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TAMILNADU FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES DEPARTMENT

(Under section 13 of the Tamil Nadu Fire Service Act 1985 and

Tamil Nadu Fire Service Rule 1990 - Appendix-III)

PP NOC No:24/2026

Dated: 22/01/2026

0/o.the Director of Fire & Rescue Service,

No.17, RukmaniLakshmipathiSalai,

Chennai - 600 008.

PLANNING PERMISSION - NOC

Sub: Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services – Directorate – High Rise Building – Issue of Planning Permission NOC requested - Inspection at M/s. Sree Daksha Property Developers India Pvt. Ltd., at SF.No:267/1B1B, 267/1B1A2, Veerakeralam Village, Perur Taluk, Coimbatore Corporation West Zone, Coimbatore - Reg.

Ref: 1. Online Application Token No.359053, Dated:05.01.2026.

2. The Joint Director, Western Region, Report Rc.No.37/B2/2026, Dated:20.01.2026.

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Kindly refer to the letter cited above. The MSB inspection committee of the Western Region has inspected the site of M/s. Sree Daksha Property Developers India Pvt. Ltd., at SF.No:267/1B1B, 267/1B1A2, Veerakeralam Village, Perur Taluk, Coimbatore Corporation West Zone, Coimbatore for which PP NOC has been requested. The committee has made certain observations with regard to fire and life safety, which are reproduced below:-

Observation:

It is a planning proposal for construct an residential building consists of block - A - 1 basement + stilt floor + 10 floors + terrace floor with the height of 36.00 mts. Block - B – ground floor + first floor + terrace floor with the height of 14.40 mts. The plot area is 5378.00 sq. m and the total floor area is 24012.26 sq. m. This building is classified to come under Group - A, Residential Building, Sub-Division A-4 Apartment Houses as per National Building Code of India 2016, Part IV, Fire and Life Safety.

The following fire and life safety measures should be provided in the proposed building before the actual occupation as listed below:

1. One wet-riser should be provided every 1000 sq. mts area covering all floor area with landing valves along with delivery hoses. For the riser should be fully charged with adequate pressure at all times and should have both automatic and manual operation. To feed the wet-riser system and yard hydrant system an underground static water tank of minimum capacity 75000 liters should be provided with refilling facilities for one set of pump. A terrace level tank of capacity 5000 liters also should be provided for each block. To charge the wet-riser, sprinkler system one electrical pump of capacity 2280 LPM should be provided near the underground water tank and an equal capacity of diesel pump should also be provided as an alternative arrangement and one electrical pump of capacity of 180 LPM should be provided as a jockey pump. Pumps should have the capacity of developing pressure of 3.5kg/cm.sq at terrace level at remotest location. One set of pumps shall be provided for each 100 hydrants or part thereof, with a maximum of two sets. In case of more than one pump set installation, both pump sets shall be interconnected at their delivery headers or alternative to provide an additional set of pumps, the objective can be met by providing additional diesel pump of the same capacity and doubling the water tank capacity as required for one set of pumps.

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Directorate - Director
Home Department
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2. Fire service inlets (4 way) should be fitted with NRV at ground level.

Sree Daksha Property Developers India Pvt. Ltd.,

Director

3. Automatic sprinkler system should be provided for Basement areas.
4. Hose reel assembly should be provided per 1000 sq.mts covering each floor.
5. Manually operated fire alarm call points should be provided in each floor near exits.
6. “Exit” signage should be provided with alternative source of power supply or battery back-up with “GLOW” TYPE.
7. Emergency lights should be provided at staircase landing and exit routes.
8. Public address system should be provided connecting all the floors.
9. Automatic smoke ventilation system should be provided at the basement.
10. Do’s and don’ts laminated hanging pads should be provided in all floors in prominent places.
11. Evacuation route plan should be displayed in all floors.
12. Alternate and independent power system should be provided to fire pumps, emergency lighting and fire lift.
13. Number of exit, location and its width should be conforms to the requirement of NBC of India, Part 4.
14. As per the plan copy, minimum two numbers of staircase should be provided with the width of 1.25 meters and they should be away from each other.
15. **Fire escape - internal staircase and external staircase:**

a. **Internal staircases:**

As per clause 4.4.2.4.3 of the national building code of India Part IV Fire and Life Safety 2016 - All staircases shall be minimum width of 1.25 meters. The minimum width of tread without nosing shall be 250mm. The maximum height riser shall be 150 mm. The number of riser shall be limited to 12 per flights.

b. **Fire exit:**

As per the National building code of India Part IV Fire and Life Safety 2016 - every exit, exit access or exit discharge shall be continuously maintained free of all obstructions or impediments to full use in the case of fire or other emergency.

All exits shall provide continuous means of egress to the exterior open space leading to a street.

