



BUILDING Relationships

Issue 14 July 2009

FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION ONLY



Relationships

Civil Engineering Construction Contractors



# CALLING PROJECT MANAGERS TO TAKE THE LEAD

*W*

we are in a new economic age with plenty of obstacles to our competitive position in the construction industry. The entry barriers to our industry are low as there is no certification body to serve as a standard of prequalification. And as the demand for construction services increases, entrepreneurs are bound to rush in to fill the gap. In view of this competition, we cannot be complacent and must continuously strive to improve our standards and processes so we continue to be the leader and the preferred contractor of choice for our clients.

PM

Project Managers and those in charge of any responsibility must strive towards effective means of training on the job, adequate and effective supervision, bonding among the employees, and effective communication with juniors. This will ensure that productivity and satisfaction levels in the working life and with the work place are improved leading to better productivity. The leaders need to consider a complete transformation of work methods to ensure that this becomes a reality.

Mere leadership does not result in improved quality or guarantee the quality unless leaders have special abilities. A leader should be the catalyst to develop a long term relationship between the employee and the management, and between the company and its clients which will ensure the sustainability of the growth of the company. It is the responsibility of the Leaders to ensure against operational failures. Leaders are responsible for removing all barriers to achieve the internal goals.

It is the responsibility of leaders to guide and educate the juniors working on the sites as to what is acceptable workmanship and what is not and why something that was right yesterday may be wrong today. In today's world, companies that adopt constancy of purpose, of quality, of productivity and of services and go about it with intelligence and perseverance, have the best chance to survive in the industry.

Ultimately the leaders have the responsibility to improve the system, i.e. to make it possible on a continuing basis for everybody to do a better job with greater job satisfaction. An important responsibility of the leader is to accomplish even greater consistency in the performance within the system, so that the differences between employees are continually diminished and the goals of the organisation are achieved.

**T Ramakrishnan**  
Executive Director





RETIREES  
after  
MERITORIOUS  
SERVICE



Mr A M Pangam - Executive - Pay Roll  
on May 29, 2009



Mr A.M. Pangam has retired after over 3 decades of meritorious service in BEB. He is the man who has maintained our P.F. Accounts so meticulously updated year after year, right from the time it was initiated in 1975 and we owe it to him for the regular P. F. Account Receipts received by us at the end of every financial year.

Our Executive Director, Mr T. Ramakrishnan has rightly acclaimed Mr Pangam for his honesty and peace loving nature during his service as Cashier designated for making payments at various sites.

We wish him good health and every success in future.

Live life to  
**EXPRESS**  
and not to **impress;**

Don't strive  
to make your  
presence noticed  
just make your  
**ABSENCE FELT,**

S. N. Bhat, V.P. - Operations

## Formwork System

# Technique System

Many technocrats say Portland cement is a wonder material and in combination with certain other materials produces what is known as concrete. This concrete is a versatile conglomeration which can be moulded in any form you want and it is formwork that allows us to accomplish this.

### What is Formwork System?

It is a System for scheduling and controlling the work of other trades such as steel reinforcement, concrete placement and the work of mechanical and electrical trades. The correct perspective is that formwork plays a very vital role in getting the desired end product of good dense concrete of proper shape and quality including the surface quality.

It is unique because it gives form to all the concrete in a building i.e. walls, floors, slabs, weather shades, sunk areas and various architectural features in accordance with design. No other system can match the speed of construction and flexibility to handle all design conditions.

The formwork is designed to obtain the correct shape and profile without any adjustment pieces to be added or subtracted while carrying out the assembly. Formwork is built from engineered and prefabricated modules with a metal frame (Steel or Aluminium) and covered on the application side with material required for giving the required surface finish (plywood, steel, etc.)

