.60		
Grain	Gravel (%)	21.80	23.70		
Location / Chainage		вэтА мотлоВ -0£6 НИ	вэтА woттоВ -0.69 НИ		
Description of Soil		Clay of low Plasticity (CL)	Clay of low Plasticity (CL)		
Sample ID		2/ Borrow Area / NH-930	4/ Borrow Area / NH-930		

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4.3.1 Laboratory Testing

About 40 kg of representative samples were collected from each borrow area after removing the upper 300mm of natural ground.

Laboratory tests carried out on each borrow sample are as follows:

-	Grain size analysis	As per IS:2720	Part-IV - 1985
-	Atterberg Limits	As per IS:2720	Part-V – 1985
=	Maximum Laboratory Dry Density	As per IS:2720	Part-VIII - 1983
=	Optimum Moisture Content	As per IS:2720	Part -VIII - 1983
-	CBR (4 days soaked) at the specified compaction level of 97% MDD	As per IS:2720	Part-XVI - 1987

4.3.2 Results

Laboratory test results of soil samples from borrow areas are provided in **Table 4.1**. It is found that the type of soil found in all the quarry area is to CL i.e. clayey soil of low plasticity. Summary of quantity of materials available from different borrow areas are given in **Table 4.2**.

Table 4.2 Summary of Borrow area Quantities

SI. No.	Borrow Area Sample No.	Village Name	Side	Location	Lead (km)	Quantity (m3)
1	BA-02	Manpur Chowk	Right	57+800	0.180	157200
2	BA-04	Boria	Right	83+300	0.470	102300

4.4 Evaluation of Test Results

The laboratory test results show that the materials from all the borrow areas fall under CL class as per IS classification. Compaction test (heavy compaction) results indicate that maximum dry density is 1.925 gm/cc and 1.983 gm/cc and Optimum Moisture Content is 10.56% and 10.16%. Laboratory California Bearing Ratio test was carried out on the soaked (4 days) samples compacted to 97% MDD, and the value is found to be 11.80 and 12.90 respectively.

From the type of soil locally available in the area, and their engineering characteristics ascertained from laboratory test results (**Tables 4.1 and 4.2**), the following inferences / recommendations are made:

- Considering the engineering characteristics and the range of CBR values of the material from the prospective borrow areas, and to allow for some variability in the construction operations, a soaked CBR value of 7% is considered appropriate for designing pavement for new carriageway/new alignment.
- Giving due allowance for possible variability during construction operations, it is recommended that soil from borrow areas which have shown a soaked CBR of 7% or more be used for both embankment and subgrade construction as indicated in Table 4.1.
- Soil from borrow area BA-02 and BA-04 of MDD > 17.5 kN/m³ and thus can be used for subgrade construction as well as for embankment.

- Adequate quantities of soil for constructing embankments/subgrade for road widening or new alignment, are available from the prospected borrow areas within a lead distance of 10 km along the project road.
- The identified borrow areas fall within a maximum lead of 10 km from the Project Road. It
 is recommended that soil available from the nearer borrow areas should be exploited to
 the maximum extent possible before resorting to hauling from the two borrow areas at
 further distance.

Adequate quantities of soil for constructing embankment and subgrade for road widening are available from the identified borrow areas.

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