

Preliminary Energy Data Analysis Report

November 2022



VISAT Engineering College

Mutholapuram Post, Elanji, Ernakulam,
Kerala 686665



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VISAT ENGINEERING COLLEGE
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Elanji, Ernakulam - 686 665

Acknowledgement

Bigeta Energy Solutions is thankful to VISAT Engineering College, Ernakulam for providing us an opportunity to conduct a Preliminary Energy data analysis as an extension activity of MOU (Memorandum of Understanding) between Bigeta Energy Solutions and VISAT Engineering College. We are grateful to Dr. Anoop K J, Principal and the other staff members for their support during the Preliminary energy data analysis.

We hope you find the recommendations provided in the report helpful in saving Energy and improving sustainability. While we have made every effort to adhere to high quality standards in both data gathering, analysis and report presentation. We would appreciate any comments from your side on how we may improve even further.



In case of any suggestions or queries:

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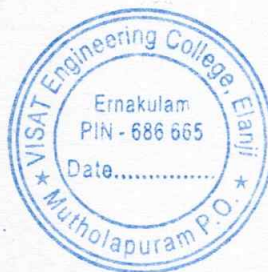
Mr. Benet George V - AEA 0053

BEE Accredited Energy Auditor

Email: benet@bigetaenergy.com, Mobile- +91 99005 91000

#1489, Sy No.476/3, Sarjapur-Attibele Road, Sarjapura, Bengaluru, Karnataka 562 125

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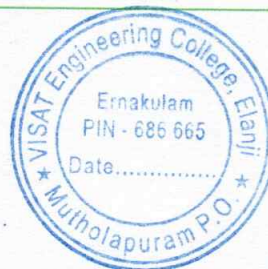
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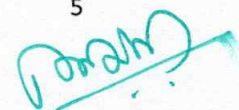
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List of Abbreviations

| | | |
|---------|---|-----------------------------------|
| APFC | - | Automatic Power Factor Controller |
| BLDC | - | Brushless Direct current |
| CFL | - | Compact Fluorescent Lamp |
| DG | - | Diesel Generator |
| e-Waste | - | Electronic Waste |
| KSEB | - | Kerala State Electricity Board |
| LED | - | Light-Emitting Diode |
| PF | - | Power Factor |
| PV | - | Photovoltaic |
| SEC | - | Specific Energy Consumption |



List of Units

| | | |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| kg | - | kilogram |
| kJ | - | Kilo Joules |
| kW | - | Kilo watt |
| kWh | - | Kilowatt hour |
| kVA | - | Kilovolt Amperes |
| m | - | Meter |
| m ³ /hr | - | Meter cube per hour |
| mmWC | - | Millimetres of Water Column |
| MW | - | Mega Watt |
| MWh | - | Mega Watthour |
| TR | - | Tons of Refrigeration |



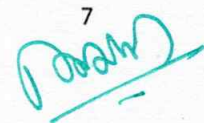
1.0 Introduction

The working details of assignment are as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Project | Preliminary Energy Data Analysis |
| Client | VISAT Engineering College |
| Industry | Engineering College |
| Contact | Mrs. Anjana G Quality Assurance Mobile- +91 9747134715 Email: asst-prof-anjana@visat.ac.in |
| Site | VISAT Engineering College, Elanji, Ernakulam, Kerala |
| Consultant | Bigeta Energy Solutions LLP Bangalore, India |
| Duration | 7 th November 2022 |
| Project Scope | To conduct green Preliminary Energy Data Analysis of VISAT Engineering College |
| Report | This document gives recommendations, details of findings and the way forward. |
| Consultants involved | Mr. Benet George V (BEE Accredited Energy Auditor AE0053 & IGBC AP200352) Mr. Suresh. M – Asst. Manager (Energy and Sustainability Services) Mr. Alwar Purushotham – Sr Engineer (Energy and Sustainability Services) |
| Notes | The suggestions / alternatives in the audit report are based on the present operating conditions of equipment/systems and to the best of our knowledge. |

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1.1 About the college

In 2011, the Vijnan Foundation established VISAT Engineering College. The VISAT Engineering College is a fresh and exciting initiative that the foundation has launched in order to expand its educational mission.

More than 200 students are currently pursuing engineering degrees in the fields of computer science, electronics and communication, mechanical engineering, and electrical engineering. In terms of infrastructure, VISAT is comparable to other well-established engineering colleges in the region.

The institution is getting power from the Kerla State Electricity Board (KSEB). Electricity is received at 11 kV, and a 400 kVA transformer is installed in the institution to step down the incoming 11 kV. The contract demand is 20 kVA.

Table 1. Student's details

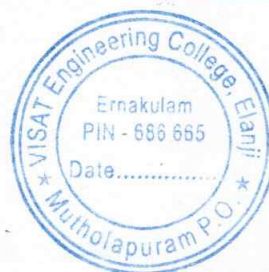
| S. No | Programme Name | Number of students on roll across all year | | | | Total number of students on roll in each programme |
|-------|--|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|
| | | 1 st year | 2 nd year | 3 rd year | 4 th year | |
| 1 | B. Tech. Civil Engineering | 19 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 32 |
| 2 | B. Tech. Computer Science and Engineering | 50 | 40 | 21 | 13 | 124 |
| 3 | B. Tech. Electrical and Electronics Engineering | 9 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 16 |
| 4 | B. Tech. Electronics and Communication Engineering | 23 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 28 |
| 5 | B. Tech. Mechanical Engineering | 9 | 15 | 3 | 7 | 34 |

Table 2. Teaching Faculty details

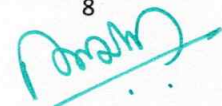
| S. No | Programme Name | Total number of Faculties |
|-------|--|---------------------------|
| 1 | B. Tech. Civil Engineering | 5 |
| 2 | B. Tech. Computer Science and Engineering | 5 |
| 3 | B. Tech. Electrical and Electronics Engineering | 6 |
| 4 | B. Tech. Electronics and Communication Engineering | 6 |
| 5 | B. Tech. Mechanical Engineering | 6 |
| 6 | Science and Humanities | 7 |
| Total | | 35 |

There are 234 students enrolled in the college's undergraduate programs, which include CSE, ECE, MECH, CIVIL and EEE. There are 35 Teaching faculty members.

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2.0 Preliminary Energy Data Analysis

Preliminary energy data analysis involves gathering existing data sources, such as utility bills and smart meters. Explore the data for trends and comparing it with benchmarks. Identify potential energy efficiency opportunities, such as upgrading lighting or optimizing equipment usage. Assess cost-benefit ratios, prioritize recommendations, and present findings to stakeholders. Implement measures and monitor energy usage for ongoing optimization.

2.1 Executive summary

2.1.1 Highlights

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-------|-----------|
| Total annual cost savings | = | 0.66 | Rs. Lakhs |
| Total investments | = | 0.63 | Rs. Lakhs |
| Overall simple payback period | = | 11 | Months |
| Annual Electrical Energy Consumption | = | 54088 | kWh |
| Annual Electricity cost | = | 5.6 | Rs. Lakhs |

2.2 Impact of proposed Energy conservation measures

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|------|--------------|
| Electricity Savings | = | 6720 | kWh/annum |
| | = | 12 | % |
| CO ₂ reduction | = | 6 | Tonnes/annum |




2.3 Summary of Energy Conservation Measures

Table 3. Summary of Energy Conservation Measures

| S. No. | Energy Conservation Measures | Annual Savings | | Investment | Simple Payback Period |
|--|---|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | | kWh | Rs. Lakhs | | |
| 0-12 Months | | | | | |
| Increase Contract Demand | | | | | |
| 1 | Present contract demand is 20 KVA and the recorded maximum demand is 39 KVA at the month of October 2021. Hence recommended to increase the maximum demand to 50 KVA | - | 0.21 | Nil | Immediate |
| 12-24 Months | | | | | |
| Replacement of Energy Efficient Lighting System | | | | | |
| 2 | Total of 420 light fixtures installed in the facility is florescent lights are installed with rated capacity of 40 W. Replace the fluorescent lights to LED lights of 20 W. | 6720 | 0.45 | 0.63 | 17 |
| >24 Months | | | | | |
| *Installation of Solar PV | | | | | |
| 3 | There is potential rooftop space of 3324m ² available inside the campus, this can be used install Solar PV system to reduce the energy bill | 18750 | 1.26 | 7 | 67 |
| Total | | 6720 | 0.66 | 0.63 | 11 |

Note: *ECM 3 is not considered for Energy savings and cost savings as it's a CAPEX project.



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2.4 Marginal cost of electrical energy


Electrical marginal energy charges typically include the sources of energy and their corresponding charges (like EB, DG, and green energy—wheeled). Since the proportion of annual DG is lower, the cost of energy due to it is neglected.

Table 4. Marginal cost of Energy

| Description | Unit | Value |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Total units' consumption | kWh | 5208 |
| TOD - Off Peak (22hrs to 6hrs) | Rs. /kWh | 5.1 |
| | kWh | 1059 |
| TOD - Normal (06hrs to 18hrs) | Rs. /kWh | 6.8 |
| | kWh | 3194 |
| TOD - Peak (18hrs to 22hrs) | Rs. /kWh | 10.2 |
| | kVAh | 717 |
| *Unit Charge | Rs. /kWh | 6.61 |
| Billing Demand | kVA | 20 |
| Demand Charges | Rs. /kVA | 500 |
| Electricity Duty | % | 10% |
| | Rs. /kWh | 0.10 |
| Electricity Surcharge | Rs. /kWh | 0.025 |
| Marginal Energy Cost | Rs. /kWh | 6.74 |

Note: *Based on bill of last month as the charges have been revised (October 22') and average is taken for 3 months




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2.5 Good Practices

- ❖ Saplings are planted on the birthdays of the students under "Birthday Tree Planting" to encourage 570 students.
- ❖ As a green campus initiative College forestry club was established and inaugurated by the Honourable minister for Forests and Wild Life protection on 13-06/22
- ❖ Conducting yearly workshops dedicated to energy savings, promoting awareness, education, and the implementation of sustainable practices
- ❖ Student-led projects focusing on renewable energy inspire action toward sustainable energy practices.
- ❖ Energy-efficient air conditioners have been installed on the campus.
- ❖ Maximizing daylighting in classrooms enhances learning environments, fosters student well-being, and increases energy efficiency.
- ❖ The natural landscape remains largely undisturbed, preserving campus intrinsic beauty, ecological balance, and biodiversity.
- ❖ Students are provided with reverse osmosis (RO) drinking water to ensure access to clean and safe hydration.



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3.0 Energy Conservation Measures (ECM)

3.1 Increase the contract demand

Background

The institute has a 400 kVA transformer which supplies power to the entire campus including Academic block, hostel, canteen and laboratory blocks.

Findings

- ❖ Because of Pandemic, the institute has reduced the contract demand from 80 kVA to 30 kVA initially and then to 20 kVA further as there was less energy consumption or demand required is less during pandemic.
- ❖ The contract demand obtained from KSEB by the college is 20kVA.
- ❖ From the analysis of electric bill form November 2021 to October 2022, there is an average increase of 135% in recorded demand.
- ❖ The maximum demand of 38 kVA was recorded in the month of October 2022.
- ❖ The average recorded demand through the year was around 26 kVA.
- ❖ Because of this increase in recoded demand an average of Rs.1729 is paid extra every month.

Recommendation

- ❖ Since college is currently operating at full capacity, the contract can be increased to 50 kVA.
- ❖ This can reduce excess demand charges.


Benefit

Cost benefit analysis is given in the table below

Table 5. Cost benefit analysis of increasing the contract demand

| Description | Unit | Value |
|--|----------|-------|
| Present System | | |
| Contract Demand | kVA | 20 |
| Minium Billable Contract Demand (75%) | kVA | 15 |
| Maximum Recorded Contract Demand | kVA | 38 |
| Minimum Recorded Contract Demand | kVA | 20 |
| *Cost of 1 kVA contract Demand | Rs. /kVA | 500 |
| *Cost of 1 kVA exceeding contract Demand | Rs. /kVA | 750 |




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| Description | Unit | Value |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Average exceeding in contract demand | kVA | 6.92 |
| Excess amount paid for exceeding contract demand | Rs/Month | 1729 |
| Proposed system | | |
| Contract Demand | kVA | 50 |
| Minium Billable Contract Demand (75%) | kVA | 38 |
| Estimated cost savings per annum | Rs. Lakhs | 0.21 |
| *Investment | Rs. Lakhs | Nil |
| Simple Payback period | months | Immediate |

Note: *The facility had a higher contract demand of 80kVA, which they reduced during pandemic.

3.2 Replacement of existing Tube lights (T8) lights to LED lights

Background

Lighting in colleges serves crucial roles, ensuring safety, enabling effective learning, and enhancing the overall environment. Adequate illumination supports visibility and reduces the risk of accidents, contributing to a secure campus. In classrooms and study areas, well-designed lighting reduces eye strain and fosters a conducive learning atmosphere. Task-specific lighting is employed in specialized areas, while aesthetic considerations enhance the overall appeal of college spaces.

Findings

- ❖ At present, institutional existing T8 bulbs (40 W) are around 420 No's.

Recommendation

- ❖ Replace the existing T8 lights with LED lights (20W). It will reduce energy consumption without changing the illumination.
- ❖ This can be retrofitted in the same lighting fixture of LED bulbs

Benefit

cost benefit analysis is given in the table below



Table 6. Cost benefit analysis for replacement of T8 lights to LED lights

| Description | Unit | Value |
|--|-----------|-------|
| Present system | | |
| Total no. of Tube lights (T8) in all blocks | No's | 420 |
| Average light fitting wattage | W | 40 |
| Operating Hours | hrs | 4 |
| Annual Operating Days | days | 200 |
| Annual Energy Consumption | kWh | 13440 |
| Proposed system - CFL lights change to LED lights | | |
| LED lights Average fitting wattage | W | 20 |
| Annual Energy Consumption | kWh | 6720 |
| Estimated annual Energy savings | kWh/annum | 6720 |
| Marginal Energy cost | Rs. /kWh | 6.74 |
| Estimated annual cost savings | Rs. Lakhs | 0.45 |
| Cost of one bulb | Rs. | 150 |
| Total investment | Rs. Lakhs | 0.63 |
| Simple payback period | months | 17 |

3.3 Installation of Solar PV

Background

The institute has been situated in a climatic condition such that there is almost 250 days available through the year to cater the requirement of Solar PV panel.

Findings

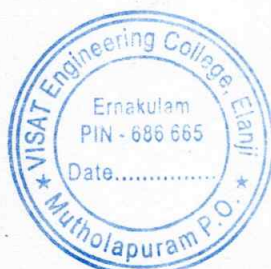
- ❖ There is potential rooftop space of 3324m² available inside the campus.
- ❖ This can be utilized to install solar PV panel.

Recommendation

- ❖ Install PV panel of 15kW capacity to meet the requirement of electrical energy

Benefit

Cost benefit analysis is given in the table below




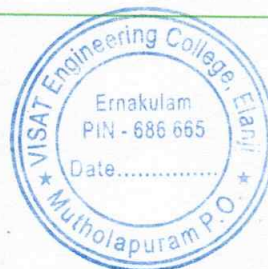

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Table 7. Cost Benefit analysis for Solar PV

| Description | Units | Values |
|--|----------------|--------|
| Solar Rooftop system | | |
| Area available for installing rooftop solar system | m ² | 3324 |
| Considering only 75% of area for installing rooftop system | m ² | 2493 |
| Area required for 1kW solar system | m ² | 10 |
| Estimated capacity for Rooftop solar system | kW | 249 |
| Maximum capacity can be installed on Rooftop | kW | 15 |
| Average units generated by 1kW solar system | kWh/day | 5 |
| Annual operating days | Days | 250 |
| Estimated units generated solar system | kWh/annum | 18750 |
| Marginal Energy cost | Rs. /kWh | 6.74 |
| Annual Cost savings after installing rooftop solar system | Rs. Lakhs | 1.3 |
| MNRE benchmark cost for solar panel | Rs. /Wp | 36 |
| Estimated investment cost for rooftop solar system | Rs. Lakhs | 7 |
| Simple Payback Period | months | 67 |

Note: This ECM is not considered for Energy savings and cost savings as it's a CAPEX project.




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4.0 Observation and Analysis

4.1 Electricity supply and Network

Electricity is one of the energy sources used to meet the demands of the institution. The institution is getting power from Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB). Electricity is received at 11 kV, and a 400 kVA transformer is installed in the institution to step down the incoming 11 kV supply. The contract demand is 20 kVA. Other than the EB power supply, there are two DG sets of 125 kVA and 25 kVA installed in the institution to generate power in case of EB power failure.

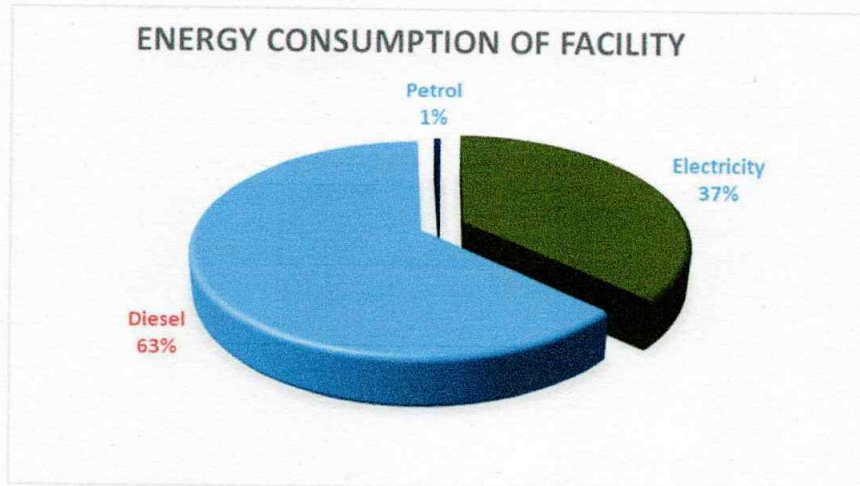
The observations made during the study are given in the following sections.


