

## 卷末添付資料 V : 安定解析

## 巻末資料 V

### 安定計算

#### 5.1 基準および指針

対策工を検討する際に使用した基準および指針を以下に示す。

##### (1) Sta.17+400

Table 5.1.1 検討に使用した基準および指針 (Sta.17+400)

##### 第1案

| 工種        | 基準/指針                                  |
|-----------|--|
| コンクリート吹付工 | 道路土工 切土工・斜面安定工指針 平成 21 年 6 月 (社)日本道路協会 |
| 鉄筋挿入工     | 道路土工 切土工・斜面安定工指針 平成 21 年 7 月 (社)日本道路協会 |
| ふとんかご工    | 改訂新版 建設省河川砂防技術基準(案)同解説 国土交通省           |
| 植生工       | 道路土工 切土工・斜面安定工指針 平成 21 年 7 月 (社)日本道路協会 |
| 重力式擁壁     | 道路土工－擁壁工指針 平成 11 年 3 月 (社)日本道路協会       |

##### 第2案

| 工種     | 基準/指針                                  |
|--------|--|
| もたれ擁壁  | 道路土工－擁壁工指針 平成 11 年 3 月 (社)日本道路協会       |
| ふとんかご工 | 改訂新版 建設省河川砂防技術基準(案)同解説 国土交通省           |
| 植生工    | 道路土工 切土工・斜面安定工指針 平成 21 年 7 月 (社)日本道路協会 |
| 重力式擁壁  | 道路土工－擁壁工指針 平成 11 年 3 月 (社)日本道路協会       |

##### 第3案

| 工種     | 基準/指針                                  |
|--------|--|
| もたれ式擁壁 | 道路土工－擁壁工指針 平成 11 年 3 月 (社)日本道路協会       |
| ふとんかご工 | 改訂新版 建設省河川砂防技術基準(案)同解説 国土交通省           |
| 植生工    | 道路土工 切土工・斜面安定工指針 平成 21 年 7 月 (社)日本道路協会 |
| 重力式擁壁  | 道路土工－擁壁工指針 平成 11 年 3 月 (社)日本道路協会       |

## (2)Sta.17+600

Table 5.1.2 検討に使用した基準および指針 (Sta.17+600)

## 第1案

| 工種        | 基準/指針                                       |
|-----------|---|
| 重力式擁壁     | 道路土工-擁壁工指針 平成11年3月 (社)日本道路協会                |
| 補強土盛土     | 道路土工 盛土工指針 平成22年4月 (社)日本道路協会                |
| コンクリート吹付  | 道路土工 切土工・斜面安定工指針 平成21年7月 (社)日本道路協会          |
| ロックボルト工   | 道路土工 切土工・斜面安定工指針 平成21年7月 (社)日本道路協会          |
| アンカー工タイプ1 | 地盤工学会基準 グラウンドアンカー設計・施工基準,同解説平成12年3月(社)地盤工学会 |
| アンカー工タイプ2 | 地盤工学会基準 グラウンドアンカー設計・施工基準,同解説平成12年4月(社)地盤工学会 |
| 張りコンクリート工 | 道路土工-擁壁工指針 平成11年3月 (社)日本道路協会                |
| ふとんかご工    | 改訂新版 建設省河川砂防技術基準(案)同解説 国土交通省                |

## 第2案

| 工種        | 基準/指針                                       |
|-----------|---|
| 重力式擁壁     | 道路土工-擁壁工指針 平成11年3月 (社)日本道路協会                |
| 補強土盛土     | 道路土工 盛土工指針 平成22年4月 (社)日本道路協会                |
| コンクリート吹付  | 道路土工 切土工・斜面安定工指針 平成21年7月 (社)日本道路協会          |
| ロックボルト工   | 道路土工 切土工・斜面安定工指針 平成21年7月 (社)日本道路協会          |
| アンカー工タイプ1 | 地盤工学会基準 グラウンドアンカー設計・施工基準,同解説平成12年3月(社)地盤工学会 |
| アンカー工タイプ2 | 地盤工学会基準 グラウンドアンカー設計・施工基準,同解説平成12年4月(社)地盤工学会 |
| 張りコンクリート工 | 道路土工-擁壁工指針 平成11年3月 (社)日本道路協会                |
| ふとんかご工    | 改訂新版 建設省河川砂防技術基準(案)同解説 国土交通省                |

## 第3案

| 工種        | 基準/指針                                       |
|-----------|---|
| 重力式擁壁     | 道路土工-擁壁工指針 平成11年3月 (社)日本道路協会                |
| 補強土盛土     | 道路土工 盛土工指針 平成22年4月 (社)日本道路協会                |
| コンクリート吹付  | 道路土工 切土工・斜面安定工指針 平成21年7月 (社)日本道路協会          |
| ロックボルト工   | 道路土工 切土工・斜面安定工指針 平成21年7月 (社)日本道路協会          |
| アンカー工タイプ1 | 地盤工学会基準 グラウンドアンカー設計・施工基準,同解説平成12年3月(社)地盤工学会 |
| アンカー工タイプ2 | 地盤工学会基準 グラウンドアンカー設計・施工基準,同解説平成12年3月(社)地盤工学会 |
| アンカー工タイプ3 | 地盤工学会基準 グラウンドアンカー設計・施工基準,同解説平成12年4月(社)地盤工学会 |
| 張りコンクリート工 | 道路土工-擁壁工指針 平成11年3月 (社)日本道路協会                |
| ふとんかご工    | 改訂新版 建設省河川砂防技術基準(案)同解説 国土交通省                |

## (2) Sta.18+200

Table 5.1.3 検討に使用した基準および指針 (Sta.18+200)

## 第1案

| 工種       | 基準/指針                              |
|----------|------------------------------------|
| 切土       | 道路土工 切土工・斜面安定工指針 平成21年7月 (社)日本道路協会 |
| コンクリート吹付 | 道路土工 切土工・斜面安定工指針 平成21年7月 (社)日本道路協会 |
| ロックネット   | 道路土工 切土工・斜面安定工指針 平成21年7月 (社)日本道路協会 |

## 第2案

| 工種        | 基準/指針                                       |
|-----------|---|
| 切土        | 道路土工 切土工・斜面安定工指針 平成21年7月 (社)日本道路協会          |
| コンクリート吹付  | 道路土工 切土工・斜面安定工指針 平成21年7月 (社)日本道路協会          |
| 植生工       | 道路土工 切土工・斜面安定工指針 平成21年7月 (社)日本道路協会          |
| もたれ式擁壁    | 道路土工一擁壁工指針 平成11年3月 (社)日本道路協会                |
| ロックボルト工   | 道路土工 切土工・斜面安定工指針 平成21年7月 (社)日本道路協会          |
| アンカー工     | 地盤工学会基準 グラウンドアンカー設計・施工基準,同解説平成12年4月(社)地盤工学会 |
| 張りコンクリート工 | 道路土工一擁壁工指針 平成11年3月 (社)日本道路協会                |

## 第3案

| 工種       | 基準/指針   |
|----------|---|
| 切土       | 道路土工 切土工・斜面安定工指針 平成21年7月 (社)日本道路協会  |
| コンクリート吹付 | 道路土工 切土工・斜面安定工指針 平成21年7月 (社)日本道路協会  |
| 植生工      | 道路土工 切土工・斜面安定工指針 平成21年7月 (社)日本道路協会  |
| コンクリート吹付 | 道路土工 切土工・斜面安定工指針 平成21年7月 (社)日本道路協会  |
| ロックボルト工  | 道路土工 切土工・斜面安定工指針 平成21年7月 (社)日本道路協会  |
| 深礎杭      | 道路橋示方書(I共通編・IV下部構造編)・同解説 平成14年3月 (社)日本道路協会<br>杭基礎設計便覧(改訂版) 平成19年2月(社)日本道路協会 |

## 5.2 安定計算

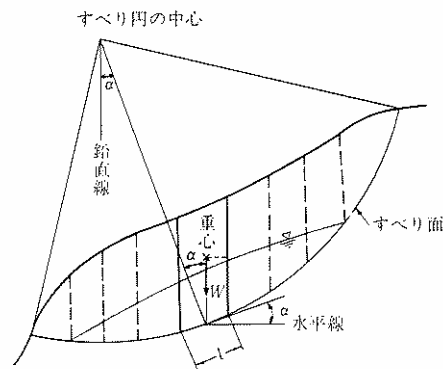
### 5.2.1 安定計算

安定計算は、地すべりブロックの主測線上で設定したすべり面を対象として簡便法に基づいて、地すべり土塊の断面をいくつかのスライスに分割して、式 5-1 を用いて行う。

前章にて、当地すべりは本体すべり・盛土すべり及びこれらを包括した全体すべりがあることを述べたが、ここでは比較的規模が大きい本体すべり及び全体すべりについて述べる。

$$F_s = \frac{\sum \{c \cdot l + (W - u \cdot b) \cos \alpha \cdot \tan \phi\}}{\sum W \cdot \sin \alpha} \quad \text{式 5-1}$$

- ここに  $F_s$  : 安全率  
 $c$  : 粘着力 ( $\text{kN}/\text{m}^2$  ( $\text{tf}/\text{m}^2$ ))  
 $\phi$  : せん断抵抗角 (度)  
 $l$  : 各分割片で切られたすべり面の弧長 (m)  
 $u$  : 間隙水圧 ( $\text{kN}/\text{m}^2$  ( $\text{tf}/\text{m}^2$ ))  
 $b$  : 分割片の幅 (m)  
 $W$  : 分割片の重量 ( $\text{kN}/\text{m}$  ( $\text{tf}/\text{m}$ ))  
 $\alpha$  : 分割片で切られたすべり面の中点とすべり円の中心を結ぶ直線と鉛直線のなす角 (度)



「道路土工 のり面工・斜面安定工指針 平成 11 年 3 月 日本道路協会参照」

図 5.2.1 安定計算に用いるスライス分割模式図

## (1) 現状安全率

「H20 災害手帳」 p366 には以下のように記載されている。

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| ① 継続的に運動している場合       | $F_s=0.95$ |
| ② 降雨等に伴い断続的に運動している場合 | $F_s=0.98$ |
| ③ 運動が沈静化している場合       | $F_s=1.00$ |

観測結果から以下の通りとする。

表 5.2.1 各地区の現状安全率

| 地区         | 現状安全率      |
|------------|------------|
| Sta.17+400 | $F_s=1.00$ |
| Sta.17+600 | $F_s=1.00$ |
| Sta.18+200 | $F_s=0.98$ |

## (2) 計画安全率

「公共土木施設の災害申請工法のポイント -平成 11 年改訂版-」 p152 には以下のような記載がある。

[計画安全率]

|                          |            |      |
|--------------------------|------------|------|
| 重要な道路、河川、人家等に重大な影響を与える箇所 | 1.20       |      |
| 上記以外                     | 主要地方道、一般県道 | 1.15 |
|                          | 市町村道       | 1.12 |
| 応急工事                     | 1.05       |      |

