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NABL Accredited Testing Lab as per ISO/IEC 17025 : 2017

REPORT OF STRUCTURAL SAFETY & STABILITY ASSESSMENT OF BROADVISION WORLD SCHOOL , #29/3B, HENNUR GARDEN, HENNUR ROAD CROSS, NEAR D' MART, WARD NO. 24, BANGALORE - 560043.



REPORTED BY

HYDROMANCY CONSULTANTS PVT. LTD.

Jul-26

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CIN : U45100 KA2018PTC 112492

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CONTENT

SL NO	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO.
1	Introduction	4 - 10
2	Details of Structure	11
3	Details of sub Structure	11
4	Details of masonry Structure	11
5	Line sketch of the building	13
6	Rebound hammer report sheet	14 - 15
7	Ultrasonic pulse velocity report sheet	16 - 17
8	Fitness certificate for structural stability	18
9	Photos	19 - 21
10	Reference	22

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Location of Building



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PHOTOGRAPHS OF EXISTING BUILDING





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1. INTRODUCTION :

BROADVISION WORLD SCHOOL, BENGALURU. As requested hydromancy consultants mysuru to conduct structural evaluation and investingation work. The pupose of thid investigation is to determine the stability of existing structure and to report its fitness by conducting NDT test. Based on the field test and inspections the conclusion are presented in this report.

Condition Assessment Through Non-destructive Field Tests:

1. Rebound Hammer test IS: 516 Part 5 Sec 4 : 2018

Rebound hammer test is the surface hardness test when the plunger of rebound hammer pressed against the concrete surface it gives the probable compressive strength of concrete.

In 1948 Ernst Schmidt a Swiss Engineer develop a device for testing concrete. The device measures the rebound value R. There is a specific relation between this value and the hardness and strength of concrete.

1. Objective And Principle

Objective:

The rebound hammer method could be used for:

(i) assessing the likely compressive strength of concrete with the help of suitable corelations between rebound index and compressive strength,

(ii) assessing the uniformity of concrete,

(iii) assessing the quality of the concrete in relation to standard requirements, and

(iv) assessing the quality of one element of concrete in relation to another.

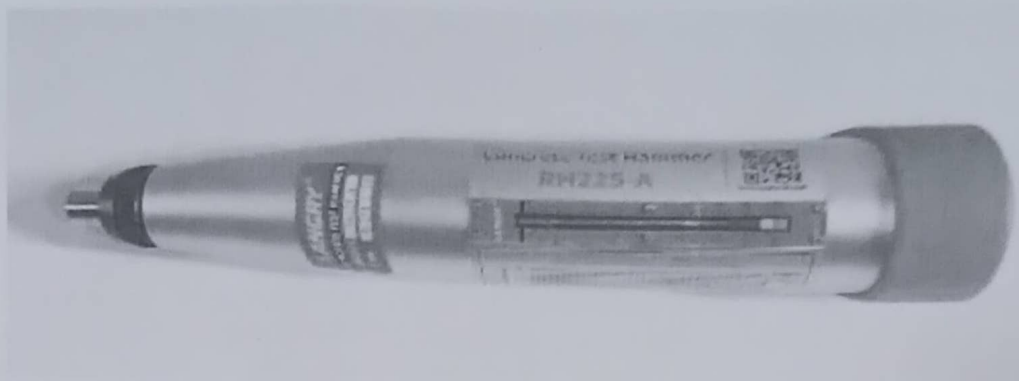
Principle:

When the plunger of rebound hammer is pressed against the surface of the concrete, the springcontrolled mass rebounds and the extent of such rebound depends upon the surface hardness of concrete. The surface hardness and therefore the rebound is taken to be related to the compressive strength of the concrete. The rebound is read off along a graduated scale and is designated as the rebound number or rebound index.

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2. Apparatus Required

Fig. 1: Rebound Hammer



It consists of a spring controlled mass that slides on a plunger within a tubular housing. The impact energy required for rebound hammers for different applications is given in Table 1.

