

CONCEPTUAL PLAN

1. INTRODUCTION

M/s Gen X Homes Private Limited has proposed group housing project “Gen X Pearl City” on the total land area measuring **18369.88 Sqm.** at Mauza- Kothawa, Thana Danapur, Dist.- Patna, State- Bihar. The proposed built up area is **63362.58 Sqm.**

The Project built up area 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 along with land documents is attached as **Annexure-III.**

2. SITE SURROUNDING & CONNECTIVITY

The proposed project is well connected to different villages and towns. It is surrounded by Kothawan, Murlichak, Danapur, and Mustafapur also the Project Site is under urban area of Patna City. 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		
	Description		Distance and Direction
1.	Nearest Railway Station	Danapur Railway Station Patliputra Railway Station	Approx. 1.75 Km towards SSW. Approx. 3.00 Km towards NNE.
2.	Nearest Airport	Jay Prakash Narayan International Airport	Approx. 2.50 km towards ESE
3.	Nearest Village	Kothawan Murlichak Danapur Mustafapur	Project is proposed within Village Boundary. Approx. 1.00 Km towards East Approx. 1.75 Km towards SSW Approx. 1.5 Km towards West
4.	Nearest Highway/Roads	SH 922 Rukunpura Khagaul road	Approx. 1.00 Km towards West Approx. 0.50 Km towards East

**Proposed Residential Building “Gen X Pearl City” at Mauza- Kothawa, Thana Danapur,
Dist.- Patna, State- Bihar by M/s Gen X Homes Private Limited**

5.	Nearest School & College	Primary School Chulhaichak Musahari, Danapur Birla Open Minds Pre School Khagaul Mahila College Khagaul	Approx. 0.50 Km towards ESE Approx. 0.60 Km towards SE Approx. 1.50 Km towards SSW
6.	Nearest Hospital	AIIMS Patna Curis Hospital Patna UPHC Rukanpura	Approx. 4.00 Km towards SSW Approx. 2.45 Km towards NNW Approx. 1.50 Km towards NE
7.	Places of worship	Shiv Mandir Kaliket Nagar Jama Masjid – Dhanaut Catholic Church Khagaul	Approx. 1.25 Km towards North Approx. 1.50 Km towards ESE Approx. 1.75 Km towards SW
8.	Water Bodies	Ganga River Kachchi Talab Gardanibagh	Approx. 5.75 Km towards North Approx. 6.50 Km towards East
9.	Defense Installation	Danapur Cantonment	Approx. 4.50 Km towards NNW
10.	Town	Patna	Project Site is under urban area of Patna City.
11.	Reserve Forest/ Zoo	Sanjay Gandhi Biological Park	Approx. 3.75 Km towards East

Source: Google Earth & Site visit

The Site Location map is shown in **Figure-1**. A Google Map showing the site corner coordinates of the proposed project is shown in **Figure-2**. Topographical map (*Survey of India Top sheet no G45M14, and G45N2*) of 10 km radius is shown in **Figure 3**.

**Proposed Residential Building “Gen X Pearl City” at Mauza- Kothawa, Thana Danapur,
Dist.- Patna, State- Bihar by M/s Gen X Homes Private Limited**