Exits shall be so arranged that they may be reached without passing through another occupied unit.

c. **External staircases:**

As per clause 4.4.2.4.3 of the National Building Code of India Part IV Fire and Life Safety 2016 – All external stairs shall be directly connected to the ground.

External staircases shall always be kept in sound and usable condition.

Entrance to the external stairs shall be separate and remote from the internal staircase.

Care shall be taken to ensure that no wall opening or window opens on to or close to an external stairs.

The route to the external stairs shall be free of obstructions at all times.

Handrails to be provided on both sides shall be of a height not less than 1000 mm and not exceeding 1200 mm. There shall be provision of balusters with maximum gap of 150 mm.

The external stairs shall be constructed of non-combustible materials, and any doorway leading to it shall have the required fire resistance.

No external staircases, used as a fire escape, shall be inclined at an angle greater than 45 degrees from the horizontal.

d. **Fire lifts:**

a. Where applicable, fire lifts shall be provided with a minimum capacity for 8 passengers and fully automated with emergency

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Director

switch on ground level. In general, buildings 15m in height or above shall be provided with fire lifts.

b. In case of fire, only fireman shall operate the fire lifts. In normal course, it may be used by other persons.
c. Each fire lift shall be equipped with suitable inter-communications equipment for communicating with the control room on the ground floor of the buildings.
d. The number and location of fire lifts in a building shall be decided after taking into consideration various factors like building population, floor area, compartmentation, etc.,

16. Two fire lift should be provided.
17. Lightning arrester should be provided.
18. Refuge areas shall be provided at immediately above 24 meter and thereafter at every 15 meter or so as per the requirements of NBC of India, Part 4, 2016.
19. The first aid firefighting equipment"s should be provided at all floors for in accordance with the IS 2190:2010 requirements.
20. 08 meters clear side set back area should be provided all around the building. The side setback should be provided without any obstructions so as to allow fire service vehicle to move closer to the building at the time of emergency and it should be designed to withstand a weight of 65 tonns at any point of operation for the use of hydraulic platform vehicle. The setback area slop gradient should not be elevated from the ground level. The entry, movement and exit of the setback should have no slope and should be hard paved and support the operation of the aerial ladder platform.

Side setback:

Setback area should be free of any obstruction, such as fountains, statutes, flower pots, decorative idols, ramp etc., to facilitate movement of vehicle and people during emergencies as per the Tamilnadu Combined development and building rules 2019 rule no.35(23). Side setback should be starts from the periphery of the building line.

21. **As per 3.4.10.2 of NBC-2016 glass facade should be in accordance with the following.**

a. For fully sprinkled buildings having fire separation of 9 meter of more, tempered glass in a non-combustible assembly, with ability to hold the glass in place, shall be provided. It shall be ensured that sprinklers are located within 600 mm of the glass façade providing full coverage to the glass.
b. All gaps between floor-slaps and façade assembly shall be sealed at all levels by approved fire resistant sealant material of equal fire rating as that of floor slab to prevent fire and smoke propagation from one floor to another.
c. Openable panels shall be provided on each floor and shall be spaced not more than 10 meter apart measured along the external wall from centre –to- centre of the access openings. Such openings shall be operable at a height between 1.2m and 1.5 m floor, and shall be in the form of openable panels (fire access panels) of size not less than 1000 mm X 1000 mm opening outwards. The wordings, “FIRE OPENABLE PANEL – OPEN IN CASE OF FIRE, DO NOT OBSTRUCT” of at least 25 mm letter height shall be marked on the internal side. Such panels shall be suitably distributed on each floor based on occupant concentration. These shall not be limited to cubicle areas and shall be also located in common areas/corridors to facilitate access by the building occupants and fire personnel for smoke exhaust in times of distress.

22. **Basement:**

1. The construction of the basement shall be allowed by the authority in accordance with the land use and other provisions specified in CMDA/DTCP regulations.
2. The following uses shall be permitted in the basements:

a. Storage of household or other goods of non-combustible material.
b. Strong rooms, bank cellars, etc.,
c. Utility services of the building – like AC equipments, pump rooms, dry transformers etc.,
d. Parking spaces.

