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SUMATHI REDDY
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY FOR WOMEN
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Affiliated to JNTUH - Approved by AICTE

Carbon Footprint and Energy Audit

Acknowledgment

AQC Global LLC

Arun Kumar 25 October 2023

AQC Global LLC

Carbon footprint and Energy audit at Sumathi Reddy Institute of Technology for Women (SRITW)

The AQC Global LLC acknowledges with thanks the cooperation extended to our team for completing the study at Sumathi Reddy Institute of Technology for Women (SRITW). The interactions and deliberations with SRITW team were exemplary and the whole exercise was thoroughly a rewarding experience for us. We deeply appreciate the interest, enthusiasm, and commitment of SRITW team towards environmental sustainability.

We are sure that the recommendations presented in this report will be implemented and the SRITW team will further improve their environmental performance.

Kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Executive Summary

The growth of countries across the world is leading to increased consumption of natural resources. There is an urgent need to establish environmental sustainability in every activity we do. In a modern economy, environmental sustainability will play a critical role in the very existenceof an organization.

An educational institution is no different. Built environment, especially an educational institution, has a considerable footprint on the environment. Impact on the environment due to energy consumption, water usage and waste generation in an educational institute is prominent. Therefore, there is an imminent need to reduce the overall environmental footprint of the institution.

As an Institution of higher learning, Sumathi Reddy Institute of Technology (SRITW) firmly believes that there is an urgent need to address the environmental challenges and improve their environmental footprint.

True to its belief, SRITW has solar PV for generating clean energy for its campus. 200 KWp of solar panels has been installed in the campus. SRITW has installed solar water heater of 1000 litres capacity for their hostels. SRITW is also in the process of replacing conventional lamps with energy efficiency lamps. AQC Global LLC Team congratulates SRITW team for their efforts.

Keeping SRITW's work in energy efficiency, we recommend the following to be taken by the competent team at SRITW.

Work towards achieving carbon neutrality: AQC Global LLC emphasizes creating an additional carbon sink To 3 billion tons of CO2 equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030. SRITW's net carbon emission for the year 2022-23 is **120 MT CO2e**. SRITW should focus on energy efficiency, renewable energy, and carbon sequestration as tools that will enable them to offset the present carbon emissions and achieve carbon neutrality.

Installation of biogas plant: In 2022-23, SRITW had used 2.32 MT of LPG. There is an opportunity to install a biogas plant to generate biogas from sewage water. Presently, sewage water is being let out to the drain without treatment. An opportunity exists to generate biogas from the untreated sewage water and use the generated biogas to substitute LPG used in the college. By generating biogas from sewage water, about 0.93 MT of LPG can be replaced which will result in carbon savings of 2.79 MT CO2e.

Improve energy efficiency of the college: It is recommended to adopt latest energy efficient technologies for reducing energy consumption in fans, lighting, and air conditioners. We recommend the following projects to be implemented at the earliest.

- Replace conventional 70W ceiling fans with energy efficient BLDC fans of 30W
- Installation of Air conditioners energy savers

Carbon Footprint and Energy Audit

Together, Sumathi Reddy Institute of Technology for Women (SRITW) and the AQC Global LLC are attempting to find ways to reduce carbon emissions and enhance energy efficiency. This report presents every improvement proposal that could be made based on the audit and data analysis of SRITW's lighting, air conditioning, ceiling fans, and biogas potential data.

The carbon emissions from college operations are also included in the report. Scope 1 and scope 2 emissions for carbon are computed using SRITW's submitted data. The report highlights how lowering power consumption can potentially reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The potential for reducing greenhouse gas emissions through power consumption reduction is highlighted in the report.

Submission of Documents:

With the assistance of data provided by the SRITW team, an energy and carbon footprint audit was conducted at the organization. The SRITW team was in charge of gathering all the information required for the study and sending the pertinent papers to AQC Global LLC.

