

महाराष्ट्र शासन राजपत्र

असाधारण भाग चार-अ

वर्ष ५, अंक ९६(२)] गुरुवार, ऑगस्ट २२, २०१९/श्रावण ३१, १९४१ [पृष्ठे ५०९, किंमत : रुपये १५.००

असाधारण क्रमांक २१३

प्राधिकृत प्रकाशन

महाराष्ट्र शासनाने केंद्रीय अधिनियमांन्वये तयार केलेले (भाग एक, एक-अ आणि एक-ल यांमध्ये प्रसिद्ध केलेले नियम व आदेश यांव्यतिरिक्त) नियम व आदेश. उद्योग, ऊर्जा व कामगार विभाग मादाम कामा मार्ग, हुतात्मा राजगुरू चौक,

मंत्रालय, मुंबई ४०० ०३२, दिनांक २२ ऑगस्ट २०१९

अधिसूचना

ऊर्जा संवर्धन अधिनियम, २००१.

क्रमांक अपाऊ- २०१८/प्र.क्र.८७/ऊर्जा-७(भाग-१). — ऊर्जा संवर्धन अधिनियम, २००१ (२००१ चा ५२) याच्या कलम ५७ च्या पोट-कलम (२) चा खंड (क), तसेच, कलम १५ चा खंड (क) याद्वारे प्रदान करण्यात आलेल्या, अधिकारांचा आणि त्याबाबतीत त्यास समर्थ करणाऱ्या इतर सर्व अधिकारांचा वापर करून, महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील, वाणिज्यिक इमारतींमध्ये ऊर्जा वापराच्या बाबतीत, ऊर्जा दक्षता विभाग (बी.इ.इ.) यांच्याशी सल्लामसलत करून, ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहिता विनिर्दिष्ट व अधिसूचित करण्यासाठी, महाराष्ट्र शासनाने करण्याचे योजिलेल्या नियमांचा पुढील मसुदा हा, त्यामुळे बाधा पोचण्याची शक्यता असलेल्या सर्व व्यक्तींच्या माहितीकरिता, याद्वारे प्रसिद्ध करण्यात येत आहे आणि याद्वारे अशी नोटीस देण्यात येत आहे की, महाराष्ट्र शासन, ही अधिसूचना **राजपत्रात** प्रसिद्ध झाल्याच्या दिनांकापासून ३० दिवसांचा कालावधी संपल्यानंतर, उक्त नियमांचा मसुदा विचारात घेईल.

२. उक्त मसुद्याच्या संबंधात उपरोक्त कालावधीत ज्या कोणत्याही व्यक्तीकडून ज्या कोणालाही हरकती किंवा सूचना महाव्यवस्थापक (ऊर्जा संवर्धन), महाराष्ट्र ऊर्जा विकास अभिकरण, स. नं. १९१, फेज — १, म्हाडा वाणिज्य संकूल, दुसरा मजला, त्रिदल नगर समोर, येरवडा, पुणे ४०० ००६ यांच्याकडे किंवा ecbc@mahaurja.com या ईमेलवर प्राप्त होतील, शासन त्या विचारात घेईल.

भाग चार-अ—२१३-१

प्रारूप नियम

१. **संक्षिप्त नाव.** – या नियमांना, महाराष्ट्र उर्जा संवर्धन इमारत नियम, २०१९, असे म्हणावे.

२. व्याख्या. – (१) या नियमांद्वारे, संदर्भानुसार दुसरा अर्थ अपेक्षित नसेल तर, –

(क) "अधिनियम" याचा अर्थ, ऊर्जा संवर्धन अधिनियम, २००१ (२००१ चा ५२) असा आहे;

(ख) "वास्तव ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक" याचा अर्थ, इमारतीच्या वास्तविक ऊर्जा वापरानुसार गणना केलेला, ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक, असा आहे;

(ग) "जोडपत्र" याचा अर्थ, या नियमांसोबत जोडलेले जोडपत्र, असा आहे;

(घ) "अधिकारिता असलेले प्राधिकरण (ए एच जे)" याचा अर्थ, जे समुचित शासन आपल्या अधिकारितेखालील जमिनीसंबंधीच्या प्राधिकारांचा वापर करते आणि ज्याला अशा स्थावर मालमत्तेच्या विकासाकरिता परवानगी देण्याचे अधिकार आहेत अशा समुचित शासनाने त्या त्या वेळी अंमलात असलेल्या कोणत्याही कायद्यान्वये निर्माण केलेले किंवा स्थापन केलेले स्थानिक प्राधिकरण किंवा कोणतेही प्राधिकरण, असा आहे;

(ङ) "उत्कृष्ट उपयोजन" याचा अर्थ, केंद्राच्या किंवा राज्याच्या कायद्यातील इमारत संरचनेची सुरक्षा, स्थैर्य, आरोग्य व पर्यावरण विषयक तरतुदी विचारात घेता, ज्यायोगे एकात्मिक संकल्पन (दृष्टीकोन आधारित) एकरुप घटकांचा व सुविधांचा कार्यक्षमपणे वापर होऊन, इमारतीचे कार्यमान वाढते किंवा बांधकामाचा खर्च कमी होतो, अशी उपाययोजना, असा आहे, आणि त्यामध्ये पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाने किंवा राष्ट्रीय ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहिता अंमलबजावणी समितीने मान्यता दिलेल्या उर्जा संवर्धनविषयक उपायोजनांचा समावेश होतो;

(च) "मंडळ" याचा अर्थ, या नियमांच्या नियम ७ च्या उप नियम १ अन्वये स्थापन केलेले ऊर्जा संबर्धन इमारत संहिता मंडळ, असा आहे;

(छ) "बांधीव क्षेत्रफळ" याचा अर्थ, एखाद्या इमारतीने सर्व मजल्यांवर तसेच, प्रवाहू भाग, पोटमाळे, कोणतेही असल्यास, यांवर व्यापलेले एकूण क्षेत्रफळ, असा आहे, परंतु, त्यामध्ये अधिकारिता असलेल्या प्राधिकरणाच्या विनियमां अन्वये चटईक्षेत्र निर्देशांकामधून विनिर्देशपूर्वक वगळलेल्या क्षेत्राचा समावेश होणार नाही;

(ज) "विभाग" याचा अर्थ, भारताचा ऊर्जा दक्षता विभाग, असा आहे;

(झ) "उप विधी" याचा अर्थ, अधिकारिता असलेल्या प्राधिकरणाने अधिसूचित केलेले उप विधि, असा आहे;

(त्र) "केंद्र सरकार" याचा अर्थ, भारत सरकार, असा आहे;

(ट) "संलग्न भार" याचा अर्थ, ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या प्रकरण ८ च्या उप-परिच्छेद (२) मध्ये व्याख्या केल्याप्रमाणे इमारत संकुलाचा मंजूर भार, असा आहे;

(ठ) "बांधकामाचे दस्तऐवज" याचा अर्थ, ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या प्रकरण ८ च्या उप-परिच्छेद (२) मध्ये व्याख्या केल्याप्रमाणे दस्तऐवजांचा संच, असा आहे;

(ड) "संविदा मागणी" याचा अर्थ, ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या प्रकरण ८ च्या उप-परिच्छेद (२) मध्ये व्याख्या केल्याप्रमाणे संविदा मागणी, असा आहे;

(ढ) "पदनिर्देशित अभिकरण" याचा अर्थ, अधिनियमाच्या कलम १५ च्या खंड (घ) अन्वये राज्य शासनाने पदनिर्देशित केलेले, महाराष्ट्र ऊर्जा विकास अभिकरण, असा आहे;

(ण) "वितरण लायसनधारक" याचा अर्थ, वीज अधिनियम, २००३ (२००३ चा अधिनियम ३६) याच्या कलम २ च्या खंड (१७) नुसार महाराष्ट्र वीज नियामक आयोगाने प्राधिकृत केलेला विद्युत वितरण लायसनधारक, असा आहे; (त) "ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहिता (इसीबीसी)" याचा अर्थ, अधिनियमाच्या कलम १४ च्या खंड (प) अनुसार ऊर्जा दक्षता विभागाने प्रसिद्ध केलेली "महाराष्ट्र ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहिता", असा आहे, आणि त्यामध्ये याबाबतीत वेळोवेळी केलेल्या महाराष्ट्र सुधारणेचा समावेश होतो;

(थ) "ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहिता निरीक्षण अधिकारी" याचा अर्थ, अधिनियमाच्या कलम १७ च्या पोट-कलम (१) अन्वये राज्य पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाने नियुक्त केलेला निरीक्षण अधिकारी, असा आहे;

(द) "नामिकाप्रविष्ट महा-ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहिता लेखापरीक्षा अभिकरण" याचा अर्थ, ऊर्जा दक्षता विभाग (ऊर्जा लेखापरीक्षक व ऊर्जा व्यवस्थापक यांच्याकरिता प्रमाणन पद्धती) विनियम, २०१० अन्वये प्रमाणित केलेल्या ऊर्जा लेखापरीक्षक आणि ऊर्जा लेखापरीक्षक (इमारत) यांचा समावेश असलेली आणि पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाकडे नामिकाप्रविष्ट असतील अशी भागीदारी अभिकरणे, असा आहे;

(ध) "ऊर्जा लेखापरीक्षक (इमारत)" याचा अर्थ, ऊर्जा संवर्धन (ऊर्जा लेखापरीक्षक आणि ऊर्जा व्यवस्थापक यांची किमान अर्हता) नियम, २००६ यामध्ये विनिर्दिष्ट केलेले पात्रता निकष, ज्या व्यक्तीने पूर्ण केलेले असतील आणि जी विभागाकडून घेण्यात येणाऱ्या, ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहिता अनुपालनांसाठीच्या राष्ट्रीय परीक्षेत अर्ह ठरली असेल, अशी व्यक्ती, असा आहे;

(न) "ऊर्जा संवर्धन उपाय योजना" याचा अर्थ, या नियमांच्या नियम ५ मध्ये विनिर्दिष्ट केलेल्या ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या अनुपालन कार्यतंत्राच्या अपेक्षित पातळीपर्यंत ऊर्जेची कमाल गरज भागविण्यासाठी इमारतीच्या संकल्पनामध्ये अंतर्भूत केलेले ऊर्जा बचतीचे उपाय, असा आहे;

(प) "ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक" किंवा "इपीआय" याचा अर्थ, ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या प्रकरण ३ च्या उप-परिच्छेद (१.१)
 मध्ये निर्दिष्ट केल्याप्रमाणे ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक, असा आहे;

ऊर्जा कार्यमान	वार्षिक ऊर्जा वापर (kwh मध्ये)
निर्देशांक =	एकूण बांधीव क्षेत्रफळ (बिगर-वातानुकुलीत तळघर सोडून) (चौ.मी. मध्ये)

(फ) "ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक गुणोत्तर" याचा अर्थ, ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या प्रकरण ३ च्या उप-परिच्छेद १.२ मध्ये नमूद केलेल्या सुत्रानुसार निर्धारित केलेले ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक गुणोत्तर, असा आहे;

(ब) "नमुना" याचा अर्थ, या नियमांसोबत जोडलेले नमुने, असा आहे;

(भ) "निधी" याचा अर्थ, अधिनियमाच्या कलम १६ च्या पोट-कलम (१) अन्वये राज्य शासनाने घटित केलेला ऊर्जा संवर्धन निधी, असा आहे;

(म) "जवळजवळ शून्य - ऊर्जा इमारत" याचा अर्थ, ज्या इमारतीचा ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक, दरवर्षी प्रती चौरस मीटर १० किलोवॅट-तास (केडब्ल्यूएच) पेक्षा कमी आहे, आणि जेथे एकूण ऊर्जेची गरज ही नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतांद्वारे भागविली जाते, अशी निम्न ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक गुणोत्तर असलेली, ऊर्जा कार्यक्षम इमारत, असा आहे, अशा इमारती त्यांच्या स्थळी दरवर्षी जेवढ्या प्रमाणात ऊर्जेचा वापर होतो तेवढ्याच प्रमाणात अपारंपरिक ऊर्जा निर्माण करतात.