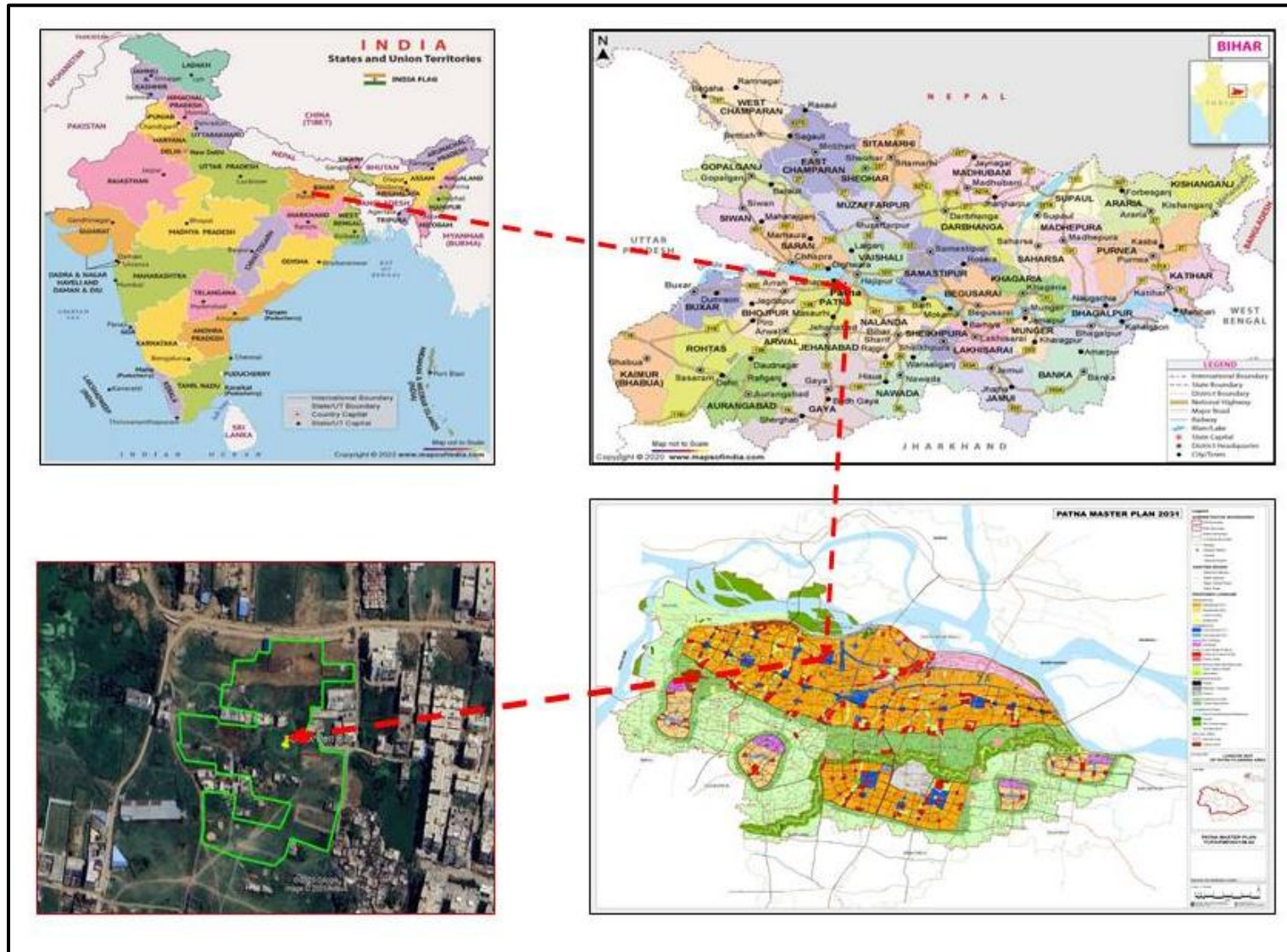
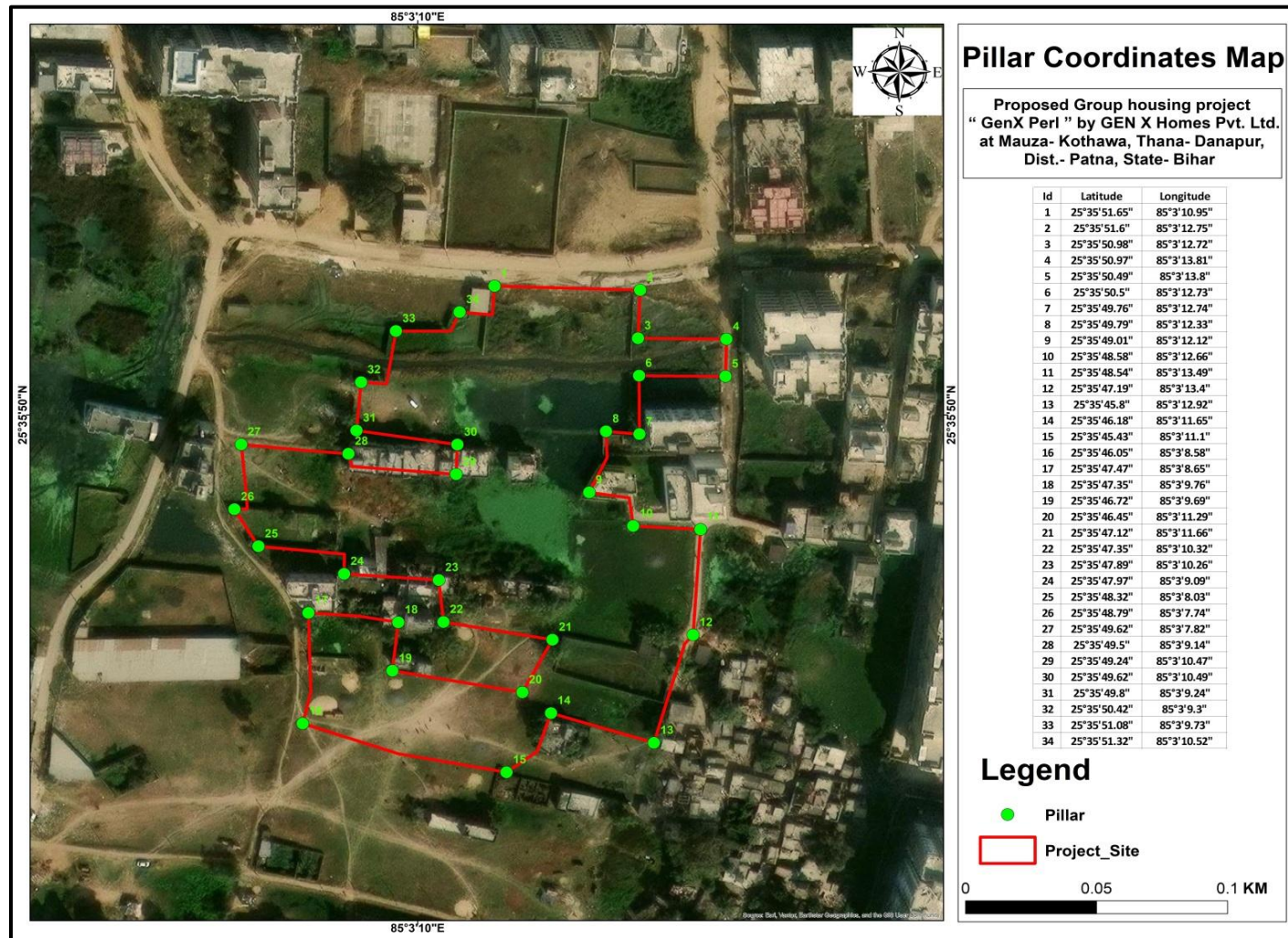