道路の重要性および道路への影響度合いを考慮して以下の通りとする。

表 5.2.2 各地区の計画安全率

| 地区                | 現状安全率      |
|-------------------|------------|
| Sta.17+400        | $F_s=1.20$ |
| Sta.17+600 a ブロック | $F_s=1.20$ |
| Sta.17+600 b ブロック | $F_s=1.10$ |
| Sta.18+200        | $F_s=1.20$ |

## 5.2.2 アンカー工

### (1) アンカーの構造

グラウンドアンカー工は、不動土塊に達する比較的小さい削孔を行い、高強度の鋼材等を引張材として使用し、引張材を基盤に固定し、地表の受圧板でその反力を受け止める構造となっている。

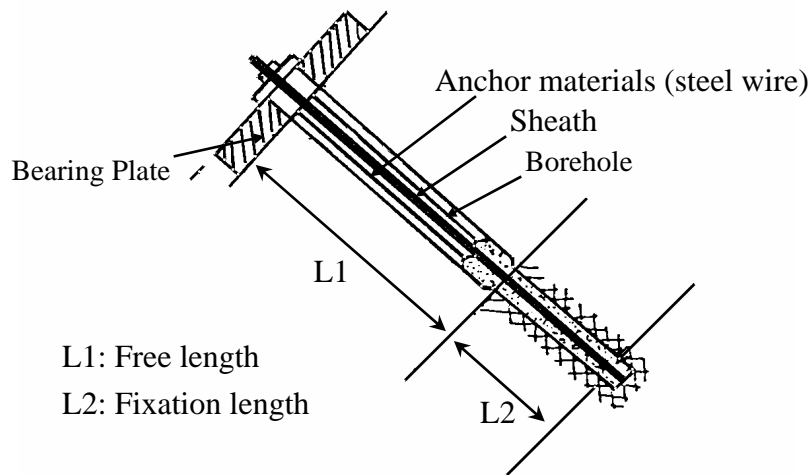


図 5.2.2 アンカー工の概念

### (2) アンカー工の抑止機能

アンカー工の抑止機能には、大きく分けて「引き止め」と「締め付け」の二つの効果がある。

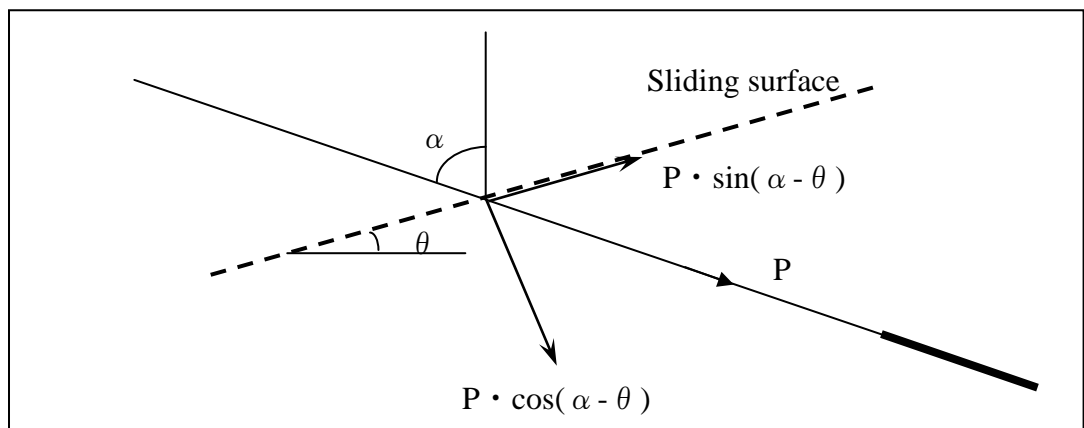


図 5.2.3 アンカーの機能

引き止め効果とは地すべりの滑動力を直接減少させるものであり、地すべり土

塊が滑動しようとするのを引き止めるものである。  
締め付け効果とはプレストレスをかけることによりすべり面に対する垂直応力を増大させ、すべり面の摩擦抵抗力を増大させるものである。  
道路土工指針に「2つの機能が同時に発揮されると考えた式を一般的に用いる。」と記載されているとおり、両方の機能を期待して設計した。

### (3) アンカー一体設置間隔

アンカー一体の設置間隔を狭くするとグループ効果により極限引抜き力が減少する。  
「グラウンドアンカー設計・施工基準, 同解説」によれば、アンカー一体設置間隔を 1.5m 確保すればグループ効果は考慮しなくてもよいとの記載があり、アンカー一体の設置間隔が 1.5m 以上になるように配置した。

### (4) アンカー一体定着位置

推定される移動土塊の背後は良好な岩盤が分布すると判断されるため、この箇所を定着位置とした。



(5) 周面摩擦抵抗

テンドンとグラウトの許容付着応力度および地山とグラウトの周面摩擦抵抗は以下の通りとした。

表 5.2.3 テンドンとグラウトの許容付着応力度

| Standard Ground Design Strength (unit: N/mm <sup>2</sup> ) |   | 24  | 30  | 40  |
|--|---|-----|-----|-----|
| Type of tendon   | 1. Prestressing steel wire                | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1   |
|  | 2. Prestressing steel bar                 |     |     |     |
|  | 3. Standard prestressing steel wire       |     |     |     |
|  | 4. Multi-standard prestressing steel wire |     |     |     |
|  | 5. Deformed prestressing steel bar        | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 |

Notes: (1) 1 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup> = 0.1 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, (2) unit: N/mm<sup>2</sup>.

地盤工学会基準 グラウンドアンカー設計・施工基準,同解説平成 12 年 4 月 (社) 地盤工学会

表 5.2.4 アンカーの周面摩擦抵抗

| Type of Ground  |                           |    | Frictional Resistance (MN/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|-----------------|---------------------------|----|--|
| Bedrock         | Hard rock                 |    | 1.5to2.5                                   |
|                 | Soft rock                 |    | 1.0to1.5                                   |
|                 | Weathered rock            |    | 0.6 to 1.0                                 |
|                 | Mudstone                  |    | 0.6 to 1.2                                 |
| Sand and gravel | N value                   | 10 | 0.10 to 0.2                                |
|                 |                           | 20 | 0.17 to 0.25                               |
|                 |                           | 30 | 0.25 to 0.35                               |
|                 |                           | 40 | 0.35 to 0.45                               |
|                 |                           | 50 | 0.45 to 0.70                               |
| Sand            | N value                   | 10 | 0.10 to 0.14                               |
|                 |                           | 20 | 0.18 to 0.22                               |
|                 |                           | 30 | 0.23 to 0.27                               |
|                 |                           | 40 | 0.29 to 0.35                               |
|                 |                           | 50 | 0.30 to 0.40                               |
| Cohesive soil   | Representative Cohesion C |    | 1.0C                                       |

地盤工学会基準 グラウンドアンカー設計・施工基準,同解説平成 12 年 4 月 (社) 地盤工学会

### 5.2.3 STA.17+600

#### (1) 安定計算

##### ① Aブロック

計算結果は以下に示すとおりである。

表 5.2.5 計算結果 (Sta. 17+600 A ブロック)

| 要素      | 記号       | 単位                | Case1 現地形 | Case2 盛土後 | case3 跳ね上げ |
|---------|----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 計算式     |          | -                 | 修正フェレニウス  | 修正フェレニウス  | 修正フェレニウス   |
| 現状安全率   | Fs       | -                 | 0.98      | 1.234     | 1.00       |
| 計画安全率   | p・Fs     | -                 | 1.20      | 1.20      | 1.20       |
| 抑止力     | Pr       | KN/m              | 790.8     | -125.7    | 338.7      |
| すべり面長   | L        | m                 | 49.049    | 57.507    | 37.171     |
| 面積      | A        | m <sup>2</sup>    | 233.570   | 287.26    | 110.66     |
| 放線力     | N        | KN/m              | 2892.100  | 3790.8    | 1396.7     |
| 間隙水圧    | U        | KN/m              | 0.00      | 0.00      | 0.00       |
| 地すべり抵抗力 | S        | KN/m              | 3539.548  | 4438.248  | 1697.782   |
| 地すべり力   | T        | KN/m              | 3608.610  | 3593.749  | 1696.993   |
| 単位体積重量  | $\gamma$ | KN/m <sup>3</sup> | 20.0      | 20.0      | 20.0       |
|         | $\gamma$ | KN/m <sup>3</sup> | 20.0      | 20.0      | 29.0       |
| 粘着力     | C        | KN/m <sup>2</sup> | 13.2      | 13.2      | 13.2       |
|         | C        | KN/m <sup>2</sup> | 0.0       | 0.0       | 0.0        |
| 内部摩擦力   | $\phi$   | °                 | 45.0      | 45.0      | 45.0       |
|         | $\phi$   | °                 | 45.0      | 45.0      | 45.0       |