### Advantages of using Formwork System

- (i) Contrary to total dependence on equipments and skilled labour, formwork system primarily can be well managed with trained unskilled labour.
- (ii) When constructing a R.C.C. Structure, formwork is one component that can significantly affect the duration / cost / success of the project.
- (iii) Formwork comprises of simple, standardized and systematic components which are adaptable and fit together with minimum effort. Fewer formwork components reduce assembly time.
- (iv) System components are durable and can be used several times without sacrificing the quality or correctness of dimensions and surface.
- (v) Self Climbing Wall Formwork System in highrise construction offers safety to workers because of wide and all-round protected working platforms that can carry heavy loads and construction materials required for the next cycle.
- (vi) Scaffold brackets are connected to the building at all times during the climbing process and are designed to withstand wind speeds upto 200 km/hr. Entire formwork can be moved by crane thereby reducing erection time.



- (vii) Table Forms are very suitable for highrise buildings having open facades. High capacity tie rods and props minimize chances of formwork failure.

### Conclusion:

The cost effectiveness has to be evaluated in terms of indirect benefits of the system through speed in construction, superior quality, longer life, reduced maintenance costs and less supervision and man power.

Formwork systems lead to greater savings on site overheads which otherwise are inevitable in longer construction period if the construction is carried out in a conventional manner.

## My Journey with BEB

D. S. Awar, Project Co-ordinator

"BEST  
WRITE-UP"

"EXPERIENCE  
OF WORKING  
WITH BEB."

As one travels from South Mumbai towards the suburbs, one would find many prestigious buildings all along the route, many of them constructed by BEB. As I go down memory lane, I find that my career throughout is similarly interspersed with many nostalgic associations with BEB.

As the saying goes the earth is round. I worked for BEB initially from 1972 to 1978 and then rejoined in February 2007. During my first tenure the company moved from Botawalla building to Wankhede Stadium. In the interim period between 1978 to 2007, I never felt that I was away from BEB as I was somehow or the other coming in contact with Mr B.E. Billimoria on some of the prestigious projects in Mumbai which I had the good fortune of handling.

The first contact after 1978 came in the year 1984 when BEB was awarded the contract for construction of IDBI tower by MVIRDC where I was working as GM Projects. This was a complex project where BEB was involved in the construction of one of the two commercial towers, having G + Stilt + 24 floors known as Centre 2 (IDBI Tower). The other tower known as Centre 1 (Commerce Centre) was being constructed by M/s Shapoorji Pallonji.

Centre 2 had the whole structure resting on eight peripheral columns with central core consisting of shear walls and lift walls. In those days, pumped concrete was not a practice. The entire work was done by site mixed concrete and lifted up by crane.

Mr. B.E. Billimoria used to personally visit the site practically every morning to monitor the progress which resulted in completion of the work as per schedule and that too without any major accidents. This is really commendable since in those days safety practices were not considered important and were not implemented as rigidly as is being done now in the construction industry.

I can never forget the note with a carpentry contractor at the Bhandup Water Treatment Plant complex in 1978 in which Mr L.K. Kapadia had given details for cutting laminate for pressing on door shutters to achieve minimum wastage of laminate. This speaks volumes about the core values and the management skills employed by BEB.

Thereafter in 2001, I happened to interact with BEB on the Hyatt Regency site near the International airport where I was working as GM & Project Coordinator on behalf of the PMC M/s CES. This was one of the toughest projects as far as client/contractor relationship was concerned. BEB successfully completed the work under the able guidance of the dynamic Mr Digant Kapadia.

Between 2004 to 2006, I again got associated with BEB as their inhouse PMC for services works for the construction of the Research Centre for M/s Altana Pharmaceuticals at Andheri (E).

Construction technology has undergone major changes in the recent years. RMC and pumped concrete have replaced the site mixed concrete which was a laborious process requiring vast area on site for storage of materials. Conventional shuttering has given way to specialized shuttering systems like Mascon, Meva, Sten etc. In fact BEB is the first construction company to introduce Mascon Shuttering at the Nagri Nivara Project at Goregaon. Since then BEB is using this type of specialized shuttering on many projects for speedy work with excellent results.

Having progressed from Wankhede Stadium to the Corporate Office at Worli, the company has shown phenomenal growth in the last few years and have spread operations across the country with proper establishments in all major cities of India.



Presently I am handling the residential project complex for M/s Mahindra Lifespaces Developers Limited at Bhandup (photo on left) under the able guidance of Mr Kaiyoze Billimoria. Of course Mr N.C. Parameswaran and Mr Digant Kapadia are always available for any technical guidance.