4.1.1 Tariff structure of the Institution

Tariff structure of the Plant is as follows

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------|
| ◆ Tariff Code | = | HT2C(ii) |
| ◆ Supply voltage | = | 11 kV |
| ◆ Contracted demand | = | 20 kVA |
| ◆ Minimum billing demand | = | 15 kVA (75% of CD) |
| ◆ Demand charges | = | Rs. 500 per kVA |
| ◆ Excess Demand Charges | = | Rs. 250 per kVA |
| ◆ Energy charges | = | 6.74 Rs. /kWh. |

Figure 1. Energy consumption of the facility




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4.1.2 Electricity Bill Analysis The electricity bill for the 12 months (from Jan- 2022 to Dec- 2023) for the Institution was analysed and the details are tabulated as follows

Table 8. EB Bill Analysis

| Month | Power Factor | Contract Demand (kVA) | Recorded Demand (kVA) | Energy Consumption (Normal) | Energy Consumption (Peak) | Energy Consumption (Off peak) | Total Consumption (kWh) | Total kWh Charge | Total Demand Charge | Total Other Charges | Total EB bill |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Nov-21 | 0.75 | 20 | 20 | 2029 | 480 | 809 | 3318 | 20806 | 8800 | 3556 | 33161 |
| Dec-21 | 0.95 | 20 | 24 | 1947 | 470 | 807 | 3224 | 20195 | 11440 | 3443 | 35078 |
| Jan-22 | 0.83 | 20 | 21 | 2598 | 631 | 957 | 4186 | 26426 | 9460 | 4100 | 39986 |
| Feb-22 | 0.80 | 20 | 24 | 2664 | 669 | 1043 | 4376 | 27588 | 11440 | 3052 | 42081 |
| Mar-22 | 0.80 | 20 | 22 | 2478 | 549 | 936 | 3963 | 24822 | 10120 | 2788 | 37730 |
| Apr-22 | 0.84 | 20 | 37 | 3227 | 696 | 1124 | 5047 | 31707 | 20020 | 3470 | 55197 |
| May-22 | 0.79 | 20 | 28 | 2533 | 487 | 821 | 3841 | 24051 | 14080 | 2755 | 40887 |
| Jun-22 | 0.86 | 20 | 27 | 3285 | 681 | 1048 | 5014 | 31574 | 13420 | 3497 | 48490 |
| Jul-22 | 0.88 | 20 | 36 | 3708 | 760 | 1027 | 5495 | 35414 | 16500 | 3678 | 55592 |
| Aug-22 | 0.86 | 20 | 22 | 2655 | 710 | 1103 | 4468 | 30921 | 11500 | 3666 | 46087 |
| Sep-22 | 0.9 | 20 | 24 | 3496 | 892 | 1343 | 5731 | 39721 | 13000 | 4325 | 57046 |
| Oct-22 | 0.89 | 20 | 38 | 3431 | 812 | 1182 | 5425 | 37641 | 23500 | 4142 | 65284 |
| Average | 0.85 | 20 | 26.92 | 2837 | 653 | 1016 | 4507 | 29238.80 | 13606 | 3539 | 46384 |
| Total | - | - | - | 34051 | 7837 | 12200 | 54088 | 350866 | 163280 | 42473 | 556618 |



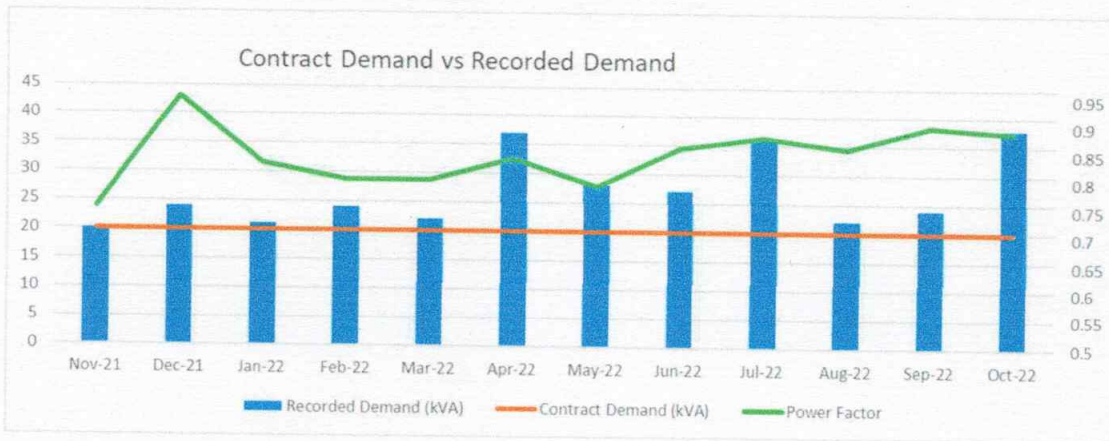
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Observation:

- ❖ Institutional contract demand is 20 kVA, and billing demand is 15 kVA (75% of CD).
- ❖ In the month of October 2022, the recorded maximum demand was 38 kVA which is 195% higher than the contract demand.
- ❖ The annual electricity consumption is 54088 kWh.

Figure 2. Annual Contract demand vs Record Demand



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5.0 Green Campus

A green campus refers to college campus that prioritizes sustainability and environmental conservation in its operations, infrastructure, and culture. This involves implementing practices and initiatives aimed at reducing environmental impact, conserving resources, and promoting a healthy and eco-friendly environment. Key aspects of a green campus include waste management, water management, sustainable transportation options, green spaces, and environmental education and awareness initiatives.

5.1 Waste Management

Waste management is a process that determines the kind and volume of waste that an organization produces.

Recommendations

- ❖ Paper waste from office/class and labs should be stored and sent for recycling to local panchayat
- ❖ There should be E-Waste Policy managing e-waste generated inside the campus.
- ❖ Separate bins should be there for bio-degradable and non-biodegradable waste.
- ❖ Quantification of waste on daily or monthly basis should be done.
- ❖ littering of plastic inside the campus should be prohibited.
- ❖ Awareness programs are to be conducted among staff and students on effective use of resources and contributing to the environment

5.2 Water Management

Water audits provide qualitative and quantitative data on water usage to help reduce, reuse, and recycle it. A water audit quantifies all water flows in a system to understand use and save water. A college water audit shows how much water is used for handwashing, drinking in labs, watering the garden, and flushing toilets and urinals.

Recommendations

- ❖ Install water meters at the bore well and open well side for details on the quantity of water pumped from the source
- ❖ Use aerated taps to conserve more water.
- ❖ Conduct awareness programs on water conservation for students. Place posters like "Save Water" in all blocks.



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6.0 Biodiversity

Biodiversity within a campus encompasses the variety of living organisms and ecosystems present in that environment. This includes plants, animals, fungi, and microorganisms, as well as the interactions between them and their habitats. Maintaining and promoting biodiversity within a campus is crucial for ecological balance, ecosystem resilience, and overall environmental health. Strategies to support biodiversity on campus may include preserving natural habitats, creating green spaces with native vegetation, implementing sustainable landscaping practices, providing habitat for wildlife, and incorporating biodiversity education and research initiatives into the curriculum.

Observations

- ❖ Nearly 52 floral species are seen around the campus.
- ❖ Around 150 mature trees of various species are found.
- ❖ Birthday Tree Planting initiative and college forestry club are taken by the management to plant tree and preserve forests.

Figure 3. *Initiatives inside the Campus to preserve biodiversity*



Recommendations

- ❖ Food and water pots can be kept inside the campus for feeding the animals and birds.
- ❖ Plant more native trees rather than exotic species to maintain plant diversity.
- ❖ Create awareness of environmental sustainability among students and take actions to ensure environmental sustainability.





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K 206, Confident Atik, Sompura Gate, Sarjapura,
Bangalore-562 125, Karnataka
info@bigetaenergy.com, +91 99 00 591 000
www.bigetaenergy.com



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ISSUED ON : 22/08/2020

1ST SURVEILLANCE DUE ON: 22/07/2021

VALIDITY DATE : 21/08/2023

2ND SURVEILLANCE DUE ON: 22/07/2022

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GREEN & ENERGY AUDIT REPORT

JAN 2024

Submitted To :

VISAT Engineering College

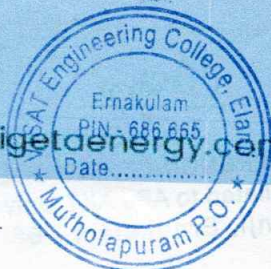
Elanji, Ernakulam, Kerala



Prepared By :

Bigeta Energy Solutions LLP

Bengaluru, Karnataka - 562125



info@bigetaenergy.com



+91-9611800893



www.bigetaenergy.com

Parash
Principal

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Acknowledgement

Bigeta Energy Solutions is thankful to VISAT Engineering College, Ernakulam for providing us an opportunity to conduct a Green and Energy audit at their institution located in Mutholapuram, Post, Elanji, Kerala. We are grateful to Dr. Anoop K J, Principal, Prof. P.S. Subin, Registrar, Mrs. Anjana G (Quality Assurance), and the other staff members for their active involvement and support during the audit process.

We hope you find the recommendations provided in the report helpful in saving Energy and improving sustainability. While we have made every effort to adhere to high quality standards in both data gathering analysis and report presentation, we would appreciate any comments from your side on how we may improve even further.

**BENET
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VADAKKEMULANJA
NAL
Date: 2024.02.09
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In case of any suggestions or queries:

Bigeta Energy Solutions LLP

Mr. Benet George V

BEE Accredited Energy Auditor

Email: benet@bigetaenergy.com

Mobile- +91 99005 91000

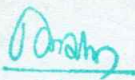
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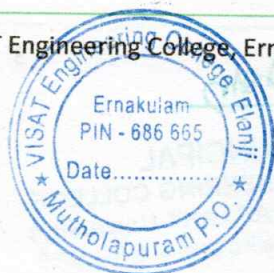
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List of Abbreviations

| | | |
|---------|---|-----------------------------------|
| APFC | - | Automatic Power Factor Controller |
| BLDC | - | Brushless Direct current |
| CFL | - | Compact Fluorescent Lamp |
| DG | - | Diesel Generator |
| e-Waste | - | Electronic Waste |
| KSEB | - | Kerala State Electricity Board |
| LED | - | Light-Emitting Diode |
| PF | - | Power Factor |
| PV | - | Photovoltaic |
| SEC | - | Specific Energy Consumption |



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List of Units

| | | |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| °C | - | Degree Celsius |
| CMH | - | Cubic Meter per Hour |
| Hz | - | Hertz |
| kCal/kg | - | Kilo Calories per kilogram |
| kg | - | kilogram |
| kJ | - | Kilo Joules |
| kW | - | Kilo watt |
| kWh | - | Kilowatt hour |
| kVA | - | Kilo Volt Amperes |
| m | - | Meter |
| m ³ /hr | - | Meter cube per hour |
| mmWC | - | Millimetres of Water Column |
| MW | - | Mega Watt |
| MWh | - | Mega Watthour |
| TR | - | Tons of Refrigeration |




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1.0 Introduction

The working details of assignment are as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Project | Green and Energy Audit |
| Client | VISAT Engineering College |
| Industry | Engineering College |
| Contact | Mrs. Anjana G Quality Assurance Mobile- +91 9747134715 Email: asst-prof-anjana@visat.ac.in |
| Site | VISAT Engineering College, Elanji, Ernakulam, Kerala |
| Consultant | Bigeta Energy Solutions LLP Bangalore, India |
| Duration | 16 th January to 17 th January |
| Project Scope | To conduct green and energy audit at VISAT Engineering College |
| Report | This document gives recommendations, details of findings and the way forward. |
| Consultants involved | Mr. Benet George V (BEE Accredited Energy Auditor AE0053 & IGBC AP200352) Dr. Ganapathi A (BEE Certified Energy Auditor EA-34973/23 & IGBC AP232185) Mr.N. Prasanna (BEE Certified Energy Auditor EA-34798/22 & IGBC AP232159) Mr.Sujeesh K – Electrical Engineer |
| Notes | The suggestions / alternatives in the audit report are based on the present operating conditions of equipment/systems and to the best of our knowledge. |




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1.1 About the college

VISAT Engineering College was founded by the Vijnan Foundation in 2011. VISAT Engineering College is an inspired new venture towards the foundation's educational outreach. VISAT Engineering College is focused on delivering excellent standards of education by implementing innovative teaching methodologies, imparted by an esteemed and highly experienced faculty. We cover all disciplines of engineering, including CE, CSE, ECE, EEE, and ME, through the courses offered for undergraduates.

More than 300 students are currently pursuing engineering degrees in the fields of computer science, electronics and communication, mechanical engineering, and electrical engineering. In terms of infrastructure, VISAT is comparable to other well-established engineering colleges in the region.

The institution is getting power from the Kerla State Electricity Board (KSEB). Electricity is received at 11 kV, and a 400 kVA transformer is installed in the institution to step down the incoming 11 kV. Other than the EB power supply, there are two DG's of 125 kVA and 25 kVA in the institution to generate power in case of an EB power failure.

Major Loads in the Institution:

- ❖ Fans and Lights
- ❖ Air Conditioners
- ❖ UPS
- ❖ Computers
- ❖ Pumps
- ❖ Projector
- ❖ Printers

Table 1. Student's details

| Male | Female | Transgender | Total |
|------|--------|-------------|-------|
| 217 | 85 | 0 | 302 |

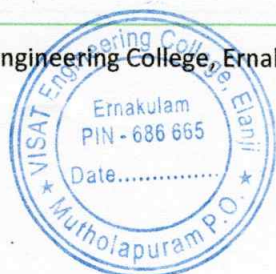
Table 2. Teaching Faculty details


| Male | Female | Transgender | Total |
|------|--------|-------------|-------|
| 17 | 31 | 0 | 48 |

Table 3. Non-Teaching Faculty details

| Male | Female | Transgender | Total |
|------|--------|-------------|-------|
| 19 | 19 | 0 | 38 |

There are 302 students enrolled in the college's 6 undergraduate programs, which include CSE, ECE, MECH, CIVIL and EEE. There are 48 Teaching and 38 Non-Teaching faculty members.




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1.2 Vision and Mission

Vision

To be a nationally recognized centre of excellence in engineering education and research for creating professionally competent and socially committed engineers equipped to meet the developing technological and socio-economic needs.

Mission

VISAT is committed to:

1. Impart technical education through value-based holistic teaching and learning integrating innovative practices.
2. Nurture the practice of real-world problem solving, the spirit of entrepreneurship, and critical thinking among the students.
3. Foster a conducive environment for Research, Innovation, and extension services.
4. Develop the potential of human resources to meet the requirements of cutting-edge technology.
5. Prepare all students for successful careers based on a strong moral & ethical foundation

1.3 Infrastructure

Figure 1. Location of college



The college has a total built-up area of 14168.31 square meters, and it has all of the necessary physical amenities.

1.4 Energy and Green audit

On January 16th and 17th, 2024, a detailed green and energy audits were conducted, including precise observations, measurements, and in-depth assessments.

1.5 Energy audit methodology

Phase 1 - Pre-Audit

Campus details, energy consumption details, etc. are collected, analyzed, and planned for field work. Based on the initial details, two days of field work are planned.

Phase 2 - Field work and data collection

On the first day, the opening meeting was done, and key stakeholders and members of the management team were present. The purpose of the audit, methodology, and activities planned were explained. Staff volunteers were selected for data collection. Field visits, interviews, data verification, and spot measurements are done. The closing meeting to discuss the initial findings and observations is done on the final day of the field work.

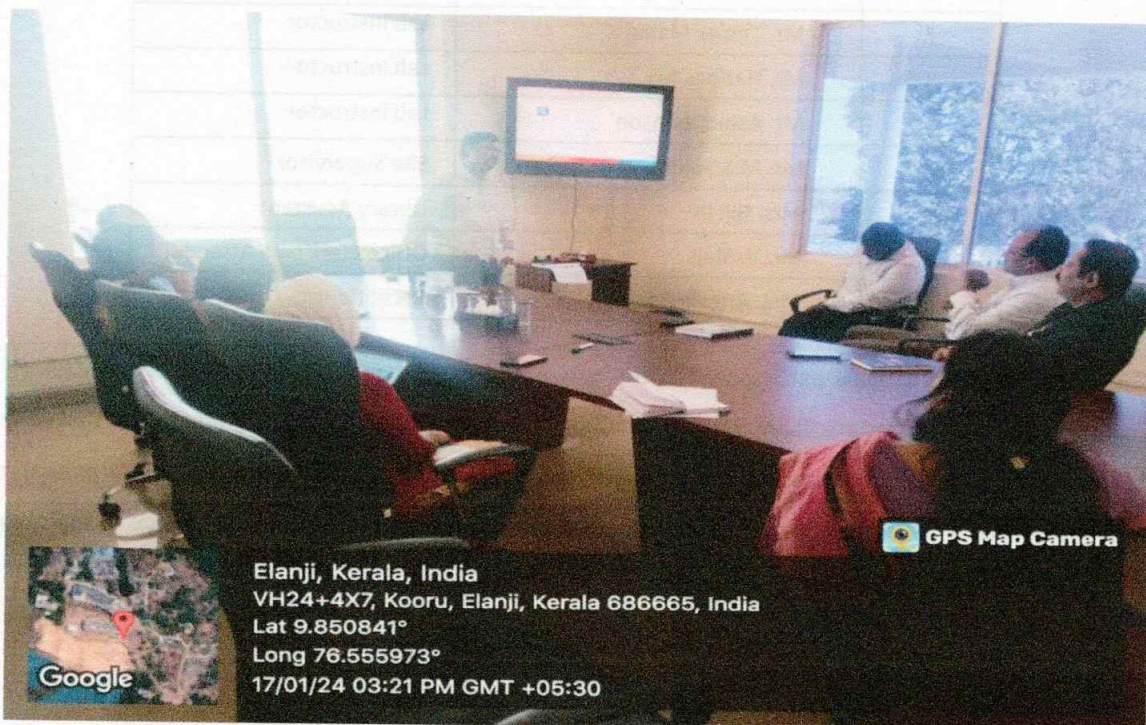
Figure 2. Opening meeting



Phase 3 – Closing Meeting

Important findings from two days of exhaustive field data collection were reviewed and deliberated with stakeholders at the conclusion of the Energy and Green Audit. Audit findings, energy consumption trends, environmental impact, and potential green initiatives were subject to substantial discussion during the meeting. The primary objective of the meeting was to foster collaboration and ensure that every member had a unified understanding of the audit's findings. This would enable us to make informed decisions and implement environmentally sustainable practices.

Figure 3. Closing meeting



Phase 4 - Report

Analysis of the data and preparation of the report.