S. No.	Application	Approx. Impact Energy required for Rebound hammer (Nm)
1	For Testing Normal Weight Concrete	2.25
2	For light-weight concrete or small and impact sensitive parts of concrete	0.75
3	For testing mass concrete for example, in roads, air field pavements and hydraulic structures	2.25

Table 1 : Impact Energy for Rebound hammer for different Applications.

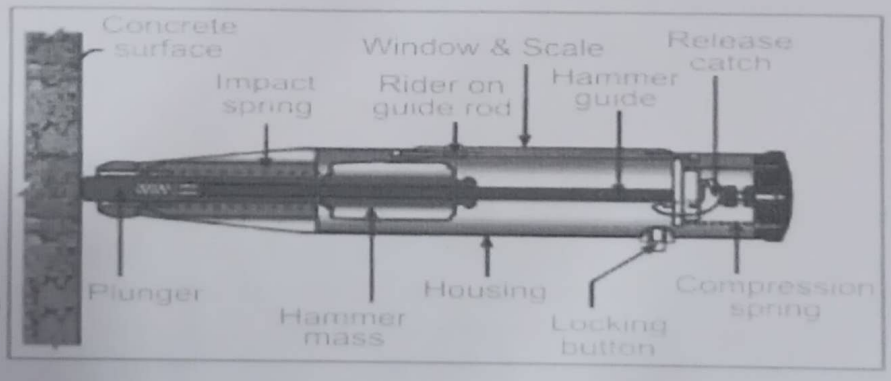


Fig. 2: Schematic of Rebound Hammer

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3. Checking of Apparatus

It is necessary that the rebound hammer is checked against the testing anvil before commencement of a test to ensure reliable results. The testing anvil should be of steel having Brine11 hardness of about 5 000 N/mms. The supplier/manufacturer of the rebound hammer should indicate the range of readings on the anvil suitable for different types of rebound hammers.

4. PROCEDURE

For testing, smooth, clean and dry surface is to be selected. If loosely adhering scale is present, this should be rubbed of with a grinding wheel or stone. Rough surfaces resulting from incomplete compaction, loss of grout, spalled or tooled surfaces do not give reliable results and should be avoided.

The point of impact should be at least 20 mm away from any edge or shape discontinuity.

For taking a measurement, the rebound hammer should be held at right angles to the surface of the concrete member. The test can thus be conducted horizontally on vertical surfaces or vertically upwards or downwards on horizontal surfaces. If the situation demands, the rebound hammer can be held at intermediate angles also, but in each case, the rebound number will be different for the same concrete.

Rebound hammer test is conducted around all the points of observation on all accessible faces of the structural element. Concrete surfaces 'are thoroughly cleaned before taking any measurement. Around each point of observation, six readings of rebound indices are taken 2nd average of these readings after de!eting outliers as per IS 8900 : 1978 becomes the rebound index for the point of observation.

5. INFLUENCE OF TEST CONDITIONS

The rebound numbers are influenced by a number of factors like types of cement and aggregate, surface condition and moisture content, age of concrete and extent of

Influence of Type of Cement

Concretes made with high alumina cement can give strengths 100 percent higher than that with ordinary Portland cement. Concretes made with supersulphated cement can give 50 percent lower strength than that with ordinary Portland cement.

Influence of Type of Aggregate

Different types of aggregate used in concrete give different correlations between compressive strength and rebound numbers. Normal aggregates such as gravels and crushed rock aggregates give similar correlations, but concrete made with lightweight aggregates require special calibration.

Influence of Surface Condition and Moisture Content of Concrete

The rebound hammer method is suitable only for close texture concrete. Open texture concrete typical of masonry blocks, honeycombed concrete or no-fines concrete are unsuitable for this test. All correlatiens assume full compactjon, as the strength of partially compacted concrete bears no unique relationship to the rebound numbers. Trowelled and floated surfaces are harder than moulded surfaces, and tend to overestimate the strength of concrete. A wet surface will give rise to underestimation of the strength of concrete calibrated under dry conditions. In structural concrete, this can be about 20 percent lower than in an equivalent dry concrete.