Mr B.E. Billimoria always fought for his rightful dues and would not buckle down under pressure and was more than a lawyer when it came to getting the dues. One of his other key qualities was that he never restricted to one area of work and was comfortable with multitasking. Current generation has imbibed these qualities, which is helping the company in further growth

Every organization achieves success because of certain core values and key strengths. Whether there is boom or recession in the construction industry, BEB will always have enough jobs in hand which is due to their reputation in maintaining proper quality and ensuring timely completion.

Let us all work with our fullest capability and sincerity to achieve the goals set by the Company.

# for Environment

Mayur Dharía, Sr. Engineer

The creation and use of one or more programs is important to the successful implementation of EMS

The Environment has arrived !! It is no longer just the air we breathe or the world we live in, it has become a requirement for businesses to address the environment in order to maintain customers and exist in an even more critical global economy. EMS can assist an organisation to meet its increasingly heavy burden of responsibility for the future condition of our world environment.

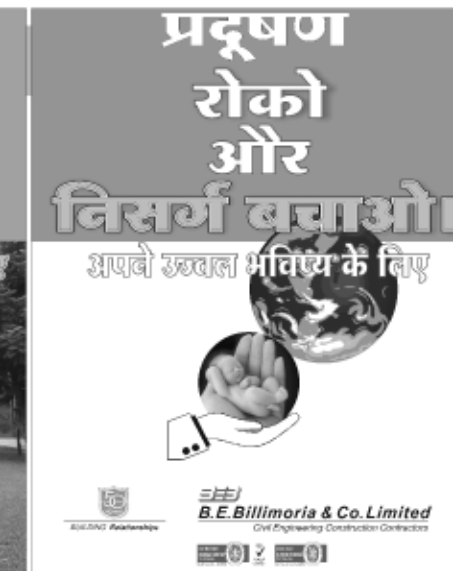
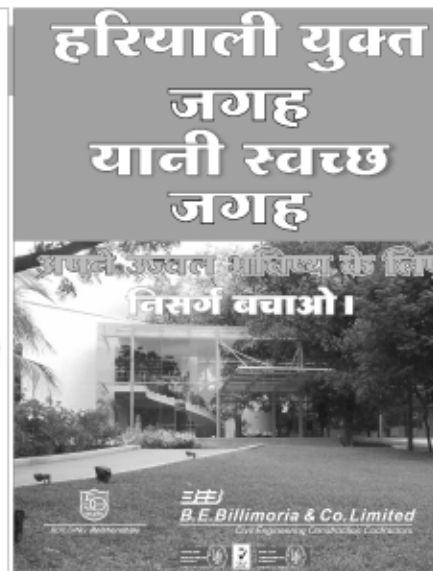


You all must be aware that in May 2009 ISO 14001:2004 Certification has been awarded to our Company by Bureau Veritas Certification which is providing not only a specification but guidance and advice on a wide range of environmental issues.

It would have been a tough task to get the EMS Certification within such a short time but thanks to Mr Ramakrishnan for his efforts and guidance and to all the GMs, Co-ordinators at various Sites, the HODs of the Corporate Office and last but not the least Mr Prasad Kode, Mr Jitu Sherke, Mr Vilas Nikam, Mr Rohan Tipnis and Mr Bapat, our Environmental Team, without whom we would not have been successful.

### What is ISO 14001 ?

There are a number of standards available around which we can model our EMS. The ISO 14001 is the internationally recognised specification for an environmental system within the organisation. It requires that an Environmental Policy exists within the organisation fully supported by the senior management of the company. This



policy should say how the company complies with environmental legislation and a commitment to continuous improvement.

### Benefits of ISO 14001 Certification

There are many benefits of gaining ISO 14001 certification and EMS :

- Competitive advantage over companies with ISO 14001 when tendering.
- Shows your company's commitment towards environmental issues.
- Improves company's management of environmental risk.
- Shares principles with ISO 9001
- Comply with all legislation.