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1.6 List of faculties who participated in the audit

Table 4. List of faculty members involved in audit process

| S. No. | Name | Designation |
|--------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Dr. Anoop K J | Principal |
| 2 | Prof. P.S. Subin | Registrar |
| 3 | Mrs. Anjana G | Quality Assurance |
| 4 | Mrs. Radhika R | Assistant Professor |
| 5 | Mrs. Aiswarya Mohan | Assistant Professor |
| 6 | Mr. Athul Joshy | Administration IP Assistant |
| 7 | Mr. Thejas Manoj | Lab Instructor |
| 8 | Mr. Haridas MS | Lab Instructor |
| 9 | Mr. Ashiq Johnson | Lab Instructor |
| 10 | Mr. M.S.Sujith | Site Supervisor |
| 11 | Mrs. Biji PP | Library Assistant |
| 12 | Mr. V. Shiji | Office Clerk cum Attender |
| 13 | Mrs. Angelina Santi | Receptionist |

The above faculties actively participated in this green and energy audit conducted at VISAT College of Engineering. The faculties are divided into two teams: energy and biodiversity. Each team was tasked with gathering the necessary data for energy management and biodiversity. The collected data was analyzed with the goal of proposing conservation and improvement strategies to enable the college to maintain a green and sustainable campus.





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ENERGY AUDIT

 VISAT ENGINEERING COLLEGE




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2.0 Energy Audit

An energy audit is an inspection, survey, and analysis of energy flow for energy conservation in a building, process, or system to reduce the amount of energy input into the system without negatively affecting the output. The energy audit consists of a detailed examination of how a facility uses energy and what it pays for the energy that is consumed. Reducing energy consumption while maintaining or improving human comfort, health, and safety are of primary concern. The primary objective of an energy audit is to determine ways to reduce energy consumption per unit of product output or lower operating costs. An energy audit provides a "benchmark" for managing energy in the organization and provides the basis for planning a more effective use of energy throughout the organization. Therefore, by conducting an energy audit program, the overall efficiency of a system can be improved.

2.1 Executive summary

2.1.1 Highlights

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------|-----------|
| Total annual cost savings | = | 2.07 | Rs. Lakhs |
| Total investments | = | 2.09 | Rs. Lakhs |
| Overall simple payback period | = | 12 | Months |
| Annual Electrical Energy Consumption | = | 86,448 | kWh |
| Annual Electricity cost | = | 9.54 | Rs. Lakhs |

2.2 Impact of proposed Energy conservation measures

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-------|-----------------------|
| Electricity Savings | = | 15645 | kWh/annum |
| | = | 22 | % |
| Water Savings | = | 1927 | m ³ /annum |
| | = | 52 | % |
| CO ₂ reduction | = | 13 | Tonnes/annum |




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2.3 Summary of Energy Conservation Measures

Table 5. Summary of Energy Conservation Measures

| S. No. | Energy Conservation Measures | Annual Savings | | Investment | Simple Payback Period |
|---------------------|---|----------------|-------|------------|-----------------------|
| | | kWh | Rs. | | |
| 0-12 Months | | | | | |
| 1 | Increase Contract Demand | | | | |
| | Present contract demand is 20 KVA and the recorded maximum demand is 52 KVA at the month of May 2023. Hence recommended to increase the maximum demand to 70 KVA | - | 57225 | - | Nil |
| 2 | Operate water Pumps in off peak billing hours | | | | |
| | Daily water pumps are operated maximum of 4 hours. Mostly pumps are operated during peak billing period. Hence recommended to operate pumps during off peak billing hours as maximum as possible. | - | 11153 | - | Nil |
| 3 | Air conditioner Operating Temperature Optimization | | | | |
| | Totally 25 AC's are installed in the college campus, 12 AC's are operated with a setpoint of <23°C. BEE suggest that for obtaining optimum human comfort, operate the AC's with the set point from 23°C to 25°C | 924.48 | 6481 | - | Nil |
| 4 | Installation of Water Efficient Aerators or Flow Restrictor in Facility | | | | |
| | 78 taps are installed in the campus for water usage. Out of 78 taps 56 taps are having excess flow than prescribed by UPC and NBC guidelines. Hence recommend to install water flow restrictor before pipes. | 1558 | 10918 | 1050 | 8400 |
| 12-24 Months | | | | | |
| 5 | Replacement of Energy Efficient Lighting System | | | | |
| | Total of 363 light fixtures installed in the facility is florescent lights are installed with rated capacity of 40 W. Replace the florescent lights to LED lights of 20 W | 5820 | 40801 | - | 43560 |

| S. No. | Energy Conservation Measures | Annual Savings | | | Investment | Simple Payback Period |
|----------------------|--|----------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | | kWh | Rs. | Water (m ³) | | |
| 6 | Lighting Optimization of Lighting in Girls Hostel | | | | | |
| | Common area of girl's hostel is installed with 37 lighting fixtures of rated 40 W each and operated for a minimum of 5 hours per day. Provide occupancy sensor to the common area to optimize the light usage. | 1184 | 8300 | - | 9800 | 14 |
| 7 | Water conservation in Toilet Flush | | | | | |
| | In the facility total of 29 toilet flush tanks are installed with average of 8.4 LPF. As per UPC and NBC guidelines maximum of 6 LPF is required for flushing the toilet. Hence recommend to install a toilet flush tank bank. | 909 | 6370 | 878 | 9280 | 17 |
| 8 | Replace the conventional fans in Girl's hostel to BLDC fans | | | | | |
| | All the fans in the Girls hostel are conventional fans. Replace them with BLDC fans to reduce power consumption | 5250 | 36804 | - | 36804 | 63000 |
| >24 Months | | | | | | |
| 9 | Improvement of PF by using Automatic PF controller | | | | | |
| | The average PF maintained for the past 1 year is 0.95. By maintaining more than 0.95 KSEB providing subsidiary of 0.5% for each 0.01 pf improvement | - | 29885 | - | 75000 | 30 |
| Total | | 15645 | 207937 | 1927 | 182844 | 11 |



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2.4 Marginal cost of electrical energy

Electrical marginal energy charges typically include the sources of energy and their corresponding charges (like EB, DG, and green energy—wheeled). Since the proportion of annual DG is lower, the cost of energy due to it is neglected.

Table 6. Marginal cost of Energy

| Description | Unit | Value |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Average unit consumption | kWh/month | 7423 |
| TOD – Off - Peak (22hrs to 6hrs) | Rs. /kWh | 5.1 |
| | kWh | 1553 |
| TOD - C Peak (06hrs to 18hrs) | Rs. /kWh | 6.8 |
| | kWh | 4908 |
| TOD - D (18hrs to 22hrs) | Rs. /kWh | 10.2 |
| | kWh | 963 |
| *Unit Charge | Rs. /kWh | 6.89 |
| Billing Demand | kVA | 20 |
| Demand Charges | Rs. /kVA | 525 |
| Electricity Duty | % | 10% |
| | Rs. /kWh | 0.10 |
| Electricity Surcharge | Rs. /kWh | 0.025 |
| Marginal Energy Cost | Rs. /kWh | 7.01 |

Note: *Based on bill of last month as the charges have been revised (Dec 23') and average is taken for 3 months





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Table 7. Carbon (CO₂) offset

| Sl.No | Description | Type of Fuel and their CO ₂ Conversion Process | | |
|-------|---|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Fuel Consumption | | |
| | | Electricity kWh | Diesel (Vehicle + DG) Litre | Petrol (Vehicle) Litre |
| 1 | Total Annual Consumption | 86448 | 11673 | 109 |
| 2 | CO ₂ Emission (Tons/Annum) | 71 | 28 | 0.3 |
| 3 | Total CO₂ Emission (Tons/Annum) | | | 99 (↑) |
| 4 | No. of Matured Trees Available | | | 200 |
| 5 | CO ₂ offset due to Trees (Tons/Annum) | | | 4.36 (↓) |
| 6 | CO ₂ Emission per (Tons/Annum) currently | | | 95 (↑) |
| 7 | Expected Reduction of Annual Electricity Consumption after Implementing Proposed Energy Conservation Measures (kWh) | | | 15645 |
| 8 | CO ₂ offset after implementing ECM (Tons/Annum) | | | 13 (↓) |
| 9 | Per Capita CO ₂ emission (Tons/Annum) | | | 0.24 |

| | | |
|-------|-------|----------|
| 86448 | 11673 | 109 |
| 71 | 28 | 0.3 |
| | | 99 (↑) |
| | | 200 |
| | | 4.36 (↓) |
| | | 95 (↑) |
| | | 15645 |
| | | 13 (↓) |
| | | 0.24 |



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2.5 Good Practices

- ❖ Energy conservation practices, such as switching off the AC and fans when not required, are encouraged.
- ❖ Faculty and students are encouraged to come by EV and CNG vehicles.
- ❖ Conducting seminars every year on energy conservation.
- ❖ LED lights are installed in Corridors, Reception Lobby and Street Lights in pathways
- ❖ BLDC fans are installed in Reception
- ❖ Staffs and students are encouraged to come by EV and by college/public transport
- ❖ Awareness projects on Renewable Energy
- ❖ Energy Efficient Air Conditioner are installed in the campus
- ❖ Power Factor is maintained at 0.95 Lagging

Figure 4. Good practices in Facility



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2.6 Carbon emission reduction through ECM

Figure 5. Carbon emission reduction through ECM



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Figure 6. Year-wise split-up of cost savings after implementation of ECM

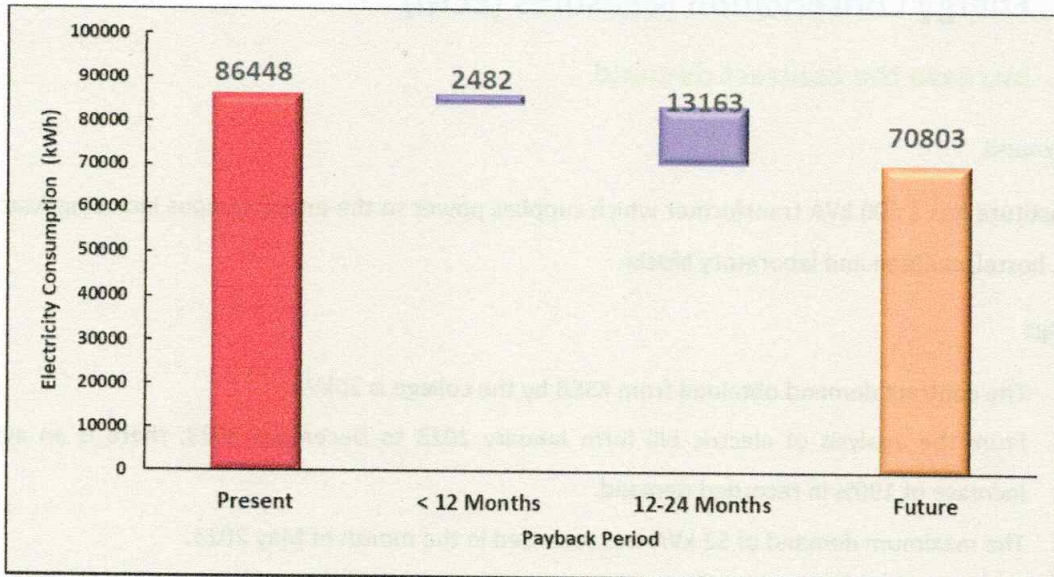
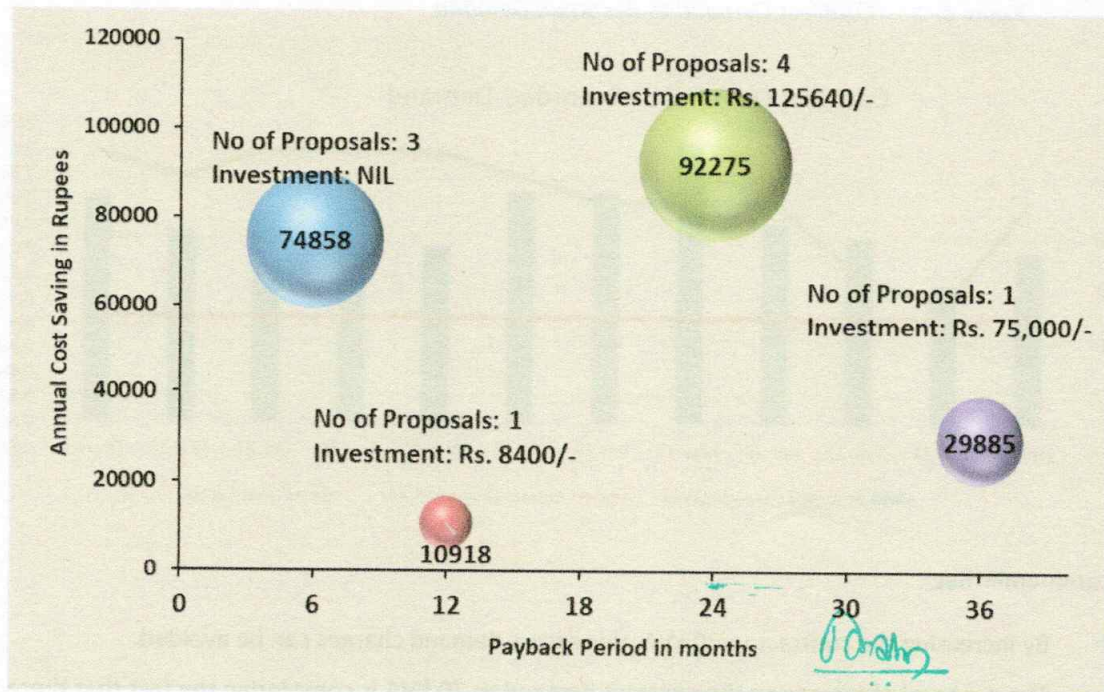


Figure 7. Year-wise electricity savings after implementation of ECM



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3.0 Energy Conservation Measures (ECM)

3.1 Increase the contract demand

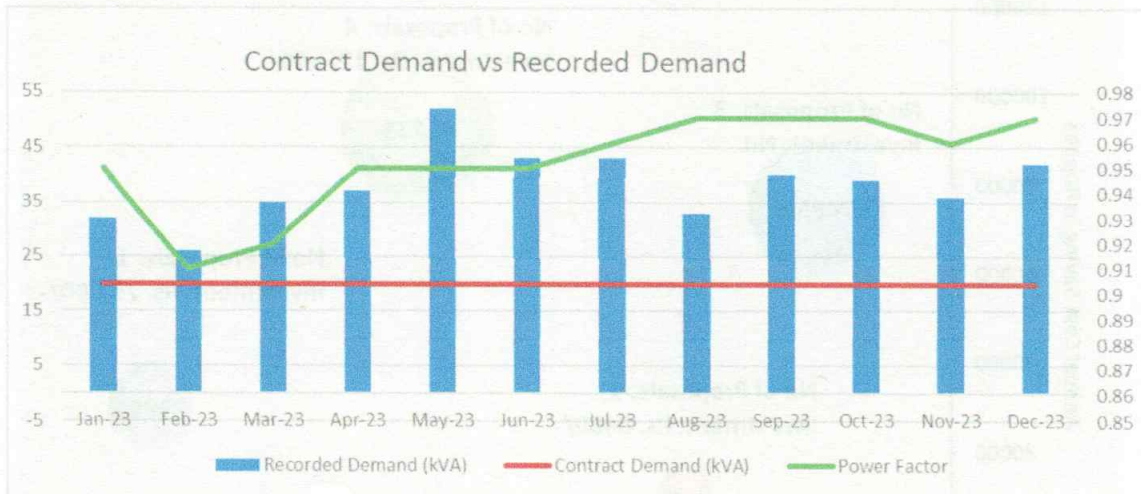
Background

The institute has a 400 kVA transformer which supplies power to the entire campus including Academic block, hostel, canteen and laboratory blocks.

Findings

- ❖ The contract demand obtained from KSEB by the college is 20kVA.
- ❖ From the analysis of electric bill form January 2023 to December 2023, there is an average increase of 190% in recorded demand.
- ❖ The maximum demand of 52 kVA was recorded in the month of May 2023.
- ❖ The average recorded demand through the year was around 38 kVA.
- ❖ Because of this increase in recoded demand an average of Rs.4769 is paid extra every month.

Figure 8. Contract Demand vs Recorded Demand



Recommendation

- ❖ By increasing the contract to 70 kVA, this excess demand charges can be avoided.
- ❖ The proposal of increasing the contract demand to 70 KVA is considering the fact that there will be additional new boys hostel load from February of 2024.

Benefit

Cost benefit analysis is given in the table below

Table 8. Cost benefit analysis of increasing the contract demand

| Description | Unit | Value |
|--|----------|-----------|
| Present System | | |
| Contract demand | kVA | 20 |
| Minium billable contract demand (75%) | kVA | 15 |
| Maximum recorded contract demand | kVA | 52 |
| Minimum recorded contract demand | kVA | 26 |
| *Cost of 1 kVA contract demand | Rs. /kVA | 525 |
| *Cost of 1 kVA exceeding contract demand | Rs. /kVA | 787.5 |
| Average exceeding in contract demand | kVA | 18.17 |
| Excess amount paid for exceeding contract demand | Rs/Month | 4769 |
| Proposed system | | |
| Contract demand | kVA | 70 |
| Minium billable contract demand (75%) | kVA | 53 |
| Estimated cost savings per annum | Rs | 57225 |
| Investment | Rs | Nil |
| Simple payback period | months | Immediate |

3.2 Operate pumps during off peak hours of billing

Background

There are three pumps, one submersible pump in tank, one submersible pump in bore well and one submersible pump in open well in the institution which are operating to cater the water need.

Findings

- ❖ The pumps are operated by the security persons.
- ❖ The bore well and submersible pumps are operated for 4 hours in day.
- ❖ The open well pump is operated for 2 hours in day.
- ❖ All the pumps are operated during the normal TOD billing hours of the day.
- ❖ During normal TOD, the kWh is charged Rs.6.80 per kWh.

Recommendation

- ❖ Operate the pumps during off peaks hours.
- ❖ Off peak hours as per KSEB is from 10:00 pm to 6:00 am.
- ❖ The TOD billing of Off-Peak hours is Rs.5.10 per kWh.