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Influence of Curing and Age of Concrete

The relationship between hardness and strength varies as a function of time. Variations in initial rate of hardening, subsequent curing and conditions of exposure also influence the Lelationship. Separate calibration curves are required for different curing regimes but the effect of age can generally be ignored for concrete between 3 days and 3 months old.

Influence of Carbonation of Concrete Surface

The influence of carbonation of concrete surface on the rebound number is very significant. Carbonated concrete gives an overestimate of strength which in extreme cases can be up to 50 percent. It is possible to establish correction factors by removing the carbonated layer and testing the concrete with the rebound hammer on the uncarbonated concrete.

Therefore rebound numbers are influenced by a number of factors like types of cement and aggregate, surface condition and moisture content, age of concrete and extent of carbonation of concrete. The impact direction of hammer are horizontal, vertically upward or vertically downward. As per IS:13311 Part-2, the probable accuracy of prediction of concrete strength in a structure by rebound hammer test is +/- 25%.

2. Ultrasonic Pulse Velocity test IS: 516 Part 5 Sec 1 : 2018

Ultrasonic Pulse Velocity Test is used to establish the quality of concrete, presence of cracks, voids and other imperfections in structure.

This is one of the most commonly used method in which the ultrasonic pulses generated by electro-acoustical transducer are transmitted through the concrete & measuring the time taken. Distance of path length divided by the transit time gives the pulse velocity of concrete member being tested. The ultrasonic pulse velocity is influenced by path length, lateral dimension of specimen tested, presence of reinforcing steel, and moisture content of the concrete

To assess the existing condition of the structural elements, non-destructive testing has been carried out in the critical section of the building. The testing has been done to obtain the existing compressive strength of the structural members and assess the current condition of the concrete used for the construction. The NDT test has been conducted as per the Indian standard codes.

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1. Objective:

The objective of this experiment is to determine the quality of concrete by using the Ultrasonic Pulse Velocity.

2.Principle :

The ultrasonic pulse is generated by an electroacoustical transducer. When the pulse is induced into the concrete from a transducer, it undergoes multiple reflections at the boundaries of the different material phases within the concrete. A complex system of stress waves is developed which includes longitudinal (compressional), shear (transverse) and surface (Raleigh) waves. The receiving transducer detects the onset of the longitudinal waves, which is the fastest. Because the velocity of the pulses is almost independent of the geometry of the material through which they pass and depends only on its elastic properties, pulse velocity method is a convenient technique for investigating in-situ concrete. The underlying principle of assessing the quality of concrete is that comparatively higher velocities are obtained when the quality of concrete in terms of density, homogeneity and uniformity is good. In case of poorer quality, lower velocities are obtained. If there is a crack, void or flaw inside the concrete which comes in the way of transmission of the pulses, the pulse strength is attenuated and it passes around the discontinuity, thereby making the path length longer. Consequently, lower velocities are obtained. The actual pulse velocity obtained depends primarily upon the materials and mix proportions of concrete. Density and modulus of elasticity of aggregate also significantly affect the pulse velocity.

3. Theory:

A pulse of longitudinal vibrations is produced by an electro-acoustical transducer, which is held in contact with one surface of the concrete under test. When the pulse generated is transmitted into concrete from the transducer using a liquid coupling material such as grease or cellulose paste, it undergoes multiple reflections at the boundaries of the different material phases within the concrete. A complex system of stress waves develops which includes both longitudinal and shear waves and propagates through the concrete. The first wave to reach the receiving transducer are the longitudinal waves which are converted into an electrical signal by a second transducer. Electronic timing circuits enable the transit time T of the pulse to be measured.

