

CONCEPTUAL PLAN

1. INTRODUCTION

NBCC (India) Limited is proposed for Residential Building “Regency Towers” NBCC Phase-II on the total land area measuring 10555.69 sqm at Plot No.- NBCC-I, Sector-07, Bahadurpur Housing Colony, Bahadurpur, Patna-800026. The proposed built up area is 34,050.71 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 total Plot Area is **10555.69 Sqm.** (2.60 Acres) and the total Built-up area is **34,050.71 Sqm.** (including Stilt below Block – I, II & III, EWS /LIG and Stilt below podium). We have earlier accorded Environmental Clearance vide F. No. SIA/8(a)/2044/2022 dt.12/12/2022 for Total Plot area 10,651.15 Sqm. and Built-up area 34050.71 Sqm. As per office Memorandum vide F. No. IA3-22/10/2022-IA.III (E 177258) dated 29th March, 2022 we will also surrender our earlier EC **vide F. No. SIA/8(a)/2044/2022 dated 12/12/2022**. The copy of Earlier EC is enclosed as **Annexure-I**. We have not started any Construction activity after approval of Environmental clearance though we have earlier obtained CTE vide memo no. 334 dated 27/02/2023 valid for one year, enclosed as **Annexure-XII**. Bird eye view of the proposed project is enclosed as **Annexure-XIII**.

2. SITE SURROUNDING & CONNECTIVITY

The proposed project is well connected to different villages and towns. It is surrounded by Vijay Nagar, Income Tax Colony, Bahadurpur Housing Colony and Hanuman Nagar habitation & the project is also close proximity to the Patna town 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		
		Description	Distance and Direction
1.	Nearest Railway Station	Rajendra Nagar Terminal Railway Station	Approx. 1.50 Km towards NW
		Patna Junction Railway Station	Approx. 3.60 Km towards NW
2.	Nearest Airport	Jai Prakash Narayan International Airport	Approx. 8.05 km towards West

Proposed Residential Complex “Regency Towers” NBCC Phase-II at Sector -07 Bahadurpur Housing Colony, Bahadurpur, Patna Bihar by NBCC (India) Limited

S. No.	Connectivity & Site Surroundings		
	Description		Distance and Direction
3.	Nearest Village	Vijay Nagar Income Tax Colony Bahadurpur Housing Colony Hanuman Nagar	Approx. 0.35 Km towards SW Approx. 0.40 km towards South Approx. 0.20 km towards NE Approx. 0.75 km towards SW
4.	Nearest Highway/Roads	Jogipur Canal Rd Bhoothnath Rd Bypass Rd	Adjacent to the project site Approx. 0.20 km towards East Approx. 0.55 km towards South
5.	Nearest School & College	Krishna Public School, Vijay Nagar Gyandeep Residential School, Bahadurpur Housing Colony Cambrian Convent School, Bahadurpur Housing Colony	Approx. 0.15 km towards South Approx. 0.10 km towards North Approx. 0.10 km towards ENE
6.	Nearest Hospital	Aastha Hospital, Bahadurpur Housing Colony Kumar Ortho Hospital, Vijay Nagar Blue Diamond Hospital, Vijay Nagar	Approx. 0.10 km towards NW Approx. 0.30 km towards SW Approx. 0.25 km towards SE
7.	Places of worship	Hanuman Mandir+ Durga Mandir Shiv Mandir Manas Mandir	Approx. 0.20 km towards NE Approx. 0.25 km towards NE Approx. 0.30 km towards SW
8.	Water Bodies	Ganga River Punpun River	Approx. 3.55 km towards North Approx. 8.95 km towards SSE
9.	Zoological garden	Sanjay Gandhi Biological Park	Approx. 7.25 km towards WNW
10.	Defense Installation	Danapur Cantonment	Approx. 13.80 km towards NW
11.	Nearest Town	Patna	Approx. 3.35 km towards WNW

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 G45N2, G45N6*) of 10 km radius is shown in **Figure 3**.

Proposed Residential Complex “Regency Towers” NBCC Phase-II at Sector -07 Bahadurpur Housing Colony, Bahadurpur, Patna Bihar by NBCC (India) Limited

