GREEN BUILDING

WHAT IS A GREEN BUILDING?

• A green building is one constructed with design and construction processes which significantly reduce or eliminate negative impact of buildings on the environment and occupants.

FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTIVES OF GREEN BUILDINGS

- Conserve nature and natural resources
 - Building construction involves damage to ecology through land use disturbance; energy intensive material and processes.
- Increase energy efficiency
 - -Buildings consume about 50% of total energy. Energy consumption is growing at rate higher than population growth rate.

FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTIVES OF GREEN BUILDINGS

- Improve indoor air quality
 - Construction materials such as paints and varnishes emit polluting gases like nitrous oxide and carbon dioxide.

BENEFITS FROM GREEN BUILDINGS

- Reduced destruction to ecology
- Efficient use of resources during construction
- Reduced construction waste
- Reduced energy consumption
- Extensive use of renewable energy
- Efficient water management
- Better indoor air quality by use of non-toxic materials

ECONOMICS

• Over a 40 year life cycle of building the energy costs exceed construction costs.

• A green building may cost 10% - 40% more but energy cost would go down by 30% -65%.

• The break-even point is achieved depending upon the energy consumption.

STRATEGIES FOR BUILDING GREEN BUILDING

- Optimum use of nature for lighting and space conditioning
- Energy efficient light fittings
- 'Intelligent' features to reduce energy wastage
- Use of renewable sources of energy
- Bio-climatic architectural principles
- Reducing material use in construction
- Recycling of construction wastes
- Efficient water management

BIOCLIMATIC ARCHITECTURAL PRINCIPLES

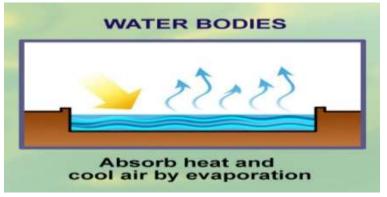
- Orientation
- Thermal mass
- Building Forms (surface to volume ratio etc.)
- Position and size of window; shading and coatings
- Selection of materials for wall, roof, windows including insulation
- Thermal insulation of roof, wall and glazing
- Landscaping
- ✓ These can lead to 10-30% reduction in energy use

SOLAR ACTIVE FEATURES

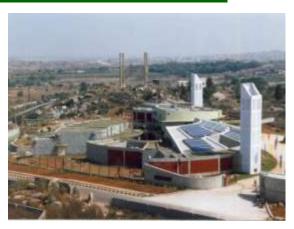
- Solar water heater
- Solar power

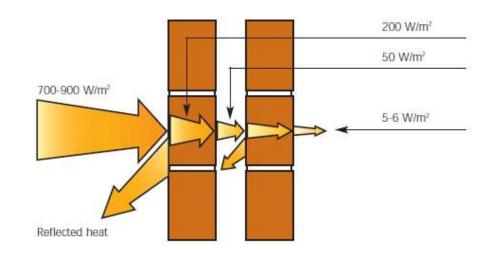
SOLAR PASSIVE FEATURES

- Earth tunnel
- Solar chimney
- Wind Tower
- Cavity wall
- Courtyard effect
- Landscaping









RATING SYSTEM

• BREEAM

- Building Research Establishment's Environmental Assessment
 Method
- developed in United Kingdom in 1990

• LEED

- Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
- developed and piloted in the US in 1998
- LEED-INDIA developed in 2006

• CASBEE

- Comprehensive Assessment System for Building Environmental Efficiency
- Developed in Japan, in 2001

• GRIHA

- Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment
- By TERI (The Energy and Resources Institute) in India in 2005

Rating Systems

- LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design)
 - Five Key Area and 69 points
 - Sustainable site development
 - Water savings
 - Energy efficiency
 - Materials selection and
 - Indoor environmental quality
 - Rated as certified Level to platinum Level

LEED Rating System

| Rating | No. of points | No. of points (2011) |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | Max 69 | Max 110 |
| LEED Certified | 26-32 | 40-49 |
| LEED Certified Silver level | 33-38 | 50-59 |
| LEED Certified Gold Level | 39-51 | 60-79 |
| LEED Certified Platinum Level | 52-69 | Above 80 |

Rating Systems

- TERI (The Energy & Resources Institute)
 - Three Key Area, 33 criteria and 100 points
 - Site selection & site planning(9, 24)
 - Conservation and efficient utilization of resource(7, 20)
 - Health and well being during construction (2, 4)
 - Building Planning & Construction(22, 74)
 - Conservation and efficient utilization of resource(16, 64)
 - » Water(3, 6)
 - \rightarrow Energy: end use(2, 24)
 - » Energy: embodied and construction(3, 14)
 - » Energy: renewable(2, 8)
 - » Recycle, recharge, and reuse of water(2, 7)
 - » Waste management(4, 5)
 - Health and well-being during post-construction occupation(6, 10)
 - Building operation & Maintenance(2,2)
 - Innovations(4,4)
 - Rated as one star to five star