Benefit

Cost benefit analysis is given in the table below

Table 9. Cost benefit analysis of operating pumps in off peak hours

| Description | Unit | Submersible Pump | Borewell pump | Well Pump |
|--|----------|------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Present System | | | | |
| Power consumed | kWh | 1.98 | 2.43 | 6.09 |
| Operating hours | Hrs/Day | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Operating Time | Time | Normal Hours | | |
| Total power consumption | kWh | 7.92 | 9.72 | 12.18 |
| Operating Cost | Rs. /kWh | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| | Rs. /Day | 53.856 | 66.096 | 82.824 |
| Proposed System: Operate pumps only in off peak hours | | | | |
| Operating Time | Time | Off-Peak Hours | | |
| Operating Cost | Rs. /kWh | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| | Rs. /Day | 40.392 | 49.572 | 62.118 |
| Estimated Cost savings | Rs. /Day | 51 | | |
| Annual operating Days | days | 220 | | |
| Annual Cost savings | Rs. | 11153 | | |
| Investment | Rs. | Nil | | |
| Simple payback period | months | Immediate | | |

3.3 Optimize the set point of AC temperature

Background

There are 25 AC of various capacities starting from 0.75 TR to 2 TR.

Findings

- ❖ Most of the AC's in the campus are star rated.
- ❖ AC's are installed in all three floors.

- ❖ AC's are seen only in academic block.
- ❖ 12 of the AC's are operated below the at a set point below 23°C.

Recommendation

- ❖ Operate AC's at a set point above 23°C as Bureau of Energy Efficiency, recommends in Space Cooling through recommended temperature settings of 23-25°C in commercial buildings with 3 Star and above rating.
- ❖ It is estimated that by increase in room temperature by 1 degree Celsius (°C), we can save about 6% of electricity.

Benefit

Cost benefit analysis is given in the table below

Table 10. Cost benefit analysis of operating AC's at set point on or above 23°C

| Description | Units | Values |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Existing system Air conditioner setpoint | | |
| No of AC operating <23°C set point | nos | 12 |
| Average Power Consumption of AC operating <23°C set point | kW | 1.07 |
| Average operating hours of AC operating <23°C set point | hrs | 6 |
| Annual Operating days | days | 200 |
| Annual Actual Energy Consumption | kWh/annum | 15408 |
| Marginal Energy Cost | Rs/kWh | 7.01 |
| Proposed system | | |
| Percentage Energy Saving by operating AC set point between 23°C-25°C | % | 6 |
| Annual Energy Saving | kWh/annum | 924.48 |
| Annual Cost Saving | Rs. | 6481 |
| Investment | Rs. | Nil |
| Simple payback period | months | Immediate |

3.4 Installation of Water Efficient Aerators or Flow Restrictor in Facility

Background

In each floor restrooms are provided to facilitate individuals to maintain personal hygiene, such as washing hands, using toilets and proper sanitation helps prevent the spread of diseases



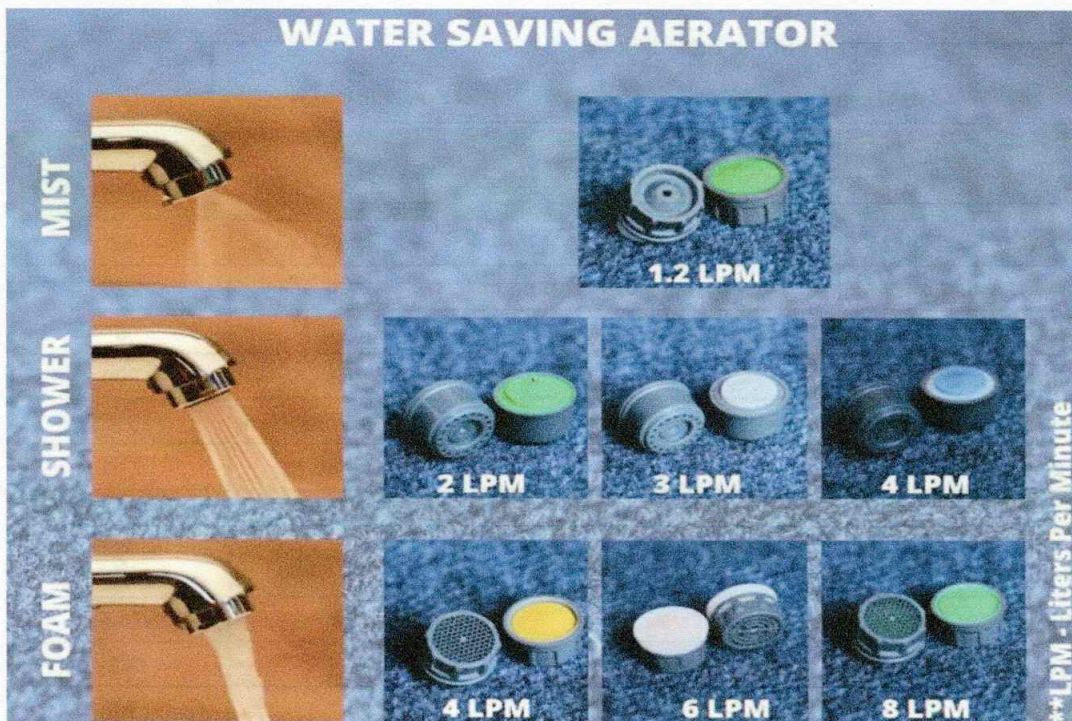
Findings

- ❖ 78 taps are installed in the campus for water usage.
- ❖ Out of 78 taps 56 taps are having excess flow than prescribed by UPC and NBC guidelines.
- ❖ The average flow rate of the taps in the present system is around 7.1 LPM.
- ❖ Out of these 56 taps, 49 are in academic block and 7 are in girl's hostel.

Recommendation

- ❖ Reduce the flow rate of taps by retrofitting water efficient aerators

Figure 9. LPM of various water efficient aerators



Benefit

Cost benefit analysis is given in the table below

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Table 11. Cost benefit analysis of retrofitting aerators

| Description | Unit | Values |
|---|-----------------------|--------|
| Present system | | |
| Number of Taps in College Campus | Nos. | 49 |
| Number of Taps in Girls Hostel | Nos. | 7 |
| Water Consumption per day for College Campus | m ³ /day | 6.96 |
| Water Consumption per day for Girls Hostel | m ³ /day | 0.37 |
| Annual Water Consumption for College Campus | m ³ /annum | 1392 |
| Annual Water Consumption for Girls Hostel | m ³ /annum | 75 |
| Total Annual Water Consumption | m ³ /annum | 1466 |
| Total Pumping Cost | Rs/m ³ | 10.4 |
| Marginal Energy Cost | Rs/kWh | 7.0 |
| Proposal | | |
| Installation of Water Efficient Taps | | |
| Total Number of Water Efficient Aerators or Flow Restrictor | Nos. | 56 |
| Water Efficient Aerators or Flow Restrictor cost for one | Rs. | 150 |
| Water Efficient Aerators or Flow Restrictor consumption | LPM | 2 |
| Standard Water Consumption per day for College Campus | m ³ /day | 1.96 |
| Standard Water Consumption per day for Girls Hostel | m ³ /day | 0.10 |
| Annual Standard Water Consumption for College Campus | m ³ /annum | 392 |
| Annual Standard Water Consumption for Girls Hostel | m ³ /annum | 25 |
| Total Annual Standard Water Consumption | m ³ /annum | 417 |
| Annual Water Savings Consumption | m ³ /annum | 1050 |
| Annual Water Savings Cost | Rs. | 10918 |
| Annual Energy Savings | kWh/annum | 1558 |
| Investment | Rs. | 8400 |
| Simple Payback Period | months | 9 |



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3.5 Replacement of existing Tube lights (T8) lights to LED lights

Background

Lighting in colleges serves crucial roles, ensuring safety, enabling effective learning, and enhancing the overall environment. Adequate illumination supports visibility and reduces the risk of accidents, contributing to a secure campus. In classrooms and study areas, well-designed lighting reduces eye strain and fosters a conducive learning atmosphere. Task-specific lighting is employed in specialized areas, while aesthetic considerations enhance the overall appeal of college spaces.

Findings

- ❖ At present, institutional existing T8 bulbs (40 W) are around 363 No's.
- ❖ Existing lights in corridors in academic block have already been replaced with LED lights (12W). It is good practice.

Recommendation

- ❖ Replace the existing T8 lights with LED lights (20W). It will reduce energy consumption without changing the illumination.
- ❖ This can be retrofitted in the same lighting fixture of T8 bulbs

Benefit

cost benefit analysis is given in the table below

Table 12. Cost benefit analysis for replacement of T8 lights to LED lights

| Description | Unit | Value |
|--|-----------|-------|
| Present system | | |
| Total no. of Tube lights (T8) in all blocks | No's | 363 |
| Average light fitting wattage | W | 40 |
| Operating Hours | hrs | 4 |
| Annual Operating Days | days | 200 |
| Annual Energy Consumption | kWh | 11640 |
| Proposed system - CFL lights change to LED lights | | |
| LED lights Average fitting wattage | W | 20 |
| Annual Energy Consumption | kWh | 5820 |
| Estimated annual Energy savings | kWh/annum | 5820 |
| Marginal Energy cost | Rs./kWh | 7.01 |



| Description | Unit | Value |
|-------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Estimated annual cost savings | Rs. | 40801 |
| Cost of one bulb | Rs. | 120 |
| Total investment | Rs. | 43560 |
| Simple payback period | months | 13 |

3.6 Lighting Optimization for Girls Hostel Common Area

Background

In girls' hostels, lighting is crucial for safety, comfort, and study. Well-lit spaces enhance security, reducing potential risks. Adequate and adjustable lighting in study areas promotes a conducive environment for academic pursuits. Thoughtful illumination contributes to a welcoming and comfortable atmosphere, fostering a positive living experience for female students.

Findings

- ❖ At present, all bulbs in common area are T8 bulbs (40 W)
- ❖ There are 37 such lighting fixtures in the girl's hostel
- ❖ At present, hostels (girls) corridors and rest rooms are using lights continuously throughout the night.

Recommendation

- ❖ Install motion/occupancy sensor in corridors and rest rooms.
- ❖ Management has to create awareness about energy savings among students and staff and provide posters in all class rooms and corridors.

Benefits

Cost benefit analysis is given in the table below




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Table 13. Cost benefit analysis for install motion sensors for Corridors & Rest room in hostel

| Description | Unit | Value |
|---|-----------|-------|
| Present system | | |
| Number of Lighting Fixtures | nos | 37 |
| Rated Power of Lighting Fixtures | kW | 0.04 |
| Operating Hours | hrs | 5 |
| Annual Operating days | days | 200 |
| Annual Actual Energy Consumption | kWh/annum | 1480 |
| Marginal Energy Cost | Rs/kWh | 7.01 |
| Proposed system- Install Occupancy sensors | | |
| Estimated Operating hours | hrs | 1 |
| Annual Estimated Energy Consumption | kWh/annum | 296 |
| Annual Energy Saving | kWh/annum | 1184 |
| Annual Cost Saving | Rs. | 8300 |
| Cost of Occupancy Sensor | Rs. | 700 |
| Investment | Rs. | 9800 |
| Simple payback period | months | 14 |

3.7 Installation of Flush Toilet Tank Bank

Background

College toilets play a vital role in maintaining hygiene and meeting the basic needs of students and staff. These facilities provide a private and sanitary space for individuals to use toilets, wash their hands, and attend to personal hygiene. Accessible and well-maintained restrooms contribute to the overall well-being of the college community, preventing the spread of diseases and ensuring a comfortable environment. They are essential for creating a positive learning and working atmosphere, promoting health, and supporting the daily activities of those on campus.

Findings

- ❖ In the facility total of 29 toilet flush tanks are installed with average of 8.4 LPF.
- ❖ As per UPC and NBC guidelines maximum of 6 LPF is required for flushing the toilet.

Recommendation

- Hence its recommended to install a toilet flush tank bank to optimize the water flow according to NBC/UPC guidelines.

Benefits

Cost benefit analysis is given in the table below

Table 14. Cost benefit analysis installing flush tank bank in toilet

| Description | Unit | Values |
|---|-----------------------|--------|
| Present system | | |
| Number of Water Closets in College Campus | nos | 15 |
| Number of Water Closets in Girls Hostel | nos | 14 |
| Water Consumption per day for College Campus | m ³ /day | 6.30 |
| Water Consumption per day for Girls Hostel | m ³ /day | 4.90 |
| Annual Water Consumption for College Campus | m ³ /annum | 1260 |
| Annual Water Consumption for Girls Hostel | m ³ /annum | 980 |
| Total Annual Water Consumption | m ³ /annum | 2240 |
| Total Pumping Cost | Rs/m ³ | 10.4 |
| Marginal Energy Cost | Rs/kWh | 7.0 |
| Proposal | | |
| Install Toilet Tank Bank in Flush Tank | | |
| Total Number of Flush Toilet Tank Bank | Nos. | 29 |
| Flush Toilet Tank Bank cost for one piece | Rs. | 320 |
| After Installing Water Closets consumption | LPM | 5 |
| Standard Water Consumption per day for College Campus | m ³ /day | 3.75 |
| Standard Water Consumption per day for Girls Hostel | m ³ /day | 2.45 |
| Annual Standard Water Consumption for College Campus | m ³ /annum | 750 |
| Annual Water Savings Consumption for Girls Hostel | m ³ /annum | 613 |
| Total Annual Standard Water Consumption | m ³ /annum | 1363 |
| Annual Water Savings Consumption | m ³ /annum | 878 |
| Annual Water Savings Cost | Rs. | 6370 |
| Annual Energy Savings | kWh/annum | 909 |
| Investment | Rs. | 9280 |
| Simple Payback Period | months | 17 |



3.8 Replacement of existing conventional ceiling fans with BLDC fans in Girls hostels

Background

The girl's hostel is situated inside the college campus. They offer proximity to academic facilities, enhance safety, and promote a supportive community. With a dedicated living space, female students can focus on studies, personal development, and networking, contributing to a positive educational experience. There are around 30 rooms in girl's hostel.

Findings

- ❖ There are around 35 conventional fans in girl's hotel rooms
- ❖ Each fan is consuming around 85 watts per hour during operation
- ❖ On an average, the fans are operated around 12 hrs per day.

Recommendation

- ❖ Replace the existing conventional fans with EC-BLDC fans in hostels in a phased manner and ensure good energy savings.
- ❖ BLDC fans operate with less energy and the same air delivery. Similarly, these fans generate less noise, run with an inverter supply, and have remote control-based speed control.
- ❖ BLDC fans consume 1 unit of electricity for nearly 28-29 hours.

Benefit

Cost benefit analysis is given in the table below

Table 15. Cost Benefit analysis for replacement of existing ceiling fans to BLDC fans in hostels

| Description | Unit | Value |
|--|------|-------|
| Present system | | |
| Total no. of conventional fans in all blocks | No's | 35 |
| Average light fitting wattage | W | 85 |
| Operating Hours | hrs | 12 |
| Annual Operating Days | days | 250 |
| Annual Energy Consumption | kWh | 8925 |
| Proposed system - CFL lights change to LED lights | | |



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| Description | Unit | Value |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| BLDC fans Average fitting wattage | W | 35 |
| Annual Energy Consumption | kWh | 3675 |
| Estimated annual Energy savings | kWh/annum | 5250 |
| Marginal Energy cost | Rs. /kWh | 7.01 |
| Estimated annual cost savings | Rs. | 36804 |
| Cost of one bulb | Rs. | 1800 |
| Total investment | Rs. | 63000 |
| Simple payback period | months | 21 |

Note: This Recommendation more beneficial for HT consumer as direct reduction of kVA rating

3.9 Installation of Automatic PF controller

Background

The institute has 400kVA transformer to cater the electrical needs. To Main the power factor, the institute has installed APFC panel system with a capacity of 80 kVAR (5 kVAR, 2X10 kVAR, 15 kVAR, 2X20 kVAR). They act as reactive power generators and provide the needed reactive power to accomplish kW of work. The primary purpose of capacitors is to reduce maximum demand. This reduces the amount of reactive power, and thus total power, generated by the utilities. In the institution,

Findings

- ❖ These reactors are isolated from the panel during the audit period
- ❖ The average power factor of the institute is 0.95 for the period from January 2023 to December 2023.

Recommendation

- ❖ Install an automatic switch over for the APFC banks and operate
- ❖ This will make the power factor closer to unity.

Benefit

Cost benefit analysis is given in the table below

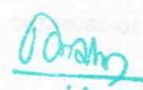

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Table 16. Cost Benefit analysis for APFC automatic switch over

| Description | Unit | Values |
|--|--------|--------|
| Present system | | |
| Installed Capacitor Bank Rating | kVAr | 80 |
| Average Monthly Bill (Jan-Dec 2023) | Rs | 79567 |
| Average Monthly PF (Jan-Dec 2023) | - | 0.95 |
| Average Recorded Maximum Demand (Jan- Dec 2023) | kVA | 38 |
| Average Demand Charges (Jan-Dec 2023) | Rs/kVA | 622 |
| Marginal Energy Cost | Rs/kWh | 7.0 |
| Proposed system | | |
| Install Automatic PF Controller | | |
| Expected PF after installing proposed system | - | 0.99 |
| Incentive by KSEB (on bill amount) | % | 2 |
| Monthly cost Saving from Incentive | Rs | 1591 |
| Annual cost Saving from Incentive | Rs | 19096 |
| Expected Monthly Recorded Maximum Demand | kVA | 36.72 |
| Monthly Reduction in Maximum Demand | kVA | 1.45 |
| Monthly Cost Saving in Reduction of Maximum Demand | Rs | 899 |
| Annual Cost Saving in Reduction of Maximum Demand | Rs | 10789 |
| Annual Total Cost Saving | Rs | 29885 |
| Investment | Rs | 75000 |
| Simple payback period | months | 30 |

3.10 Installation of Solar PV

Background

The institute has been situated in a climatic condition such that there is almost 250 days available through the year to cater the requirement of Solar PV panel.

Findings

- ❖ There is proposal in place to install a 10 kWp Solar system in the college campus as a measure of sustainability.
- ❖ There is potential rooftop space of 3324m² available inside the campus.
- ❖ This can be utilized to install solar PV panel.