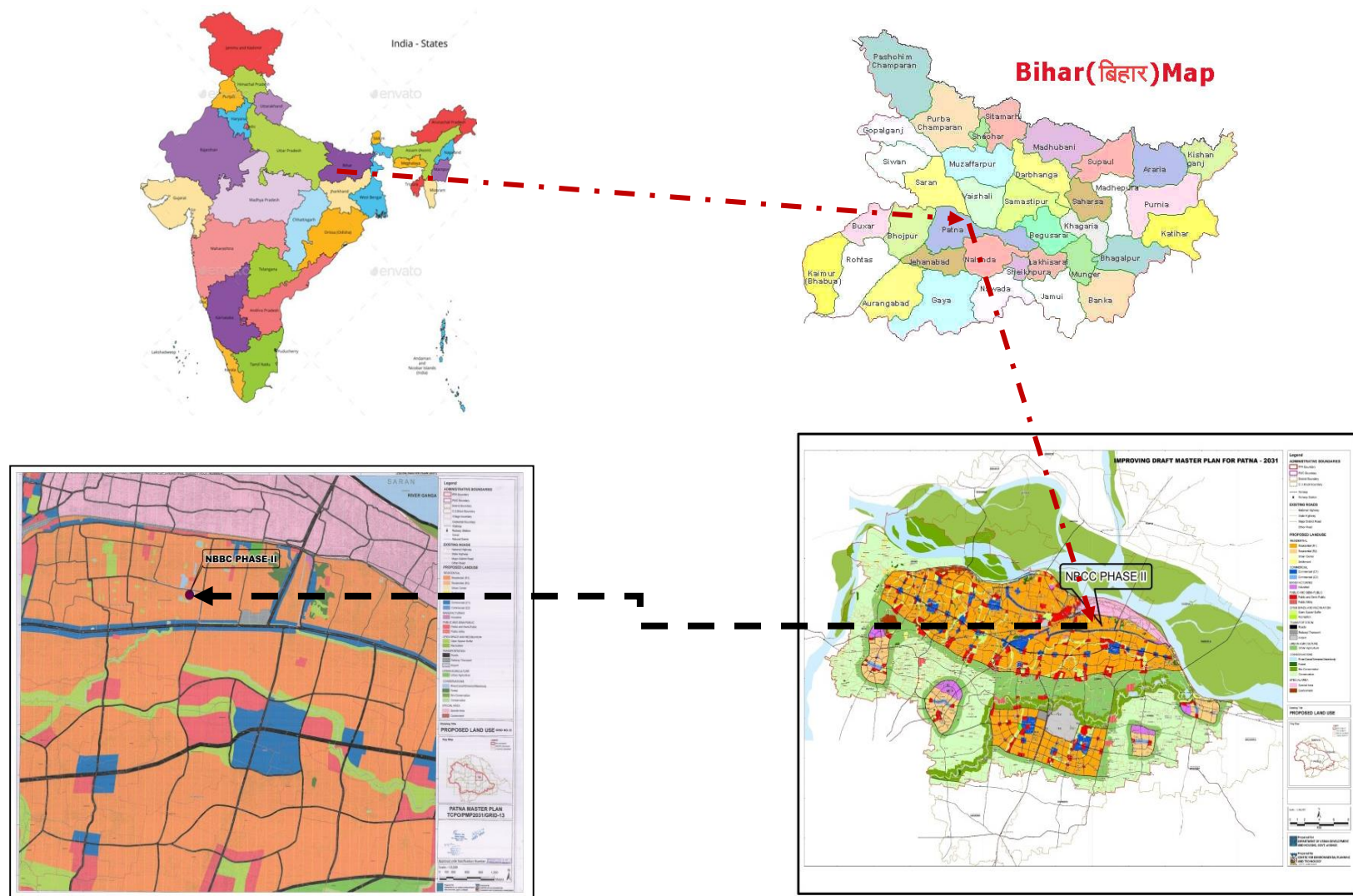
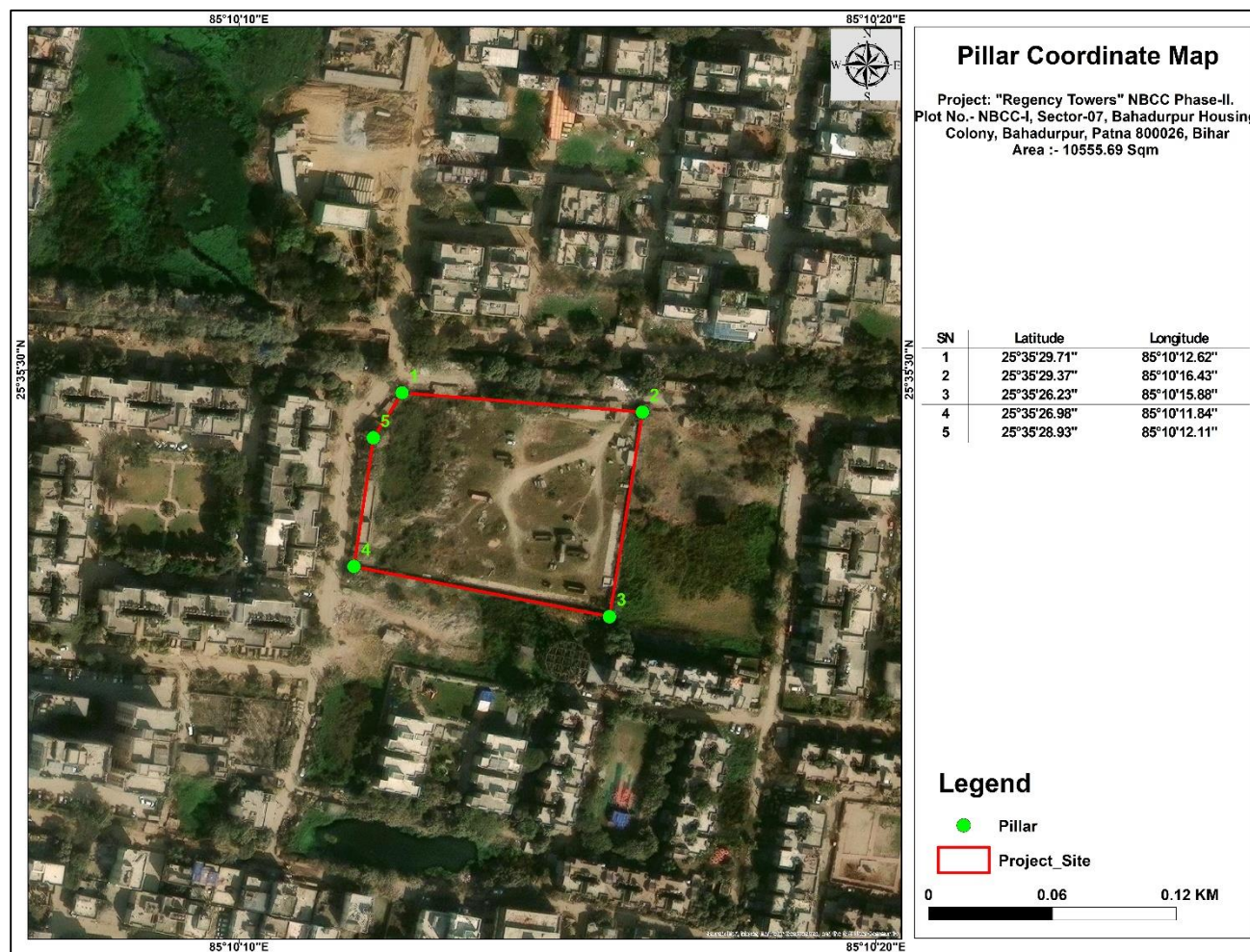


