

CONCEPTUAL PLAN

1. INTRODUCTION

M/s Star India Construction Pvt. Ltd. is Proposing for Residential Building project at Mauza- Dumri, (Damodarpur Shahjahan) Gobarsahi, Anchal - Mushari, Halka - Majhauri Khetal, Dist - Muzaffarpur, State - Bihar. The proposed built up area is **41704.78 Sqm.**

The built up area of the project is greater than 20,000 sqm and less than 1,50,000 sqm. Therefore, designated under Category “B” and falls under Item 8 (a) (Building & Construction Project) of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification of September 14, 2006 and its subsequent amendments. The Summary of Land details is attached as **Annexure-II**.

2. SITE SURROUNDING & CONNECTIVITY

The proposed project is well connected to the nearby villages and towns. It is surrounded by Dumri, Khabra, Girja Nagar and Chau Siwan. The project is also in close proximity to the Muzaffarpur town and is within 5 km of the area of proposed project. Site surroundings and Connectivity details of the proposed project are given in **Table-1**.

Table-1: Site Surroundings and Connectivity Details

S. No.	Connectivity & Site Surroundings Star Construction, Muzaffarpur, Bihar		
	Description		Distance and Direction
1.	Nearest Railway Station	Ramdayalu Railway Station Muzaffarpur Junction	Approx. 2.6 Km towards East. Approx. 3.10 Km towards NE.
2.	Nearest Airport	-	-
3.	Nearest Village	Dumari Khabra Girja Nagar Chau Siwan	Approx. 0.4 Km towards North Approx. 1.45 Km towards East Approx. 1.95 Km towards East Approx. 1.5 Km towards WSW
4.	Nearest Highway/Roads	NH 22 Dumri-Gobarsahi Road Chhatrapati Shivaji Path	Approx. 1.35 Km towards ENE Approx. 0.15 Km towards WNW Approx. 0.10 Km towards ESE.

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5.	Nearest School & College	Resonance International School Shemford Futuristic School DAV Public School Shanti Niketan Sr. Sec. School	Approx. 1.15 Km towards East Approx. 0.8 Km towards SSW Approx. 1.95 Km towards East Approx. 0.45 Km towards SSW
6.	Nearest Hospital	Madapur Prathmik Hospital Sadar Hospital Government Railway Hospital	Approx. 3.4 Km towards WNW Approx. 3.35 Km towards NE Approx. 3.30 Km towards NNE
7.	Places of worship	Hanuman Temple Shiv Temple Shiv Temple, Pakri	Approx. 0.5 Km towards North Approx. 0.65 Km towards North Approx. 1.22 Km towards SW
8.	Water Bodies	Burhi Gandak River	Approx. 4.45 Km towards NE
9.	Town	Muzaffarpur	Approx. 3.85 Km towards ENE

Source: Google Earth & Site visit

The Site Location map is shown in **Figure-1**.

Google Map showing the site corner coordinates of the proposed project is shown in **Figure-2**.

Topographical map (**Survey of India Topo sheet No.-G45H8_72F8**) of 10 km radius is shown in **Figure 3**.