Recommendation

- ❖ Install PV panel of 40kW capacity to meet the requirement of electrical energy

Benefit

Cost benefit analysis is given in the table below

Table 17. Cost Benefit analysis for Solar PV

| Description | Units | Values |
|--|----------------|---------|
| Solar Rooftop system | | |
| Area available for installing rooftop solar system | m ² | 3324 |
| Considering only 75% of area for installing rooftop system | m ² | 2493 |
| Area required for 1kW solar system | m ² | 10 |
| Estimated capacity for Rooftop solar system | kW | 249 |
| Maximum capacity can be installed on Rooftop | kW | 40 |
| Average units generated by 1kW solar system | kWh/day | 5 |
| Annual operating days | Days | 250 |
| Estimated units generated solar system | kWh/annum | 50000 |
| Marginal Energy cost | Rs. /kWh | 7.01 |
| Annual Cost savings after installing rooftop solar system | Rs. | 350500 |
| MNRE benchmark cost for solar panel | Rs. /Wp | 36 |
| Estimated investment cost for rooftop solar system | Rs. | 1872000 |
| Simple Payback Period | months | 64 |

Note: This ECM is not considered for Energy savings and cost savings as it's a CAPEX project.



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4.0 Observation and Analysis

4.1 Electricity supply and Network

Electricity is one of the energy sources used to meet the demands of the institution. The institution is getting power from Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB). Electricity is received at 11 kV, and a 400 kVA transformer is installed in the institution to step down the incoming 11 kV supply. Other than the EB power supply, there are two DG sets of 125 kVA and 25 kVA installed in the institution to generate power in case of EB power failure.

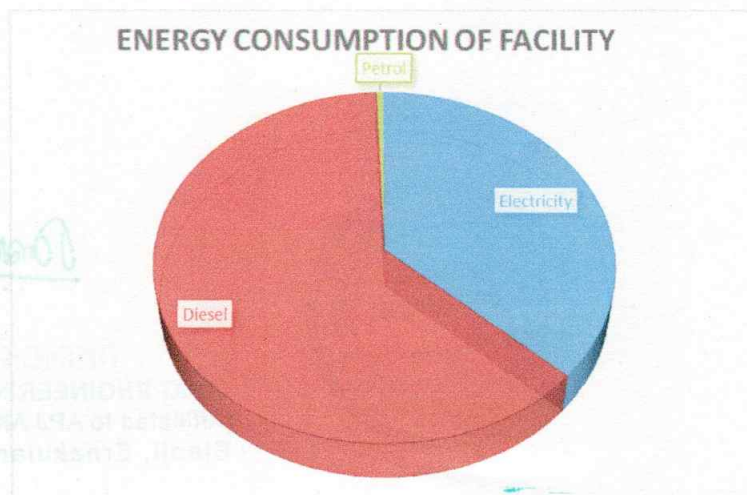
The observations made during the study are given in the following sections.

4.1.1 Tariff structure of the Institution

Tariff structure of the Plant is as follows

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------|
| ◆ Tariff Code | = | HT2C(ii) |
| ◆ Supply voltage | = | 11 kV |
| ◆ Contracted demand | = | 20 kVA |
| ◆ Minimum billing demand | = | 15 kVA (75% of CD) |
| ◆ Demand charges | = | Rs. 525 per kVA |
| ◆ Excess Demand Charges | = | Rs. 262.5 per kVA |
| ◆ Energy charges | = | 7.01 Rs. /kWh. |

Figure 10. Energy consumption of the facility



4.1.2 Electricity Bill Analysis The electricity bill for the 12 months (from Jan- 2022 to Dec- 2023) for the Institution was analysed and the details are tabulated as follows

Table 18. EB Bill Analysis

| Month | Power Factor | Contract Demand (kVA) | Recorded Demand (kVA) | Energy Consumption (Normal) | Energy Consumption (Peak) | Energy Consumption (Off peak) | Total Consumption (kWh) | Total KWh Charge | Total Demand Charge | Total EB bill |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Jan-23 | 0.95 | 20 | 32 | 4667 | 1258 | 2257 | 8182 | 56078 | 19000 | 81223 |
| Feb-23 | 0.91 | 20 | 26 | 3431 | 824 | 1362 | 5617 | 38682 | 14500 | 57643 |
| Mar-23 | 0.92 | 20 | 35 | 3714 | 727 | 1233 | 5674 | 38959 | 21250 | 64757 |
| Apr-23 | 0.95 | 20 | 37 | 5406 | 1031 | 1639 | 8076 | 55636 | 22750 | 85364 |
| May-23 | 0.95 | 20 | 52 | 5323 | 952 | 1472 | 7747 | 53414 | 34000 | 93646 |
| Jun-23 | 0.95 | 20 | 43 | 5115 | 855 | 1489 | 7459 | 51097 | 27250 | 85999 |
| Jul-23 | 0.96 | 20 | 43 | 5063 | 1025 | 1525 | 7613 | 52661 | 27250 | 86978 |
| Aug-23 | 0.97 | 20 | 33 | 3891 | 909 | 1514 | 6314 | 43452 | 19750 | 68470 |
| Sep-23 | 0.97 | 20 | 40 | 4891 | 1020 | 1585 | 7496 | 51746 | 25000 | 83632 |
| Oct-23 | 0.97 | 20 | 39 | 4607 | 958 | 1481 | 7046 | 48652 | 24250 | 79041 |
| Nov-23 | 0.96 | 20 | 36 | 4511 | 899 | 1518 | 6928 | 47586 | 22000 | 75855 |
| Dec-23 | 0.97 | 20 | 42 | 5606 | 1031 | 1659 | 8296 | 57098 | 27825 | 92192 |
| Average | 0.95 | 20 | 38 | 4685 | 957 | 1561 | 7204 | 49588 | 23735 | 79567 |
| Total | - | - | - | 56225 | 11489 | 18734 | 86448 | 595061 | 284825 | 954801 |



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Observation:

- ❖ Institutional contract demand is 20 kVA, and billing demand is 15 kVA (75% of CD).
- ❖ In the month of May 2023, the recorded maximum demand was 52 kVA which is 260% higher than the contract demand.
- ❖ The annual electricity consumption is 86448 kWh.

Figure 11. Annual Contract demand vs Record Demand



4.2 Capacitor banks

The solution to improve the power factor is to operate power factor correction capacitors to the institutional power distribution system. They act as reactive power generators and provide the needed reactive power to accomplish kW of work. The primary purpose of capacitors is to reduce maximum demand. This reduces the amount of reactive power, and thus total power, generated by the utilities. In the institution, APFC panel system is installed with a capacity of 80 kVAR (5 kVAR, 2X10 kVAR, 15 kVAR, 2X20 kVAR)

Towards monitoring the health of the capacitors, the current of each phase of the capacitors is measured, and the details are as follows:

Observation:

- ❖ Capacitor banks are isolated from the system.
- ❖ The present main incomer power factor is maintained at 0.95 average from January 2023 to December 2023.
- ❖ Install an automatic APFC switch over to improve the power factor to unity.



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4.3 Air Conditioners

To provide cooling load for the work space, conference room, admin building, and server room, 25 units (0.75 TR, 1 TR, 1.5 TR and 2 TR) of individual split-type air conditioners are installed. During the audit, a sample-based performance assessment was done for operating air conditioners.

Table 19. Performance assessment of Air conditioners

| Indoor Unit Design Parameters | Units | 1 st Floor | | | | | II nd Floor | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------|--|
| | | Chairman Room | Director Room | Principal Room | Registrar Room | Conference Room | AID8 LAB | AIDB LAB | AID8 LAB | |
| Type of Air conditioner | - | Split | Split | Split | Split | Split | Split | Split | Split | |
| Make | - | Bluestar | Mitsubishi | Bluestar | Panasonic | Samsung | LG Dual Inverter | LG Dual Inverter | Samsung | |
| Model No | - | 3HW1BTA | MS-GK24VA | 3HW1BTA | CS-YC18RKV3 | AR18HC3TFUR | RS-Q18DNXE | RS-Q18DNXE | AR18FCUA EB | |
| Rated Cooling Capacity | TR | 1.5 | 2 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | |
| Rated Power | KW | 1.87 | 1.85 | 1.87 | 1.73 | 1.61 | 1.73 | 1.73 | 1.86 | |
| Rated SEC | KW/TR | 1.25 | 0.98 | 1.25 | 1.11 | 1.13 | 1.38 | 1.32 | 1.25 | |
| AC Star rating | - | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Operating Parameters | | | | | | | | | | |
| Set point | °C | 22 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| Operating Hours | hrs. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| Return air | | | | | | | | | | |
| Return air DBT | °C | 25.8 | 24.4 | 25.8 | 26 | 26.6 | 31.6 | 30.6 | 32.9 | |
| Return air RH | % | 58.2 | 57 | 58.2 | 60.1 | 63 | 44.8 | 48.1 | 47.7 | |
| Return air WBT | °C | 19.88 | 18.49 | 19.88 | 20.35 | 21.34 | 22.29 | 22.14 | 23.93 | |
| Return air enthalpy | KJ/kg/°C | 56.81 | 52.25 | 56.81 | 58.42 | 61.9 | 65.21 | 64.69 | 71.54 | |



| Indoor Unit | 1 st Floor | | | | | II nd Floor | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------|----------|
| | Chairman Room | Director Room | Principal Room | Registrar Room | Conference Room | AIDB LAB | AIDB LAB | AIDB LAB |
| Design Parameters | AC-1 | AC-2 | AC-3 | AC-4 | AC-5 | AC-6 | AC-7 | AC-8 |
| Return air density | 1.17 | 1.18 | 1.17 | 1.17 | 1.17 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.15 |
| Supply air | | | | | | | | |
| Supply air DBT | 14.1 | 20.6 | 14.1 | 18.7 | 15.1 | 27 | 26 | 20.3 |
| Supply air RH | 90.9 | 73.8 | 90.9 | 88.7 | 81 | 62.1 | 55.9 | 73.9 |
| Supply air WBT | 13.23 | 17.47 | 13.23 | 17.46 | 13.18 | 21.54 | 19.68 | 17.21 |
| Supply air enthalpy | 37.22 | 49.15 | 37.22 | 49.18 | 37.07 | 62.61 | 56.12 | 48.36 |
| Δ Enthalpy | 19.59 | 3.1 | 19.59 | 9.24 | 24.83 | 2.6 | 8.57 | 23.18 |
| Air velocity | 1.46 | 3.99 | 1.46 | 5.30 | 1.92 | 5.42 | 5.42 | 1.52 |
| Area | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.10 |
| Actual air flow | m ² | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.10 |
| | m ³ /s | 0.12 | 0.32 | 0.12 | 0.41 | 0.14 | 0.38 | 0.38 |
| | m ³ /hr | 421.44 | 1150.08 | 421.44 | 1493.96 | 490.75 | 1366.68 | 1366.68 |
| Input motor power | kg/hr | 493.08 | 1357.09 | 493.08 | 1747.94 | 574.18 | 1571.68 | 1571.68 |
| | CFM | 247.81 | 676.25 | 247.81 | 878.45 | 288.56 | 803.61 | 803.61 |
| Heat load | kW | 0.62 | 0.55 | 0.62 | 1.22 | 0.97 | 0.66 | 1.10 |
| SEC | TR | 0.76 | 0.33 | 0.76 | 1.28 | 1.13 | 0.32 | 1.07 |
| | kW/TR | 0.811 | 1.653 | 0.811 | 0.955 | 0.860 | 2.027 | 1.032 |
| | | | | | | | | 0.860 |

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| | | III rd Floor | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|--|--|--|
| Indoor Unit | | UPS | CSE FACULTY | CSE FACULTY | Server Room | Comp App Lab | HPCCN Lab | HPCCN Lab | | | |
| Design Parameters | Units | AC-9 | AC-10 | AC-11 | AC-12 | AC-13 | AC-14 | AC-15 | | | |
| Type of Air conditioner | - | Split | Split | Split | Split | Split | Split | Split | | | |
| Make | - | Haier | Samsung | Samsung | Mitsubishi | Skyworth | Blue Star | Bluestar | | | |
| Model No | - | HSU50V-TBS3BF-INV | AS242UGD | AS242UGD | MS-GK10VA | SMVC24B-4A1A1NA | ZHWZ40A | 3HW1BTA | | | |
| Rated Cooling Capacity | TR | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.5 | | | |
| Rated Power | KW | 1.73 | 2.42 | 2.42 | 0.74 | 1.65 | 2.25 | 1.87 | | | |
| Rated SEC | KW/TR | 1.32 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 0.96 | 0.89 | 1.29 | 1.25 | | | |
| AC Star rating | - | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | - | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Operating Parameters | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Set point | °C | 27 | 18 | | 16 | 25 | 19 | 22 | | | |
| Operating Hours | hrs. | 24 | 6 | | 24 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Return air | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Return air DBT | °C | 28 | 32.2 | | 29.8 | 28 | 28.8 | 25.8 | | | |
| Return air RH | % | 46.8 | 48.6 | | 61 | 45.1 | 48 | 58.2 | | | |
| Return air WBT | °C | 19.78 | 23.54 | | 23.81 | 19.47 | 20.65 | 19.88 | | | |
| Return air enthalpy | kJ/kg/°C | 61.97 | 70.01 | | 71.19 | 55.35 | 59.36 | 56.81 | | | |
| Return air density | kg/m ³ | 1.16 | 1.15 | | 1.15 | 1.16 | 1.16 | 1.17 | | | |
| Supply air | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supply air DBT | °C | 26.7 | 12.7 | | 22.7 | 13.2 | 12.6 | 14.1 | | | |
| Supply air RH | % | 55 | 92.9 | | 67.4 | 87.42 | 89 | 90.9 | | | |
| Supply air WBT | °C | 21.36 | 12.05 | | 18.52 | 12.02 | 11.59 | 13.23 | | | |

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| Indoor Unit | | UPS | CSE FACULTY | CSE FACULTY | Server Room | Comp App Lab | HPCN Lab | HPCN Lab |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------|----------|
| Design Parameters | Units | AC-9 | AC-10 | AC-11 | AC-12 | AC-13 | AC-14 | AC-15 |
| Supply air enthalpy | KJ/kg ^o C | 56.38 | 34.21 | | 52.4 | 34.13 | 33.07 | 37.22 |
| Δ Enthalpy | KJ/kg ^o C | 5.59 | 35.8 | | 18.79 | 21.22 | 26.29 | 19.59 |
| Air velocity | m/s | 1.71 | 1.13 | | 1.35 | 2.20 | 1.71 | 1.46 |
| Area | m ² | 0.09 | 0.18 | | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.1368 | 0.08 |
| Actual air flow | m ³ /s | 0.15 | 0.20 | | 0.14 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.12 |
| | m ³ /hr | 533.30 | 736.44 | | 510.98 | 819.72 | 842.14 | 421.44 |
| | kg/hr | 618.63 | 846.91 | | 587.63 | 950.88 | 976.88 | 493.08 |
| | CFM | 313.58 | 433.03 | | 300.46 | 482.00 | 495.18 | 247.81 |
| Input motor power | KW | 0.66 | 2.82 | | 0.67 | 1.28 | 2.74 | 0.62 |
| Heat load | TR | 0.27 | 2.40 | | 0.87 | 1.60 | 2.03 | 0.76 |
| SEC | KW/TR | 2.395 | 1.176 | | 0.767 | 0.802 | 1.349 | 0.811 |

| Indoor Unit | | AC-1 | AC-2 | AC-3 | AC-4 | AC-5 |
|-------------------------|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Design Parameters | Units | AC-16 | AC-17 | AC-18 | AC-19 | AC-20 |
| Type of Air conditioner | - | Split | Split | Split | Split | Split |
| Make | - | Panasonic | Panasonic | Panasonic | Panasonic | Panasonic |
| Model No | - | CS-YC18RKY3 | CS-YC18RKY3 | CS-YC18RKY3 | CS-YC18RKY3 | CS-YC18RKY3 |
| Rated Cooling Capacity | TR | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Rated Power | KW | 1.73 | 1.73 | 1.73 | 1.73 | 1.73 |
| Rated SEC | KW/TR | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.11 |

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| Indoor Unit | | AC-1 | AC-2 | AC-3 | AC-4 | AC-5 |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Design Parameters | | AC-16 | AC-17 | AC-18 | AC-19 | AC-20 |
| AC Star rating | Units | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Operating Parameters | | | | | | |
| Set point | °C | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| Operating Hours | hrs. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Return air | | | | | | |
| Return air DBT | °C | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| Return air RH | % | 60.1 | 60.1 | 60.1 | 60.1 | 60.1 |
| Return air WBT | °C | 20.35 | 20.35 | 20.35 | 20.35 | 20.35 |
| Return air enthalpy | kJ/kg/°C | 58.42 | 58.42 | 58.42 | 58.42 | 58.42 |
| Return air density | kg/m ³ | 1.17 | 1.17 | 1.17 | 1.17 | 1.17 |
| Supply air | | | | | | |
| Supply air DBT | °C | 18.7 | 18.7 | 18.7 | 18.7 | 18.7 |
| Supply air RH | % | 88.7 | 88.7 | 88.7 | 88.7 | 88.7 |
| Supply air WBT | °C | 17.46 | 17.46 | 17.46 | 17.46 | 17.46 |
| Supply air enthalpy | kJ/kg/°C | 49.18 | 49.18 | 49.18 | 49.18 | 49.18 |
| Δ Enthalpy | kJ/kg/°C | 9.24 | 9.24 | 9.24 | 9.24 | 9.24 |
| Air velocity | m/s | 5.30 | 5.30 | 5.30 | 5.30 | 5.30 |
| Area | m ² | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| | m ³ /s | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.41 |
| | m ³ /hr | 1493.96 | 1493.96 | 1493.96 | 1493.96 | 1493.96 |
| | kg/hr | 1747.94 | 1747.94 | 1747.94 | 1747.94 | 1747.94 |
| Actual air flow | CFM | 878.45 | 878.45 | 878.45 | 878.45 | 878.45 |