(य) "मालक" याचा अर्थ, - ज्यांच्या नावाने महसुली अभिलेख्यांमध्ये स्थावर मालमत्तेची नोंदणी केली आहे अशी व्यक्ती, भाग चार-अ—२१३-१अ

व्यक्तीचा गट, कंपनी, विश्वस्त मंडळ संस्था, नोंदणीकृत निकाय, राज्य शासनाचे किंवा केंद्र सरकारचे विभाग, उपक्रम व अभिकरणे किंवा अशी संघटना, असा आहे; किंवा पुढील संदर्भात .—

- (एक) जी वाणिज्यिक इमारतीचे बांधकाम करते किंवा बांधकाम करून घेते अथवा विद्यमान इमारतीचे किंवा तिच्या भागाचे वाणिज्यिक इमारतीत परिवर्तन करते अशी व्यक्ती, असा आहे;
- (दोन) जी स्वत: बांधकाम व्यावसायिक, वसाहतकार, कंत्राटदार, विकासक, वसाहत विकासक किंवा इतर कोणत्याही नावाने ज्या जागेवर इमारत बांधण्यात आली असेल त्या जागेच्या मालकाच्या वतीने मुखत्यारपत्रधारक म्हणून काम करीत आहे किंवा काम करीत असल्याचा दावा करीत आहे, अशी कोणतीही अन्य व्यक्ती, असा आहे;

(कक) "प्रस्तावित संकल्पचित्र" याचा अर्थ, ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या प्रकरण ८ च्या उप-परिच्छेद (२) मध्ये व्याख्या केलेले प्रस्तावित संकल्पचित्र, असा आहे;

(खख) "मानक संकल्पचित्र" याचा अर्थ, ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या प्रकरण ८ च्या उप-परिच्छेद (२) मध्ये व्याख्या केलेले मानक संकल्पचित्र, असा आहे;

(गग) "राज्य आयोग" किंवा "महाराष्ट्र वीज नियामक आयोग" याचा अर्थ, वीज अधिनियम, २००३ याच्या कलम ८२ च्या पोट-कलम (१) अन्वये घटित केलेला महाराष्ट्र विद्युत नियामक आयोग, असा आहे आणि त्यामध्ये त्या अधिनियमाच्या कलम ८३ च्या पोट-कलम (१) नुसार घटित केलेल्या संयुक्त आयोगाचा समावेश होतो;

(घघ) "राज्य शासन" याचा अर्थ, महाराष्ट्र शासन, असा आहे;

(ङङ)"तांत्रिक तक्रार समिती" किंवा "समिती" याचा अर्थ, या नियमांच्या नियम ८ च्या उप नियम (२) अन्वये स्थापन केलेली, महाराष्ट्र ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहिता तांत्रिक तक्रार समिती, असा आहे;

(२) या नियमांमध्ये वापरलेले, परंतु व्याख्या न केलेले आणि त्या त्या वेळी अंमलात असलेल्या इतर कोणत्याही कायद्यात, अथवा शासनाच्या इतर संबंधित कायद्यांमध्ये व्याख्या केलेले शब्द व शब्दप्रयोग यांना त्या कायद्यात अनुक्रमे जे अर्थ नेमून दिलेले असतील, तेच अर्थ असतील.

३. प्रयोज्यता .- (१) हे नियम, १०० किलोवॅट किंवा त्यापेक्षा अधिक किलोवॅट इतका संलग्न भार असलेल्या, किंवा १२० किलो व्होल्ट ऑम्पिअर (केव्हीए) किंवा त्यापेक्षा अधिक किलो व्होल्ट ऑम्पिअर इतकी संविदा मागणी असलेल्या, किंवा १००० चौरस मीटर इतके बांधीव क्षेत्रफळ असलेल्या, ज्या इमारतींचा वाणिज्यिक प्रयोजनांसाठी वापर केला जातो किंवा ज्यांचा वापर करण्याचे उद्देशित केले आहे, अशा प्रत्येक वाणिज्यिक इमारतीस किंवा इमारत संकुलास किंवा इमारतीच्या भागास, लागू होतील आणि त्यामध्ये, पुढील इमारत घटक भागांचा समावेश असेल, –

- (क) इमारतीचे आवरण;
- (ख) सुख-सुविधा आणि नियंत्रण व्यवस्था (उष्मन, वायुवीजन व वातानुकूलन, गरम पाण्याची सेवा सुविधा);
- (ग) दिवाबत्ती व्यवस्था आणि नियंत्रण व्यवस्था;
- (घ) विद्युत आणि नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा प्रणाली; आणि
- (ङ) विभागाकडून वेळोवेळी विनिर्दिष्ट करण्यात येईल अशी, इतर कोणतीही यंत्रणा.

لا

(२) जेथे विद्यमान इमारतींमध्ये वाढीव बांधकाम किंवा फेरबदल केल्याच्या परिणामी, १०० किलोवॅट किंवा त्यापेक्षा अधिक किलोवॅट इतका एकूण संलग्न भार किंवा १२० किलो व्होल्ट ॲम्पिअर (केव्हीए) किंवा त्यापेक्षा अधिक किलो व्होल्ट ॲम्पिअर इतकी संविदा मागणी किंवा १००० चौरस मीटर इतके बांधीव क्षेत्रफळ निर्माण झाले असेल तेथे, अशा वाढीव किंवा फेरबदल केलेल्या भागाच्या बाबतीत, उप कलम (१) च्या खंड (क) ते (ङ) मध्ये निर्दिष्ट केलेल्या घटकांचे पालन करण्यात येईल.

8. अप्रयोज्यता. - हे नियम पुढील बाबतीत लागू होणार नाहीत, -

(१) ज्यामध्ये विद्युत ऊर्जेचा किंवा जीवाश्म इंधनाचा वापर होत नाही अशा इमारती;

(२) जेथे ऊर्जा वापर मुख्यत्वेकरून उत्पादन प्रकियेसाठी केला जातो अशी उपकरणे आणि इमारतीचा भाग;

(३) जेथे केंद्राच्या किंवा राज्याच्या कायद्यातील सुरक्षा, आरोग्य किंवा पर्यावरणविषयक तरतुदी किंवा इमारत उप विधी किंवा इमारत विनियम यांच्याशी या नियमांचा विधिसंघर्ष निर्माण होईल तेथे अशा इमारती किंवा इमारतीचे घटकभाग यांच्याबाबतीत, हे नियम अधिभावी होतील.

५. अुनपालन कार्यतंत्र.— *(१)* अनुपालनाच्या पद्धती : —

(क) मालक, ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या प्रकरण २ च्या उप परिच्छेद (५) मध्ये विनिर्दिष्ट केलेल्या इमारत वर्गीकरणानुसार, प्रस्तावित वाणिज्यिक इमारतीचे, तिच्या संरचनेच्या कार्यात्मक आवश्यकतेप्रमाणे वर्गीकरण करील.

(ख) इमारत अथवा इमारतींच्या संकुलामध्ये ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या प्रकरण ३ मध्ये विनिर्दिष्ट केलेल्या अनुपालन व अनुपालनाच्या पद्धतीशी संबंधित आवश्यकतांचे पालन करण्यात येईल आणि ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या परिशिष्ट बी-१ मध्ये विनिर्दिष्ट केलेल्या हवामान आधारित वर्गीकरणाप्रमाणे इमारतीच्या अनुपालनाचे वर्गीकरण केले असल्याबाबतची सुनिश्चिती करण्यात येईल.

(२) ऊर्जा कार्यमान अनुपालनाचा स्तर: पदनिर्देशित अभिकरण, अनुपालनासाठी पुढील तक्ता क्रं. १ मध्ये नमूद केल्याप्रमाणे तारांकित मापन प्रणाली विनिश्चित करील : —

	अनुपालनाचा स्तर	- निकष
१	महाऊर्जा २ स्टार	ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेप्रमाणे इसीबीसी अनुपालनार्थी
		इमारत,
२	महाऊर्जा ३ स्टार	ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेप्रमाणे इसीबीसी + अनुपालनार्थी
		इमारत,
م	महाऊर्जा ४ स्टार	ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेप्रमाणे उत्कृष्ट इसीबीसी इमारत,
8	महाऊर्जा ५ स्टार	ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेमध्ये नमूद केलेल्या इमारतीतील समान प्रकारनिष्ठ वर्गीकरणाचे उत्कृष्ट कार्यमान निर्देशांक गुणोत्तरापेक्षा ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक गुणोत्तर प्रमाणामध्ये १०% ते २०% इतकी घट
ų	महाऊर्जा ६ स्टार	ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेमध्ये नमूद केलेल्या इमारतीतील समान प्रकारनिष्ठ वर्गीकरणाचे उत्कृष्ट इसीबीसी ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक गुणोत्तरापेक्षा निर्देशांक गुणोत्तर प्रमाणामध्ये २० टक्के पेक्षा अधिकची घट.

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तक्ता १—	ऊजा कायमान	न अनुपालनाचा स्तर

६. इमारतीचे बांधकाम किंवा पुनर्बांधकाम किंवा फेरबदल याबाबतचा अनुपालन अहवाल प्राप्त करण्याची कार्यपद्धती -इमारतीचे बांधकाम, पुनर्बांधकाम किंवा फेरबदल अथवा वाढ करण्याचा हेतू असणारा प्रत्येक मालक, या नियमात नमूद केल्याप्रमाणे पुढील टप्प्यांचे पालन करील :—

(१) इमारत संरचनेचा टप्पा —

(क) मालक -

(एक) ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेमध्ये विनिर्दिष्ट केल्याप्रमाणे ऊर्जा लेखा परीक्षक (इमारत) व तांत्रिक तज्ज्ञ यांचा समावेश असलेल्या इमारत संकल्पन गटाची नेमणूक करील.

(दोन) पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाकडे इमारत संकल्पचित्राच्या मान्यतेसाठी नमुना - एक, दोन व तीन मध्ये अर्ज करील.

(ख) पदनिर्देशित अभिकरण –

(एक) ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेप्रमाणे इमारत संकल्पचित्राची छाननी व पडताळणी करील.

(दोन) पदनिर्देशित अभिकरण पुढील बाबींची पडताळणी करील, त्या बाबी म्हणजे —

(क) प्रस्तावित संकल्पचित्रामध्ये ऊर्जा संवर्धनाच्या विशेष उपाययोजना लागू करण्यात आल्या आहेत;

(ख) प्रस्तावित इमारतीचे अनुपालन व बांधकामाशी संबंधित दस्तऐवज यांबाबतचे निष्कर्ष हे, आदेशानुरुप किंवा पूर्णत: इमारत कार्यमान पद्धतीनुरुप आहेत;

(ग) प्रस्तावित संकल्पचित्रात योजलेले ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक गुणोत्तर हे, ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेनुसार आहे.

