BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 444 OFN 2023

IN THE MATTER OF:

PARYAVARAN VIKASH SANGH ....APPLICANT

VERSUS

STATE OF HARYANA & ORS. ....RESPONDENTS

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DRAWN BY:

FILLED BY:

THROUGH

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PLACE: New Delhi
DATE: 01.10.2024

1

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IN THE MATTER OF:

PARYAVARAN VIKASH SANGH ....APPLICANT

VERUS.

STATE OF HARYANA & ORS. ....RESPONDENTS

REPLY ON BEHALF OF ACCUSED NO. 7 V/S REAL PROJECT PRIVATE LIMITED (AMB SELFIE SQUARE)

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

We, V/S Real Projects Private Limited, do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under:

1. That we are one of the Respondents (hereinafter called the "Answering Respondent") in the present Original Application. Based on the available record, we are well conversant with the facts and circumstances of the present case.
2. That the answering Respondent has gone through the contents of the Original Application, synopsis, List of Dates and the accompanying annexures.
3. That in our aforesaid capacity, we are competent to submit the present reply to the Original Application filed by the Applicant.
4. It is submitted that save and except those which are a matter of record, all averments and submissions made by the Applicant are vehemently denied by the Answering Respondent as if traversed seriatim unless specifically admitted herein

and therefore no part of this Reply should be deemed to be an admission for want of specific denial.

PRELIMINARY SUBMISSIONS:

5. That the captioned OA has been filed by the Applicant on false, vexatious and capricious grounds, and has blatantly misrepresented facts.
6. That the Answering Respondent is an environmentally conscious, law-abiding company and had in bona fide interest applied for all clearances in accordance with the law and obtained all requisite approvals and permissions.
7. The Answering Respondent is in the process of constructing a commercial building at Sector-37D, Gurgaon, Haryana. ACPL Design Limited, J-103, South Extension part- I, New Delhi, are the architects for the proposed project. The construction commenced only after obtaining all the approvals, environmental clearances and licenses. The DTCP has granted building plan approval and license for construction of Commercial Colony, measuring 3.775 acres at Sector-37-D, Gurgaon, Manesar, Urban Complex. The copy of the building plan approval dated 16.07.2014 issued by DTCP, Haryana is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure R-1**.
8. The Answering Respondent has duly availed Environment Clearance ("EC")and Consent to Establish ("COE")for the construction of commercial colony. Copy of the Environment Clearances dated 26.11.2014 and the copy of the Consent to Establish dated 02.05.2015 & 28.03.2017 & 14.06.2019 are already part of the Compliance Report dated 04.11.2023 filed before this Hon'ble Tribunal in terms of the order dated 26.07.2023 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal.
9. It is pertinent to mention that the said EC and COE have an auto renewal extended validity as per the notification CG-DL-E-13042022-235092 dated 12th

April, 2022, issued by the **Ministry Of Environment, Forest And Climate Change**. As per the notification:

*"**S.O. 1807(E).**—WHEREAS, the Central Government in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests, in exercise of its powers under sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section (3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 has published the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 (hereinafter referred to as the said notification), vide number S.O.1533 (E), dated the 14th September, 2006 for mandating prior environmental clearance for certain category of projects;*

And whereas, based on the past experiences, it is noted that Nuclear Power Projects and Hydro Power Projects have high gestation period due to various issues such as geological surprises, delay in Forest Clearance, land acquisition, local issues, rehabilitation and resettlement, etc., which are often beyond the control of project proponent and in this context, the Central Government deems it necessary to extend the validity of Environmental Clearance (EC) for such projects;

And whereas, for other projects also, considering the time taken for addressing local concerns including environmental issues related to the implementation of such projects, the Central Government deems it necessary to extend the validity of such ECs;

.....

(i) The "Validity of Environmental Clearance" is meant the period from which a prior Environmental Clearance is granted by the regulatory authority, or may be presumed by the applicant to have been granted under subparagraph (iii) of paragraph 8, to the start of production operations by the project or activity; or completion of all construction operations in case of construction projects relating to item 8 of the Schedule, to which the application for prior environmental clearance refers:....."

The copy of the notification dated 12.04.2022 by the Ministry of Environment, Forest And Climate Change is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure R-2**.

10. That the Answering Respondent had legally purchased the land and building plan was duly approved by Haryana Government and at the time of granting construction license and approving building plan, the government was well aware of the nature of land, its soil and water levels it possesses. Nothing material has been concealed nor any illegal activity has taken place. The government could not have approved the building plan if the same is not fit for construction or the environment. It is submitted that as per the approval plan the Answering Respondent has provided a "3 level basement service", and for the same there has to be excavation of land at a deeper level where for patent reasons the water levels are supposed to be high and to safely raise the construction and safeguard the structures, the dewatering, if any, has to be executed with a prudent approach with the help of tube well. Although there has been no illegal dewatering done by the Answering Respondent. Moreover, as per the approval plan the disposal of wash water / rain water is to be done into the external system of the town. It is further submitted that there are coherent details for the construction, which makes it evident that the government is also well aware of the high water levels and the safety measures to be taken for the building a commercial property. The Answering Respondent is a environmentally conscious company having high concerns for environmental safety and has thereby abided by all the regulations set out in the approval plan. The construction has been going as per the site plan and every measure has been taken by the Answering Respondent for keeping a safe and secure environment. The copy of the site plan by ACPL of the site is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure R-3.**

11. It is submitted that the Applicant in its OA has blatantly lied about the fact that the Answering Respondent has not obtained NOC from HWRA. There has been

no groundwater abstraction done by the Answering Respondent. It is pertinent to mention that since 2023, there has been sub-soil water coming out on the surface when excavation of the basement happened. As it is a 3 level basement, there has been higher water levels and for assured safety and secure construction the water levels need to be balanced and taken out. Accordingly, in order to carry out dewatering for the purposes of construction, the Answering Respondent has filed Application No. **HWRA/INF/N/2023/626** before the Haryana Water Resources Authority for issuance of NOC for dewatering. The said Application is pending decision. The Answering Respondent craves leave to refer to and rely upon the said Application and its annexures, when produced.

12. That the Answering Respondent for the construction of the commercial building as per all the prescribed environmental and safety rules had got a GeoTechnical Investigation Report prepared and as per The Geotechnical investigation programme has been undertaken at the site, as per the scope of investigations stipulated by the Answering Respondent. The scope of work consisted of conducting boreholes in soil strata down to 50m depth at four locations and down to 25m depth at four locations, conducting static cone penetration test down to 20 m depth at two locations, conducting plate load tests (K- value) at five locations and conducting earth resistivity test at one location. The borehole investigations indicate that the subsoil strata consists of random layers of clayey sandy silt and silty sand with occasional clay, down to the maximum depth investigated. The N-values (N-values 2 - 12) indicate that the subsoil is loose to medium dense down to about 5m depth below which the subsoil is medium dense (N-values 11 - 83) down to the maximum depth investigated.

13. That as per the GeoTechnical Report the analysis conducted on water samples showed that it has exceeded the IS limits, therefore, it could not be used for normal concrete construction work. Therefore, when the water is not even fit

for construction, let alone drinking. Hence, the allegation of illegal dewatering stands abated, as there is no abstraction of groundwater for construction purposes by the Answering Respondent. The photos annexed by the Applicant in the OA and ATR, are not of the Answering Respondent. The copy of the GeoTechnical Investigation Report is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure R-4**.

PRELIMINARY OBJECTIONS:

14. It is submitted that under the provisions of **Rule 14** of the National Green Tribunal (Practice and Procedure) Rules, 2011, an application seeking plural remedies is barred. In the present case, the Applicant has sought reliefs under Sections 14 and 15 of the said Act and accordingly, the said Application as framed and filed is not maintainable and is liable to be dismissed.

15. That the present application is barred by limitation. As per the Section 14 of the of the National Green Tribunal Act, an Application 'raising substantial question relating to environment (including enforcement of legal right relating to environment) has to be filed within a period of six months from date on which the cause of action for such dispute "first arose" provided that this Hon'ble Tribunal may, if it is satisfied that the Applicant was prevented by sufficient cause from filling the Application within the said period allow it to be filed within a further period not exceeding sixty days. In the present case the application is totally barred by Limitation, as the cause of action for filling the present Application as stated in para E of original application arose as per the applicant on 15.03.2023 when it has come into the knowledge of the applicant. In the para it is not specified in which project of the respondents this activity was evidenced by the applicant and is bereft of any material particulars as to cause of action. The section 14 prescribes a period of six months for filing an application from

the date on which the cause of action for such dispute "first" arose and it is not stated in the OAs as to when the cause of action first arose. The said Act is a special enactment and hence, there is a statutory prescription of the special period of limitation under Sections 14(3) and 15(3) of the said NGT Act, which will certainly exclude general law of limitation.

16. That the application does not reveal any cause of action. The allegations and contentions made by the Applicant are vague, capricious and without any substantial evidence. The Application does not withhold any verifiable claim against the Answering Respondent and the same has just been detrimental to the reputation of the Answering Respondent. There is no material placed on record qua the answering respondent to state that it is violating the law. The Applicant has placed on record some photographs that are not pertaining to the project of the answering respondent.

17. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Dahiben v. Arvindbhai Kalyanji Bhanusali (Gajra) dead through legal representatives and others (2020) 7 SCC 366** observed that:

"23.3 The underlying object of Order 7 Rule 11(a) is that if in a suit, no cause of action is disclosed, or the suit is barred by limitation under Rule 11(d), the court would not permit the plaintiff to unnecessarily protract the proceedings in the suit. In such a case, it would be necessary to put an end to the sham litigation, so that further judicial time is not wasted."

18. The Applicant has misguided this Hon'ble Tribunal by making imprecise statements claiming that the Answering Respondent illegally dewatering and having tubewells outside the site which belongs to Answering Respondent without even placing any corroborating evidence for the same. The Applicant has annexed an enquiry report of HWRA, however, the same is handwritten without any authorized signature or stamp. If an allegation is of such grave

nature, then the report to prove the same should hold some official signature or a proper official stamp. A simpliciter handwritten report cannot be admitted as a proof of any illegal activity done by the Answering Respondent. The Applicant has just vaguely averted that the Answering Respondent is using tube wells and one sump well for dewatering purposes and disposing into the drain. These allegations are vehemently denied as they hold no veracity, as the Applicant has no oral or documentary evidence for the same.