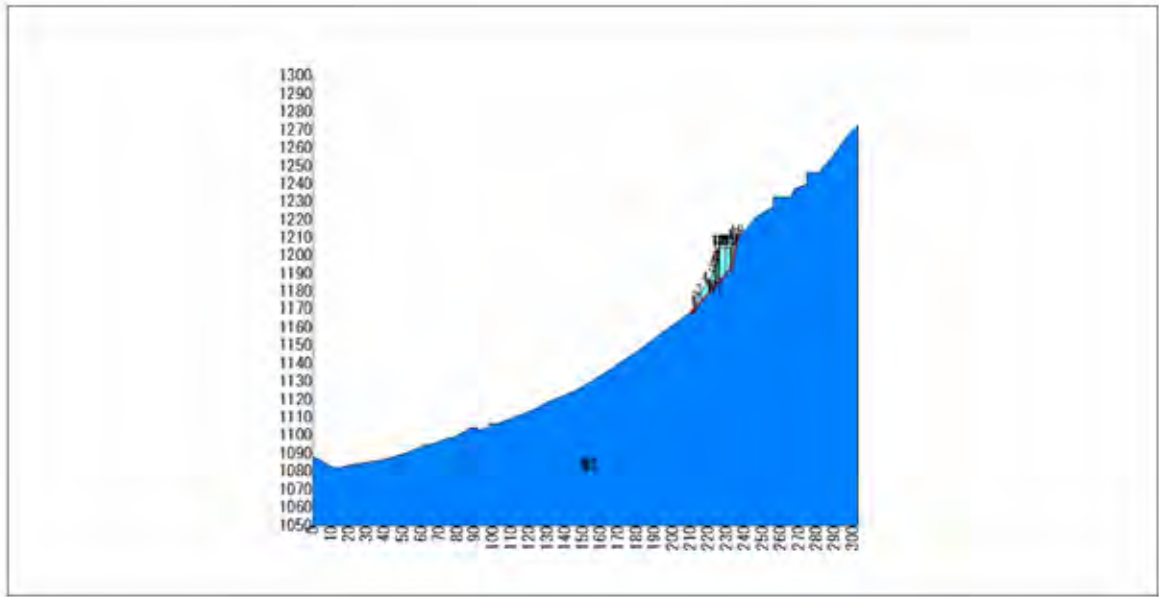


图 5.2.4 case1

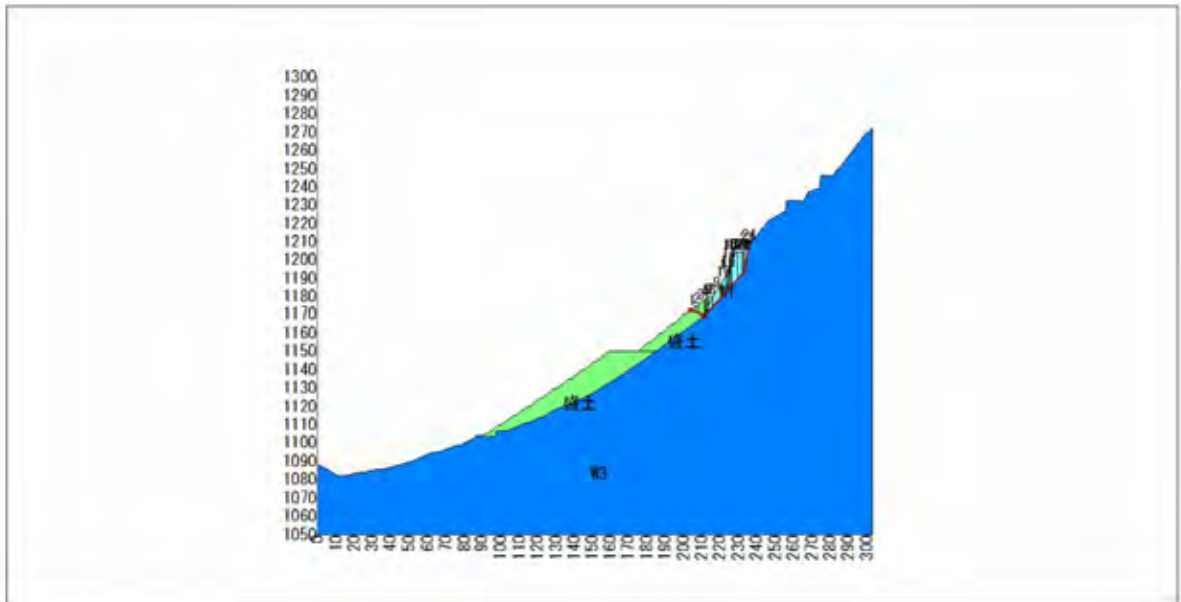


图 5.2.5 Case2

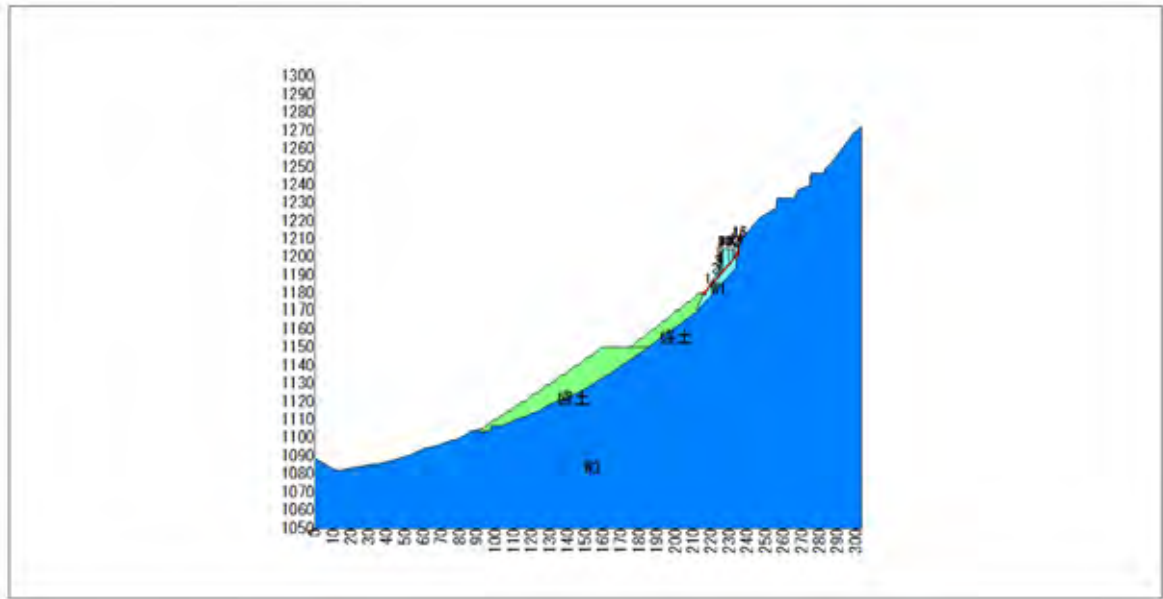


图 5.2.6 Case3

② B ブロック

B ブロックの計算結果は以下に示すとおりである。

表 5.2.6 計算結果 (Sta. 17+600 B ブロック)

| 要素      | 記号   | 単位                | Case1 現地形 | Case2 盛土後 |
|---------|------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 計算式     |      | -                 | 修正フェレニウス  | 修正フェレニウス  |
| 現状安全率   | Fs   | -                 | 1.00      | 1.234     |
| 計画安全率   | p・Fs | -                 | 1.10      | 1.10      |
| 抑止力     | Pr   | KN/m              | 2492.1    | -103.4    |
| すべり面長   | L    | m                 | 126.238   | 129.783   |
| 面積      | A    | m <sup>2</sup>    | 1127.190  | 1364.92   |
| 放線力     | N    | KN/m              | 17500.300 | 21906.1   |
| 間隙水圧    | U    | KN/m              | 0.00      | 0.00      |
| 地すべり抵抗力 | S    | KN/m              | 12460.527 | 15303.939 |
| 地すべり力   | T    | KN/m              | 12460.491 | 13818.641 |
| 単位体積重量  | γ    | KN/m <sup>3</sup> | 20.0      | 20.0      |
|         | γ    | KN/m <sup>3</sup> | 20.0      | 20.0      |
| 粘着力     | C    | KN/m <sup>2</sup> | 10.0      | 10.0      |
|         | C    | KN/m <sup>2</sup> | 0.0       | 0.0       |
| 内部摩擦力   | φ    | °                 | 32.6      | 32.6      |
|         | φ    | °                 | 40.0      | 40.0      |

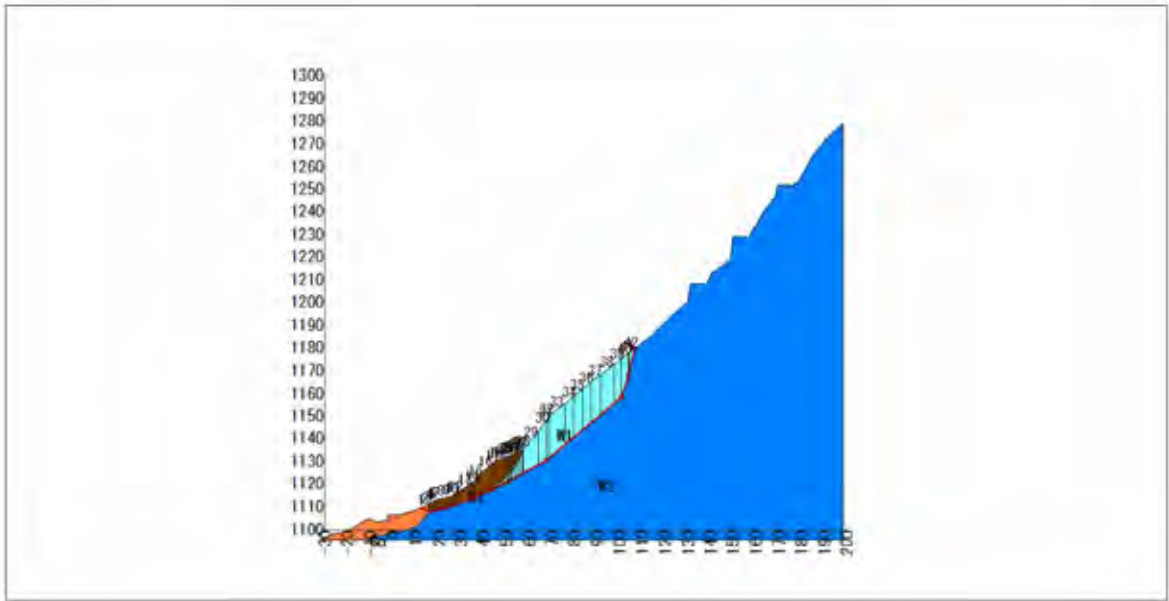


Figure 5.2.7 case1

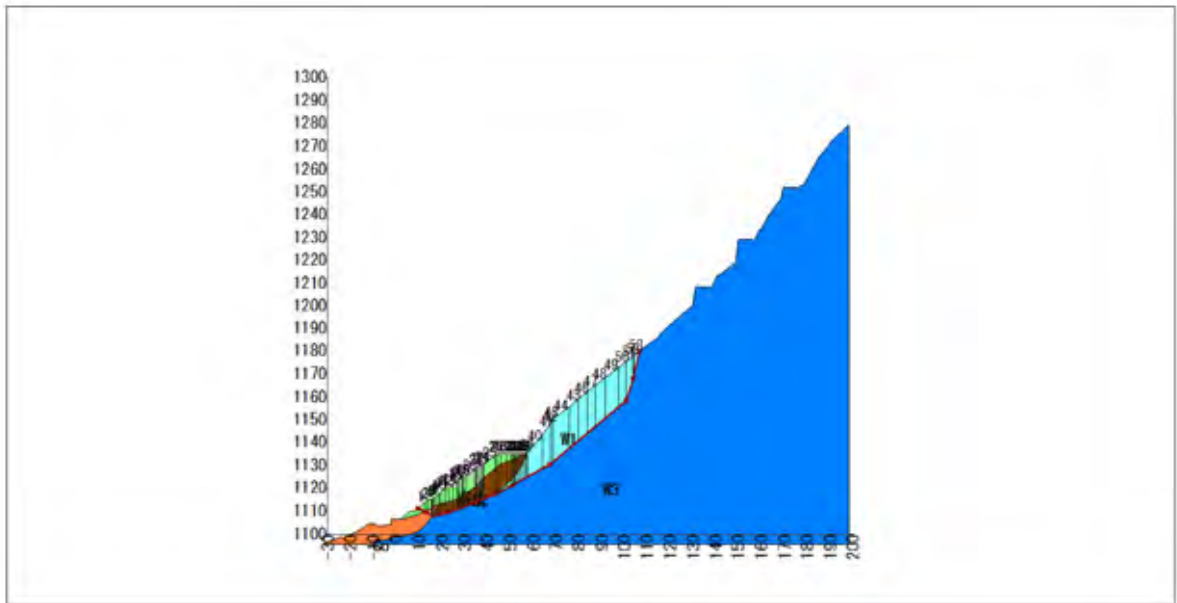


Figure 5.2.8 case2

## (2) 構造計算

### ① グラウンドアンカー工（下段）

計算諸元は以下に示すとおりである。

表 5.2.7 計算結果 (Sta.17+600 B 下段)

| 要素                  | 記号          | 単位                | 数値    |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------|
| 必要抑止力               | Pr          | KN/m              | 338.7 |
| すべり面のなす角度           | $\theta$    | °                 | 49.01 |
| すべり面の内部摩擦角          | $\tan \phi$ | -                 | 1     |
| 水平間隔                | a           | m                 | 3     |
| 段数                  | m           |                   | 2     |
| アンカー打設角度            | $\alpha$    | °                 | 20    |
| アンカー機能              | 締め付け+引き止め   |                   |       |
| 安全率                 | f           | -                 | 2.5   |
| 設計アンカー力             | Td          | KN                | 393.3 |
| テンドンの周長             | U           | mm                | 169.6 |
| 削孔径                 | dA          | mm                | 90    |
| テンドンとグラウトから決まるアンカー長 | lsa         | m                 | 2.36  |
| 地山とグラウトから決まるアンカー長   | la          | m                 | 3.48  |
| アンカー長               | La          | m                 | 3.5   |
| テンドンとグラウトの許容付着応力度   | $\tau_{ab}$ | N/mm <sup>2</sup> | 1.6   |
| アンカーの周面摩擦抵抗         | $\tau_{ag}$ | N/mm <sup>2</sup> | 1     |