(तीन) जर संकल्पचित्राच्या आवश्यकतांच्या बाबतीत कोणत्याही विसंगती असल्यास, पदनिर्देशित अभिकरण त्या विसंगतीबाबतचा अहवाल नमुना - चार मध्ये मालकाला अनुपालनार्थ कळवील.

(चार) पदनिर्देशित अभिकरण नमुना-५ मध्ये विशेष इमारत ओळख क्रमांक (युबीआयडी) निर्देशीत करणारा अनुपालन अहवाल अधिकारिता असलेल्या प्राधिकरणाला कळवील आणि त्याची प्रत मालकला व संबंधित वितरण लायसन धारकाला अग्रेषित करील.

(ग) अधिकारिता असलेले प्राधिकरण इमारत बांधकामाच्या संकल्पचित्रास अंतिम मंजुरी देण्यापूर्वी, ज्या संकल्पचित्रास अधिकारिता असलेल्या प्राधिकरणाकडून मंजुरी दिली आहे ते मंजूर संकल्पचित्र हे ज्याच्या बाबतीत पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाने इसीबीसी अनुपालन प्रमाणपत्र दिलेले आहे, तेच असल्याबद्दलची खातरजमा करील.

(२) बांधकामाचा टप्पा -

(क) अधिकारिता असलेल्या अभिकरणाकडून इमारत बांधकामासाठी आवश्यक ती परवानगी मिळाल्यानंतर मालक —

(एक) बांधकाम कार्य सुरु करण्यापूर्वी नमुना ६ मध्ये पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाला सूचना देईल;

(दोन) अधिकारिता असलेल्या प्राधिकरणाकडे भोगवटा प्रमाणपत्रासाठी अर्ज करण्यापूर्वी, ऊर्जा लेखापरीक्षक (इमारत), आवश्यक असलेले अनुपालन दस्तऐवज, तपासणी सूची व स्थळ पाहणी अहवाल यांची पडताळणी करील आणि पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाला नमुना-आठ मधील बांधकाम कार्याच्या सूचनेसह नमुना-सात मधील अनुपालन अहवालाशी सदर बाबी सुसंगत असल्याचे प्रमाणित करील. *(तीन)* जर बांधकाम कार्य हे अनुपालन अहवालाशी सुसंगत नसेल तर, मालक, या नियमाच्या उप नियम (१) प्रमाणे पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाकडून नवीन अनुपालन अहवाल प्राप्त करील.

(ख) पदनिर्देशित अभिकरण —

(एक) नमुना - सात व नमुना- आठ मध्ये मालकाकडून प्राप्त झालेल्या माहितीची छाननी करील आणि इमारत बांधकामाच्या प्रस्तावित ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक गुणोत्तराची पडताळणी करील;

(दोन) नमुना - नऊ मध्ये जर कोणतीही विसंगती आढळून आली असेल तर, छाननी करून अनुपालन न केल्याची कारणे नमूद असलेला अहवाल मालकाला देईल;

(तीन) नमुना दहा व अकरा मधील इसीबीसी अनुपालन प्रमाणपत्र देईल.

- (३) इमारत परिचालनाचा टप्पा -
 - *(क)* मालकाने भोगवटा प्रमाणपत्र निर्गमित केल्यापासून किंवा इमारतीचा पूर्ण ताबा घेतल्याच्या दिनांकापासून यांपैकी जे आधी घडेल तेव्हापासून १८ महिन्यांच्या आत ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या प्रकरण ३ मध्ये व्याख्या केलेल्या अनुपालनाच्या पद्धतीनुसार ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक गुणोत्तर साध्य करील.
 - *(ख)* वितरण लायसनधारकाने भोगवटा प्रमाणपत्र निर्गमित केल्यापासून किंवा इमारतीचा पूर्ण ताबा घेतल्याच्या दिनांकापासून, यांपैकी जे आधी घडेल तेव्हापासून १८ महिन्यानंतर इमारतीच्या ऊर्जा वापराबाबतची तपासणी करील आणि पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाला दरमहा तसे कळवील;
 - (ग) पदनिर्देशित अभिकरण —

(एक) इमारतीच्या कार्यपालनाच्या टप्प्यादरम्यान, इमारतीच्या ऊर्जा कार्यमानाबाबतच्या सनियंत्रणाद्वारे परिपूर्ण तपासणी करून आणि ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक गुणोत्तराची तुलना करून त्या इमारतीचे इसीबीसी अनुपालन विधिग्राह्य करील आणि मालकाला त्याबाबतची माहिती देईल;

(दोन) प्रत्येक वर्षी, ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांकावरुन इमारतीच्या ऊर्जा कार्यमानाचे संनियंत्रण करील आणि प्रस्तावित ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांकाशी त्याची तुलना करील आणि मालकाला त्याबाबतची माहिती देईल;

(तीन) सर्व इसीबीसी अनुपालनार्थी इमारतींमधील ऊर्जा वापराबाबतची आकडेवारी प्राप्त करील आणि तिचा अभिलेख ठेवील; *(चार)* एखादा मालक, या नियमांखालील कोणत्याही निर्णयामुळे व्यथित झाल्यास, त्यास, ३० दिवसांच्या कालावधीच्या आत तांत्रिक तक्रार समितीकडे आपली तक्रार दाखल करता येईल;

७. मंडळाचे अधिकार, कार्य व कर्तव्ये –

(१) महा-इसीबीसी मंडळ घटित करणे —

(क) राज्य शासनाकडून नामनिर्देशित करावयाच्या सदस्यांसह, प्रभारी मंत्री, नवीन व नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा, महाराष्ट्र शासन याच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली मंडळाची स्थापना करण्यात येईल आणि त्यामध्ये पुढील संबंधित प्रशासकीय विभागातील इतर पाच नामनिर्देशित व्यक्तींचा समावेश असेल—

(एक) ऊर्जा विभागाचा एक प्रतिनिधी;

(दोन) नगर विकास विभागाचा एक प्रतिनिधी;

- (तीन) मुख्य नगर रचनाकार किंवा नगर रचना संचालनालयाची नामनिर्देशित व्यक्ती;
- (चार) राज्य शासनाच्या विद्यूत वितरण लायसनधारकांचा एक प्रतिनिधी;
- (पाच) पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाचा प्रमुख हा या मंडळाचा सदस्य सचिव असेल;
- (ख) मंडळामध्ये विभागाच्या प्रतिनिधींचा समावेश असेल;
- (ग) मंडळाला, आवश्यक वाटल्यास, तज्ज्ञ व्यक्तींच्या सेवा घेण्याची मुभा असेल.
- (२) मंडळ -
 - (क) इमारतीचे कार्यमान वाढवण्यासाठी इमारतीच्या विविध घटकांमध्ये आणि सुविधांमध्ये ऊर्जेचा कार्यक्षम वापर अंतर्भूत असलेल्या इमारतींच्या ऊर्जा-कार्यक्षम संकल्पचित्रास चालना देईल आणि त्यास इमारतीच्या ऊर्जा वापराची मानके विकसित करण्यासाठी किंवा त्यात सुधारणा करण्यासाठी राष्ट्रीय ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहिता अंमलबजावणी समितीला सहाय्य करता येईल;
 - *(ख)* एखाद्या ठिकाणचे हवामान आणि तेथील प्रकल्पांच्या गरजा विचारात घेता, त्यातील इमारतीच्या बांधकामाचा दर्जा आणि सातत्य सुनिश्चित करण्याऱ्या ऊर्जा कार्यक्षम इमारतींच्या बांधकामाला चालना देईल;
 - (ग) सर्व नामिकाप्रविष्ट महा-लेखा परीक्षण अभिकरणांच्या अधिकारपत्रांची तपासणी करण्यासाठी त्यांच्या वार्षिक कार्याचे, कार्यपरीक्षण हाती घेईल.
- ८. तांत्रिक तक्रार समितीचे अधिकार, कार्ये व कर्तव्ये
 - - *(क)* नगर विकास विभागाने नामनिर्देशित केलेल्या, परंतु उप-संचालक नगर रचना संचालनालय याच्या दर्जापेक्षा कमी दर्जा नसलेल्या एका प्रतिनिधी/प्रमुखाच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली तांत्रिक तक्रार समितीची स्थापना करण्यात येईल.
 - (ख) तांत्रिक तक्रार समिती, इमारतीच्या बांधकामाशी संबंधित बाबींवर न्यायनिर्णय करण्याचा अनुभव व प्रशिक्षण यांद्वारे अर्हताप्राप्त असतील अशा, राज्याच्या प्रशासकीय विभागांतील इतर चार पुढील नामनिर्देशित व्यक्तींनी मिळून घटित केलेली असेल, म्हणजे —
 - (एक) पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाने नामनिर्देशित केलेला एक इसीबीसी तांत्रिक तज्ज्ञ;
 - (दोन) वास्तुशास्त्र परिषदेचा एक प्रतिनिधी;
 - (तीन) पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाकडून नामनिर्देशित करण्यात येईल असा विधि अधिकारी;
 - (२) समिती -
 - *(क)* पक्षकारांना आपले म्हणणे मांडण्याची संधी दिल्यानंतर, मालकाच्या तक्रारीवर सुनावणी करील आणि त्यावर वाजवी वेळेत आदेश देईल.
 - *(ख)* जर समितीच्या आदेशाने एखादा पक्षकार व्यथित झाला असेल तर, त्यास, आदेश प्राप्त झाल्याच्या दिनांकापासून ३० दिवसांच्या आत, राज्य विद्युत नियामक आयोगाकडे अपील दाखल करता येईल.

- **९. ऊर्जा लेखा परीक्षक (इमारत) यांची कर्तव्ये** ऊर्जा लेखा परीक्षक (इमारत), -
 - (क) पुढील बाबींची पडताळणी करून त्या प्रमाणित करील,
 - *(एक)* प्रकल्पाच्या संकल्पचित्राचे निकष, ऊर्जा विषयक उद्दिष्टे, एकात्मिक ऊर्जा स्थापित संकल्पन दृष्टीकोन, ऊर्जा सुविधा कार्यमान प्रणालीच्या संपादणूक पडताळणी आराखडा, आणि संरचना दृष्टिकोन लक्षात घेऊन, इमारतीचे संकल्पचित्र तयार करणे.
 - (दोन) विचाराधीन प्रकल्पाच्या संकल्पचित्र विषयक दृष्टिकोन आधारित ऊर्जा संवर्धनाच्या उपाययोजना;
 - *(तीन)* इमारत या नियमांचे अनुपालन करते, याची सुनिश्चिती करण्यासाठी पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाला अपेक्षित असलेले बांधकामविषयक दस्तऐवज, अनुपालन दस्तऐवज आणि विनिर्दिष्ट केलेली तपासणी सूची व इतर कोणतेही दस्तऐवज;
 - (ख) ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेची अंमलबजावणी सुकर करण्यासाठी आणि देशाच्या विविध हवामान विभागाच्या विविध प्रवर्गातील इमारतींच्या निकषांना आणि मानकांना चालना देण्यासाठी पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाला आणि राष्ट्रीय ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहिता समितीला आवश्यक ती तांत्रिक माहिती पुरवील;
 - (ग) पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाला सादर करण्यासाठी इसीबीसी संबंधित सिद्ध दस्तऐवज अंतर्भूत असणारे, सिद्ध आरेखने, विनिर्देश, बांधकामविषयक दस्तऐवज, अनुपालन दस्तऐवज हे प्रमाणित करून त्याची मोहोर व स्वाक्षरीनिशी प्रमाणपत्र सादर करील.
 - (घ) या नियमान्वये प्रदान केलेल्या अधिकारांचा वापर करून, इमारतीच्या संकल्पचित्रापासून ते इमारतीच्या वापरासह, त्या इमारती कार्यादिष्ट घेण्याच्या टप्प्यापर्यंतच्या, इमारत कार्याची तपासणी करील.
 - (ड) नामिकाप्रविष्ट महा ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहिता परीक्षण अभिकरण, त्याच्या अखत्यारीत कार्यरत असलेला कोणताही व्यावसायिक किंवा कर्मचारी त्याच्या/तिच्या पदीय कर्तव्यांचा हितसंबंध, अधिकारिता असणाऱ्या प्राधिकरणाच्या हिताविरोधी नाही याची सुनिश्चिती करण्याच्या उद्देशाने, या नियमांतर्गत येणाऱ्या संबंधित इमारतीच्या बांधकामाशी व फेरबदलाशी संबंधित कोणत्याही कामामध्ये सहभागी नाही याची खात्री करील.