TERI Rating System

| Rating | No. of points |
|------------|---------------|
| One Star | 50-60 |
| Two Star | 61-70 |
| Three Star | 71-80 |
| Four Star | 81-90 |
| Five Star | 91-100 |

Green Buildings in India

- Under certification of IGBC/USGBC
 - 2512 buildings registered out of which
 - 481 are certified
- Under certification of TERI
 - 43 are certified
 - GRIHA Final 3 (1 five star, 2 three star)
 - GRIHA Provisional 17 (9 five star, 3 four star, 2 three star & 3 two star)
 - GRIHA Pre 17 (1 five star, 8 four star, 6 three star & 2 two star)
 - SAV GRIHA 5 (3 five star, 3 four star)

Green Buildings in India

- CII- SOHRABJI GODREJ GREEN BUSINESS CENTRE, HYDERABAD
- Teri Retreat- A Model Green Building
- BSBES Building, IIT Kanpur
- ITC TOWER, GURGAON



New IRICEN Administrative Building



- Total plinth area of 8700 sqm
- RCC framed stilt + 4 floors
- First floor
 - Museum , Laboratory and Auditorium
- Second floor
 - Library, reading room and office
- 3rd floor
 - 5 class rooms & conferenceroom
- On top floor
 - all faculty rooms & Meeting
 room

NEW IRICEN BUILDING

- •Work sanctioned in WP 2004-05
- Shashi Prabhu Associates, Mumbai appointed Architectural Consultant in Oct. 2005
- During finalization of plan & in compliance with Works Standards Committee's recommendation, it was decided that
 - Building be designed as "Green Building"
 - Get the building rated for the 'Greenness'
- Phase II work included in WP 2007-08
- CII-GBC appointed as consultant for feasibility study for getting LEED rating
 - As per feasibility report, building to get LEED-INDIA Gold/Platinum rating which is the best

FEASIBILITY REPORT

BY CII-GBC

(Confederation of Indian Industries – Green Business center)

BENEFITS OF GREEN BUILDING

- Tangible benefits
 - 20-30 % reduction in energy consumption
 - 30-40 % of reduction in potable water consumption
- Intangible benefits:
 - Green corporate image
 - Health and safety of the building occupants
 - Enhanced occupant comfort
 - Imbibe best operating practices
 - Incorporate latest technologies

LEED-INDIA Rating System

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| LEED Certified | 26-32 | 40-49 |
| LEED Certified Silver level | 33-38 | 50-59 |
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Findings of the Feasibility study

Prerequisites

- Sustainable Site
 - Erosion & Sedimentation Control
 - Control erosion to reduce negative impacts on water and air quality
 - Design to a site sediment and erosion control plan as per National Building Codes of India (NBC) Part 10, section 1, chapter 4 – Protection of Landscape during Construction
- Energy & Atmosphere
 - Fundamental Building systems commissioning
 - Verify and ensure that fundamental building elements and systems are designed, installed and calibrated to operate as intended
 - Minimum Energy Performance
 - Establish minimum level of energy efficiency for the base building and systems
 - Energy design should follow draft version of Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) 2006 (India)
 - CFC(ChloroFloroCarbons) reduction in HVAC & R(Heating Ventilation Air Conditioning & Refrigeration) equipment

Prerequisites

Materials & Resources

- Storage and collection of recyclables
 - to facilitate collection, separation and disposal of waste materials generated in the building

Indoor Environment Quality

- Minimum IAQ performance
 - meet minimum ventilation requirements as per ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Airconditioning Engineers) 62.1-2004, which specifies the minimum ventilation rates and indoor air quality levels
- Environmental Tobacco Smoke Control
 - by declaring the entire site as "non-smoking zone" or having a dedicated smoking rooms
- Emission Reduction in Captive power plants
 - Meet the minimum requirements of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) or local standards

Total 8 prerequisites - All can be met

Summary of evaluation

Total points available : 69

- Possible : 48

- Doubtful : 14

Not possible : 07

- Gold/Platinum rating achievable
 - Gold (39 to 51 points)
 - Platinum (52 to 69 points)
- Final rating Platinum with 61 points

- Credit 1: Site Selection 1
 - give preference to those sites that do not include sensitive site elements and restricted land types
 - Qualify being a developed site properly allocated
- Credit 2: Development Density & Community Connectivity 1
 - give preference to urban sites with pedestrian access to a variety of services
 - Qualify being on a properly developed surrounding having variety of services near by