② グラウンドアンカー工（上段）

地震時の活動に対してアンカーを配置することとする。  
必要抑止力は以下の通りである。

$$A=44.2(\text{m}^2), \quad \gamma=23.0(\text{kN}/\text{m}^3)$$

$$W1=44.2 \times 23.0=1016.6(\text{kN}/\text{m})$$

$$\text{輪荷重} \quad 10.0\text{kN}/\text{m}$$

$$\text{道路幅員} \quad 6.3\text{m}$$

$$W2=10.0 \times 6.3=63.0(\text{kN}/\text{m})$$

$$\Sigma W=1016.6+63.0=1079.6(\text{kN}/\text{m})$$

$$\text{Horizontal seismic coefficient of design } K_h=0.12$$

$$Pr=1079.6 \times 0.12=129.6(\text{kN}/\text{m})$$



計算諸元は以下に示すとおりである。

表 5.2.8 計算結果 (Sta.17+600 B 上段)

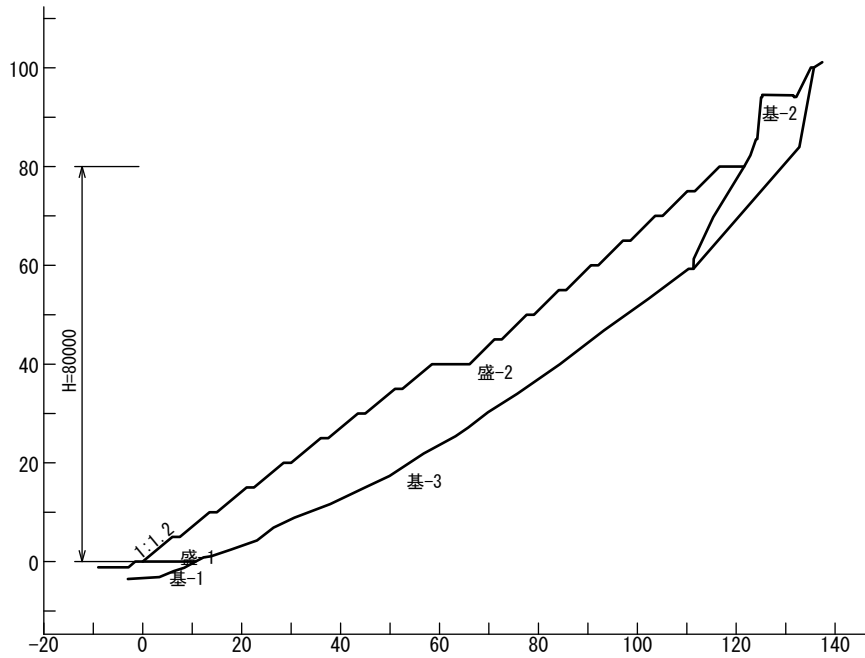
| 要素                  | 記号          | 単位                | 数値    |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------|
| 必要抑止力               | Pr          | KN/m              | 338.7 |
| すべり面のなす角度           | $\theta$    | °                 | 49.1  |
| すべり面の内部摩擦角          | $\tan \phi$ | -                 | 1     |
| 水平間隔                | a           | m                 | 3     |
| 段数                  | m           |                   | 2     |
| アンカー打設角度            | $\alpha$    | °                 | 20    |
| アンカー機能              | 締め付け+引き止め   |                   |       |
| 安全率                 | f           | -                 | 2.5   |
| 設計アンカー力             | Td          | KN                | 393.3 |
| テンドンの周長             | U           | mm                | 169.6 |
| 削孔径                 | dA          | mm                | 90    |
| テンドンとグラウトから決まるアンカー長 | lsa         | m                 | 1.39  |
| 地山とグラウトから決まるアンカー長   | la          | m                 | 1.38  |
| アンカー長               | La          | m                 | 3     |
| テンドンとグラウトの許容付着応力度   | $\tau_{ab}$ | N/mm <sup>2</sup> | 1.6   |
| アンカーの周面摩擦抵抗         | $\tau_{ag}$ | N/mm <sup>2</sup> | 1     |

③ 補強土土

1) 設計条件

i. 計画盛土断面および土質材料の設計定数

a) 計画盛土断面形状



b) 盛土高さ :  $H = 80.000$  (m)

c) 基本締固め層厚 :  $v_o = 30.0$  (cm)

d) 設計外力 : 載荷重なし

e) 土質材料の設計定数

| 土層番号    | H<br>(m) | h<br>(m) | $\gamma$<br>(kN/m <sup>3</sup> ) | $\gamma'$<br>(kN/m <sup>3</sup> ) | c<br>(kN/m <sup>2</sup> ) | $\phi$<br>(°) |
|---------|----------|----------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 盛土層 - 2 | 80.000   | 40.000   | 19.000                           | 19.000                            | 0.00                      | 35.0          |
| 盛土層 - 1 | 40.000   | 40.000   | 19.000                           | 19.000                            | 0.00                      | 35.0          |
| 基礎地盤- 1 | —        | —        | 20.000                           | 20.000                            | 0.00                      | 40.0          |
| 基礎地盤- 2 | —        | —        | 20.000                           | 20.000                            | 0.00                      | 40.0          |
| 基礎地盤- 3 | —        | —        | 24.000                           | 24.000                            | 0.00                      | 45.0          |

本設計定数は無補強時， 内的安定および補強時の全体安定検討に用いる。

H : 基礎地盤面からの高さ (m)

h : 層厚 (m)

$\gamma$  : 土の単位体積重量 (kN/m<sup>3</sup>)

$\gamma'$  : 土の水中単位体積重量 (kN/m<sup>3</sup>)

c : 土の粘着力 (kN/m<sup>2</sup>)

$\phi$  : 土のせん断抵抗角 (°)

f) ジオテキスタイルと土との摩擦補正係数および摩擦応力成分

| 土層番号    | 摩擦補正係数     |            | 摩擦応力成分                     |                 |
|---------|------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
|         | $\alpha_1$ | $\alpha_2$ | c*<br>(kN/m <sup>2</sup> ) | $\phi^*$<br>(°) |
| 盛土層 - 2 | 0.00       | 1.00       | —                          | —               |
| 盛土層 - 1 | 0.00       | 1.00       | —                          | —               |

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  : ジオテキスタイルと土との摩擦に関する補正係数

$$\alpha_1 = c^*/c$$

$$\alpha_2 = \tan \phi^*/\tan \phi$$

c\* : 土とジオテキスタイルの見かけの粘着力 (kN/m<sup>2</sup>)

$\phi^*$  : 土とジオテキスタイルの見かけのせん断抵抗角 (°)

ii. ジオテキスタイルの材料

| 材料<br>No | 名 称 | 規 格   | 材料単価<br>(円/m <sup>2</sup> ) | T max<br>(kN/m) | 材 料 安 全 率 |      |      |      |
|----------|-----|-------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------|------|------|------|
|          |     |       |                             |                 | F cr      | F D  | F C  | F B  |
| 32       | テナー | RE125 | 2,100                       | 125.000         | 1.67      | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |

T max : ジオテキスタイルの最大引張強さ (cm<sup>2</sup>/s)

F cr : クリープを考慮した材料安全率

$$F cr = 1/\mu$$

$\mu$  : クリープ低減係数

F D : 耐久性を考慮した材料安全率

F C : 施工中の損傷を考慮した材料安全率

F B : 接合部の強度低下を考慮した材料安全率

iii. 設計安全率

| 安 全 率 の 種 類  | 設 計 安 全 率       |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|              | 常 時             | 地震時             |
| 円弧すべりに対する安全率 | $F s \geq 1.20$ | $F s \geq 1.00$ |
| 引抜きに対する安全率   | $F s \geq 2.00$ | $F s \geq 1.20$ |

iv. 設計水平震度

$$k h = c z k h o = 0.12$$

ただし, k h : 設計水平震度

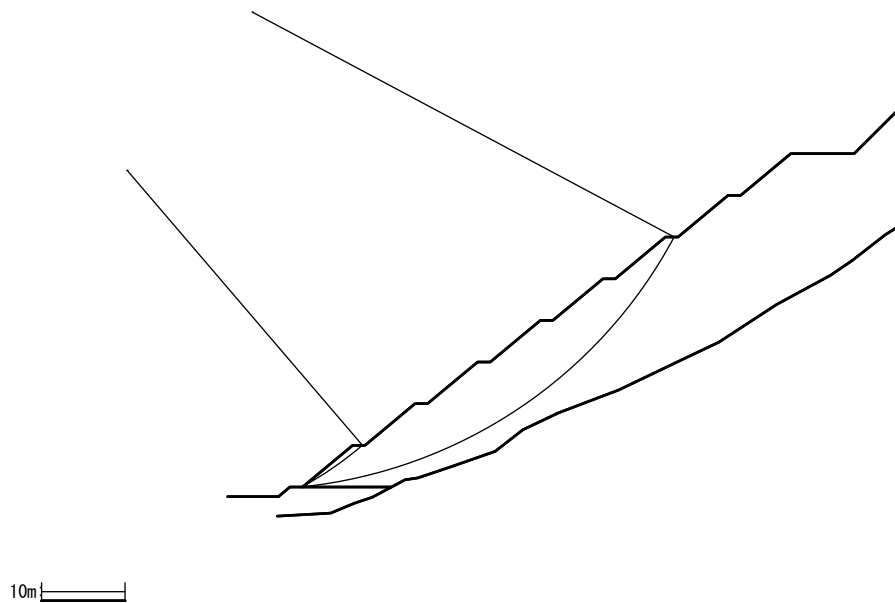
k h o : 標準設計水平震度 = 0.12 [ 地盤種別 : 中規模地震対応Ⅲ種 ]

c z : 地域別補正係数 = 1.00 [ 地域区分 : A ]

