



DIRECTOR'S EPISTLE



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Dear Readers,

I would like to bring to your notice a very serious issue that, GST credit will be denied if the product being bought is an immovable property. It's apparent that this is a bureaucratic ruse to deny credit to manufacturers, warehousing & logistics industry and service industry.

While it is just a clause in the GST draft bill and most people assume, it's only meant for real estate industry. Actually, it has nothing to do with real estate, but a denial on a major capital expenditure made by a company. In case of SME manufacturing companies, logistics & warehousing industry and service industry, the factories and buildings or warehouses are actually 50-90% of the capital expenditure, which is a much higher amount than the plant and machinery cost.

Denying credit to a user of GST credit is a travesty of the whole GST system. GST credit for anything in GST chain has to be available to any user who is further selling a good or a service and paying GST on his sale product whether raw materials or capital expenditure.

If the GST credits are denied, according to items chosen and while GST is required to be paid, but not allowed for credit, this is neither acceptable in GST nor conducive to having a chain whereby cash money or under billing can be avoided. All users of buildings will be encouraged to do under billing if they know GST credit will not be available to them.

The reason for denying credit of GST on factories, warehouses, etc. to manufacturers, logistics companies and service providers is totally unclear; except it's an apparent bureaucratic exercise to make rules and systems which do not allow smooth functioning of any system.

GST can only work if everyone is allowed to take credit of any GST paid for any item or service. There's no other way to have a GST. As it is products like liquor, petroleum, etc. are out of GST and if construction (which is a very big current generator of cash economy and black money) is also denied credit while being in the GST chain, it will make the whole GST exercise quite futile.

It is essential that all industry associations ensure this clause has no place in the final GST bill. It's a clause which affects manufacturers, logistic industry and service providers, and not real estate industry as is being portrayed.

I request everyone to take up this issue with every forum available, including writing to the finance ministry and PMO

Thanks & Regards,
Arvind Nanda



New Possibility: Interarch Pre-Engineered Buildings for Retail Outlets

The retail sector in India is emerging as one of the largest sectors in the economy. By 2015, the total market size is estimated to be around US\$ 600 billion, thereby registering a CAGR of 7.45 per cent since 2000.

The Retail industry is expected to grow to US\$ 1.3 trillion by 2020, registering a CAGR of 9.7% between 2000 and 2020



Application of Interarch's Pre-Engineered Steel Building:

- Retail Outlets
- Showrooms
- Sales building at Petrol Pumps



Technical Details Pre-Engineered Building: Design Guidelines for foundation

The Design of foundation requires two major inputs:

- The design capacity (kn/m²) of the soil
- Column reaction from the superstructure

INTERARCH input is restricted only to the provision of column reactions. The soil bearing capacity must be obtained from companies specializing in the soil investigation. The suggestion foundation design requires the services of a local qualified foundation engineer and an analysis of the soil and ground condition in and around the building site.

A typical substructure consists of column footings and a slab on grade. The footing must be designed for vertical and horizontal loads caused by gravity (dead load and live load) and wind pressure / uplift.

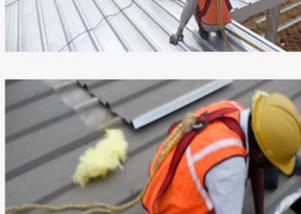
When a ground slab is used, it is possible to make use of it structurally by transmitting horizontal loads into the slab and dissipating them into the substructure soil by means of frictional forces between the ground slab and soil beneath it.

This technique requires the provision of horizontal V-shaped reinforcing bars (called hairpins) anchored around the anchor bolts and protruding into the slab.



Project Management tip - Safety in roof & wall system installation

- Safe access must be provided to the roof always. The most common method used for accessing the roof is by using scaffold which is specifically installed for this purpose or by MEWP
- Before installing the Tracdek roof sheet, safety net should be installed properly
- Full body safety harnesses should have adequate anchorage points / lifelines and ensure they are properly used through appropriate discipline, training and supervision
- Do not allow more than 3 workers latch to a single lifeline
- The Tracdek Roof sheet must be lifted onto the roof by crane or manually by workers
- The spreader beam must be used for lifting the Tracdek roof sheets by crane
- Manually Tracdek roof sheets will be pulled one after the other onto the roof and should be placed in the right position by workers wearing proper PPE like full body safety harness connected to static life lines, safety gloves etc.
- Do not handle or try to fix Tracdek roof sheet materials during windy conditions
- Tracdek Roof sheets lifted onto the roof will be arranged in adjacent bays, pulled and tied safely to purlins before installation
- The hand tools, nuts, bolts should always be carried in tool bags
- Tracdek Roof sheet must be installed one by one manually
- The persons working on the Tracdek roof sheets should never disconnect the hooks of their full body safety harness from the lifeline
- The worker should not push the disassembled Tracdek roof sheet with his foot for creating the DLP / Turbovent opening
- The movement of man / material under the work area of the DLP / Turbovent opening should be ceased
- While walking on the Tracdek roof sheet do not step on a panel major rib and do not walk on any panel that has not been properly secured to the structure
- Workers must be warned in advance about the openings on to the roof
- The platform for cladding work must be flat and strong and the worker should use the required PPE's like full body safety harness, safety helmets, safety gloves, etc.