19. That the Applicant in its report has made cryptic and whimsical allegations that the Answering Respondent is using two borewells outside the complex, these averments are just a way of travesting the facts. The Answering Respondent has never installed, let alone used those borewells for dewatering. If that would have been true then there should have been a water or electricity bill generated for the same in our name, which is not the case herein. The electricity or water bill registration was never in the name of the Answering Respondent. Hence, the Applicant is just making sweeping statements, without any preponderance of evidence for the same.

20. It is submitted that the Answering Respondent has all the requisite permissions, and there has been no illegal activity of any sort which can be detrimental to the environment has been done by the Answering Respondent. The Applicant without any probable cause of action has filed the OA. All the documents annexed hold no veracity and credibility. In view thereof, it is evident that no material whatsoever has been produced to substantiate the false, baseless and vexatious allegations against the Answering Respondent.

PARAWISE REPLY:

21. That the contents of para 1 are wrong and denied. The Applicant has not placed on record any authorization letter or any document/ certificate to prove its

position as a non-government organization working for environmental protection.

22. The contents of para 2 need no reply.

23. The contents of para 3 are wrong and vehemently denied. The Answering Respondent has not indulged in any illegal dewatering activity, nor has any fresh water been extracted from the borewell and discharged in an open area. It is reiterated that as per the GeoTechnical Report conducted, the water has exceeded IS limits and the same anyway not fit for construction work. These averments made by the Applicant are not cogent as the same cannot be supported by any substantial evidence.

24. The contents of para 4 are baseless, wrong and denied. It is submitted that the answering Respondent is not aware and therefore does not admit that the Applicant has raised any issue before the Chief Minister's Office as alleged or at all. The Answering Respondent never received any complaint for its site work. The said complaint has been furnished to the Answering Respondent for the first time as an annexure to the present Original Application. The averment made by the Applicant are vague and cryptic and have no specifications. It is imperative to mention that the enquiry report which is one of the primary evidence of the Applicant is a handwritten report with lack of any signature, letterhead or a certified stamp. The report just vaguely states that there have been illegal borewells and pipes used by the Answering Respondent. These averments have no specifications. It is unfathomable that how can someone make such blatant claims against a party without having a certified document to corroborate the same. Therefore, the report annexed by the Applicant holds no veracity and therefore is not admissible proof.

25. The contents of para 5 are wrong and denied. It is submitted that when the Answering Respondent purchased the land from DTCP in the year 2014, at that

time the HWRA was not constituted. Hence, the question of illegal dewatering does not arise. There never had been any groundwater abstraction done by the Answering Respondent. It is pertinent to mention that since 2023, there has been sub-soil water coming out on the surface when excavation of the basement happened. As it is a 3 level basement, there has been higher water levels and for assured safety and secure construction the water levels need to be balanced and taken out. Accordingly, in order to carry out dewatering for the purposes of construction, the Answering Respondent has filed Application No. **HWRA/INF/N/2023/626** before the Haryana Water Resources Authority for issuance of NOC for dewatering. The said Application is pending decision.

26. The Answering Respondent craves leave to refer to and rely upon the said Application and its annexures, when produced.

27. The contents of para 6 are wrong and denied, moreover, the same has no bearing on the present OA. The contents of the said para are genetic in nature as regards to the status of groundwater in the state of Haryana. It is submitted that newspaper reports cannot be the basis or the foundation of any cause of action or any legal proceedings.

28. The contents of para 7 are wrong and vehemently denied. There is no illegal borewell for abstraction of ground water as alleged or at all. It is further denied that fresh drinking water is being discharged by the Answering Respondent in open areas as alleged or at all. These averments made by the Applicant are pervasive and have no footing on any substantial proof. Further the photographs annexed are unrelated to the site work of the Answering Respondent.

29. The contents of para 8 and 9 are wrong and denied. The 2020 Guidelines prescribe that appropriate permissions are required from the concerned Wetland Authority only if the project is situated within 500 meters of such Wetland and dewatering / groundwater abstraction is being carried out. It is submitted that

the said Project is not anywhere near 500 meters from the periphery of the Basai Wetland. Hence, the provisions of Clause 8 of the 2020 Guidelines are not attracted to the said project. It is further submitted that there has been no illegal dewatering fone by the Answering Respondent.

30. The contents of para 10 are incorrect and misleading. The Answering Respondent has complied with all the directions set out in Consent to Establish and building plan approval. There has been no discharge into unknown lands.

31. The contents of para 11 are wrong and vehemently denied. The requirement of installation of a flow meter would be part of the NOC conditions, if issued by Respondent No. 5 pursuant to the said Application. At present, since no groundwater abstraction is being undertaken, there is no question of installation of flow meters as alleged or at all. . At present, since no groundwater abstraction is being undertaken, there is no requirement for installation of flow meters so any contention in this regard is denied. Further the Respondent No. 7 vide letter dated 14.05.2015 has received a communication from Executive Engineer, HUDA Division No. III, Gurgaon wherein it is assured that water supply and sewer pipe line will be provided on completion of project. The copy of letter dated 14.05.2015 issued by HUDA is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE R-5**.

32. In respect of para 12, the Answering Respondent craves leave to refer to and rely upon the provision of Article 48A and article 51-A of the Constitution of India for its true meaning and correct interpretation.

33. The contents of para 13 are wrong and untrue. It is wrong to suggest that any act of the Answering Respondent leads to any environmental hazard or has any adverse impact on the ecology and/or environment as alleged or at all. The Answering Respondent holds high regard and concern for environmental safety and ensures all the regulations are abided by.

34. The contents of para 14 are wrong and denied. The Applicant has approached this Hon'ble Tribunal without any cause of action, and blatantly misrepresented facts. There has been not a single cogent argument made out by the Applicant in the present OA which makes the Answering Respondent liable to be adjudicated. The Applicant has no corroborating evidence and has just made vague, untrue and cryptic, thereby, the Applicant is just abusing the process of law. Therefore, the present OA is liable to be dismissed with heavy cost on the Applicant.

PARAWISE REPLY TO THE GROUNDS

1. That the contents of the Ground 1 are denied as wrong and incorrect. There has been no contravention of the guidelines by the Answering Respondent. The Applicant is misleading this Hon'ble Tribunal by giving a different picture to the guidelines. The Answering Respondent craves leave to refer to and rely upon the 2020 Guidelines for its true meaning and correct interpretation.
2. The contents of Ground 2 are wrong and denied. The Answering Respondent has acquired all the requisite permissions and approvals and as stated hereinabove the Answering Respondent has applied for NOC from HWRA/ The objection of illegal dewatering does not arise when the same has not been carried out by the Answering Respondent and is not going to undertake any activity without obtaining the permission
3. The contents of Ground 3 are wrong and vehemently denied. The claims made in the ground under reply are indistinct and ambiguous. The Applicant has not stated as to how provision in the Guidelines, 2020 pertaining to wetland is applicable to the Answering Respondent, herein. The Applicant has no evidentiary proof to state how the Answering Respondent's project falls within the purview of under "said project" which does fall within 500 m. from the periphery of demarcated wetland areas and those shall mandatorily submit a

detailed proposal indicating that any groundwater abstraction by the project proponent does not affect the protected wetland areas. The Applicant has just cherry picked Guidelines and laws without those having any juncture with allegations against the Answering Respondent.

4. The contents of Ground 4 are wrong, vexatious and misleading. The Answering Respondent has not been using the water for construction purposes. It is reiterated that as per the GeoTechnical Investigation Report the water found is not suitable for concrete construction work, therefore, the Answering Respondent cannot use the water. The Applicant in the entire OA has made baseless allegations by just quoting laws and guidelines without adhering to basic principles of law. The Applicant has no substantial proof and has just condemned the Answering Respondent without any just cause of action.
5. The contents of Ground 5 are wrong and vehemently denied. There are no borewells at the Project site and nor any water is being extracted from the ground and dumped into the nallah and/or open lands nearby as alleged or at all.

E. REPLY TO LIMITATION

The contents of limitation para are wrong, baseless and denied. The Answering Respondent relies upon the preliminary objections set out above in response to the present para and the contents are not being repeated.

REPLY TO THE PRAYER CLAUSE

That in facts, submissions and circumstances mentioned hereinabove, the Applicant is not entitled to any relief claimed. There is no just cause of action made out by the Applicant. The averments made are baseless and without any evidentiary proof. Therefore, it is most humbly prayed that the Present OA should be dismissed with heavy cost on the Applicant.

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DRWAN BY

FILLED BY

THROUGH

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DATE: 01.10.2024

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PARYAVARAN VIKASH SANGH ....APPLICANT

VERSUS

STATE OF HARYANA & ORS. ....RESPONDENTS

AFFIDAVIT

I, Aakash Aggarwal, S/o Sh. M.S. Aggarwal R/o, H. No.-763A, First Floor Block-H, Near Charanjeev Bharti School, Palam Vihar, Gurgaon Choma (62), Gurgaon, Haryana-122017, presently at New Delhi, do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under:

1. That I am the authorized signatory of the R-7 company and as such well competent to swear this affidavit.
2. That the accompanying reply to OA has been filed on behalf of the Respondent No.7 has been drafted by my counsel under my instructions, the contents whereof are explained to me in vernacular. I say that the contents of the accompanying reply are true & correct to my knowledge relating to facts. The contents of accompanying reply may be read herein as part and parcel of this affidavit.
3. I say that the contents of the same are true and correct to my knowledge and no part of the same is false.
4. That the annexures are the true copies of their respective originals

IDENTIFIED

01 OCT 2024

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION: 01 OCT 2024

Verified presently at New Delhi on __ day of , 2024 that the contents of the above affidavit are true and correct to my knowledge and no part of the same is false.

ATTESTED
MINATI RANI MOHAPATRA
ADVOCATE (NOTARY)
Mob No.: 8130128457

DEPONENT

NOTARY PUBLIC ★ MINATI RANI MOHAPATRA ★
App. By Govt. of India
Regd. No. 16971
Area Delhi/NCR
Juri's Extd.
Whole India

ATTESTED
01 OCT 2024
MINATI RANI MOHAPATRA
NOTARY DELHI-R-16971
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
COMPOUND NEW DELHI
REGISTER Pg./Sl. No.

(Annexure R-1)

BR-III
(See Rule 44)

DIRECTORATE OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING, HARYANA
S.C.O. No. 71-75, SECTOR-17-C, CHANDIGARH.
Tele-Fax: 0172-2548475, Tel.: 0172-2549851, E-mail: tcphry@gmail.com
Website www.tcpharyana.gov.in.

Memo No: - ZP-976/AD (RA)/2014/ 15562 Dated:- 16/7/14.