Carbon Footprint and Energy Audit:

Data submitted and collected was used to calculate the carbon footprint of the campus and assess energy consumption and finally provide necessary recommendations for environmental improvement.

Note:

Carbon footprint and energy audit are based on the data provided by SRITW team and discussions the AQC Global LL team. The scope of the study does not include the exclusive verification of various regulatory requirements related to environmental sustainability.

AQC Global LLC has the right to recall the study if it finds (a) major violation in meeting the environmental regulatory requirements by the location and (b) occurrence of major accidents, leading to significant damage to Ecology and environment.

Possibilities for development

Carbon footprint calculations were also performed as part of the SRITW environmental improvement study. Finding the current level of emissions from campus operations and the steps that SRITW can take to offset the emissions are the goals of the campus's carbon footprint calculation. By planting trees, increasing the share of renewable energy, and implementing energy-efficient procedures, the college can become carbon neutral in the future by offsetting the emissions.

Carbon footprint calculations:

To help delineate direct and indirect emission sources, improve transparency, and provide utility for different types of organizations and different types of climate policies and business goals, two "scopes" (scope 1 and scope 2) are defined for GHG accounting and reporting purposes.

For calculating carbon footprint of the campus, Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions are being considered. Since day scholars use College provided transportation and hostellers stay in campus.

Scope 1: Direct GHG Emissions

Direct GHG emissions occur from sources that are owned or controlled by the company, for example, emissions from combustion in owned or controlled DG sets, canteen, vehicles, etc.; emissions from chemical production in owned or controlled process equipment. Direct CO2 emissions from the combustion of biomass shall not be included in scope 1 but reported separately.

SRITW Scope 1 emissions for 2022-23:

Sources of Scope 1 emissions in SRITW:

- LPG used for canteen
- Diesel used for generator

	Fuel Type	**Description**	**Activity Data**	**Units**	**CO2 eq. Emissions (tons)**
1	LPG	Canteen	1.92	MT	5.72
2	Diesel	Transportation	11.24	KL	30.43
3	Diesel	Generator	0.94	KL	2.48

Total Scope 1 emissions of SRITW : 38.63 Tons (for year 2022-23)

Scope 2: Electricity Indirect GHG Emissions

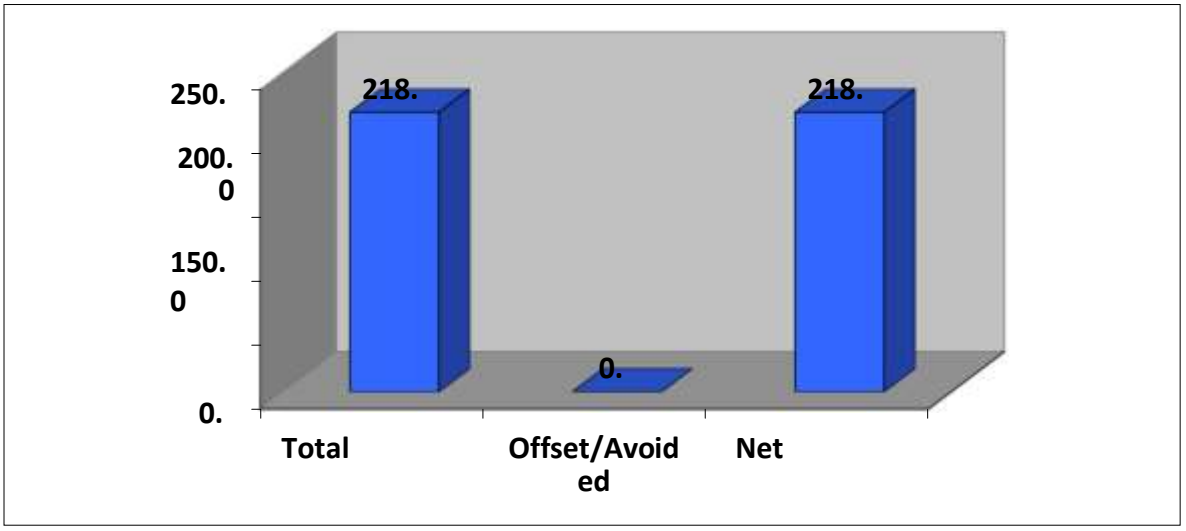
Scope 2 accounts for GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity consumed by a company. Purchased electricity is defined as electricity that is purchased or otherwise brought into the organizational boundary of the company. Scope 2 emissions physically occur at the facility where electricity is generated.