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| | | Seminar Hall | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Indoor Unit | | AC-1 | AC-2 | AC-3 | AC-4 | AC-5 |
| Design Parameters | Units | AC-16 | AC-17 | AC-18 | AC-19 | AC-20 |
| Input motor power | KW | 1.22 | 1.22 | 1.22 | 1.22 | 1.22 |
| Heat load | TR | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 |
| SEC | KW/TR | 0.955 | 0.955 | 0.955 | 0.955 | 0.955 |

| | | Reprography | | | PG Facility | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Indoor Unit | | AC-1 | AC-2 | AC-3 | AC-24 | AC-25 |
| Design Parameters | Units | AC-21 | AC-22 | AC-23 | AC-24 | AC-25 |
| Type of Air conditioner | - | Split | Split | Split | Split | Split |
| Make | - | Mitsubishi | Haier | Haier | Haier | Skyworth |
| Model No | - | MS-GK24VA | HSU50V-TBS3BE-INV | HSU50V-TBS3BE-INV | HSU50V-TBS3BE-INV | SMW/C24B-4A1A1NA |
| Rated Cooling Capacity | TR | 2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.8 |
| Rated Power | KW | 1.85 | 1.73 | 1.73 | 1.73 | 1.65 |
| Rated SEC | KW/TR | 0.98 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 0.89 |
| AC Star rating | - | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | - |
| Operating Parameters | | | | | | |
| Set point | °C | 21 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 25 |
| Operating Hours | hrs. | 6 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 6 |
| Return air | | | | | | |
| Return air DBT | °C | 24.4 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| Return air RH | % | 57 | 46.8 | 46.8 | 46.8 | 45.1 |
| Return air WBT | °C | 18.49 | 19.78 | 19.78 | 19.78 | 19.47 |



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| Indoor Unit | Units | Reprography | | | Pg Facility | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | | AC-1 | AC-2 | AC-3 | AC-24 | AC-25 |
| Design Parameters | | AC-21 | AC-22 | AC-23 | AC-24 | AC-25 |
| Return air enthalpy | KJ/kg/°C | 52.25 | 61.97 | 61.97 | 61.97 | 55.35 |
| Return air density | kg/m ³ | 1.18 | 1.16 | 1.16 | 1.16 | 1.16 |
| Supply air | | | | | | |
| Supply air DBT | °C | 20.6 | 26.7 | 26.7 | 26.7 | 13.2 |
| Supply air RH | % | 73.8 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 87.42 |
| Supply air WBT | °C | 17.47 | 21.36 | 21.36 | 21.36 | 12.02 |
| Supply air enthalpy | KJ/kg/°C | 49.15 | 56.38 | 56.38 | 56.38 | 34.13 |
| Δ Enthalpy | KJ/kg/°C | 3.1 | 5.59 | 5.59 | 5.59 | 21.22 |
| Air velocity | m/s | 3.99 | 1.71 | 1.71 | 1.71 | 2.20 |
| Area | m ² | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.10 |
| Actual air flow | m ³ /s | 0.32 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.23 |
| | m ³ /hr | 1150.08 | 533.30 | 533.30 | 533.30 | 819.72 |
| | kg/hr | 1357.09 | 618.63 | 618.63 | 618.63 | 950.88 |
| Input motor power | CFM | 676.25 | 313.58 | 313.58 | 313.58 | 482.00 |
| | KW | 0.55 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 1.28 |
| Heat load | TR | 0.33 | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.27 | 1.60 |
| | KW/TR | 1.653 | 2.395 | 2.395 | 2.395 | 0.802 |

Observation:

- ❖ Most of the AC units are with star ratings. The rating is from 2 to 5 stars.
- ❖ The specific energy consumption (SEC) is higher than the rated value for few AC's.
- ❖ Most of the AC units are operating at a set point temperature below 23°C.

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4.4 Pumps

- ❖ A bore well pump and submersible tank pump is operating 4 hours a day to pump water to the tanks and girl's hostel.
- ❖ An open well pump is operating 2 hours a day to pump water to overhead tanks in academic buildings.
- ❖ During the audit, pump assessments were done.
- ❖ The performance assessment is given below.

Table 20: Performance assessment for Bore well pumps

| Design Parameter | Units | Borewell Pump | Open Well Pump | Tank Submersible Pump |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Manufacturer | - | | | |
| Model | - | | | |
| Motor Power | KW | | | |
| Motor Type (IE2/IE3/IE4) | - | | | |
| Year of Manufactured | - | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Flow | m ³ /hr. | | | |
| Head | m | | | |
| Speed | rpm | | | |
| Motor Efficiency | % | | | |
| Actual Measurement | | | | |
| Operating Hours | hrs. | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Actual Power | KW | 2.43 | 6.09 | 1.93 |
| Current | A | 3.64 | 9 | 9 |
| Voltage | V | 410 | 410 | 220 |
| Suction Pressure | kg/cm ² | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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| Design Parameter | Units | Borewell Pump | Open Well Pump | Tank Submersible Pump |
|---|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Discharge Pressure | kg/cm ² | 15 | 23 | 5 |
| Flow | m ³ /hr. | 3.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Throttling | | | | |
| Suction Control Valve close | % | Full open | Full open | Full open |
| Discharge Control Valve close | % | Full open | Full open | Full open |
| Variable Speed Drive | | | | |
| VFD Installed | (Yes / No) | No | No | No |
| Frequency | Hz | NA | NA | NA |
| Calculation | | | | |
| Head(H) | m | 150 | 230 | 50 |
| Hydraulic Power | kW | 1.3 | 2.6 | 0.6 |
| Combined efficiency | % | 54% | 43% | 30% |
| Marginal Energy Cost | Rs/kWh | 7.01 | 7.01 | 7.01 |
| Specific Energy Consumption | kWh/m ³ | 0.75 | 1.46 | 0.46 |
| Pumping Cost | Rs/m ³ | 5.29 | 10.22 | 3.21 |
| Pumping Cost for College Campus Overhead Tank | Rs/m ³ | | 10.44 | |

Observation:

- ❖ Open well pump is overloaded.
- ❖ The operating head of the open well pump is very high.

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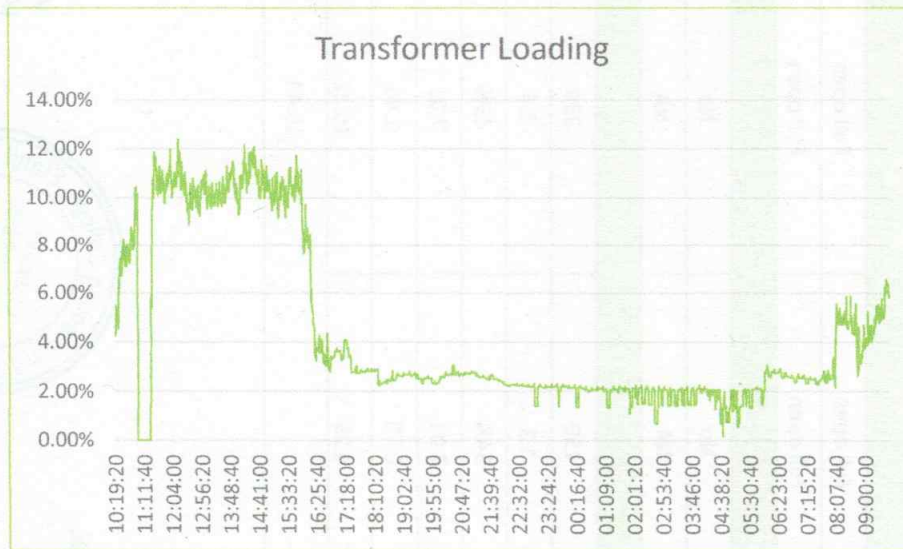


4.5 Transformer Loading

Figure 12. Capacitor bank individual phase current measurement

| Transformer Loading | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------------|-------------|----|-------|-------------|------|------|-------------|-------------|
| Tr | RATING | PANELS | Max.Lod.Per | | | Avr.lod.Per | | | Max.Lod.Per | Avr.lod.Per |
| | kVA | | KVA | KW | P.F | KVA | KW | P.F | % | % |
| 1 | 400 | Main Incomer | 50 | 49 | 0.989 | 17 | 16.4 | 0.95 | 12.40% | 4.25% |

Figure 13. Transformer Loading



Observations:

- ❖ The main incomer panel voltage varies from 421 V to 452 V. The average voltage is 421 V during recording time

4.6 Diesel Generator

There are two DG sets in the facility. One DG set of 125 kVA capacity. One more DG set of 25 kVA capacity. DG's are operated during the power failure.

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Table 21. Performance assessment for Diesel Generators

| Description | Unit | Power Backup DG-1 | Power Backup DG -2 |
|------------------------|---------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Make | - | Mahindra Powerol | Kirloskar Green |
| Rated capacity | kVA | 125 | 25 |
| Date of trial | Date | 17-01-2024 | 17-01-2024 |
| Duration of trial | mins | 28 mins | 4 mins |
| Power (Average) | kW | 24.35 | 17.94 |
| Power (Max) | kW | 27.88 | 20.98 |
| Loading (Max) | kVA | 28.71 | 20.81 |
| Loading (Max) | % | 23% | 83% |
| Fuel consumed | litters | 4.3 | 0.38 |
| Electricity generated* | kWh | 11.44 | 1.285 |
| SEGR | kWh/Lt. | 2.7 | 3.4 |

Observations:

- ❖ The DG of 25kVA capacity is mainly operated. If there is excess load connected to system, then 125kVA DG is switched on.

Recommendation

- ❖ Operate 125 kVA DG during day time since the load is high
- ❖ Operate 25 kVA DG when the load is less during night time.



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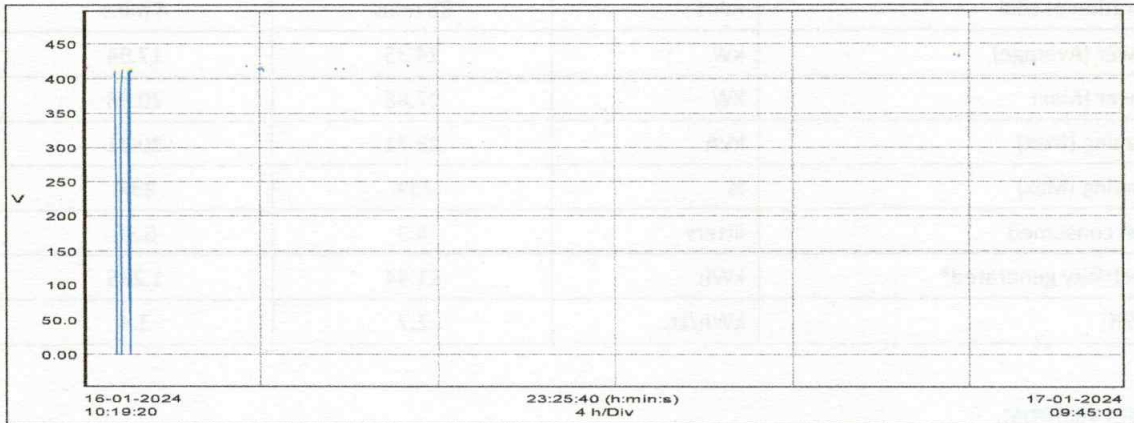
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5.0 Electrical Parameter Graphs

5.1 Main incomer 400 KVA Transformer

5.1.1 Voltage profile for main incomer

Figure 14. Voltage profile for main incomer

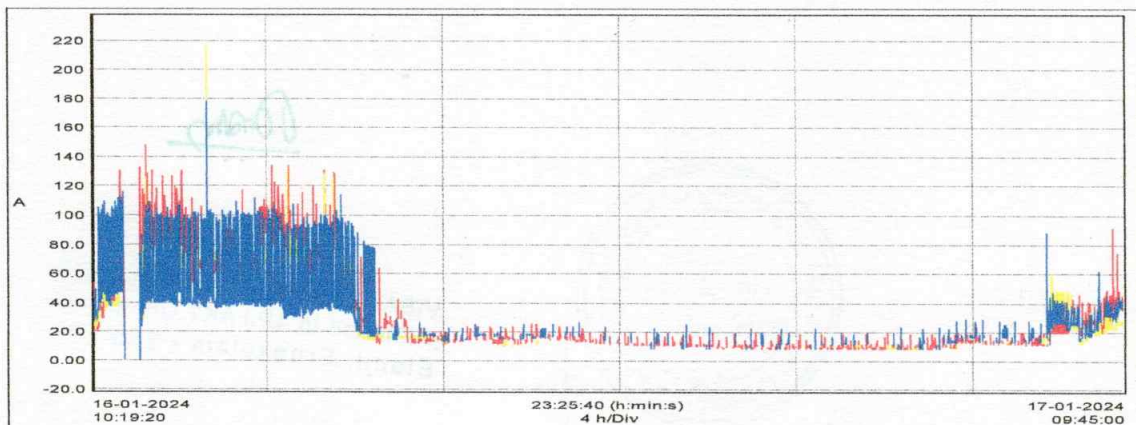


Observations:

- ❖ The main incomer panel voltage varies from 421 V to 452 V. The average voltage is 421 V during recording time.
- ❖ The main incomer voltage profile value is within the limit specified as per the IEC 60038-2009 ($\pm 10\%$) standard.

5.1.2 Current profile for main incomer

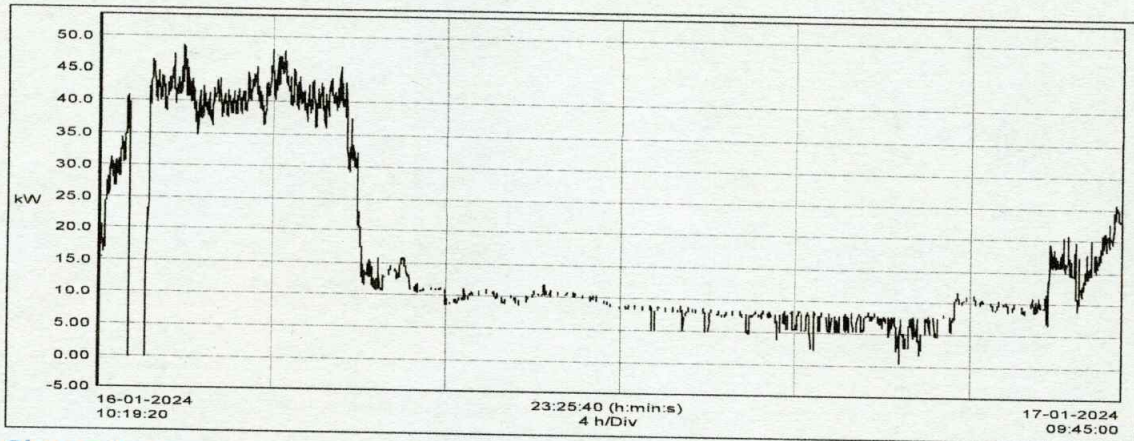
Figure 15. Current profile for main incomer



Observations:

- ❖ The main incoomer the current varies from 8.5A to 216A during recording time.

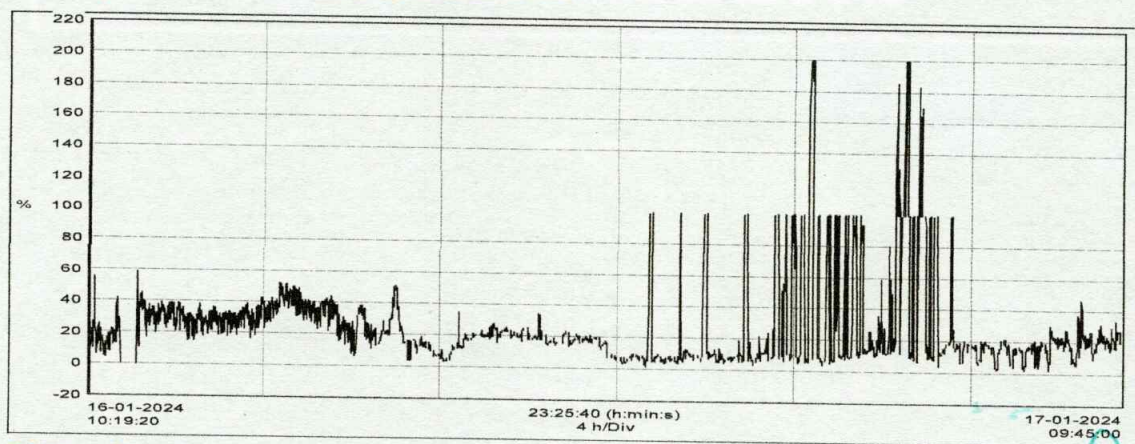
Figure 16. Power profile for main incoomer



Observations:

- ❖ The Power of the main incoomer varies from 3.5 kW to 48.5 kW. Average power is 16.4W during recording time.

Figure 17. Current Unbalance in main incoomer



Observations:

- ❖ The main incoomer current Unbalance is Average 26.52%.it is high in value.
- ❖ Distribute the loads equally in loads side.


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GREEN AUDIT




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6.0 Green Audit

A green audit is a process of systematic identification, quantification, recording, reporting, and analysis of components of the environmental diversity of an institution. It aims to analyze environmental practices within and outside the concerned sites, which will have an impact on the eco-friendly ambience. A green audit can be a useful tool for a college to determine how and where energy, water, or other resources are used the most. The college can then consider how to implement conservation measures and make savings. It can also be used to determine the type and volume of waste, which can be used for a recycling project or to improve a waste minimization plan. Green audits can be a highly valuable tool for colleges in a wide range of ways to improve their environmental and economic performance and reputation while reducing waste and operating costs. The main objective of the green audit is to promote environmental management and conservation on the college campus.

6.1 Waste Management

Waste management is a process that determines the kind and volume of waste that an organization produces. Different types of waste generated inside the institution are represented in the below block diagram.

Figure 18. Types of waste generated



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Observations

- ❖ Paper waste from office/class and labs are stored and sent for recycling to local panchayat
- ❖ E-Waste is collected, stored, and disposed to local vendors
- ❖ Incinerator is fixed for safe disposal of sanitary waste.
- ❖ Separate bins are not there for bio-degradable and non-biodegradable waste.
- ❖ No quantification of waste daily or monthly basis.
- ❖ Waste from chemistry lab diluted and is let off to common drain.
- ❖ Glasses are provided for drinking water.
- ❖ Cleaning and collecting wastes at frequent intervals.
- ❖ Food waste is being disposed to local pig rearing units.
- ❖ Used pens are collected and sent for recycling.
- ❖ Bio gas plant is installed
- ❖ Vermicompost is installed
- ❖ The campus generates nearly 27.94 kg of waste every day, including paper, plastic, e-waste, and bio-waste (food waste, leaves, grass, etc.). According to per-month data, 48% of waste comes from food, 12% organic (both dry and wet leaves), 24% from paper, 12% from plastic, and 4% from e-waste.