१०. मालकाची कर्तव्ये - उक्त इमारतीचे बांधकाम या नियमांप्रमाणेच करण्याचे संपूर्ण आंबंधन व जबाबदारी ही, मालकाची असेल. प्रत्येक मालक —

- (क) ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या आणि नियमांच्या आवश्यकतांची पूर्तता करण्यासाठी ऊर्जा संवर्धन उपाय अंतर्भूत करण्याच्या कामी ऊर्जा लेखा परीक्षक (इमारत) याची नेमणूक करील आणि पुढील बाबींची खात्री करील : —
 - *(एक)* ऊर्जा लेखा परीक्षक (इमारत) याच्या सहाय्याने, प्रस्तावित इमारतीच्या संकल्पनात विद्युतभाराचा सविस्तर लेखा तयार करील आणि इमारतीच्या संकल्पचित्राच्या मंजुरीबाबतचा अर्ज सादर करतेवेळी तो, घोषणापत्रासह सादर करील.
 - *(दोन)* इमारतीच्या बांधकामाची जटिलता, खर्चाचे अंदाजपत्रक तसेच प्रकल्पाच्या मुदतीमध्ये येणाऱ्या अडचणी लक्षात घेऊन, त्याच्या इमारत प्रकल्पाकरिता आवश्यक अशा अनुपालन कार्यपद्धतीला अंतिम रुप देईल;
 - (तीन) प्रस्तावित इमारतीचे ठिकाण लक्षात घेऊन, ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेनुसार ऊर्जा संवर्धन उपायांना अंतिम रुप देईल;
 - *(चार)* या नियमांतील तरतुर्दीनुसार इष्टतम ऊर्जा कार्यक्षमता साध्य करण्याच्या उद्देशाने इमारतीच्या व सुविधेच्या संकल्पनामध्ये ऊर्जा संवर्धन उपाययोजना अंतर्भूत करील;

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- (पाच) इमारत विषयक कागदपत्रांमध्ये, आरेखने, विनिर्देश व अनुपालन नमुने तयार केले आहेत आणि इमारत संकल्पन दस्तऐवजांमध्ये ऊर्जा संवर्धन उपाय योजलेले आहेत, याची खात्री करील.
- (ख) इमारतीचे जागेवर बांधकाम सुरु करण्यापूर्वी, पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाला त्याबाबत सुचित करील;
- (ग) इमारतीच्या बांधकामामध्ये तसेच तिच्या सुविधांच्या मांडणीमध्ये ऊर्जा संवर्धन उपाय योजलेले आहेत, याची सुनिश्चिती करील;
- *(घ)* या नियमांच्या अनुपालनाची सुनिश्चिती करण्याकरिता पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाने वेळोवेळी मागितलेली माहिती, बांधकामात सूचविलेल्या सुधारणा आणि यांसारख्या इतर सूचनांना प्रतिसाद देईल;
- (ङ) ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेअनुसार बांधकाम केले असल्याची सुनिश्चिती करण्यासाठी पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाला आवश्यकता भासल्यास, कोणत्याही वेळी इमारतीमध्ये अथवा इमारत परिसरात पडताळणीच्या प्रयोजनार्थ, प्रवेश करण्याची परवानगी देईल;
- (च) पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाला बांधकाम पूर्ण झाल्याची सूचना लेखी स्वरुपात कळवील;
- *(छ)* मालकाने ऊर्जा लेखा परीक्षक (इमारत) याची सेवा समाप्त केल्यास आणि त्याच्या जागी दुसऱ्या व्यावसायिकाची नियुक्ती केल्यास, त्याबाबत पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाला लेखी स्वरुपात कळवील;
- *(ज)* इमारतीचे बांधकाम पूर्ण झाल्यावर, त्यास पूर्ण इमारतीसाठी अथवा त्या इमारतीच्या काही भागासाठी पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाकडून भोगवटा प्रमाणपत्र मिळवील;
- (झ) अधिकारिता असलेल्या प्राधिकाऱ्याकडून कोणतीही नोटीस प्राप्त झाल्यावर, अशा नोटिशीत विनिर्दिष्ट केलेल्या योग्य कालावधीच्या आत, असा वापर करण्याचे थांबवील आणि तो कोणत्याही परिस्थितीत या नियमाच्या तरतुदींचा अनादर करणार नाही;
- (त्र) मंजूर सकंल्पचित्र आराखड्यात दर्शविलेल्या सुविधा, साहित्य किंवा साधने यांच्या तुलनेत, मालक इमारतीच्या ऊर्जा कार्यक्षमतेला बाधा करणारी, सुविधा, साहित्य किंवा साधने बसवण्यामधील बदल सूचवित असेल तर, इमारत पूर्ण होण्याआधी, पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाची आवश्यक ती मंजूरी प्राप्त केल्यानंतर, अशी सुविधा, साहित्य, किंवा साधने याचा वापर करील किंवा मांडणी करील.

११. पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाची कर्तव्ये आणि कार्ये - पदनिर्देशित अभिकरण राज्यात या नियमांचे विनियमन, आणि त्यांच्या तरतुर्दीची अंमलबजावणी करण्याच्या बाबतीत, विविध हितसंबंधित घटकाशी समन्वय साधील. पदनिर्देशित अभिकरण,—

(क) इसीबीसी अनुपालनार्थी इमारतींविषयी तसेच अशा इमारती उभारण्याच्या कार्यपद्धती विषयी जनजागृती करील.

- *(ख)* राज्यात इमारतींच्या ऊर्जा कार्यक्षम संकल्पचित्राला चालना देण्यासाठी, नागरी व ग्रामीण स्थानिक संस्थाच्या निकट समन्वयाने इमारत बांधकाम व्यावसायिक, विकासक व कंत्राटदार यांच्या क्षमता उभारणीला प्रोत्साहन देईल;
- (ग) मालकाकडून प्राप्त झालेला अर्ज, नियम ३ च्या प्रयोज्यतेच्या कक्षेत येत असल्याची निश्चिती करील;
- (घ) या नियमांच्या व्याप्तीत येणाऱ्या इमारतींमधील अनुपालनाच्या प्रमाणाचे मोजमाप करण्यासाठी एक आधारसामग्री निर्माण करील आणि ती संग्रहीत करून ठेवील, आणि इसीबीसी अनुपालन प्रमाणपत्र देण्याच्या वेळी, या नियमांच्या अनुपालनाच्या परिणामी, झालेल्या ऊर्जा बचतीचा अचूक लेखा ठेवील.

- (ङ) विविध प्रवर्गांतील इमारतींमध्ये या नियमांचे अनुपालन करण्याबाबतचा एक उपाय म्हणून ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक गुणोत्तर काढण्यासाठी आवश्यक ते उपाय योजील, आणि भौगोलिक प्रदेशांनुसार बांधण्यात येणाऱ्या विविध प्रवर्गातील इमारतींबाबत ऊर्जा वापराचे निकष आणि मानके तयार करण्यासाठी विभागाकडे आपल्या शिफारशी पाठवील;
- (च) नामिका प्रविष्ट महा-इसीबीसी लेखापरीक्षण अभिकरणाचा समायोजीत आढावा घेईल;
- (छ) उल्लंघनांचा एक सारांश तयार करील, आणि त्यांच्या व्यावसायिक कौशल्यांचे मूल्यमापन करण्याच्या प्रयोजनासाठी, त्या उल्लंघनाचा आढावा घेण्याकरिता, पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाकडून तो सारांश विभागाला पुरविण्यात येईल;
- (ज) या नियमांच्या व्याप्तीत येणाऱ्या विभिन्न भौगोलिक प्रदेशात बांधल्या जाणाऱ्या विविध प्रवर्गांतील इमारतींच्या उपयोगिता वर्गीकरणानुसार आणि इमारतींच्या सांख्यिकीय आकडेवारीवर आधारित विविध स्वरूपानुसार, अशा इमारतींच्या संबंधात ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांकाप्रमाणे ऊर्जावापर मानके विकसित करण्यात विभागाला सहाय्य करील.
- (झ) इमारत क्षेत्रात ऊर्जा कार्यक्षमतेस चालना देण्यासाठीचे एक प्रभावी साधन म्हणून, नामिकाप्रविष्ट ऊर्जा लेखापरीक्षक (इमारत) यांचा संवर्ग तयार करण्यासाठी राज्यातील ऊर्जा लेखापरीक्षक (इमारत) यांच्या कामगिरीवर देखरेख ठेवील;
- (त्र) ऊर्जा लेखापरीक्षक (इमारत) याच्या अहवालाची अचूकता पडताळून पाहण्यासाठी, आवश्यकता भासल्यास इमारतीचे प्रत्यक्ष भेट देऊन निरीक्षण करील;
- (Z) सदर नियमांचे अनुपालन करून इमारतींचे बांधकाम करण्याच्या प्रयोजनार्थ इमारत उप विधींमध्ये या नियमांच्या तरतुर्दीचा समावेश करून त्यांमध्ये सुधारणा करण्यासाठी अधिकारिता असलेल्या प्राधिकरणाशी समन्वय साधील.
- (ठ) इमारत उप विधींमध्ये तरतुदींचा समावेश करण्यासाठी राज्य शासनाला शिफारस करील;
- *(उ)* समितीने दिलेल्या आदेशाच्या बाबतीत बांधकामाच्या कोणत्याही टप्प्यात ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेचे पालन झाले नसल्याचे आढळून आल्यास, दंडात्मक कार्यवाहीसाठी राज्य विद्युत नियामक आयोगाकडे याचिका दाखल करील;
- (ढ) ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या अनुपालनासाठी इष्टतम ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक गुणोत्तर अनुकूल करताना मालकाने ऊर्जा संवर्धनाचे उपाय, उत्तम उपयोजन किंवा कार्यपद्धती किंवा संकल्पचित्र किंवा बांधकाम यांचा वापर करील.

(ण) पदनिर्देशित अभिकरण प्रोत्साहन आणि दंड यांसाठी कृति आराखडा प्रस्तावित करील;

१२. वितरण लायसनधाराची कर्तव्ये.— ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहिता लागू होणाऱ्या इमारतींमध्ये नवीन विद्युत जोडणी देताना, विद्युत वितरण लायसनधारक, पुढील बाबींची खात्री करून घेईल

- (क) वितरण लायसनधारकाला प्राप्त झालेला अनुपालन अहवाल हा, ज्या इमारतीला विद्युत जोडणीची परवानगी दिलेली आहे, त्याच इमारतीचा आहे.
- (ख) इमारतीमधील विद्युत ग्राहकांच्या ऊर्जा वापरासंबंधीची माहिती, नियमितपणे पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाकडे पाठविलेली आहे.