SRITW Scope 2 emissions for 2022-23:

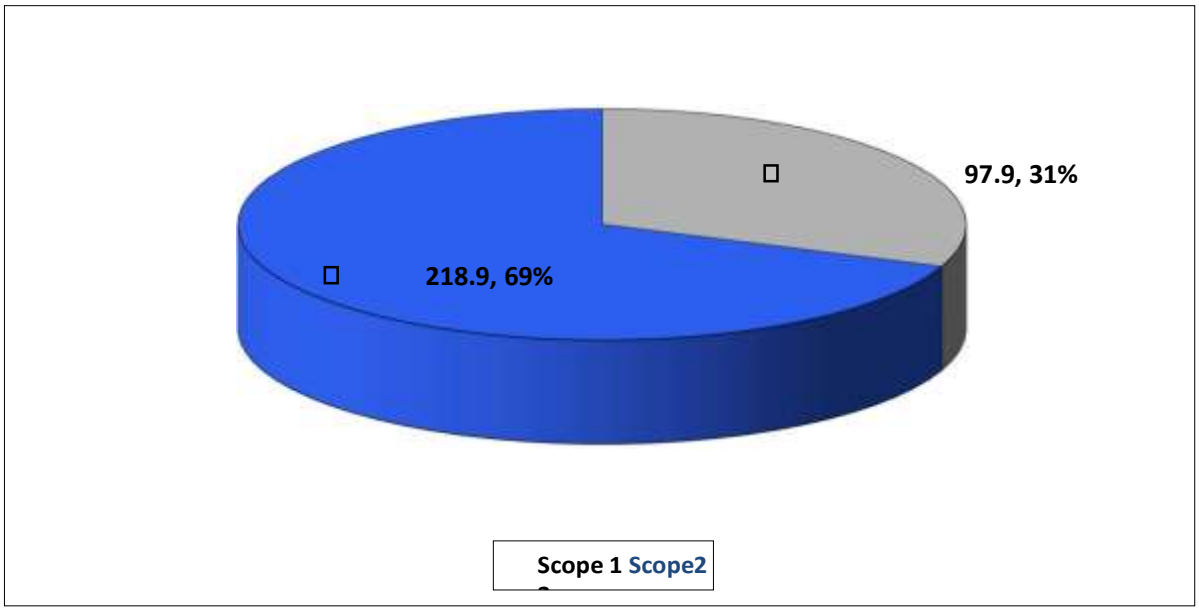
Electricity purchased from grid : 40,482 Units

Solar energy produced : 11,740 Units

Scope 2 Breakup



GHG Emission Summary of SRITW



Scope 1	**44.90**	**MT CO2 eq.**
Scope 2	**75.80**	**MT CO2 eq.**
Total	**120.70**	**MT CO2 eq.**

Develop a roadmap to increase contribution of renewable energy in the overall energy consumption

To have a continued focus on increasing renewable energy utilization to 100% which will also lead to reduction in GHG emissions, it is suggested to develop a detailed roadmap on renewable energy utilization. The road map should broadly feature the following aspects,

- Percentage substitution with renewable energy that SRITW wants to achieve in a specified time frame
- Key tasks that needs to be executed to achieve the renewable energy target
- A regular review mechanism to ensure progress along the lines of the roadmap should be framed
- The roadmap should also highlight important milestones/key tasks.