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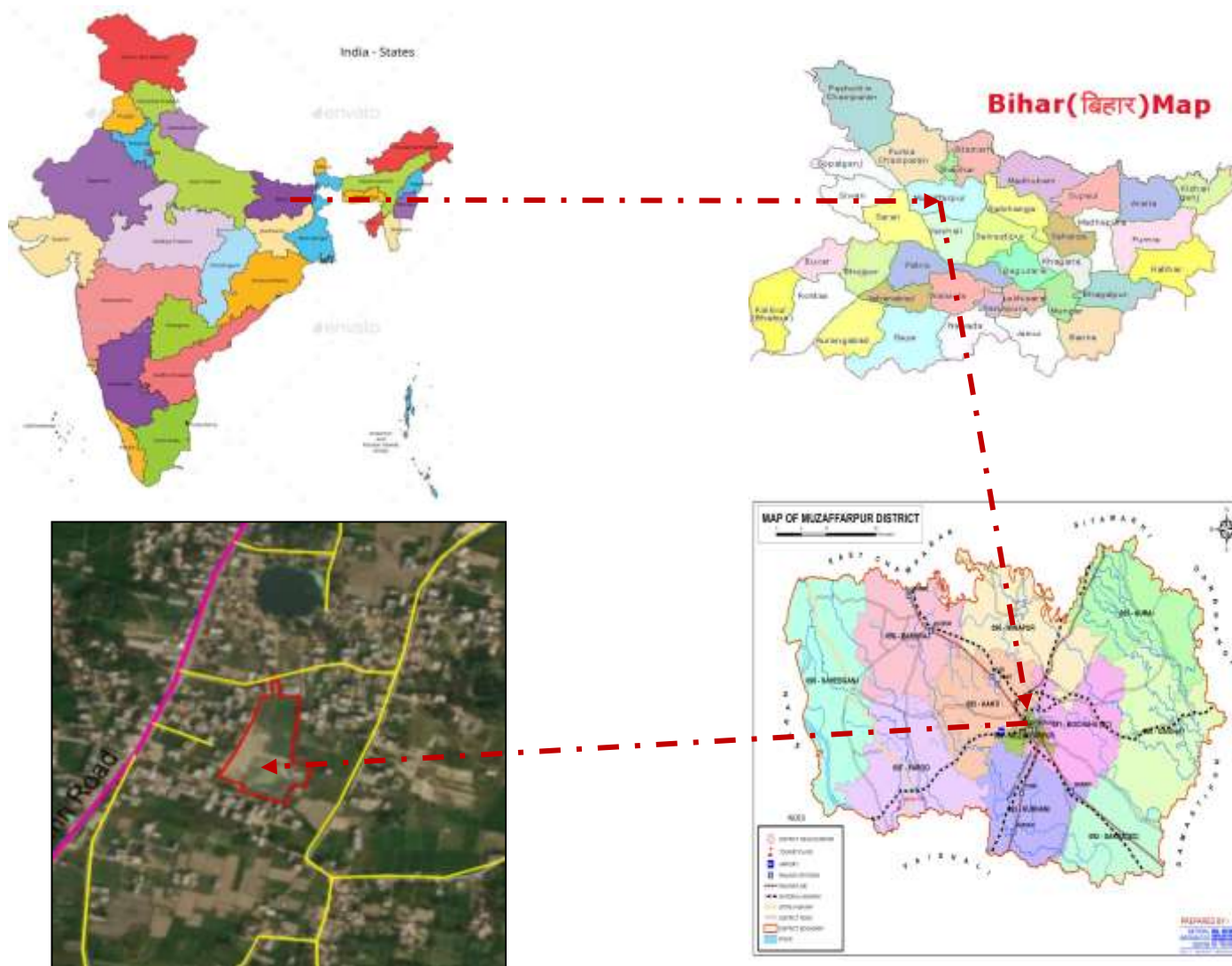
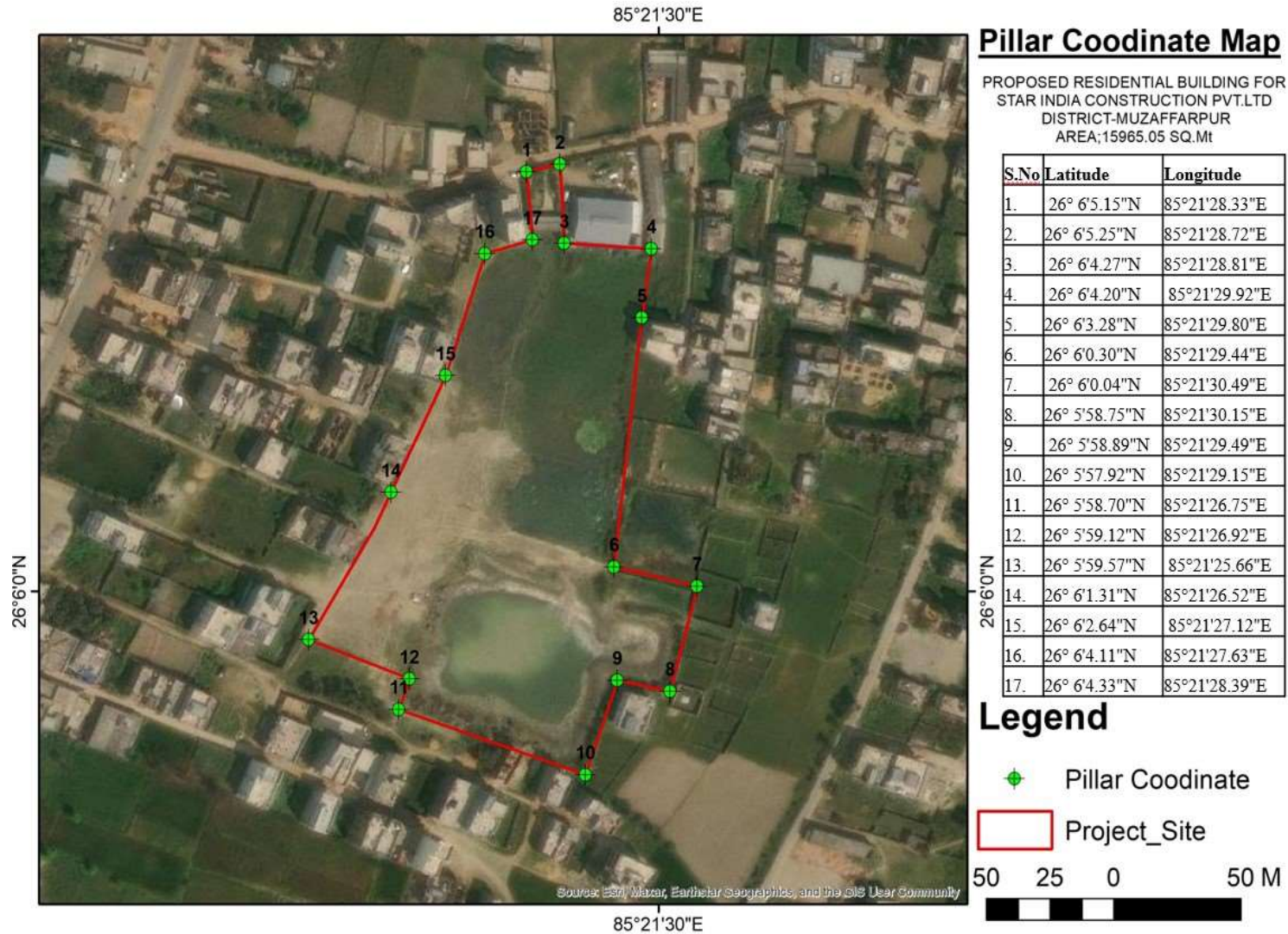


Figure-1: Site Location Map

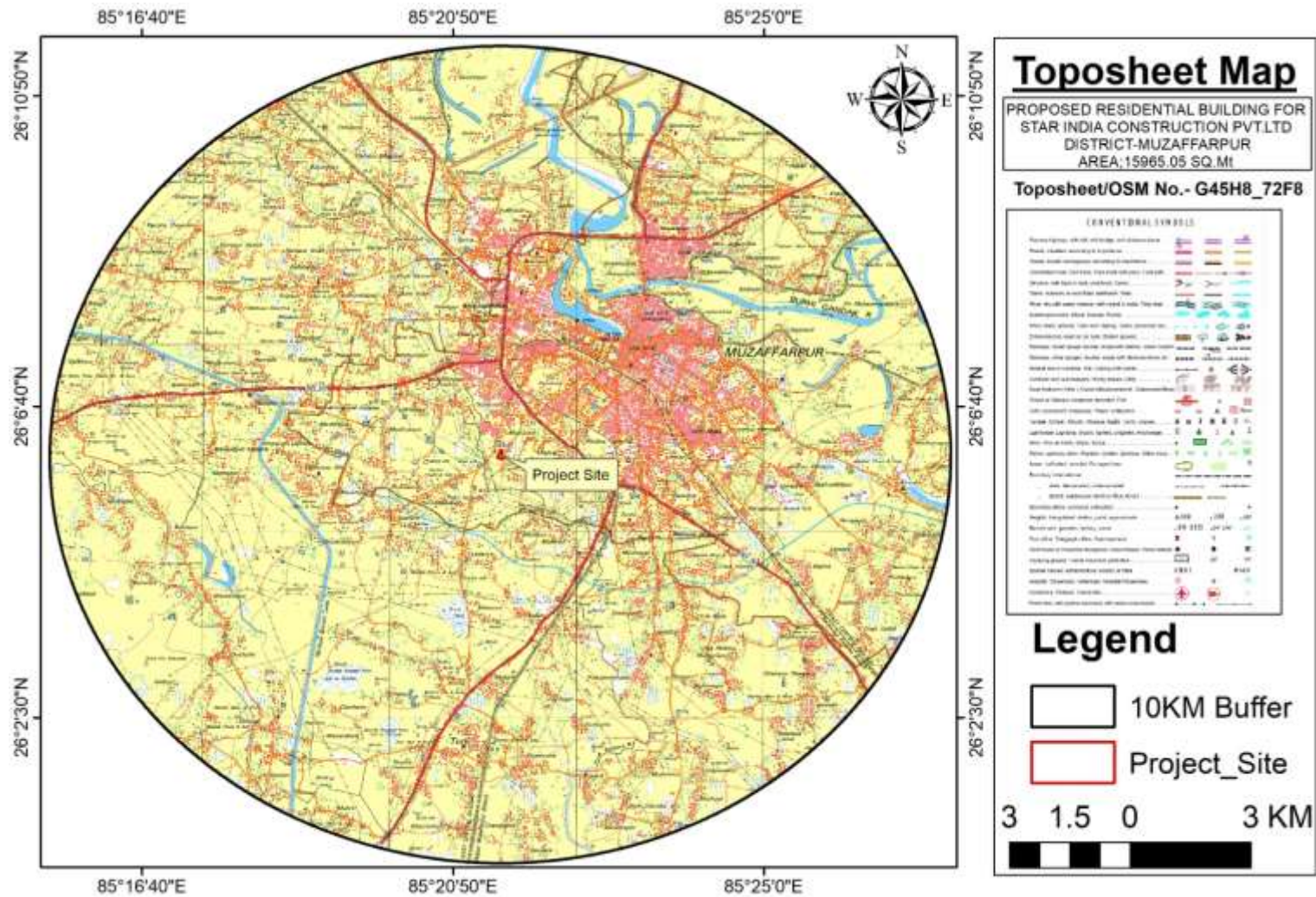
**Proposed Residential Building for Star India Construction Pvt. Ltd. at Mauza- Dumari
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Source: Google Map