Figure-1: Site Location Map

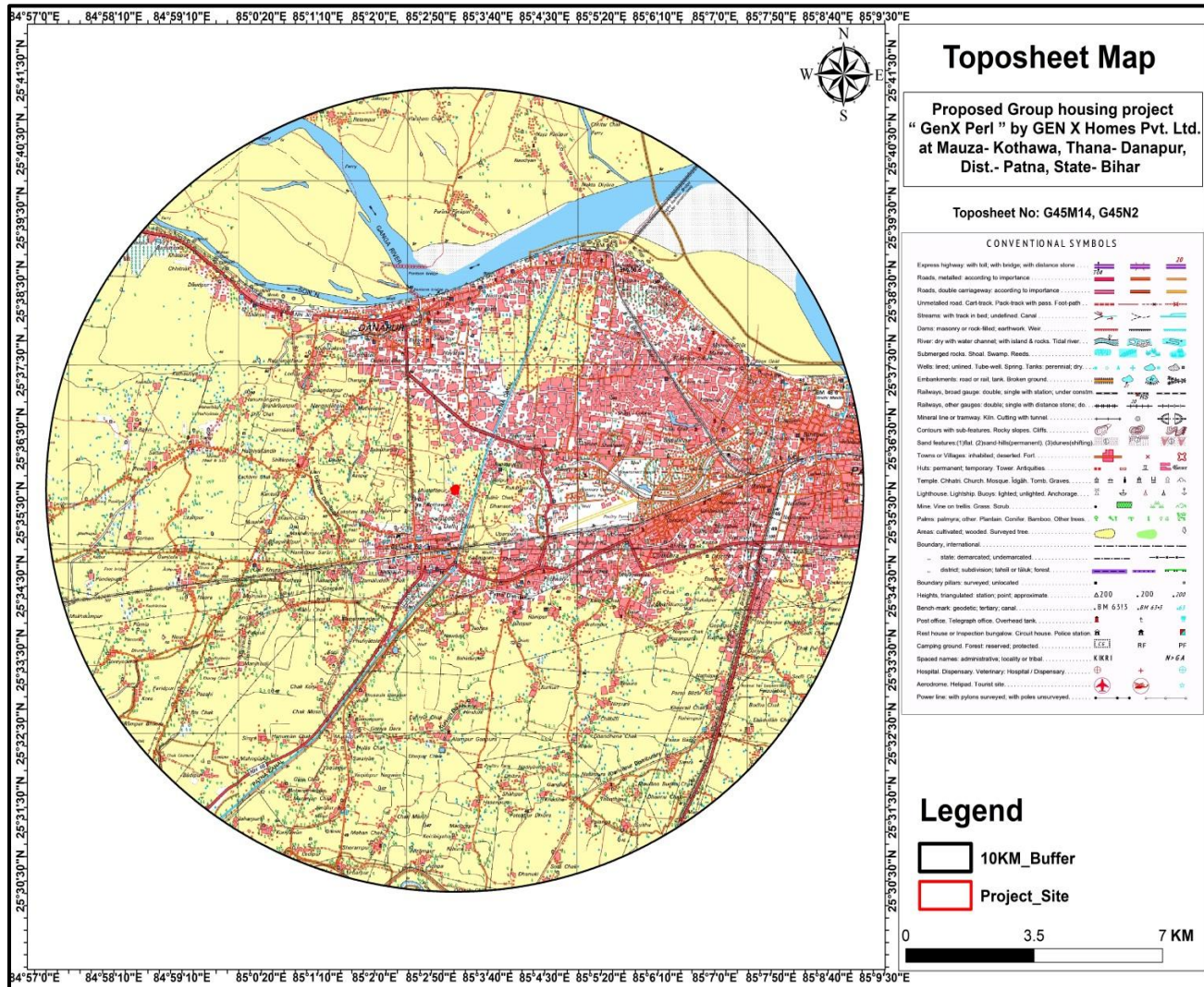
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Source: Google Map

Figure-2: Pillar Coordinate Map

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Source: Survey of India

Figure 3: Topographical Map of 10 km radius

3. PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed project is Residential Building “Gen X Pearl City” at Mauza- Kothawa, Thana Danapur, Dist.- Patna, State- Bihar. The coordinates of the project boundary are mentioned below in the **Table-2**.

Table-2: Coordinates of the Project Boundary

Id	Latitude	Longitude	Id	Latitude	Longitude
1	25°35'51.65"	85°3'10.95"	18	25°35'47.35"	85°3'9.76"
2	25°35'51.6"	85°3'12.75"	19	25°35'46.72"	85°3'9.69"
3	25°35'50.98"	85°3'12.72"	20	25°35'46.45"	85°3'11.29"
4	25°35'50.97"	85°3'13.81"	21	25°35'47.12"	85°3'11.66"
5	25°35'50.49"	85°3'13.8"	22	25°35'47.35"	85°3'10.32"
6	25°35'50.5"	85°3'12.73"	23	25°35'47.89"	85°3'10.26"
7	25°35'49.76"	85°3'12.74"	24	25°35'47.97"	85°3'9.09"
8	25°35'49.79"	85°3'12.33"	25	25°35'48.32"	85°3'8.03"
9	25°35'49.01"	85°3'12.12"	26	25°35'48.79"	85°3'7.74"
10	25°35'48.58"	85°3'12.66"	27	25°35'49.62"	85°3'7.82"
11	25°35'48.54"	85°3'13.49"	28	25°35'49.5"	85°3'9.14"
12	25°35'47.19"	85°3'13.4"	29	25°35'49.24"	85°3'10.47"
13	25°35'45.8"	85°3'12.92"	30	25°35'49.62"	85°3'10.49"
14	25°35'46.18"	85°3'11.65"	31	25°35'49.8"	85°3'9.24"
15	25°35'45.43"	85°3'11.1"	32	25°35'50.42"	85°3'9.3"
16	25°35'46.05"	85°3'8.58"	33	25°35'51.08"	85°3'9.73"
17	25°35'47.47"	85°3'8.65"	34	25°35'51.32"	85°3'10.52"

**Proposed Residential Building “Gen X Pearl City” at Mauza- Kothawa, Thana Danapur,
Dist.- Patna, State- Bihar by M/s Gen X Homes Private Limited**

The detailed area statement is given below in **Table-3**.