To

V.S. Real Projects Pvt. Ltd.
W-12, Ground Floor, Greater Kailash, Part-II,
New Delhi-110048.

Subject:- Approval of building plans of Commercial Colony measuring 3.775 acres (Licence No. 14 of 2014 dated 10.06.2014) in Sector-37-D, Gurgaon Manesar Urban Complex being developed by V.S Real Projects Pvt. Ltd.

Reference your application dated 16.06.2014 for permission to erect the buildings in Commercial Colony measuring 3.775 acres (Licence No. 14 of 2014 dated 10.06.2014) in Sector-37-D, Gurgaon Manesar Urban Complex in accordance with the plans submitted with it.

Permission is hereby granted for the aforesaid construction subject to the provisions of the Punjab Scheduled Roads & Controlled Areas Restriction of Unregulated Development Act, 1963, its rules and the zoning plan framed thereunder alongwith special reference to the following conditions: -

1. The plans are valid for a period of 2 years of the buildings less than 15.00 meters in height and 5 years for the multistoried buildings from the date of issuance of sanction, subject to validity of licenses granted for this scheme.
2. The structural responsibility of the construction shall be entirely of the owner/supervising architect/ Engineer of the scheme.

Further that:-

a. The building shall be constructed as per the structure design submitted by you and as certified by your structure engineer that the same has been designed as per the provisions of NBC and relevant IS code for all seismic load, all dead and live loads wind pressure and structural safely from earthquake of the intensity expected under Zone-IV.

b. All material to be used for erection of building shall conform to B.I.S and N.B.C. standards.

c. No walls/ceiling shall be constructed of easily inflammable material and stair cases shall be built of the fire resisting material as per standard specification.

d. The roof slab of the basement external to the buildings if any shall be designed/ constructed to take the load of fire tender up to 45 tones.

3. FIRE SAFETY:

The colonizer firm and the Supervising Architect of the project shall be entirely responsible for making provisions of fire safety and fire fighting measures and shall abide by all fire safety bye laws.

Further, the colonizer firm shall also prepare and submit the plans in triplicate to Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Gurgaon, clearly marked and indicating the complete fire protection arrangements and means of escape/ access for the proposed building with suitable legend and standard signs.

On receipt of the above request the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Gurgaon after satisfying himself that the entire fire protection measures proposed for the above buildings are as per NBC and other Fire Safety Bye Laws, and would issue a NOC from Fire Safety and means of escape/access point of view. This clearance/ NOC from Fire Authority shall be submitted in this office alongwith a set of plans duly signed by the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Gurgaon within a period of 90 days from the date of issuance of sanction of building plans. Further, it is also made clear that no permission for occupancy of the building shall be issued by Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Gurgaon unless he is satisfied that adequate fire fighting measures have been installed by you and suitable external fire fighting infrastructure has been created at Gurgaon, by Municipal Corporation, Gurgaon. A clearance to this effect shall be obtained from the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Gurgaon before grant of occupation certificate by the Director General.

4. No addition and alteration in the building plans/ layout plan shall be made without the prior approval of DTCP. Further only figured dimensions shall be followed and in case of any variation in the plans, prior approval of DTCP shall be pre-requisite.
5. That you shall furnish the service plan/ estimate of this scheme in accordance with approved building plans within 60 days from the date of issuance of this letter.
6. Based on the actual estimated cost of internal development of the commercial colony you shall furnish additional bank guarantee if required within 60 days of approval of the service plans.
7. The revenue rasta if any passing through the site shall be kept unobstructed.
8. If any infringement of bye-laws remains unnoticed, the department reserves the right to amend the plan as and when any such infringement comes to its notice after giving an opportunity of being heard and the department shall stand indemnified against any claim on this account.
9. The layout showing the electric installation shall have to be got approved from the Electrical Inspector, Haryana before execution of work at site.

10. No person shall occupy or allow any other person to occupy any new building or part of the same for any purpose what so ever until such building or part thereof has been certified by the Director or any person authorized by him in this behalf as having been completed in accordance with the permission granted and an occupation certificate in prescribed form has been duly issued in your favor.

11. Before grant of occupation certificate, you shall have to submit a notice of completion of the building in form BR-IV alongwith BR-V regarding completion of works described in the plans and it shall be accompanied by:

(i) Structural stability certificate duly signed by the recognized Structural Engineer.

(ii) A clearance from Fire Safety point of view from the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Gurgaon.

12. The basement shall be used for parking and services as prescribed in the approved zoning plan and building plans. Not more than 25% of the parking space within the shopping/commercial complex shall be allotted and this allotment shall be made only to the persons to whom shops/commercial space have been allotted. No parking space shall be allotted, leased out, sold or transferred in any manner to any third party. The parking lots shall form part of common areas along with other common uses, in the declaration to be filed under Apartment Ownership Act, 1983.

13. WATER SUPPLY

(i) The down take system shall be provided by you by providing clear water storage tank of not less than half day storage of water for domestic usage on the top of the building block. The capacity of the tank as shown on the plan and down take system thereof are as under: -

Sr. No.	Name of Building Block	Capacity of tank for Domestic uses	Up pipe in mm	Down pipe in mm
1.	Main Building (Dom)	1x52000 Ltrs. 1x20000 Ltrs.	65mm	65/50/40/32/25/20 mm
	Flushing	1x29000 Ltrs. 1x10000 Ltrs.	50mm	50/40/32/25/20 mm
	RCC U.G.T. (Dom)	100 KL.		

(ii) Inlet pipes from down take to toilet shall be 25/20/15 mm dia as shown on the plans and connection to each individual fixture shall be 15mm dia.

(iii) The adequate booster pumps to boost the water in the water tanks with 100% standby arrangement shall also be provided by you. It is made clear that you shall be sole responsible for boosting arrangement all the time.

(iv) The alternative arrangement of power supply, such as Generator Set etc. of suitable capacity shall also be provided by you during failure of electricity.

14. SEWERAGE:

(i) All external sewerage lines should not be less than 200 mm Dia SW Pipes

(ii) All soil pipe connection W.C. to soil stack/ manhole shall be 100 mm dia as shown on the plans.

(iii) Waste water stack shall be 100 mm/75 mm dia as shown on the plans and soil stack shall be 100mm dia.

(iv) All F.T shall be 75mm dia.

(v) All W.C. shall be provided with high/low level flushing cistern. The capacity of flushing cistern shall be of 8 liters.

(vi) All pipes from waste water stack to IC and IC to Manhole shall be of 100 mm dia pipe as shown on the plans.

(vii) You shall provide suitable approach/ ventilation arrangement by providing Inspection window/ duct etc. for repairing of piping system.

(viii) The invert level of main sewer be checked by you prior to taking of connection/construction work.

15. Storm Water Drainage

(i) You have provided three level basements for services and parking only. For draining out the wash water/rain water accumulated in the lower basement shall be collected through covered channel of 300 mm wide to the sumps at different placed and from where the pumping has been proposed by you by providing pumps of 350 LPM capacity at 21.00 meters head. Thus it is made clear to you that you shall be sole responsible for pumping out of rain water/wash water etc. all the time and 100% standby pumps alternate power supply arrangement shall also be provided by you during the failure of electricity/breakdown.

(ii) All external storm water drainage shall be provided so as to disposal of rain water into the external system of the Town. You shall ensure invert level of Master Storm Water Drainage prior to taking up the work.

(iii) All rain water stacks pipes shall be 100/150 mm dia pipes as shown on the plans.

(iv) It is made clear to you that roof top rain harvesting system shall be provided by you as per norms and shall be kept operational all the time.

16. GENERAL:-

(i) You shall provide alternative source of electricity for functioning of water supply, sewerage and storm water drainage scheme by providing Gen. set of required capacity.

(ii) All pipes, fixtures, fitting, pumps, Gen. set and filtration plan etc. shall be conforming to relevant IS specification and ISI marked.

(iii) That the colonizer shall obtain the clearance/NOC as per the provisions of the Notification No. S.O. 1533 (E) Dated 14.09.2006 issued by

Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India before starting the construction/execution of development works at site.

(iv) That the rain water harvesting system shall be provided as per Central Ground Water Authority norms/Haryana Govt. notification as applicable.

(v) Alternative source of electricity shall be provided by you for functioning of water supply, sewerage and storm water drainage scheme by providing Gen. Set of required capacity.

(vi) All pipes, fixtures, fitting, pumps, Gen. set Motor etc. shall be conforming to relevant IS specification and ISI marked.

(vii) Recycled water is proposed to be utilized for flushing purpose. The firm has made provision of separate flushing line, storage tank, metering system, pumping system and plumbing. It may be clarified to developer that no tap or outlet of any kind will be provided from the flushing lines/plumbing lines for recycled water except for connection to the cistern of flushing tanks and any scouring arrangement. Even ablution taps should be avoided.

(viii) No cross connection between recycled water system and potable water system shall be made.

(ix) All plumbing pipes fittings, valves will be of red colour or painted red. In case of embedded pipes. Marker taps of Red Colour at suitable intervals shall be fixed. The underground and over head tanks should have. Recycle water not fit for drinking and other warning signs embossed/marked on them.

(x) Recycled water pipes and potable water pipes will be fixed in separate chases and a minimum horizontal distance of 6" (150mm) will be mentioned between them. In case of cross suitably coloured/taped sleeve shall be used.

(xi) The colonizer/firm will provide appropriate pipes (both up and down) for solar water heating system.

(xii) That the rain water harvesting system shall be provided as per Central Ground Water Authority norms/Haryana Govt. notification, as applicable.

(xiii) That the provision of solar water heating system shall be as per norms specified by HAREDA and shall be made operational in the each building block before applying for an occupation certificate.

(xiv) That the colonizer/owner shall use only Compact Fluorescent Lamps fitting for internal lighting as well as Campus lighting.

(xv) That you shall submit the scanned copy of the approved building plans in CD format of this scheme within one week to this office from the issuance of this letter.

(xvi) That you shall deposit the labour cess in future, time to time as per construction of work done at site.

(xvii) That you shall not construct the building more than 30.00 Meters without obtaining the NOC from AAI.

(xviii) You shall abide the terms and conditions of the Undertaking/Affidavit submitted in the office of Administrator, HUDA, Gurgaon in compliance of Order dated 16.07.2012 of the Hon'ble High Court and shall not extract groundwater for construction purposes.

(xix) That provision of parking shall be made within the area earmarked /designated for parking in the colony and no vehicle shall be allowed to park outside the premises.

This sanction will be void abnitio, if any of the conditions mentioned above are not complied with.