Figure-2: Pillar Coordinate Map

**Proposed Residential Building for Star India Construction Pvt. Ltd. at Mauza- Dumari
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Source: Survey of India

Figure 3: Topographical Map of 10 km radius

3. PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Proposed Residential Building of Star India Construction Pvt. Ltd. Located at Mauza- Dumari Gobarsahi, Muzaffarpur, Bihar. The coordinates of the project boundary are mentioned below in the **Table-2**.

Table-2: Coordinates of the Project Boundary

S. No.	Latitude	Longitude
1	26° 6'5.15"N	85°21'28.33"E
2	26° 6'5.25"N	85°21'28.72"E
3	26° 6'4.27"N	85°21'28.81"E
4	26° 6'4.20"N	85°21'29.92"E
5	26° 6'3.28"N	85°21'29.80"E
6	26° 6'0.30"N	85°21'29.44"E
7	26° 6'0.04"N	85°21'30.49"E
8	26° 5'58.75"N	85°21'30.15"E
9	26° 5'58.89"N	85°21'29.49"E
10	26° 5'57.92"N	85°21'29.15"E
11	26° 5'58.70"N	85°21'26.75"E
12	26° 5'59.12"N	85°21'26.92"E
13	26° 5'59.57"N	85°21'25.66"E
14	26° 6'1.31"N	85°21'26.52"E
15	26° 6'2.64"N	85°21'27.12"E
16	26° 6'4.11"N	85°21'27.63"E
17	26° 6'4.33"N	85°21'28.39"E

The detailed area statement is given below in **Table-4**.

Proposed Residential Building for Star India Construction Pvt. Ltd. at Mauza- Dumari Gobarsahi, Muzaffarpur, Bihar

Table-3: Brief description of the Project

Sr. No.	Particulars	
1.	Plot area main Block	15965.05 Sqm.
2.	Proposed FAR (Main Building)	1.71
3.	Residential Built-up area (FAR) excluding EWS	27337.15 Sqm.
4.	Total Non-FAR (Service Area) area provided (Main Block)	7281.27 Sqm.
5.	EWS Built-up Area required @15% of FAR	4100.57 Sqm
6.	EWS Built up area Provided	4533.62 Sqm.
7.	Total Built-up Area	41704.78 Sqm.
8.	Residential Parking area required @ 25 % of BUA	6834.28 Sqm.
9.	Total Parking Provided (Basement+Ground)	7086.36 Sqm
10.	Green Belt area Provided @ 15.01 % of the plot area	2395.09 Sqm.
11.	Total Ground Coverage	6222.25 Sqm.
12.	Roads & Open Area	7347.71 Sqm.
13.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits (with size)	6 (RWH Pit size= 21.21 m ³)
14.	Total Water Requirement	~159 KLD Fresh water –101 KLD Treated water-58 KLD Source: Ground water
15.	Waste water Generated	~134 KLD
16.	STP Capacity	~161 KLD
17.	Solid Waste Generated	~579 Kg/day
18.	Biodegradable Waste	~232 Kg/day
19.	Non-Biodegradable Waste	~347 Kg/day
20.	Maximum Height of the Building (m)	Approx. 24 m.
21.	Power Requirement	~1160 KW
22.	Power Backup	2 DGs of (2 x 250 KVA)
24.	Number of Tower	08 (A to H)
25.	Basement	02
26.	Max. Stories	LB+UB+G+7
27.	Project Cost	53.21 Crores
28.	EMP Budget	During Construction Capital Cost: 24 Lakhs Recurring Cost: 10 Lakhs

Proposed Residential Building for Star India Construction Pvt. Ltd. at Mauza- Dumari Gobarsahi, Muzaffarpur, Bihar

Sr. No.	Particulars		
			During Operation Capital Cost: 153 Lakhs Recurring Cost: 23 Lakhs
29.	Connectivity	Ramdayalu Railway Station Muzaffarpur Junction	Approx. 2.6 Km towards East. Approx. 3.10 Km towards NE.
		NH 22 Dumri-Gobarsahi Road Chhatrapati Shivaji Path	Approx. 1.35 Km towards ENE Approx. 0.15 Km towards WNW Approx. 0.10 Km towards ESE
		Darbhanga Airport	Approx. 55.35 km towards East

Table-4(a): Detailed Area Statement

S. No.	Details	Area	
1	Plot area main Block	15965.05	Sqm.
3	Total FAR achieved (Main Building)	1.71	
4	Total FAR area achieved	27337.15	Sqm.
5	Total Non-FAR area	7281.27	Sqm.
6	Built-up area including service Area (Non-FAR)	28816.94	
7	EWS Built-up Area required @15% of FAR	4100.5725	Sqm.
8	EWS/LIG Built up (FAR) area provided	4533.62	Sqm.
9	Residential Parking area Required @25% of BUA	6834.28	Sqm.
10	Parking Provided at Ground Floor	2456.52	Sqm.
11	Parking Provided Upper Basement	2314.92	Sqm.
12	Parking Provided at Lower Basement	2314.92	Sqm.
13	Total Parking Provided	7086.36	Sqm.
14	Total Built-up area	41704.78	Sqm.
15	Total Greenbelt area @15.01% (Main building)	2395.09	Sqm.
16	Total Ground Coverage	6222.25	Sqm.
17	Road & Open Area	7347.71	Sqm.