Table 22. Waste generation

| S.NO | TYPE OF WASTE | QUANTITY IN KG/DAY | QUANTITY IN KG/YEAR |
|--------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Paper | 2 | 500 |
| 2 | Plastic | 1 | 250 |
| 3 | Bio Waste - food waste (250 Days – hostel days) | 4 | 1000 |
| 4 | Bio Waste - crop waste | 1 | 250 |
| 5 | E-Waste | 0.44 | 88 |
| Total | | 27.94 | 2,088 |





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Figure 19. Total waste generation

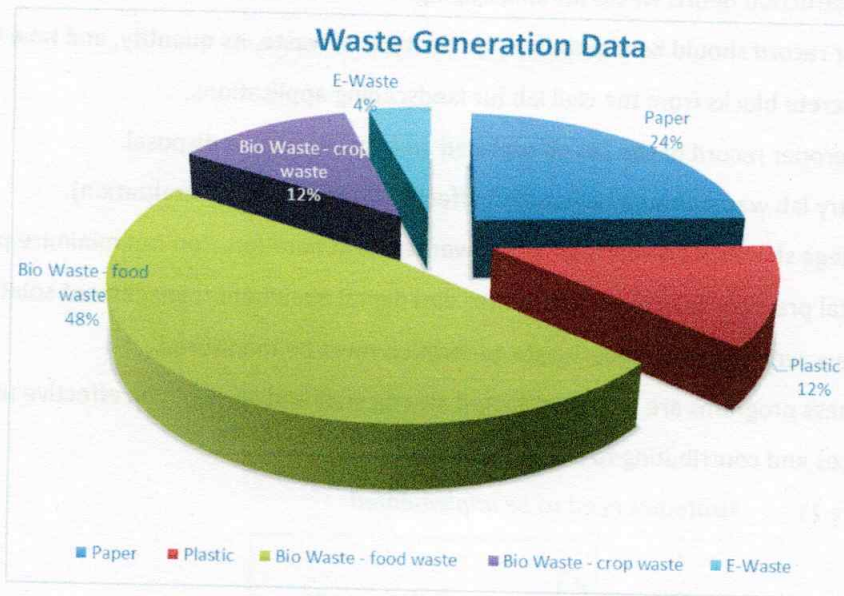


Figure 20. Good Practices



Recommendations

- ❖ Reduce the amount of waste that is produced in classrooms.
- ❖ Keep biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste bins for segregation of waste.

- ❖ Use construction debris waste for landscaping.
- ❖ A proper record should be maintained for the type of waste, its quantity, and how it's disposed.
- ❖ Use concrete blocks from the civil lab for landscaping applications.
- ❖ Keep a proper record of the DG oil replaced and ensure proper disposal.
- ❖ Chemistry lab waste should be handled effectively (acid-base neutralization).
- ❖ The college should set a yearly goal to lower waste generation. You can minimize paper by going for digital practices (electronic signatures and digital document management solutions). To become a zero-waste campus, waste generation must be monitored.
- ❖ Awareness programs are to be conducted among staff and students on effective use of resources and contributing to the environment

Figure 21. Strategies need to be implemented



6.2 Water Management

A water audit is a qualitative and quantitative analysis of water consumption to identify means of reducing, reusing, and recycling water. A water audit is a method of quantifying all the flows of water in a system to understand its usage and improve water conservation. A water audit gives an idea of the amount of water that is consumed in the college for activities like washing hands, drinking in the laboratories, watering the garden, and flushing toilets and urinals. From the results obtained, students and staff will consider better ways to improve water conservation throughout the building and on the college campus. It is therefore essential that any environmentally responsible institution examine its water use practices. A water audit provides an overview of water use trends, the effectiveness of conservation measures, and potential cost and water savings.

Observations


- ❖ One borewells and one open well are available on campus to meet the water requirement.
- ❖ Tanks of 4X5,000 litters Infront of the Girls hostel to store the water for use.


- ❖ The water from tanks in front of girl's hostel are pumped to overhead tanks in main academic building of capacity 4X5,000 litters.
- ❖ Quality of Packaged RO water is ensured by periodically validating the water quality test results provided by the vender.
- ❖ There are two water tanks of 5,000 litters capacity in girls' hostel
- ❖ The total capacity of the installed water tanks is 60,000 litters.
- ❖ Exact consumption details are not available as water meters are not installed.
- ❖ Rainwater flowing off from all places in the campus is used to recharge an open well.
- ❖ A water canes are placed in academic campus for drinking water.
- ❖ Many taps in both boys and girls rest rooms in both academic and hostel blocks are not properly closed.
- ❖ The approximate water consumption is 19000 litters per day.
- ❖ Periodic testing of raw water and drinking water should be done.
- ❖ Open-pipe irrigation is used on campus.
- ❖ Around 78 taps are installed on the campus.
- ❖ Water flow varies from 5 lpm to 12 lpm.
- ❖ Potable water is used for all purposes inside the campus.


Figure 22. Best Practises



Figure 23. Drinking Water test report


INTERFIELD LABORATORIES





ADDRESS: XHI1208, INTERPRINT HOUSE, KARUVELIPADY, KOCHI - 682005, KERALA, INDIA

TEST REPORT

ULR - TC633824000001208F

| | |
|---|---|
| CUSTOMER NAME & ADDRESS M/S. RAINBOW PACKAGED DRINKING WATER PALACKAMATTOM, KINGINIMATTOM PO, KOLENCHERY-682 311 KERALA INDIA | Report No. BK648 / 2024 Customer Ref. : Not Applicable Code No. : Not Applicable Test Done : IS 14543 : 2016 with amendment No. 1-8 |
|---|---|

Particulars of Sample Page 1 of 2

| | |
|---|---|
| Description of sample by the customer : Packaged Drinking Water | Lab Sample Code : KH/24/57669/B51522.KH/24/57669/C31953 |
| Quantity of sample received : 4 Litres | Sample Received : 12-01-2024 |
| BIS Seal : Not Applicable | Analysis Started : 12-01-2024 |
| Nature of Sample : Colourless clear liquid without any sediments, suspended particles and extraneous matter | Analysis Completed: 18-01-2024 |
| Batch No. :ARD275JY Dated 05.01.2024 | |

TEST RESULTS

I. CHEMICAL TESTING : Water / Residues in Water

Table 2 General Parameters Concerning Substances Undesirable in Excessive Amounts (Clause 5.3)

| Sl. No. | PARAMETERS TESTED | Unit | REQUIREMENTS | RESULTS | LOQ | TEST METHOD |
|---------|---|------|--------------|---------|--------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | ANIONIC SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS (as MBAS) | mg/l | Max 0.2 | < LOQ | 0.1 | Annex K of IS 13428 : 2005 |
| 2 | BORATES (as B) | mg/l | Max 5 | < LOQ | 0.2 | Annex H of IS 13428 : 2005 |
| 3 | MINERAL OIL | mg/l | ABSENT | ABSENT | 0.1 | IS 3025 (Part 39) : 1991, Reaff. 2003 |
| 4 | PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS (as C6H5OH) | mg/l | ABSENT | ABSENT | 0.001 | IS 3025 (Part 43) : 1992, Reaff. 2003 |
| 5 | ANTIMONY (as Sb) | mg/l | Max 0.005 | <LOQ | 0.0005 | APHA 23rd Ed. 3125 |
| 6 | BARIUM (as Ba) | mg/l | Max 0.7 | <LOQ | 0.0005 | APHA 23rd Ed. 3125 |
| 7 | COPPER (as Cu) | mg/l | Max 0.05 | <LOQ | 0.0005 | APHA 23rd Ed. 3125 |
| 8 | IRON (as Fe) | mg/l | Max 0.1 | <LOQ | 0.0005 | APHA 23rd Ed. 3125 |
| 9 | MANGANESE (as Mn) | mg/l | Max 0.1 | <LOQ | 0.0005 | APHA 23rd Ed. 3125 |
| 10 | ZINC (as Zn) | mg/l | Max 5 | <LOQ | 0.0005 | APHA 23rd Ed. 3125 |

II. BIOLOGICAL TESTING : Water

Microbiological Parameters (Clause 5.2)

| Sl. No. | PARAMETERS TESTED | VOLUME OF SAMPLE IN ML | REQUIREMENTS | RESULTS | TEST METHOD |
|---------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | FAECAL STREPTOCOCCI | 250 | ABSENT | ABSENT/250ml | IS 15186 : 2014 |
| 2 | SALMONELLA | 250 | ABSENT | ABSENT/250ml | IS 15187 : 2021 |
| 3 | SHIGELLA | 250 | ABSENT | ABSENT/250ml | IS 5887 (Part 7) : 1999, Reaff. 2022 |
| 4 | STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS | 250 | ABSENT | ABSENT/250ml | IS 5887 (Part 2) : 1976, Reaff. 2022 |

Remarks
LOQ - Limit of Quantification

PAH No: AAAF13834L | TAN No: CHN00277E | STG No: AAAF13834LST001

HEAD OFFICE : XHI1208 Interprint House | Karuvelipady | Kochi - 682 005 | T +91 484 2210915 | F +91 484 2212465
 test@interfieldlaboratories.com | mail@interfieldlaboratories.com | www.interfieldlaboratories.com

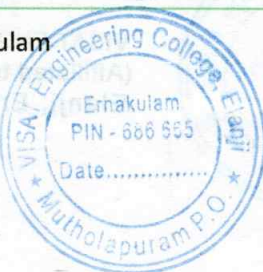
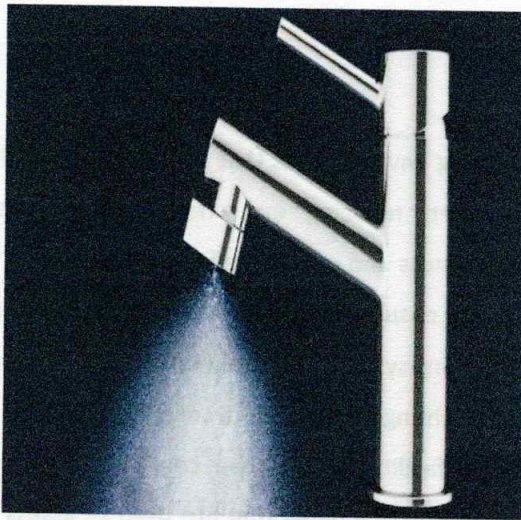


Figure 24. Improvement Measures



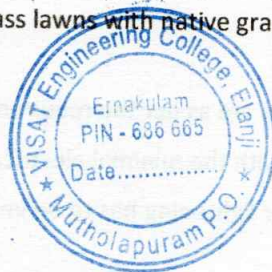
Mist Aertated Taps



Flush Tank Bank

Recommendations

- ❖ Install water meters at the bore well and open well side for details on the quantity of water pumped from the source and on all hostels and academic blocks to monitor the overall consumption of water inside the campus and take necessary actions when required.
- ❖ Install an automatic water tank overflow controller to arrest the overflow of water.
- ❖ Use aerated taps to conserve more water.
- ❖ Conduct awareness programs on water conservation for students. Place posters like "Save Water" in all blocks.
- ❖ Adjust the main pipe regulator to reduce the water flow to 5 lpm in handwashing areas.
- ❖ Install dishwashing machines and nozzles in the canteen to clean utensils and minimize water consumption.
- ❖ Check the option for a drip irrigation system.
- ❖ Planting native trees in place of exotic plants will reduce the water requirement for irrigation.
- ❖ Replant invasive grass lawns with native grass, which will conserve water.



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6.3 Indoor Environmental Assessment

6.3.1 Indoor Lighting

Background

Lighting in colleges is essential for creating conducive learning environments that adhere to established standards. Adequate illumination supports visual comfort, reducing eye strain and promoting concentration. Properly lit spaces contribute to student alertness and overall well-being, enhancing the educational experience. Compliance with lighting standards ensures safety, preventing accidents and minimizing potential hazards. Additionally, well-designed lighting systems can positively impact mood and create a more inviting atmosphere. Meeting prescribed lighting standards in colleges is critical for providing students with optimal conditions for studying, facilitating effective communication, and fostering a positive and productive academic environment. The Standards that are used to assess the illuminance level is *NBC PART 8, Chapter 4*.

Table 23. Lighting standards

| SI No. | Type of Interior or Activity | Range of Service Illuminance (lux) |
|--------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 21.1 | Assembly Halls | 200-300-500 |
| 21.2 | Teaching Spaces | 200-300-500 |
| 21.3.1 | Lecture Halls | 200-300-500 |
| 21.3.2 | Demonstration benches | 300-500-750 |
| 21.4 | Seminar Rooms | 300-500-750 |
| 21.5 | Art Rooms | 300-500-750 |
| 21.6 | Needlework Rooms | 300-500-750 |
| 21.7 | Laboratories | 300-500-750 |
| 21.8 | Libraries | 200-300-500 |
| 21.9 | Music Rooms | 200-300-500 |
| 21.10 | Sports Halls | 200-300-500 |
| 21.11 | Workshops | 200-300-500 |

Findings

- ❖ It is found that the lighting levels in all places are as per the requirement.
- ❖ Day light is effectively used during the day with the minimal electrical lightening during day time
- ❖ Food Lab, S&H room and Third floor corridor lightening has to be improved as its slightly lesser than the required level



Table 24. Lighting lux level in college

| Lighting Level inside the Campus | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Sl. No | Building Name | Floor | Room Number / Name | Illuminance Level (Lux) | Remarks |
| 1 | Admin (Main) | First Floor | Director Room | 320 | Within Limit |
| 2 | Admin (Main) | First Floor | Chairman Room | 246 | Within Limit |
| 3 | Admin (Main) | First Floor | Food Lab | 117 | Not Within Limit |
| 4 | Admin (Main) | First Floor | Corridor | 90 | Within Limit |
| 5 | Admin (Main) | First Floor | 209 | 292 | Within Limit |
| 6 | Admin (Main) | First Floor | 211 | 568 | Within Limit |
| 7 | Admin (Main) | First Floor | Library and Reading Room | 489 | Within Limit |
| 8 | Admin (Main) | Ground Floor | Office | 361 | Within Limit |
| 9 | Admin (Main) | Ground Floor | Lobby | 312 | Within Limit |
| 10 | Admin (Main) | Second Floor | Registrar Room | 226 | Within Limit |
| 11 | Admin (Main) | Second Floor | Principal Room | 165 | Within Limit |
| 12 | Admin (Main) | Second Floor | S&H | 139 | Within Limit |
| 13 | Admin (Main) | Third Floor | Corridor | 65 | Within Limit |
| 14 | Admin (Main) | Third Floor | Robotics Lab | 486 | Within Limit |
| 15 | Admin (Main) | Third Floor | Electrical Measurement Lab | 349 | Within Limit |
| 16 | Admin (Main) | Third Floor | 311 | 515 | Within Limit |
| 17 | Admin (Main) | Third Floor | 308 | 267 | Within Limit |
| 18 | Admin (Main) | Third Floor | ECE Faculty Room | 222 | Within Limit |
| 19 | Admin (Main) | Third Floor | EE Faculty Room | 262 | Within Limit |
| 20 | Admin (Main) | Third Floor | 404 | 368 | Within Limit |
| 21 | Admin (Main) | Third Floor | HPCN | 903 | Within Limit |
| 22 | Admin (Main) | Third Floor | Pace Lab | 509 | Within Limit |
| 23 | Admin (Main) | Third Floor | CSE Faculty room | 231 | Within Limit |
| 24 | Admin (Main) | Third Floor | Seminar Hall | 325 | Within Limit |
| 25 | Admin (Main) | Third Floor | Corridor | 502 | Within Limit |



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6.3.2 Indoor Air Quality

Background

Indoor air quality in college is vital for the health and well-being of students and staff. Poor air quality can lead to respiratory issues and negatively impact concentration and performance. Maintaining a healthy indoor environment is crucial for creating conducive learning spaces, reducing absenteeism, and enhancing overall academic success. Adequate ventilation, pollutant control, and regular maintenance contribute to a safe and comfortable atmosphere, ensuring that colleges prioritize the physical and mental well-being of their community members.

Table 25. IAQ Standards

| S.NO | Contaminants | Maximum Allowable Limit | Standards |
|------|---|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | TVOC (Total volatile organic compounds) | 500mg/m ³ | ISO 16000-6 |
| 2 | HCHO (Formaldehydes) | 27 parts per billion | ISO 16000-3 |
| 3 | PM ₁ (Particulate matters) | 50mg/m ³ | ISO7708 |
| 4 | PM _{2.5} (Particulate matters) | 60µg/m ³ | NBC/ASHRAE/CPCB |
| 5 | PM ₁₀ (Particulate matters) | 150µg/m ³ | NBC/ASHRAE |

Findings

- ❖ Intelligent Air quality detector was used to detect the air pollutants like TVOC (Total volatile organic compounds), HCHO (Formaldehydes), PM1, PM2.5, PM10 (Particulate matters)
- ❖ Classrooms, Corridors, Laboratories, Office room, Faculty rooms and other common places of the institution were checked for the IAQ standards as per ISO 16000, NBC and ASHRAE.
- ❖ All the places have IAQ as per standards except the main building lobby where PM_{2.5} is slightly higher than the standards due to construction activity.