Figure-1: Site Location Map

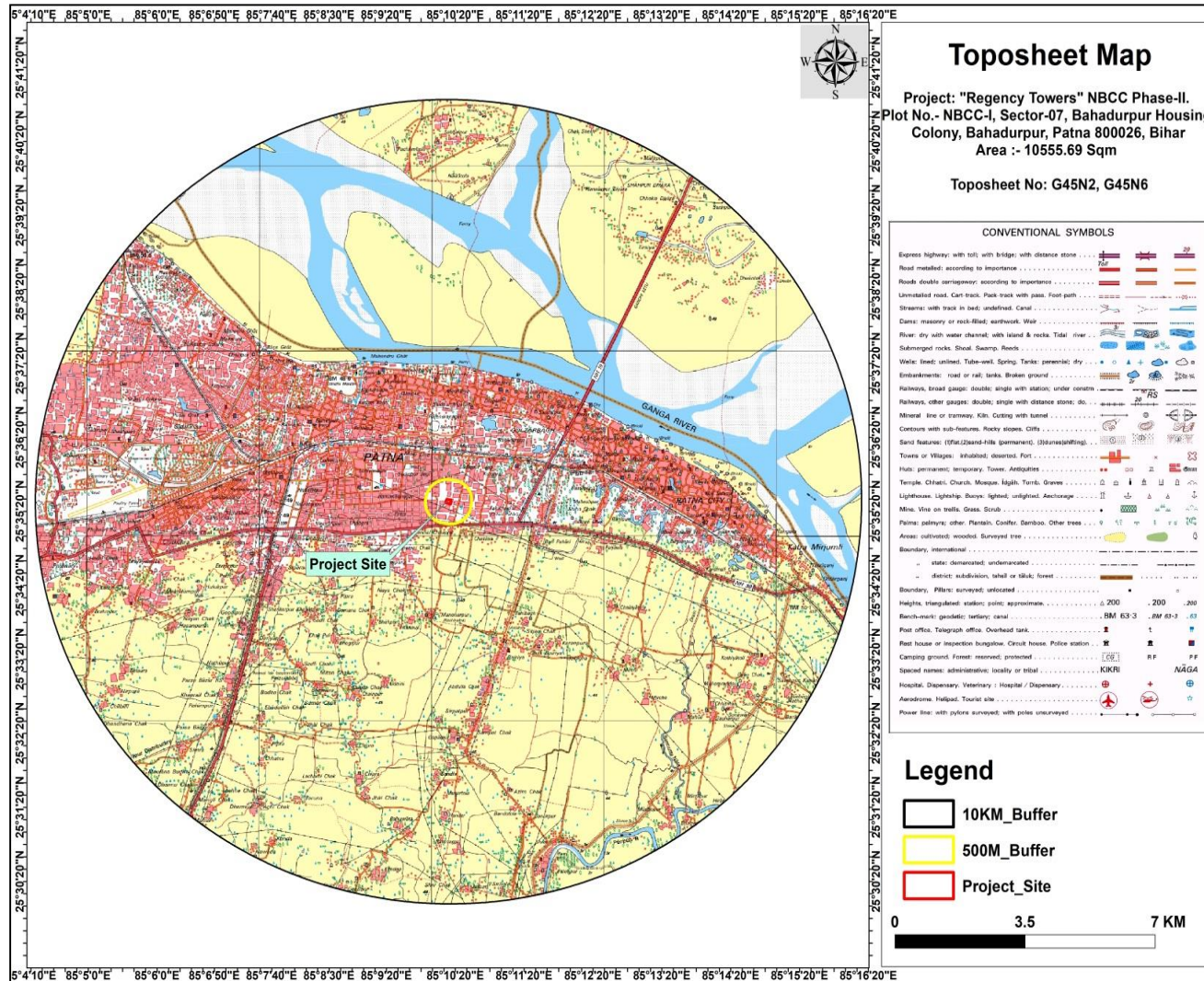
Proposed Residential Complex “Regency Towers” NBCC Phase-II at Sector -07 Bahadurpur Housing Colony, Bahadurpur, Patna Bihar by NBCC (India) Limited



Source: Google Map

Figure-2: Pillar Coordinate Map

Proposed Residential Complex “Regency Towers” NBCC Phase-II at Sector -07 Bahadurpur Housing Colony, Bahadurpur, Patna Bihar by NBCC (India) Limited



Source: Survey of India

Figure 3: Topographical Map of 10 km radius

Proposed Residential Complex “Regency Towers” NBCC Phase-II at Sector -07 Bahadurpur Housing Colony, Bahadurpur, Patna Bihar by NBCC (India) Limited

3. PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Proposed Residential Building “Regency Towers” NBCC Phase-II is located at Plot No.- NBCC-I, Sector-07, Bahadurpur Housing Colony, Bahadurpur, Patna-800026. The coordinates of the project boundary are mentioned below in the **Table-2**

Table-2: Coordinates of the Project Boundary

Sl. No.	Latitude	Longitude
1.	25°35'29.71"N	85°10'12.62"E
2.	25°35'29.37"N	85°10'16.43"E
3.	25°35'26.23"N	85°10'15.88"E
4.	25°35'26.98"N	85°10'11.84"E
5.	25°35'28.93"N	85°10'12.11"E

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

Table-3: Brief description of the Project

Sr. No.	Particulars	
1.	Total Plot area	10555.69 Sqm.
2.	Proposed FAR	2.5
3.	FAR Area Tower Block-I, II & III	26459.85 Sqm.
4.	LIG/EWS Block FAR Built-up area provided	3918.71 sqm
5.	FAR Built-up Area Tower Block I, II & III including LIG/E	30378.56 sqm
6.	Total Parking Required	6491.99 Sqm.
7.	Stilt Parking area provided	3672.15 sqm
8.	Open Parking area	3495.45 sqm
9.	Total Parking Provided incl. EWS Block	7167.60 Sqm.
10.	Total Built-up Area	34,050.71 Sqm.
11.	Landscape Area Provided @ 15.5 %	1644.5 Sqm.
12.	Total Ground Coverage @ 24.47 %	2583.36 Sqm.
13.	Roads, Open parking & Paved Area	6327.83 Sqm.
14.	Rain Water Harvesting Pits (with size)	6 (RWH Pit size=14.14 m ³)
15.	Maximum Height of the Building (m)	Approx. 34.50 m.
16.	Power Requirement	~1243 KW
17.	Power Backup	2 DGs of 380 KVA