१३. संकीर्ण.— ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेचा, विभागाशी विचारविनिमय करून या नियमांमध्ये विनिर्दिष्ट केल्याप्रमाणे, ५ वर्षांतून किमान एकदा अथवा ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेमध्ये सुधारणा करण्यासाठी आवश्यक असेल. त्या त्या वेळी नियमितपणे आढावा घेण्यात येईल.

नमुना एक ते अकरा

संकल्पचित्राचा टप्पा

<u>नमुना एक</u>

[नियम ६ (१) (क) (दोन) पहा]

<u>इमारतीचे बांधकाम/पुनर्बांधकाम/विद्यमान इमारतीमध्ये वाढीव बांधकाम किंवा फेरफार करण्याकरिता इसीबीसी अनुपालनार्थी</u> इमारतीच्या बांधकाम परवान्याकरिता अर्ज.

प्रति,

दिनांक: / / .

<u>विषय</u>.—इसीबीसी अनुपालनार्थी इमारतींचे बांधकाम/पुनर्बांधकाम/ वाढीव बांधकाम किंवा बांधकामात फेरफार करण्यासाठी अर्ज.

महोदय,

मी/आम्ही खाली स्वाक्षरी करणार, याद्वारे, महाराष्ट्र ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत नियम, २०१९ अन्वये ऊर्जा संवर्धन बांधकाम संहितेचे अनुपालन करणाऱ्या पात्र इमारतीचे बांधकाम करण्याचा/पुनर्बांधकामात फेरफार करण्याचा प्रस्ताव सादर करीत आहे/आहोत.

एक	मालक/मालकाचा नामनिर्देशिती यांचा तपशील	
	नाव	
	कायमचा पत्ता	
	दूरध्वनी क्रमांक	
	भ्रमणध्वनी क्रमांक	

मालकाचा/अर्जदाराचा आणि प्रकल्पाचा तपशील

दोन	नियुक्त केलेला ऊर्जा लेख	ापरीक्षक (इमारत) याचा तपशील
	नियुक्त ऊर्जा लेखापरीक्षक (इमारत)	
	नोंदणी क्रमांक	
	संपर्कासाठीचा पत्ता	
	दूरध्वनी क्रमांक	

तीन	इसीबीसी अनुपालनार्थी इमारतीच्या परिवास्तूचा तपशील	
	प्रकल्पाचे नाव	
	प्रकल्पाचा तपशील	नवी/जुनी/विस्तारित/फेरफार/वापर बदल
	प्रकल्पाचा पत्ता	
	इमारतीच्या उपयोगितेचे वर्गीकरण	(ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या प्रकरण २ मधील उप परिच्छेद ५ प्रमाणे)
	ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या अनुपालनाची पद्धत	आदेशानुरूप / संपूर्ण इमारत कार्यमान/ बांधकाम लवचिकता पद्धतीनुरूप/
	प्रकल्पाचा हवामान विभाग	

चार	नम्	गुना १ सोबत जोडलेले दस्तऐवज	(√/x)
	बांधकाम दस्तऐवज	महाराष्ट्र शासनाने अधिसूचित केलेल्या, ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या प्रकरण ८ मधील उप-परिच्छेद २ मध्ये व्याख्या केल्याप्रमाणे.	
	अनुपालन दस्तऐवज	पुढील मध्यमातून ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेचे अनुपालन दर्शविले आहे — १. ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक गुणोत्तराचा अहवाल २. अनुपालनाची पद्धत ३. अनुपालन दर्शविणारा ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहिता अनुपाल अहवाल-उष्मन, वायूवीजन आणि वातानुकूलन जलतापन सेवा व पंप आणि दिवाबत्ती, विद्युत उर्जा यांसह इमारत कवच, यांत्रिक सुविधा व साधनसामग्री. ४. महाराष्ट्र शासनाने अधिसूचित केलेल्या ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेमधील तपासणी सूचीमध्ये विनिर्दिष्ट केल्याप्रमाणे.	
	ऊर्जा संवर्धन उपायांबाबतचा अहवाल	इमारत बांधकामच्या/ विस्ताराच्या सर्व टप्प्यांमध्ये योजलेले उर्जा संवर्धन उपाय विनिर्दिष्ट करतो.	
	अनुपालनाचे प्रमाणपत्र	प्रमाणित ऊर्जा लेखापरीक्षक (इमारत) यांचेकडून मंजूर आणि स्वाक्षरी केलेले.	

<u>मालकाकडून उद्घोषणा</u> :

(एक) मी/आम्ही अशी हमी देतो की, यासोबत जोडलेल्या अनुपालनाच्या दस्तऐवजांमध्ये तसेच नमुन्यांमध्ये दिलेली सर्व माहिती माझ्या/आमच्या माहितीप्रमाणे खरी आहे, आणि ती कोणतीही माहिती खोटी निघाल्यास, अशी माहिती दिल्याच्या परिणामी, केंद्र अथवा राज्य शासनाची अथवा त्याच्या अखत्यारितील इतर कोणत्याही प्राधिकरणाची हानी झाल्यास त्याबद्दलची नुकसानभरपाई करण्याची मी/आम्ही हमी देतो.

(दोन) मी/आम्ही अशी हमी देतो की, सदर इमारतीचे बांधकाम हे, नगरपालिका प्राधिकरणाच्या उप विधिनुसार आणि महाराष्ट्र ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत नियम, २०१९ याच्या तरतुदींनुसार बांधण्यात येईल. मी/आम्ही अशी हमी देतो की, सदर इमारतीचे बांधकाम हे, ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेनुसार झाले आहे. इमारतीच्या बांधकामादरम्यान कोणतेही विचलन झाल्याचे निदर्शनास आल्यास, मी/आम्ही अधिकारिता असणाऱ्या संबंधित प्राधिकरणास होणाऱ्या हानीची नुकसानभरपाई देण्याची हमी देतो.

(तीन) मी/आम्ही वरील तपशीलात कोणताही बदल केल्यास, त्याबद्दल अधिकारिता असलेले संबंधित प्राधिकरण, पदनिर्देशित अभिकरण आणि समिती यांना सूचित करण्याची हमी देतो.

(चार) मी/आम्ही, पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाकडून अनुपालन प्रमाणपत्र मिळाल्यानंतर, संकल्पचित्रामध्ये नंतर कोणताही बदल झाल्यास त्याबद्दल सूचित करण्याची व त्याबाबत ठाम राहण्याची लेखी हमी देतो. बांधकामास प्रारंभ करण्यापूर्वी, पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाकडून सुधारीत अनुपालन प्रमाणपत्र अवश्य मिळवील.

(पाच) मी/आम्ही, पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणास पूर्वसूचित करून, कमाल ऊर्जा कार्यक्षमता सुनिश्चित करण्यासाठी आणि ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक गुणोत्तर इष्टतम करण्यासाठी इमारत घटकांची संरचनेत आणि बांधकाम दस्तऐवजात समाविष्ट करण्यात आलेल्या यंत्रणेची बांधणी करण्यामध्ये लवचिकता असेल असे सूचित करतो.

(सहा) मी/आम्ही, अशी हमी देतो की, इमारतीचे बांधकाम हे, पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाने मंजूर केलेल्या संकल्पचित्रानुसार केले जाईल.

आपला विश्वासू,

(मालकाचे नाव)

सही

दिनांक

संकल्पचित्राचा टप्पा

<u>नमुना-दोन</u>

[नियम ६ (१) (क) (दोन) पहा]

इमारतीकरिता ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेचे अनुपालन करण्यासाठी तांत्रिक सहाय्य पुरविण्याबाबत नियुक्त केलेल्या ऊर्जा लेखा परीक्षक (इमारत) यांचेकडून दिलेली सूचना व हमीपत्र

प्रति,

(पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाचे नाव)	
पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाचा पत्ता :	

दिनांक: / /

महोदय,

मी/आम्ही खाली स्वाक्षरी करणार, इमारतीबाबत ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या अनुपालनासाठी तांत्रिक सहाय्य पुरविण्यास याद्वारे संमती देत आहे/आहोत.

एक	नियुक्त ऊर्जा लेखा परीक्षक (इमारत) यांचा तपशील	
	नियुक्त केलेला ऊर्जा लेखा परीक्षक (इमारत)	
	नोंदणी क्रमांक	
	सहाय्य पुरविले आहे	इमारत संकल्पचित्र आणि बांधकामाचा टप्पा
	संपर्कासाठीचा पत्ता	
	दूरध्वनी क्रमांक	

ऊर्जा लेखा परीक्षक (इमारत) आणि प्रकल्प यांचा तपशील

दोन	इसीबीसी अनुपालनार्थी इमारतीच्या परिवास्तूचा तपशील	
	प्रकल्पाचे नाव	
	प्रकल्प मालकाचे नाव	
	प्रकल्पाचा तपशील	नवी/जुना/विस्तार/फेरबदल/वापरात बदल
	प्रकल्पाचा पत्ता	
	एकूण बांधीव क्षेत्रफळ	
	इमारतीच्या वापराचे वर्गीकरण	(महाराष्ट्र शासनाने अधिसूचित केलेल्या ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या प्रकरण २ मधील उप परिच्छेद ५ प्रमाणे)
	ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या अनुपालनाची पद्धत	निर्धारित/संपूर्ण इमारत कार्यमान/ बांधकाम लवचिकता पद्धती
	प्रकल्पाचा हवामान विभाग	

नियुक्त केलेला ऊर्जा लेखा परीक्षक (इमारत) याचे प्रतिज्ञापन

(एक) मी याद्वारे अशी हमी देतो की, नमुना एक आणि दोन तसेच इतर कागदपत्रांमध्ये सादर केलेली सर्व माहिती माझ्या माहितीप्रमाणे खरी असून इमारतीबाबत ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या अनुपालनाची सुनिश्चिती करण्यासाठी मी योग्य ती जबाबदारी घेईन.

(दोन) माझ्या या प्रकल्पाच्या काळात मी ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या सर्व नियमांचे पालन करीन. तसेच सर्वोत्तम व्यावसायिक नितिमूल्ये व वर्तणूक यांची खात्री देतो.

् (तीन) [–] या नियमांमध्ये नमूद केलेल्या माझ्या जबाबदारींची मला पूर्ण जाणीव असून गुणवत्तापूर्ण चांगले काम करण्याची मी हमी देतो आणि ऊर्जेच्या इष्टतम वापराची आणि इमारतीच्या ऊर्जा बचतीत वाढ करण्याची खात्री देतो.

(चार) कोणत्याही टप्प्यावर, जर मी ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेनुसार इमारतीच्या अनुपालनाच्या सर्व टप्प्यांमध्ये सहाय्य देण्यात कसूर करील तर, मी संबंधित पदनिर्देशित अभिकरण आणि अधिकारिता असणारे प्राधिकरण आणि ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहिता अंमलबजावणी समिती यांना त्याबाबत कळविण्याची जबाबदारी माझी असेल.