2) 計算結果の総括

v. 無補強時の円弧すべり安定計算

a) 検討結果：ジオテキスタイルによる補強が必要



vi. 円弧すべり安定計算

( )内は設計値

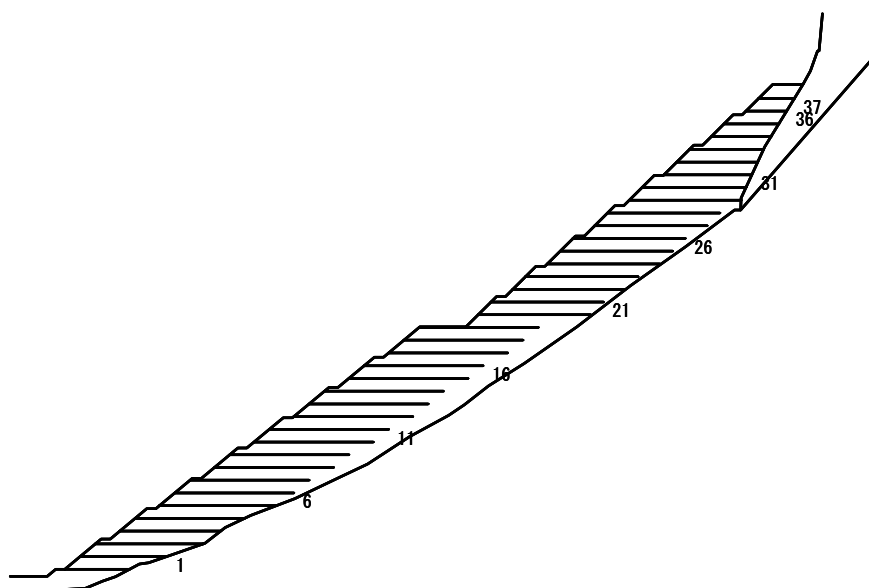
| 項 目    | 記号  | 単 位 | 常 時     |          | 地震時     |          |
|--------|-----|-----|---------|----------|---------|----------|
|        |     |     | 計算結果    | 判 定      | 計算結果    | 判定       |
| 安全率    | Fs  | —   | 0.982   | 補強<br>必要 | 0.883   | 補強<br>必要 |
|        | Fsa |     | (1.200) |          | (1.000) |          |
| 円中心X座標 | X   | m   | -21.000 |          | -6.000  |          |
| Y座標    | Y   |     | 38.000  |          | 57.000  |          |
| 半径     | R   | m   | 43.417  | 57.315   |         |          |

vii. 補強材の使用材料および配置

b) 使用材料の設計引張強さ (常時：TA, 地震時：TAE)

| 材<br>料<br>No | 名 称 | 規 格   | Tmax<br>(kN/m) | 材 料 安 全 率 |      |      |      | TA<br>(kN/m) | TAE<br>(kN/m) |
|--------------|-----|-------|----------------|-----------|------|------|------|--------------|---------------|
|              |     |       |                | Fcr       | FD   | FC   | FB   |              |               |
| 32           | テナー | RE125 | 125.000        | 1.67      | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 75.000       | 112.500       |

c) ジオテキスタイルの配置



20m

viii. 補強時全体の円弧すべり安定計算

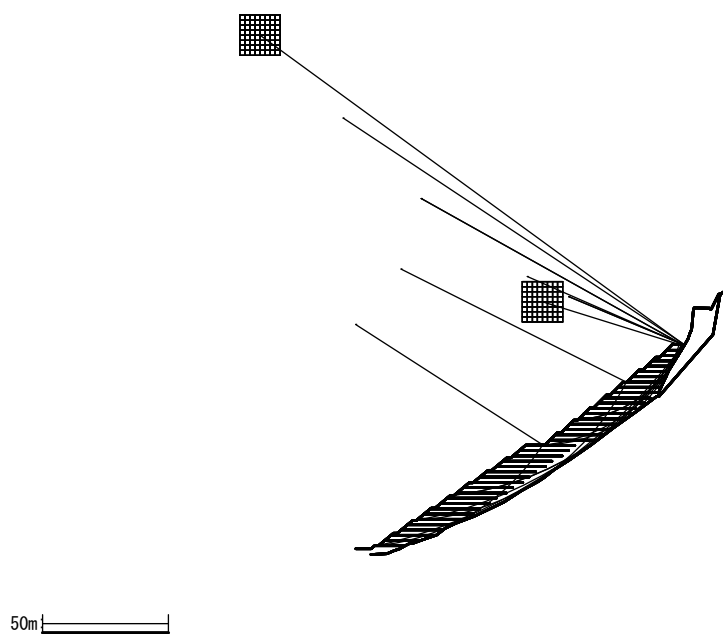
d) 各段の使用材料・敷設間隔・敷設長

( )内は設計値

| 項目     | 記号   | 単位   | 常時               | 地震時              |
|--------|------|------|------------------|------------------|
| 材料名称   | —    | —    | テナー              | テナー              |
| 材料規格   | —    | —    | RE125            | RE125            |
| 最大引張強さ | Tmax | kN/m | 125.000          | 125.000          |
| 引張強度   | TA   | kN/m | 75.000           | 112.500          |
| 必要引張力  | Treq |      | (10.497)         | (17.756)         |
| 敷設間隔   | Sv   | m    | 2.100<br>(2.500) | 2.100<br>(2.500) |
| 最上層間隔  | Sv'  | m    | 2.300<br>(0.500) | 2.300<br>(0.500) |
| 敷設枚数   | N    | 枚    | 37               | 37               |
| 敷設長    | L    | m    |                  |                  |
| No. 37 |      |      | 5.893            | 5.893            |
| No. 36 |      |      | 6.708            | 6.708            |
| No. 35 |      |      | 9.023            | 9.023            |
| No. 34 |      |      | 9.839            | 9.839            |

|        |            |   |          |          |
|--------|------------|---|----------|----------|
| No. 33 |            |   | 12. 222  | 12. 222  |
| No. 32 |            |   | 13. 348  | 13. 348  |
| No. 31 |            |   | 14. 474  | 14. 474  |
| No. 30 |            |   | 17. 100  | 17. 100  |
| No. 29 |            |   | 18. 392  | 18. 392  |
| No. 28 |            |   | 18. 500  | 18. 500  |
| No. 27 |            |   | 18. 500  | 18. 500  |
| No. 26 |            |   | 18. 500  | 18. 500  |
| No. 25 |            |   | 18. 500  | 18. 500  |
| No. 24 |            |   | 18. 500  | 18. 500  |
| No. 23 |            |   | 18. 500  | 18. 500  |
| No. 22 |            |   | 18. 500  | 18. 500  |
| No. 21 |            |   | 18. 500  | 18. 500  |
| No. 20 |            |   | 18. 500  | 18. 500  |
| No. 19 |            |   | 19. 600  | 19. 600  |
| No. 18 |            |   | 19. 600  | 19. 600  |
| No. 17 |            |   | 19. 600  | 19. 600  |
| No. 16 |            |   | 19. 600  | 19. 600  |
| No. 15 |            |   | 19. 600  | 19. 600  |
| No. 14 |            |   | 19. 600  | 19. 600  |
| No. 13 |            |   | 19. 600  | 19. 600  |
| No. 12 |            |   | 19. 600  | 19. 600  |
| No. 11 |            |   | 19. 600  | 19. 600  |
| No. 10 |            |   | 19. 600  | 19. 600  |
| No. 9  |            |   | 19. 600  | 19. 600  |
| No. 8  |            |   | 19. 600  | 19. 600  |
| No. 7  |            |   | 19. 600  | 19. 600  |
| No. 6  |            |   | 19. 600  | 19. 600  |
| No. 5  |            |   | 19. 262  | 19. 262  |
| No. 4  |            |   | 18. 024  | 18. 024  |
| No. 3  |            |   | 16. 611  | 16. 611  |
| No. 2  |            |   | 17. 792  | 17. 792  |
| No. 1  |            |   | 14. 289  | 14. 289  |
| 敷設延長   | $\Sigma L$ | m | 633. 876 | 633. 876 |

e) 円弧すべり形状



f) 円弧すべり安定計算

| ケース     | 円弧中心座標  |         | 半径<br>R (m) | F <sub>smin</sub> | F <sub>sa</sub> | 判定 |
|---------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|----|
|         | X (m)   | Y (m)   |             |                   |                 |    |
| 常時 - 1  | -9.000  | 88.000  | 88.459      | 1.394             | 1.200           | ○  |
| 常時 - 2  | -14.000 | 170.000 | 162.607     | 1.240             | 1.200           | ○  |
| 常時 - 3  | 17.000  | 138.000 | 118.714     | 1.240             | 1.200           | ○  |
| 常時 - 4  | 65.110  | 97.000  | 57.009      | 1.207             | 1.200           | ○  |
| 常時 - 5  | 75.610  | 99.000  | 49.125      | 1.278             | 1.200           | ○  |
| 地震時 - 1 | -47.000 | 203.000 | 208.370     | 1.023             | 1.000           | ○  |
| 地震時 - 2 | 9.000   | 110.000 | 100.180     | 1.094             | 1.000           | ○  |
| 地震時 - 3 | 17.000  | 138.000 | 118.714     | 1.037             | 1.000           | ○  |
| 地震時 - 4 | 59.110  | 107.000 | 67.365      | 1.086             | 1.000           | ○  |
| 地震時 - 5 | 75.610  | 99.000  | 49.125      | 1.133             | 1.000           | ○  |