Renewable energy roadmap should be used as a base to frame GHG emissions reduction target:

It is suggested to use the developed renewable energy roadmap to correlate the GHG reduction that each of the renewable energy project will achieve. This approach will provide a base to set targets

for reduction in GHG emissions. The action plan for renewable energy will shoulder the action plan for GHG emissions reduction and work towards achieving carbon neutrality.

Evolve a system to monitor the implementation of various GHG mitigation opportunities

SRITW has an action plan to reduce its GHG emissions. SRITW should also evolve a system to monitor the implementation of various GHG mitigation opportunities. It is recommended to use a Gantt chart to mark out the action plan for the activities and track its implementation. Gantt chart will serve as an excellent way to instantly monitor and comprehend all different tasks in one place which would ease tracking of implementation.

Install 25 kWp of Solar PV in SRITW campus

Renewable energy is one of the important steps to be taken up by the college to reduce their overall carbon footprint. Considering an availability of a minimum 5100 sq. feet of rooftop area, 50 kWp of solar Photovoltaic (PV) can be installed. However, for this report calculation, only 25 kWp capacity is considered.

A renewable energy capacity of 25 kW of solar panel may be installed can generate 40,500 units of electricity per year. Additionally, 25 kWp of solar rooftop can **offset 33 MT CO2e** per annum.

RESCO model for solar rooftop installation.

A Renewable Energy Service Company (RESCO) is an ESCO Energy service company which provides energy to the consumers from renewable energy sources. RESCO or BOOT model is about pay as you consume the electricity.

- Solar Power Plant is owned by the RESCO or Energy Company
- Customer must sign a Power purchase Agreement (PPA) with actual investor at mutually agreed tariff and tenure
- Customer only pays for electricity consumed
- RESCO developer is responsible for its annual operations & maintenance (O&M)
- The RESCO gets the benefit by selling the surplus power generated to the DISCOM