4. DETAIL OF BUILDING BLOCK

The Project envisages construction of A to H blocks. Details of Building Blocks are given in **Table 4.**

Table 5(a): Details of Building Blocks

Proposed Residential Building for Star India Construction Pvt. Ltd. at Mauza- Dumari Gobarsahi, Muzaffarpur, Bihar

Block	4 BHK	3 BHK	2BHK	Shops	Total No. of units	No. of Floors	Height of the Building (m.)
Block A	..	40	28	..	68	LB+UB+G+7	24
Block B	..	49	35	8 Nos. Convenient shops for residents	84	LB+UB+G+7	24
Block C	5	..	..	..	5	G+5	18
Block D	..	10	..	..	10	G+5	18
Block E	18	..	..	..	18	G+2	9
Block F	10	..	..	..	10	G+2	9
Block G	..	10	..	..	10	G+1	6
Block H	..	7	..	..	7	G+1	6
Total					212		

Table 6: FAR of Each block

S. No.	Details	FAR Area (Sqm)
1	Block A	9284.29
2	Block B	7380.27
3	Block C	1312.39
4	Block D	1312.39
5	Block E	3608.37
6	Block F	2049.1
7	Block G	1330.4
8	Block H	1059.94
	Total	27337.15

5. POPULATION DETAIL

Total population of the proposed project will be **1421** which include the population of dwelling units and visitors. Breakup of the population is given in **Table-7**.

Table-7: Calculation of Population

Block	Flat	No. of Units population	Population
Residential Block	212	4/5/6/7	1242
Visitors	10% of Residential Population		124
Commercial	8 No of Shops		40
Commercial Visitors	(10% of the commercial population likely to use building facilities		15
Total			1421

6. PARKING DETAIL

The details of parking required and provided are mentioned in following **Table 8**.

Table 8: Parking Details

Details	Area (Sqm)
Residential Parking area Required @ 25% of BUA	6834.28
Parking Provided at Ground Floor @ 28 Sqm/ECS	2456.52
Parking Provided at Upper basement@ 32 Sqm/ ECS	2314.92
Parking Provided at Lower @ 32 Sqm/ ECS	2314.92
Total Parking Provided	7086.36

7. LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

Increasing vegetation in the form of greenbelt is one of the preferred methods to mitigate air pollution. Plants serve as a sink for pollutants, reduce the flow of dust and reduce noise pollution. The site for the proposed buildings is vacant so, no tree cutting is required Calculation of green area for proposed project is given in **Table-8**.

Table-8: Calculation of Green Area

Total Plot Area	15965.05 Sqm.
Landscape area provided @ 15.01 %	2395.09 Sqm.
Total No. of Trees will be Planted @ 1 tree per 80 Sqm. of Plot Area	200 Nos.

8. WATER REQUIREMENT, SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

Water Requirement for the proposed project is discussed below.

8.1 Water requirement during Construction phase

Approx. 21 KLD water will be required for domestic as well as for construction purpose. Source of fresh water will be packaged drinking water. Source of construction water will be treated water from nearby areas STP / PMC water Supply / Ground water.

No use of ground water or surface water will be used during the construction activity

- Cement mixing – 05 KLD
- Curing -02 KLD
- Sprinkling -05 KLD
- Domestic purposes – 9 KLD

8.2 Water requirement during operation phase

Water requirement during the operational phase will be met through ground water. The total water requirement for the proposed project has been estimated ~ **159 KLD**. This includes domestic water requirement, flushing and landscaping. The total fresh water requirement is ~**101 KLD** which includes domestic water requirement. The water requirement for flushing and landscaping will be met through treated water from STP. Details of break-up of water requirement are given in **Table-9**.

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Table-9: Details of Water Requirement

S. No.	Description	No. of units / Area in Sqm	Unit Population/Per flat Population	Total Population	Per unit water consumption (lpcd)	Total water required (kld)	Fresh water required (kld)	Flushing (kld)	Total Wastewater (kld) (80% of domestic +100% Total flushing)
1	Main Dwelling Units (Residential)	212	4 BHK: 7 Person 3 BHK: 6 Person 2 BHK: 5 Person	1242	100 (60+40)	124	74.52	49.68	109
2	Visitors (10% of the residential population)	...	...	124	15 (10+5)	1.86	1.24	0.62	1.61
3	Swimming pool	1				24.00			21.60
4	Commercial block	8	5 person per Shop	40	45(25+20)	1.80	0.80	1.00	1.64
5	Visitors (10% of the commercial population likely to use building facilities)	...	...	15	15 (10+5)	0.225	0.15	0.075	0.195
	Subtotal -I					152	77	51.00	134
	Horticulture	2395.09	3 liter/sqm of Landscape area	...		7			
		Subtotal II				7			
		Grand Total I+II				159			
	STP requirement 20% extra than waste water generated					161			
	Treated water generation @80% of waste water					107			

8.3 Wastewater Generation

The total estimated quantity of wastewater to be generated from proposed project is **~134 KLD**. Calculation of wastewater generation is shown below in **Table-10**.

Table-10: Calculation of Wastewater Generation

Details	Water (KLD)
Water requirement for domestic purpose	77
Wastewater to be generated from domestic use (@ 80% of domestic water requirement)	62
Water requirement for Swimming Pool	24
Wastewater to be generated from Swimming pool use (@ 90 % of domestic water requirement)	21
Water requirement for Flushing Purpose	51
Wastewater to be generated from Flushing (@ 100% of flushing requirement)	51
Total Wastewater generated	134
STP capacity 20% higher than total waste water	~161

Water balance diagram for given in **Figure-5**.