Proposed Residential Complex “Regency Towers” NBCC Phase-II at Sector -07 Bahadurpur Housing Colony, Bahadurpur, Patna Bihar by NBCC (India) Limited

Sr. No.	Particulars		
18.	Total Water Requirement	~138 KLD Fresh water – 79 KLD Treated water- 59 KLD Source: Ground water	
19.	Waste water Generated	~115 KLD	
20.	STP Capacity	~140 KLD	
21.	Solid Waste Generated	~597 Kg/day	
22.	Biodegradable Waste	~239 Kg/day	
23.	Non-Biodegradable Waste	~358 Kg/day	
20.	Number of Tower	Tower-Block I, II, III and EWS/LIG. (Residential Building)	
21.	Max. Stories	G/S+11	
22.	Project Cost	147.88 Crores	
24.	EMP Budget	During Construction Capital Cost: 26 Lakhs Recurring Cost: 11 Lakhs	
		During Operation Capital Cost: 163 Lakhs Recurring Cost: 32 Lakhs	
25.	Connectivity	Rajendra Nagar Terminal Railway Station	Approx. 1.50 Km towards NW
		Jogipur Canal Rd	Adjacent to the Project Site
		Bhoothnath Rd	Approx. 0.20 Km towards East
		Bypass Rd	Approx. 0.55 Km towards South
		Jay Prakash Narayan International Airport	Approx. 8.05 Km towards West

Table-4: Detailed Area Statement

S. No.	Details	Area (Sqm.)
1	Total Plot area	10555.69 Sqm.
2	Proposed FAR	2.5
3	FAR Area Tower Block-I, II & III	26459.85 Sqm.
4	LIG/EWS Block FAR Built-up area provided	3918.71 sqm
6	FAR Built-up Area Tower Block I, II & III including LIG/E	30378.56 sqm
7	Total Parking Required	6491.99 Sqm.
8	Stilt Parking area provided	3672.15 sqm
9	Open Parking area	3495.45 sqm
10	Total Parking Provided incl. EWS Block	7167.60 Sqm.
11	Total Built-up Area	34,050.71 Sqm.
12	Landscape Area Provided @ 15.5 %	1644.5 Sqm.
13	Total Ground Coverage @ 24.47 %	2583.36 Sqm.
14	Roads, Open parking & Paved Area	6327.83 Sqm.

4. DETAIL OF BUILDING BLOCK

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

Table 5(a): Details of Building Blocks

Block Residential	3 BHK	2 BHK	1 BHK	Total No. of units	Population	No. of Floors	Height of the Building
Tower I	40	20	...	60	340	G/S+10	Approx. 33.25 meter
Tower II	40	20		60	340	G/S+10	Approx.33.25 meter
Tower III	36	20		56	316	G/S+10	Approx. 33.25 meter
Block F (EWS)	..	21	42	63	273	G/S+11	Approx. 34.50 meter
Gym & Community Hall (450) Sqm					45		
Total				239	1314		

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Table 5(b): Details of Building Blocks

S. No.	Details	Tower Block I (FAR Area-Sqm.)	Tower Block II (FAR Area-Sqm.)	Tower Block III (FAR Area-Sqm.)	EWS/LIG (FAR Area-Sqm.)
1	Ground / Stilt Floor B/U Area	194.32	223.36	215.31	109.17
2	First Floor B/U Area	861.12	861.12	857.75	359.25
3	Second Floor B/U Area	861.12	861.12	857.75	359.25
4	Third Floor B/U Area	861.12	861.12	861.12	359.25
5	Fourth Floor B/U Area	861.12	861.12	861.12	359.25
6	Fifth Floor B/U Area	861.12	861.12	861.12	359.25
7	Sixth Floor B/U Area	861.12	861.12	861.12	359.25
8	Seventh Floor B/U Area	861.12	861.12	861.12	359.25
9	Eight Floor B/U Area	861.12	861.12	861.12	359.25
10	Ninth Floor B/U Area	861.12	861.12	861.12	359.25
11	Tenth Floor B/U Area	861.12	861.12	861.12	359.25
12	Eleventh Floor B/U Area	0	0	0	216.51
	Total	8805.52	8834.56	8819.77	3918.18
	Total FAR Area	30378.03			
	Stilt Parking area provided in Block I, II & III	2029.03			
	Stilt Parking area provided below podium	1364.95			
	Stilt Parking area provided in EWS bock	278.17			
	Total Built-up area	34050.18			

5. POPULATION DETAIL

Total population of the proposed project will be **1441** which include the population of dwelling units and visitors. Breakup of the population is given in **Table-5**.

