EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

for

Redevelopment of Existing Residential Building

at

Plot bearing C.S. No. 2/231, MadhuKunj,
Narayan Dabholkar Road, D Ward, Mumbai
400006

Developer

M/s. Premchand Roychand and Sons LLP.

Mumbai, the capital of Maharashtra is also the financial capital and the most populated city of India. Mumbai has grown in recent decades for many residential and commercial developments. Diminishing of Industrial zones and development of corporate offices, mall culture in very short period is one of the features of today's Mumbai. Mumbai has many old, dilapidated structures. They are very unsafe to retain. Many of them are in CRZ zones. Development of those by rehabilitant those tenants along with development of new flats to compensate the development charges will not be possible if Extra FSI is not used. Because of CRZ conditions the FSI restriction makes those structures unattended.

1.1 PREAMBLE

We are aware that there are constraints on the availability of open land within the city limits coupled with fast growing demand for houses and shortage of housing stock. On the other hand that there are thousands of ageing buildings which are dilapidated and have reached a stage where it is not possible to carry out structural repairs and rehabilitation as the same are not economically viable. The redevelopment of dilapidated building has become a necessity since the problem of old and dilapidated buildings in the city of Mumbai grows more acute with each passing year and with each passing monsoon more and more building becomes dangerous and unfit for habitation. Hence, **M/s. Premchand Roychand and Sons LLP** has identified business possibility in this field to provide space for accommodation.

1.2 NEED OF PROJECT

The proposed development will be carried out as proposal for redevelopment under D. C. Regulations 33(7). Government has floated various schemes wherein they have allowed incentive FSI for carrying out redevelopment schemes. Proposed redevelopment thus will help the existing tenants to get permanent, safe structure. At present they are residing in old building. As per BMC Category Certificate No. AA&C/D/2076/15-16 dated: 27th August 2015 the said property falls under Category 'B'(R) & 'C'(R).

The photographs of the existing building are given in Figure 1.1 below.

Figure 1.1: Photographs of Existing Buildings at Proposed Site

1.3 APPLICABILITY OF CRZ NOTIFICATION

The MCGM D. P. Remarks & Plan vide No. CHE/217/DPCity/D Date: 22.07.2015 states that site u/r falls within the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ). The site u/r is in CRZ II. As the site under reference is affected by CRZ-II zone, it attracts the CRZ legislation as per 6th January 2011 notification for Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ and the regulating activities in the CRZ). According to para 4 (d) of CRZ notification 2011, the proposal for the construction in the areas falling in CRZ-II shall be approved by the concerned State or Union territory Planning authorities. In accordance with this notification one can obtain recommendations from the concerned CZMA and subsequently CRZ clearance accord on the basis of requisite documents like Form I, CZMP map, DP plan etc.

1.4 IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT PROPONENT

M/s. Premchand Roychand and Sons LLP. have proposed redevelopment of a residential building on subjected land. The details of the project proponent are given in Table1.1.

Table-1.1: Details of Contact Person

Sr. No.	Particular	Details
1	Name of Developer	M/s. Premchand Roychand and Sons LLP
2	Name of Contact person	Mr. Sundar Rajan Tatachar
3.	Designation of Contact person	Head of the Project
4.	Contact No	Tel: 022-61523000 Fax: 022-26524000
5.	Email	……..
6.	Address	Ground floor MadhuKunj, Narayan Dabholkar Road, D Ward, Mumbai 400006.

1.5 LOCATION OF THE PROJECT

The proposed project admeasuring about 5746.14 Sq. m. of Plot bearing C.S. No. 2/231 MadhuKunj, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill Division, D Ward, Mumbai 400006. The Google image of the proposed site is given in Figure 1.2 and Location of Proposed Project on CZMP is given in Figure 1.3.