Longitudinal pulse velocity (in km/s or m/s) is given by: -

$V = L/T$

Where V = Longitudinal pulse velocity

L = Path length

T = Time taken by the pulse to travel the length

4. Apparatus required:

* Electrical pulse generator.
* Transducer - 1 pair
* Amplifier
* Electronic timing device

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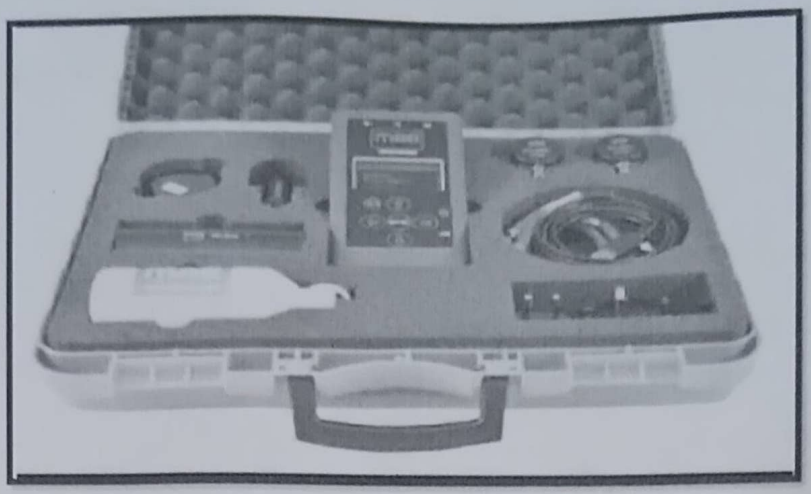


Fig. 3: Ultrasonic Pulse Velocity Apparatus

5.Procedure:

1. In this test method, the ultrasonic pulse is produced by transducer which is held in contact with one surface of concrete member under test. After traversing a known path length (L) in the concrete the pulse of vibration is converted into an electrical signal by the second transducer held in contact with the other surface of the concrete member and an electronic timing circuit enables the transit time (T) of the pulse to be measured. The pulse velocity (V) is given by V=L/T.

2. 2. The natural frequency of the transducers should preferably be within the range of 20 to 150 kHz. Generally high frequency transducers are preferable for short path lengths and low frequency transducers for long path lengths. Transducers with a frequency 50 to 60 kHz are useful for most all around application.

3. There are used petroleum jelly, grease, liquid soap and kaolin glycerol paste. If there is very rough concrete surface, it is required to make the concrete surface smooth and then place the transducer.

4. A minimum path length of 150 mm is recommended for the direct transmission method involving one unmoulded and a minimum of 400 mm for the surface probing method along the unmoulded surface

5. Pulse velocity will not be influenced by the shape of the specimen, provided its least lateral dimension (i.e., its dimension measured at right angles to the pulse path) is not less than the wavelength of vibrations.

6. Method of propagating and receiving pulses:

There are three ways of measuring the pulse velocity through the concrete as shown in Fig 4.

1. Direct method: The direct method (cross-probing) is preferred wherever access to opposite sides of the component is possible

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2. Semi-direct method: The semi-direct method is preferred where two sides access is possible but these sides are not opposite sides.

3. Indirect method: The surface (indirect) method is the least satisfactory and should only be used when access to only one surface is possible. This method only indicates the quality of concrete and is influenced by the presence of reinforcement parallel to the surface.