Table-6: Calculation of Population

Residential Block	Flat	No. of Units	Population
Residential Building	239	6\5\4	1269
Gym & Community Hall (450) Sqm			45
Visitors 10% of Residential Population			127
Total Population			1441

6. PARKING DETAIL

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

Table 7: Parking Details

Sl. No.	Details	Area (Sqm)
1	Total Parking Required @ 25% of residential Built-up area (22491 Sqm.) and 30% of Gym & Community Hall Built-up area (450 Sqm.)	5645.21
2	Required Visitors Parking i.e. 15% of total parking area	846.78
3	Total Parking Required	6491.99
4	Stilt Parking area provided in Block I, II & III	2029.03
5	Stilt Parking area provided below podium	1364.95
6	Open Parking area	2606
7	Open parking area provided for Visitors	889.45
8	Parking area Provided	6889.43
	Parking area required for EWS block	189
10	Parking area provided for EWS block in Stilt	278.17
11	Total Parking area Provided	7167.6

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	10555.69 Sqm.
Landscape area provided @ 15.50 %	1644.5 Sqm.
Total No. of Trees will be Planted @ 1 tree per 80 Sqm. of Plot Area	132 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 **~138 KLD**. This includes domestic water requirement, flushing and landscaping. The total fresh water requirement is **~79 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

Table 3: 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)	239	3 BHK: 6 Person 2 BHK: 5 Person 1 BHK: 4 Person	1269	100 (60+40)	127	76.14	50.76	112
2	Visitors (10% of the residential population)	...	...	127	15 (10+5)	1.91	1.27	0.64	1.65
3	Gym & Community Hall (450) Sqm	...		45	45(25+20)	2.03	1.13	0.90	1.80
	Subtotal -I					131	79	52.30	115
	Horticulture	1644.5	4.0 liter/sqm of Landscape area	...		7			
		Subtotal II				7			
		Grand Total I+II				138			
	STP requirement 20% extra than waste water generated					138			
	STP Provided					140			
	Treated water generation @80% of waste water					92			

8.3 Wastewater Generation

The total estimated quantity of wastewater to be generated from proposed project is **~115 KLD**.

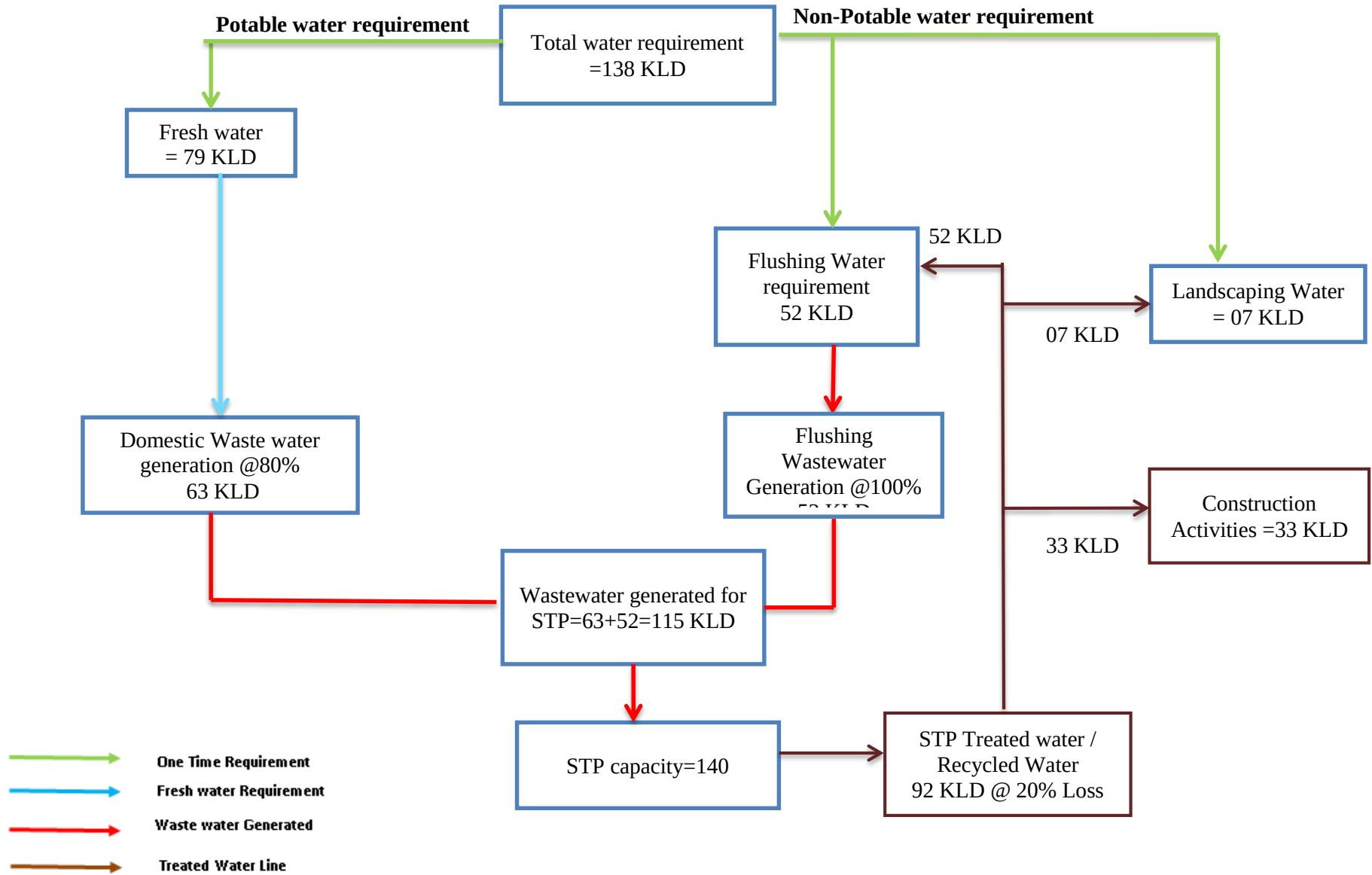
Calculation of wastewater generation is shown below in **Table-10**.

Table-10: Calculation of Wastewater Generation

Details	Water (KLD)
Water requirement for domestic purpose	79
Wastewater to be generated from domestic use (@ 80% of domestic water requirement)	63
Water requirement for Flushing Purpose	52
Wastewater to be generated from Flushing (@ 100% of flushing requirement)	52
Total Wastewater generated	115
STP capacity 20% higher than total waste water	~140

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

Figure-5: Water Balance Chart



Reuse of Treated Water:

Waste water generated is 115 KLD, which will be treated in the onsite STP of capacity 20% more than the waste water generated i.e. 138 KLD. The treated water available is 92 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.