Credit 3: Brownfield Redevelopment 1

- developing a building on abandoned / idled / under-used facilities, where expansion or redevelopment is complicated.
- Does not qualify for this point

Credit 4: Alternative Transportation 3

- Reduce pollution and land development impacts from automobile use
- 4.1 : Locate building within ½ mile of a commuter rail, or ¼ mile of 2 bus lines
- Qualify being 2 bus lines available
- 4.2: Install alternative-fuel refueling station(s) for 3% of vehicle parking capacity
- Qualify as electric charging points planned
- 4.3 : Provide preferred parking for carpools or van pools for 10% of the building occupants
- Qualify as preferred parking planned

- Credit 5: Reduced Site Disturbance 2
 - 5.1: On greenfield sites, limit site disturbance including earthwork and clearing of vegetation;
 - Qualify as proper barricading being planned
 - 5.2 : Reduce the development footprint
 - Qualify as footprint is less than 50%

- Credit 6: Storm water Design 2
 - 6.1: Quantity Control
 - Design the project site to maintain natural stormwater flows by promoting infiltration
 - Qualify as RWH (Rain Water Harvesting) being planned

- 6.2: Quality Control
- -Required to design the storm water drainage system such that 80% of average annual TSS (total Suspended Solids) are removed.
- Qualify as RWH being planned

- Credit 7: Heat Island Effect 2
 - 7.1: Non-Roof
 - Qualify as more than 50% of parking spaces are planned under cover

- -7.2: Roof
- Use roofing materials having a SRI (Solar Reflective Index) equal to or greater than 78 for a minimum of 75% of the roof surface
- Qualify as roof will be covered with photo voltaic cell or treated with china mosaic tile

Credit 8: Light Pollution Reduction 1

- Adopt site lighting criteria to maintain safe light levels while avoiding
 - off-site lighting and
 - night sky pollution
- Lux levels for exterior lighting should not exceed IESNA (Illuminating Engineers Society of North America) standards. No light to be directed towards the night sky
- Considered doubtful but can be achieved with proper design
- Total point got 12

2. Water Efficiency (max 6 points)

- Credit 1: Water Efficient Landscaping
 - Limit or eliminate the use of potable water for landscape irrigation.
 - By 50% : 1 points
 - By 100%: 2 points
 - Qualify by
 - appropriate landscape types and design
 - Use high efficiency irrigation systems
 - reuse of stormwater or graywater volumes for irrigation.

2. Water Efficiency (6 points)

- Credit 2: Water Efficiency in Airconditioning System 1
 - Reduce potable water consumption for airconditioning by 50%
 - Not qualified as
 - Air cooled system used
- Credit 3: Innovative Wastewater Technologies 1
 - Reduce the use of municipal water for building sewage by 50%, OR, treat 100% of wastewater
 - Qualify as STP being planned

2. Water Efficiency (6 points)

- Credit 4: Water Use Reduction 2
 - Maximize water efficiency within buildings to reduce the burden on municipal water supply and wastewater systems
 - By 20%: 1 points
 - By 30%: 2 points
 - Qualify for both points by
 - Use of Low flow fixtures,
 - occupant sensors, waterless urinals
 - reuse of stormwater or graywater
 - Electronic water meters and leak detection system
- Total point got 5



Credit 1 : Optimise energy performance 10

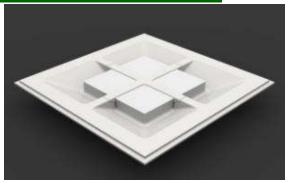
- Energy savings over and above the baseline as per Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) 2006
- Qualify for all 10 points by
 - Fly ash blocks for wall
 - Construct Wall with min U Value of U=0.1 Btu/Hr Sqft
 - Over deck insulation for the roof
 - High performance glass



 Minimise fenestration area on the southern and western sides.



- Install T5 lamps with electronic ballasts (direct lighting)/LED to maintain lighting power density of 0.8 W/sqft
- Install daylight sensors in all permanently occupied areas
- Install occupancy sensors in toilets, baths and service rooms.
- Most Efficient VRV (Variable Refrigerant Volume) AC Units with COP of 4.85
- Solar PV and Wind mill for electric generation







- Credit 2: Renewable Energy, 3
 - Encourage and recognise increasing levels of onsite renewable energy self-supply in order to reduce fossil fuel energy use
 - By 2.5%: 1 points
 - By 5%: 2 points
 - By 7.5%: 3 points
 - Can be achieved by use of
 - Solar / wind energy
 - Planned 40Kw + 30 Kw renewable energy
 - Qualify 3 point & one bonus point