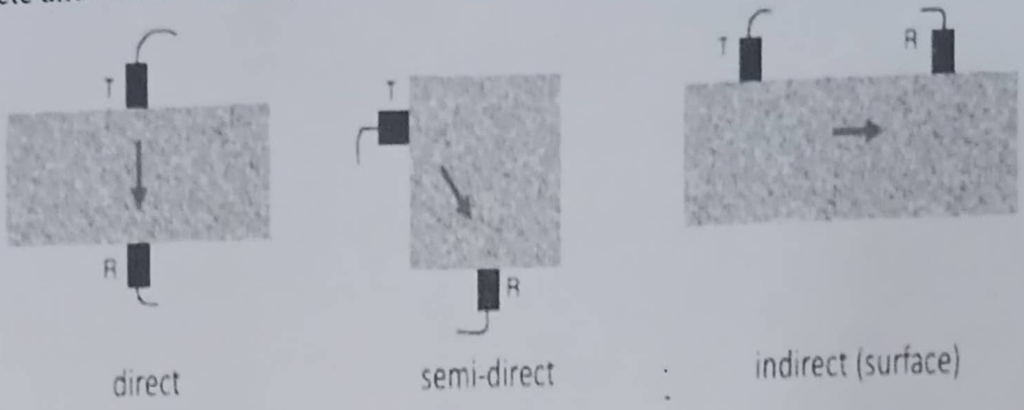


Fig. 3: Pulse Measurement Types

7. Influence of test condition:

1. Moisture content: The moisture content has two effects on the pulse velocity, one chemical the other physical. These effects are important in the production of co-relation for prediction of concrete strength.

2. Surface condition: Smoothness of the contact surface under the test affects the measurement of ultrasonic pulse velocity.

3. Path length, shape and size of the concrete member: The shape and size of the concrete member do not influence the pulse velocity until the least lateral dimension is less than a certain minimum value. The path length can affect the pulse velocity readings.

4. Temperature: At 30oC to 60oC, there can be reduction in pulse velocity up to 5% but 5oC – 30oC the pulse velocity is not affected. Below the freezing temperature, increase in pulse velocity is 7.5%.

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2. Details of Structure

1	**Name of Building**	BROADVISION WORLD SCHOOL, BENGALURU
2	**Address of Building**	BROADVISION WORLD SCHOOL #29/3B, HENNUR GARDEN, HENNUR ROAD CROSS, NEAR D' MART, WARD NO. 24, BANGALORE
3	**No. of Floor**	Ground + 3 floor
4	**Year of Construction**	2023
5	**Type of structure**	Educational Building
6	**Material Used**	RCC, Brick & Solid block masonry
7	**Plan Provided**	Yes
8	**Structural Details Provided**	No
9	**Type of Roof**	Reinforced Concrete roof structure
10	**Condition of Roof**	Satisfactory
11	**Zone of earthquake**	Zone-2

3. Details of Sub Structure

1	**Name of Building**	BROADVISION WORLD SCHOOL, BENGALURU
2	**Type of Foundation**	-
3	**Depth of Foundation**	-
4	**Condition of Foundation**	Good

4. Details of Masonry Structure

1	**Name of Building**	BROADVISION WORLD SCHOOL, BENGALURU
2	**Type of Masonry**	Brick and Solid block Masonry
3	**Material used in masonry with condition**	Brick and Solid block with cement mortar in good condtion
4	**Condition of Wall**	Good
5	**Type of wall**	**Non load bearing walls**
6	**Any visible cracks in masonry elements**	**NO**

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Client: BROADVISION WORLD SCHOOL, BENGALURU

Date : 15/07/2026

Subject : Report of Structural Stability Assessment of Broadvision World School , Hennur Road Cross, Bengaluru- 560043

Dear Sir,

Submitted here with is our Structural Stability Assessment investigation report for the above referenced subject. This study was performed as per IS Code and The School Building area consist of Ground Floor, First Floor, Second Floor, Third Floor .

At the site Field Investigation & Non Destructive Tests have been done to evaluate the structural stability of the existing School building.

We appreciate the opportunity to give service to you on this project. For any further assistance or if you have any queries regarding this report, please contact our office.