DA/One set of Building Plans

(Sanjay Kumar)
District Town Planner (HQ),
Member Secretary,
For: Chief Town Planner, Haryana-cum- Chairman,
Building Plan Approval Committee.

Endst. No:- ZP-976/AD(RA)/2014/_____ dated:- _____

A copy is forwarded to the following for information: -

1. Administrator, HUDA, Gurgaon w.r.t his office memo No. 486 dated 08.07.2014.
2. Senior Town Planner, Gurgaon.
3. Superintending Engineer (HQ) HUDA Panchkula.
4. District Town Planner, Gurgaon alongwith one set of building plans.
5. District Town Planner (Enf.), Gurgaon.

Encl: as above

(Sanjay Kumar)
District Town Planner (HQ),
Member Secretary,
For: Chief Town Planner, Haryana-cum- Chairman,
Building Plan Approval Committee.

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रजिस्ट्री सं. डी.एल.- 33004/99

REGD. No. D. L.-33004/99

Annexure R-2

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

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असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली 12 अप्रैल, 2022

का.आ. 1807(अ).—केन्द्रीय सरकार, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा (3) की उपधारा 2 के खंड (v) और उपधारा (1) के अधीन प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, तत्कालीन पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय में, परियोजनाओं के कतिपय प्रवर्गों के लिए पूर्व पर्यावरण अनापत्ति आज्ञापक बनाते हुए, संख्यांक का.आ. 1553(अ), तारीख 14 सितंबर, 2006 द्वारा पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण अधिसूचना, 2006 (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिसूचना कहा गया है) प्रकाशित किया है;

और, पूर्व अनुभवों के आधार पर, यह उल्लेखनीय है कि नाभिकीय शक्ति परियोजनाओं और जल शक्ति परियोजनाओं को पूरा होने की अवधि विभिन्न मुद्दों जैसे भौगोलिक आश्चर्य, वन मंजूरी में देरी, भूमि अर्जन, स्थानीय मुद्दों, पुनर्वास और पुनःव्यवस्थापन आदि के कारण परियोजना पूरी होने में अधिक समय लगता है, जो प्रायः परियोजना प्रस्तावक के नियंत्रण से बाहर होता है और इस संदर्भ में, केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी परियोजनाओं के लिए पर्यावरण मंजूरी (ईसी) की वैधता बढ़ाना आवश्यक हो जाता है;

और, अन्य परियोजनाएं भी, ऐसी परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन से संबंधित पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों सहित स्थानीय मामलों को संबोधित करने के लिए लगे समय पर विचार करने के लिए, केन्द्रीय सरकार यदि वह आवश्यक समझे ऐसे पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी की वैधता की सीमा को बढ़ा सकती है

और, खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 67) के उपबंधों के अनुसार, खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियम) संशोधन अधिनियम 2015, के प्रारंभ की तारीख से ही, सभी खनिज पट्टे पचास वर्षों की अवधि के लिए दिए जा रहे हैं, और तद्नुसार, केन्द्रीय सरकार खनन के पर्यावरण मंजूरी की वैधता को, संरेखित करना

आवश्यक समझती है जो वर्तमान में उपयुक्त पर्यावरणी सुरक्षा और पुनर्विलोकन के अधीन अधिकतम तीस वर्षों की अवधि तक अनुज्ञेय है।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पर्यावरण (सुरक्षा) नियम, 1986 को नियम 5 के उपनियम (4) के साथ पठित पर्यावरण (सुरक्षा) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (2) के खंड (v) और उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, लोकहित में उक्त नियमों के नियम 5 के उपनियम (3) के खंड (क) के अधीन सूचना की अपेक्षा की अभिमुक्ति के पश्चात् भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का और संशोधन संख्यांक का.आ. 1533(अ), तारीख 14 सितंबर, 2006 द्वारा करती है, अर्थात् :-

(i) पैरा 9 में,

(क) उपपैरा (i) और (ii) के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित उपपैरा रखा जाएगा, अर्थात् :-

(i) "पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी की वैधता" से वह अवधि अभिप्रेत है, जिसमें पूर्व पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी विनियामक प्राधिकारी द्वारा स्वीकृत है, या आवेदक द्वारा पैरा 8 के उपपैरा (iii) के अधीन स्वीकृत किया गया माना जा सकता है, की सुरुवात परियोजना या गतिविधियों द्वारा उत्पादन प्रचालन ; या अनुसूची के मद 8 से संबंधित निर्माण परियोजनाओं के मामले में सभी निर्माण प्रचालनों को पूरा करना है, जिसमें पूर्व पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी के लिए आवेदन संदर्भित है :

परंतु खनन परियोजनाओं या गतिविधियों के मामलें में वैधता खनन पट्टे के निष्पादन की तारीख से दिए जाएंगे।

(ii) किसी विद्यमान या नई परियोजना या क्रियाकलाप के लिए दी गई पूर्व पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी उस अवधि के लिए वैध होगी,जो-

(क) नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं या क्रियाकलापों के मामले में तेरह वर्ष [अनुसूची का मद 1(ग)]; (ख) परमाणु ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं या क्रियाकलापों और परमाणु ईंधन के प्रसंस्करण के मामले में पंद्रह वर्ष [अनुसूची का मद 1(ङ)];

(ग) खंड (क) और (ख) में निर्दिष्ट खनन परियोजनाओं और नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं और परमाणु ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के सिवाए अन्य सभी परियोजनाओं और क्रियाकलापों के मामले में दस वर्ष।

(iii) क्षेत्र विकास परियोजनाओं और टाउनशिप [मद 8(ख)] के मामले में, दस वर्ष की वैधता अवधि केवल ऐसी क्रियाकलापों तक सीमित होगी जो विकासकर्ता के रूप में आवेदक का उत्तरदायित्व हो सकता है:

परंतु यह कि इस उप-पैरा और उप-पैरा (ii) में सूचीबद्ध परियोजनाओं और क्रियाकलापों के संबंध में पर्यावरण मंजूरी की वैधता की अवधि को नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के मामले में, संबंधित विनियामक प्राधिकरण द्वारा वैध पर्यावरण मंजूरी के संबंध में अधिकतम दो वर्ष की अवधि द्वारा, परमाणु ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं और परमाणु ईंधन के प्रसंस्करण के मामले में पांच वर्ष और अन्य सभी परियोजनाओं के मामले में एक वर्ष के लिए बढ़ाया जा सकता है, यदि आवेदन विद्यमान पर्यावरण मंजूरी की वैधता अवधि के भीतर आवेदक द्वारा विनियामक प्राधिकरण के लिए अधिकथित प्रोफार्मा में किया जाता है:

परंतु यह और कि विनियामक प्राधिकरण ऐसे विस्तार के अनुदान से पहले संबंधित विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति से भी परामर्श कर सकता है।

(iv) खनन परियोजनाओं के लिए दी गई पूर्व पर्यावरण मंजूरी, समय-समय पर, अधिकतम तीस वर्ष, जो भी पहले हो, के अधीन, सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा अनुमोदित और नवीनीकृत खनन योजना में निर्धारित परियोजना जीवन के लिए मान्य होगी:

परंतु इस उप-पैरा में सम्मिलित परियोजनाओं या क्रियाकलापों के संबंध में पर्यावरण मंजूरी की वैधता की अवधि को अगले बीस वर्षों के लिए, तीस वर्षों से आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है, इस शर्त के अधीन कि विद्यमान पर्यावरण मंजूरी में अधिकथित विद्यमान पर्यावरण सुरक्षा उपायों की पर्याप्तता की जांच,तीस वर्ष की पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी की अधिकतम वैधता अवधि के भीतर परियोजना प्रस्तावक से अधिकथित प्रोफार्मा में ऐसे आवेदन की प्राप्ति पर संबंधित विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन

समिति द्वारा हर पांच वर्ष बाद और तत्पश्चात विस्तारित पर्यावरण मंजूरी, जैसा आवश्यक समझा जाए, परियोजना प्रस्तावक से अधिकथित प्रोफार्मा में ऐसे आवेदन की वैधता अवधि के भीतर प्राप्त होने पर पर्यावरण प्रबंधन योजना में ऐसे अतिरिक्त पर्यावरण सुरक्षा उपायों को शामिल करने के लिए हर पांच वर्ष में, खनन पट्टे की वैधता या खनन जीवन की समाप्ति या पचास वर्ष, जो भी पहले हो, तक की जाएगी।";

(ख) "(iii) जहां उप-पैरा (i) और (ii) के अधीन विस्तार के लिए आवेदन फाइल किया गया है" कोष्ठक, अंक और शब्दों के लिए, निम्नलिखित रखा जाएगा, अर्थात्: -

"(v) जहां उप-पैरा (ii), (iii) और (iv) के अधीन विस्तार के लिए आवेदन अधिकथित प्रोफार्मा में फाइल किया गया है"।

[फा. सं. आईए 3-22/10/2022-आईए.III]

तन्मय कुमार, अपर सचिव,

टिप्पण: मूल अधिसूचना भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग II खंड 3, उप-खंड (ii), संख्या का.आ. 1533(अ), तारीख 14 सितंबर, 2006 में प्रकाशित की गई थी और अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2859(अ), तारीख 16 जुलाई, 2021 के अधीन अंतिम बार संशोधित किया गया था।

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 12th April, 2022

S.O. 1807(E).—WHEREAS, the Central Government in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests, in exercise of its powers under sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section (3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 has published the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 (hereinafter referred to as the said notification), vide number S.O.1533 (E), dated the 14th September, 2006 for mandating prior environmental clearance for certain category of projects;

And whereas, based on the past experiences, it is noted that Nuclear Power Projects and Hydro Power Projects have high gestation period due to various issues such as geological surprises, delay in Forest Clearance, land acquisition, local issues, rehabilitation and resettlement, etc., which are often beyond the control of project proponent and in this context, the Central Government deems it necessary to extend the validity of Environmental Clearance (EC) for such projects;

And whereas, for other projects also, considering the time taken for addressing local concerns including environmental issues related to the implementation of such projects, the Central Government deems it necessary to extend the validity of such ECs;

And whereas, as per the provisions of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957), on and from the date of commencement of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015, all mining leases are being granted for a period of fifty years, and accordingly, the Central Government deems it necessary to align the validity of mining ECs which is currently permissible up to a maximum duration of thirty years, subject to review and appropriate environmental safeguards;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), read with sub-rule (4) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, the Central Government, after having dispensed with the requirement of notice under clause (a) of sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the said rules in public interest, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India, in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests, number S.O. 1533 (E), dated the 14th September, 2006, namely:-

In the said notification,-

(i) in paragraph 9,-

(a) for sub paragraphs (i) and (ii), the following sub-paragraphs shall be substituted, namely:-

(i) The "Validity of Environmental Clearance" is meant the period from which a prior Environmental Clearance is granted by the regulatory authority, or may be presumed by the applicant to have been granted under sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 8, to the start of production operations by the project or activity; or completion of all construction

operations in case of construction projects relating to item 8 of the Schedule, to which the application for prior environmental clearance refers:

Provided that in the case of mining projects or activities, the validity shall be counted from the date of execution of the mining lease.