आपला विश्वासू

[ऊर्जा लेखा परीक्षक (इमारत) यांचे नाव]

(सही)

दिनांक_____

<u> संकल्पचित्राचा टप्पा</u>

<u>नमुना तीन</u>

[नियम ६ (१) (क) (दोन) पहा]

<u>ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या अनुपालनाकरिता ऊर्जा लेखा परीक्षक (इमारत) याने करावयाचे इमारतीच्या संकल्पचित्राच्या</u> टप्प्यावरील अनुपालन आणि त्याचे हमीपत्र

संकल्पचित्राचे अनुपालन/अनुपालनाचे हमीपत्र

मी, उर्जा कार्यक्षमता विभागाद्वारे प्रमाणित ऊर्जा लेखा परीक्षक (इमारत) नोंदणी क्रमांक _____ धारक असून मला/आम्हाला प्रकल्पाच्या मालकाकडून ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहिता पात्र इमारतीच्या संकल्पचित्रामध्ये सहाय्य, प्रयोगनिर्देशन व पडताळणी करण्यासाठी प्राधिकृत करण्यात आले आहे आणि मी असे प्रमाणित करतो की,—

(क) मी, ज्यामध्ये इमारतीची सुसंगत माहिती व वैशिष्ट्ये, साधनसामग्री व यंत्रणा यांचा पर्याप्त तपशील, उष्मन, वायुवीजन, वातानुकूलन, जलतापन सेवा व दिवाबत्ती व्यवस्था आणि विद्युत व्यवस्था इ. घटक दर्शविणारा पुढील तपशील समाविष्ट आहे, अशा ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेनुसार असलेल्या, बांधकामाविषयक दस्तऐवजांबाबत सहाय्य केले आहे आणि त्याचे प्रयोगनिर्देशन व पडताळणी केली आहे.

मालकाचे नाव	
पत्ता	
प्रकल्प स्थळाचा पत्ता	

- (ख) मी अनुपालनाचे नमुने, ऊर्जा संवर्धन उपयांचा अहवाल आणि अनुपालनाबाबतची कागदपत्रे त्याचबरोबर तपासणी सूची यांचे ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या अनुपालनाची खात्री करण्याच्या दृष्टीने प्रयोगनिर्देशन केले आहे व ते या नमुन्यासोबत जोडले आहेत.
- (ग) मी बांधकामाच्या दस्तऐवजांची योग्य प्रकारे पडताळणी केली आहे.
- (घ) बांधकामाच्या दस्तऐवजांनुसार संकल्पचित्राच्या टप्प्यावरील, इमारतीच्या संकल्पचित्राचे ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक गुणोत्तर हे, ऊर्जा संवर्धन संहितेशी सुसंगत आहे.
- (ङ) मी आणखी असे ही प्रमाणित करतो की, ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या कक्षेत येणाऱ्या घटकांच्या विविध मूलतत्वांच्यादृष्टीने, बांधकामविषयक दस्तऐवज आणि अनुपालन नमुने यांची पडताळणी करण्याबाबत योग्य ती वाजवी व्यावसायिक कौशल्ये वापरण्यात आणि दक्षता व मेहनत घेण्यात आली आहे.

अ. क्र.	इमारतींबाबत ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेचे अनुपालन
१	प्रकल्पाचे नोंदणीकृत नाव
ર	अनुपालनाची पद्धत
3	इमारतीचे वापरानुसार वर्गीकरण
8	इमारतीचे कार्यचालनाचे तास

ધ	एकूण बांधीव क्षेत्रफळ (तळघर वगळता)	
६	वातानुकूलित क्षेत्रफळ	
୰	बिगर — वातानुकूलित क्षेत्रफळ	
٢	ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या अनुपालनामार्फत प्रस्त	तावित ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक
	(एक) इमारतीचा आधारभूत ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक	
	(दोन) इमारतीचा प्रस्तावित ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक	
	(तीन) इमारतीचे राखावयाचे ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक गुणोत्तर	
9	एकूण ऊर्जा बचत टक्केवारीमध्ये	
१०	ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या अनुपालनाचा स्तर	

<u>संपूर्ण इमारतीच्या कार्यमानाच्या बाबतीत :</u> इमारतीमध्ये ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या संपूर्ण इमारत कामगिरी पद्धतीमध्ये विनिर्दिष्ट केलेल्या सर्व अनिवार्य तरतुदी आणि आवश्यकता यांचे तसेच या पद्धतीअंतर्गत प्रस्तावित संकल्पचित्राच्या ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांकाचे पालन करण्यात येईल.

ऊर्जा लेखा परीक्षक (इमारत)	नोंदणी क्र.	सही/शिक्का	दिनांक
नाव :			
मालक :		सही	दिनांक
नाव :			

* * * खाली सही करणाऱ्याची सही व शिक्का असलेली पूर्ण तपासणी सूची सोबत जोडलेली आहे.

प्रति,

पदनिर्देशित अभिकरण

<u> संरचनेचा टप्पा</u>

<u>नमुना चार</u>

[पहा नियम ६ (१) (ख) (तीन)]

अपालनाचा अहवाल

प्रति,

(मालकाचे नाव)

पत्ता

•••••

विषय .- इमारतीच्या संरचनेच्या टप्प्प्यात ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहिता अपालनाचा अहवाल.

संदर्भ .— १. आपला अर्ज क्र. दिनांक

इमारतीच्या संरचनेच्या टप्प्यात ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत नियम पडताळणीतील अपालन

महोदय,

इमारतीच्या संरचनेच्या टप्यावर ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहिता अनुपालनासाठी पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाकडे सादर केलेल्या अनुपालनाच्या कागदपत्रांची सखोल पडताळणी केल्यानंतर असे निदर्शनास आले आहे की, सदर कागदपत्रांमध्ये नमूद माहिती अपूर्ण आहे / चुकीची आहे. त्यामुळे ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहिता अनुपालनाच्या मंजुरीसाठी सदर कागदपत्रांमध्ये सुधारणा आवश्यक आहे.

ज्या कागदपत्रांमध्ये सुधारणा आवश्यक आहे अशा कागदपत्रांचा संक्षिप्त सारांश पुढीलप्रमाणे : —

(एक) इमारत ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेशी अनुपालित होत नसल्याने सदर इमारतीच्या बांधकाम कार्यारंभास पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाची मान्यता देता येत नाही.

(दोन) संकल्पचित्राचे दस्तऐवजामधील अनुपालनच्या त्रुटी सुधारून ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहिता अनुपालन मान्यतेसाठी पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाकडे पुन:श्च सादर करावे.

अ. क्र.	कागदपत्राचे नाव	ईसीबीसी उल्लंघनाचा विषय	शेरा

(तीन) मालकाने वरील सुचनांप्रमाणे संबंधित कागदपत्रांमध्ये आवश्यक त्या सुधारणा केल्यानंतर ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहिता अनुपालनाची निश्चिती करून सदर कागदपत्रे पुन्हा पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाकडे मंजुरीसाठी सादर करावीत.

पदनिर्देशित अभिकरण	शिक्का
नाव:	पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाचा शिक्का
सही:	
दिनांक:	

प्रत — अग्रेषित

अधिकारीता असलेले प्राधिकरण

संरचनेचा टप्पा

<u>नमुना पाच</u>

[पहा नियम ६ (१) (ख) (चार)]

ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहिता अनुपालित इमारत संरचनेच्या मंजुरीसाठीच्या अर्जासोबत जोडलेले पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाचे अनुपालन प्रमाणपत्र

प्रमाणपत्र

नोंदणीकृत महा - ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहिता लेखा परीक्षक अभिकरणाने पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाचे प्राधिकृत प्रतिनिधी म्हणून सदर ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेप्रमाणे अनुपालित इमारतीच्या संरचनेची छाननी व पडताळणी केली आहे.

मी/आम्ही असे प्रमाणित करतो की -

(क) मी/आम्ही राज्यातील...... शहरातील...... या योजनेअंतर्गत भूखंड क्र..... गट क्र...... येथे बांधण्यात येणाऱ्या इमारतीची अनुपालनाचे दस्तऐवज, ऊर्जा लेखा परीक्षक (इमारत) यांचे मालकाकडून पृष्ठांकित हमीपत्र ज्यामध्ये सर्व सुसंगत माहिती आणि इमारतीची वैशिष्ट्ये, उपकरणे आणि प्रणाली त्याचबरोबर इमारतीचे आवरण, उष्मन, वायुवीजन, वातानुकूलन, जलतापन सेवा व दिवाबत्ती व्यवस्था आणि विद्युत व्यवस्था इ. घटकांचा तपशील इ. नमूद आहे. अशा कागदपत्रांची बांधकाम उपविधी तसेच ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेनुसार पडताळणी केली आहे.

(ख) मी/आम्ही तपासणी सूचीप्रमाणे अनुपालन अर्जाची छाननी केली असून बांधकाम उपविधी व ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेनुसार अनुपालन असल्याची खातरजमा केली आहे.

(ग) निम्नस्वाक्षरीकृत यांनी अनुपालन दस्तऐवजाची तपासणी केली आहे.

(घ) असे प्रमाणित करण्यात येते की, सादर केलेल्या सर्व दस्तऐवजाची जसे, इमारतीचे आराखडे, अनुपालनाचे नमुने, इमारतीच्या सर्व घटकांचा समावेश असलेली तपासणी सूची, इ. ची पडताळणी आणि तपासणी पूर्ण क्षमतेने आणि सर्व आवश्यक व्यावसायिक नितीमुल्यांसह आवश्यक ती खबरदारी घेऊन केली आहे.

(ङ) सदर अनुपालनाचे प्रमाणपत्र हे आजमितीस सादर केलेल्या इमारतीच्या संरचनेसाठी असून जर यानंतर यात काही बदल झाल्यास पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाकडून सुधारित मंजुरी घेणे आवश्यक राहील.

(च) सदर मंजुरी प्रमाणपत्र हे महाराष्ट्र ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या परिशिष्ट बी-१ मध्ये नमूद महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील जिल्हा निहाय हवामानाच्या वर्गीकरणानुसार दिले असून त्यात बदल झाल्यास बांधकाम सुरु करण्यापूर्वी पुन्हा सुधारित प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त करून घेणे मालकास बंधनकारक राहील.

(एक) ईसीबीसी अनुपालित इमारत परिवास्तूचा तपशील (पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाच्या वापराकरिता)

(510)		
	प्रकल्पाचे नाव	
	प्रकल्प मालकाचे नाव	
	नियुक्त ऊर्जा लेखा परीक्षक (इमारत) नाव आणि	
	नोंदणी क्रमांक	
	प्रकल्पाचा तपशील	नवी/जुना/विस्तार/फेरबदल/वापरात बदल
	प्रकल्पाचा पत्ता	
	· ^	
	एकूण बांधीव क्षेत्रफळ (तळघर सोडून)	
	इमारतीच्या वापराप्रमाणे वर्गीकरण	(ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या प्रकरण २ मधील उप-
		परिच्छेद ५ प्रमाणे)
	प्रस्तावित ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक गुणोत्तर	
	ईसीबीसी अनुपालनाचा स्तर	
<u> </u>		1

(दोन)	अनुपालनाची पडताळणी		(✔/X)
	बांधकामाचे दस्तावेज	स्थानिक बांधकाम नियमावलीचे	
		अनुपालन	
	अनुपालनाची कागदपत्रे	ईसीबीसी चे अनुपालन (ऊर्जा कार्यमान	
		निर्देशांक गुणोत्तर <u>< १</u>)	
	अनुपालनाचे प्रमाणपत्र	ऊर्जा लेखा परीक्षक (इमारत)	
		यांचेकडून मंजूर व स्वाक्षरीकृत	
	अनुपालनाचे प्रमाणपत्र	नोंदणीकृत महा- ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत	
		संहिता लेखा परीक्षक अभिकरणाकडून	
		मंजूर व स्वाक्षरीकृत	

(तीन) मी/ आम्ही अनुपालनाची दस्तऐवज, मालकाचे तसेच ऊर्जा लेखा परीक्षक (इमारत) यांचे हमीपत्र इ. दस्तऐवजांची पडताळणी केली आहे.