Best Regards,

For Hydromancy Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.
Director

HYDROMANCY LABORATORY * MYSURU *

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5. LINE SKECTH OF BUILDING



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Date : 15/07/2026

Test Report No	HCPL/25-26/NDT-29
Name and address of Customer	BROADVISION WORLD SCHOOL #29/3B, HENNUR GARDEN, HENNUR ROAD CROSS, NEAR D' MART, WARD NO. 24, BANGALORE
Specific conditions	Dry surface and Even surface

6. REBOUND HAMMER TEST

Test Method		**IS: 516 Part 5 Sec 4 : 2018**									
Sl.No.	**Location**	**Structure/ RCC Member**	**Orientation**	**Observed Rebound Number (RN)**						**Avg RN**	**Estimated Compressive strength (N/mm2)**
				1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**		
1	Ground Floor	RCC Column	→	30.5	29	31	35.5	30.5	30.5	31	**26**
2	Ground Floor	RCC Beam	→	25	29	30.5	32	35	31	30	**26**
3	Ground Floor	RCC Slab	↑	33.5	34	32.5	33	34.5	31	33	**27**
4	First Floor	RCC Column	→	33.5	31.5	35	33	35.5	31.5	33	**27**
5	First Floor	RCC Beam	→	32.5	34	33	29	32	31.5	32	**26**
6	First Floor	RCC Slab	↑	33.5	32.5	33	31.5	32	36	33	**27**
7	Second Floor	RCC Column	→	34.5	34	34	37	35.5	36.5	35	**33**
8	Second Floor	RCC Beam	→	28.5	27	31.5	32.5	33	35.5	31	**26**
9	Second Floor	RCC Slab	↑	32.5	37	36.5	34	32.5	34	34	**27**

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10	Third Floor	RCC Stairs	→	36.5	34.5	33	33	34.5	36.5	35	28
12	Third Floor	RCC Slab	↑	32.5	36	35	37.5	36	39	36	28

Approved By

Authorized Signatory

***** END OF REPORT *****

Note :

* 1. Testing was carried out as per IS Codes
* 2. The results relate only to the samples tested
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Date : 15/07/2026

Test Report No	HCPL/25-26/NDT-29
Name and address of Customer	BROADVISION WORLD SCHOOL #29/3B, HENNUR GARDEN, HENNUR ROAD CROSS, NEAR D' MART, WARD NO. 24, BANGALORE
Specific conditions	Dry surface and Even surface

7. UPV TEST

Test Method : IS: 516 Part 5 Sec 1 : 2018

Sl.No.	Location	Structure/ RCC Member	Transmission	Observed Pulse Velocity (Km/s)			Average Pulse Velocity (Km/s)	Concrete Quality Grading
				1	2	3		
1	Ground Floor	RCC Column	Direct	3.84	3.9	4.18	3.97	Good
2	Ground Floor	RCC Beam	Direct	3.94	4.19	3.95	4.03	Good
3	Ground Floor	RCC Slab	Indirect	3.83	4.03	3.97	3.94	Good
4	First Floor	RCC Column	Direct	3.82	3.94	3.84	3.87	Good
5	First Floor	RCC Beam	Direct	3.94	4.19	3.95	4.03	Good
6	First Floor	RCC Slab	Indirect	4.11	3.94	4.13	4.06	Good
1	Second Floor	RCC Column	Direct	3.98	4.1	4.09	4.06	Good
2	Second Floor	RCC Beam	Direct	3.94	4.19	3.95	4.03	Good
3	Second Floor	RCC Slab	Indirect	3.84	3.9	4.18	3.97	Good

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4	Third Floor	RCC Column	Direct	4.14	4.09	4.09	4.11	Good
5	Third Floor	RCC Beam	Direct	4.09	4.15	4.07	4.10	Good
6	Third Floor	RCC Slab	Indirect	3.83	4.03	3.97	3.94	Good

Ultrasonic pulse Velocity Criteria as per IS 516 (Part 5/Sec 1)