Table-3: Brief description of the Project

Sr. No.	Particulars	
1.	Total Plot area	18369.88 Sqm.
2.	Permissible FAR	2.5
3.	15% EWS (additional)	0.375
4.	Permissible FAR @ 2.875	52813.41 Sqm
5.	Proposed FAR @ 2.874	52799.01 Sqm
6.	Total Built-up Area (FAR + Non FAR)	63362.58 Sqm.
7.	Permissible Ground Coverage @ 35 %	6429.46 Sqm
8.	Proposed Ground Coverage @ 29.9 %	5497.78 Sqm
9.	Parking Required	9756.28 Sqm
10.	Parking Proposed	10702.02 Sqm
11.	Open Parking	138.45 Sqm
12.	Green area Provided (24.11%)	4429.15 Sqm
13.	Green Belt @18.34%	3370.51 Sqm
14.	Green Cover@5.74%	1058.64 Sqm
15.	Road Area	4656.61 Sqm
16.	Open & Paved Area	3647.89 Sqm
17.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits (with size)	9 (RWH Pit size= 14.73 m ³)
18.	STP Capacity	195 KLD
19.	Maximum Height of the Building (m)	Approx. 42 m.
20.	Power Requirement	~1800 KW
21.	Power Backup	1000 KVA (2 x 500 KVA)
22.	Total Water Requirement	~210 KLD Fresh water: 109 KLD Treated water reuse : 101 KLD Source: Ground water
23.	Waste water Generated	~161 KLD
24.	Solid Waste Generated	~786 Kg/day
25.	Biodegradable Waste	~314 Kg/day
26.	Non-Biodegradable Waste	~472 Kg/day
27.	Number of Tower	Wing A, B, C, EWS and Club house

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Sr. No.	Particulars		
28.	Basement	01	
29.	Max. Stories	B+G+13	
30.	Project Cost	95.5 Crores	
31.	EMP Budget	During Construction Capital Cost: 48 Lakhs Recurring Cost: 15 Lakhs	
		During Operation Capital Cost: 225 Lakhs Recurring Cost: 30 Lakhs	
32.	Connectivity	Danapur Railway Station	Approx. 1.75 Km towards SSW.
		Patliputra Railway Station	Approx. 3.00 Km towards NNE.
		Lok Nayak Jaya Prakash Narayan Airport, Patna	Approx. 2.50 km towards ESE
		SH 922	Approx. 1.00 Km towards West
		Rukunpura Khagaul road	Approx. 0.50 Km towards East

Table-4: Detailed Area Statement

Floor	Wing A FAR area (Sqm.)	Wing B FAR area (Sqm.)	Wing C + Club FAR area (Sqm.)	Wing EWS FAR area (Sqm.)
Basement	33.02	62.47	58.75	NA
Ground floor	789.52	28.79	945.42	80.98
First Floor	1283.75	1057.13	1734.87	567.15
Second Floor	1283.75	1057.13	1003.08	567.15
Third Floor	1283.75	1057.13	1003.08	567.15
Fourth Floor	1283.75	1057.13	1003.08	567.15
Fifth Floor	1283.75	1057.13	1003.08	567.15
Sixth Floor	1283.75	1057.13	1003.08	567.15
Seventh floor	1283.75	1057.13	1003.08	567.15
Eighth Floor	1283.75	1057.13	1003.08	567.15
Nineth Floor	1283.75	1057.13	1003.08	567.15
Tenth Floor	1283.75	1057.13	1003.08	567.15
Eleventh Floor	1283.75	1057.13	1003.08	567.15
Twelfth Floor	1355.01	1106.00	1104.48	567.15

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Thirteenth Floor	1082.51	908.32	922.59	
Sub Total	17381.31	13734.01	14796.91	6886.78
Total FAR Proposed	52799.01 Sqm.			
Non FAR Proposed (including Parking)				
Ground floor Wing A	699.48 Sqm.			
Ground floor Wing B	859.21 Sqm.			
Ground floor Wing C	816.27 Sqm.			
Basement Built-up area (A+B+C)	7598.11 Sqm.			
EWS Wing	590.5 Sqm.			
Total Built Up (FAR+Non FAR)	63362.58 Sqm.			

4. DETAIL OF BUILDING BLOCK

The Project envisages construction of two blocks. Details of Building Blocks are given in Table 5.

Table 5: Details of Building Blocks

	Wing A				Wing B			Wing C			EWS	
	Shop	4 BHK	5 BHK (D)	6 BHK (P)	4 BHK	3 BHK	5 BHK (D)	3 BHK	4 BHK	3 BHK (D)	1 BHK	2 BHK
Basement											NA	NA
Ground floor	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
First Floor	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	7	0	0	6	2
Second Floor	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	6	2
Third Floor	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	6	2
Fourth Floor	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	6	2
Fifth Floor	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	6	2
Sixth Floor	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	6	2
Seventh floor	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	6	2
Eighth Floor	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	6	2
Nineth Floor	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	6	2
Tenth Floor	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	6	2
Eleventh Floor	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	6	2
Twelfth Floor	0	0	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	2	6	2
Thirteenth Floor	0					4		4				
Total	6	66	2	4	24	74	2	95	2	2	72	24
Club House												
Ground floor	Indore Game, GYM , Yoga, Creche, Theatre, Library, 3 Massage room, Steam room, Spa and Salloon											
First Floor	Banquete Hall, 2 Meeting Hall, 2 Conference Hall											

5. POPULATION DETAIL

Total population of the proposed project will be **2098** which include the population of dwelling units and visitors. Breakup of the population is given in **Table-5**.

Table-6: Calculation of Population

Block	6 BHK (P)	5 BHK (D)	4 BHK	3 BHK (D)	3 BHK	2 BHK	1 BHK	Total No. of units	Population
Wing A	4	2	66					72	442
Wing B		2	24		74			100	528
Wing C			2	2	95			99	499
EWS/ LIG						24	72	96	240
Visitors (10% of the residential population)									171
Club House (Gym, Spa & Saloon, Yoga Centre, Library, Crech, Indor game, Banquet Hall etc.)									206
Shop								6	12
Total								367	2098

6. PARKING DETAIL

The details of parking required and provided are mentioned in following **Table 7**.