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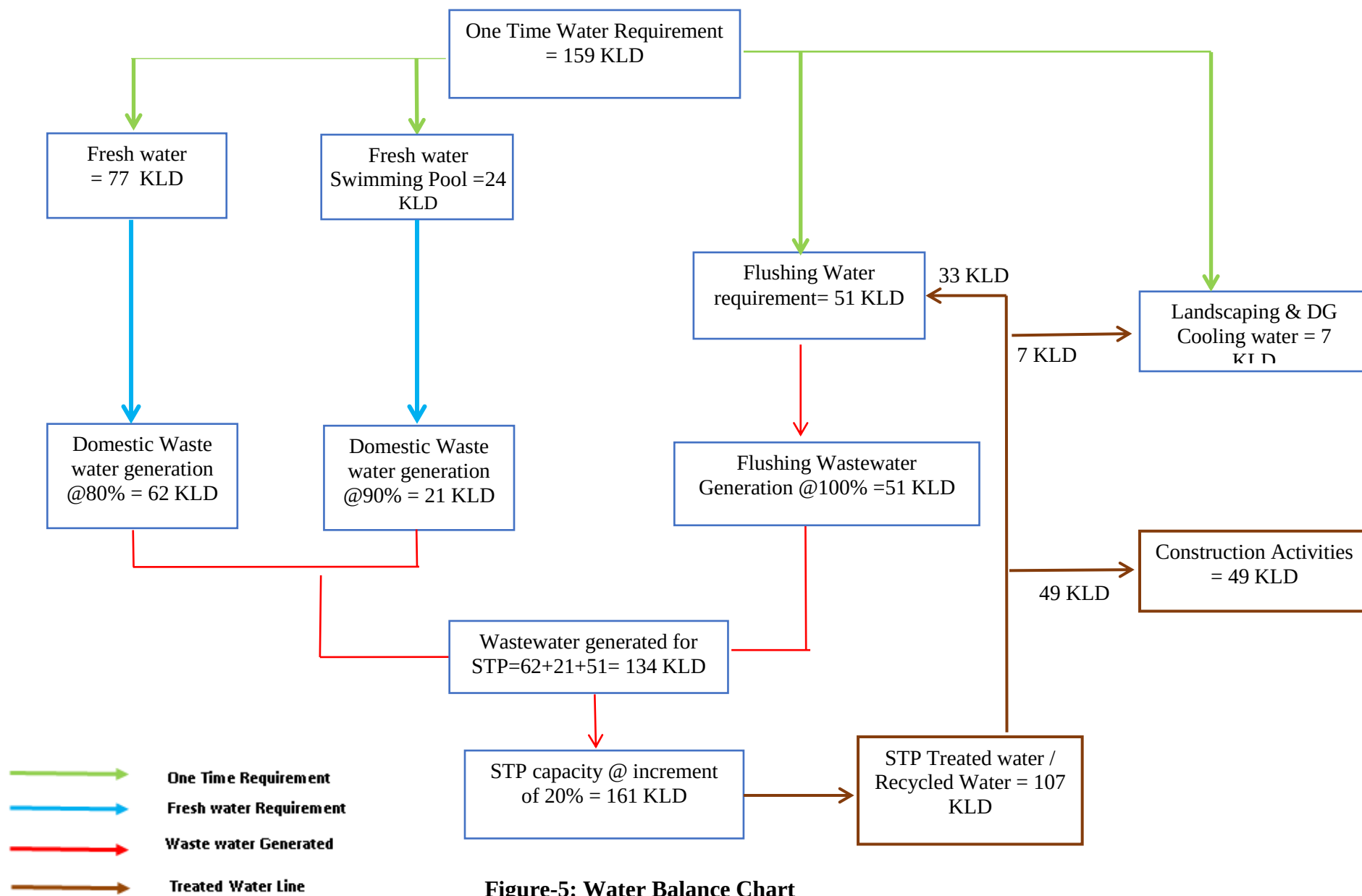


Figure-5: Water Balance Chart

Reuse of Treated Water:

Waste water generated is 134 KLD, which will be treated in the onsite STP of capacity 20% more than the waste water generated i.e. 161 KLD. The treated water available is 80 KLD (@ of 80%) and it will be recycled and re-used for flushing and landscaping purpose.

During the non-monsoon season, treated water will be used in Flushing & landscaping management and during the monsoon season, as there will be no requirement of water for landscaping, and the excess treated water depending upon the requirement either will be used in nearby construction site or discharged into the sewer line.

Pre-treatment:

To reduce the chances of membrane damage, wastewater should undergo a high level of debris removal using screens prior to the MBR. Primary treatment is often provided in larger installations. In addition, all MBR systems require 1- to 3-mm-cutoff fine screens immediately before the membranes, depending on the MBR manufacturer. These screens require frequent cleaning.

Membrane Configuration:

MBR manufacturers employ membranes in two basic configurations: hollow fiber bundles and plate membranes. A number of **bundles** are connected by manifolds into units that can be readily changed for maintenance or replacement.

The other configuration, employ **membranes** in a flatplate configuration, again with manifolds to allow a number of membranes to be connected in readily changed units.

System Operation:

All MBR systems require some degree of pumping to force the water flowing through the membrane. While other membrane systems use a pressurized system to push the water through the membranes, the major systems used in MBRs draw a vacuum through the membranes so that the water outside is at ambient pressure. The advantage of the vacuum is that it is gentler to the membranes; the advantage of the pressure is that throughput can be controlled. All systems also include techniques for continually cleaning the system to maintain membrane life and keep the

system operational for as long as possible. All the principal membrane systems used in MBRs use an air scour technique to reduce buildup of material on the membranes. This is done by blowing air around the membranes out of the manifolds.

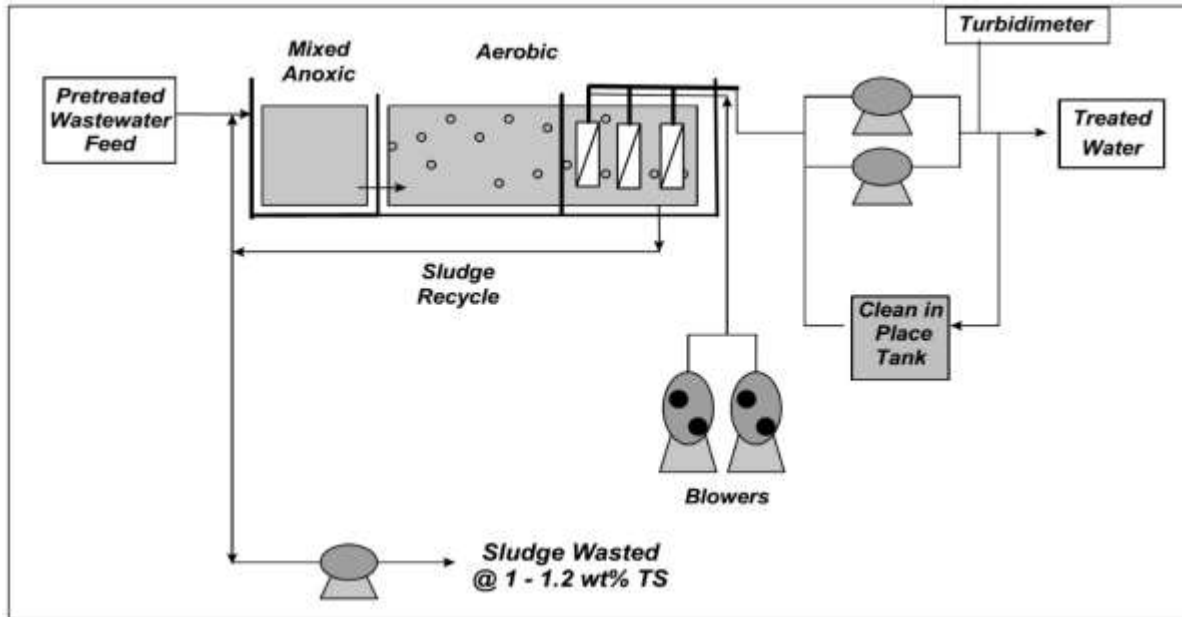


Figure 10: Schematic Diagram of MBR STP

8. STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

The storm water disposal system for the premises shall be self-sufficient to avoid any collection/ stagnation and flooding of water. Maximum harvesting will be done within the site. Therefore, it has been decided to provide sufficient rain water harvesting at selected locations, which are liable to catch the maximum run-off from the area. Following are some measures for Storm water disposal:

- 1) Since the existing topography is congenial to surface disposal, a network of storm water pipe drains is planned adjacent to roads. All building roof water will be brought down through rain water pipes.
- 2) Proposed storm water system consists of pipe drain, catch basins and seepage pits at regular intervals for rain water harvesting and ground water recharging.
- 3) The annual rainfall intensity of 45 mm/hr shall be considered for designing the storm water drainage system.