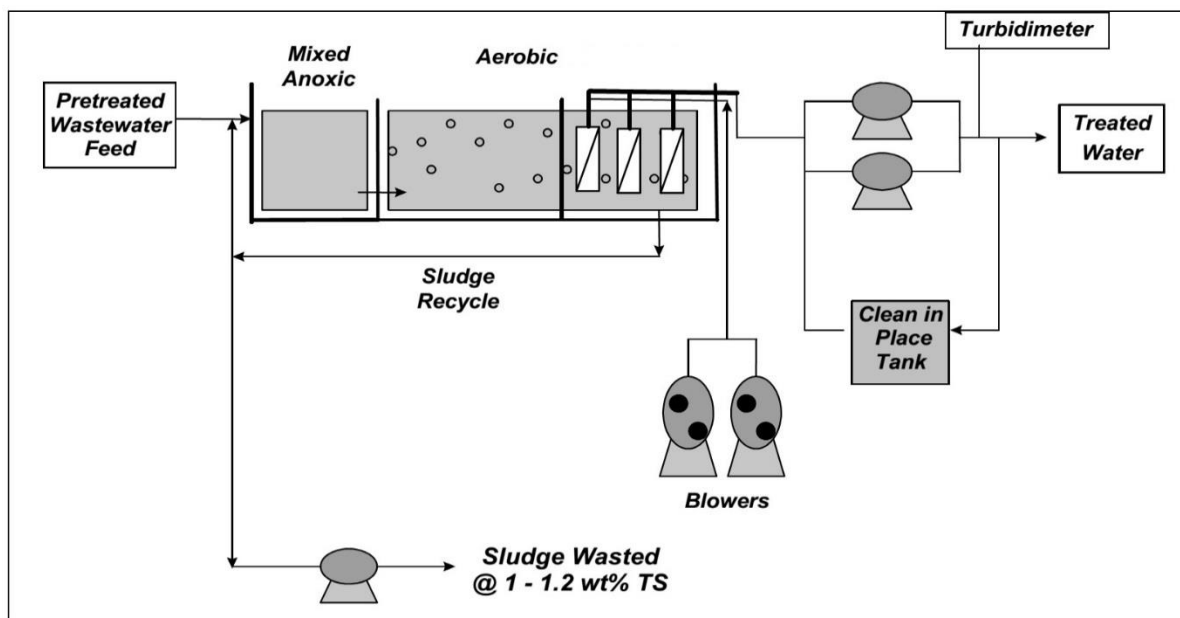


Figure 10: Schematic Diagram of MBR STP

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 Complex “Regency Towers” NBCC Phase-II at Sector -07 Bahadurpur Housing Colony, Bahadurpur, Patna Bihar by NBCC (India) Limited

Table-11: Rainwater Harvesting Calculation

Input Data			Unit	Reference
Catchment Area		Value		
1	Rooftop Area of Building/shed	2583.36	Sqm.	
2	Green Belt Area	1644	Sqm.	
3	Open & Paved Area	6328.33	Sqm.	
	Total	10555.69		
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		
Rainfall				
	Average Annual Rainfall	1076	mm/year	CGWA Patna
	Hourly Peak Rainfall Intensity, I	45	mm/hour	
	Peak Time taken	15	minutes	
Total Volume of Water to be Captured on Annual Basis				
	Rooftop Area of Building/shed	2362.74	cu-m/year	
	Green Belt Area	265.34	cu-m/year	
	Paved Area	5106.96	cu-m/year	
Runoff Calculation for the Peak Rainfall, Q				
	Rooftop Area of Building/shed	24.70	cu-mtr/hour	RWH in India, MoEF&CC, e-book 2016
	Green Belt Area	2.77	cu-mtr/hour	
	Paved Area	53.40	cu-mtr/hour	
	Total	80.87	cu-mtr/hour	
Annual Recharge Potential				
	Recharge Potential	7735.04	cu-m/year	
	Rainy Season	June-September		IMD
Design of Recharge Structure for Peak Flow				
Calculation for One Pit				

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	Diameter of Pit	3	mtr	
	Depth of the Pit	2	mtr	
	Volume of the Pit	14.14	cu-mtr	
	Number of Pits Required to store the peak discharge	5.7		
		6		

Number of RWH Pits Proposed = ~6

11. POWER REQUIREMENT

The total electrical load demand has been estimated to be 1243 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 380 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 380 KVA

$$H = h + 0.2 \sqrt{280}$$

$$H = h + 0.2 \times 19.49$$

$$H = h + 3$$

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**

Proposed Residential Complex “Regency Towers” NBCC Phase-II at Sector -07 Bahadurpur Housing Colony, Bahadurpur, Patna Bihar by NBCC (India) Limited

Table 12: Solid waste Generation details

S. No.	Category of Solid Waste	Waste Generation Rate	Formula	Total Population	Waste Generated (Kg/day)	Bio-degradable	Non-biodegradable
1	Residential Refuse	0.3 to 0.6 kg/cap/day	Total Population*0.45	1269	571.05	228.42	342.63
2	Visitor (10% of the residential Population)	0.1 to 0.3 kg/cap/day	Total Population*0.15	127	19.05	7.62	11.43
3	Gym & Community Hall (450) Sqm	0.1 to 0.30 kg/cap/day	Total Population*0.15	45	6.75	2.7	4.05
	Total			1441	597	239	358

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.