Table 7: Parking Details

	Wing A	Wing B	Wing C	Total
Ground floor Parking	699.48	859.21	816.27	2374.96
Basement			7598.11	7598.11
EWS			590.5	590.5
Total Covered Parking				10563.57
Open Parking				138.45
Total Parking				10702.02

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	18369.88 Sqm.
Landscape area provided @ 24.11%	4429.15 Sqm.
Green Belt	3370.51 Sqm.
Green Cover	1058.64 Sqm.
Total No. of Trees will be Planted @ 1 tree per 80 Sqm. of Plot Area	230 Nos.

8.0 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 is treated water & tanker water supply.

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

7.2 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 **~210 KLD**. This includes domestic water requirement, flushing and landscaping. The total fresh water requirement is **~109 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**.

**Proposed Residential Building “Gen X Pearl City” at Mauza- Kothawa, Thana Danapur,
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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)	367	8/7/6/5/4/2	1709	100 (60+40)	170.90	102.54	68.36	150.39
2	Visitors (10% of the residential population)	...	...	171	15 (10+5)	2.57	1.71	0.86	2.22
3	Shop	6	2 person for each shop	12	45 (20+25)	0.54	0.24	0.30	0.49
4	Club House (Gym, Spa & Saloon, Yoga Centre, Library, Crech, Indoor game, Banquet hall etc.)	2056	1 person @ 10 Sqm. of Built-up area	206	45 (20+25)	9.27	4.12	5.15	8.45
	Total					183	109	74	161
	Reuse Water								
	Horticulture	4429.15	6 liter/sqm of Landscape area	...		27			
	Flushing					74			
	Total Reuse Water					101			
	STP requirement 20% extra than waste water generated					195			
	Treated water generation @80% of waste water					129			

8.3 Wastewater Generation

The total estimated quantity of wastewater to be generated from proposed project is **~161 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	109
Wastewater to be generated from domestic use (@ 80% of domestic water requirement)	87
Water requirement for Flushing Purpose	74
Wastewater to be generated from Flushing (@ 100% of flushing requirement)	74
Total Wastewater generated	161
STP capacity 20% higher than total waste water	~195

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

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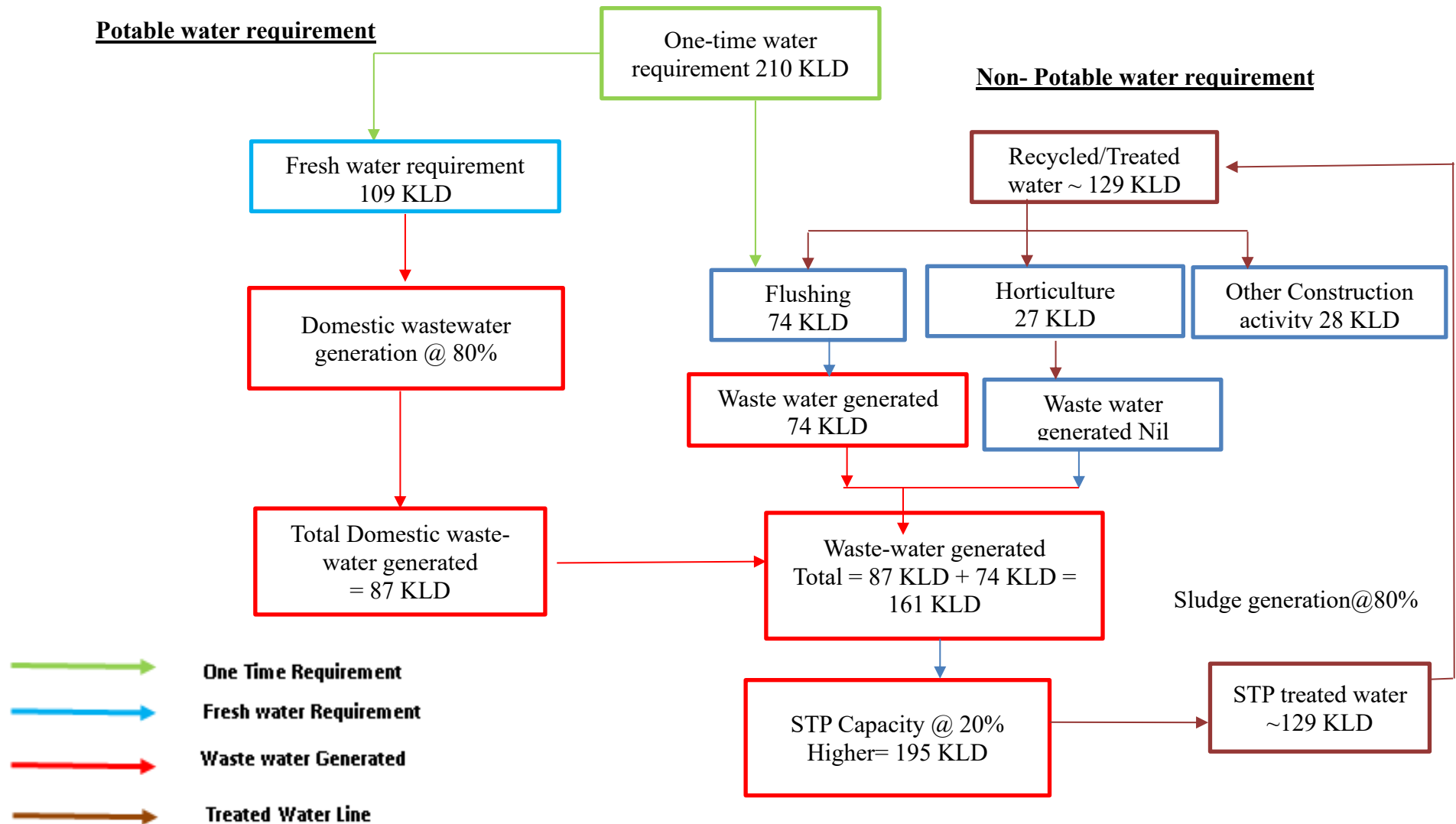


Figure-5: Water Balance Chart

**840 KL of Fresh water for Swimming Pool will be required and that will filtered separately.*

Reuse of Treated Water:

Waste water generated is 161 KLD, which will be treated in the onsite STP of capacity 20% more than the waste water generated i.e. 195 KLD. The treated water available is 129 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 up on 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.