Figure 1.2 Location of Proposed Project on Google Image

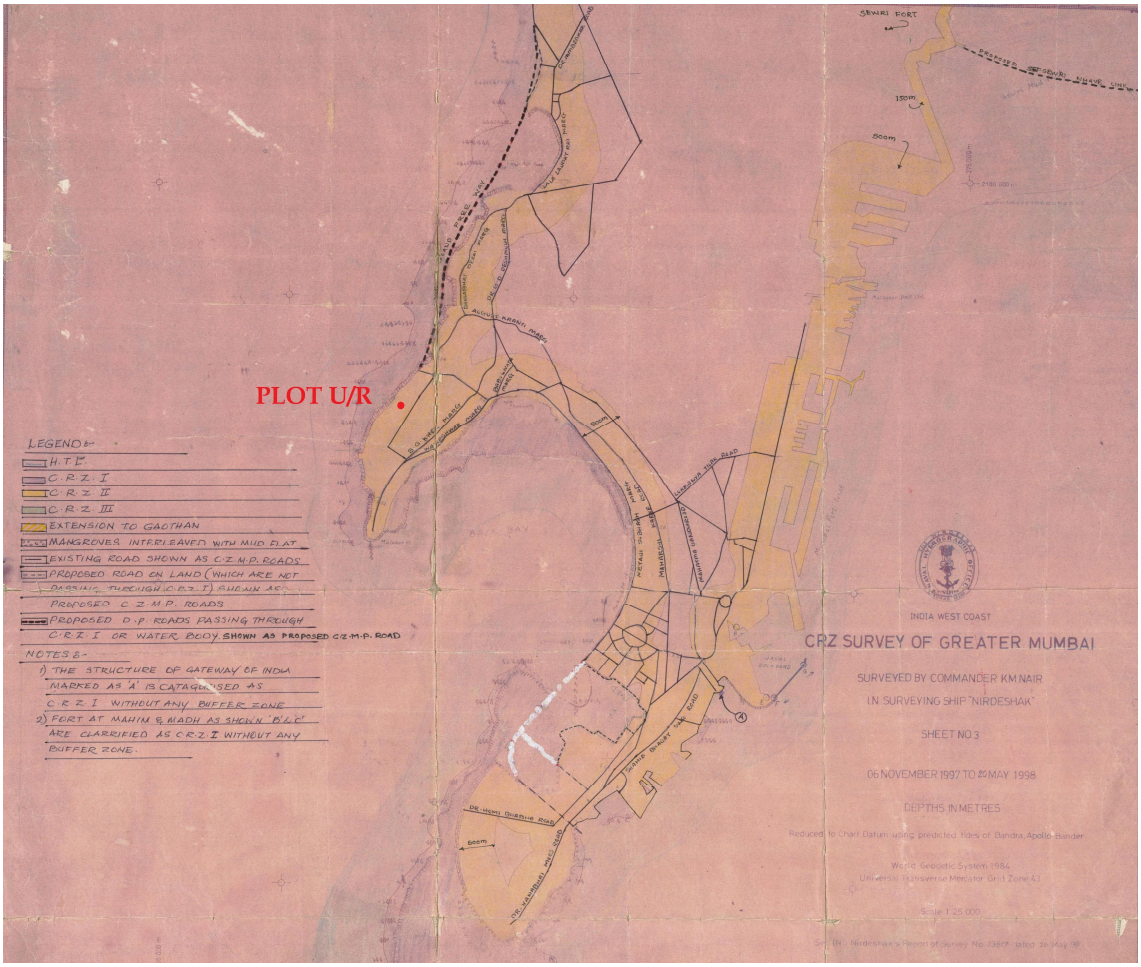


Figure 1.3: Location of Project site on CZMP

1.6 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT SITE

The proposed project has existing access road from Narayan Dabholkar Road and Neapean Sea Road. The environmental features are illustrated in given Table 1.2 given below.

Table-1.2: Environmental Setting of Proposed Project

Sr. No.	Particulars	Details
1	Latitude	18^0 57'08.17" N
2	Longitude	72^0 47'44.05" E
3	Elevation above MSL	22 m above Mean Sea Level
4	Climatic Conditions	Maximum Temperature :34.4 °C Minimum Temperature :17.5 °C Annual Rainfall :2567.5 mm
5	Present land use at the proposed site	Residential zone as per D.P Remarks
6	Transport Connectivity	
A	Nearest Highway	Western Express Highway – 11.17 km - N
B	Nearest Railway Station	Mumbai Central Railway Station - 3.07 km - NE Marine Lines Railway Station – 2.91 km -E Churgate Railway Station – 3.80 km – E Grant Road Railway Station – 2.46 km - NE
C	Nearest Road	Narayan Dabholkar Road Neapean Sea Road
7	Social Aspect	
A	Nearest School/College	D. Y. Patil International School – 0.10 km - S The New Era School – 1.71 km - NE St Coumba Girls High School Campus – 1.92 km - NE Bombay International School – 1.42 km – NE Sophia College – 2.23 km – N The Wilson College – 1.61 km – NE Hazarimal Somani College of Commerce – 1.69 km - NE
B	Nearest Hospital	St. Elizabeth Hospitla 0.38 km – SE Desas Hospital – 1.30 km – NE Sapna Hospital – 1.46 km – NE Cumbala Hill – 1.78 km – NE
C	Nearest Fire Station	Gowalia tank Fire Station – 2.03 km – NE Byculla Fire Station – 4.39 km – NE Fort Fire Station – 4.52 km - E
D	Nearest Police Station	Malbar Hill Police Station – 0.45 km – E Bhatwadi Police Station (Girgaon) – 2.53 km - NE
8	Hills/Valleys	Nil
9	Ecologically sensitive zones within 15-km distance	CRZ - II
10	Seismic Zone	Zone – III

1.7 PROJECT LAYOUT

The project proposal pertains to construction of one residential Building. The configuration of building is as follows; 2Basement + Stilt + 1st to 7th Podium (Parking) +8th Podium (Amenity) + 1st to 36th Upper floors including (2 Service Floor + 2 Fire Check Floor). The Ground floor of the proposed project is shown in Figure 1.4.