Source: www.bluebirdsolar.com

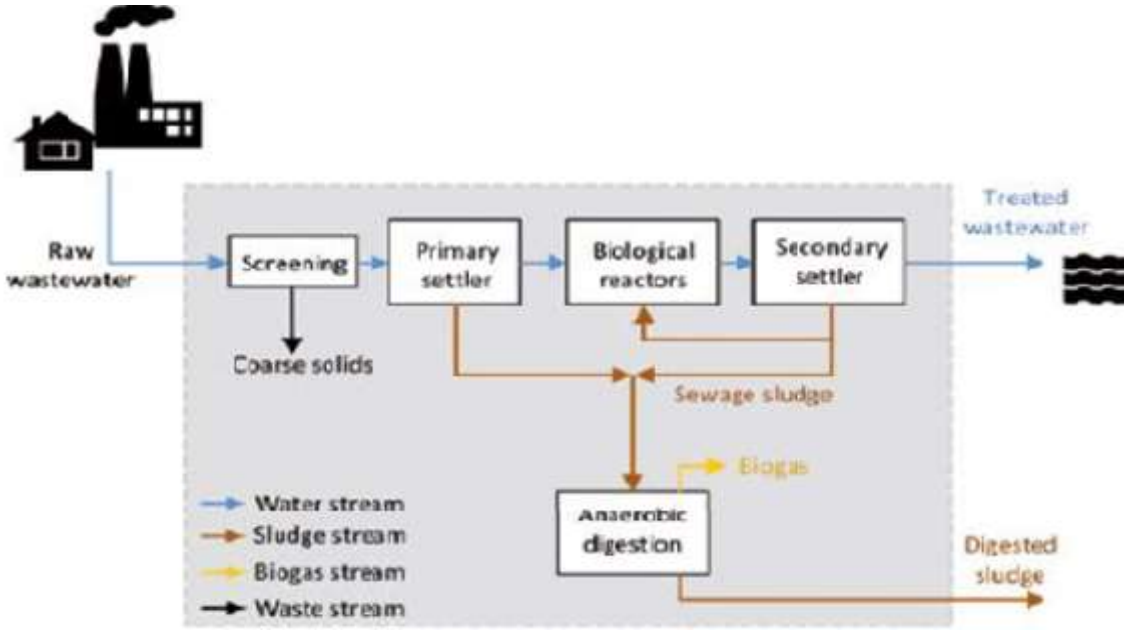
Install biogas plant at SRITW campus

An opportunity exists to generate biogas from the untreated sewage water and use the generated biogas to substitute LPG used in the college. SRITW had used 1.92 MT of LPG. By generating biogas from sewage water, about 0.83 MT of LPG can be replaced which will result in carbon savings of 2.11 MT CO2e.

Biogas Production Potential of Wastewater

The sewage water is a useful waster as 1% of it in any quantity is a sludge which when subjected to anaerobic digestion will produce biogas. Wastewater is the effluent from household, commercial establishments and institutions, hospitals, industries and so on. Sewage water source contains large amount of organic material which can be efficiently recovered in as sludge which and when subjected to anaerobic digestion, the sludge produces methane gas (biogas).

Biogas is a mixture of gases containing 50-75% Methane, and 25-50%Carbon dioxide while 0-10% Nitrogen, 0-3% Hydrogen disulphide and 0-2% Hydrogen may be present as impurities which is produced by anaerobic digestion of organic material i.e. a sequential enzymatic breakdown of biodegradable organic material (Biomass) in the absence of oxygen. The process is usually carried out in a digester tank known as biodigester. Biogas is an important energy source used as cooking gas, to generate electricity, etc. thus producing biogas from wastewater is an efficient and sustainable waste management and renewable energy technique. One of the major environmental problems of the world today is waste management and wastewater constitutes a huge environmental problem to the society thus the need for wastewater treatment to recover and also recycle the recovered water for usage.



The physical process: this is the mechanical treatment of the water that involves removal of debris from the raw wastewater right from the point it enters the plant. The screening and primary settling of debris. Wastewater enters the treatment plant through the inlet chamber from where it is channeled to the coarse screen that removes solid waste.

The biological process: This involves the bio-treatment of the sewage in the bioreactors. It is the heart of the treatment plant where a biological process takes place. The bioreactors of a treatment plant are usually large tanks consisting of several mammoth rotors and submersible mixers. While the rotor introduces atmospheric oxygen into the sewage, the submersible mixers keep the biomass in suspension thus several reactions takes place in the bioreactors.

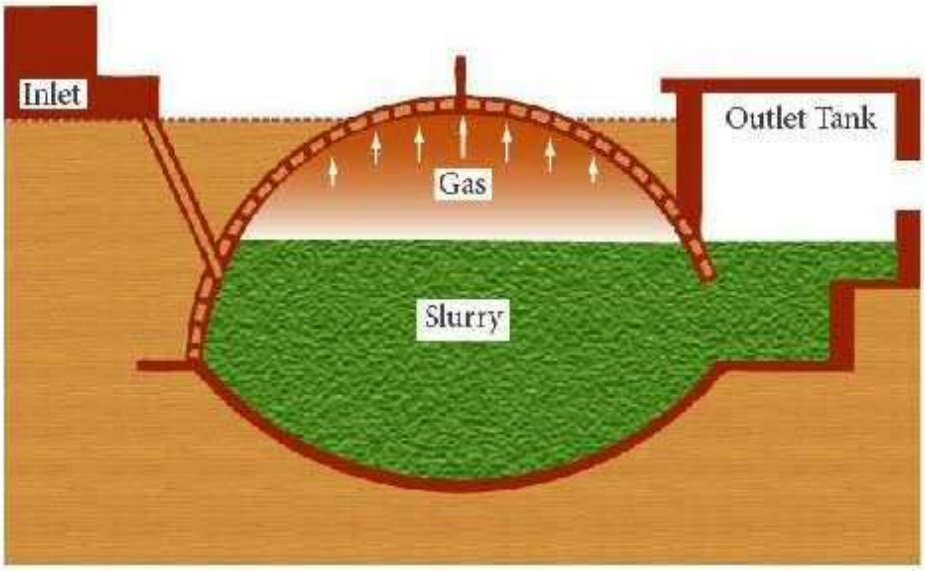
From the bioreactor, the sewage enters the sedimentation tank. Here the biological process ends and sludge is separated from water such that the clean water is passed to the disinfection tank for disinfection and onward discharge for use while the sludge is removed by the returned activation sludge (RAS) pump that removes and sends part to the anaerobic digestion chamber while some are return to the anaerobic bioreactor for reactivation.