(ii) The prior environmental clearance granted for an existing or new project or activity shall be valid for a period of,-

(a) thirteen years in the case of River Valley projects or activities [item 1(c) of the Schedule];

(b) fifteen years in the case of Nuclear power projects or activities and processing of nuclear fuel [item 1(e) of the Schedule];

(c) ten years in the case of all other projects and activities other than the Mining projects and River Valley Projects and Nuclear power projects referred to in clauses (a) and (b).

(iii) In the case of Area Development projects and Townships [item 8(b)], the validity period of ten years shall be limited only to such activities as may be the responsibility of the applicant as a developer:

Provided that the period of validity of Environmental Clearance with respect to the Projects and Activities listed in this sub- paragraph and sub-paragraphs (ii) may be extended in respect of valid Environmental Clearance, by the regulatory authority concerned by a maximum period of two years in the case of River Valley projects, five years in the case of Nuclear power projects and processing of nuclear fuel and one year in the case of all other projects, if an application is made in the laid down proforma to the regulatory authority by the applicant within the validity period of the existing Environment Clearance:

Provided further that the regulatory authority may also consult the concerned Expert Appraisal Committee before grant of such extension.

(iv) The prior Environmental Clearance granted for mining projects shall be valid for the project life as laid down in the mining plan approved and renewed by competent authority, from time to time, subject to a maximum of thirty years, whichever is earlier:

Provided that the period of validity of Environmental Clearance with respect to projects or activities included in this sub-paragraph may be extended by another twenty years, beyond thirty years, subject to the condition that the adequacy of the existing environmental safeguards laid down in the existing Environmental Clearance shall be examined by concerned Expert Appraisal Committee every five years beyond thirty years, on receipt of such application in the laid down proforma from the Project Proponent within the maximum validity period of Environmental Clearance of thirty years, and subsequently on receipt of such application in the laid down proforma from the Project Proponent within the validity period of the extended Environment Clearance, every five years for incorporating such additional environment safeguards in the Environmental Management Plan , as may be deemed necessary, till the validity of the mining lease or end of life of mine or fifty years, whichever is earlier.";

(b) for the brackets, figures and words "(iii) Where the application for extension under sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) has been filed", the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"(v) Where the application for extension under sub-paragraphs (ii), (iii) and (iv) has been filed in the laid down proforma".

[F. No. IA3-22/10/2022-IA.III]

TANMAY KUMAR, Add. Secy.

Note:- The principal notification was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 3, sub-section (ii), vide, number S.O. 1533(E), dated the 14th September, 2006 and was last amended, vide the notification number S.O. 2859(E), dated the 16th July, 2021.

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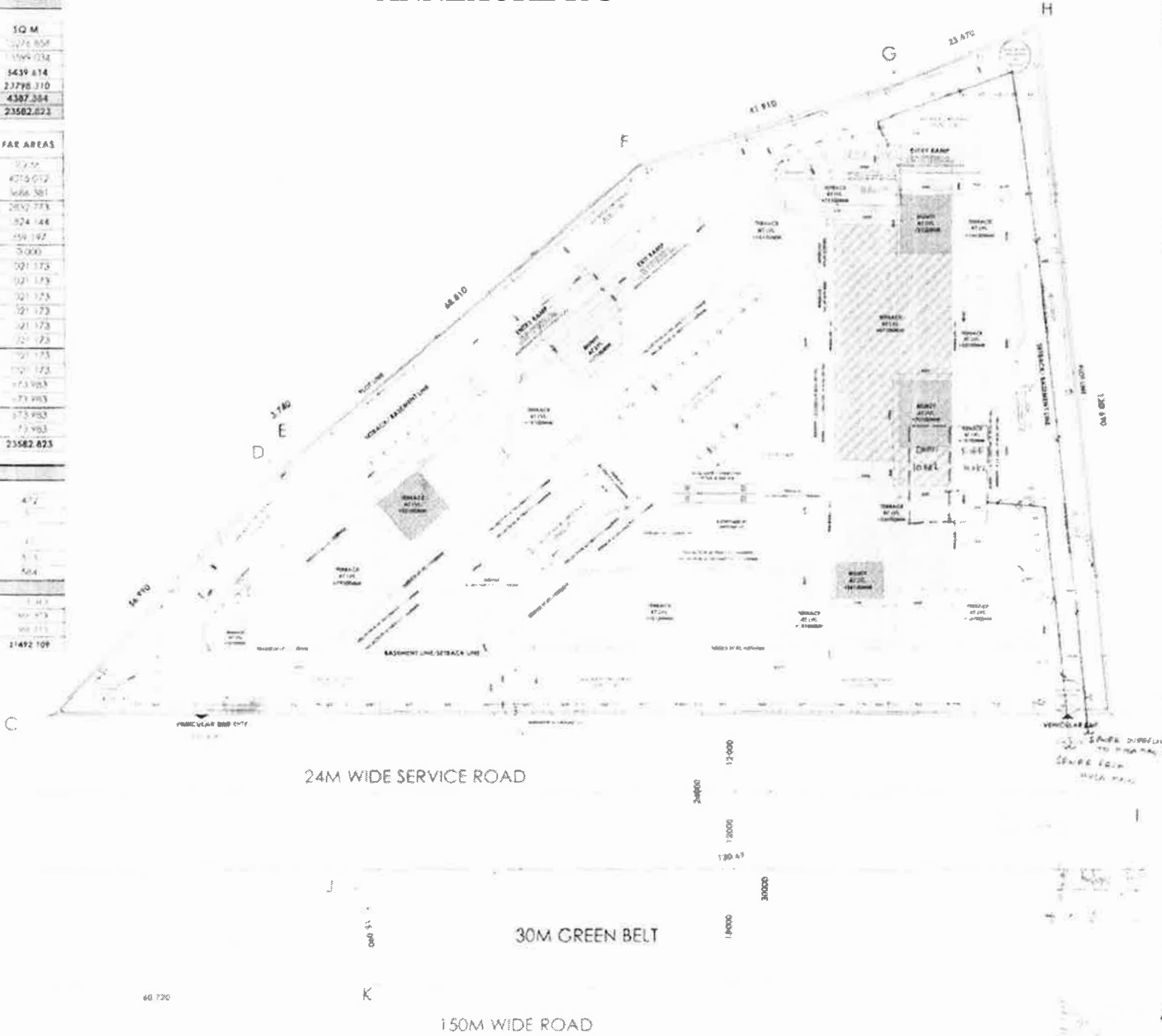
ANNEXURE R-3

PROPOSED COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT AT SECTOR 37-D GURGAON

	SQ M
AREA OF LAND [illegible] ACRES	[illegible]
NET PLANNED AREA [illegible]	[illegible]
PERMISSIBLE GROUND COVERAGE@3.3604 ACRES (40%)	5439.614
PERMISSIBLE F.A.R. @ 1.75 @ 3.3604 ACRES	23798.310
PROPOSED GROUND COVERAGE	**4387.384**
PROPOSED F.A.R.	**23582.823**

	FAR AREAS
	SQ.M.
GROUND FLOOR (RETAIL)	4015.012
FIRST FLOOR (RETAIL)	3686.381
SECOND FLOOR (RETAIL + MULTIPLEX LEVEL 1)	2852.773
THIRD FLOOR (MULTIPLEX LEVEL 2)	524.144
THIRD FLOOR (MULTIPLEX LEVEL 3)	459.197
FOURTH FLOOR (SERVICE FLOOR)	0.000
FIFTH FLOOR	921.173
SIXTH FLOOR	921.173
SEVENTH FLOOR	921.173
EIGHTH FLOOR	921.173
NINTH FLOOR	921.173
TENTH FLOOR	921.173
ELEVENTH FLOOR	921.173
TWELFTH FLOOR	921.173
THIRTEENTH FLOOR	673.983
FOURTEENTH FLOOR	673.983
FIFTEENTH FLOOR	673.983
SIXTEENTH FLOOR + (GYM + SPA + POOL)	673.983
TOTAL PROPOSED F.A.R. =	**23582.823**

PARKING	
TOTAL REQUIRED PARKING	472
REQUIRED SURFACE PARKING [illegible]	[illegible]
PROVIDED SURFACE PARKING	[illegible]
PROVIDED BASEMENT PARKING	[illegible]
TOTAL PARKING	584
BASEMENT BUILTUP AREAS	
BASEMENT 1	[illegible]
BASEMENT 2	[illegible]
BASEMENT 3	[illegible]
TOTAL BASEMENT AREA	**21492.109**



PROPOSED BUILDING PLAN OF COMMERCIAL COLONY MEASURING [illegible] ACRES (LICENCE NO. 14 DATED [illegible]) IN SECTOR 37 D, GURGAON MANESAR URBAN COMPLEX BEING DEVELOPED BY M/s V.S. REAL PROJECTS PVT. LTD.

FIRE SUPPRESSION WORK

ACPL

GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION REPORT for the Proposed Commercial Development at Sector - 37D , Gurgaon, Haryana

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

V S Real Projects Private Limited, Gurgaon, Haryana are in the process of constructing a Commercial building at Sector - 37D, Gurgaon, Haryana.

The proposed structure consists of three basements, ground floor and sixteen upper floors.

The Geotechnical investigation programme has been undertaken at the site, as per the scope of investigations stipulated by the client. The scope of work consisted of conducting boreholes in soil strata down to 50m depth at four locations and down to 25m depth at four locations, conducting static cone penetration test down to 20m depth at two locations, conducting plate load tests (K- value) at five locations and conducting earth resistivity test at one location.

The borehole investigations indicate that the subsoil strata consists of random layers of clayey sandy silt and silty sand with occasional clay, down to the maximum depth investigated.

The N-values (N-values 2 - 12) indicate that the subsoil is loose to medium dense down to about 5m depth below which the subsoil is medium dense (N-values 11 - 83) down to the maximum depth investigated.

Ground water table had been encountered at a depth of about 3m below the existing ground level, during the period of field investigations i.e. July - August 2014.