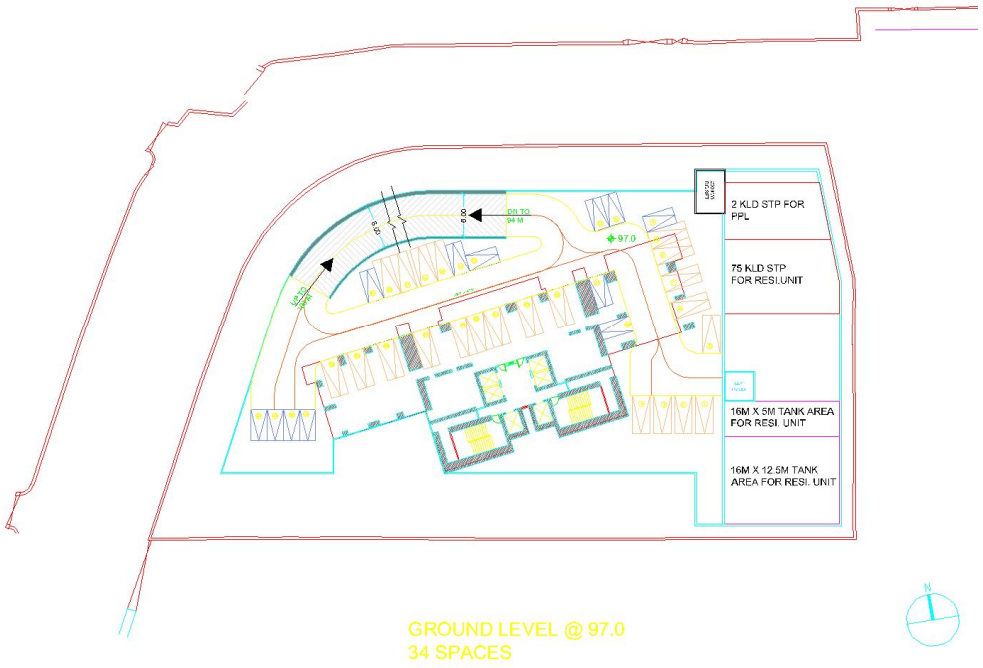


Figure 1.4: Ground Floor Plan of the Proposed Site

1.8 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The brief description of the proposed project is given Table 1.3.

Table 1.3: Brief description of the project

#	Particular	Details
1	Project Type	Residential
2	Location	
	CTS No	C.S. No. 2/231
	Village	Walkeshwar
	Tehsil	Mumbai
	District	Mumbai
	State	Maharashtra
3	Site fall under CRZ I/II/III	CRZ - II
4	Distance of proposed building from HTL	132 m (approx.)

5	Area Statement	
	Plot Area	5746.14 Sq. m.
	Setback	978.88 Sq. m.
	Net Plot Area	4767.30 Sq. m.
	Addition for F.S.I (Road setback)	978.88 Sq. m.
	Permissible FSI	3.00
	Permissible Area for 3.00 F.S.I	17238.54 Sq. m.
	Total Fungible	6033.48 Sq. m.
	Total Permissible area with fungible	23272.02 Sq. m.
	Permissible BUA	23,271.86 Sq. m.
	Proposed BUA	23,251.85 Sq. m.
	FSI Area	23,251.85 Sq. m.
	Non FSI Area	39,004.55 Sq. m.
	Total Construction area	62,256.40 Sq. m.
10	No. of Building	1 Residential Building
11	Configuration of proposed Buildings	2Basement + Stilt + 1st to 7th Podium (Parking) +8th Podium (Amenity) + 1st to 36th Upper floors including (2 Service Floor + 2 Fire Check Floor).
12	No. of Flats	64 Nos.
13	Population	402 Nos. (Residential) 67 Nos. (Servants) 7 Nos. (Floating) Total:476 Nos.
14	Water	
a	Source	MCGM
b	Total water requirement	64 KLD
c	Total sewer generation	55 KLD
d	Mode Of Disposal	Waste water generated will be treated in STP. Recycled water will be used for flushing & Gardening purpose & excess treated water will be disposed off to Municipal Sewer line.
15	Solid Waste Generation	Total Solid waste @0.45 kg/day/person: 212 Kg/Day. Biodegradable waste @ 60% of Total waste: 127 Kg/Day Non Biodegradable waste @ 40% of Total waste: 85 Kg/Day
a	Mode of Disposal	Organic waste Convertor will be provided for treatment of Biodegradable waste
16	Power	
a	Requirement	Maximum Demand: 1744 KW
b	Source	B. E. S. T
17	Project cost	Rs. 340,46,06,834/-
18	Parking Details	Parking Provided: 419 Nos.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

2.1 METEOROLOGICAL

Relative Humidity	*Temperature*	*Rainfall*
Climate of district Mumbai can be generally classified as warm and moderately humid. Relative humidity ranges from 32 % in April to 82 % in July.	Annual Mean Maximum Temperature: 36 °C Annual Mean Minimum Temperature: 16.5 °C	Total Mean Annual Rainfall: 2567 mm

2.2 AMBIENT AIR QUALITY

The range of average values of the pollutants is as below.