3. The authority may consider mercantile occupancy in the malls or shopping complexes in the first basement if the height of roof is more than 4 m and if it is fully air conditioned, well ventilated and is fully sprinkled.
4. Further, institutional occupancy of medical or health purposes involving radiation facilities in the first basement may be permitted subject to the MCI regulations and to the provision of required lighting, ventilation, water supply, drainage and sanitation.
5. The basement can be permitted beyond the building lines at ground level subject to a clear minimum distance margin of 4.5 m and side and rear margins of 3 m, and further subject to non-habitual uses and provision for mechanical ventilation and all safety provisions and drainage.
6. **The basement shall have the following requirements:**

a. The basement shall be in every part at least 2.4m in height from the floor to the underside of the roof slab or ceiling.
b. Adequate ventilation shall be provided for the basement. Each Basement shall be separately ventilated. Vents with cross-sectional area (aggregate) not less than 2.5 percent of the floor area spread evenly round the perimeter of the basement shall be

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For Sree Daksha Property Developers India Pvt. Ltd.,

Director

provided in the form of grills, or breakable stall board lights or pavement lights or by way of shafts. Alternatively, a system of air inlets shall be provided at basement floor level land smoke outlets at basement ceiling level. Inlets and extracts may be terminated at ground level with stall board or pavement lights as before, but ducts to convey fresh air to the basement floor level have to be laid. Stall board and pavement lights should be in positions easily accessible to the fire brigade and clearly marked 'SMOKE OUTLET' or 'AIR INLET' with an indication of area served at or near the opening.

c. Adequate arrangement shall be made such that surface drainage does not enter the basement.
d. The walls and floors of the basement shall be water-tight and be so designed that the effect of the surrounding soil and moisture, if any, are taken into account in design and adequate damp proofing treatment is given.
e. Applicant/owner of the building shall install suitable pumps for pumping the waste water into the sewer in place of directly connecting in to the sewer to avoid any risk of the sewerage or salvage heading back into the basement at any time.
f. The access to the basement shall be spate from the main and alternate staircase providing access and exit from higher floors. Where the staircase is continuous the same shall be enclosed type serving as a fire separation from the basement floor and higher floors.
g. Basement exits shall be sufficient to provide for the capacity of the basement and in no case shall be less than one independent basement exits.
h. Basements having incidental occupancies to main occupancy shall be planned with exit requirements of the basements for the actual occupancy within the basement.
i. Where basement is used for car parking and also there is direct approach from any occupancy above to the basement, door openings leading to the basement shall need to be protected with fire door with 120 min fire rating, except for exit discharge doors from the basements.

7. **The basement should not be used the following purpose :**

a. The basement shall not be used for residential purpose.
b. No service duct shafts shall be extended in the basement level.
c. Basement should not be used for theatre, assembly halls, exhibition halls, club rooms, gymnasiums and restaurants.
d. Kitchens, canteen, pantry or dining not allowed in the basement.
e. Should not be used for substation or oil transformer in the basement.
f. Basement should not be used for combustible material storage.
g. Any material which involve highly corrosive, toxic or noxious alkalis, acids or other liquids or chemicals producing flame, fumes, and explosive, poisonous irritant or corrosive gases.

8. Mechanical ventilation system shall be provided with an alternative source of power supply.

23. **<u>Fire fighting pump house</u>**

As per clause 5.1.2.2 of the National Building Code of India part IV Fire and Life Safety 2016

a. The pump house provided at the basement level. Pump house shall be situated so as to be directly accessible from the surrounding ground level.
b. When installed in the basement, staircase with direct accessibility (or through enclosed passageway with 120 min fire rating) from the ground, shall be provided. Access to the pump room shall not require to negotiate through other occupancies within the basement.
c. Pump house shall be separated by fire walls all around and doors shall be protected by fire doors (120 min rating).
d. Pump house shall be well ventilated and due care shall be taken to avoid water stagnation.
e. No other utility equipment shall be installed inside the fire pump room.
f. Insertions like flexible couplings, bellows, etc., in the suction and delivery piping shall be suitably planned and installed.
g. Installation of negative suction arrangement and submersible pumps shall not be allowed.
h. Pump house shall be sufficiently large to accommodate all pumps and their accessories like PRVs, installation control valves, valves, diesel tank and electrical panel.
i. Battery of diesel engine operated fire pump shall have separate charger from emergency power supply circuit.
j. Exhaust pipe of diesel engine shall be insulated as per best engineering practice and taken to a safe location at ground level, considering the back pressure.
k. Fire pumps shall be provided with soft starter or variable frequency drive starter.

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Signed by: Director TNHRS,
Directorate - Director
Home Department
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24. Glass of facade used in external walls shall comply with the following:

a. For fully sprinklered buildings having fire separation of 9 m or more, tempered glass in a non-combustible assembly with ability to hold the glass in place, shall be provided. It shall be ensured that sprinklers are located within 600 mm of the façade glass providing full coverage to the glass.
b. All gaps between floor slabs and façade assembly shall be sealed at all levels by approved fire resistance sealant material of equal fire rating as that of floor slab to prevent fire and smoke propagation from one floor to another.

Sree Daksha Property Developers India Pvt. Ltd.,

Director

c. Facade glass at each floor shall have means to open at least 10 percent of the total facade area to exhaust smoke during emergencies. Such openings, with sill level at 1.2 m, shall be in the form of openable panels of size not less than 1500 mm x 1000 mm opening outwards.