### EMS

EMS has two core elements (1) Environmental Aspects and (2) Environmental Impact. Knowledge of environmental aspects and its impact is necessary in order to have a thorough awareness of the world we live in. Environmental aspects can be defined as "an element of an organisation's activities, products or services that can interact with the environment". Environmental Impact can be defined as "any change to the environment whether adverse or beneficial (wholly or partially) resulting from an organisation's environmental aspects.

### Environmental Policy

Clause 4.2 of the Environmental Policy requires that the Organisation defines an environmental policy which must include the organisation's commitments to the environment :

- To continual improvement and the prevention of pollution;
- To comply with regulatory and legal requirements related to its environmental aspects;
- To communicate the importance of the Environmental Policy to all employees and other interested parties.

Clause 4.3 deals with planning, under which the organisation shall establish, implement and maintain the procedure to identify environmental aspects. Although there is no single approach for identifying environmental aspects, the approach selected could, for example, consider

- a) Emission to air
- b) Release to water
- c) Release to land
- d) Use of raw materials and natural resources,
- e) Use of energy
- f) Energy emitted, e.g. heat, radiation, vibration,
- g) Waste and by-products
- h) Physical attributes, e.g. shape, colour and appearance.

Since an organisation might have many environmental aspects and associated impacts, it should establish a criteria and a method to determine those that it considers significant. There is no single method to determine significant environmental aspects, however, the method used should provide consistent results and include the establishment and application of evaluation criteria, such as those

related to environmental matters, legal issues and the concerns of internal and external interested parties.

### Objectives, Targets & Programs

Environmental objective is defined as an overall environmental goal, consistent with the environmental policy that an organisation sets itself to achieve.

Environmental target is defined as a detailed performance requirement, applicable to the organisation, that arises from the environmental objectives which need to be set and met in order to achieve those objectives.

Environmental Programs Creation of a structured program for ensuring that responsibilities are assigned, resources allocated, timeframes are identified to attain the organisation's objectives and targets for successful implementation of EMS.

### Legal and other requirements

The Organisation needs to identify the legal requirements that are applicable to its environmental aspects. This section presents a list of current environmental legislation, which relate to the assessment of potential environmental impacts for the proposed development. Preparation of this procedure for identification of Legal and other requirements refer to the environmental components such as water, soil, air, noise and solid waste, which need to be monitored and record maintained in the project working area.

For example,

- 1) The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Rules 1975, Cess act 1977 and Amendment 2003 is applicable for waste water (effluents) from camp, consumption of water for camp & construction activities.
- 2) The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Rules 1986 and amendment 1991 is applicable for plants and equipment having source of emissions.
- 3) Noise Pollution (Regulation & Control) Rules 2000 is applicable for noise generation from plants, equipments & vehicles.
- 4) Municipal Solid Waste Management and Handling Rules 2000 (amended 2008) applicable for waste material at construction site.

Similarly there are various other laws and acts which are applicable for construction industries, but adoption of such laws vary from site to site or project to project as per the character and requirement of the project.

### Evaluation of Compliance

Evaluation of compliance is an output of the work done to implement the EMS. It gives a brief concept about what was planned, what is achieved so far and what will be the future steps for continual improvement for EMS application. Consistent with its commitment to compliance, the organisation shall establish, implement and maintain the procedures for periodically evaluating compliance with applicable legal requirement. The organisation shall keep records of the result for periodic evaluation.

5th June 2009

# World Environment Day

## Our Planet needs you

Celebration at Antilia - site

Shridhar Ghasti, Sr. Engineer - Antilia



The World Environment Day was celebrated at Antilia on 5<sup>th</sup> June 2009 between 1:30 and 2:15 pm. The event was presided by our VP-Projects, Mr C.V. Patel. A large gathering of staff and workers were united to pledge :

- To maintain an eco friendly environment by preventing pollution of air, water, and earth at the worksites.
- To use non-polluting consumables in the construction process.
- To aim for continual improvements in the environmental systems.
- To observe the statutory compliances with respect to environmental and sustainability issues.
- To create a series of awareness-raising campaigns by spreading information and advice on environmentally-friendly lifestyles.

