# Report

On

## **Green Audit**

At

The International Institute of Information Technology (I<sup>2</sup>IT), Pune



(Year 2022-23)

Prepared by

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# Contents

Acknowledgement
Executive Summary
Abbreviations
1. Introduction
1.1 Objectives
1.2 Audit methodology
2. Building Survey
3. Study of Electrical Energy Consumption
4. Carbon Foot printing
5. Study of Usage of Alternate Energy
6. Study of Rain Water Harvesting1
7. Study of Waste Management 10
7.1 Solid Waste Management
7.2 e-Waste Management
8. Study of Green Practices
8.1 No of students who don't use own Vehicle for coming to Institute 1'
8.2 Usage of Public Transport
8.3 Pedestrian Friendly Roads
8.4 Plastic Free Campus 1
8.5 Paperless Office
9. Green Landscaping with Trees and Plants
10 Recommendations



## Acknowledgement

We at Nutan Urja Solutions, Pune, express our sincere gratitude to the management of The International Institute of Information Technology (I<sup>2</sup>IT), Pune for awarding us the assignment of Green Audit of their college premises.

We are also thankful to various Head of Departments & other Staff members for helping us during the field measurements.

We hope that the recommendations stated in this report will be useful and worthy of discussions to take things forward to help implementation of energy conservation measures and green practices. While we have made every attempt to adhere to high quality standards, in both data collection and analysis through the report, we would welcome your suggestions so as to improve upon this report further.



### **Executive Summary**

Green Audit of The International Institute of Information Technology (I<sup>2</sup>IT), Pune is conducted by Nutan Urja Solutions, Pune. Based On the audit field study, following important points can be presented.

### 1. Present Energy Consumption

The International Institute of Information Technology (I<sup>2</sup>IT), Pune uses Electrical Energy as the source of Energy for various equipment in the college campus. In the following Table, we present the details of Energy Consumption.

		Energy	CO2
		consumed,	Emission
Sr no	Parameter	(Units)	(MT)
1	Maximum	95,329	76.26
2	Minimum	69,774	55.82
3	Average	81,772	65.42
4	Total	9,81,266	785.01

Table no 1: Details of energy consumption

### 2. Various Measures Adopted for Energy Conservation

- 1. Usage of STAR Rated ACs at new installations
- 2. Usage of LED lights at some indoor locations
- 3. Usage of LED Lights for outdoor lighting.

### 3. Usage of Renewable Energy

The collage has installed 7 kW Solar PV Power Plant. College has also installed 4200 liters capacity solar thermal hot water system.

## 4. Rain Water Harvesting

The College has installed the Rainwater harvesting project, to reduce dependency on municipal corporation water supply.



### 5. Waste Management

The College has already installed a Bio composting Plant, wherein, the bio-degradable waste is composted & is used as fertilizer for the garden.

The internal communication is through emails and there is hardly any generation of e-Waste in the premises.

### 6. Notes and Assumptions

- 1. Daily working hours-10 Nos
- 2. Annual working Days-250 Nos
- 3. Average Rate of Electrical Energy: Rs 11/- per kWh



Report on Green Audit: The International Institute of Information Technology (I2IT), Pune

### **Abbreviations**

CFL : Compact Fluorescent Lamp

FTL : Fluorescent Tube Light
LED : Light Emitting Diode

V : Voltage
I : Current

kW : Kilo- Watt

kVA

kWh : kilo-Watt Hour

: Active Power



#### 1. Introduction

The International Institute of Information Technology (I<sup>2</sup>IT), Pune [pronounced as I Square IT] was established by Late Shri. P. P. Chhabria, Founder Chairman of Finolex Group of Companies, a well-known philanthropist and former President of Mahratta Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture (MCCIA). As a world class academy to impart high-end education in Engineering and Technology the Institute has strived to meet the growing needs of the industry. Established on 10 acres of land, this institute equips students to accept challenges in the areas of Information Technology, Engineering and other niche areas of expertise.

### 1.1 Objectives

- 1. To study present level of Energy Consumption
- 2. To Study the present CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
- 3. To assess the various equipment/facilities from Energy efficiency aspect
- 4. To measure various Electrical parameters
- 5. To study Scope for usage of Renewable Energy
- 6. To study various measures to reduce the Energy Consumption

### 1.2 Audit methodology

- 1. Study of connected load
- 2. Study of various Electrical parameters
- 3. To prepare the Report with various Encon measures with payback analysis



# 2. Building Survey

- 1. Square footage / total acres -10.22 acres
- 2. Occupancy 450 nos., Class rooms 20 nos., Labs 33, Construction done 20,463.34 Sq. mtr, free space- 6266.93 Sq. mtr. (Circulation area)
- 3. Students a) Boys 300. b) Girls 250
- 4. Hostel rooms / capacity a) Boys 151 nos. Girls 111 nos.
- 5. Impervious v/s pervious surface proportion . 51:49.
- 6. Concrete land/paved surface 15450 Sq. meters.
- 7. Garden Land (soil) 14851 Sq. meters.



# 3. Study of Electrical Energy Consumption

In this chapter, electricity bills are studied for the analysis of electrical energy consumption.

Table no 3.1: Summary of electricity bills

			Bill
		Energy	Amount
No	Month	(kWh)	(Rs)
1	Jun-23	69,774	10,53,884
2	May-23	73,949	11,08,659
3	Apr-23	70,050	10,74,846
4	Mar-23	92,567	13,68,986
5	Feb-23	72,850	11,03,557
6	Jan-23	81,062	12,18,237
7	Dec-22	87,956	13,10,532
8	Nov-22	81,688	12,27,027
9	Oct-22	81,558	12,36,824
10	Sep-22	95,329	14,21,582
11	Aug-22	90,002	13,37,242
12	Jul-22	84,481	12,62,260
	Total	9,81,266	1,47,23,636