(चार) मी/आम्ही इमारतीचे बांधकाम विषयक आराखडे आणि दस्तऐवज यांची छाननी व पडताळणी करून इमारत ईसीबीसी अनुपालित असल्याचे मंजूर करतो.

(पाच) मी याद्वारे इमारतीसाठी विशेष इमारत ओळख (युबीआयडी) क्रमांक नेमूण देत आहे. जो इमारती विषयक सर्व दस्तऐवजांमध्ये नमूद केला जाईल.

(सहा) इमारतीच्या बांधकामाच्या व प्रत्यक्ष वापराच्या टप्प्यात प्रतिबद्ध केलेले ईसीबीसी अनुपालनाचे उपाय लागू होत आहेत याची मालकाने खातरजमा करावी. जर बांधकामाच्या व प्रत्यक्ष वापराच्या टप्प्यात इमारतीमध्ये अनुपालनात त्रुटी असल्याचे निर्दशनास आल्यास अधिकारिता असलेले प्राधिकरण बांधकामविषयक सर्व परवानग्या रद्द करील.

विशेष इमारत ओळख क्रमांकाची नेमणूक	
इमारतीचे नाव	युबीआयडी क्रमांक
	(XXXX/XX/ECBC)

सदर प्रस्तावित इमारतीच्या संरचनेला ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितानुसार परवानगी देण्यास काही हरकत नाही.

पदनिर्देशित संस्था	शिक्का
नाव:	पदनिर्देशित संस्थेचा शिक्का
सहीः	
दिनांक:	

प्रति,

अधिकारिता असलेले प्राधिकरण

प्रत — अग्रेषित

१. मालक

२. वितरण लायसनधारक

यूबीआयडी क्र.

<u>नमुना सहा</u>

[नियम ६(२)(क)(एक) पहा]

ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहिता अनुपालित इमारतीच्या बांधकामाच्या कामाची सुरवात करण्याविषयीची सूचना

दि.....

प्रति, (पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाचे नाव) पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाचा पत्ता ------

विषय - पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाकडून आणि अधिकारिता असलेले प्राधिकरणाच्या संरचना अनुपालनाच्या मंजुरीनुसार बांधकाम सुरु करणेसंबंधी सूचना

महोदय,

मी/आम्ही याद्वारे, पुढे नमूद तपशिलाप्रमाणे ऊर्जा संवर्धन उपायांचा वापर करून ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहिता अनुपालित इमारतीचे बांधकाम सुरु करण्याविषयी सूचित करीत आहोत.

(एक)	बांधकाम करण्यात येणाऱ्या ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत	संहिता	अनुपालित	इमारतीचा
	तपशील			
१	यूबीआयडी क्र.			
	प्रकल्पाचे नोंदणीकृत नाव			
२	इमारतीचे वर्गीकरण			
ş	इमारतीच्या वापराचे दैनिक तास			
8	एकूण बांधीव क्षेत्रफळ (तळघर वगळता)			
ધ	बांधकामाचा अंदाजित कालावधी			
६	ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहिता अनुपालनाचा स्तर			
ଓ	प्रस्तावित इमारतीचे ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक गुणोत्तर			
۷	अंदाजित सलग्न भार आणि संविदा मागणी			

(एक) मी/आम्ही पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाला असे सूचित करू इच्छितो की, पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाच्या अनुपालनाचा अहवाल /फाईल क्र. /पत्र क्र...... आणि नमुना पाच नुसार इमारतीचे बांधकाम सुरु करत आहोत.

भाग चार-अ—२१३-४

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(दोन) मी/आम्ही अशी हमी देतो की, सदर इमारतीचे बांधकाम हे ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहिताच्या तरतुदीनुसारच केले जाईल. जर इमारत बांधकामादरम्यान कोणतेही विचलन आढळल्यास त्यामुळे होणाऱ्या हानीची भरपाई पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणास देण्याची सर्व जबाबदारी माझी/ आमची राहील. मी /आम्ही अशी हमी देतो की, मंजूर संरचनेच्या अनुपालन दस्तऐवजांमध्ये नमूद ऊर्जा संवर्धन उपायांची अंमलबजावणी केली जाईल.

(तीन) इमारत बांधकामामध्ये अपरिहार्य बदल ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहिताच्या अनुपालनावर कोणताही परिणाम न होता करावे लागल्यास, मी/आम्ही त्याची माहिती पदनिर्देशित अभिकरण व अधिकारिता असलेल्या प्राधिकरणाला देऊन नवीन अनुपालनाचा अहवाल प्राप्त करून घेऊ.

(चार) मी/आम्ही अशीही हमी देतो की, सोबत जोडलेल्या आराखडे व अर्जामधील सर्व माहिती ही खरी आहे. जर कोणतीही माहिती चुकीची आढळल्यास त्यासाठी मी/आम्ही कायदेशीर कारवाईस पात्र असू.

आपला विश्वासू,

मालकाचे नाव व सही.

प्रत—अग्रेषित अधिकारिता असलेले प्राधिकरण.

<u>बांधकामाचा टप्पा</u> यूबीआयडी क्र.

<u>नमुना सात</u>

[नियम ६ (२) (क) (दोन) पहा]

<u>ऊर्जा लेखा परीक्षक (इमारत) यांचा बांधकामाच्या टप्प्यातील इमारत बांधकाम</u> कार्याचा आढावा अहवाल

दिनांक :

प्रति,

- एक. मी असे नमूद करतो की, पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाने यूबीआयडी क्र.आक्वे परीक्षक (इमारत) नोंदणी क्र. असे नमूद करतो की, पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाने यूबीआयडी क्र.आक्वे अन्युपालन अहवाल दिला आहे आणि मालकाने दि.....रोजीच्या उद्घोषणेनुसार इमारतीचे बांधकाम करण्याचे आश्वासन दिले आहे. या नियमांमध्ये नमूद विविध इमारत घटकांच्या बांधकामादरम्यान/ मांडणीदरम्यान मी/आम्ही मालकाचे हमी पत्र, बांधकामादरम्यान योजलेले ऊर्जा संवर्धनाचे उपाय तसेच बांधकामाचे दस्तऐवज, अनुपालनाचे नमुने, तपासणी सूची इ. ची पडताळणी केली आहे. मी या इमारत बांधकामाची तपासणी केली असुन सदर इमारतीचे बांधकाम हे पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाच्या अनुपालन अहवालानुसार झाले आहे, अशी ग्वाही देतो.
- दोन. संरचना टप्यात मान्य केल्याप्रमाणे सर्व ऊर्जा संवर्धन उपाय बांधकाम करताना अंतर्भूत केला आहे. सदर इमारतीच्या बांधकामामध्ये योजलेल्या सर्व ऊर्जा संवर्धन उपायांची यादी सोबत जोडली आहे.
- तीन. मी याद्वारे असे प्रमाणित करतो की, इमारतीचे बांधकाम कार्याची ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहिता व पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाच्या अनुपालन अहवालाप्रमाणे पडताळणी केली आहे.

ऊर्जा लेखा परीक्षक (इमारत) नांव :	नोंदणी क्र.	सहो/शिक्का	दिनांक
मालक :	I	सही	दिनांक
नाव :			

<u>बांधकामाचा टप्पा</u>

यूबीआयडी क्र.

<u>नमुना आठ</u>

[नियम ६ (२) (क) (दोन) पहा]

<u>बांधकाम टप्प्याच्या पूर्णत्वाची सूचना</u> <u>आणि इसीबीसी पूर्णत्व प्रमाणपत्रासाठी अर्ज</u>

दिनांक :

प्रति,

पदनिर्देशित अभिकरण,

पत्ता :

<u>विषय :-</u> यूबीआयडी क्रमांक या इमारतीचे इसीबीसी अनुपालनार्थी बांधकाम पूर्ण झाल्यासंबंधी सूचना.

महोदय,

मी/आम्ही, याद्वारे, असे सूचित करतो की, यूबीआयडी क्रमांक या इमारतीचे बांधकाम ऊर्जा संवर्धन उपाययोजनांचे कार्यान्वयन व अंमलबजावणीयांसह आपल्या कार्यालयाच्या पत्र क्रमांक दिनांक अन्वये मंजूर केलेल्या आराखड्यानुसार आणि इमारतीच्या संकल्पन व बांधकाम टप्प्यात सादर केलेल्या सर्व बांधकाम व अनुपालन दस्तऐवजानुसार पूर्ण करण्यात आले आहे.

- (एक) मी/आम्ही अशी हमी देतो की, सोबत जोडलेल्या अनुपालनाच्या कागदपत्रांमधील व नमुन्यामधील सर्व तपशील माझ्या माहितीप्रमाणे खरा असून त्यात दिलेली कोणतीही माहिती खोटी असल्याचे आढळून आल्यास अशी माहिती दिल्याच्या परिणामी, केंद्र किंवा राज्य शासनाची किंवा त्याच्या नियंत्रणाखालील इतर कोणत्याही प्राधिकरणाचे नुकसान झाल्यास, त्याबद्दलची भरपाई करण्याची मी/आम्ही हमी देतो.
- (दोन) मी/आम्ही अशी हमी देतो की, सदर इमारतीचे बांधकाम हे, ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेनुसार झाले आहे. बांधकामादरम्यान कोणतेही विचलन झाल्याचे निदर्शनास आल्यास, त्यामुळे झालेल्या हानीची भरपाई पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाला देण्यास मी/आम्ही जबाबदार राहू.
- (तीन) मी/आम्ही अशी खात्री देतो की,सदर इमारत ही, तिच्या उद्देशित वापरासाठी सक्षम आहे.

ऊर्जा लेखा परीक्षक (इमारत),

सही

आपला विश्वासू,

मालकाचे नाव व सही.

<u>बांधकामाचा टप्पा</u> यूबीआयडी क्र.

<u>नमुना नऊ</u>

[नियम ६ (२) (ख) (दोन) पहा]

<u>पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाने बांधकाम पूर्ण होण्यापूर्वी</u> <u>अपालनाबाबतचा अहवाल देणे.</u>

प्रति,

(मालकाचे नाव)

पत्ता :

विषय:- अपालन प्रमाणपत्र देणे.

महोदय,

याद्वारे मालकाच्या असे निदर्शनास आणून देतो की, पदनिर्देशित अभिकरणाने कागदपत्रांची सखोल छानणी व पडताळणी केली असता, यूबीआयडी क्रमांक या इमारतीच्या बाबतीत, ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेचे अनुपान झालेले नाही आणि म्हणून, यासोबत अपालन प्रमाणपत्र देत आहे.

खाली नमूद केलेल्या बाबतीत अनुपालन न केल्याने सदर इमारत भोगवटा करण्यासाठी पात्र नाही. निरीक्षण केले असता, पुढील गोष्टींचे अनुपालन न केल्याचे दिसून आल्याने, हा नमुना मालकाच्या माहितीसाठी देण्यात

आला आहे.

(एक)

(दोन)

(तीन)

(चार)

(पाच)

* * अपालनासंबंधीच्या अहवालाचा तपशील अर्जासोबत जोडावा.