Sl. No:		**Average Velocity of Pulse Velocity in Km/s**	**Concrete Quality Grading**
i) For concrete (≤ M 25):			
1		Below 3.5	Doubtful
2		3.5 – 4.5	Good
3		Above 4.5	Excellent
ii) For concrete (> M 25):			
1		Below 3.75	Doubtful
2		3.75 – 4.5	Good
3		Above 4.5	Excellent

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***** END OF REPORT *****

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8. CERTIFICATE FOR STRUCTURAL STABILITY

Date : 15/07/2026

Name & Address of Building

BROADVISION WORLD SCHOOL, BENGALURU

#29/3B, HENNUR GARDEN, HENNUR ROAD CROSS,

BENGALURU-560043

The Building area consist of Ground Floor, First Floor, Second Floor, Third Floor .

The Building is for educational purpose having class rooms and all other amenities. The Year of construction of this building was in 2023.

The Building is visually inspected and conducted NDT tests, it is without any distress , deformation and cracks. The Building structure includes Column, Beam, Roof Slab, Walls are found to be good condition. The Building is stable and safe to withstand the expected loads

Approved By

HYDROMANCY LABORATORY MYSURU

Authorized Signatory

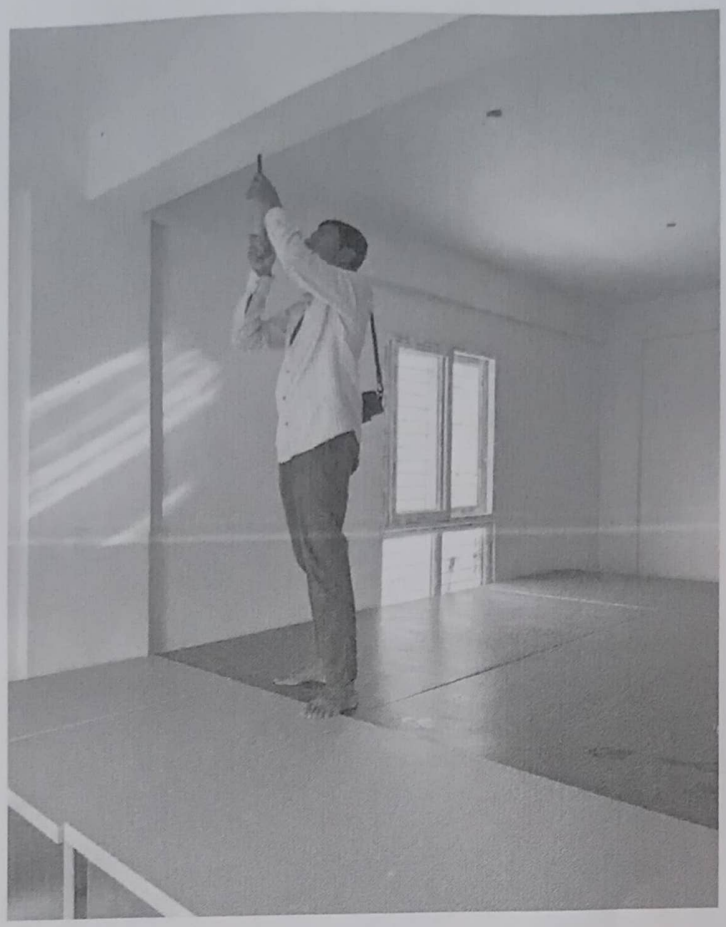
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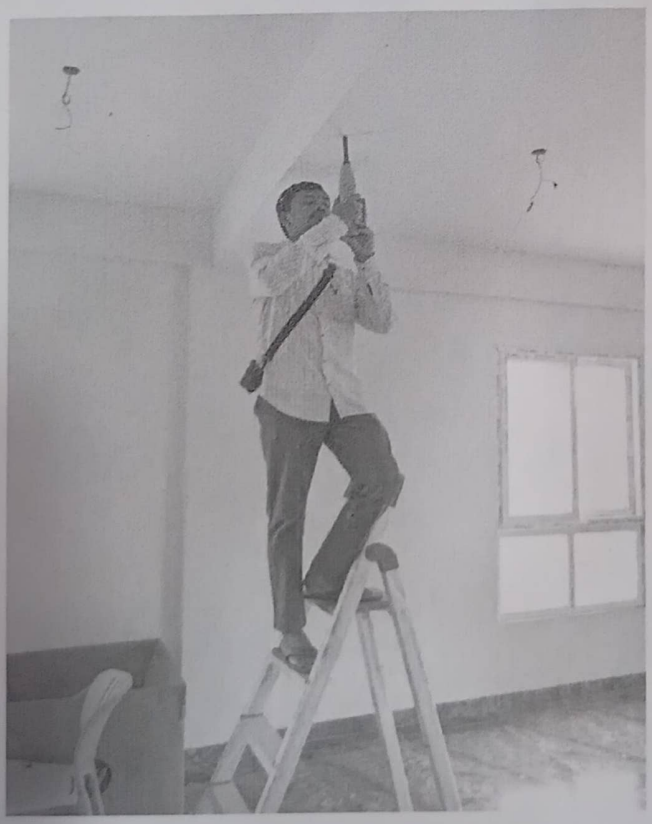
9. NDT TEST PHOTO REPORT