Variation in energy consumption is as follows,



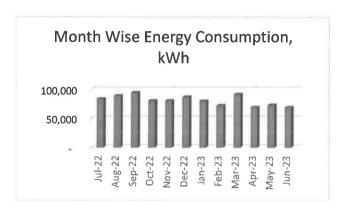


Figure 3.1: Month wise energy consumption

Monthly variation in electricity bill is as follows,

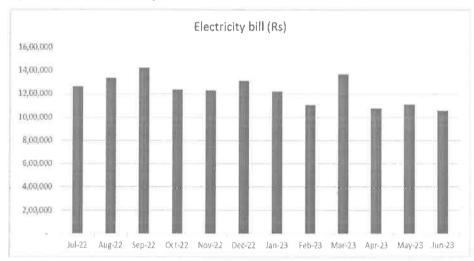


Figure 3.2: Month wise electricity bill

Key observations of electricity bill are as follows,

Table no 3.2: Key observations

		Energy	CO2
		consumed,	Emission
Sr no	Parameter	(Units)	(MT)
1	Maximum	95,329	76.26
2	Minimum	69,774	55.82
3	Average	81,772	65.42
4	Total	9,81,266	785.01



### 4. Carbon Foot printing

1. A Carbon Foot print is defined as the Total Greenhouse Gas emissions (CO<sub>2</sub> emissions), emitted due to various activities. In this we compute the emissions of Carbon-Di-Oxide, by usage of the various form of Electrical Energy used by the College for performing its day to day activities

### 2. Basis for computation of CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions:

The basis of Calculation for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions due to Electrical Energy is as under

➤ 1 Unit (kWh) of Electrical Energy releases 0.8 Kg of CO<sub>2</sub> into atmosphere.

Based on the above Data we compute the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions which are being released in to the atmosphere by the College due to its Day to Day operations

We herewith furnish the details of various forms of Energy consumption as under

Table 4.1: Month wise Consumption of Electrical Energy & CO2 Emissions

		Energy	CO2
		Consumed,	Emissions,
No	Month	kWh	MT
1	Jun-23	69,774	55.82
2	May-23	73,949	59.16
3	Apr-23	70,050	56.04
4	Mar-23	92,567	74.05
5	Feb-23	72,850	58.28
6	Jan-23	81,062	64.85
7	Dec-22	87,956	70.36
8	Nov-22	81,688	65.35
9	Oct-22	81,558	65.25
10	Sep-22	95,329	76.26
11	Aug-22	90,002	72.00
12	Jul-22	84,481	67.58
	Total	9,81,266	785.01

In the following Chart we present the CO2 emissions due to usage of Electrical Energy.



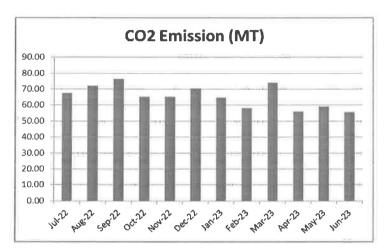


Figure 4.1: Month wise CO2 Emission



# 5. Study of Usage of Alternate Energy

In this Chapter, we compute the percentage of Usage of Alternate/Renewable Energy to Annual Energy Requirement of the College. The College has installed Roof Top Solar PV System. The Installed Capacity of Solar PV Plant is 7 kWp. Also, college has installed 7 nos of solar thermal hot water systems with 600 liters capacity each. Total installed solar thermal hot water capacity is 4200 liters.

Table 5.1: Computation of % Usage of Alternate Energy to Annual Energy Requirement

No	Particulars	Value	Unit
1	Annual Energy Purchased from MSEDCL	981,266	kWh/Annum
2	Energy Generated by Roof Top Solar PV System	10,500	kWh/Annum
3	Total Energy Requirement of College	991,766	kWh/Annum
4	% of Usage of Alternate Energy to Annual Energy Requirement	1.05	%



Figure 5.1: Photograph of Solar PV plant





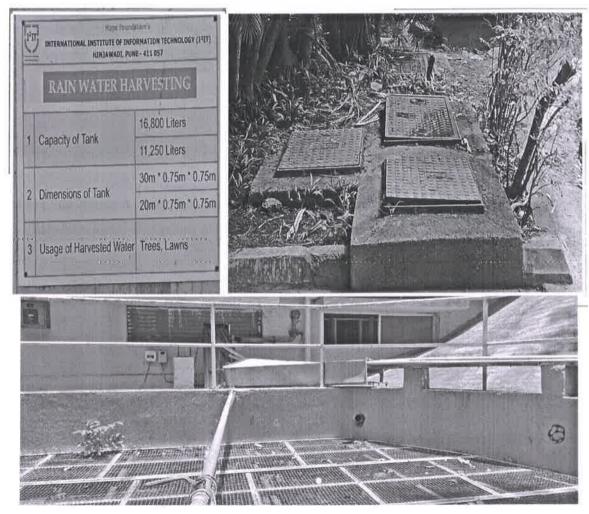
Figure 5.2: Photograph of solar thermal hot water system



# 6. Study of Rain Water Harvesting

The College has already installed Rain Water Harvesting project, wherein the rain water falling on the terrace is collected and through pipes it is fed to underground Water Storage tank. This stored water is then reused for domestic purpose.

## Photograph of Rain Water Harvesting pipe





# 7. Study of Waste Management

### 7.1 Solid Waste Management

The College has already installed a Bio composting Plant, wherein, the bio-degradable waste is composted & is used as fertilizer for the garden.

## Photographs of Bio Composting Storage Tanks:



### 7.2 e-Waste Management

Here we study the disposal of E-wastes, Non-working computers, monitors and printers. Workshop on Electronic waste management is conducted in college. E waste collected from college is depsited to Ecocentric Management Pvt Ltd.



### 8. Study of Green Practices

### 8.1 No of students who don't use own Vehicle for coming to Institute

Out of total students coming to Institute, about 60% students use own Automobile.

#### 8.2 Usage of Public Transport

Student hostels are within the campus. Many students stay there during academic semesters. During the Students transport study, it was revealed that the local students who are residing near areas make use of Public Transport like Municipal Transport local buses, local sharing type auto rickshaws. The average number of students is approximately 20 %. Institute encourages students to not to use automobiles.

#### 8.3 Pedestrian Friendly Roads

The Institute has well defined pedestrian foot paths as to facilitate the easy movement of the students within the campus.

### Photograph of Road within campus



### 8.4 Plastic Free Campus

The Institute is an active participant in the Government of India's most prestigious project of SWATCHH BHART ABHIYAN. The Institute has displayed boards in the Campus, to make the campus plastic free. Various measures adopted for this purpose are as follows

- > Installation of Separate waste bins for Dry waste & wet waste
- > Usage of paper tea cups in the Institute canteen
- > Display of boards in the campus for Plastic Free campus



Report on Green Audit: The International Institute of Information Technology (I2IT), Pune

## 8.5 Paperless Office

The internal communication of the Institute is through the Internet. There are hardly any day to day operations, where printing is required.