The entire site is provided with extensive planned drainage system to low lying areas. The arrangement provides appropriate protection to the site against flooding.

10. RAIN WATER HARVESTING

Rainwater harvesting is the activity of direct collection of rainwater. Collected Rainwater will be stored for direct use or for recharging the groundwater. Rain Water Harvesting is the technique through which rain water is captured from the roof and paved surfaces and stored in sub-surface ground water reservoir by adopting artificial recharge techniques.

Advantages:

- ✓ To meet the ever increasing demand for water.
- ✓ To avoid flooding of roads.
- ✓ To augment the ground water storage and control the decline of water table levels.
- ✓ To reduce ground water pollution.
- ✓ To improve the quality of ground water.
- ✓ To reduce the soil erosion.
- ✓ To supplement domestic water requirement during summer, drought etc.
- ✓ Improves the quality of ground water through dilution when recharged to ground water.

As stated above, due to high ground water table, it is not feasible to provide the rain water recharge pits for aquifer recharging but there will be provision of the water sump for the collection of roof top rain water and it will be further used for miscellaneous purposes. The rainwater runoff from the roofs shall be transported through underground pipes to water sumps structures & surface rainwater shall naturally percolate in the underground aquifer through natural filtration.

Table-11: Rainwater Harvesting Calculation

Input Data				Reference
Catchment Area		Value		
1	Rooftop Area of Building/shed	6222.25	sq-mtr	
2	Green Belt Area	2395.09	sq-mtr	
3	Open & Paved Area	7347.71	sq-mtr	
	Total	15965.05		
Run off Coefficient, c				
	Rooftop Area of Building/shed	0.85		RWH in India, MoEF&CC, e-book 2016
	Green Belt Area	0.15		
	Paved Area	0.75		
	Open Area	0.15		
				CGWA Muzaffarpur
Rainfall				
	Average Annual Rainfall	1284	mm/year	
	Hourly Peak Rainfall Intensity, I	45	mm/hour	
	Peak Time taken	15	minutes	$Q = A * c * I$
Total Volume of Water to be Captured on Annual Basis				
	Rooftop Area of Building/shed	6790.96	cu-m/year	
	Green Belt Area	461.29	cu-m/year	
	Paved Area	7075.84	cu-m/year	
Runoff Calculation for the Peak Rainfall, Q				
	Rooftop Area of Building/shed	59.50	cu-mtr/hour	RWH in India, MoEF&CC, e-book 2016
	Green Belt Area	4.04	cu-mtr/hour	
	Paved Area	62.00	cu-mtr/hour	
	Total	125.54	cu-mtr/hour	
Annual Recharge Potential				IMD

	Recharge Potential	14328.10	cu-m/year	
	Rainy Season	June-Sep		
Design of Recharge Structure for Peak Flow				
Calculation for One Pit				
	Diameter of Pit	3	mtr	
	Depth of the Pit	3	mtr	
	Volume of the Pit	21.21	cu-mtr	
Number of Pits Required to store the peak discharge		5.9		
Rain water harvesting Pits provided		6		

Number of RWH Pits Proposed = ~6

11. POWER REQUIREMENT

The total electrical load demand has been estimated to be ~1160 KW. The source of power will be supplied by State Electricity Board.

In case of power failure, 2 DG sets of each of capacity of 250 KVA will be provided as power back-up. The DG sets are located in the basement and will be air cooled.

The DG sets will be provided with acoustic enclosure. Adequate stack heights of D.G. Sets will be provided as per the stipulated guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to facilitate natural dispersion of exhaust gases as the calculation for the stack height is given below considering height of the building

Calculation of DG Stack Height:

$$H = h + 0.2 \sqrt{(\text{capacity of DG in KVA.})}$$

Where:

H = Total height of stack in meter.

h = Height of the building in meters where the generator set is installed.

KVA = Total generator capacity in the set of KVA.

For DG set of 250 KVA

$$H = h + 0.2 \sqrt{250}$$

$$H = h + 0.2 \times 15.81$$

$$H = h + 3$$

We suggest 5 meter above the max. Height of the building

12. SOLID WASTE GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT

The project will adopt a systematic approach for solid waste collection and disposal. Solid waste generated from the project will be collected properly and will be managed as per Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. Following solid waste generation rate has been considered as given in **Table-12**.

Table 12: Solid waste Generation details

S. No.	Category of Solid Waste	Waste Generation Rate	Formula	Total Population	Waste Generated	Bio-degradable	Non-biodegradable
1	Residential Refuse	0.3 to 0.6 kg/cap/day	Total Population*0.45	1242	558.9	223.56	335.34
2	Visitor (10% of the residential Population)	0.1 to 0.2 kg/cap/day	Total Population*0.1	124	12.4	4.96	7.44
3	Commercial population refuse	0.1 to 0.2 kg/cap/day	Total Population*0.15	40	6	2.4	3.6
4	Visitors (10% of the commercial population likely to use building facilities)	0.1 to 0.2 kg/cap/day	Total Population*0.1	15	1.5	0.6	0.9
Total				1421	579	232	347

Reference: NBC 2016

Source: Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management, published by Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO), Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India.