- Credit 3: Additional commissioning
 - done by a third party, who is not involved in building design or construction.
 - Qualify as building commissioning agent will be appointed
- Credit 4 : Ozone depletion 1
 - Reduce ozone depletion and support early compliance with the Montreal protocol
 - Qualify by using HVAC and fire separation systems that do not contain CFC or Halons

- Credit 5: Measurement and Verification 1
 - Provide for the ongoing accountability and optimisation of building energy and water consumption performance over time
 - Qualify as use of Building management system (BMS) and energy & water meters planned
- Credit 6 : Green Power
 - Installed green power 50 % of the total energy requirement, any where in country.
 - Will try as railway has planned green power.
- Total point got 17

- Credit 1 : Building reuse 3
 - Extend the life cycle of existing building stock
 - Maintain 75% of shell : 1 points
 - Maintain 100% of shell: 2 points
 - Maintain 100% of shell & 50% non shell : 3 points
 - Not possible as using existing rest house building not possible
- Credit 2 : Construction waste management 2
 - Divert waste material for reuse / recycle
 - 50% of waste : 1 points
 - 75% of waste : 2 points
 - Qualify as proper construction waste management plan will be made for reusing / recycling waste material

- Credit 3 : Resource reuse 2
 - Reuse building materials and products to reduce demand for virgin materials and to reduce waste
 - 5% reuse : 1 points
 - 10% reuse : 2 points
 - Qualify for both points by using material from rest house / existing IRICEN building or released wooden sleeper







- Credit 4: Recycled content 2
 - Use materials with recycled content
 - 5% of value : 1 points
 - 10% of value : 2 points
 - Qualify by using flyash cement, flyash blocks, steel,
 recycled Aluminium, waste wooden chips, tiles, gypsum based false ceiling, etc.

- Credit 5: Local / Regional Materials 2
 - Use locally extracted / manufactured material to support regional economy and reducing the environmental impacts resulting from transportation
 - 20% locally manufactured (within 800 Km): 1 points
 - Out of this 50% extracted locally : 2 points
 - Qualify with proper selection of material
- Credit 6: Rapidly renewable materials 1
 - -5% of total building materials (by cost).
 - Not qualify as good quality material specially for furnishing not available

- Credit 7 : Certified Wood 1
 - 50% of total wood used in the building should be certified by the Forest stewardship council (FSC).
 - Not qualify as availability of such wood in India is limited
- Total point got 8

- Credit 1 : Carbon-di-oxide monitoring
 - install carbon-di-oxide monitoring to maintain a healthy indoor air quality
 - Qualify as being planned
- Credit 2 : Ventilation effectiveness
 - Provide for the effective delivery and mixing of fresh air to support the safety, comfort and well being of building occupants
 - 30% more than minimum as per ASHRAE Standard62.1- 2004
 - Qualify as being planned

- Credit 3 : Construction IAQ Management Plan 2
 - Prevent Indoor Air Quality problems resulting from the construction
 - -3.1: during construction
 - Prevent Indoor Air Quality problems resulting from the construction
 - Qualify by making proper plan
 - to avoid dust & debris entering ductwork and working area during construction
 - Use of low VOC paints, sealants, etc. during construction or provide 100% ventilation
 - Physical barriers between work and non-work areas
 - Keeping work area as dry as possible
 - 18 Photos at various stages to show adopted measures

-3.2 : before occupancy

- Conduct a minimum two-week building flush-out with new filtration media at 100% outside air after construction ends and prior to occupancy
- installed, perform a building flush-out by supplying a total air volume of 14,000 cu.ft. of outdoor air per sq.ft. of floor area while maintaining an internal temperature of at least 60 degrees F and relative humidity no higher than 60%
- Qualify as same will be done

Credit 4: Low emitting materials

Reduce the quantity of Indoor Air contaminants

– Adhesive & sealants : 1 point

– Paints : 1 point

- Carpets : 1 point

Composite wood : 1 point

- Qualify by using
 - Low Voc paints, adhesives & sealants



- Carpet & rug industry certified carpet
- Composite wood free from urea-formaldehyde

- Credit 5: Indoor Chemical and pollutant source control
 - Avoid exposure of building occupants to potentially hazardous chemicals that adversely impact air quality
 - Qualify by storing them separately with separate exhaust

- Credit 6: Controllability of systems
 - 6.1 Lighting
 - 90% of the building occupants / groups should have individual lighting controls
 - Qualify by planning uniform general lighting with task lighting combination
 - 6.2 Thermal comfort
 - 50% of the building occupants / groups should have individual for temperature, humidity and airflow
 - Qualify by having openable window / individual or group control

- Credit 7: Thermal Comfort 2
 - 7.1 **Design** 1
 - Maintain optimum temperatures as specified in ASHRAE 55-1992 i.e., 24.4°C in summer and 21.7°C during winter
 - Qualify by proper design of Air conditioning system
 - 7.2 Verification 6-18 months 1
 - Required to monitor the thermal performance of the building within a period of 6 to 18 months after occupancy
 - Qualify by agree to conduct thermal comfort survey within 6-18 months after occupancy & make correction in design if more than 20% occupants are not satisfied.