# 9. Green Landscaping with Trees and Plants

The Institute has beautiful maintained Garden. Data of trees in campus is as follows.

Table 9.1: Trees in campus

Sr. No	Tree name	Numbers
1	Ficus	16
2	Badam	12
3	Kalak	150
4	Palm Arka	100
5	Bottle Palm	15
6	Mohguni	70
7	Chapha	17
8	Apta	8
9	Coconut	13
10	Neem	18
11	Australian Jojoba	3
12	Gulmohar	17
13	Tikoma	19
14	Bottle brush	22
15	Shindada	5
16	Pomegranate	2
17	Rudraksha	1
18	Bakula	1
19	Mango	6
20	Lemon	2
21	Vegzara	15
22	Suruchi	12
23	Shevga	4
24	Mosambi	2
25	Custard Apple	3
26	Ramphal	4
27	Christmas	2







Figure 9.1: Beautiful maintained Garden of college

### 10. Recommendations

- 1. Installation of 200kW grid connected PV panel.
- 2. Plant more indigenous species of trees in and around the campus.
- 3. Set up sewage treatment plant for waste water treatment.





# Report

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## **Table of Contents**

Acknowledgement	3
Executive Summary	4
Abbreviations	6
1. Introduction	7
1.1 Important Definitions:	7
1.2 Objectives	8
1.3 Audit Methodology:	8
1.4 General Details of College	8
2. Study of Consumption of Various Resources	9
2.1 Variation of Monthly Electrical Energy Consumption	0
2.2 Key Inference drawn1	1
3. Study of Air Pollution1	2
3.1 Study of Carbon Emission1	2
3.2 Air pollution from vehicles	3
4. Study of Solid Waste Generation1	4
4.1 Solid waste collection	4
4.2 Canteen food wastage	4
4.3 E-waste management1	4
4.4 Paper wastage	4
4.5 Bio composting Plant	5
5. Study of Liquid Waste1	6
5.1 Water Usage	6
5.2 Disposal of liquid waste	6
5.3. Study of Rain Water Harvesting	6
6. Recommendations1	8

# Acknowledgement

We at Nutan Urja Solutions, Pune wish to express our sincere gratitude to the management of The International Institute of Information Technology (I<sup>2</sup>IT), Pune for assigning the work of Environmental Audit of college campus.

We appreciate the co-operation and support extended to our team members during the entire tenure of field study.

We are also thankful to various Head of Departments & other Staff members for helping us during the field measurements.

We are also thankful to all other staff members who helped us during the Measurements at the field and for giving us the necessary inputs to carry out this vital exercise.



### **Executive Summary**

After the Field measurements & analysis, we present herewith important observations made and various measures to reduce the dependency on Natural resources & reduce the pollution.

The International Institute of Information Technology (I<sup>2</sup>IT), Pune consumes various resources for day to day operations, namely: Air, Water, Electrical Energy & LPG.

### 1. Various Pollution due to College Activities:

➤ Air pollution: Mainly CO<sub>2</sub> on account of Electricity & LPG Consumption

> Solid Waste: Bio degradable Kitchen Waste, Garden Waste

➤ Liquid Waste: Human liquid waste

### 2. Present Level of CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions:

		Energy	
		consumed,	CO2 Emission
Sr no	Parameter	(Units)	(MT)
1	Maximum	95,329	76.26
2	Minimum	69,774	55.82
3	Average	81,772	65.42
4	Total	9,81,266	785.01

# 3. The various projects already implemented for Environmental Conservation:

- ➤ Usage of Energy Efficient BEE STAR Rated ACs
- Usage of Natural Day light in corridors
- > Implementation of Bio Composting pit for disposal of Bio degradable waste
- > Implementation of Rain Water Harvesting
- Installation of 7 kW Solar PV Power Plant.
- ➤ Usage of solar thermal hot water system with 4200 liters capacity.

#### 4. Recommendations:

- 1. Installation of Bio Gas Generator Plant instead of Bio composting Plant.
- 2. Installation of Sewage treatment Plant to make campus a Zero Discharge campus.



# 5. Notes & Assumptions:

- 1. 1 kWh of Electrical Energy releases 0.8 Kg of CO2 into atmosphere
- 2. 1 kWp Solar PV plant generates 5 kWh/day Electrical Energy for 300 days in an year.



### **Abbreviations**

AC : Air conditioner

PES : Progressive Education Society

CFL : Compact Fluorescent Lamp

FTL : Fluorescent Tube Light

LED : Light Emitting Diode

kWh : kilo-Watt Hour

Qty : Quantity

W : Watt

PC

kW : Kilo Watt

PF : Power Factor

M D : Maximum Demand

: Personal Computer

MSEDCL: Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd



### 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Important Definitions:

#### 1.1.1 Environment: Definition as per environment Protection Act: 1986

Environment includes water, air and land and the inter-relationship which exists among and between Water, Air, Land and Human beings, other living creatures, plants microorganism and property

#### 1.1.2. Environmental Audit: Definition:

An audit which aims at verification and validation to ensure that various environmental laws are compiled with and adequate care has been taken towards environmental protection and preservation

According to UNEP, 1990, "Environmental audit can be defined as a management tool comprising systematic, documented and periodic evaluation of how well environmental organization management and equipment are performing with an aim of helping to regularize the environment

**1.1.3. Environmental Pollutant:** means any solid, liquid and gaseous substance present in the concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to Environment.