卷末添付資料 VI : 現地写真集

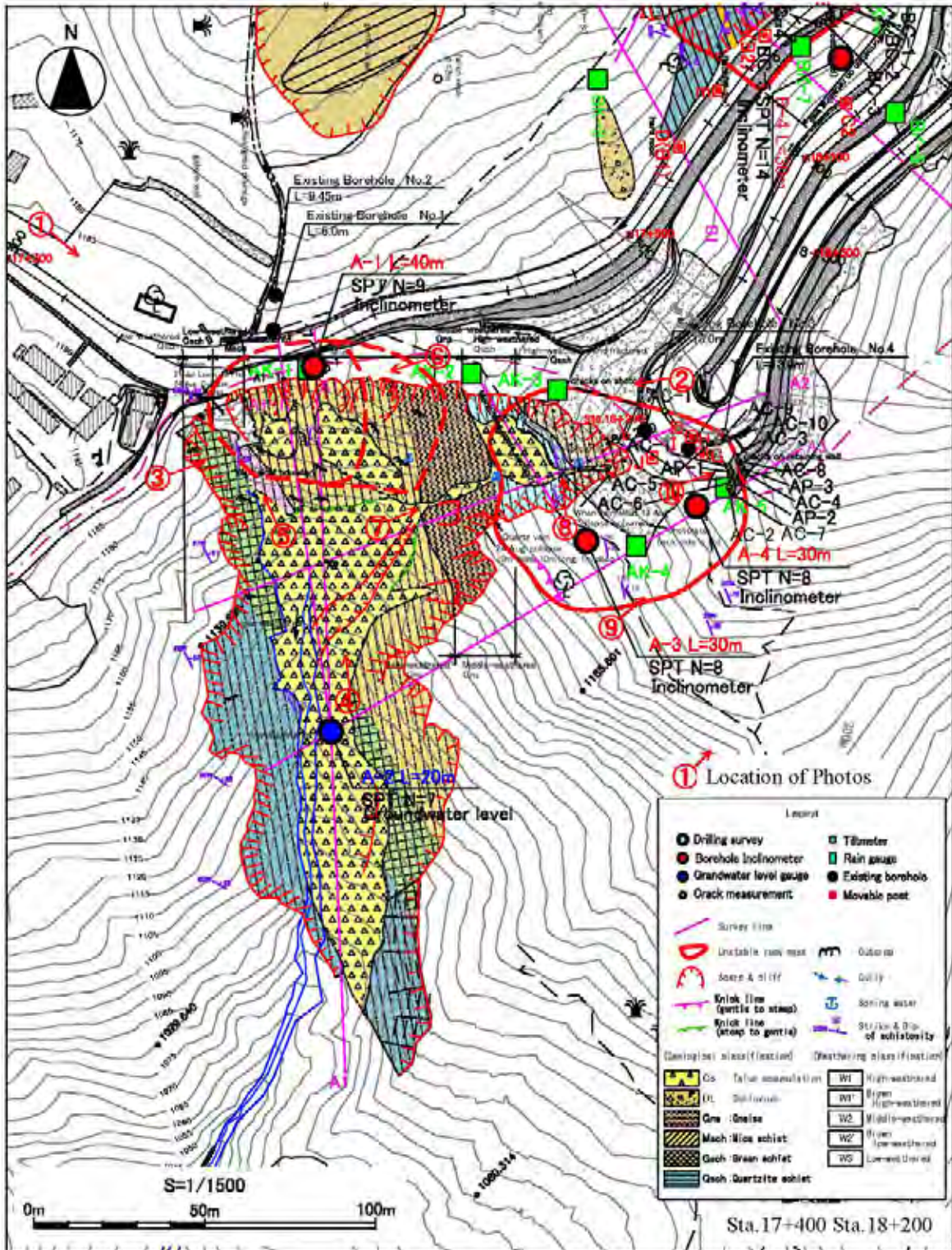




Photo.1 Full view at Study Site.



Photo.2 Full view at Sta.17+400. (from Sta.18+200)



Photo.3 Full view of a failure at Sta.18+200 site. (from Sta.17+400)



Photo.4 Failure at Sta.17+400.



Photo.5-1 A geological boundary between slightly weathered green schist and highly weathered mica schist.



Photo.5-2 Close up view of Photo.5-1.



Photo.6 Surface failures at Sta.17+400.



Photo.7 The lower of failure at Sta.18+200.



Photo.8 Unstable bedrock due to creep at Sta.18+200.



Photo.9 The side of unstable zone at Sta.18+200



Photo.10 Cracks on the wall at Sta.18+200



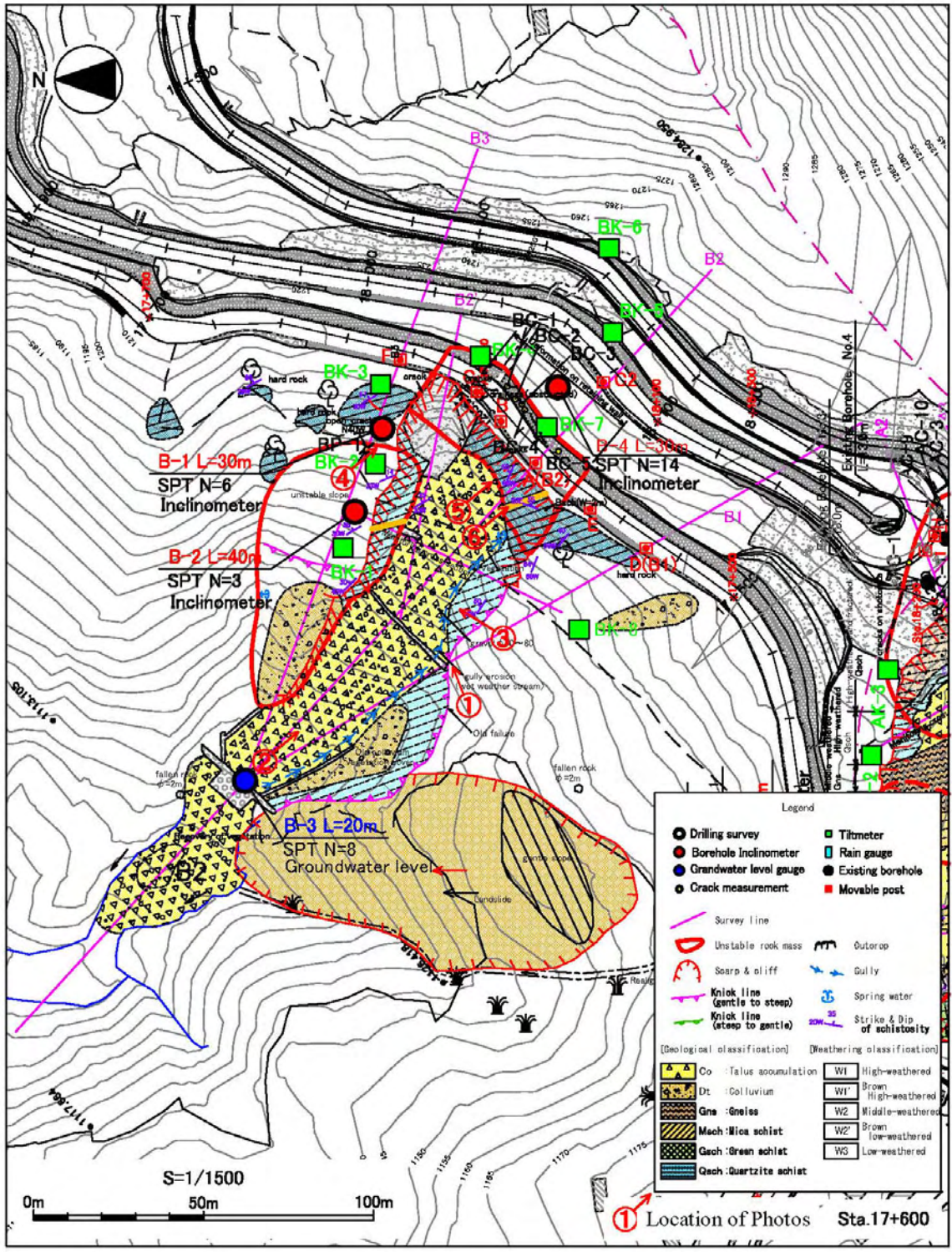




Photo.1 Full view of a failure at Sta.17+600 site.



Photo.2 Full view of a failure at Sta.17+600 site. (from the lower of slope)



Photo.3 Loose zone under the failure at Sta.17+600.



Photo.4 Crack on loose zone under the failure at Sta.17+600.(crack wide:43cm, N20W)



Photo.5 Cracked Quartz Schist at the upper part of the failure.



Photo.6 Geological outcrop at Sta.17+600 site. (Cracked Quartz Schist)

Runoff water during heavy rain 20 August 2010 (Rainfall 35mm/h)

Sta.17+400



Runoff water during heavy rain 20 Aug 2010 (Rainfall 35mm/h)

Sta.17+600



Runoff water during heavy rain 20 Aug 2010 (Rainfall 35mm/h)

Sta.18+200



卷末添付資料 VII : 協議結果簿 (M/D: : Minutes of Discussion)



**Minutes of Discussions  
on the Preparatory Survey  
on the Project for Countermeasure Construction for the Landslides  
on Sindhuli Road (Section II)  
in Nepal  
(Explanation of Draft Final Report)**

In June and November 2010, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") dispatched the Preparatory Survey Team on the Project for Countermeasure Construction for the Landslides on Sindhuli Road (Section II) (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") to Nepal and through discussions, field survey and technical examination of the results in Japan, JICA prepared a draft final report of the survey.


In order to explain and to consult with the concerned officials of the Government of Nepal on the contents of the draft final report, JICA sent to Nepal the Explanation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), which is headed by Mr. Toru Take, Senior Representative of JICA Nepal Office, from January 18 to 25, 2011.

As a result of discussions, both sides confirmed the main items described in the attached sheet.

Kathmandu, January 20, 2011

Toru TAKE  
Leader  
Preparatory Survey Team  
Japan International Cooperation Agency  
(JICA)

  
**Deputy Director General**

Hari Bhakta SHRESTHA  
Deputy Director General  
Foreign Cooperation Branch  
Department of Roads (DOR)  
Ministry of Physical Planning & Works  
(MOPPW)  
The Government of Nepal



## ATTACHMENT

### 1. Components of the Draft Final Report

The Nepalese side understood and accepted in principle the countermeasure works proposed and explained by the Team.

### 2. Countermeasure Works at Sta. 17+400

The Team explained to the Nepalese side that the Team judged the DoR has enough capacity in the aspect of finance and technical standard to implement the countermeasure works at Sta. 17+400 based on the result of the Survey, and requested to examine the possibilities for the Nepalese side to implement the works at their own expenses.

The Nepalese side responded that the Nepalese side intended to implement the countermeasure works at Sta. 17+400 with their own expenses, in case the Japanese side would accept a request for the implementation of countermeasure works at the two (2) other sites (Sta. 17+600, Sta.18+200) with grant.

The both sides confirmed that the Nepalese side would prepare and submit the application of the request to the Government of Japan within a few months.

### 3. Schedule of the Survey

JICA will complete the Final Report in accordance with the confirmed items and send it to the Nepalese side by the end of April 2011.

### 4. Implementation Schedule

Both sides confirmed that the implementation schedule of the rehabilitation works should be examined again on the stage of next survey in consideration of the timing of the full opening of the Sindhuli Road.

END

*le. SW*  
Deputy Director General  
Government of Nepal  
Ministry of Physical Planning & Works  
Department of Roads  
Foreign Co-operation Branch



卷末添付資料 VIII：觀測機器類移轉要請書



Government of Nepal

MINISTRY OF PHYSICAL PLANNING & WORKS

DEPARTMENT OF ROADS

# Banepa-Sindhuli-Bardibas Road Project

Phone: 4253938  
4253786  
4250680  
Fax: 4260940

Thapathali  
Kathmandu, Nepal

Ref. No. 1/067-68 Cha. no. 451

Your ref. No.

Date: 24.01.2011

Mr. Toru Take  
Senior Representative  
Japan International Cooperation Agency  
Nepal Office

**Subject: Request for the Transfer for Slope Monitoring**

Dear Sir

First of all we would like to express my sincere thanks for your utmost cooperation in successfully carrying out the Preparatory Survey on the project for Countermeasure Construction for the Landslides on Sindhuli Road (Section II).

DoR has been asked on the importance of slope monitoring for the landslide slopes in the project area during the field survey. And, we have come to know its importance for the safe traffic movement.

We have also come to know that the monitoring in the project area had been done until the end of November by the study team. We, therefore, would like to request you to transfer the equipments listed in the attached table to DoR so that we can continue the monitoring in the project site.

Sincerely yours

Bindu Shamser RANA

Project Manager

Project Manager of Banepa Sindhuli  
Bardibas Road Project



Government of Nepal  
MINISTRY OF PHYSICAL PLANNING & WORKS  
DEPARTMENT OF ROADS  
Banepa-Sindhuli-Bardibas Road Project

Phone: 4253938  
4253786  
4250680  
Fax: 4260940

Thapathali  
Kathmandu, Nepal

Ref. No.