Mr Patel highlighted resources, initiatives and methods that promote "Save Environment Lifestyles" such as improved energy efficiency, alternative energy sources, trees conservation and eco-friendly consumption. He added that pollution should not be compromised at any level.

Mr D.J. Pandya our AGM Project appealed that all of us must unite to combat climate change and be environmental friendly for lifetime to protect people and the planet.

I as the Engineer in-charge of the project commended the staff for the pollution free environment maintained at site and urged them to continue to show real leadership for environmental practices in the day to day activities and that he was there to guide them. I took the opportunity to appreciate the efforts by Mr Praveen and Mr Mahadev to create awareness on Environment Management System amongst the workers.

Our Safety Officer, Mr Pankaj briefly explained the ill-effects of pollution in air, water and earth on human beings. Thereafter the Environment Day Celebration was concluded with a vote of thanks by our Engineer, Mr Saurav.

# TENDER DOCUMENTS A MINEFIELD



D. R. Nayak, Dy. G. M. - Tech. & Mktg.

Our business comes entirely by submitting competitive tenders to the clients. Studying the tender documents carefully, preparing the 'quote' and complying with all the stipulations of the tender documents is the primary task of the Tender Department.

Since the construction industry is among the oldest segments of the economy, one would think that tender documents must have been highly evolved. But in reality, many tender documents are full of discrepancies, contradictions and deficiencies and leave much to be desired.

The tender documents comprise several parts viz. Notice Inviting Tender, Instructions to Tenderers, General Conditions of Contract, Special Conditions of Contract, Technical Specifications, Notes on Bill of Quantities, Bill of Quantities and Drawings. Somewhere in the tender documents, the order of precedence of all these is spelt out. But elsewhere, it is categorically stated that all the components of the tender documents are complimentary to each other and shall be read together. In case of discrepancy, the most stringent of the provisions shall apply. A more contradictory and mutually exclusive stipulation will be hard to find.

Many tender documents do not have page numbers and an index. Some do provide an index but there are no page numbers rendering the index useless. Some contain both an index and page numbers but the index does not have column showing page numbers against items in the index. In some tenders each section is separately numbered and different suffixes / prefixes are used for page numbers. Thus finding any particular clause or item in the tender becomes as easy as finding a needle in a haystack.

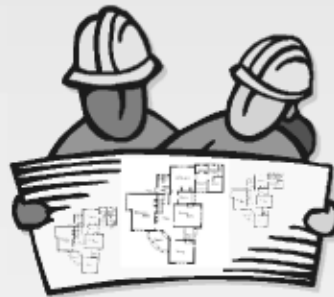
## INFORMATION OVERLOAD

Each tender demands copious information from the tenderer like his financial position, net worth, credit facilities with banks, bid capacity, sources of finance, funding arrangements if the project is awarded to him; names, qualifications and experience of managerial and technical personnel, list of equipments and machinery, litigation history - what have you.

By contrast the clients never disclose any details about themselves. They never tell the intending bidder about their financial condition

and whether they have arranged for the finance required for the project so that the contractor's bills are not held up for want of funds. The clients never disclose whether they have gone in arbitration against their contractors in the past or whether any of their contractors have dragged them to arbitration. The intending tenderer is kept in the dark about various statutory permissions that are required for the project.

The client will hide from the contractor any unpaid tax due to any authority and any action initiated by such an authority against them.



Thus a tenderer is forced to "bare all" with hardly a "fig leaf" left, but the clients clothe themselves in a cloak of confidentiality.

The technical specifications often contain ream upon ream on routine and common items like concrete, plaster, etc. but on specialized items, often there are no specifications and if at all they are included they are cursory at best.

The list of approved brands and makes generally contain brands and makes of common place items but the specialized items are often missing. Often, the brands and companies mentioned are already history.

## ONE SUBMITTAL TOO MANY

The demand for various submittals mentioned in the tender documents is often overlapping. In one of the clauses, a method statement is asked from the contractor and in another clause in a different part of the tender, the contractor is ordered to submit a method of execution. Somewhere a clause will demand an execution plan.