#### 1.1.4. Relevant Environmental Laws in India: Table No-1:

1927	The Indian Forest Act
1972	The Wildlife Protection Act
1974	The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
1977	The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess Act
1980	The Forest (Conservation) Act
1981	The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
1986	The Environment Protection Act
1991	The Public Liability Insurance Act
2002	The Biological Diversity Act
2010	The National Green Tribunal Act

### 1.1.5. Some Important Environmental Rules in India: Table No-2:

1989	Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules
1989	Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules
2000	Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules
1998	The Biomedical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules
1999	The Environment (Siting for Industrial Projects) Rules
2000	Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules
2000	Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules



2011	E-waste (Management and Handling) Rules
2011	National Green Tribunal (Practices and Procedure) Rules
2011	Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules

## 1.1.6 National Environmental Plans & Policy Documents: Table No-3:

1.	National Forest Policy, 1988
2.	National Water Policy, 2002
3.	National Environment Policy or NEP (2006)
4.	National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development, 1992
5.	Policy Statement for Abatement of Pollution (1992)
6.	National Action Plan on Climate Change
7.	Vision Statement on Environment and Human Health
8.	Technology Vision 2030 (The Energy Research Institute)
9.	Addressing Energy Security and Climate Change (MoEF and Bureau of Energy Efficiency
10	The Road to Copenhagen; India's Position on Climate Change Issues (MoEF)

# 1.2 Objectives

- 1. To study present usage of Natural resources the College is consuming
- 2. To Study the present pollution sources
- 3. To study various measures to make the campus Self sustainable in respect of Natural resources
- 4. To suggest the various measures to reduce the pollution: Air, Water, Noise

### 1.3 Audit Methodology:

- 1. Study of College as System
- 2. Study of Electrical Energy Consumption
- 3. Study of CO2 emissions
- 4. Suggestions on usage of Renewable Energy

## 1.4 General Details of College

No	Head	Particulars	
1	Name of Institution	The International Institute of Information Technology (I <sup>2</sup> IT), Pune	
2	Address  P-14, Phase 1, Hinjewadi Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Par Hinjawadi, Pune, Maharashtra 411057.		
3	Affiliation	Savitribai Phule Pune University	

# 2. Study of Consumption of Various Resources

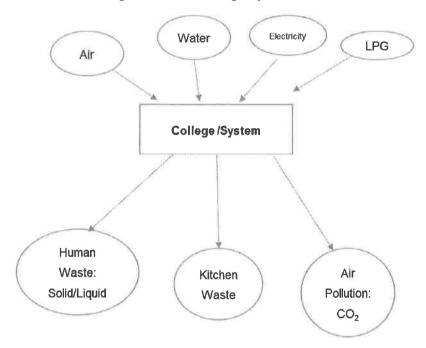
The Institute consumes following basic/derived Resources:

- 1. Air
- 2. Water
- 3. Electrical Energy
- 4. Liquefied Petroleum Gas

Also, college emits following pollutants to environment

- 1. IIuman Waste: Solid/Liquid
- 2. Kitchen waste
- 3. Air pollution

We try to draw a schematic diagram for the College System & Environment as under.



Now we compute the Generation of CO2 on account of consumption of Electrical Energy & LPG as under.

The calculation of electrical energy consumption by college can be given as,



**Table 2.1: Electrical Energy Consumption** 

No Month		Energy (kWh)	
1	Jun-23 69,774		
2	May-23	73,949	
3	Apr-23	70,050	
4	Mar-23	92,567	
5	Feb-23	72,850	
6	Jan-23	81,062	
7	Dec-22	87,956	
8	Nov-22	81,688	
9	Oct-22	81,558	
10 Sep-22		95,329	
11 Aug-22		90,002	
12	Jul-22	84,481	
	Total	9,81,266	
	Maximum	95329	
	Minimum	69774	
	Average	81772	

# 2.1 Variation of Monthly Electrical Energy Consumption

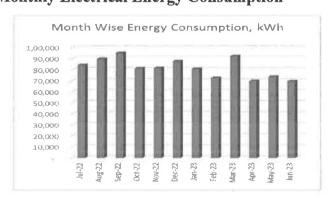


Figure 2.1: Monthly Electrical Energy Consumption

# 2.2 Key Inference drawn

From the above analysis, we present following important parameters:

**Table 2.2: Variation in Important Parameters** 

No	Parameter/ Value	Energy Consumed, kWh
1	Maximum	95,329
2	Minimum	69,774
3	Average	81,772
4	Total	9,81,266



## 3. Study of Air Pollution

In this Chapter, we present the various types of Pollution as under:

### 3.1 Study of Carbon Emission

The College is using two forms of Energies, namely: Thermal in the form of LPG and Electrical Energy used for day to day operations of the College. The major pollutant on account of above Energy forms is the Carbon Di Oxide.

- 1 unit (kWh) of Electrical Energy emits 0.8 Kg of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere
- 1 Kg of LPG emits 3 Kg of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere

In the following Table, we present the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

Table 3.1: Month wise Consumption of Electrical Energy & CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions:

		Energy Consumed,	CO2
No	Month	kWh	Emissions, MT
1	Jun-23	69,774	55.82
2	May-23	73,949	59.16
3	Apr-23	70,050	56.04
4	Mar-23	92,567	74.05
5	Feb-23	72,850	58.28
6	Jan-23	81,062	64.85
7	Dec-22	87,956	70.36
8	Nov-22	81,688	65.35
9	Oct-22	81,558	65.25
10	Sep-22	95,329	76.26
11	Aug-22	90,002	72.00
12	Jul-22	84,481	67.58
	Total	9,81,266	785.01
	Maximum	95,329	76.26
	Minimum	69,774	55.82
	Average	81,772	65.42



In the following Chart we present the CO2 emissions due to usage of Electrical Energy.

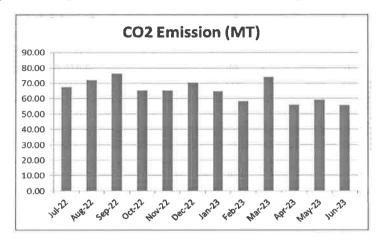


Figure 3.1: CO2 emission due to usage of electrical energy.

### 3.2 Air pollution from vehicles

Pollution Under Control (PUC) is mandatory for the Vehicles coming in the campus.

The following practices are observed in college premises

- 1. Staff and student entries are strictly prohibited without wearing of helmets.
- 2. The campus have dense canopy of indigenous bloomed plants.
- 3. Most of plants play major role in minimize the air and noise pollution



### 4. Study of Solid Waste Generation

In this chapter, we study solid waste generated in college and disposal mechanism of solid waste in college.

#### 4.1 Solid waste collection

The garbage collected in college is segregated into wet and dry centrally in campus. Waste bins are placed in college campus for collection of waste.



Figure 4.1: Waste bin placed in college for garbage collection

### 4.2 Canteen food wastage

The students and canteen staff are encouraged to have minimal food wastage. Canteen contractor have food license and shop act certificate. Food waste collected in canteen disposed for vermicomposting pit. The canteen is encouraged for usage of paper tea cups.

#### 4.3 E-waste management

Here we study the disposal of E-wastes, Non-working computers, monitors and printers. Workshop on Electronic waste management is conducted in college. E waste collected from college is depsited to Ecocentric Management Pvt Ltd.