Your ref. No.

Date: 24.01.2011

List of Equipment for Slope Monitoring

| No. | Description  | Unit  | Quantity                           |
|-----|--|-------|------------------------------------|
| 1   | Portable Ground Water Gauge<br>(Sakatadenni, STC-2C-50A)   | piece | 1                                  |
| 2   | Aluminum pipes for Borehole Inclinator   | m     | 156m<br>(6 nos bore hole)          |
| 3   | Borehole Inclinator<br>(Chibasokki Corp, DRK-40DF)   | Set   | 1                                  |
| 4   | Ground surface tiltmeter<br>(Manriki Survey Ltd)   | Set   | 16<br>13 : installed<br>3:reserves |
| 5   | Rainfall gauge (Instrument and Data Logger)<br>(Yoshino Keisoku Co., Ltd, No.OW-34-BP<br>and RF-3) | Set   | 1                                  |

Bindu Shamsar RANA

Project Manager

Project Manager

**卷末添付資料 IX : Summary of ESC Study**

## **Summary of ESC Study for the Project for Countermeasure Construction for the Landslides on Sindhuli Road(Section II)**

### **1 Title of the Cooperation Project**

The Project for Countermeasure Construction for the Landslide on Sindhuli Road (Section II)

- ✧ Relevant Report: Report on The preparatory Survey on The Project for Countermeasure Construction for Landslide on Sindhuli Road (Section II)

### **2 Categorization and its reason**

Category B

Reason::

(1) The project is a rehabilitation work for sections where are being affected by landslides. So, landslide areas will be stabilized after the project completion. According to “Policy Document; Environmental Assessment in the Road Sector” this type of project correspond to category “f” that is “Routine, recurrent, emergency maintenance” which is exempted from environmental assessment, generally.

(2) There will be no Project Affected Persons (PAPs) who is needed to remove due to implementation of the project.

(3) But, some slope will be cut where suitable protection should be required and some social problems will come up during construction stage.

### **3 Proposed Project and Location**

#### **3.1 Background and objective of the project**

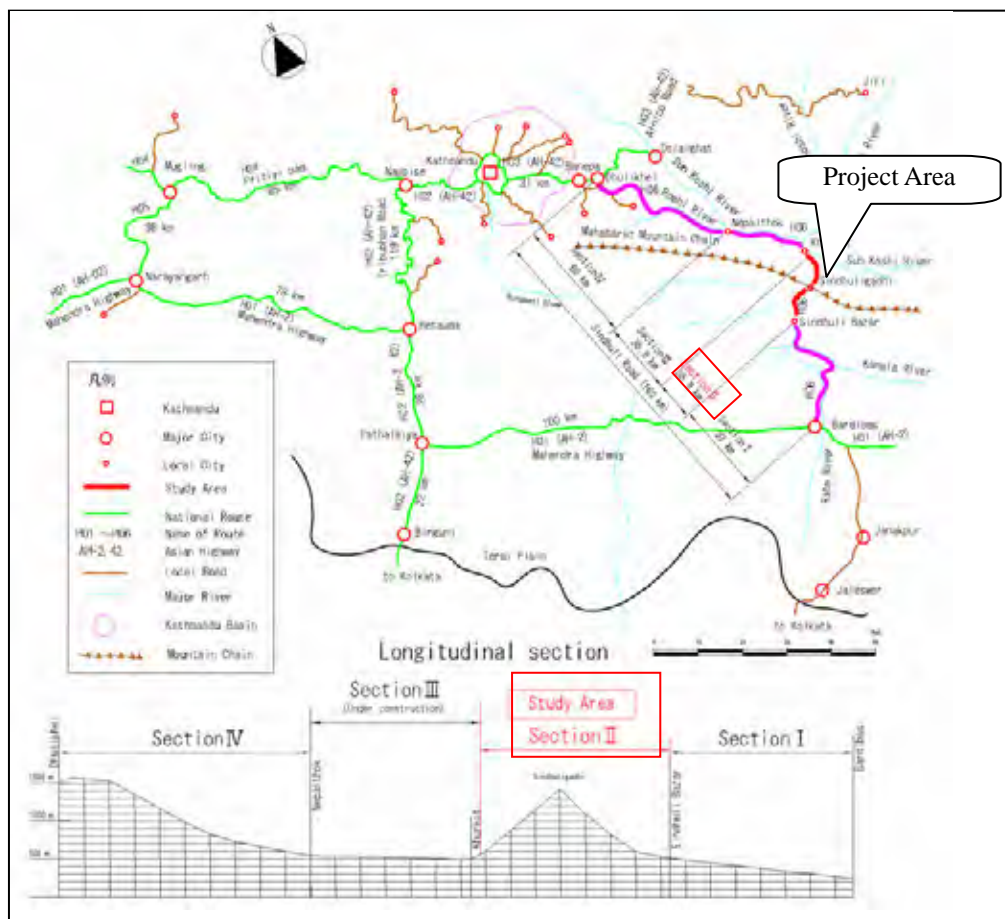
Sindhuli Road has been constructed carefully to cope with sediment-related disasters. However, in the process and after construction, the road remains affected by many sediment-related disasters. Most of its damaged sections have been rehabilitated suitably. Nevertheless, since some sections have not yet been repaired sufficiently, full traffic operations will not be sustained even after the full opening of the road.

To improve the current traffic situation and strengthen the road maintenance system for the fully opened Sindhuli Road, the Government of Nepal requests the Government of Japan to grant technical assistance project. Japanese International Corporation Agency (JICA) implemented a

brief study on strengthening the maintenance system for Sindhuli Road in August 2009. During the study, the present condition of the completed I, II, IV sections of Sindhuli Road were inspected. This is intended to identify portions which shall be improved before full opening. Most of the identified sites which could be improved through the common method adopted in Nepal. However, among the slope failures along the road, Sta. 17+400, Sta. 17+ 600 and Sta. 18+200 in Section II were found to be most serious where such failures could cause fatal impacts to road traffic in the future. It is judged in the study that permanent countermeasures for these three sites should be implemented by introducing advanced technologies that are necessary for maintaining sustainable and safe road traffic.

The objective of the project is implementation of permanent countermeasures for three portions above to keep traffic function and safety of Sindhuli Road.

### 3.2 Location



**Figure1 Location of Project Site**



The project area is located in Mahabarat Mountain around 60km from Bardibas where the starting point of Sindhuli Road is. And, it covers the surrounding areas of Sta. 17+400, Sta. 17+600 and Sta.18+200 where is situated in Dhungre Bhanjyan Village, Bhadrakali VDC, Sindhuli District. (see Figure1 and Figure 2)

### 3.3 Profile of Project Area

#### Topo-Geological Situation

The project area is located in the top of Mahabarat Mountain Range which is made up by successive geo-tectonic movement in Tertiary. The geology of the project site is composed of schistose rocks of Pre-Cambrian which is rather hard and sound. But they are sheared and fractured by MBT (Main Boundary Thrust) and MT (Mahabarat Thrust) partly which make slopes unstable.

#### Climate

Project site is situated in rich precipitation zone in Nepal where annual rainfall is around 1,800mm/year. Average annual maximum and minimum temperature are 28°C and 16°C respectively.

**Table 1.1 Monthly Rainfall of Project Site**

| Year | Jan to Mar | Apr  | May   | Jun   | Jul   | Aug   | Sep   | Oct   | Nov to Dec | Total |
|------|------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-------|
| 2003 | 0          |      |       | 197.5 | 457.5 | 291   | 328.5 | 44.5  | 0          |       |
| 2004 | 0          | 36   | 105.5 | 207.5 | 764   | 216.5 | 264   | 129.5 | 0          | 1,723 |
| 2005 | 0          | 0    | 56    | 86.5  | 362.5 | 746   | 239.5 | 142   | 0          | 1,633 |
| 2006 | 0          | 0    | 323.5 | 556.5 | 281.5 | 243   | 534.5 | 26.5  | 0          | 1966  |
| 2007 | 0          | 59.5 | 190.5 | 546   | 796   | 465   | 540   | 217.5 | 0          | 2,815 |
| 2008 | 0          | 14   | 205   | 554.5 | 540.5 | 475   | 339.5 | 138   | 0          | 2,267 |
| 2009 | 0          | 15   | 120   | 87    | 352.5 | 295.5 | 0     | 0     | 0          |       |
| Ave. | 0          | 21   | 167   | 319   | 319   | 508   | 321   | 116   | 0          | 1,842 |

(source; study team, July 2010)

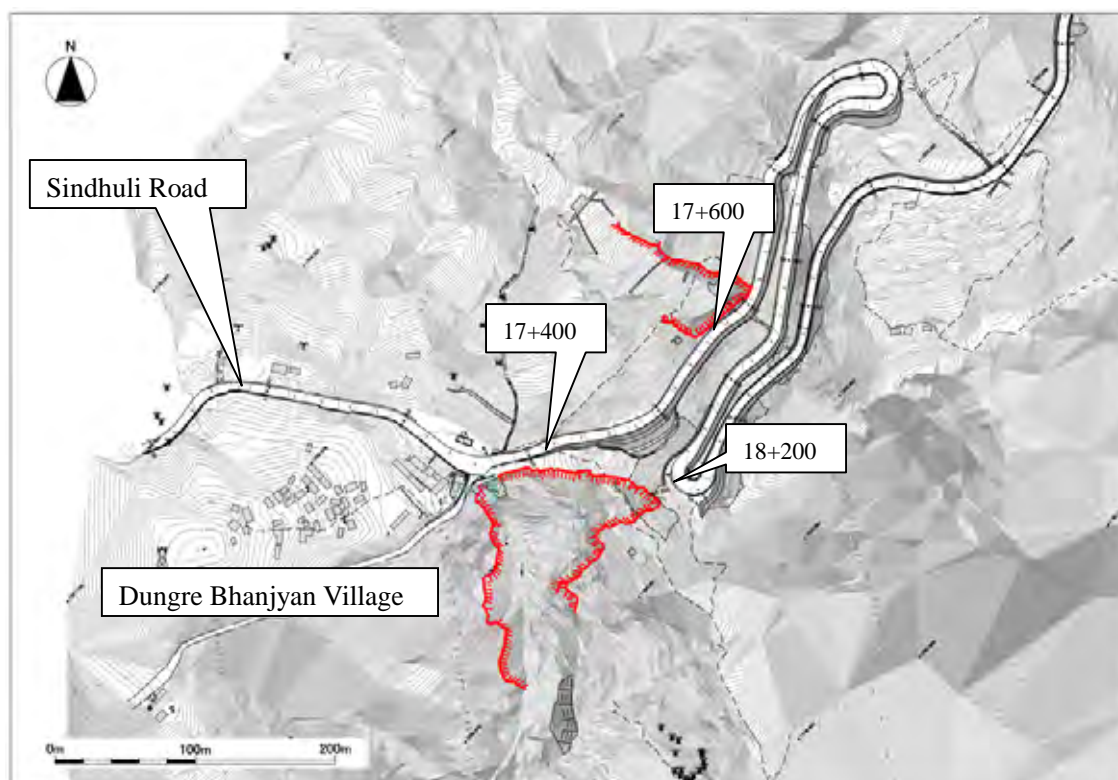
#### Population

Project site is located in Dungre Bhanjyan Villkage, Bhadrakali VDC, Sindridistrict, Janakapur Zone.