- Credit 8: Daylight & views 2
 - -8.1 Daylight 75% of spaces
 - Not Qualify

- -8.2 views for 90% of spaces
- Qualify by having proper orientation
- Total point got 14

6. Innovation & Design (5 Points)

- Credit 1: Innovation & Design 4
 - Exemplary water efficiency
 - •Reduction in potable water use (> 40 %)
 - Eco-friendly housekeeping materials (post-occupancy)
 - Green Education
 - − 1 or 2 other innovative ideas − to be generated as the project progresses
- Credit 2: LEED Accredited Professional
 - Qualify as CII-Godrej will have qualified person in his team
- Total point Achievable 5

LEED Rating (Feb 2011)

LEED-INDIA Rating System (Feb 2011)

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Prerequisites

- Site Selection & Planning
 - Construction activity pollusion control
- Water Efficience
 - Water use reduction
- Energy & Atmosphere
 - Fundamental Building systems commissioning
 - Minimum Energy Performance
 - Fundamental refrigerant management
- Materials & Resources
 - Storage and collection of recyclables
- Indoor Environment Quality
 - Minimum IAQ performance
 - Environmental Tobacco Smoke Control

Total 8 prerequisites

1. Sustainable site (26)

- Site Selection (1)
 - High value form land, high hydrogeologic risk, habitat for any species listed as threatened or endangered, high ecological value, public parkland
- Density & connectivity (5)
 - 13,800 square meters per hectare net
 - Within 800 meters of a residential/neighborhood having
 10 units per 0.4 hectare net
 - Within 800 meters at least 10 basic services
- Brownfield redevelopment (1)



1. Sustainable site

- Alternative Transportation (12)
 - Public Transportation Access (6)
 - Bicycle Storage and Changing Rooms (1)
 - Low-Emitting and Fuel-Efficient Vehicles (3)
 - Preferred Parking Capacity (2)
- Site Development (2)
 - Protect or Restore Habitat
 - Maximize Open Space
- Storm water Design (2)
 - Quantity Control
 - Quality Control

1. Sustainable site

- Heat Island Effect (2)
 - Nonroof
 - Place a minimum of 50% of parking spaces under cover
 - Roof
 - Roofing with high Solar Reflectance Index (SRI)(>78)
 - China mosaic or covering with photo voltaic cell used for generating electricity
- Light Pollution Reduction (1)
 - Fixtures for outdoor lighting (no night pollution)
 - Façade lighting to have downward fixtures
 - Bollards for landscape lighting
 - low power density

2. Water efficiency (10)

- Water Efficient Landscaping (4)
 - Reduce potable water consumption for irrigation by 50%
 - No Potable Water Use or Irrigation
- Innovative waste water treatment & reuse (2)
- Water use reduction (4)
 - Low flow gadgets



- Sensors to regulate flow of water
- Electronic water meters and leak detection system

3. Energy & Atmosphere (35)

• Optimize Energy Performance (19)



Glazing

: 30 – 40 %



- High Performance Glass
 - Double Glazed
 - Low U value
 - High visual light transmission
- Wall with min U Value
 - Double wall with air gap
 - Insulated wall with Fly Ash blocks

3. Energy & Atmosphere

- Roof

- Overdeck insulation
- China mosaic tile flooring or
- Covered with photo voltaic cell for generating electricity

HAVC

- Ductable splits
 - High Efficiency chillers
 - Variable Frequency Drives (VFD) for Fans
 - Variable Air Volume (VAV) boxes

3. Energy & Atmosphere

- Low power density lighting fixtures for interior
 - T5 lamps with electronic ballasts
 - daylight sensors in all permanently occupied areas
 - occupancy sensors in toilets, baths and service rooms
- On-site Renewable energy (7)—Solar/Wind
- Enhanced Commissioning (2)
- Enhanced Refrigerant Management (2)
- Measurement and Verification (3)
- Green Power (2)



4. Materials

- Building Reuse (4)
- Construction Waste Management (2)
- Materials Reuse (2)
- Recycled content (2)
 - Like fly ash in concrete, plaster, bricks
- Regional Materials (2)
- Use of Carpet & Rug Institute (CRI) certified carpet
- Use of recycled & refurbished material
- Rapidly Renewable products (1)
- Construction waste management
- Certified Wood (1)