#### 4.4 Paper wastage

The students and office staff are encouraged to work with minimal use of paper. Regular activities of students are digitally monitored. Two sides of paper (back to back) printing method is preferable. The projects reports pages (one Sided) submitted by students was used to avoid the dependence on fresh pages.

# 4.5 Bio composting Plant

The College has already installed a Bio composting Plant, wherein, the biodegradable waste is composted & is used as fertilizer for the garden.



Figure 4.2 Photograph of Bio Composting Processing Tanks



## 5. Study of Liquid Waste

In this chapter, we study water consumption and wastage.

### 5.1 Water Usage

MIDC treated water is available for drinking water and the washroom water. In the institute daily above 3 lakh liters water consumption seen. There are total 20 number of water storage tanks are available in institute. There are 34 number of gents toilets and 35 number of ladies toilets.

Drinking water consumption is 10,000 litres per day Drinking water testing done once in 3 month. In rainy season it is done more frequently. RO plant of capacity 500 Litres per hour. 17 Aqua guard filters fitted in campus. Water sample is tested regularly.

### 5.2 Disposal of liquid waste

At present the most of the liquid waste generated due to day to day operations is drained off to the municipal Corporation through a pipe. Some of the water used in bathrooms of hostel is used for gardening.

We recommend sewage treatment plant in college for water treatment.

### 5.3. Study of Rain Water Harvesting

The College has already installed Rain Water Harvesting project, wherein the rain water falling on the terrace is collected and through pipes it is fed to underground Water Storage tank. This stored water is then reused for domestic purpose.



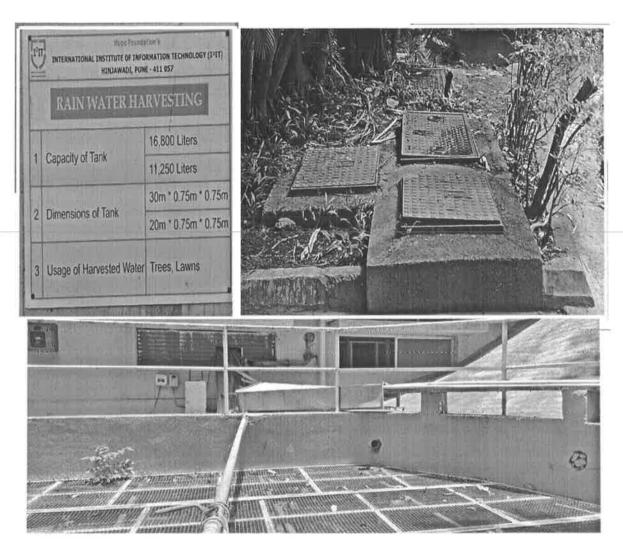


Figure 5.1: Photograph of Rainwater Harvesting



## 6. Recommendations

In order to reduce the dependency on Natural resources and also in order to reduce the various pollutions arising due to the day to day operations of the College we herewith recommend following recommendations.

- Installation of Bio Gas Generator Plant instead of Bio composting Plant.
- Installation of Sewage treatment Plant to make campus a Zero Discharge campus



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# Contents

Acknowledgement	2
Executive Summary	3
Abbreviations	5
1. Introduction	6
1.1 Objectives	6
1.2 Audit Methodology:	6
1.3 General Details of College	6
2. Study of connected load	7
3. Study of Electrical Energy Consumption	16
4. Carbon Foot printing	18
5. Study of utilities	20
5.1 Study of Lighting	20
5.2 Air-conditioners	20
5.3 Ceiling Fans	20
5.4 Water Pumps	20
6. Study of usage of alternate energy	21
7. Study of usage of LED lighting	23
8. Energy conservation proposals	24
8.1 Replacement of old fans with STAR Rated fans	24
8.2 Installation of 200kW Solar PV panel	25
8.3 Summary of Savings	26



## Acknowledgement

We at Nutan Urja Solutions, Pune, express our sincere gratitude to the management of The International Institute of Information Technology (I<sup>2</sup>IT), Pune for awarding us the assignment of Energy Audit of their college premises.

We are also thankful to various Head of Departments & other Staff members for helping us during the field measurements.

We hope that the recommendations stated in this report will be useful and worthy of discussions to take things forward to help implementation of energy conservation measures through energy savings. While we have made every attempt to adhere to high quality standards, in both data collection and analysis through the report, we would welcome your suggestions so as to improve upon this report further.



## **Executive Summary**

After the Field measurements & analysis, we present herewith important observations made and various measures to reduce the Energy Consumption & mitigate the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. College consumes Energy in the form of Electrical Energy used for various gadgets, Office & other facilities.

### 1. Present Energy Consumption

In the following Table, we present the details of Energy Consumption.

Table no 2.1: Details of energy consumption

		Energy	CO2
		consumed,	Emission
Sr no	Parameter	(Units)	(MT)
1	Maximum	95,329	76.26
2	Minimum	69,774	55.82
3	Average	81,772	65.42
4	Total	9,81,266	785.01

## 2. Energy Conservation Projects already installed

- 1. Usage of STAR Rated ACs
- 2. Usage of LED lights at some indoor locations
- 3. Usage of LED Lights for outdoor lighting.

### 3. Key Observations

- 1. Usage of LED lights.
- 2. Usage of star rated equipment.
- 3. Maintained a good power factor.
- 4. There are about 1493 Nos old T-8 type fittings which need to be replaced by 20 W LEDs.



## 4. Percentage of Usage of Alternate Energy

The College has installed a Roof Top Solar PV Plant. The percentage of usage of Alternate Energy to Annual Energy Requirement is 1.05 %.

## 5. Percentage of Usage of LED Lighting

The College has various Types of Light fittings, namely: LED, FTL & CFL. The percentage of Annual LED Lighting Usage to Annual Lighting requirement works out to be 98 %.