Parameters	Range of Pollutants Present	Unit
SO_2	19.0 – 29.0	$\mu g/m^3$
NO_x	26.5 – 42.0	$\mu g/m^3$
RSPM	78.0 – 168.0	$\mu g/m^3$

2.3 NOISE LEVEL

Day Time Noise Levels [(L_{day})]

The noise levels ranged between 48.20 dB (A) to 74.60 dB (A).

Night Time Noise Levels (L_{night})

The noise levels ranged between 25.99 dB (A) to 51.15 dB (A).

2.5 WATER QUALITY

Ground Water Quality:

Parameters	Units
pH	7.8
Suspended Solids	40.0 mg/L
TDS	280 mg/L
Conductivity	300 µs/cm
Chloride	302 mg/L
Hardness	200 mg/L

2.5 DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIO –ECONOMIC PROFILE

Ward	Area	Land Area	Households	Population Census 2001	Density/Km^2
D	Walkeshwar	8.03 Sq. Km	75721.4 Apporx.	378607 Approx.	47149 Approx.

Source:http://www.mcgm.gov.in/irj/portal/anonymous/qlwardd?guest_user=english

3.0 ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

3.1 WATER SUPPLY AND WASTE WATER MANAGEMENT

Construction Phase:

Water Supply:

During construction phase, water will be supplied by MCGM for drinking and other domestic purposes of the construction labors and by tankers to be used for construction. Total water requirement during the construction phase is about 50 CMD. Water will be utilized for domestic use of construction laborers and for construction activity.

Waste water generation:

Waste water during the construction phase will be sewage generation, estimated as 8 CMD (80% of water supplied). The details of Water Requirement and Waste generation during Construction Phase are given in Table 1.4.

Table 1.4: Water Requirement and Waste generation during Construction Phase

Sr. No.	Purpose	Source	Quantity (m^3/day)	Waste water generated (m^3/day)
1.	Domestic use of construction workers	MCGM	10	8 (@80% of water supply)
2.	Construction activity	Tanker water	40	--
	Total		**50**	**8**

Management:

1. Temporary toilets would be made available for construction workers. It would be directly connected to the existing municipal sewer line for disposal of wastewater.
2. Care will be taken to ensure that the water used for construction purposes does not accumulate on the site to prevent breeding of mosquitoes.

Operation Phase:

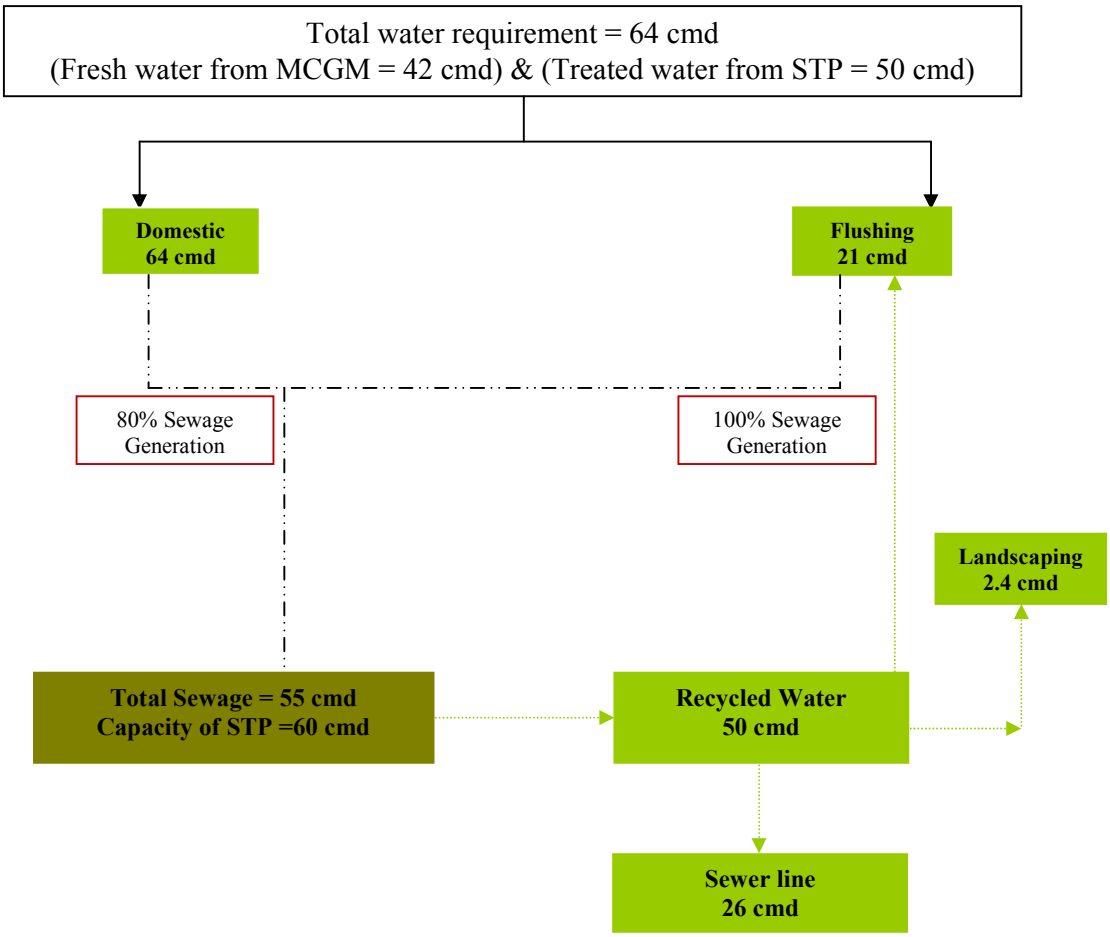
During operation phase, water supplied by MCGM will be used for domestic purpose and for other purposes like flushing, gardening, car washing etc.