Considering the type of structure involved and the subsoil characteristics as determined from the geotechnical investigations, Raft foundations have been recommended at a depth between 13m and 14m below the existing ground level. Net allowable bearing pressure of 23 t/m^2 and gross allowable bearing pressure of 36 t/m^2 have been recommended for an allowable settlement of 75mm.

Precaution : - Foundation surface must be compacted heavily. If any loose pockets are observed, the same shall be filled with brickbats/gravel and compacted. Foundations can subsequently be placed over such a prepared surface.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 V S Real Projects Private Limited (amb Group), 15, Sector 44, Gurgaon 122002, Haryana are in the process of constructing a Commercial building at Sector - 37D, Gurgaon, Haryana. ACPL Design Limited, J-103, South Extension Part - I, New Delhi are the architects for the proposed project.

1.2 To design the substructures for the proposed structure, adequate information regarding the subsoil conditions is required. For this purpose, detailed geotechnical investigations have been undertaken at the site of the proposed structure.

1.3 This report contains the details of the geotechnical investigations conducted along with the results and analysis of the investigations and the recommendations thereof.

1.4 The geotechnical investigation has been carried out as per the authorization of the authorised signatory of V S Real Projects Pvt. Ltd., vide their Purchase order no. AMB/Proj/37-DWO/07/14-15/008 dated July 9th 2014. This authorization has been given in response to our offer no. NCD/Q/AS/042/2014 dated 17th June 2014.

2.0 PROJECT DETAILS

2.1 Site Location

2.1.1 The site for the proposed project is located at Sector - 37D, Gurgaon and is situated at a distance of about Harsaru Railway Station towards Sector - 37D, Ramprasth City, Gurgaon, Haryana.

2.2 Site Layout and Topography

2.2.1 A schematic site plan showing the dimensions and other details of the site is enclosed in this report (fig. 1).

2.2.2 Maximum level difference of about 0.5m had been observed at the site, during the period of field investigations. However, the general level of the site had been observed to be about 1.2m below the adjacent under construction service road.

2.2.3 Levelling and grading work had been observed to be under progress at site during the period of field investigations.

2.2.4 The boundaries of the site had been observed to be demarcated with G.I. Sheets along its periphery.

2.2.5 The colour of the surface earth had been observed to be Yellowish brown.

2.3 Seismic Zone

2.3.1 The present site is located in the Seismic Zone IV which is an area of high seismic activity and earthquake intensity, as per the seismic zoning map of India given in BIS code IS:1893 (Part1)-2002.

2.4 The Structure/s

2.4.1 The proposed structure is a Commercial building consisting of three basements, ground floor and sixteen upper floors.

2.4.2 The structure is understood to be a framed one and that the construction is proposed to be of Reinforced Cement Concrete.

3.0 OBJECT OF INVESTIGATIONS

3.1 For designing the foundation system of the proposed structures, the following data are required :

a) Type of foundation

b) Depth below the ground level at which the foundation system is to be laid

c) Allowable bearing pressure at the foundation level

3.2 To determine the above factors, the following information would be required:

a) The subsoil profile indicating thickness of the various soil strata, to a depth within the influence zone below the foundations

b) Engineering properties of the soil strata at various levels

c) Physical characteristics of the soil strata

d) Variation of strength of soil strata with depth

3.3 For evaluating the above parameters, field investigations and laboratory investigations on the soil samples collected during the field investigations, have been carried out.

3.4 The results from these investigations have been analysed to provide the recommendations for the design of foundations.

4.0 SCOPE OF INVESTIGATIONS

4.1 The scope of investigations as stipulated by the client consisted of :

a) Conducting boreholes in soil strata down to 50m depth at four locations and down to 25m depth at four locations.

b) Conducting static cone penetration test down to 20m depth or refusal whichever occurs earlier at two locations

c) Conducting plate load tests (K-value) at five locations

d) Conducting earth resistivity test at one location

e) Conducting relevant laboratory tests on soil samples recovered.

f) Preparation and submission of a technical report in three copies containing the details of the tests carried out, their analysis and recommendations regarding the foundation system to be adopted.

4.2 The following operations were to be undertaken while progressing the boreholes:

a) Conducting standard penetration tests at 1.5/3m intervals.

b) Recovering undisturbed soil samples from various levels of the subsoil strata.

c) Recording ground water table levels, if met with.

5.0 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 Preliminary Details

5.1.1 Field investigations had been carried out between 20st July 2014 and 17th August 2014.

5.1.2 A schematic site plan showing the test locations is given in fig. 1.

5.2 Boreholes

5.2.1 All the boreholes were progressed by shell and auger method. Casing pipe were used to stabilize the sides of the boreholes below the ground water table level.

5.2.2 Boreholes, BH3, BH5, BH7 and BH8 had been progressed down to the stipulated depth of 50m below the existing ground level whereas boreholes BH1, BH2, BH4 and borehole BH5 had been progressed down to 25m depth below the existing ground level.

5.2.3 The diameter of the boreholes was 150/100mm

5.2.4 Standard penetration tests were conducted at 1.5/3m intervals. Disturbed soil samples recovered from split spoon samplers were retained for identification purposes.

5.2.5 Undisturbed soil samples were recovered by thin walled tubes conforming to IS : 2132. These tubes had an area ratio of less then 10%.

5.2.6 The diameter of undisturbed soil samples was 50mm and the length was 45cm.

5.2.7 The ends of sample tubes were sealed by wax to prevent loss/ ingress of moisture. Disturbed soil samples were enclosed in polythene bags.

5.2.8 The samples thus recovered were transported to the laboratory for testing purposes.

5.2.9 Ground water table had been encountered at a depth varying between 3m and 3.4m below the existing ground level, during the period of field investigations i.e. July and August 2014.

5.3 Static Cone Penetration Tests

5.3.1 Both the static cone penetration tests, SCPT1 and SCPT2 had been conducted down to the stipulated depth of 20m below the existing ground level.

5.3.2 Static cone penetration tests are similar to dynamic cone penetration tests with the main exception of the driving system (i.e. cone assembly is pushed into the ground and not driven) and some changes in the cone assembly (i.e. friction resistance is also measured).

5.3.3 The cone assembly basically consists of a steel cone with 60 degrees apex angle and a base diameter of 35.7mm giving a cross sectional area of about 10cm^2 and an independent cylindrical friction jacket of a slightly larger diameter than that of the cone and length 10cm giving a surface area of about 115cm^2.

5.3.4 This cone is pushed into the ground via sounding rods while the friction jacket is pushed via the mantle tubes. The sounding rods move inside the mantle tubes. The sounding rods and the mantle tubes are alternately pushed into the ground thus causing a continuous penetration of the cone assembly into the ground.

5.3.5 The cone and the friction jacket are alternately pushed into the ground using a mechanical/hydraulic machine of required capacity thus causing a continuous penetration of the cone assembly into the ground. The frame of the entire set up is anchored firmly into the ground suitably. Necessary reaction is facilitated by loading sand bags.

5.3.6 The cone resistance and sleeve friction are obtained from recorded loads required for pushing only the cone and the cone together with friction jacket. Such readings have been recorded from pressure gauges at intervals of 10cm.

5.4 K- Value Tests (Modulus of Sub-grade Reaction)

5.4.1 K-value tests (PLT1 to PLT5) have been conducted in vertical direction on a plate site of 30 x 30cm at a depth of 2.5m below the existing ground level.

5.4.2 The K-value tests (PLT1 to PLT5) have been conducted on the strata consisting of Yellowish brown silty sand/ clayey silty sand under saturated conditions.

5.4.3 The test pit had been excavated down to the required depth. The bottom width of the test pit had been maintained at five times the width of the test plate. The loading platforms had been erected using wooden sleepers placed on brick wall freshly constructed. Sand bags had been placed on this platform to provide reactions of adequate magnitude. A hydraulic jack had been employed to apply load onto the plate by reacting on the loading platform.

5.4.4 Dial gauges resting on four equiangular points near the edge of the plate and supported by magnetic stands fixed on datum bars, had been used for recording the settlements of the plate.

5.4.5 After the above set up had been arranged, the initial readings of the dial gauges had been noted and the first increment of the static load had been applied. This load had been maintained constant for a period till no further settlement occurred or the rate of settlement became negligible. The readings of the dial gauges had been noted down. The next higher stage load had then been applied and the above procedure had been continued till the maximum specified settlement or loading intensity had been reached.

5.5 Earth Resistivity Test

5.5.1 Earth resistivity tests (ERT1) had been carried out at one location. This test has been conducted using Wenners' four electrode method as per IS : 3043.

5.5.2 In this test, four electrodes had been driven into the ground surface along a straight line at equal intervals. The tests involves the passing of a current through the outer two electrodes called the current electrodes and the measurement of the voltage difference between the two inner electrodes called the potential electrodes. The ratio of the voltage difference measured to the current passed gives the resistance. An electrical megger had been used to determine the resistance directly, at the site. The resistance had been so determined for various electrode spacings.

5.5.3 In the present case, the depth of electrodes had been maintained at 20cms. The spacings of electrodes adopted had been 0.5,1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10m.

5.5.4 The above procedure had been repeated for eight different directions at selected location, as per the standard procedure.

5.5.5 The earth resistivity of the soil which is a function of the resistance determined is calculated for each electrode spacing used. A plot of electrical resistivity vs distance is then prepared which invariably indicates an average constant value of the electrical resistivity at larger electrode spacings. This average constant value of the electrical resistivity is taken as the resistivity for that direction.

5.5.6 The earth resistivity so determined for each direction is plotted on a polar plot to obtain a closed curve. The representative earth resistivity for the test location is then determined as the radius of the circle having an area equivalent to the enclosed area within the closed curve of the polar plot.

5.5.7 The earth resistivity of the soil depends on the density, water content, grain size distribution etc. of the soil.

6.0 LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS

6.1 Tests on soil samples from boreholes

6.1.1 The soil samples brought to the laboratory were subjected to various tests to determine the following properties :

a) Type of soil and its gradation

b) Consistency limits

c) Natural Bulk Density & Water Content

d) Strength parameters like cohesion, angle of shearing resistance

6.1.2 In order to determine the above properties, the following tests have been conducted :

a) Sieve analysis on coarse grained soil fraction

b) Hydrometer analysis on fine grained soil fraction

c) Atterberg limits namely Liquid Limit and Plastic Limits

d) Natural Density and Water Content

e) Triaxial compression tests

6.2 Chemical Analysis

6.2.1 The water and soil samples collected from the boreholes have been tested to determine the pH-value and the presence of salts harmful to reinforced cement concrete construction namely Chloride and Sulphate contents.