One Clause will make it mandatory for tenderer to submit a site organization chart and another clause asks for an explanatory note on the site organization chart! A well designed organization chart is self-explanatory. What exactly is an explanatory note supposed to explain? I have not been able to solve this riddle.

A tenderer has to describe how a project will be monitored and controlled as stipulated in one of the clauses. And yet, the tender will also ask the tenderer as to how the communications between HO and site are managed. The list of such instances is endless.

## BOQ- A BATTLEFIELD OF THE AMBIGUITIES

But the real dangers lurk in the bill of quantities. For simple and routine items, very lengthy descriptions are given while cursory descriptions are often given for specialized and/or expensive items. When one approaches the client and his consultants for additional information, one is admonished for making such queries and is advised to quote on the basis of experience by making suitable assumptions. If one were to literally follow this dictum, the number of pages of assumptions will exceed the number of pages of the bill of quantities.

One recent example will illustrate the dangers that await a tenderer. A major tender had an item of structural glazing which is quite expensive. The quantity of the item was very large. But the description of the item did not mention glass. I called up the designers for clarification. I was told nonchalantly that this had not been decided and a call will be taken on this issue in due course. We were advised to make suitable assumptions based on our experience. Now the glass comes in different thicknesses, tints, coatings, etc. How does one quote? The engineer who does the rate analysis in a contractor's tender department should possess extra sensory perception in order to make "suitable assumptions".

## THE LAST STRAW

As if all this is not enough, an addendum arrives when the date of submission is close at hand. Often, this addendum spells out major changes in the BoQ. New items are added, some old ones are deleted and there are major changes in the description of items and specifications throwing the tender process off-balance.

The Tender Department has to maneuver this complex minefield and manage to submit the completed tender before the appointed time on the date of submission while maintaining individual and collective composure and equanimity.

“Entire water of the sea cannot sink a ship unless it gets inside the ship, similarly negativity of the world cannot put you down unless you allow it to get inside you”

## Supervision - The Key Differentiator

Amresh Jalali, G. M. - Projects



The satisfactory execution of a construction activity is mainly dependant on proper supervision and quality control.

What is supervision? To selflessly follow and ensure that the right procedure is followed while executing an activity, that is supervision. Who is the supervisor? Each one of us is a supervisor because we need to eventually produce the best product possible. However for the sake of maintaining continuity in tracking the follow up of the right procedure, we delegate the responsibility down the line.

In our earlier deliberations we have explained the 4M's (men, material, machinery and money) as the basic requirements for proper execution of any activity. Safety first has also been emphasized time and again. The need to ensure environment friendly approach to construction practices is also well known.

It is therefore right time to re-establish a uniform working procedure in the construction management of a project by following the updated **SEQQT** formula. The way to take on any project at any stage is to start with strategic planning and fix the norms for the safety and environmental requirements first.

The QQT, quality, quantity and time relationship will now mainly depend on the quality to be established and maintained through proper / unrelenting and rigid SUPERVISION [super and proactive approach to visualize and supervise the construction process by following the laid procedures while the process is on which is going to differentiate a good supervisor from the ordinary].

To constantly improve the awareness for sustained and proper supervision, to develop trained supervisors, to enable the organization to be able to compete in the future, is the requirement of the day.

Having said that we generally loose track of this most important aspect of assuring the required quality and timely completion satisfactorily, even after having planned the activities well that is supervision.

We may have completed in the past 50 years a number of prestigious projects including India's first tallest cluster of towers in Mumbai and elsewhere. We may also be working on projects involving unconventional designs like composite structures as well as heavy structural steel works loaded on special architecturally designed columns with grooved and patterned form finishes etc. We need to ensure that the word **supervision** of construction needs to be given more serious attention as this is the only link that needs to be tightened in order to stay ahead of the competition in the industry. No complacency in this regard should be allowed to set in the system.

This needs a proactive target oriented development at all levels and a very specific agenda that is constantly audited and special awards and incentives provided for the best supervisor who understands that the hallmark of the company is the product it delivers and that is what is visible in the long run.

WHAT needs to be brought under the scanner is the "SPECIAL AWARENESS" amongst all the construction team members in any project. This is also a yardstick when a competitor makes a comparison of our project with those of others and uses this for or against us.