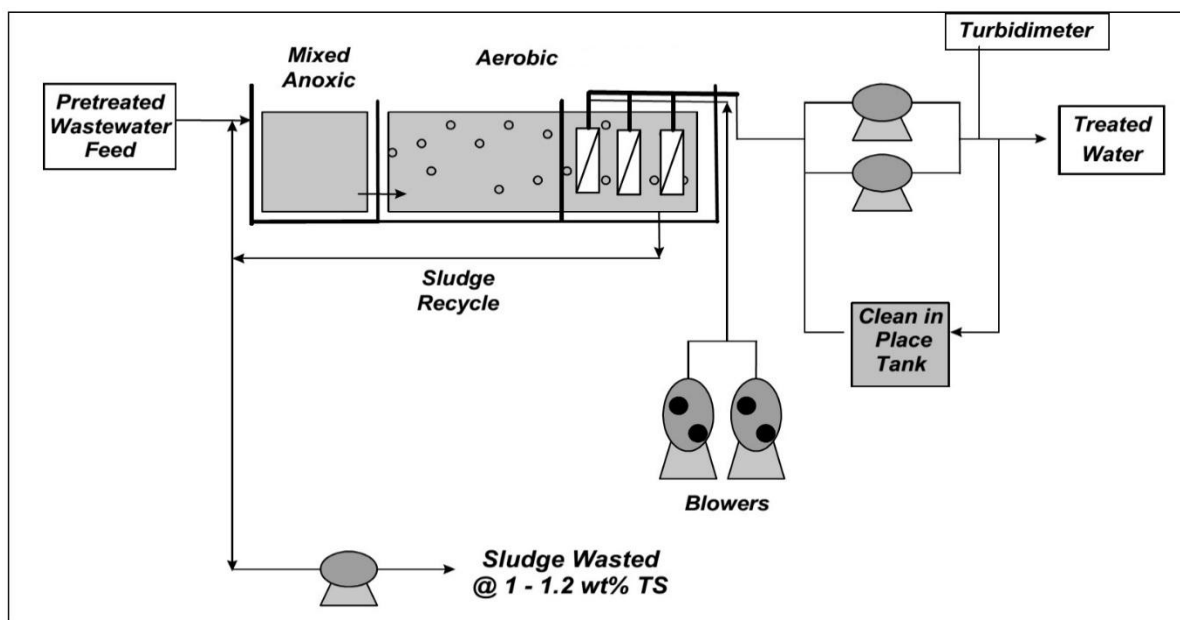


Figure 10: Schematic Diagram of MBR STP

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.

**Proposed Residential Building “Gen X Pearl City” at Mauza- Kothawa, Thana Danapur,
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Table-11: Rainwater Harvesting Calculation

Input Data				Reference
Catchment Area		Value		
1	Rooftop Area of Building/shed	5497.78	Sqm.	
2	Green Belt Area	4429.15	Sqm.	
3	Open & Paved Area	8,442.95	Sqm.	
	Total	18369.88		
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		
				CGWB Patna
Rainfall				
	Average Annual Rainfall	1076	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	5028.27	cu-m/year	
	Green Belt Area	714.86	cu-m/year	
	Paved Area	6813.46	cu-m/year	
Runoff Calculation for the Peak Rainfall, Q				
	Rooftop Area of Building/shed	52.57	cu-mtr/hour	RWH in India, MoEF&CC, e-book 2016
	Green Belt Area	7.47	cu-mtr/hour	
	Paved Area	71.24	cu-mtr/hour	
	Total	131.28	cu-mtr/hour	
Annual Recharge Potential				IMD
	Recharge Potential	12556.60	cu-m/year	
	Rainy Season	June-Sep		
Design of Recharge Structure for Peak Flow				
Calculation for One Pit				
	Diameter of Pit	2.5	mtr	
	Depth of the Pit	3	mtr	
	Volume of the Pit	14.73	cu-mtr	
Number of Pits Required to store the peak discharge		8.9		
Rain water harvesting Pits provided		9		

11. POWER REQUIREMENT

The total electrical load demand has been estimated to be ~1800 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 2 x 500 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 500 KVA

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

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

$$H = h + 5$$

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.**

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Table 12: Solid waste Generation details

S. No.	Category of Solid Waste	Waste Generation Rate	Formula	Total Population (Kg/day)	Waste Generated (Kg/day)	Bio-degradable (Kg/day)	Non-biodegradable (Kg/day)
1	Residential Refuse	0.3 to 0.6 kg/cap/day	Total Population*0.45	1709	769.05	307.62	461.43
2	Visitor (10% of the residential Population)	0.1 to 0.2 kg/cap/day	Total Population*0.1	171	17.1	6.84	10.26
3	Shop	0.1 to 0.2 kg/cap/day	Total Population*0.1	12	1.2	0.48	0.72
4	Club House (Gym, Spa & Saloon, Yoga Centre, Library, Crech, Indoor game, Banquet Hall etc.)	0.1 to 0.2 kg/cap/day	Total Population*0.1	206	20.6	8.24	12.36
	Total (Kg/day)			2098 Kg/day	786 Kg/day	314 Kg/day	472 Kg/day

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.