- Building be declared as 'No-Smoking' area
- Outdoor air 30 % more than ASHRAE 62
 (American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Engineers)
- Separate room for heavy duty copying machines, chemical mixing
- IAQ practices during construction
 - Builder to take care
- Flush out of building before occupancy
- Carbondioxide monitoring system

5. Indoor Environmental Quality

- Controllability of system
 - Lighting
 - Thermal comfort
- Low VOC (Volatile Organic Content) paints, adhesives, sealants, carpets
- Composite wood no urea formaldehyde
- Task lighting for 90% occupants
- Daylights & views in regularly occupied areas

6. Innovation & Design (6)

- Exemplary water efficiency
 - -Reduction in potable water use (> 40 %)
- Regional materials
 - -To source > 95 % locally
- Eco-friendly housekeeping materials (post-occupancy)
- Green Education
- 1 or 2 other innovative ideas to be generated as the project progresses



Regional Priority (4)

- WE c1: Water Efficient Landscaping
- WE c2: Innovative Wastewater Treatment and Reuse
- WE c3: Water Use Reduction
- EA c1: Optimize Energy Performance
- EA c3: Enhanced Commissioning
- EA c5: Measurement and Verification

Approach

Team work

CII-Godrej GBC, CR Construction team ,IRICEN,
 Contractors, Consultants

Role of CII-Godrej GBC

- Catalyst, Facilitator, Handholding
- Awareness & Training
- Assist in documentation

What Next?

- Register project with IGBC (Indian Green Building Council)
- Appoint consultants for



- Facilitation
- Energy simulation
- Fundamental commissioning agent
- Training/Awareness
- Energy simulation
- Implementation of improvements
- Documentation by consultants, Architects team & CII
- Review by IGBC
- LEED-INDIA certification



Points for reducing energy cost(Feb 2011)

| New Buildings | Existing Building Renovations | Points |
|---------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| 12% | 8% | 1 |
| 14% | 10% | 2 |
| 16% | 12% | 3 |
| 18% | 14% | 4 |
| 20% | 16% | 5 |
| 22% | 18% | 6 |
| 24% | 20% | 7 |
| 26% | 22% | 8 |
| 28% | 24% | 9 |
| 30% | 26% | 10 |
| 32% | 28% | 11 |
| 34% | 30% | 12 |
| 36% | 32% | 13 |
| 38% | 34% | 14 |
| 40% | 36% | 15 |
| 42% | 38% | 16 |
| 44% | 40% | 17 |
| 46% | 42% | 18 |
| 48% | 44% | 19 |

Sustainable Site Planning (9,24)

- Conservation and efficient utilization of resources (7,20)
 - To maximize the conservation and utilization of resources (land, water, natural habitat, avid fauna, and energy) and
 - enhance efficiency of the systems and operations.
- Health and well being during construction (2, 4)
 - To protect the health of construction workers and prevent pollution

- Criterion 1 Site selection (1)
 - Mandatory clause (0)
 - In conformity with the development plan/master plan/UDPFI guidelines
 - comply with the provisions of eco-sensitive zone, coastal zone, heritage areas, water body zones (no construction is permitted in the water-spread and buffer belt of 30 metre), various hazard prone area regulations etc
- Optional clause (1)
 - located within ½ km radius of an existing Public
 Transport and/or
 - the proposed site must be a Brownfield site

- Criterion 2 Preserve and protect landscape (5)
 - Mandatory clause (1)
 - Preserve existing vegetation **OR**
 - Trees/plants replanted within site premises in ratio of 3:1 (1 point if applicable).
 - Optional clause (4)
 - Ensure proper timing of construction **and** Confine construction activity to pre-designated areas (1)
 - Proper implementation of staging and spill prevention plan **and** Effective erosion and sedimentation control (1)
 - Preserve topsoil (1 point, if applicable)
 - Trees/plants replanted within site premises in excess of 25% than minimum requirement (1)

- Criterion 3 Soil conservation (2)
 - Proper topsoil laying for vegetative growth (1)
 - Proper stabilization of soil (1)
- Criterion 4 Design to include existing site features
 (4)
 - Layout the site activities and building requirements after carrying out detailed site analysis so as to ensure sustainable site development in tune with its topographical, climatic, and ecological character.