## 6. Recommendations

Table no 1: Recommendations for energy savings

No	Recommendation	Annual Saving potential, kWh/Annum	Annual Monetary Gain, Rs.	Investment Required, Rs.	Payback period, Months
1	Replacement of 1721 Nos Old Ceiling Fans with STAR rating fans	22,373	246,103	3,741,454	182
2	Installation of 200kW grid connected PV panel	300,000	3,300,000	10,000,000	36
	Total	322,373	3,546,103	13,741,454	47

## 7 Notes & Assumptions

- 1. Daily working hours-10 Nos
- 2. Annual working Days-300 Nos
- 3. Average Rate of Electrical Energy: Rs 11/- per kWh



## **Abbreviations**

CFL Compact Fluorescent Lamp

FTL : Fluorescent Tube Light

LED : Light Emitting Diode

V : Voltage
I : Current

kW : Kilo- Watt

kWh : kilo-Watt Hour

kVA : Active Power



#### 1. Introduction

The International Institute of Information Technology (I<sup>2</sup>IT), Pune [pronounced as I Square IT] was established by Late Shri. P. P. Chhabria, Founder Chairman of Finolex Group of Companies, a well-known philanthropist and former President of Mahratta Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture (MCCIA). As a world class academy to impart high-end education in Engineering and Technology the Institute has strived to meet the growing needs of the industry. Established on 10 acres of land, this institute equips students to accept challenges in the areas of Information Technology, Engineering and other niche areas of expertise.

### 1.1 Objectives

- 1. To study present level of Energy Consumption
- 2. To Study Electrical Consumption
- 3. To assess the various equipment/facilities from Energy efficiency aspect
- 4. To study various measures to reduce the Energy Consumption

### 1.2 Audit Methodology:

- 1. Study of connected load
- 2. Study of various Electrical parameters
- 3. To prepare the Report with various Encon measures with payback analysis

#### 1.3 General Details of College

Table No-1.1: Details of college

No	Head	Particulars							
1	Name of Institution	The International Institute of Information Technology							
	Name of institution	(I <sup>2</sup> IT), Pune							
2	Address	P-14, Phase 1, Hinjewadi Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park,							
	Address	Hinjawadi, Pune, Maharashtra 411057.							
3	Affiliation	Savitribai Phule Pune University							



# 2. Study of connected load

In this chapter, we present details of various connected electrical equipment and electrical load.

Table No-2.1: Location wise study of Electrical fittings in various buildings

No		LED Tube (20W	CFL	Led Sq. light (36 W)	Led lamp (9W)	Led lamp (22W	Passag e light (18W)	Fans
	Admin Building							
	Admin Building (Ground Floor)							
1	A-001 (Maintenance)				2			
	A-002 (Admin Office							
2	)				6			2
3	A-003			4	9		7	6
	A-004 (Electrical &							
4	Electronics Lab.)				6	3		6
	A-005 (Drawing Hall						=	
5	)				7	9		4
6	A-006 (A) (IT - Computer Center)				3	6		4
	A-006 (B) (Project							
7	and R & D)				4	4		4
8	A-007 (Maintenance)				5	,		2
9	A-008 / 009 (Pantry f& Maintenance)	3			3			
10	A-010 (Classroom)				7	4		5
11	A-011 (A) (Server Room)				3.	2		



	A-011 (B) (Language							
12	lab)				0	2		2
13	A-012 (Toilets)	6			6			
14	A-013 (Amin office)	_			11			2
15	A-014 (Board Room)			-	16			3
	A-015 (Principal'							
16	Office)				16			1
17	A-016 (Toilet)				1			
	A-017 (Admin Office							
18	)				12			1
19	A-018				3			1
20	A-019 (Maintenance)	1			0			
	A-020 (Housekeeping							
21	Room)	1			0		3	
	Admin Building							
	(First Floor)				0			
	A - 101(Faculty							
22	Room)				2			1
	A - 102 (Electronics							
23	Design Laboratory)				4	9		4
	A - 103 (Faculty							
24	Room)				2			2
	A - 104 (Digital and							
25	VLSI Laboratory)			II.	4	3		3
	A - 105 (Electronic							
	Devices and Circuits							
	II.		I		4	6		4
26	Laboratory)				7	U		T
26	Laboratory)  A - 106 (Faculty				T	0		
26		2			0	0		2

	TC)					
29	A-108 (Maintenance)	2		0		
30	A-109 (Toilets)	6		51	11	
31	A -110 (Maintenance)	2		0		
	A - 111 (Seminar					
32	Hall)	10		5	60	
	A - 112 (Signal					
	Processing					
33	Laboratory)			3	4	4
	A - 113 (Faculty					
34	Room)			2	1	1
	A - 114 (Training &					
35	Placement cell)	2		15		2
	A - 115					
	(Communication					
36	Laboratory)			6	3	3
	A - 116 (Exam					
37	Control Room)			14		2
	A - 117 (Faculty					
38	Room)			17		3
	A - 118 (Cabin for					
39	HoD)	1		4		1
40	A-119 (Maintenance)	1		0		
	A - 120 (Central					
41	Store)	3		0		1
42	A - 121 (Classroom)			3	6	4
43	A - 122 (Classroom)	4		16	6	4
	A - 123 (President					
44	Office)			40		4

	Admin Building					
	(Second Floor)			0		
45	A-201 (Other Office)			1		
	A - 202					
	(Microcontroller &					
	Embedded					
46	Laboratory)			10	2	3
	A - 203 (Web					
47	technology lab.)			12	4	3
	A - 204 (Data					
48	Analytics lab.)			2	6	6
	A - 205 (Internet of					
49	Thinks lab.)			2	6	6
	A - 206					
	(Programming &					
50	Software test lab.)			2	3	3
51	A-207 (Toilets)		1	16		
	A - 208					
52	(Maintenance)	1		0		1
	A-209 (Central					
53	Computing Facility)			9	4	4
	A-210 (Object					
	Oriented					
54	Programmeing)			3	4	3
	A-211 (CE -					
55	Computer Center)			3	4	3
41	A-212 (A) (Cabin for					
56	HoD)	2	2	0	1	1
	A-212 (B)					
57	(Department Office)		2	0	1	1

	A-212 (C)					
58	(Department Office)			0	1	1
	A-212 (D) (Cabin for					
59	HoD)		1	0	1	1
	A-212 (E)					
	(Department Office /					
60	Faculty Room)		1	0	2	1
	A-213 (Data Structure					
61	Laboratory)			3	4	4
	A-214 (Network					
62	Laboratory)			2	4	3
	A-215 (Faculty					
63	Room)			1		2
	A-216 (Tutorial					
64	Room)	2		6		1
	A-217 (Student					
65	association)	3	ļ	4	2	3
	A-218 (Faculty					
66	Room)	17		0		1
	A-219 (Internal					
67	Quality A. Cell.)			1	1	1
68	A-220 (maintenance)	1		1		
69	A-221 (Sports Room)	2		6		1
70	A-222 (Classroom )			6	6	4
71	A-223 (Classroom)			0	6	5
	A-224 (Database					
72	Laboratory)	2		0	6	6
	A-225 (Artificial					
	Intelligence					
73	Laboratory)			0	6	5