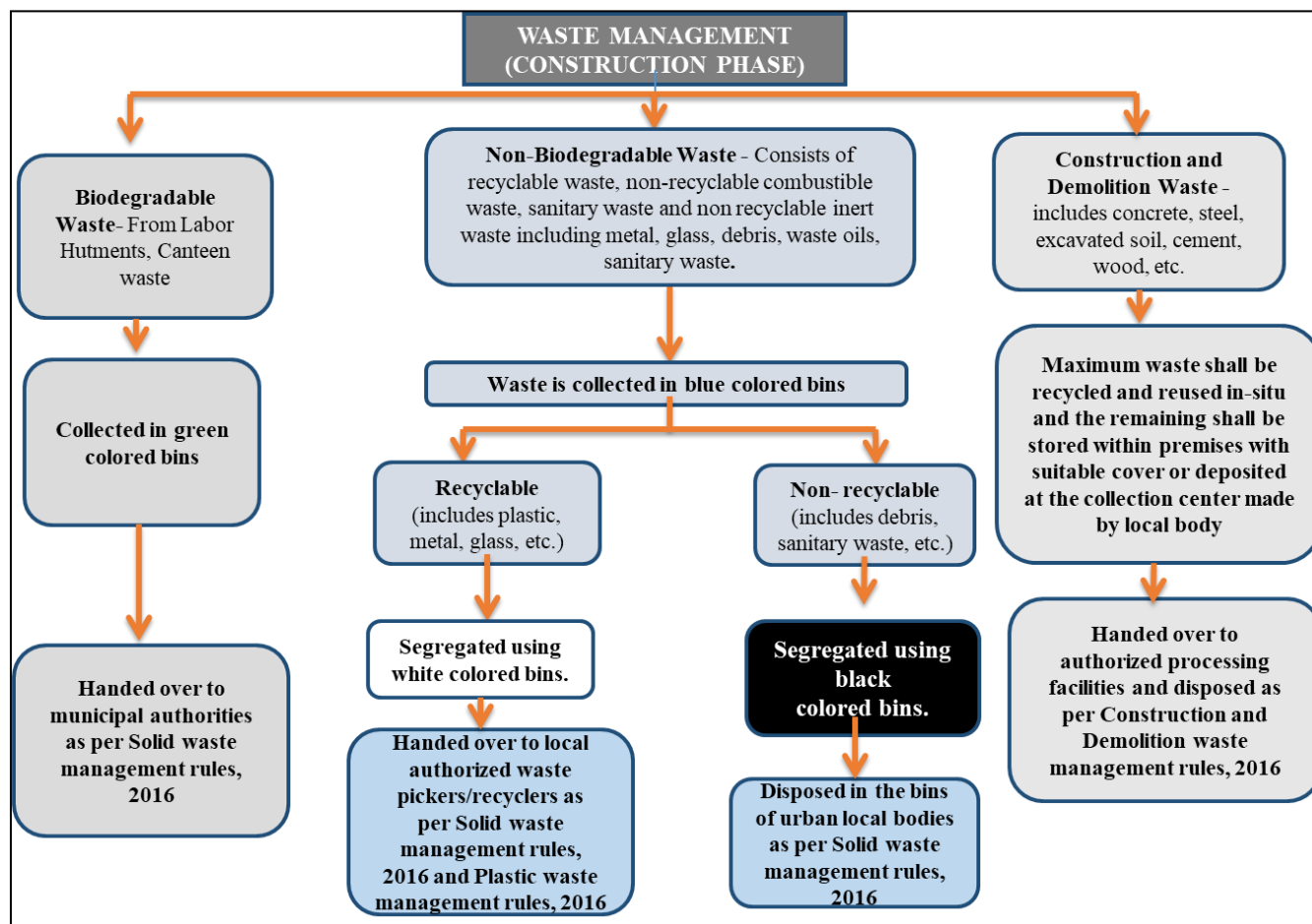


Figure-7: Solid Waste Management during Construction Phase

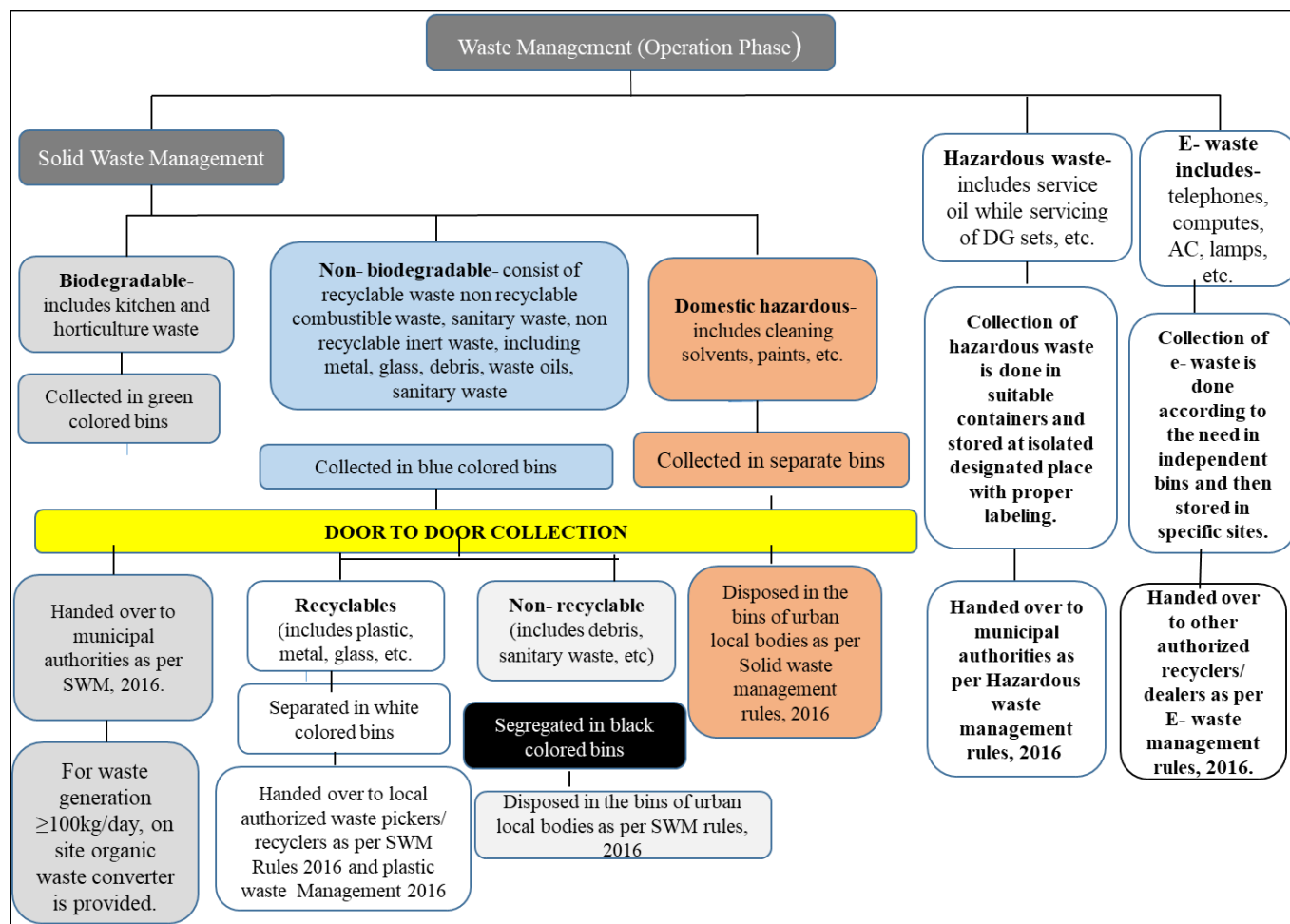


Figure-8: Solid Waste Management during Operation Phase

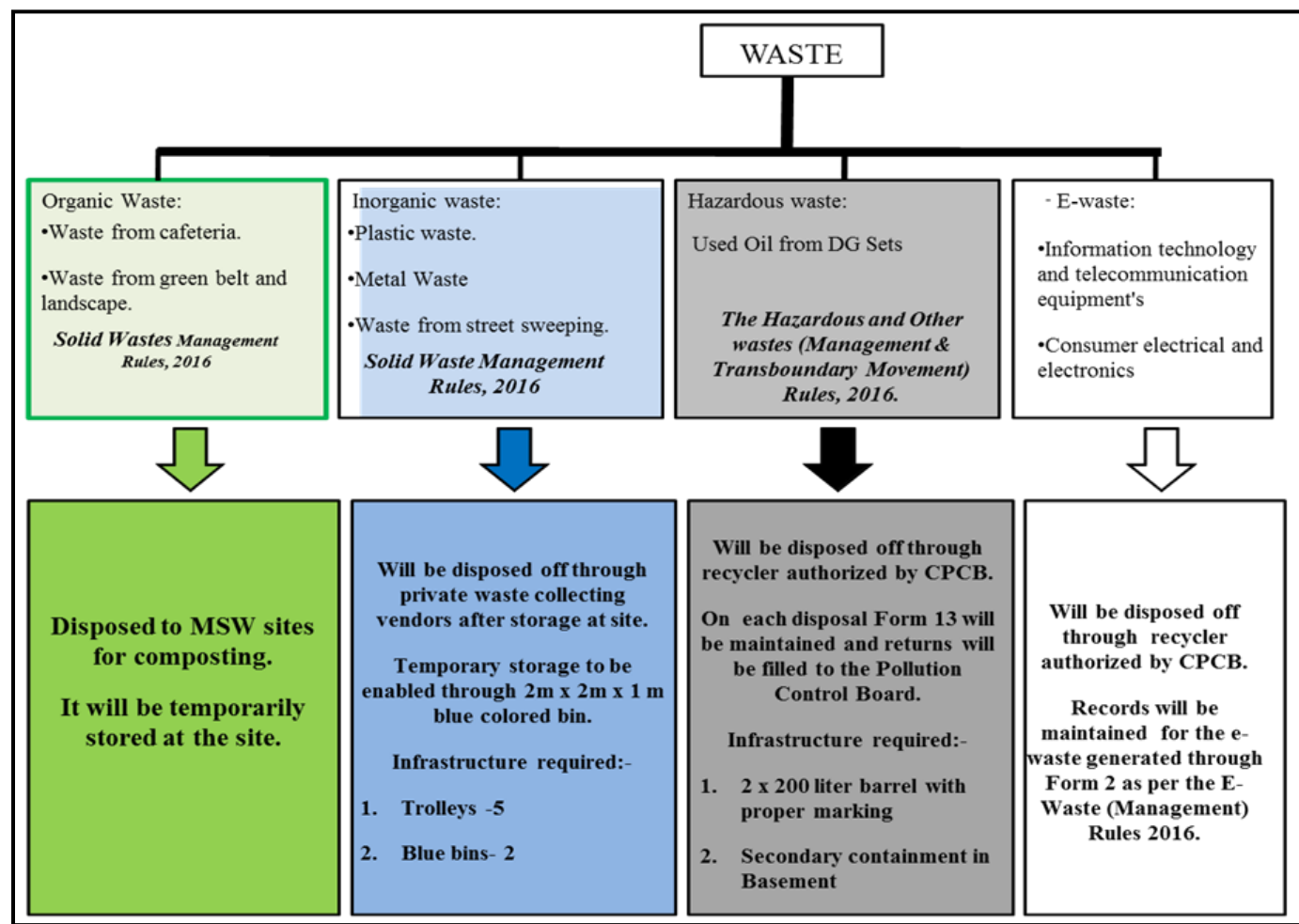


Figure-9: Hazardous Waste Management Plan

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 – 1706649.713 CFT
- Stone aggregate (10 MM)- 390,732.9606 CFT
- Stone aggregate (20 MM)- 911,710.2414CFT
- Cement (50 Kg/BAG)- 359295 BAGs
- Bricks- 7635012 Nos.
- Steel- 3368.387591Tons
- Plywood- 116770.770 SFT

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