7.0 RESULTS & ANALYSIS

7.1 Presentation of Results

7.1.1 The results of the boreholes investigations have been presented in the form of soil profile tables.

7.1.2 The soil profile tables indicate the following:

a) Standard penetration test values at various depths

b) Soil description identifying the type of soil

c) Grain size analysis indicating composition of subsoil

d) Atterberg limits

e) Natural density and water content

f) Triaxial test results

7.2 Soil Profile

7.2.1 A perusal of the data presented in the soil profile tables indicates that the subsoil mainly consists of the following three strata in the eight boreholes:

a) Stratum - I : Silty sand with occasional clay and gravel

b) Stratum - II : Clayey sandy silt with occasional gravel

c) Stratum - III : Sand with silt and occasional gravel

7.2.2 The thickness of the three strata in the eight boreholes are as follows :

BH. No.	Strata (depth in m : from : to)		
	Stratum - I	**Stratum - II**	**Stratum - III**
1	0 - 7.5 11 - 12 14 - 15.5 19.5 - 23	7.5 - 11 12 - 14	15.5 - 19.5 23 - 25
2	2 - 6.9 14 - 25	0 - 2 6.9 - 14	N.E
3	0 - 6 14 - 19 29 - 31 38 - 44 45 - 50	6 - 14 19 - 29 31 - 38 44 - 45	N.E

BH. No.	Strata (depth in m : from : to)		
	Stratum - I	Stratum - II	Stratum - III
4	0 - 8.8 14.8 - 19.5 23 - 25	8.8 - 14.8 19.5 - 23	N.E
5	0 - 1.5 13.5 - 23 24 - 44 47 - 50	1.5 - 13.5 5.2 - 13.5 23 - 24 44.4 - 47	N.E
6	2.4 - 8.8 12.9 - 19 23 - 25	0 - 2.4 8.8 - 12.9 19 - 23	N.E
7	0 - 2 3.5 - 7.5 12 - 16.5 23 - 30 38 - 44 46.5 - 50	2 - 3.5 7.5 - 12 19 - 23 30 - 38 44 - 46.5	16.5 - 19
8	2.2 - 8.4 14.8 - 20 23.8 - 32.4 38 - 44	0 - 2.2 8.4 - 14.8 20 - 23.8 32.4 - 38 44 - 50	N.E

N.E. : not encountered

7.2.3 The above results show that :

a) Stratum - I consisting predominantly of sandy soils with significant percentages of silt and occasional clay, has been encountered randomly with Stratum - II down to the maximum depth investigated.

b) Stratum - II consisting predominantly of silty soils with varying percentages of clay and sand, has been encountered randomly with Stratum - I down to the maximum depth investigated.

c) Stratum - III consisting predominantly of sandy soils, has been encountered at a depth between 16.5m and 25m below the existing ground level only in boreholes BH1 and BH7.

7.3 Soil Composition

7.3.1 The grain size distributions of the soil samples in the eight boreholes have been presented in the form of grain size analysis curves in figs. 8a to 8i.

7.3.2 The variations in the grain size distributions in each of the three strata in the eight boreholes are as follows:

a) Stratum - I : Silty sand with occasional clay and gravel

BH. No.	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Silt (%)	Clay (%)
1	0 - 13	35 - 70	23 - 43	0 - 9
2	0 - 5	55 - 73	24 - 39	0 - 8
3	0 - 8	47 - 76	24 - 38	0 - 12
4	0 - 2	63 - 78	22 - 37	0
5	0 - 11	45 - 70	30 - 37	0 - 10
6	0 - 17	42 - 74	26 - 42	0 - 9
7	0 - 10	44 - 79	22 - 46	0 - 10
8	0 - 20	38 - 79	21 - 39	0 - 6

b) Stratum - II : Clayey sandy silt with occasional gravel

BH. No.	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Silt (%)	Clay (%)
1	0 - 10	28 - 42	50 - 53	6 - 9
2	3 - 10	26 - 42	48 - 59	5 - 12
3	2 - 18	18 - 43	37 - 64	4 - 20
4	0 - 18	21 - 30	54 - 65	7 - 11

BH. No.	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Silt (%)	Clay (%)
5	0 - 22	20 - 39	44 - 65	6 - 17
6	0 - 11	19 - 32	57 - 67	9 - 18
7	0 - 12	18 - 37	39 - 64	10 - 22
8	0 - 12	18 - 41	43 - 58	7 - 22

c) Stratum - III : Sand with silt/Sand with traces of silt

BH. No.	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Silt (%)	Clay (%)
1	0 - 7	74 - 82	18 - 20	0
7	0	83	17	0

This stratum has been encountered only in these two boreholes.

7.3.3 The above results indicate that :

a) Stratum - I consists of about 35% to 79% of sand and 22% to 46% of silt with occasional clay and gravel.

b) Stratum - II consists of about 39% to 65% of silt and 18% to 43% of sand with rest of the soil matrix consisting of clay and gravel.

c) Stratum - III consists of an average of about 80% of sand and 20% of silt.

7.4 Natural Density and Water Content

7.4.1 The natural bulk densities, water contents and dry densities in the eight boreholes vary as follows :

BH. No.	Bulk Density (g/cm^3)	Water Content (%)	Dry Density (g/cm^3)
1	1.76 - 2.08	14.7 - 21.5	1.53 - 1.71
2	1.72 - 2.04	16.5 - 21.7	1.53 - 1.72
3	1.62 - 2.09	5.5 - 20.7	1.53 - 1.79
4	1.76 - 2.11	13.5 - 19.1	1.50 - 1.73

BH. No.	Bulk Density (g/cm^3)	Water Content (%)	Dry Density (g/cm^3)
5	1.95 - 2.07	16.5 - 25.3	1.68 - 1.77
6	1.72 - 2.15	15.4 - 21.5	1.49 - 1.77
7	1.63 - 2.11	7.8 - 22.9	1.51 - 1.75
8	1.75 - 2.10	12.7 - 23.2	1.53 - 1.77

7.4.2 The dry densities of the soil have also been presented in the form of plots of dry density vs depth for the eight boreholes conducted, in figs. 3a & 3b.

7.4.3 The above results indicate that the subsoil is in a loose to medium dense state down to about 5m depth below which the subsoil is in a medium dense state down to the maximum depth investigated.

7.5 Atterberg Limits

7.5.1 The Atterberg limits indicate that the subsoil is generally low plastic to non-plastic down to the maximum depth investigated.

7.6 Standard Penetration Test Values (N-values)

7.6.1 The observed Standard Penetration Test values (N-values) vary between 2 and 83 as indicated in the soil profile tables and as also shown in the figs. 4a & 4b wherein the observed N-values have been plotted with respect to depths.

7.6.2 The above results indicate that the subsoil is in a loose to medium dense state down to about 5m depth below which the subsoil is in a medium dense state down to the maximum depth investigated.

7.7 Triaxial Test Results

7.7.1 The results of triaxial tests are indicated in the respective soil profile tables. These results have been considered in providing the recommendations.

7.8 Compiled Soil Profile

7.8.1 An overview of the results and their analysis has been presented in the form of a compiled soil profile (fig. 2).

7.8.2 The above figure shows the various strata encountered and their thicknesses in each of the boreholes and also gives the soil composition and the observed N - values at various depths.

7.9 Static Cone Penetration Test

7.9.1 The results of the Static Cone Penetration Tests (SCPT1 & SCPT2) have been presented in the form of plots of cone resistance vs depth, frictional resistance vs depth and friction ratio vs depth for both the tests conducted in fig. 5a & 5b.

7.9.2 The results of this test are to be viewed in terms of the following typical empirical assessments of the significance of the various measured test parameters :

a) High cone resistance typically indicates the presence of a sandy soil and/or soil of high stiffness/shear strength and vice versa.

b) High friction ratio typically indicates the presence of significant percentages of fines (i.e. silt and clay) in the soil.

7.9.3 When the results of the present tests are viewed in terms of the above, the results are observed to be more or less in consonance with the results of the borehole investigations.

7.9.4 The cone resistance has been observed to be generally lessthan about 25 kg/cm^2 down to a maximum depth of about 5m indicating that the subsoil is loose to medium dense

beyond which the cone resistance has been observed to be gradually increasing with depth and varying between 50 kg/cm^2 to 200 kg/cm^2 down to the termination depth of the test i.e. 20m below the existing ground level indicating that the subsoil is medium dense down to the termination depth of the tests.

7.10 Chemical Analysis

7.10.1 The results of the chemical analysis conducted on water and soil samples collected from the boreholes for determining the presence of any harmful salts which can have adverse effects on construction, are as follows :

a) Water Sample

Borehole No.	pH value	Chloride Content (ppm)	Sulphate Content (ppm)
BH3	8	>1000	577
BH8	8.5	>1000	1112

b) *Soil Sample*

Borehole No./Depth(m)	pH value	Chloride Content (ppm)	Sulphate Content (ppm)
2/13.5	7	71	53
5/14.4	7	62	49

IS LIMITS	
pH value	**Not less than 6**
Chloride content (ppm)	**Maximum 500 ppm**
Sulphate content (ppm)	**Maximum 400 ppm**

7.10.2 The results of chemical analysis conducted on water sample has exceeded the IS Limits. Hence, this water should not be used for normal concrete construction works.

7.11 K-value Tests (Modulus of Subgrade reaction test)

7.11.1 The results of these tests have been plotted in the form of load vs settlement curve (figs 6a to 6e.

7.11.2 The modulus of sub-grade reaction has been determined as per the guidelines of BIS code IS 9214 - 1979.

7.11.3 The modulus of sub-grade reaction (K-value) for 30 x 30cm plate, as determined from the results of K-value tests conducted at a depth of 2.5m below the existing ground level, are given below.

Test No.	Depth(m) below EGL	Loading Intensity (kg/cm^2)	Corresponding Settlement (mm)	K-value (kg/cm^3)
PLT1	2.5	3.3	Continuing settlement	1.2
PLT 2	2.5	3.8	Continuing settlement	1.6
PLT 3	2.5	3.3	Continuing settlement	1.8
PLT4	2.5	3.8	Continuing settlement	1.6
PLT5	2.5	3.8	Continuing settlement	1.2

7.11.4 Considering the above results the value of modulus of subgrade reaction K value of 1.2 can be considered for design purposes.