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10. REFERENCES :

1. IS 516 PART -5 SECTION 4, 2020 NON DESTRUCTIVE TESTING OF CONCRETE BY REBOUND HAMMER TEST

2. IS 516 PART -5 SECTION 1, 2018 NON DESTRUCTIVE TESTING OF CONCRETE BY ULTRASONIC PULSE VELOCITY TESTING

3. IS 516, 1959 METHODS OF TESTS FOR STRENGTH OF CONCRETE

4. IS 383 1970, SPECIFICTAION FOR COARSE AND FINE AGGREGATE

5. IS 2386 1963, METHODS OF TESTS FOR AGGREGATE OF CONCRETE

6. IS-13311 (PART 2):1992 "NON DESTRUCTIVE TESTING OF CONCRETE-METHODS OF TEST (REBOUND HAMMER)".

PRINCIPAL
BROADVISION WORLD SCHOOL
Hennur Garden, Hennur
Bengaluru-560 043

BROAD VISION WORLD SCHOOL ★ Survey No. 29/3B Hennur Garden ★ Bengaluru-560 043 ★

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Office of the
Assistant Executive Engineer,
No.1 Buildings Sub Division,
V.V. Centre Bangalore. 560 001

Phone : 080-22863305
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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

AN ISO 9001-2008 CERTIFIED DIVISION

No: AEE/No.1 Bld Sub Dvn/V.V. Centre /2026-27/ 328 Dated: 15.07.2026

ANNEXURE-D

BUILDING SAFETY CERTIFICATE

Certified that the existing building **Broad Vision World School,** Survey No. 29/3b, Hennur Garden, Hennur Road Cross, Near D' Mart, Ward No. 24, Bangalore - 560043. Is having Block (s) Floor (s) as per details given below:

Details of Block(s) in School	Block (1)	Block (2)	Block (3)	Block (4)	Block (5)
No. of Floors (s) in the Block	G+3		-	-	-

The Building is owned/occupied by **Broad Vision World School** have complied with the Building Safety requirements as per submitted testing reports by Hydromancy Consultancy Pvt Ltd, (NABL accredited Testing Lab) in the presence of Administrative Officer; Broad Vision World School and that the building/ premises of Broad Vision World School are deemed is fit for occupancy to operate the school, effective from 15-07-2026 and valid till 14-07-2027 (one year), in accordance with rule and subject to compliance of the specific conditions as appended.

1. Prevent movement of students at Terrace and safety measures to be taken
2. General periodical maintenance for overall building.
3. Any modifications, additions and alterations must be carried out under strict technical guidance and supervision.

Issued on: 15-07-2026 at Bangalore.

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಪಾಲಕ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರು
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