- Criterion 5 Reduce hard paving and/or provide shaded hard-paved surfaces (2)
 - Mandatory clause (1)
 - Surface parking within as per local by-law (mandatory) AND
 - More than 50% of paved area to have pervious paving/open-grid pavement/grass pavers **OR**
 - Minimum 50% of paved area to have shading by vegetated roof
 OR topped with solar reflectance of 0.5 or higher OR any combination
 - Optional clause (1)
 - Net paved area under parking, roads etc not to exceed 25% **OR**
 - Imperviousness factor should not exceed, as prescribed by NBC 2005 whichever is more stringent

- Criterion 6 Enhance outdoor lighting efficiency and use renewable energy for outdoor lighting (3)
 - Luminous efficacy of 100% of lamps used in outdoor lighting to meet the corresponding lamp luminous efficacy as mentioned in Table 6.1, as per GRIHA (1)
 - Automatic controls for 100% of outdoor lights (1)
 - 25% of total number or 15% of total connected load of outdoor lighting fixtures with solar lighting system (1)

- Criterion 7 Plan utilities efficiently and optimize on-site circulation efficiency (3)
 - Minimize transportation/service corridors and shading of pedestrian roads (1)
 - Use of aggregate utility corridors (1)
 - Consolidation of utility corridors along the previously disturbed areas or along new roads (1)

Health and well being (2,4)

- Criterion 8 Provide minimum level of sanitation/safety for construction workers (2)
 - Mandatory clause (2)
 - Compliance with National Building Code norms on construction safety (1)
 - Minimum health and sanitation facilities ie clean drinking water, adequate decentralised latrines & urinals (1)
- Criterion 9 Reduce air pollution during construction (2)
 - Mandatory clause (2)
 - use of air pollution preventive measures (2)

Building Planning & Construction(22, 74)

- Conservation and efficient utilization of resource(16, 64)
 - maximize resource (water, energy, and materials) and enhance efficiency of system and operations
 - Water(3, 6)
 - **Energy: end use(2, 24)**
 - Energy: embodied and construction(3, 14)
 - Energy: renewable(2, 8)
 - Recycle, recharge, and reuse of water(2, 7)
 - Waste management(4, 5)
- Health and well-being of occupants (6, 10)
 - To ensure healthy indoor air quality, water quality, and noise levels, and to reduce the global warming potential

Conservation and efficient utilization of resources (16,64) – water (3,6)

- Criterion 10 Reduce landscape water requirement (3)
 - By 30% **(1)**
 - By 40% (additional 1 point)
 - By 50% (additional 1 point)
- Criterion 11 Reduce water in building (2)
 - By 25% (1)
 - By 50% (additional 1 point)
- Criterion 12 Efficient water use during const (2)
 - Efforts to minimize potable water use for construction (1)

Conservation and efficient utilization of resources (16,64) – Energy: end use (2,24)

- Criterion 13 Optimize building design to reduce conventional energy demand (8)
 - Mandatory clause (6)
 - Appropriate planning which reflects climate responsiveness (2)
 - Adequate day lighting is provided (2)
 - >25% living area have day light
 - Over-design of lighting system is avoided (2)
 - Optional clause (2)
 - Increase in daylighted area (2)
 - >50% living area have day light (Additional 1 point)
 - >75% living area have day light (Additional 1 point)

Conservation and efficient utilization of resources (16,64) – Energy: end use (2,24)

- Criterion 14 Optimize energy performance of building within specified comfort limits (16)
 - Mandatory clause (8)
 - Compliance with Energy Conservation Building Code 2007 (6)
 - Thermal comfort condition as per National Building Code 2005 and minimum benchmark index as per GRIHA (2)
 - Air condition area 100%
 - Non air condition area
 - » 60% for warm & humid climate condition
 - » 90% for other climate condition
 - Optional clause (8)
 - Every 10% reduction in EPI of the building shall fetch additional 2 points to a maximum of 8 points. (2–8 points)

Conservation and efficient utilization of resources (16,64) – Energy: embodied and construction (3,14)

- Criterion 15 Utilization of fly-ash in building structure (6)
 - Minimum 15% replacement of cements with fly-ash (by weight of cement used) in structural concrete (1)
 - (additional 1 point if more than 30%)
 - Minimum 40% usage of fly-ash (by volume of materials used), for 100% load-bearing & no-load bearing walls (2)
 - Minimum 30% replacement of cement with fly-ash (by weight of cement used) in plaster/masonry mortar (2)

Conservation and efficient utilization of resources (16,64) – Energy: embodied and construction (3,14)

- Criterion 16 Reduce volume, weight, and const time by adopting efficient technologies (such as precast systems) (4)
 - Structural application: Use of low-energy materials/efficient technologies clearly demonstrating a minimum 5% reduction in the embodied energy (2)
 - Non-structural application: Use of low-energy materials/efficient technologies clearly demonstrating a minimum 5% reduction in the embodied energy (2)