The average water consumption for residential buildings has been calculated as 135 litres per capita per day (as prescribed by the National Building Code of India 2005, Part 9, Section 1 ,Page No. 19). During operation phase, water supplied by MCGM would be used for domestic purpose and for other purposes like flushing, gardening etc., treated water from proposed Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) would be used. The details of Water Requirement and Waste generation during Operation Phase are given in Table 1.5. Water Balance during Non Monsoon is given in figure 1.5.

Table 1.5: Water Requirement during Operation Phase

Sr. No.	Particulars	Details (CMD)
1	Total Water Requirement	64
2	Domestic Water Requirement	42
3	Flushing Water Requirement	21
4	Waste water generation	55
5	STP Capacity	60
6	Treated water from STP	50
7	Gardening Water Requirement (RG area 477.00 Sq. M.) (5 Lit water for 1 Sq. M. area considered)	2.4
8	Excess treated water diverted to Municipal Sewer line	26

Figure 1.5: Water Balance for Non Monsoon season



Process Details of STP

Total wastewater generation in the proposed activity is about 55 cmd. The scheme proposed for the treatment of sewage in the proposed development is compact & effective Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) of **60 KLD** capacity using revolutionary 'Moving Bed Bio Reactor' (MBBR) Technology.

The proposed system will consist of the following major stages:

1. Sewage Collection & Pumping System
2. Manual Bar Screen & Grit Chamber
3. Aeration Tank & Tube-deck Settlers
4. Filtration System
5. Disinfection System

1. Sewage collection & pumping system:

Raw sewage will enter the raw sewage sump. Raw sewage transfer pumps will pump the sewage to the STP through the screen & grit removing stages. One pump will be on duty & the other stand by.

2. Manual Bar Screen & Grit Chamber:

A combination of coarse & fine screens will be provided for removal of floating debris from the sewage. The coarse screen will have spacing of 10 mm & will be periodically cleaned. The fine screen will have a spacing of 5 mm & will be periodically cleaned. The outlet from the screen chamber is let into the sewage treatment system.

2. Sewage Treatment System:

The description of the major components of the proposed sewage treatment system is as follows:

A) MBBR Bioreactors:

The MBBR aeration tanks are located next to each other. Each of the tanks will be provided with aeration pipelines at the bottom, which will be in stainless steel & are manifold to cover half the periphery of the tank. Aeration tank is filled with a specific quantity of the bio-media, which is made of plastic material with a specific gravity just below that of water, to enable it to remain in suspension.

The inlet of the aeration tank is on the top with the sewage falling freely into the MBBR tank. The outlet is located on the opposite side, which has a perforated screen mounted on it, which prevents the bio-media from flowing out of the MBBR tank. Both compartments are connected to each other by a fabricated channel, which has perforated sheets on each side. The outlet of the second MBBR is connected to the tube settler unit.

B) Tube Settler Unit:

Sewage from aeration tank along with biological stabilized solids will flow by gravity to the compact tube settler unit. The separation of the solid from the sewage is achieved by laminar flow developed by the tubes. Due to this, heavier solids slide down along the inside of the tubes, whereas the clear water rises up and flows out.

The sludge settling at the bottom of the tanks will be transferred from time to time to the sludge holding tank. The clear water from the settling tank will overflow into the filter feed tank.

C) Aeration System:

The aeration system consists of two air blowers. One blower will be on duty while the other will be on stand-by. The blowers will be used for aeration inside the MBBR.

4. Filtration System:

This consists of a pressure multimedia filter that removes any remaining suspended solids in the treated water so as to ensure its total conformance with the discharge standards set by the regulatory authorities. The filter is to be backwashed at pre-set intervals with water from the treated water tank.

5. Disinfection System:

The disinfection system, which comprises of a dosing system, ensures complete removal of any remaining harmful organisms in the water. The water flowing into the polishing filter feed tank is dosed with an oxidant above & then allowed to remain in the tank for a predetermined time so that there is enough contact time for the oxidant to totally disinfect the water.