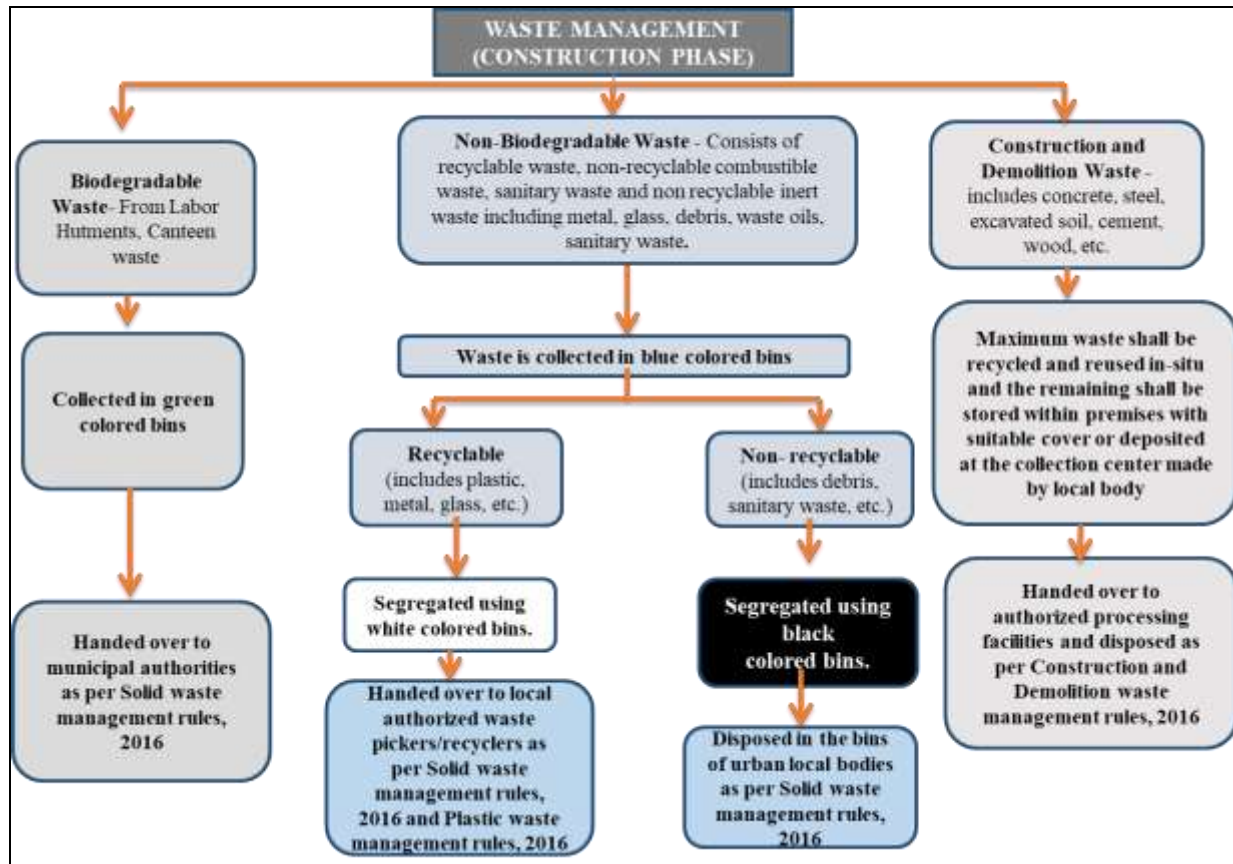


Figure-7: Solid Waste Management during Construction Phase

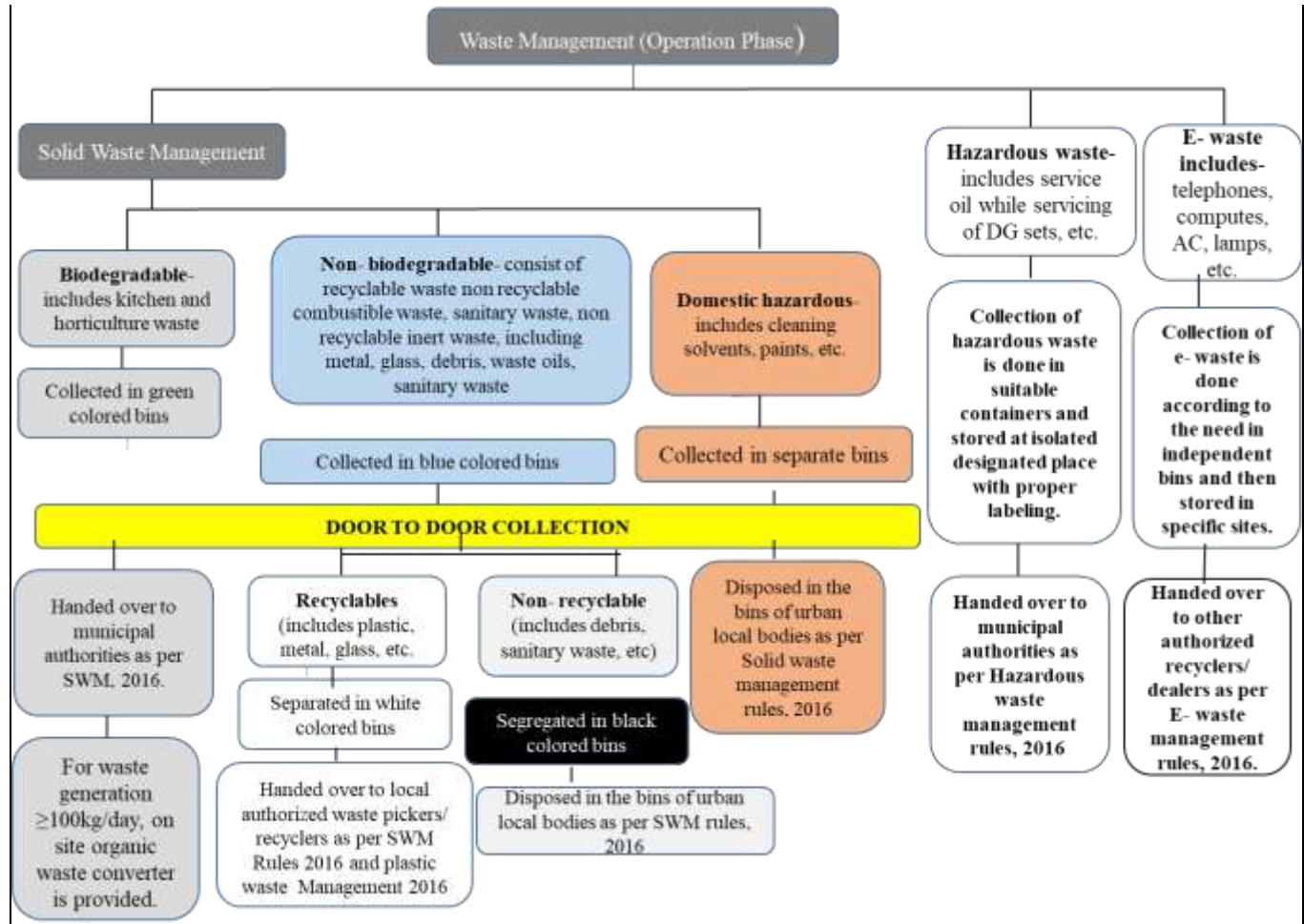


Figure-8: Solid Waste Management during Operation Phase

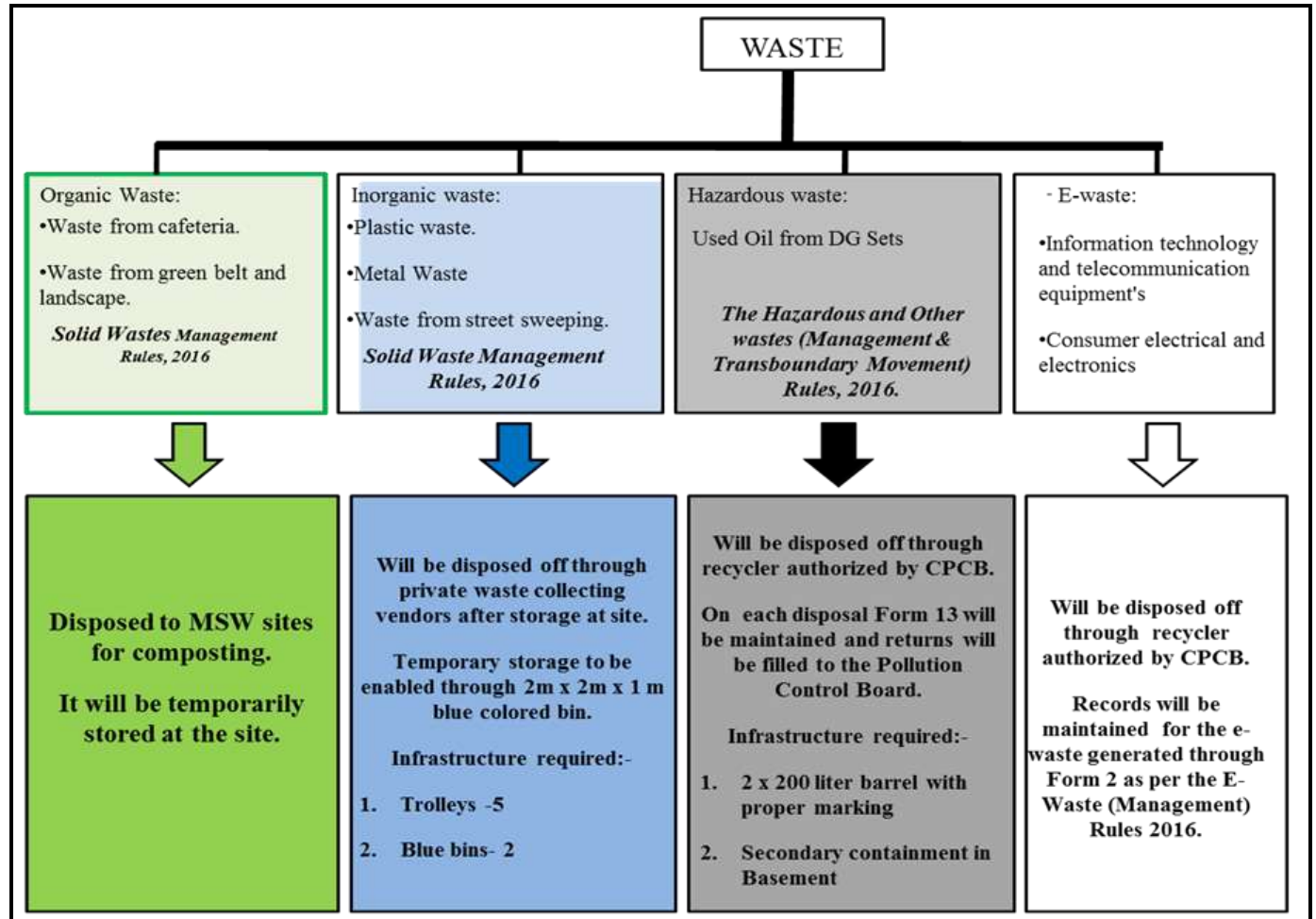


Figure-9: Hazardous Waste Management Plan

13. FIRE FIGHTING SYSTEM

The Fire Fighting will be designed as per the recommendations of the National Building Code of India: Part 4 Fire and Life safety: 1997. The building has been classified under Group-C: Institutional Building, Sub Division (C-1) in the National Building Code 2016.

The fire-fighting system has been designed considering the following codes, manual and guidelines;

- National Building Code of India (NBC);
- As per requirement of fire officer/local fire approving authorities; and
- As per Indian Standard Code for Fire Protection (IS Codes)

14. DETAIL OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL

List of building materials will be used at site:

- Coarse sand –559083.263 CFT
- Stone aggregate (10 MM)- 128000 CFT
- Stone aggregate (20 MM)-298668 CFT
- Cement (50 Kg/BAG)- 117701 BAGs
- Bricks-2501162
- Steel- 1103 Tons
- Plywood- 904585 SFT

Finishing materials like tiles, sanitary fixtures, etc. shall be stored in closed rooms..

16. Occupational Health and Safety (during construction)

The Management of the project has committed for the health and safety of workers as under;

- The management declares its intention and commitment with all relevant statutory requirements in regard to environment, health and safety of workers.
- The management has assigned the responsibility at different levels as:

Project Manager : For all the workers/employees.

Supervisor : For casual and daily/unskilled workers.

The management will ensure the occupational health and safety, at the site during construction, by adopting following practices;

- a) Every responsible effort will be made to provide and maintain safe and healthy working conditions, environment, and system of work for all employees.
- b) It will also endeavor of the project proponent to ensure that surrounding environment is not adversely affected by the work activity.