Conservation and efficient utilization of resources (16,64) – Energy: embodied and construction (3,14)

- Criterion 17 Use low-energy material in interior (4)
 - Sub-assembly/internal partitions/panelling/false ceiling/in-built furniture (2)
 - Flooring (1)
 - Doors/windows and frames (1)

Conservation and efficient utilization of resources (16,64) – Energy: renewable (2,8)

- Criterion 18 Renewable energy utilization (5)
 - Mandatory clause
 - Equal to or more than 1% of internal lighting and space conditioning connected loads in the building (1)
 - Optional clause
 - Equal to or more than 5% of internal lighting consumption (1)
 - Equal to or more than 10% of internal lighting consumption (2)
 - Equal to or more than 20% of internal lighting consumption (3)
 - Equal to or more than 30% of internal lighting consumption (4)

Conservation and efficient utilization of resources (16,64) – Energy: renewable (2,8)

- Criterion 19 Renewable-energy-based hot water system (3)
 - 20% to 50% of annual energy required for water heating is saved (1)
 - 50% to 70% of annual energy required for water heating is saved (2)
 - More than 70% of annual energy required for water heating is saved (3)

Conservation and efficient utilization of resources (16,64) – Recycle, recharge or reuse of water (2,7)

- Criterion 20 Waste water treatment (2)
- Treated water met disposal/reuse application standard (2)
- Criterion 21 Water recycle and reuse (5)
 - Mandatory clause (if applicable)
 - Adequate preventative measures to avoid contamination of aquifer by the recharged rainwater
 - Optional clause
 - Annual water reuse of 25% (1)
 - Annual water reuse of 50% (additional 1 point).
 - Annual water reuse of 75% (additional 1 point).
- Recharge of surplus rainwater into aquifer (2)

Conservation and efficient utilization of resources (16,64) – Waste management(4,5)

- Criterion 22 Reduce waste during construction (1)
 - Segregation of inert and hazardous wastes and
 - Recycling and safe disposal of segregated wastes (1)
- Criterion 23 Efficient waste segregation (1)
 - Multi-coloured bins for waste segregation at source(1)
- Criterion 24 Storage and disposal of wastes (1)
 - Space for hygienic storage of segregated waste (1)
- Criterion 25 Resource recovery from waste (2)
 - Zero waste generation through appropriate resource recovery measures (2)

Health and well being (6,10)

- Criterion 26 Use low-VOC paints /adhesives /sealants (3)
 - Zero/low-VOC paints (1)
 - Low-VOC sealants and adhesives (1)
 - No urea–formaldehyde resins in composite wood (1)
- Criterion 27 Reduce ozone depleting substances (2)
 - Mandatory clause (1)
 - Insulation used in building is chloro fluoro carbon (CFCs) and hydro chloro fluoro carbon(HCFCs) free **and**
 - HVAC and refrigeration equipment are CFCs free and
 - Fire suppression systems and fire extinguishers are free of halon (1)

Health and well being (6,10)

- Criterion 28 Ensure water quality (2)
 - Mandatory clause (2)
 - Water quality conforming to IS standards (2)
- Criterion 29 Acceptable outdoor and indoor noise levels (2)
 - The outdoor noise levels are within limits set by Central Pollution Control Board(CPCB). Environmental
 Standards—Noise (ambient standards), as per GRIHA (1)
 - The indoor noise levels are within the acceptable limits as set in NBC 2005 (BIS 2005a) (1)

Health and well being (6,10)

- Criterion 30 Tobacco smoke control (1)
 - Mandatory clause (1)
 - The company policy for ban/prohibition of smoking within the building premises (1
- Criterion 31 Provide at least the minimum level of accessibility for persons with disabilities (1)
 - Compliance with National Building Code norms on requirements for planning of public buildings meant for use of physically challenged (1)

Building operation and maintenance (2,2)

- Criterion 32 Energy audit and validation (0)
 - Mandatory clause (0)
 - Energy audit report by an energy auditor approved by the BEE
- Criterion 33 Operation and maintenance (2)
 - Mandatory clause (2)
 - Provision of meters for monitoring building's energy and water consumption (1)
 - A core facility/service group responsible for the O&M of the building's systems after installation providing training to them and
 - Development of a fully documented O&M manual/ CD/ Multimedia /information brochure enlisting the best practices for O&M of the building's systems (1)

Innovation(1,1)

- Criterion 34 Innovation points (1)
 - Additional points above 100 points
 - Four innovation points are available under the rating system for adopting criteria which enhances the green intent of a project
 - Some of the probable points are as follows
 - alternative transportation
 - environmental education
 - company policy on green supply chain
 - life cycle cost analysis
 - any other criteria proposed by applicant



THANK YOU