Project Spotlight: Mahindra Aerostructure Pvt. Ltd.

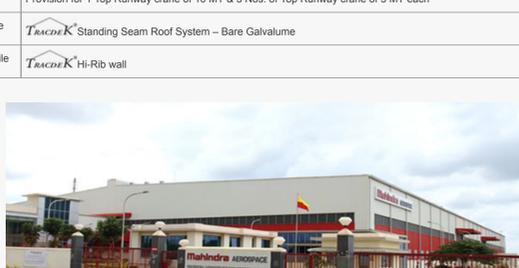
Interarch delivered manufacturing unit for Mahindra Aerospace Pvt. Ltd for production of smaller civil aircraft and aerostructure components for the Indian general aviation market.

Mahindra Aerospace Pvt. Ltd was formed in 2008 as part of Mahindra & Mahindra's Systech Sector, to offer expertise in automotive design and manufacturing to the aerospace industry. The company has two business units: Utility Aircraft and Aero structures. Being an Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) for two globally proven utility aircraft programs, they also aim to capture significant growth opportunities in India's defense and the civil aerospace market.



Project Spotlight:

Project Location	Bangalore, Karnataka
Building Usage	Manufacturing Unit
Tonnage	935.274 MT
Length	176.8 M
Width	100.15 M
Height	11.75 M
Project Area	17707 Sq. M
Canopy	11 nos. of canopies installed at side & end wall
Roof Slope	1:20
Mezzanine	One no. of mezzanine, of area 1747 Sq. M for live load up to 500 Kg/ Sq. M & dead load of 150 mm thick RCC slab
Cranes	Provision for 1 Top Runway crane of 10 MT & 3 Nos. of Top Runway crane of 5 MT each
Roofing Profile	Tracdek Standing Seam Roof System - Bare Galvalume
Sheeting Profile	Tracdek Hi-Rib wall

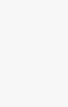


Training at Interarch: ISO-9001-2008 training in Pantnagar on 29/08/16



Project Completed

- Hindustan Unilever Ltd in Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- Allied Nippon Ltd. in Uttar Pradesh
- Autoneum India Ltd in Rajasthan
- Skylark Feeds Pvt Ltd in Karnataka
- Jayh Buildtech Pvt Ltd in Haryana



Project Won

- Asian Paints Ltd in Rajasthan
- Jesons Industries Ltd In Tamil Nadu
- JDB Steel Ltd in Assam
- KNK Nexgen Pvt Ltd in Karnataka
- Shri Balaji Industrial Products Ltd in Madhya Pradesh



Recycle & Re-Use Steel: Benefits of Recycling Metal

Although the practice of recovering metals for their value dates thousands of years, today, the environmental incentives have become an extremely important aspect of the industry. The major benefits include energy conservation, conservation of natural resources, greenhouse gas emission reduction, and economic benefits

Energy Conservation

Recycling scrap metal requires significantly less energy than manufacturing new metals from virgin ore. For example, the estimated energy saved by using recycled metals is:

- 95% for Aluminum
- 90% for Copper
- 60% for Iron and Steel

Natural Resource Conservation

As metal can be recycled and reused indefinitely, scrap metal recycling allows preserving the finite resources we have on earth. According to ISRI, recycling one ton of aluminum conserves up to five tons of bauxite, and recycling one ton of steel conserves 2500 lbs. of iron ore, 1400 lbs. of coal and 120 lbs. of limestone

Environmental Benefits

The amount of greenhouse gas emissions is reduced substantially through the practice of recycling metal material. The Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries reports that recycling metal may cut greenhouse gas emissions by 300 million to 500 million tons.

Economic Benefits

Revenue and employment is generated



Events at Interarch Building Products Pvt Ltd.

Close Group Interaction in Katni, M.P



Close Group Interaction in Kanpur, U.P