Production of biogas is an anaerobic digestion whereby microorganisms break down biodegradablematerial in the absence of oxygen to produce methane/carbon dioxide used to generate electricity and heat. Sludge from the treatment plant (primary and activated sludge) is the main feedstock (biodegradable organic matter) in the biogas production plant of a wastewater treatment plant andthe biogas production process involves series of steps. The combine sludge resulting from primary and secondary water treatment is gathered, sieved and thickened to a dry solids content of up to 7% before entering the digesters. Optionally, the sludge can be pretreated by disintegration technologies with the aim to improve the gas yield. In the anaerobic digestion process, the sludge is pumped into the anaerobic continuously stirred tank reactors where digestion takes place.

In the process, microorganisms break down part of the organic matter that is contained in the sludge and produce biogas, which is composed of methane, carbon dioxide and trace gases. The raw biogas produced is dried and hydrogen sulphide and other trace substances removed and burned in burners after treatment. The digested sludge is dewatered, and the water reintroduce into the treatment plant while the remaining undigested matter used for organic fertilizer.

Calculations:

Sewage water available per day	:	5 KL (Least value considered for calculation)
Sludge in 10KL of sewage water	:	1% (100 kg)
From 6kg of organic waste	:	1 kg of biogas can be produced
Therefore, from 50 kg	:	8.33 kg of biogas can be produced
Kg of biogas	:	0.45kg of
LPG Per day equivalent LPG production	:	3.25 kg per
day Annual LPG production for 250 days	:	937.50 kg
Annual emission reduction potential	:	2.79 T CO2



ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Annual energy consumption of SRITW campus is 2,95,048 units. There are major blocks in the campus which consumes energy for their operation. Major energy consumers are:

1. Fans
2. Air conditioners

Replace Conventional Ceiling Fans with Energy Efficient BLDC Fans:

During the Energy Audit at SRITW, a detailed study was carried out to identify the potential for replacing the existing ceiling fans with BLDC super fans. There are 337 fans operating in SRITW campus.

Instead of conventional ceiling fans, latest technology BLDC fans which consume only 30W can be installed in the newly constructed building. A brushless DC (BLDC) motor is a synchronous electric motor powered by direct-current (DC) electricity and having an electronic commutation system, rather than a mechanical commutator and brushes. A BLDC motor has an external armature called the stator, and an internal armature called the rotor. The rotor can usually be a permanent magnet. Typical BLDC motor-based ceiling fan has much better efficiency and excellent constant RPM control as it operates out of fixed DC voltage. The proposed BLDC motor and the control electronics operate out of 24V DC through an SMPS having input AC which can vary from 90V to 270V.

Calculations:

With the replacement of existing ceiling fans with Super Fans the energy consumption is likely to reduce by 55% per fixture. Considering 100 fans being replaced with super-efficient BLDC fans, 3.50 kW can be saved. Considering the average operating hours to be 2000 and unit cost as Rs. 8.80,

The calculations are as follows:

Total no. of fans in college	:	650
Energy consumption per fan	:	70 W
Total energy consumption of fans	:	70W X 100 fans
	:	7 kW
Super-efficient BLDC fans energy consumption	:	30 W Savings from 70W to 30 W
	:	55%
Total savings in fans energy consumption	:	55% of 7kW
	:	3.85 kW
Savings per year	:	3.85 kW X 2000 hrs X Rs. 8.80 / unit

	:	Rs. 0.68 Lakhs
Investment	:	Rs. 2, 50, 000
	:	44 months
Annual emission reduction potential	:	6.00 T CO2

Install Air conditioners energy saver for spilt air conditioners:

Present status: As per the data obtained from SRITW team, the campus has majorly 1.5 TR units installed. There are 10 spilt air conditioners installed and operate 10 hours a day.