Total households and population of Dhungre Bhanjyan Village (project site) are 25 and 181 respectively. They are living with subsistence farming and only four house hold is engaging small scale store and trading business.

**Table 1 Household and Population of Project Area**

| Ward No.     | Household | Population |           |           |
|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
|              |           | Total      | Male      | Female    |
| 1            | 18        | 132        | 62        | 70        |
| 2            | 7         | 49         | 25        | 24        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>25</b> | <b>181</b> | <b>87</b> | <b>94</b> |

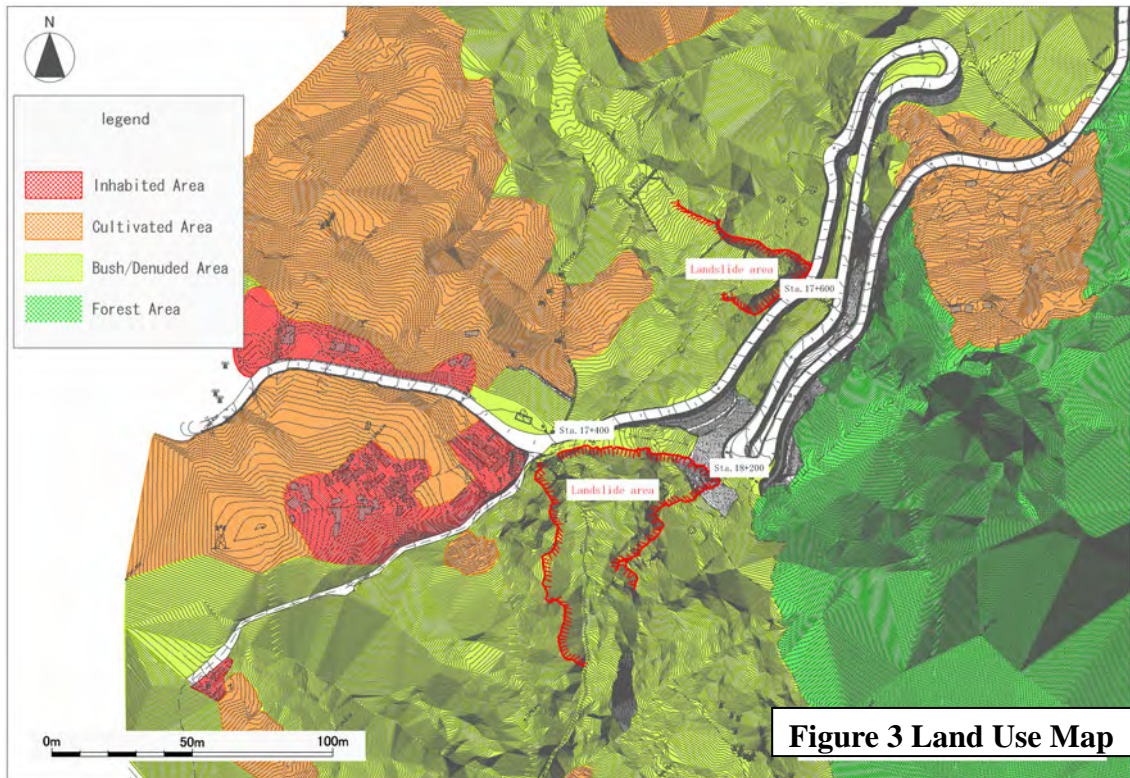


**Figure 2 Project Area**

Land Use

Project site is surrounded by denuded land and limited cultivate area. as shown in Figure 3. Inhabitant area is situated in the western part of project along the road.

Sal tree and chilaune is growing mainly in the forest area and millet is grown mainly in cultivated area.



**Figure 3 Land Use Map**

#### **4. Legal Framework of Environmental and Social Considerations (Laws and Regulation relevant Environment Impact Assessment)**

##### **3.1 Law and regulations**

The following are Nepalese principal laws and guidelines for environmental and considerations.

###### **(1) Laws**

- Environmental Protection Act(EPA),1996
- Environmental Protection Rules(EPR),1997(amended 1999)
- Forest Act 1977 and Forest Rules 1995
- National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act 1982
- Soil and Watershed Conservation Act 1982
- Land Acquisition Act 1977

## **(2) Guidelines and manuals**

- National Environment Impact Assessment Guidelines(National Planning Commission and with IUCN-The World Conservation Union,1993)
- Environmental Management Guidelines(Department of Roads,1997)
- Policy Document, Environmental Assessment in the Road Sector of Nepal(Geo0Environmental Unit, department of Roads,2000)
- Public Works Directives(Ministry of Physical Planning and Works,2002)
- Reference Manual for Environmental and Social Aspects of Integrated Road Development(Department of Roads,2003)

## **3.2 Procedures and requirement for Environmental Assessment**

The implementing organization for the project is Department of Road (DOR), Ministry of Physical Planning and Works (MOPPW). DOR which is the proponent for this project should obtain the approval on IEE for this project from MOPPW.

According to the EPA and EPR, DOR should obtain the approval from the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology (MOEST) in the case of EIA process. But, it is judged that EIA will not be required for this project.

DOR should carry out Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) in line with the Guideline “Policy Document Environmental Assessment in the Road Sector” which shall be approved by relevant organizations and stakeholders. But, according to “Policy Document; Environmental Assessment in the Road Sector” this type of project correspond to category “F” that is “Routine, recurrent, emergency maintenance” which is exempted from environmental assessment, generally. Only tree cutting matter shall be approved by District Forest Office(DFO).

Geo-Environmental Unit of DOR is expected for implementing the environmental management and monitoring plan of the project

## **4. Outline of the Project, Alternatives (Proposed Project, Comparative Examination of Alternatives, Selected Project on the Basis of the Preliminary Study)**

The road construction of Sindhuli Road has been affected by landslides in the process and after completion. Although most of damaged parts by landslide have been repaired suitably, landslides in sta.17+400, 17+600 and 18+200 are still threatening the traffic function of the road

seriously.

This project is intending implementation of permanent countermeasures for three sites above to keep sustainable traffic function of the road.

Major countermeasures for the three sites are as follows.

- 17+400: Slope protection with concrete gravity wall, gabion wall and mortar masonry for upper slope + check dams for the valley
- 17+600: Anchoring for the slope just below the road + embankment for the unstable slope s in the valley
- 18+200: Shifting the road to mountain side

Without implementing permanent countermeasures for three parts of Sindhuli Road Section II above, serious landslides damages would break out in the near future which would give significant impact for the socio-economic activity of Nepal. So, it is recommended to implement permanent countermeasures for the three sites of Section II before full opening of Sindhuli Road.

For further details, refer to “The preparatory survey on the Project for Construction for the Landslides on Shindhuli Road (Section II)

## **5. Adverse Environmental and Social Impact (Result of Scoping and Social Consideration Studies)**

Environmental and Social impact by implementation of the project is checked along with “Policy Document; Environmental Assessment in the Road Sector of Nepal” which is shown in Table 2.

It is judged that no serious environmental and social impact is found by implementing countermeasure construction for the three sites.

**Table 2 Environmental Checklist (construction phase)**

| <b>Potential Problem</b>   | <b>Mitigation action taken by project</b>   |
|--|---|
| <b>1. Slope stability</b>  | <b>Slope will be stabilized by the project</b>  |
| <b>2. Spoil disposals</b>  |   |
| ➤ Can spoil be reduced?  | Cut soil will be utilized for embankment. Spoiled will be limited.                                      |
| ➤ Is spoil being tipped away from designated area?   | Spoil will be tipped away from designated area  |
| ➤ Is spoil falling or being washed on to farm land?  | Spoil is not falling or washing to farm land  |
| <b>3. Water management</b>   |   |
| ➤ Are slope drainage designs inadequate?   | Slope drainage will be implemented adequately   |
| ➤ Are drainage outfalls unprotected against score and erosion?   | Drainage outfall will be protected by check dams  |
| ➤ Is there any disruption of drinking or irrigation water supplies   | No disruption for drinking water and irrigation water supply  |
| <b>4. Land use</b>   |   |
| ➤ Has there been any loss of land for which landowners should be compensated   | No land loss will occur.  |
| <b>5. Plants and wildlife</b>  |   |
| ➤ Are large numbers of trees being removed?  | Limited numbers of trees will be removed  |
| ➤ Is any form of wildlife being disturbed  | No wild life will be disturbed.   |
| <b>6. Quarries and borrow pits</b>   |   |
| ➤ Are there any abandoned quarries or borrow pits  | No abandoned quarry or borrow pit   |
| <b>7. Stone crushing and asphalt plants</b>  |   |
| ➤ Is the project operating stone crushing or asphalt plants?   | No crushing or asphalt plants   |
| <b>8. Hazardous materials</b>  |   |
| ➤ Is the project using any type of hazardous materials (e.g. bitumen, cement, paint, explosives, fuels, lubricants)? | Cement will be used for protection measures. But, protective measures to reduce impact for environment. |
| <b>9. Camp operation</b>   |   |
| ➤ Does the project have work and labor camp?   | Mostly local labors will be utilized. Hence, no labor camp is necessary.                                |
| ➤ Are laborers cutting trees for firewood?   |   |
| <b>10. Dust</b>  |   |
| ➤ Is dust generated from construction works or construction traffic?   | Dust and noise will be generated during the construction term.  |
| ➤ Does the road have been earth or gravel surface?   | The road is black topped.   |
| <b>11. Social issues</b>   |   |
| ➤ Are there any PAPs?  | No PAPs   |
| ➤ Are local people being excluded in the project activities?   | Local people will have opportunity to be employed as a labpour.   |
| ➤ Were promises made to local people during planning?  | No promise with local people.   |
| ➤ Are there conflicts between the project and local people?  | No conflict between the project an local people.  |
| <b>12. Road safety</b>   |   |

➤ **Does the construction disturb the road traffic?**

**The project will disturb the road traffic to some extent.**

## **8. Mitigation and Monitoring for Key Impacts**

The project is the rehabilitation and repairing for landslide hazard slopes in limited area, 17+400, 17+600 and 18+200 in the Section II. So, risk of landslide will be reduced completely after Project completion. And impact to environment and social are also limited in the duration of construction as follows.

- ✓ New cut slope will be formulated by road shifting at sta.18+200
- ✓ Traffic disturbance and safety
- ✓ Degradation of social condition by operating labor camp

Impact generated by the project should be covered designing of countermeasures and implementation management. Countermeasures for the slopes shall be designed carefully considering environment and social impact and construction shall be managed properly and severely.

## **11. Important Notice on Basic Design Research**

The following matters should be noted on environmental and social consideration during the Basic Design Study and Implementation duration.

- Countermeasure designing and execution scheme shall be reexamined from view point of effectiveness of countermeasures and impact of environmental and social considerations.
- As per DOR Policy Document environment study is exempted. If tree cutting is necessary, DOR should conduct IEE on the project.