- c) The working environment would be healthy and co-operative.
- d) The prevention of accidents or accident hazards leading to personal injury or damage of equipment/property is recognized as essential as an integral part of efficient operations.
- e) Every employee will follow safety rules/regulations, operating procedures/safe work method design to protect people and equipment from risk of injury of damage to property.

- f) The project will endeavor to adequately train all employees suitably equip them to perform their duties in a safe and effective way.
- g) Every employee will discharge his personal responsibility, and shall co-operate and actively participate in maintaining and improving safety standards.
- h) A primary health care centre will be provided within the campus. Besides, there is a multi-specialty private hospital (on panel of the institute) just opposite to the institute entrance.
- i) A doctor will be appointed for health checkup of workers at regular intervals and related records shall be maintained. A doctor and a hospital will be empanelled for attending off site health problems of the workers.
- j) First Aid kits will be kept ready and available to the workers, in case of emergencies, company will provide fastest possible medical aid. Staff will be adequately trained for this.
- k) Adequate supply of clean drinking water, neat and clean toilets and washing facilities will be provided at the site.
- l) Proper ventilation, wherever required, shall be provided in the work areas.
- m) Proper safety and protections, steps and guards shall be provided at all required places.
- n) Suitable safety instructions will be displayed in writing (including that in vernacular language) for all critical areas and working conditions.
- o) A vehicle/ambulance will be specifically positioned at the site for emergency evacuation of workers in case of any health problem/accident.
- p) ***Budget of Rs. 2,00,000/- will be allocated under Occupational health & safety programme during construction phase.***