6. Sludge:

The excess sludge is pumped to the sludge tank from where de-sludging is to be done once every 3-6 months (depending on load factors) by pumping out to tankers & disposal engaging corporation private agencies.

2.5 MBBR flow Chart

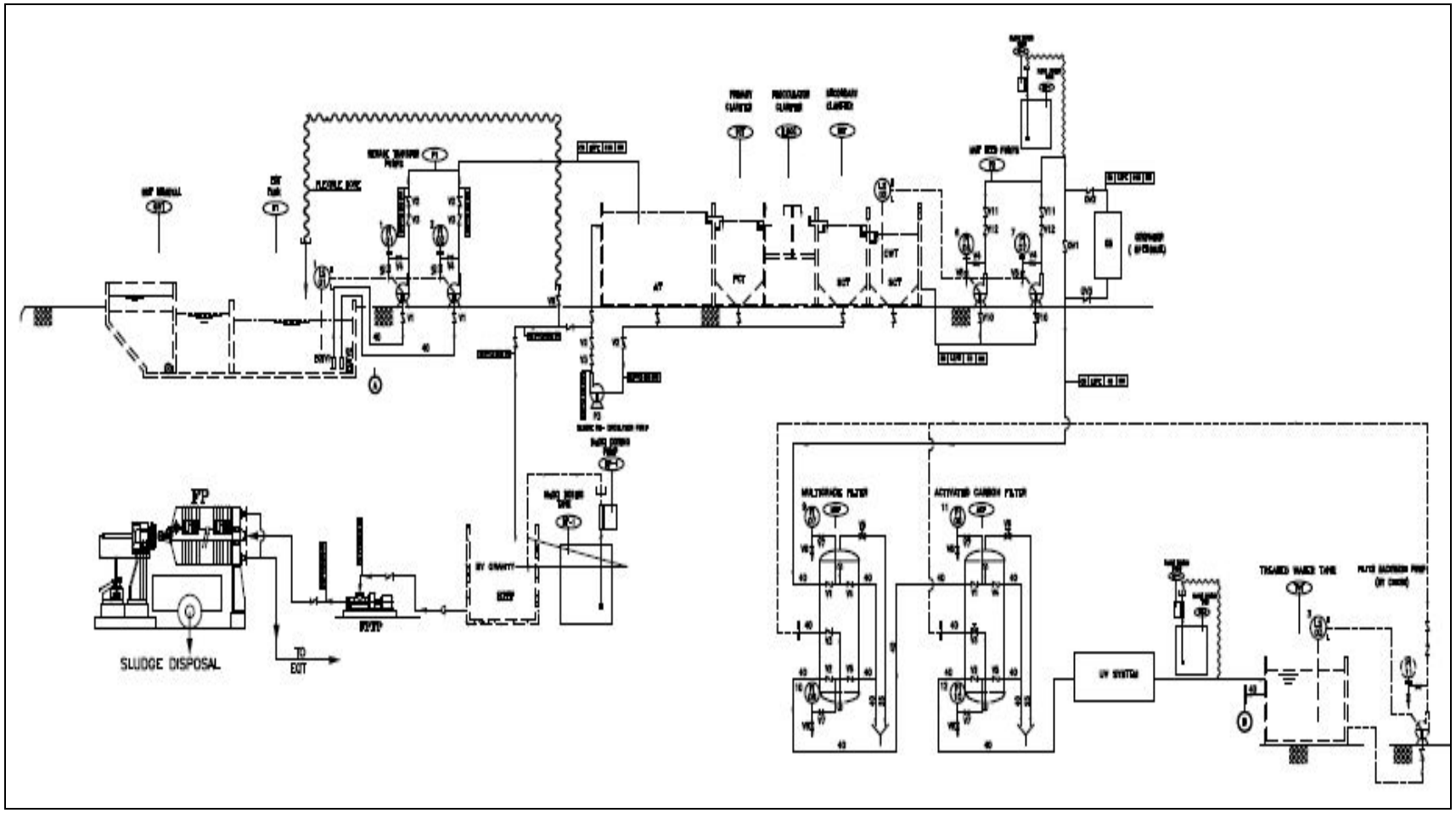


Figure 1.6: MBBR FLOW CHART

3.2 SOLID WASTE GENERATION AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Construction stage

During the construction stage, construction waste would be generated which would include debris, concrete, steel and other metals, bricks, pallets, packaging and paper products, railings, door and window casings, fixtures, tiles, furnishings etc.

Operation stage

During operation phase, solid waste will be generated @ 0.4 Kg/day for residential purposes. The details of solid waste generated during operation phase are given in Table 1.6.

The main solid waste generated from the proposed project is due to consumption of food materials, plastic, packing material and paper. The solid waste will be disposed off into the garbage collecting vehicles of the local authorities.