We all should remember the well known saying "quality is always remembered and cost is forgotten with time"



'Lodha Bellissimo'

## Historic milestone achieved at 'Lodha Bellissimo'

"We have recently completed, for the first time, casting a 100m long slab in 7 days at a height of 170m. A dedicated team effort together with the use of MIVAN Shuttering has resulted in a unique achievement which has given a tremendous boost to all of us at 'Lodha Bellissimo'." .... P. P. Saha

**RESIDENTIAL**

**'Mahindra Splendour'** at Bhandup, Mumbai - 5 towers with 2 level parking and stilt. 2 towers having 32 floors each and 3 towers having 21,23 and 25 floors each

**'Crescent Court'** at Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh - 3 towers with double basement, ground + 22 floors and 2 towers with double basement, ground + 6 floors

**'Antilia'** a private residence at Altamount Road, Mumbai with double basement, Stilt + 27 floors

**'Ashok Towers'** at Parel, Mumbai - 3 towers with ground + 30 floors and 1 tower with ground + 51 floors and 3 levels of podium

**'Planet Godrej'** at Byculla, Mumbai - 5 towers with part podium, 48 + 3 floors

**'Lodha Grandeur'** at Parel, Mumbai - basement, ground + 27 floors

**'Regency Park Tower'** at Thane - stilt + 23 floors

**'Lodha Bellissimo'** at Lower Parel, Mumbai - 3 level podium and stilt + 50 floors

**Concorde Manhattan'** at Doddathoguru village, Bangalore - 5 towers with double basement, ground + 14 floors

**'Aparna Sarovar'** at Kancha Gachibowli village, Hyderabad - 5 towers with double basement, ground + 19 floors

**CORPORATE**

**'Ashford'** at Lower Parel, Mumbai - with double basement, ground + 14 floors

**'Godrej Eternia'** at Shivajinagar, Pune - stilt + 10 floors

**'Brigade Gateway'** at Malleshwaram, Bangalore - double basement, Ground + 28 floors

**Commercial complex** at Gachibowli, Hyderabad -Block 1 with stilt + 5 floors and Block 2 with basement, ground + 5 floors

**'Information Technology Park'** at Vilankurichi, Coimbatore - basement, Ground + 4 floors

**UTILITY**

**'Maternity Home - stilt + 7 floors & Row Apartment'** - stilt, podium + 4 floors at Edenwoods, Thane

**'Hospital and Medical College'** at Chennai with ground + 3 floors and ground + 4 floors respectively

**'Cancer Hospital and Research Centre'** at Raipur with numerous low rise structures housing various departments & facilities

**'Warehouse'** at Chennai - godown with roof having tubular truss

**'Amanora'** Mall at Hadapsar, Pune - 2 blocks with basement, ground + 3 floors

**'Brigade Gateway'** at Malleshwaram, Bangalore, multilevel car parking

**'UPAL'** Mall at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh - With 3 basements, ground

**CIPLA'** Research and Development Centre at Vikhroli, Mumbai

**'Table Tennis stadium'** at Yamuna Sports Complex, New Delhi

**'Badminton & Squash stadium'** at Siri Fort Sports Complex, New Delhi

**'MMRDA'** Foot-over bridges at Jogeshwari Vikhroli Link Road, Mumbai

**"GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS VISIT TIDEL PARK -SITE AT COIMBATORE"**

Visit of the District Collector Mr P. Umanath along with the State Rural Industries & Animal Husbandry Minister, Mr Pongalur N. Palanisami and senior officials to the site of the Rs.370 Crore Tidel Park Complex on 20<sup>th</sup> June 2009. Our Executive Director Mr T. Ramakrishnan is seen third in the centre from right.

The IT Building is G+4 structures with 3 basements with a floor to floor height of 3650mm. The total height of the building is 20.5mm above ground level. Total built-up area is 17 lakhs sq.ft. including the 3 basements and utility buildings, of which 9 lakhs sq.ft. would be reserved for IT and related activities and 1 lakh sq.ft. for other activities like food court etc.



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Civil Engineering Construction Contractors

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