Figure 25. Intelligent Air Quality Detector



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Table 26. IAQ Parameters inside the institution

| Sl. No | Building Name | Floor | Room Number / Name | Indoor Air Quality Standard | | | | | | | Air Pollution Level |
|--------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------|---------------------|
| | | | | PM 1 mg/m ³ | PM 2.5 µg/m ³ | PM 10 µg/m ³ | HCHO ppb | TVOC mg/m ³ | Air Quality | | |
| 1 | Admin (Main) | Ground Floor | Lobby | 50 | 67 | 77 | 0.006 | 0.025 | 27 | Normal | |
| 2 | Admin (Main) | First Floor | 210 | 46 | 61 | 70 | 0.006 | 0.025 | 24 | Normal | |
| 3 | Admin (Main) | First Floor | 212 | 48 | 64 | 74 | 0.006 | 0.025 | 25 | Normal | |
| 4 | Admin (Main) | First Floor | Food lab | 47 | 64 | 73 | 0.006 | 0.025 | 25 | Normal | |
| 5 | Admin (Main) | Second Floor | Office | 44 | 59 | 67 | 0.005 | 0.025 | 24 | Normal | |
| 6 | Admin (Main) | Second Floor | Exam cell | 43 | 57 | 67 | 0.003 | 0.012 | 24 | Normal | |
| 7 | Admin (Main) | Second Floor | Civil | 44 | 59 | 68 | 0.002 | 0.02 | 23 | Normal | |
| 8 | Admin (Main) | Third Floor | Seminar hall | 42 | 55 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 22 | Normal | |
| 9 | Admin (Main) | Fourth Floor | 507 | 43 | 57 | 66 | 0.006 | 0.025 | 22 | Normal | |
| 10 | Lab Block -1 | Ground Floor | EEE | 39 | 54 | 61 | 0.003 | 0.024 | 22 | Normal | |
| 11 | Lab Block -2 | Ground Floor | Fluid | 42 | 55 | 64 | 0.003 | 0.025 | 21 | Normal | |
| 12 | Lab Block -3 | First Floor | MT,2,TE | 33 | 45 | 52 | 0.002 | 0.008 | 18 | Normal | |
| 13 | Lab Block -4 | First Floor | System Lab / M E | 36 | 49 | 59 | 0.005 | 0.021 | 21 | Normal | |
| 14 | Lab Block -2 | Ground Floor | Machine | 36 | 48 | 55 | 0.003 | 0.008 | 19 | Normal | |
| 15 | Lab Block -3 | First Floor | Auditorium | 35 | 48 | 55 | 0.006 | 0.024 | 18 | Normal | |
| 16 | Lab Block -3 | Ground Floor | Workshop | 38 | 50 | 58 | 0.007 | 0.038 | 26 | Normal | |
| 17 | Lab Block -4 | Ground Floor | kitchen | 38 | 54 | 62 | 0.012 | 0.042 | 21 | Normal | |

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7.0 Biodiversity

A biodiversity audit ensures the greenery and sustainability of the campus. The biodiversity audit is conducted to analyze the present biodiversity status of the college and to propose plans to enhance the existing biodiversity. In this audit, the focus has been on the assessment of the present status of diversity, which includes trees, shrubs, birds, and other habitats on and around campus. Efforts are also made by the college authorities to conserve nature. In this audit, student volunteers were involved to identify the flora and fauna present on campus. The focus is also given on pollution control methodology, best practices for environmental conservation, etc. This audit gives recommendations to the college for the conservation and protection of natural vegetation and animal life by involving students and faculty members to make the institute's campus biodiversity rich.

Observations

- ❖ Nearly 56 floral species are seen around the campus.
- ❖ Around 200 mature trees of various species are found.
- ❖ 20 faunal species are found on the campus.
- ❖ The faunal diversity is lower compared to the floral diversity.
- ❖ Flowering, medicinal, and herbal plants are less common compared to common native plants.
- ❖ As a part of NSS activities Trees are planted.

Table 27. Floral species in the campus

| List of Matured Tree Available | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| Sl. No | Location/Block Name | Common Name | Botanical Name | Quantity |
| 1 | Entrance | Teak Wood | Tectona grandis | 34 |
| 2 | Entrance | Mango Tree | Mangifera Indica | 4 |
| 3 | Entrance | Guava Tree | Psidium Guajava | 1 |
| 4 | Entrance | Anjili Tree | Artocarpus hirsutus | 3 |
| 5 | Entrance | Jackfruit Tree | Artocarpus Heterophyllus | 4 |
| 6 | Entrance | Papaya Tree | Carica Papaya | 4 |
| 7 | Entrance | Red Palm Tree | Cyrtostachys renda | 7 |
| 8 | Entrance | African tulip tree | Spathodea campanulata | 2 |
| 9 | Entrance | Vaka Tree | Albizia chinensis | 2 |
| 10 | Entrance | Coconut Tree | Cocos Nucifera | 8 |



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| List of Matured Tree Available | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| Sl. No | Location/Block Name | Common Name | Botanical Name | Quantity |
| 11 | Entrance | Turmeric Tree | Curcuma longa | 3 |
| 12 | Entrance | Rubber | Hevea brasiliensis | 7 |
| 13 | Entrance | Mahogany Tree | Swietenia macrophylla | 2 |
| 14 | Entrance | Palm | Arecaceae | 3 |
| 15 | Entrance | Blackboard Tree (Pala Tree) | Alstonia scholaris | 1 |
| 16 | Entrance | Cotton Tree | Ceiba pentandra | 1 |
| 17 | Entrance | Bamboo Tree | Bambusa vulgaris | 1 |
| 18 | Entrance | Sacred fig (Peepal Tree) | Ficus religiosa | 2 |
| 19 | Entrance | Golden shower Tree | Cassia fistula | 1 |
| 20 | Rest Area | Jackfruit Tree | Artocarpus Heterophyllus | 1 |
| 21 | Rest Area | Golden shower Tree | Cassia fistula | 2 |
| 22 | Rest Area | Rose Apple Tree (Chambaka Tree) | Syzygium aqueum | 1 |
| 23 | Rest Area | Red Palm Tree | Cyrtostachys renda | 3 |
| 24 | Rest Area | Red Bottlebrushes | Callistemon citrinus | 9 |
| 25 | Rest Area | Neam Tree | Azadirachta Indica | 1 |
| 26 | Rest Area | Teak Wood | Tectona grandis | 1 |
| 27 | Reception Area | Red Bottlebrushes | Callistemon citrinus | 11 |
| 28 | Reception Area | Red Palm Tree | Cyrtostachys renda | 6 |
| 29 | Reception Area | Custard Apple | Annona reticulata | 1 |
| 30 | Reception Area | Variegated Croton (Garden croton) | Codiaeum Variegatum | 1 |
| 31 | Ladies Hostel Front | Jackfruit Tree | Artocarpus Heterophyllus | 1 |
| 32 | Ladies Hostel Front | Teak Wood | Tectona grandis | 1 |
| 33 | Ladies Hostel Front | Forest Usiri | Phyllanthus emblica | 9 |
| 34 | Ladies Hostel Front | Kolambi | Allamanda | 3 |
| 35 | Ladies Hostel Front | Variegated Croton (Garden croton) | Codiaeum Variegatum | 3 |
| 36 | Ladies Hostel Front | Chetti Plant (Jungle Geranium) | Ixora coccinea | 2 |
| 37 | Ladies Hostel Front | Parakeet flower | Heliconia psittacorum | 25 |
| 38 | Borewell Side | Vetti tree | Aporosa lindleyana | 1 |
| 39 | Ladies Hostel Tree | Indian Gooseberry | Phyllanthus Emblica | 1 |
| 40 | Ladies Hostel Tree | Rambutan | Nephelium Lappaceum | 5 |
| 41 | Ladies Hostel Tree | Jack Fruit | Artocarpus Heterophyllus | 3 |
| 42 | Ladies Hostel Tree | Java Palm | Livistona Rotundifolia | 2 |
| 43 | Ladies Hostel Tree | Spanish Cherry | Mimusops Elengi | 1 |



| List of Matured Tree Available | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Sl. No | Location/Block Name | Common Name | Botanical Name | Quantity |
| 44 | Ladies Hostel Tree | Cappota | Manilkara Zapota | 2 |
| 45 | Ladies Hostel Tree | Banana | Musa | 10 |
| 46 | Ladies Hostel Tree | Neem | Azadirachta Indica | 1 |
| 47 | Ladies Hostel Tree | Chembarathi | Hibiscus Rosa-Sinensis | 2 |
| 48 | Ladies Hostel Tree | Teak | Tectona grandis | 2 |
| 49 | Ladies Hostel Tree | Illinois Tree | Quercus bicolor | 1 |
| 50 | Ladies Hostel Tree | Monkey Tamarind | Mucuna pruriens | 2 |
| 51 | Ladies Hostel Tree | Vatta | Macaranga Peltata | 2 |
| 52 | Ladies Hostel Tree | Mango Tree | Mangifera indica | 2 |
| 53 | Ladies Hostel Tree | Paper rose | Bougainvillea glabra | 8 |
| 54 | Ladies Hostel Tree | Passion Fruit | Passiflora edulis | 2 |
| 55 | Ladies Hostel Tree | Rose | Rosa rubiginosa | 3 |
| 56 | Ladies Hostel Front | Flowers with Flowerpot | | 167 |
| 57 | PG Block Side | Saplings | | 10 |
| 58 | Store's Side | Saplings | | 50 |

Figure 26. Floral species in the campus



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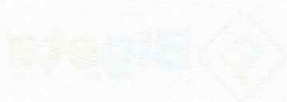


Table 28. Faunal species in the campus

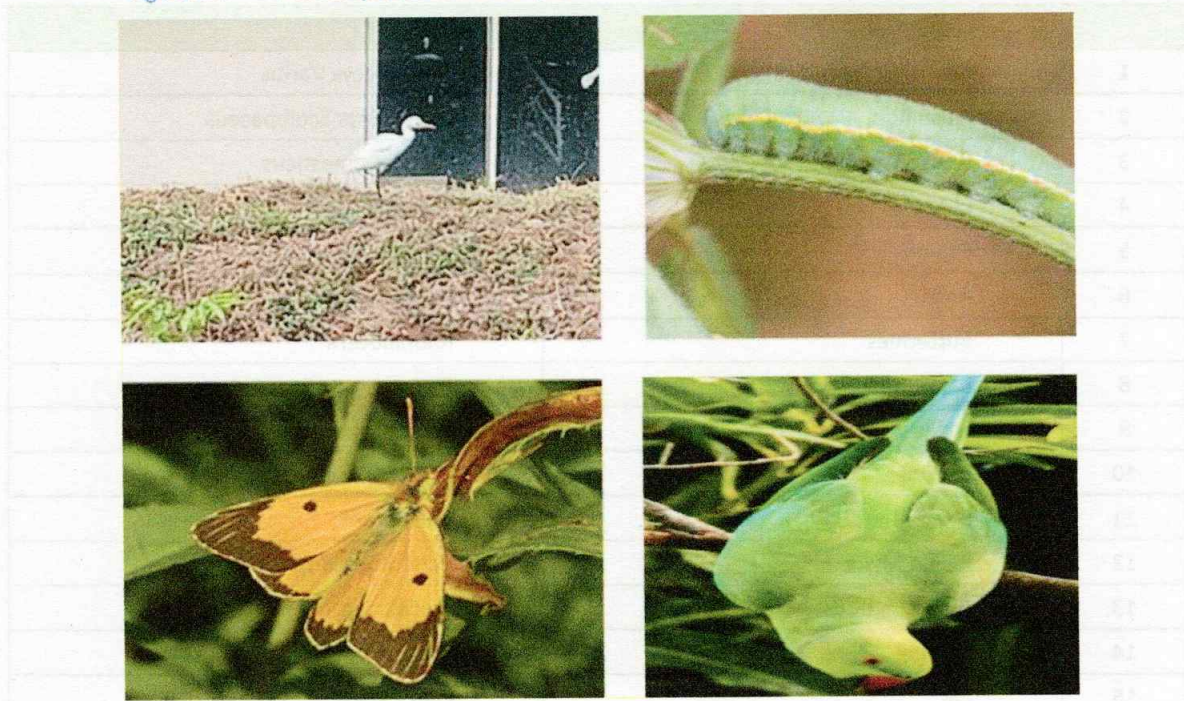
| S.No | Common Name | Scientific Name |
|------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Common Hawk-Cuckoo | Hierococcyx Varius |
| 2 | Asian Koel | Eudynamys Scolopaceus |
| 3 | House Sparrow | Passer Domesticus |
| 4 | Lizard | Lacertilia |
| 5 | Pigeon | Columbidae |
| 6 | Ants | Formicidae |
| 7 | Butterflies | Rhopalocera |
| 8 | Rat | Rattus |
| 9 | Snake | Serpentes |
| 10 | Beetles | Coleoptera |
| 11 | Dragonfly | Anisoptera |
| 12 | Indian Myna | Acridotheres Tristis |
| 13 | Hummingbirds | Trochilidae |
| 14 | Starling | Sturnus Vulgaris |
| 15 | Cat | Felis Catus |
| 16 | Dog | Canis Lupus Familiaris |
| 17 | Frog | Anura |
| 18 | Millipede | Diplopoda |
| 19 | Common Earthworm | Lumbricina |
| 20 | Bug | Hemiptera |
| 21 | Crow | Corvus Spp |

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Figure 27. Faunal species in the campus



Recommendations

- ❖ To maintain the college campus green and eco-friendly, more trees need to be planted so that carbon neutrality can be maintained.
- ❖ Food and water pots are kept inside the campus for feeding the animals and birds.
- ❖ Plant more native trees rather than exotic species to maintain plant diversity.
- ❖ Review the list of trees planted in the garden periodically, allot numbers to the trees and keep records. Assign scientific names to the trees.
- ❖ Create awareness of environmental sustainability among students and take actions to ensure environmental sustainability.
- ❖ Indoor plantation to be encouraged, Bonsai can be planted in corridor to bond a relation with nature.
- ❖ All trees in the campus should be named scientifically.
- ❖ Establish drip irrigation system for watering plants and trees to save more water.
- ❖ Plant more medicinal plants and fruit bearing trees to maintain plant diversity.
- ❖ The faunal diversity is low; however, it can be improved by planting more flowering and fruit bearing plants.

8.0 Carbon Foot Print

Carbon footprint due to transport, energy consumption and internal diesel consumption is analysed, and the details are given below.

Table 29. Carbon Foot Print Analysis

| Sl.No | Description | Type of Fuel and their CO ₂ Conversion Process | | |
|-------|---|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Fuel Consumption | | |
| | | Electricity kWh | Diesel (Vehicle + DG) Litre | Petrol (Vehicle) Litre |
| 1 | Total Annual Consumption | 86448 | 11673 | 109 |
| 2 | CO ₂ Emission (Tons/Annum) | 71 | 28 | 0.3 |
| 3 | Total CO₂ Emission (Tons/Annum) | | | 99 (↑) |
| 4 | No. of Matured Trees Available | | | 200 |
| 5 | CO ₂ offset due to Trees (Tons/Annum) | | | 4.36 (↓) |
| 6 | CO ₂ Emission per (Tons/Annum) currently | | | 95 (↑) |
| 7 | Expected Reduction of Annual Electricity Consumption after Implementing Proposed Energy Conservation Measures (kWh) | | | 15645 |
| 8 | CO ₂ offset after implementing ECM (Tons/Annum) | | | 13 (↓) |
| 9 | Per Capita CO ₂ emission (Tons/Annum) | | | 0.24 |

Observations

- ❖ The global average of CO₂ emission of per capita is 6.5 tones/annum and Indian per capita emission is 2.5 tones/annum.
- ❖ The Per Capita CO₂ emission (Tons/Annum) of the college is only 0.24tonnes/annum, which is very well within the limit.
- ❖ Major carbon emission is for the electricity usage.
- ❖ Encourage carpooling and usage of cycles planting more trees will help to reduce net carbon emission.




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9.0 Annexure

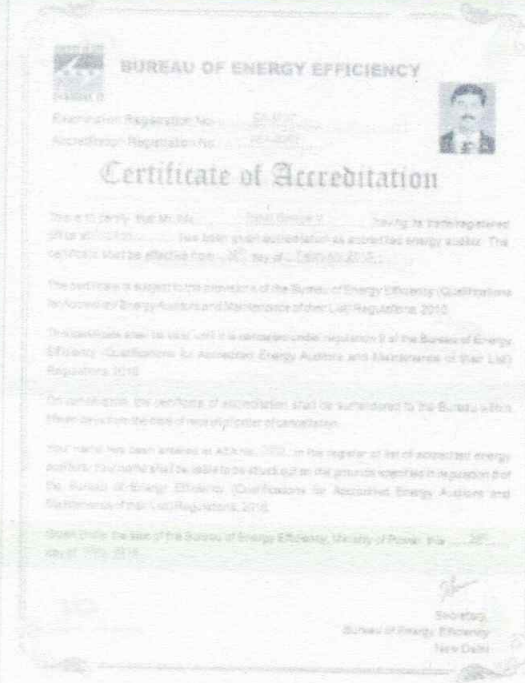
9.1 Authorised Certificates of the Firm



[Signature]
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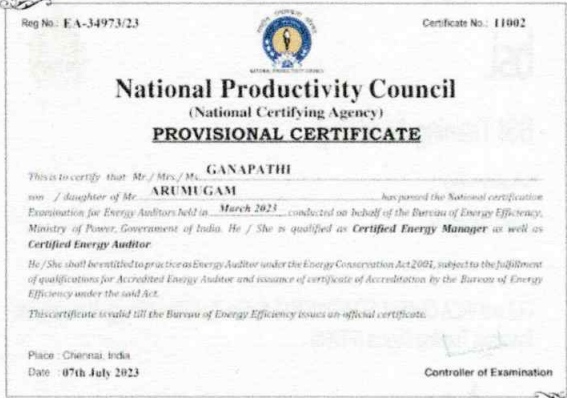
9.2 Authorised Certificates of the Auditors

Mr. Benet George V (BEE Accredited Energy Auditor AE0053 & IGBC AP200352)

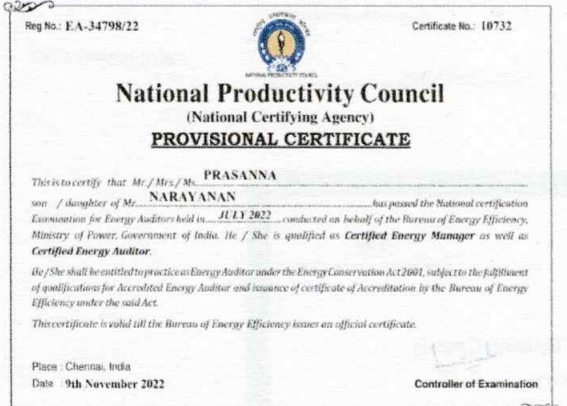


D. Prathy
PRINCIPAL
VISAT ENGINEERING COLLEGE
(Affiliated to APJ AKT University)
Elanjil, Ernakulam - 686 665

Dr. Ganapathi A (BEE Certified Energy Auditor EA-34973/23 & IGBC AP232185)



Mr. N. Prasanna (BEE Certified Energy Auditor EA-34798/22 & IGBC AP232159)



Prasanna
PRINCIPAL
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Registered Office

Bigeta Energy Solutions LLP

K 206, Confident Atik, Sompura Gate, Sarjapura,
Bangalore-562 125, Karnataka

info@bigetaenergy.com, +91 99 00 591 000

www.bigetaenergy.com



U. Varadachari

PRINCIPAL
VISAT ENGINEERING COLLEGE
(Affiliated to APJ AKT University)
Elanji, Ernakulam - 686 665