Recommendation:

We recommend installing “Airtron”, an energy saver that can be installed at every individual unit of AC. The Airtron is the world's most advanced AC SAVER, with all the controls of a Precision AC. The Airtron’s dual sensors reference the Room and Coil & Ambient Temp, and uses complex, multiple algorithms in a "closed -loop circuit" to reduce the Compressor Run-Time, to ensure the high savings while maintaining and displaying the Set temperature accurately. The Airtron is Programmable for geographical location and climate and adapts automatically to changes in season and ambient conditions.

This unique device has been developed on Patent-Published technology and approved by leading MNC'S, PSU'S and Govt. Departments. The Airtron is validated by EESL (Energy Efficiency Services Ltd.), Ministry of Power, Government of India, for 44% savings. The Airtron has been validated on all AC's- Inverters,5 Star, Splits, Multi-Splits, Packages, ducts, Windows, Cassettes from 1.0-20.0TR, LG ltd, Videocon Ltd, Tata Communications, L&T, Nestle, Ashok Leyland etc. The AIRTRON comes with a Remote for setting the Room Temperature, and in a Non-Flammable Polycarbonate Enclosure, with SMPS Power Supply, to tolerate w ide Voltage and Current fluctuations, Surges, Spikes and Sags.

In our case, Airtron installation can reduce the energy consumption of each fixture by 15% on a conservative basis. For total energy consumption, for air conditioners, as 20 units per hour, 3 units per hour can be saved. It is recommended to install Airtron energy saver in a phase wise manner preferably in the batches of 10 units.

Saving Calculation: Considering the operating hours to be 2000 and unit cost as Rs 8.80/-.

- Monetary annual savings : Rs 45,000/-
- Total investment : Rs 80,000/-
- Payback period : 22 months (2 years)
- Annual emission reduction potential : 4.92 MT CO2

Airtron AC energy saver device

Conclusion

SRITW has initiated few energy efficiency activities in their campus. While AQC Global LLC appreciates the SRITW team for their efforts, we would like to emphasize that opportunity exists further reduce the energy consumption. Installation of renewable energy is to be given major focus. RESCO model can be adopted to install renewable energy without upfront capital investment. We in AQC Global LLC are sure that all the recommendations mentioned in the report will be implemented by SRITW team and the overall environmental performance of the campus will be improved.

List of Vendors

Equipment	Supplier Name	Contact Person	Mail Address	Contact Number
AC Energy Saver	Gloabtel Convergence Ltd	Mr Chirag Morakhia	chirag@gloabtel.com	9324176440
AC Energy Saver	Magnatron International	Mr Kishore Mansata	indiaenergysaver@gmail.com	9748727966
BLDC Ceiling Fans	Atomberg Technologies Pvt Ltd	Ms Roshni Noronha	roshninoronha@atomberg.com	9987366655
BLDC Ceiling Fans	Versa Drives	Mr Sathish	sathish@versadrives.com	94885 94382
LED	Havells India Ltd	Mr. Sunil Sikka	sunil.sikka@havells.com	0120-4771000
LED	Kwality Photonics Pvt. Ltd.	Mr. K. Vijay Kumar Gupta	kwality@kwalityindia.com	+ 91 40 2712 3555
LED	OSRAM LightingPvt. Ltd.	Mr Nitin Saxena	N.saxena@osram.com	+91 124 626 1300
LED	Reckon Green Innovations Pvt Ltd	Mr Krishna Ravi	krishna@reckongreen.com	9985333559