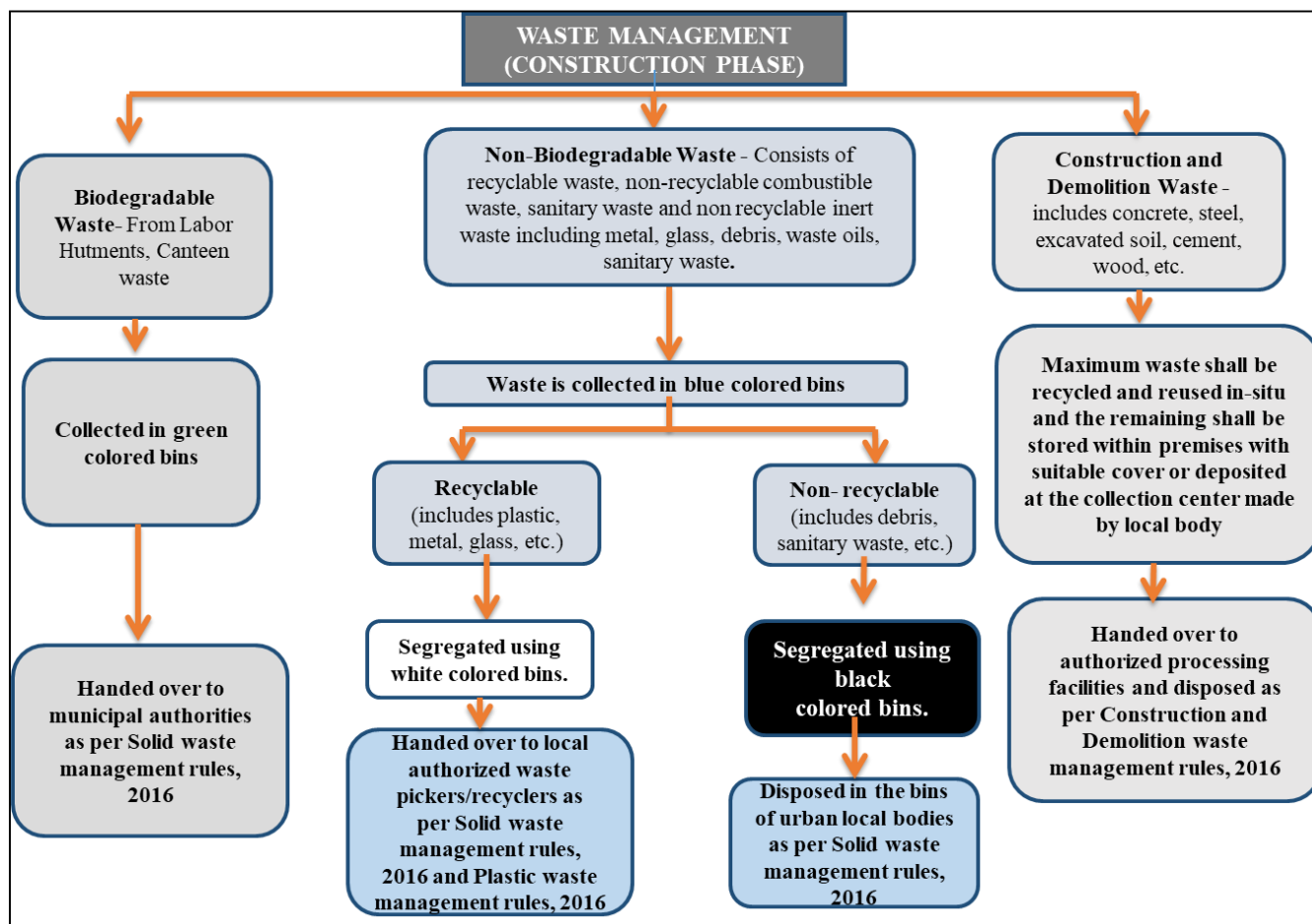


Figure-7: Solid Waste Management during Construction Phase

Proposed Residential Complex “Regency Towers” NBCC Phase-II at Sector -07 Bahadurpur Housing Colony, Bahadurpur, Patna Bihar by NBCC (India) Limited