Table 1.6: Solid Waste Calculation during operation phase

Sr. No.	Particulars	Quantity (Kg/Day)
1	Total Solid waste generated @0.45 Kg/Day/person	212
2	Biodegradable waste (60% of Total Solid waste)	127
3	Non-Biodegradable waste (40% of Total Solid waste)	85

The main solid waste generated from the proposed project is due to consumption of food materials, plastic, packing material and paper. The solid waste will be segregate at the site and recyclable material will be sold out through vendors. Biodegradable waste would be transferred to mechanical composting units within the premises and rest will be disposed off into the garbage collecting vehicles of the local authorities.

Proposed method for Solid Waste Management

Sr. No.	Waste Type	Collection and Storage	Method of Disposal
1.	organic waste	Manual collection & storage at ground level.	Treatment in Mechanical composting units provided at the ground level within the premises. The manure generated will be used for gardening.

Sr. No.	Waste Type	Collection and Storage	Method of Disposal
2.	Inorganic waste	Manual collection & storage in closed rooms at ambient temperature.	Disposed to the Municipal waste collection system and recyclable waste to be taken away by private contractor for resale.

2.4. Details of Proposed Mechanical-Composting

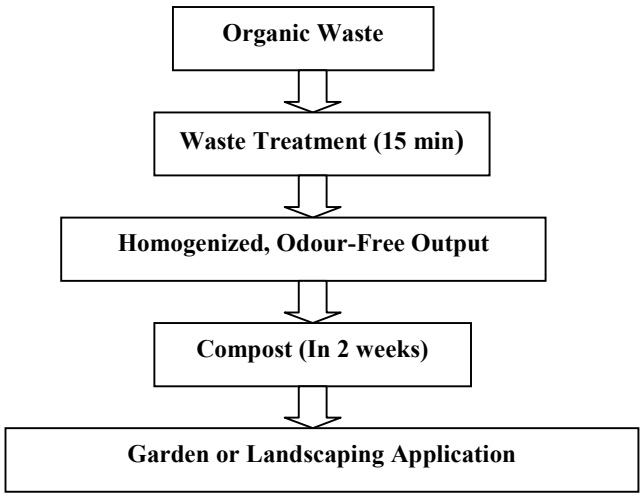
Mechanical-composting process and organic waste converter can be used for this purpose. The specifications of the mechanical-composting unit (Organic Waste Converter) are as follows:

- Input: Segregated organic waste
- Model: OWC-60/ OWC-130/ OWC-300
- Capacity: 25 kg/ 50 kg/ 125 kg per batch
- Batch time: 10-15 minutes
- Power: 4 HP/ 8 HP/ 13.5 HP
- Area: 3 m x 4 m for OWC

2.5. Organic Waste Converter – Waste Flow Chart

The schematic representation for the processes in the organic waste converter i.e. the Waste Flow chart:

FIGURE - 1: WASTE FLOW CHART



3.3 POWER REQUIREMENT

During Construction Phase:

Power required for the general purpose will be approx. 100 KW & shall be taken from Local Authority from the existing connection.

During Operational Phase:

Source of Power – B. E. S. T

Maximum Demand – 1744 KW

The same will be operated for essential power requirements such as fire lifts, water pumps and passage lighting etc. As in Mumbai there is hardly any power failure is observed.

The building will have following energy saving measures

- External lighting is proposed on solar.
- Light fixtures will be used with energy saving CFL & T5 fluorescent tube with electronic chocks.
- Selection of Energy efficient equipments (BEE STAR RATED).
- All vertical fenestration will be as per ECBC

3.4 AIR & NOISE POLLUTION & CONTROL MEASURES

The sources of air & noise pollution are D. G. sets and vehicular movement and honking. By implementing appropriate mitigation measures these effects are expected to become insignificant.

3.5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

For protection of the facility against fire, all the units will be equipped with any one or a combination of the following fire fighting systems:

- Hydrant system;
- Smoke detector, and smoke alarm system
- Fire Detection and alarm system; and
- Different types of fire extinguishers.
- Provision of refuge area
- Precautions will be taken as per NBC & C.F.O NOC

For storage of water for fire fighting in case of emergency, a firewater underground tank will be provided. This will serve the fire fighting needs of the project.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAMME

4.1 Environmental Monitoring

The Post Project Monitoring to be carried out at the project site will be as mentioned below:

- **Air Pollution and Meteorological Aspects**

  Both ambient air quality and stack emissions shall be monitored. The ambient air quality shall be monitored once in three months by engaging the services of the laboratory approved by SPCB/MoEF.

- **Wastewater Quality**

  The wastewater generated from sanitation shall be monitored once in a month for physico-chemical characteristics and results reported to SPCB. The treated water from STP shall be monitored once in a month for physico-chemical characteristics and results.

- **Noise Levels**

  Noise levels shall be monitored once in three months.