	Admin Building					
	(Third Floor)			0		
74	A-301 (Class Room)			3	2	4
75	A-302 (Class Room)	1		2	2	5
76	A-303 (Toilets)			28		
	A-304 (faculty					
77	Office)			9		1
78	A-305 (Classroom)			4	4	4
	A-306 (faculty					
79	Office)	8		2	10	11
80	A-307 (Seminar Hall)			30	8	13
	A-308 (Tutorial					
81	Room)			2		1
	A-309 (Student					
82	Association)			0	3	6
	A-310 (Hood and					
83	Dept. Office)			4		1
	A-311 (Faculty					
84	Room)			2	1	1
	A-312 (Stationery					
	Store & Reprographic					
85	Centre)			1		
86	A-313 (NSS)			0	1	1
87	A-314 (Classroom)			28	6	4
88	A-315 (Classroom)			24	6	4
	A-316 (Operating				_	
89	Systems Laboratory)			8	2	6
	A-317 (Digital					
	Electronics &					
90	Microprocessor		15	30	2	Aur

	Laboratory)						
91	W-1 (Workshop)		35	0	2	5	
92	S-001 (Security)		3	0		2	-
	(DG and Pump						
93	rooms)		22	0			
	Buiding C		-	0			
	C-01 (Reception						
94	Area)			0	2		
	C-02 (A) & (B)						
95	(Cafeteria Dining)			8	13	30	
	C-03 (Cafeteria						
96	Kitchen)	6		0	10	12	
97	C-04 /5 / 6 (Toilets)		16	8			
	C -7 (Girls Common						
98	Room)			0	8	4	
	C- 8 (Boyes Common						
99	Room)			0	8	4	
100	C- 9 (Physica Lab)			0	8	4	
101	C -10 (C.C. IT )			0	8	4	
	C-11 (Library and						
102	Reading Room)			0	28	26	
103	C-12 (Class Room)			8	3	4	
104	C-13 (Toilets)			15			
	C-14 (Applied						
105	Chemestry Lab.)			0	3	4	
106	C-15 (Class Room)			0	3	4	
107	C-16 (Class Room)			0	3	4	
108	C-17 (Class Room)			0	4	6	
109	C-18 (Basic			0	3	3	

	Mechanical Engg.)							
	C-19 (Basic Civil							
110	Engg.)				0	4		3
111	Takshshila Hostel	60	7		71			54
112	Nalanda Hostel	421	6		709		50	423
113	Mithila Hostel	490	8		696		112	483
114	Vikramshila Hostel	414	3	0	789		100	411
		1474	24	102	2888	373	272	1721

Apart from above load, the school has pumps, Packaged ACs, CFLs and LED focus street lights on streets and grounds. Individual fitting wise load is as under.

Table No 2.2: Equipment wise Connected Load

			Load,	Load,
No	Equipment	Qty	W/Unit	kW
1	Ceiling Fan	1721	65	111.9
2	FTL 40W	18	40	0.7
3	LED tube-20 W	1474	20	29.5
4	CFL	24	24	0.6
5	Led Sq. light (36 W)	102	36	3.7
6	Led lamp (9W)	2888	9	26.0
7	Led lamp (22W)	373	22	8.2
8	LED-20W	272	20	5.4
9	AC-New (2 TR)	2	2450	4.9
10	Package AC (16TR, 8.5TR)			30.0
	Pumps 3HP (4nos), no of 5HP (5 nos),			
11	7.5HP (5 nos),			56.2
12	LED street lights	45	50	2.3
	Total			279.4

# Data can be represented in terms of PIE chart as under,

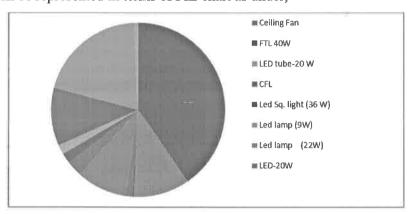


Figure 2.1: Distribution of connected load.



# 3. Study of Electrical Energy Consumption

In this chapter, electricity bills are studied for the analysis of electrical energy consumption.

Table no 3.1: Summary of electricity bills

			Bill		
		Energy	Amount		
No	Month	(kWh)	(Rs)		
1	Jun-23	69,774	10,53,884		
2	May-23	73,949	11,08,659		
3	Apr-23	70,050	10,74,846		
4	Mar-23	92,567	13,68,986		
5	Feb-23	72,850	11,03,557		
6	Jan-23	81,062	12,18,237		
7	Dec-22	87,956	13,10,532		
8	Nov-22	81,688	12,27,027		
9	Oct-22	81,558	12,36,824		
10	Sep-22	95,329	14,21,582		
11	Aug-22	90,002	13,37,242		
12	Jul-22	84,481	12,62,260		
	Total	9,81,266	1,47,23,636		

Variation in energy consumption is as follows,



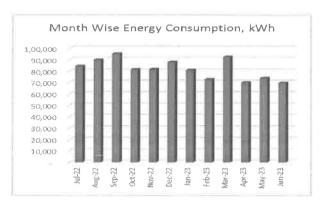


Figure 3.1: Month wise energy consumption

Monthly variation in electricity bill is as follows,

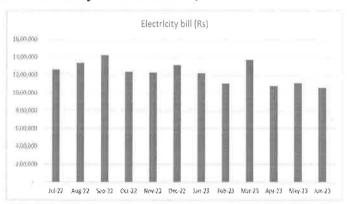


Figure 3.2: Month wise electricity bill

Key observations of electricity bill are as follows,

Table no 3.2: Key observations

		Energy	CO2
		consumed,	Emission
Sr no	Parameter	(Units)	(MT)
1	Maximum	95,329	76.26
2	Minimum	69,774	55.82
3	Average	81,772	65.42
4	Total	9,81,266	785.01



## 4. Carbon Foot printing

1. A Carbon Foot print is defined as the Total Greenhouse Gas emissions (CO<sub>2</sub> emissions), emitted due to various activities. In this we compute the emissions of Carbon-Di-Oxide, by usage of the various form of Electrical Energy used by the College for performing its day to day activities

## 2. Basis for computation of CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions:

The basis of Calculation for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions due to Electrical Energy is as under

➤ 1 Unit (kWh) of Electrical Energy releases 0.8 Kg of CO<sub>2</sub> into atmosphere.