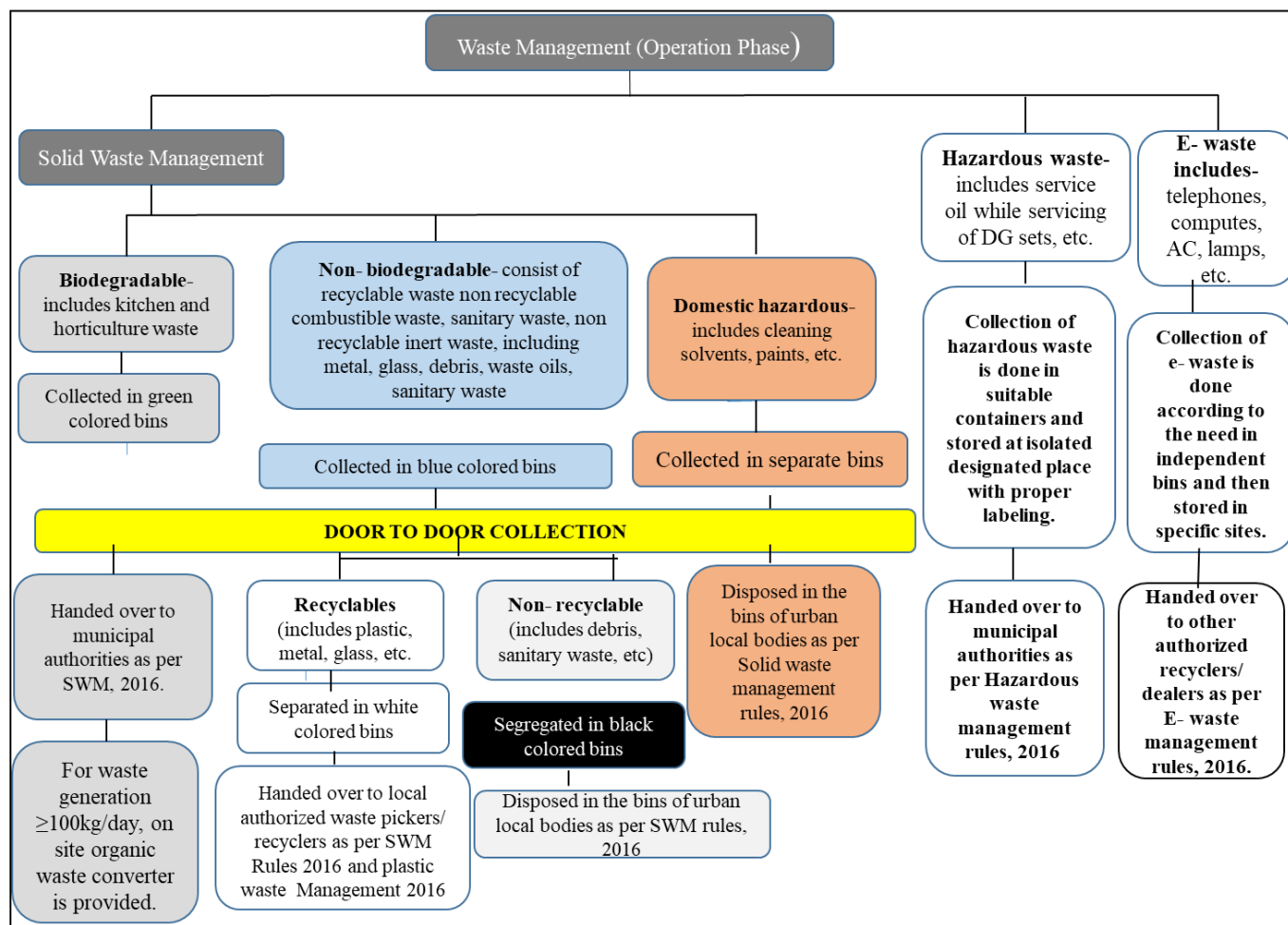


Figure-8: Solid Waste Management during Operation Phase

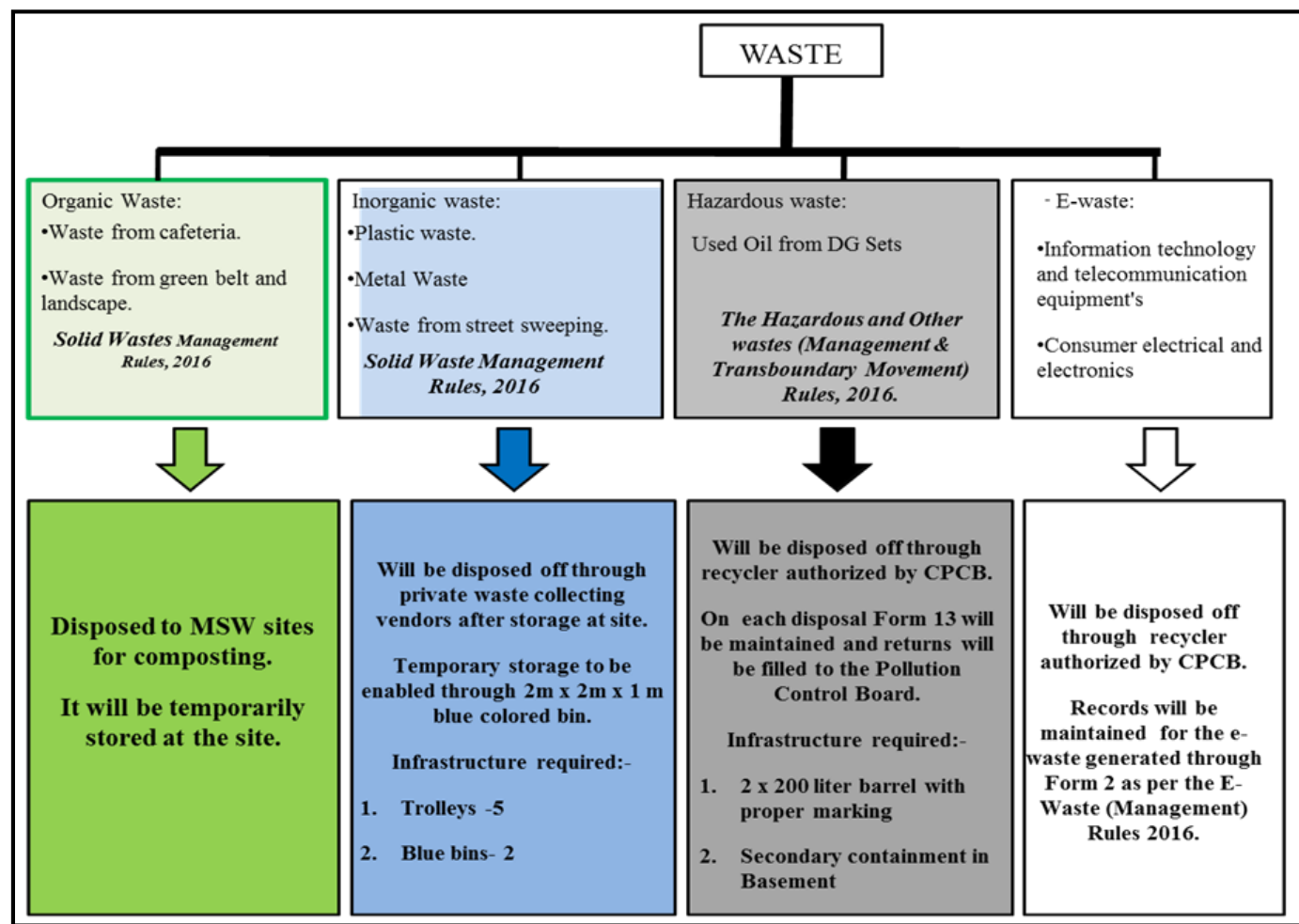


Figure-9: Hazardous Waste Management Plan

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- 690696 CFT
- Stone aggregate (10 MM)- 210,844 CFT
- Stone aggregate (20 MM)- 316266 CFT
- Cement (50 Kg/BAG)- 145409 BAGs
- Bricks- 3089956 nos.
- Steel- 13632 Tons
- Plywood- 47258 SFT

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