Environmental Monitoring Plan

During Construction Phase				
	Item	**Parameters**	**Frequency**	**Location**
1.	Ambient Air Quality	SPM,RSPM,SO_2 NOX , HC & CO	Quarterly	At major construction area. (total 1 station)
2.	Noise Level	Equivalent noise Level dB (A)	Quarterly	At major construction area. (total 1 station)
3.	Drinking Water	Analysis of water for physical, chemical, biological parameters.	Quarterly	Municipal supply
During Operation Phase				
	Item	**Parameters**	**Frequency**	**Location**
1.	Ambient Air Quality	SPM,RSPM,SO_2 NOX , HC & CO	Quarterly	Total 1 station
2.	Noise Level	Equivalent noise Level dB (A)	Quarterly	Total 1 station
3.	Drinking Water	Analysis of water for physical, chemical,	Quarterly	Municipal supply

		biological parameters		

5.0 Environment Health and Safety

All the safety and security measures shall be observed at constructions site. Safety precautions will be observed as per the guidelines during the construction phase. Personal Protective Equipments (PPE) will be provided to all the personnel involved in the construction activities. The project authorities will ensure use of safety equipments for workers during execution process. The safety and security officers shall supervise the site. Proper training will be given to workers and authorities to handle the hazard situation.

Safety Measures Onsite

1) Parameters and Quality will be strictly adhered to as per the approved architectural design data/map. All the regulations of government authorities will be followed.
2) All the safely precaution will be observed as per the guidelines during the construction phase. Personal Protective Equipments (PPE) will be provided to all the personnel involved in the construction activities.
3) Site barricading by corrugated tin sheets up to height of 5.0 m will be done to protect the surrounding area of the project site from nuisance /dusting.
4) All electrical connections & cables will be checked by authorized persons to ensure the safety of workers on field.
5) Water sprinkling will be done, wherever required to reduce the dusting in atmosphere. Jute barricading along building / plot boundary shall be provided to minimize noise level from construction activities.
6) The safety and security officers shall supervise the site.
7) Safety helmets will be mandatory to all the persons present on the site during the construction Activities
8) Hand gloves and dust masks will be provided to persons handling construction materials during the operation.
9) Safety belts will be provided to the persons working at height during the operation.

10) Safety nets will be arranged at a height at about 5.0 mtrs when the structures get raised above the required height from the ground.

6.0 Additional Studies

Disaster Management Plan

This provision is applicable in the present case only to safety and fire hazard because it is a small residential unit. The only hazards envisaged here are from fire either due to short circuit or gas cylinder in the kitchen of individual houses. There are no other manmade disasters expected. We have not considered here the natural disasters like flooding, earth quake etc.

Normal safety plans and precautions are expected to be in place as per CFO and MCGM guidelines. To maintain the ecological balance and check any probable harmful effect, proper EMP, good housekeeping around project site, have been suggested.

The fire safety measures followed will be:

- Underground and overhead water storage tank for fire fighting.
- Exit sign & Emergency escape route sign shall be provided
- Fire pumps, Sprinkler pumps with jockey pumps to be provided
- Pressurized wet risers at mid-landing in the duct adjoining each staircase with hydrant outlet and hose reel on each floor
- Portable extinguisher and bucket filled with sand shall be kept in Electric meter room, Lift machine room and entire parking.
- Automatic smoke detection & Fire alarm system
- Provision of Refuge Area
- Fire escape staircases, fire lift & fire safety doors as per DC Regulations and in the line with NBC 2005

The Disaster Management Plan studies include:

- Identification of the major hazards to people and the environment;
- Assessment of the risks
- Develop warning system wherever possible
- Develop manpower and measures to prevent / control the risks

- Make advance preparations to face the disaster, minimize the losses, provide help to affected people
- Planning to recover from the effects of the hazard.

7.0 LANDSCAPING AND GREENBELT DEVELOPMENT

Adequate land will be available for open spaces and other non-building purposes approx. 477 Sq. m. area will be taken for green cover / lawn development in the proposed facility. Suitable plant species of local varieties will be planted with adequate spacing and density for their fast growth and survival.

8.0 PROJECT BENEFITS

The project proponent seems to be safety conscious and alert about good housekeeping and is environment friendly. We may conclude as under:

- Proposed Redevelopment project is in Walkeshwar area of Mumbai. The site under reference is affected by CRZ-II zone. Thus property attracts the CRZ legislation, which is reflected in CZMP plan.
- The proponents are following all the Firefighting safety rules and regulations as prescribed by M.C.G.M. and CFO regulations.
- Building will be designed to meet requirements of seismic zone III - Earthquake resistant.
- Ambient Air Quality of the project site will be within the permissible limit as prescribed by National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
- The solid waste will be disposed off into the garbage collecting vehicles of the local authorities.
- Air, water, Noise, soil parameters will be studied during construction as well as after construction to minimize the environmental impact by taking proper precautionary measures.
- No significant impact is seen on flora and fauna.
- Fly-ash will be used in concrete work.
- The project will generate employment opportunities during construction stage and also at operational phase.
- Proposed buildings have considered energy efficient lighting.