Based on the above Data we compute the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions which are being released in to the atmosphere by the College due to its Day to Day operations

We herewith furnish the details of various forms of Energy consumption as under

Table 4.1: Month wise Consumption of Electrical Energy & CO2 Emissions

		Energy	CO2
		Consumed,	Emissions,
No	Month	kWh	MT
1	Jun-23	69,774	55.82
2	May-23	73,949	59.16
3	Apr-23	70,050	56.04
4	Mar-23	92,567	74.05
5	Feb-23	72,850	58.28
6	Jan-23	81,062	64.85
7	Dec-22	87,956	70.36
8	Nov-22	81,688	65.35
9	Oct-22	81,558	65.25
10	Sep-22	95,329	76.26
11	Aug-22	90,002	72.00
12	Jul-22	84,481	67.58
	Total	9,81,266	785.01



In the following Chart we present the CO2 emissions due to usage of Electrical Energy.

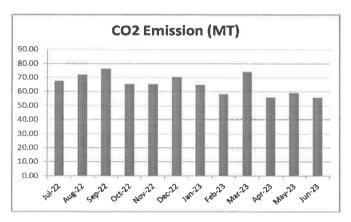


Figure 4.1: Month wise CO2 Emission



## 5. Study of utilities

### 5.1 Study of Lighting

In the facility, the lighting system can be divided mainly in to parts, indoor lighting and outdoor lighting. There are 18 FTL fittings with Electronic/ magnetic chokes, 1474 LED tubes 272 LED passage tubes, 24 CFLs, 102 no of LED square lights (36W), 2888 no of LED lamps (9W) and 373 no of LED lamps (22W) in indoor lightings. It is recommended to install the 20 W LED Tube light fittings in place of old T-8 fittings. There are 17 number of CFL street lights and 45 No of LED street lights.

#### 5.2 Air-conditioners

In the facility, there are about 02 Nos. of 2 Tr star rated Air-conditioners. Also, in the facility there are package ACs with 8.5Tr and 16 Tr respectively.

#### 5.3 Ceiling Fans

At building facility, there are about 1721 Nos Old Ceiling Fans, which consumed about 65 W of Electrical Energy. It is recommended to replace these old Fans with BEE STAR Rated Ceiling Fans.

### 5.4 Water Pumps

There are 4 no of 3HP capacity, 5 no of 5HP capacity and 5 nos of 7.5HP capacity pumps.



## 6. Study of usage of alternate energy

In this Chapter, we compute the percentage of Usage of Alternate/Renewable Energy to Annual Energy Requirement of the College. The College has installed Roof Top Solar PV System. The Installed Capacity of Solar PV Plant is 7 kWp. Also, college has installed 7 nos of solar thermal hot water systems with 600 liters capacity each. Total installed solar thermal hot water capacity is 4200 liters.

Table 6.1: Computation of % Usage of Alternate Energy to Annual Energy Requirement

No	Particulars	Value	Unit
1	Annual Energy Purchased from MSEDCL	981,266	kWh/Annum
2	Energy Generated by Roof Top Solar PV System	10,500	kWh/Annum
3	Total Energy Requirement of College	991,766	kWh/Annum
4	% of Usage of Alternate Energy to Annual Energy Requirement	1.05	%



Figure 6.1: Photograph of Solar PV plant



Figure 6.2: Photograph of solar thermal hot water system



# 7. Study of usage of LED lighting

In this chapter we study the lighting system of college and compute the percentage of total load catered by LED lighting.

Table 7.1: Total lighting load

No	Particulars	Qty	Load, W/Unit	Load, kW
1	F T L-40 W	18	40	0.72
2	CFL	24	24	0.576
	LED lighting load			
1	LED passage tube	272	20	5.44
2	LED tube light	1474	20	29.48
3	Led Sq. light (36 W)	102	36	3.672
4	Led lamp (9W)	1055	9	9.495
5	Led lamp (22W)	373	22	8.206
6	LED street lights	30	35	1.05
	Total LED lighting load			57.343
	Total Lighting load			58.639

It can be seen that out of total lighting load 98% load is LED lighting load.



# 8. Energy conservation proposals

## 8.1 Replacement of old fans with STAR Rated fans

During the Audit, it was observed that there are 1721 no of fans. It is recommended to replace these old fans with STAR Rated fans.

In the following Table, we present the savings, investment required & payback analysis.

No	Particulars	Value	Unit
1	Present Qty of Old Ceiling Fan fittings	1721	Nos
	Energy Demand of Old Ceiling Fan		
2	fitting	65	W/Unit
3	Energy Demand of STAR Rated Fan	52	W/Unit
4	Reduction in demad	13	W/Unit
5	Average Daily Usage period	4	Hrs/Day
6	Daily saving in Energy	89.492	kWh/Day
7	Annual Working Days	250	Nos
8	Annual Energy Saving possible	22373	kWh/Annum
9	Rate of Electrical Energy	11	Rs/kWh
10	Annual Monetary saving	246103	Rs/Annum
11	Cost of STAR Rated Ceiling Fan	2174	Rs/unit
			Rs lump
12	Investment required	3741454	sum
13	Simple Payback period	182	Months



# 8.2 Installation of 200kW Solar PV panel

It is recommended to install 200 kW solar PV panel. In the following Table, we present the savings, investment required & payback analysis.

No	Particulars	Value	Unit
1	Installation of 200kW PV unit	200	kW
2	Energy saving	300,000	kWh/Annum
3	Rate of electrical energy	11	Rs
4	Annual monetory savings	33,00,000	Rs/ Annum
5	Investment required	100,00,000	Rs lump sum
6	Simple payback period	36	Months



# 8.3 Summary of Savings

No	Recommendation	Annual Saving potential, kWh/Annum	Annual Monetary Gain, Rs.	Investment Required, Rs.	Payback period, Months
1	Replacement of 1721 Nos Old Ceiling Fans with STAR rating fans	22,373	246,103	3,741,454	182
2	Installation of 200kW grid connected PV panel	300,000	3,300,000	10,000,000	36
	Total	322,373	3,546,103	13,741,454	47