7.11.5 The modulus of subgrade reaction tests PLT1 to PLT5 had been conducted at a depth of 2.5m below the existing ground level. To extrapolate the modulus of subgrade reaction at the founding level of about 13m below the existing ground level, the k-values have been increased by $0.1kg/cm^3$ per unit increase in the N-values (corrected), based on the guidelines of Appendix 'B' of IS : 2590 (Part I) - 1980.

7.11.6 Based on the above, the following value of modulus of subgrade reaction (k-value) for 30 x 30cm plate at a depth of about 13m below the existing ground level, can be adopted for design purposes.

Depth(m) below EGL	K-value (kg/cm^3)
13	1.8

7.12 Earth Resistivity Tests

7.12.1 The results of the Earth Resistivity Test (ERT) has been analysed as given below.

7.12.2 The earth resistivity is calculated using the following expression :

$$\rho = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot S \cdot R$$

where ρ = resistivity of the soil in Ω-m

S = spacing of electrodes in m

R = measured resistance or megger reading in Ω

7.12.3 Resistivity vs Distance plot and the polar plot of the electrical resistivity vs measured in eight directions have been given in fig. 7 plot.

7.12.4 The values of earth resistivity obtained from the polar plot is given below :

Test Location	Earth Resistivity Ω-m
ERT1	12.4

8.0 DESIGN CRITERIA

8.1 Type of Foundation

8.1.1 The type of foundation depends upon the configuration of loading points and the loading intensity at the foundation level and the prevailing subsoil conditions at the site.

8.1.2 The proposed structure is a Commercial building consisting of three basements, ground floor and sixteen upper floors. Considering this, heavy loads can be anticipated on the foundations.

8.1.3 The results of the investigations have shown that the subsoil is in a loose to medium dense state down to about 5m depth below which the subsoil is in a medium dense state down to the maximum depth investigated.

8.1.4 In view of the above, the proposed structures can be supported over ***Raft foundations.***

8.2 Depth of foundations

8.2.1 The minimum depth of foundation depends upon the following factors :

a) Top loose zone, if any

b) Adequate depth of soil above founding level, to ensure mobilization of full safe bearing capacity

c) Adequate depth of soil strata below founding level of requisite strength to mobilize the safe bearing capacity

8.2.2 The results of the investigations indicate that the below the likely founding level, subsoil is in a medium dense state down to deeper depths.

8.2.3 Considering the above and also that the proposed structure has three basements with floor level of the lowest basement resting at a depth of about 12m below the existing ground level, the foundations for the proposed structure can be placed at a depth between ***13m and 14m below the existing ground level.***

8.2.4 The stratum available at the founding level will either be ***Yellowish brown clayey sandy silt or silty sand.***

8.2.5 The excavations down to the above mentioned depths can be carried out by ordinary methods by providing necessary side slopes.

8.3 Allowable Bearing Pressures

8.3.1 Allowable bearing pressure depends upon the allowable settlement. An allowable settlement of 75mm has been considered to evaluate the allowable bearing pressure for ***Raft foundations***.

8.3.2 Allowable bearing pressure has been evaluated by :

a) Shear failure criterion using average soil data

b) Settlement criterion taking SPT values

8.3.3 On the basis of the above analysis, the following recommendations regarding the net allowable bearing pressure are being made :

For Raft foundations, net allowable bearing pressure of 23t/m^2 and gross allowable bearing pressure of 36 t/m^2 can be adopted for an allowable settlement of 75mm .

9.0 RECOMMENDATION

9.1 Type of Foundations

Raft foundations

9.2 Depth of Foundations

between 13m and 14 depths below the existing ground level (considering the floor level of the lowest basement resting at depth of about 12m below the existing ground level).

9.3 Allowable Bearing Pressure

Net allowable bearing pressure of 23t/m^2 and gross allowable bearing pressure of 36t/m^2 can be adopted for an allowable settlement of 75mm .

9.4 Precaution

As a significant depth of excavation has to be carried out in the layers or sandy soil stratum below the ground water table level, adequate measures in the form of providing adequate slopes or properly designed shoring/strutting or sheetpiles, have to be taken to ensure safety against failure of the sides of the excavations.

9.5 Special Note

Foundation surface must be compacted heavily. If any loose pockets are observed, the same shall be filled with brickbats/gravel and compacted. Foundations can subsequently be placed over such a prepared surface.

9.6 Appendices

9.6.1 An appendix sheet showing the typical analysis of the allowable bearing pressure for Raft foundations, has been given in Appendix - A of this report

9.6.2 A list of IS Codes referred for providing the recommendations and that which might be required to implement the same is also enclosed in this report in Appendix -B

10.0 RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

10.1 Principle

10.1.1 Reliability analysis is the analysis of the degree of variability of all the data collected during the detailed geotechnical investigations and thereafter considered for providing the recommendations and consequently, the reliability or in other words the degree of risk involved in adopting the recommendations.

10.1.2 The reliability analysis of any geotechnical investigations involves the assessment of degree of variability of :

a) In-situ densities determined from various undisturbed samples collected from various depths in different boreholes, during the investigations

b) N-values or Standard Penetration Test values recorded at various depths in different boreholes

c) Settlements due to imposed loads determined by considering the results of tests conducted in each individual boreholes.

10.2 Reliability Analysis of In-situ Density

10.2.1 The coefficient of variation in the measured in-situ dry densities at various depths in all the boreholes ranges from 0.9% to 6.3% with an average of about 3.2%.

10.2.2 This is well within the typical value of coefficient of variation of about 5% (and maximum of 7%) as per general state of practice and hence, is acceptable.

10.3 Reliability Analysis of N-values

10.3.1 The coefficient of variation in the observed N-values at various depths in all the boreholes varies from 13.3% to 90.1% with an average of about 37%.

10.3.2 This is well within the typical value of coefficient of variation of about 30% (and maximum of 45%) as per general state of practice and hence, is acceptable.

10.4 Reliability Analysis of Settlement (from N-values)

10.4.1 The Coefficient of Variation of settlement of foundations determined based on N-values observed in each individual borehole has been determined as 20.9%.

10.4.2 Considering an allowable differential settlement of 20mm, for an allowable mean total settlement of 75mm, the acceptable maximum settlement of any foundation will be 85mm.

10.4.3 In carrying out the reliability analysis, a factor of safety of 3 has been considered for the case when the settlement of foundations is equal to the allowable mean of 75mm and the factor of safety is considered to reduce to 1 when the settlement is 65mm or 85mm (i.e. 75mm ± 10mm).

10.4.4 Accordingly, the standard deviation and coefficient of variation of the factor of safety has been determined corresponding to the assessed values of the same for the settlement of the foundations.

10.4.5 Based on the above mean targeted value of factor of safety of 3 and the coefficient of variation of the factor of safety determined along the lines given above, the reliability analysis has shown that the reliability index 'β' of 1.

10.4.6 A reliability index of 1 indicates that there is only 15.3% probability of the factor of safety of settlements of the foundations falling below 1.

11.0 LIMITATIONS

This geotechnical investigations have been carried out at locations in the site chosen by the clients so as to represent the entire site. The recommendations provided in this report are hence valid only for these test locations. However, if there is any change in subsoil conditions and properties at places between or beyond chosen test locations, fresh investigations will have to be carried out at such location.

Dr. N. Santosh Rao

Technical Consultant

*For **Nagadi Consultants Pvt. Ltd***

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(Annexure R-5)

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, HUDA DIVISION NO.III, GURGAON

To,

M/s VS Real Projects Pvt Ltd.
W-12, Ground Floor, Greater Kailash-2,
New Delhi-110048

Memo No. 8584 Dated 14-5-2015

Sub:- **Request for provide assurance to supply utility services like fresh water and sewer pipe line to commercial complex measuring 3.775 Acres at Village Harsaru, Sector-39D, Gurgaon, Haryana.**

Ref:- Your application dated 21.04.2015

It is intimated that upon completion of the water supply line which is likely to be take 2-3 years time, HUDA will be able to supply adequate water for your above mentioned proposed Commercial Complex.

Executive Engineer,
HUDA, Div No. III,
Gurgaon

THE ASSET BUILDERS

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY OF THE RESOLUTION PASSED IN THE MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF M/S VS REALPROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 11th DAY OF MARCH, 2020 AT THE REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY AT M-48, BASEMENT FLOOR, GREATER KAILASH-II, NEW DELHI - 110048 AT 10:00 AM

AUTHORITY TO MR. AAKASH AGGARWAL:

"RESOLVED THAT consent of the Board be and is hereby accorded to appoint Mr. Aakash Aggarwal as an Authorized Signatory, to sign and get dispatched legal notices; to sign, verify and file all types of Pleadings, Suits, Plaints, Statement of Claims, Counter Claims, Statement of Defence, References, Petitions, Written Statements, Replications, Applications, Affidavits, Counter affidavits, Challans, Replies, Caveats, Appeals, Reviews, Revisions, Arbitration proceedings, LPA, Writ Petitions, Special Leave Petitions, Criminal Complaints, to make statements and to adduce documentary and/or oral evidence etc. and to appoint arbitrator and to engage Advocates to sign vakalatnamas, for and on behalf of the Company and to do all such acts, deeds and things as may be required, from time to time, before all Courts, Tribunals, Arbitration, Forums, Commissions, and Authorities for filing and conducting hearing of the cases on behalf of the Company.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT certified true copy of the resolution shall be provided to the concerned authority and/or department, as and when required, under the signatures of Mr. Manoj Sethi, Director of the Company and/or Mr. Saurabh Mukund, Director of the Company, jointly and or/severally, to make it binding and valid."

Certified True Copy
For VS Realprojects Private Limited

VS REALPROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Manoj Sethi
Director
DIN: 01133710
Add: W-12, Ground Floor,
Greater Kailash Part-II, New Delhi – 110048

Gmail anand bisht <aandbisht57@gmail.com>

ADVANCE SERVICE IN THE MATTER OF PARYAVARAN VIKASH SANGH VS STAT OF HARYANA & ORS OA NO. 444 OF 2023

1 message

anand bisht <aandbisht57@gmail.com> Tue, Oct 1, 2024 at 1:42 PM
To: advprakashpande@gmail.com

DEAR SIR

Please find attached herewith Reply in O.A NO. 444/2023 in the caption matter Please treat this email as advance service in compliance with the filing rules.

Warm Regards,
ANAND BISHT (CLERK)
C.L.A.P JURIS (Advocates & Solicitors)
E-14, LGF, Defence Colony,
New Delhi-110024
PH: +91 7838670861

2 attachments

PARYAVARAN VS STATE OF HARYANA ADDITIONAL REPLY.pdf
1543K

PARYAVARAN VS STATE OF HARYANA REPLY.pdf
3278K