25. Electrical installation and wiring, ducts should meet the requirements of NBC-2016.
26. The width and height of any arch or gate, if any, should have the clearance of not less than 4.5m and 5m respectively.
27. The service ducts such as power cables, communication cables, ducts etc., should be protected with proper fire sealing/fire dampers.
28. The fire dampers should be located at air conditioned ducts for check the spread of heat, flame, smoke and gases.
29. The cable gallery should be routed through fire resistance duct or fire protected tray.
30. As per section 3.2 of BIS 12459, 1988 – code of practice for fire safety in cable regularization, 1m transparent fire retardant coatings shall be applied to all cables at termination points in electrical panels and all cables inside the distribution boxes.
31. Fire resistant and low smoke emission cable should be used.
32. A trained fire officer with a crew shall be arranged to maintain as well as to operate the fire protection systems in case of any need.
33. **During construction of the building the following fire protection measures should be provided in good working condition.**

1. Dry riser minimum 100 mm diameter pipe with hydrant outlets on the floors constructed with a fire service inlet to boost the water in the riser from fire service pumps.

2. Drums filled with water of 2000 liters capacity with two fire buckets on each floor.

3. A water storage tank of minimum 20000 liters capacity, which may be used for other construction purposes also.

The MSB inspection team has recommended to issue of planning permission no objection certificate to the proposed building subject to the fulfillment of all the above mentioned conditions.

In view of compliance with the above said facts a PP NOC is issued from the fire service point of view so as to accord planning permission for the above said proposed building subject to fulfillment of all the above said conditions, as recommended by the MSB committee. After completion of this project the fire licence should be obtained before occupancy to ensure fire safety measures.

Approved by,

Director,

Fire and Rescue Services,

Tamil Nadu.

Issued by,

Additional Director,

(Operation & Training),

Fire and Rescue Services,

Tamil Nadu.

Signature valid
Signed by: Director TNFRS,
Directorate - Director
Home Department
Date:22-Jan-2026 19:46:56

To:

1. M/s. Sree Daksha Property Developers India Pvt. Ltd.,

SF.No:267/1B1B, 267/1B1A2,

Veerakeralam Village, Perur Taluk,

Coimbatore Corporation West Zone,

Sree Daksha Property Developers India Pvt. Ltd.,

Director

Coimbatore.

2. The Director,

Directorate of Town and Country Planning,

CMDA Office Complex,

E&C Market Road, Koyambedu,

Chennai – 600 107.

Copy to:

The Joint Director, Fire and Rescue Services,

Western Region, Coimbatore.

Sree Daksha Property Developers India Pvt. Ltd.,

Director

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Directorate - Director
Home Department
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THE LANDLENS SUITE

Eight ways to know a piece of land before you pay for it.

This report covers one part of the picture. These cover the rest, drawn from the same government records, for any property in Tamil Nadu.

LandLens One
Ask anything about a property and get an answer grounded in live government records, with the sources shown.
/landlens/one

Verify My Land
Every record check run on one property and returned as a single report.
/landlens/verify-my-land

Legal Opinion
An advocate's written opinion on the title, built on the records we pull for it.
/landlens

One Map
Every layer on one map: the parcel, its boundary, zoning, water bodies and what sits around it.
/landlens/one/map

PriceMap
What land actually changed hands for around this plot, taken from the registered deeds.
/landlens/pricemap

Build Scope
What you are allowed to build here: floor space, height, coverage and setbacks.
/landlens/build-scope

Property Tracker
Watch a property and hear about it when something new is registered against it.
/landlens/property-tracker

Deal Room
Run the transaction in one place: documents, stamping, signatures and the parties.
/landlens/deal-room

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Twenty-four checks you can run yourself, at no cost.

Records and verification

The registers themselves, read for you.

- Encumbrance Certificate
- Patta and Chitta
- Field Measurement Sketch
- EC Analyzer
- Bank charge check
- Court case search
- Seller background check
- Approval check by survey

Value and duty

What it is worth and what it costs to register.

- Guideline value by street
- Guideline value by survey
- Stamp duty and registration fees
- Capital gains
- Floor space index
- Area unit converter

Zoning and land use

What the plan says can happen on this land.

- Land use zone finder
- CMDA land use check
- Coastal regulation zone
- Master plan check
- Water bodies finder
- Airport height clearance

Registers and directories

Who holds it, and which office keeps the record.

- Find your registering office
- Temple property check
- Waqf property check
- RERA register

Every free tool
/tools

Services we run for you
/services

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- Legal opinions, due diligence and title verification
- Building plan, layout and sub-division approvals
- Completion and occupancy certificates, regularisation
- Escrow, negotiation and NRI property management
- Land survey, soil testing, architecture and construction

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Prepared from the registers named on the page each finding sits on. Where a register could not be read, this document says so in its place rather than leaving the gap to be read as a clean result.