हे पत्र निर्गमित केल्याच्या दिनांकापासून पंचेचाळीस दिवसांच्या आत सुधारात्मक कार्यवाही करण्याबद्दल आपणास निर्देश देण्यात येत आहेत. वरील अपालनासंबंधी समाधानकारक अनुपालन झाल्याची खात्री झाल्यानंतरच पूर्णत्वाचे प्रमाणपत्र देणेबाबतचा आपल्या अर्जावर कार्यवाही केली जाईल.

पदनिर्देशित अभिकरण	
नाव	
सही	
निर्गमित केल्याचा दिनांक	

प्रत — अग्रेषित

अधिकारिता असलेल्या प्राधिकरणाला प्रत अग्रेषित.

<u>बांधकामाचा टप्पा</u> युबीआयडी क्र.

<u>नमुना दहा</u>

[नियम ६ (२) (ख) (तीन) पहा]

इसीबीसी पूर्णत्वाचे प्रमाणपत्र

प्रति,

(अधिकारिता असलेले प्राधिकरण)

पत्ता :

विषय :- इसीबीसी पूर्णत्व प्रमाणपत्र देणेबाबत.

महोदय,

आपल्या दिनांक च्या, इमारत यूबीआयडी च्या इमारतीचे बांधकाम पूर्णतेबाबतच्या आपल्या दिनांक रोजीच्या नोटिशी संदर्भात:—

(एक) मी/आम्ही याद्वारे असे प्रमाणित करतो की, सदर इमारतीचा तपशील पुढीलप्रमाणे आहे :—

	· · ·	
	इमारत बांधकामाचा तपशील	
१	यूबीआयडी क्रमांक	
<i>२</i>	मालकाचे नाव	
'n	प्रकल्पाचे नोंदणीकृत नाव	
8	प्रकल्पाचा पत्ता	
પ	इमारतीचे वर्गीकरण	
६	इमारतीचे दैनिक वापराचे तास	
७	हवामान विभाग	
د د	एकूण बांधीव क्षेत्रफळ (तळघर वगळता)	
9	इसीबीसी अनुपालनाचा स्तर	
१०	प्रस्तावित इमारतीचे ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक गुणोत्तर	
११	संलग्न भार	
१२	संविदा मागणी	

याकरिता क्र.दिनांकअन्वये मंजूर करण्यात आलेल्या आराखड्यांची ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहितेच्या आवश्यकतांबाबत तपासणी करण्यात आली आहे.

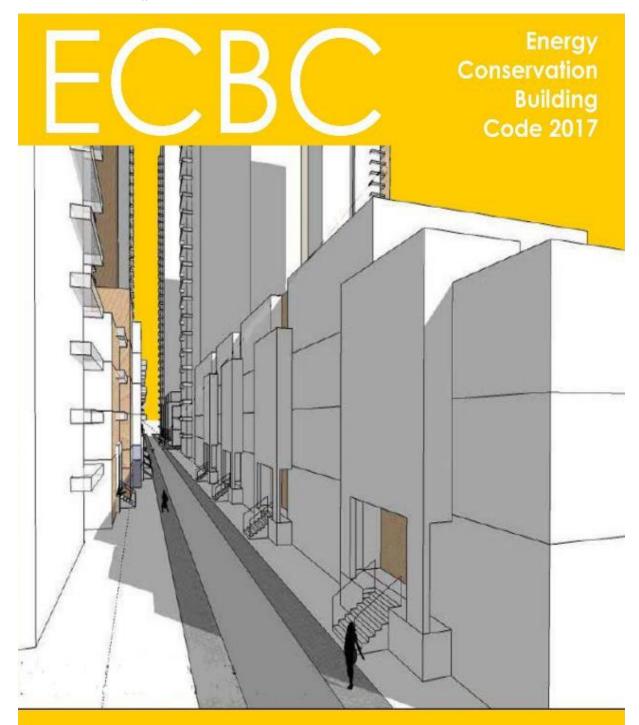
पदनिर्देशित अभिकरण	
नाव	नोंदणी क्रमांक आणि मोहोर
सही	

प्रत—अग्रेषित

१) मालक

२) वितरण लायसनधारक—नवीन जोडणी देताना या इमारतीच्या संबंधात यूबीआयडी क्रमांक नेमूण देणे.

	<u>नमुना अकरा</u> [नियम ६ (२) (ख) (तीन) पहा]	
HECA REESAULT	<u>इसीबीसी पूर्णत्वाचे प्रमाणपत्र</u> ाराष्ट्र ऊर्जा संवर्धन इमारत संहिता पूर्णत्व प्रमाणपत्र	
निर्गम दिनांक:	यूबीआयडी क्र	-
पत्ताया संहितेच्या अनुपालनाचा स्तर साध्य	इमारतीचे नोंदणीकृत नाव इमारतीने पुढीलप्रमाणे महाराष्ट्र शासनाने निर्धारित केलेला ऊर्जा संवर्धन इम् 1 केला आहे.	नारत
	<u>महाऊर्जा ३ स्टार</u> उत्कृष्ट इसीबीसी अनुपालनासह	
इमारत उपयोगिता :	वैधता दिनांक:	
इमारत उपयोगिता : अनुपालनाच्या पद्धती	वैधता दिनांक:	
	वैधता दिनांक: • संपूर्ण इमारत कार्यमान • इमारत आवरण लवचिकता	ſ
अनुपालनाच्या पद्धती		ţ
अनुपालनाच्या पद्धती) आदेशानुरुप प्रकल्पाची माहिती अर्जवारचे नाव: XX पत्ता: XX प्रकल्पाचा तपशील: XX	संपूर्ण इमारत कार्यमान इमारत आवरण लवचिकता	r
अनुपालनाच्या पद्धती ् आदेशानुरुप प्रकल्पाची माहिती अर्जवारचे नाव: XX पत्ता: XX प्रकल्पाचा तपशील: XX प्रकल्पाच वर्गीकरण: XX भूखूंडाचे क्षेत्रफळ: XX	 संपूर्ण इमारत कार्यमान इमारत आवरण लवचिकता तांत्रिक माहिती इमारतीचे ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक गुणोत्तर= वार्षिक ऊर्जा बचत =% XXX प्रकल्पाचा आधारभूत ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक * : XX XXX XX X	
अनुपालनाच्या पद्धती अादेशानुरुप प्रकल्पाची माहिती अर्जवारचे नाव: XX पत्ता: XX पत्ता: XX प्रकल्पाचा तपशील: XX प्रकल्पाच वर्गीकरण: XX बाधीव क्षेत्रफळ: XX बाधीव क्षेत्रफळ: XX बाधीव क्षेत्रफळ: XX बाधीव क्षेत्रफळ: XX बातानुकुलित क्षेत्रफळ : XX बिगर वातानुकुलित क्षेत्रफळ : XX सदर प्रमाणपत्र हे विश्लेषण, अनुप आहे.	 संपूर्ण इमारत कार्यमान इमारत आवरण लवचिकता तांत्रिक माहिती इमारतीचे ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक गुणोत्तर= वार्षिक ऊर्जा बचत =% XXX प्रकल्पाचा आधारभूत ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक * : XX XXX XX X	स्टार
अनुपालनाच्या पद्धती अादेशानुरुप प्रकल्पाची माहिती अर्जवारचे नाव: XX पत्ता: XX पत्ता: XX प्रकल्पाचा तपशील: XX प्रकल्पाच वर्गीकरण: XX बाधीव क्षेत्रफळ: XX बाधीव क्षेत्रफळ: XX बाधीव क्षेत्रफळ: XX बाधीव क्षेत्रफळ: XX बातानुकुलित क्षेत्रफळ : XX बिगर वातानुकुलित क्षेत्रफळ : XX सदर प्रमाणपत्र हे विश्लेषण, अनुप आहे.	 संपूर्ण इमारत कार्यमान इमारत आवरण लवचिकता तांत्रिक माहिती इमारतीचे ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक गुणोत्तर= वार्षिक ऊर्जा बचत =% xxx प्रकल्पाचा आधारभूत ऊर्जा कार्यमान निर्देशांक * : XX xxx xx x	स्टार





GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



Bureau of Energy Efficiency Ministry of Power, Government of India



ENERGY CONSERVATION BUILDING 2017

Energy Conservation Building Code

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पीयूष गोयल PIYUSH GOYAL



विद्युत, कोयला, नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा एवं खान राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)

भारत सरकार

Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Power, Coal, New & Renewable Energy and Mines Government of India



Message

Indian economy has expanded aggressively in the last few decades and it is poised for greater growth in the future. However, our progress is accompanied with unique local and global challenges. Rapid economic growth, urbanization and expanding population have imposed a great strain on energy supply resources. Our economic development policies and international commitments to climate change mitigation are centred on the twin targets of spurring rapid market growth with minimal environmental impact.

India has committed to reduce emissions intensity of the national GDP by 33% to 35% by 2030 from 2005 level. Transformation of the building sector to the most advanced standards of building energy efficiency like near zero energy buildings is crucial for achieving these targets. Buildings consume about one third of the total annual electrical energy consumption in the country and are one of the largest contributors to GHG emissions. With nearly 70% of the buildings required in 2030 yet to be built, this sector will continue to impact any efforts to contain GHG emissions.

Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) 2017 is a powerful regulation to encourage the transition of buildings to efficient use of energy. It is one of the first building energy codes to set provisions for achieving energy neutrality in buildings.

ECBC can be leveraged with government initiatives to encourage environmental sustainability through energy efficiency and renewable energy in buildings. The Government of India's Smart Cities Mission is focused on sustainable urban infrastructure development. Energy efficient buildings is one of the metrics recommended for Smart Cities and ECBC will provide a regulatory framework for accomplishing building energy efficiency as a part of the Mission.

Regulations can only achieve so much; our response must be market based to be self-sustaining in the long term. Enforcement of ECBC can transform markets towards more efficient building materials and technologies by creating a demand for them. India is the founding member of the International Solar Alliance. Provision for renewable energy systems in buildings is one of the requirements of ECBC 2017. This offers a great opportunity to create a demand for solar energy technologies and support the objectives of the International Solar Alliance.

We have witnessed substantial progress in adoption of ECBC across all states since its launch. I congratulate the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) and state governments in the progress achieved so far. I now urge all states and BEE to continue their aggressive pursuit of energy efficiency in buildings through the code.

Piyush Goyal

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Message

India's Nationally Determined Contributions commit to reducing emissions intensity of its GDP to 35% below 2005 levels by 2030. Any effort to achieve this target is contingent upon the increases in efficiency of energy use across all sectors, especially in the building sector.

The building sector in India consumes over 30% of the total electricity consumed in the country annually and is second only to the industrial sector as the largest emitter of greenhouse gases. Energy demand is expected to grow aggressively in the coming years with rising population and technology intensive lifestyles.

Building energy codes have been adopted as a regulatory measure for ushering energy efficiency in the building sector by many countries. In India, the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 provides the basic framework for regulating all initiatives relating to the efficient use of energy and this includes building energy codes.

India's Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) was first launched in 2007 as a voluntary code by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency to fulfil its mandate of effecting energy efficiency in buildings under the Energy Conservation Act of 2001.

Updating the ECBC was a priority of the government under the 12th five-year plan. The technical update of ECBC 2007 has been carried out to reflect advancements in energy efficient building technologies and building management practices as well as to streamline the compliance processes.

I am confident that the updated ECBC will establish new benchmarks for energy efficient buildings in the country. I urge all stakeholders in the building industry to support effective implementation of ECBC 2017.

(P.K. Pujari)





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30 March, 2017

Buildings Energy Codes stipulate the minimum energy performance levels for buildings. These codes are updated for enhancing minimum energy conservation standards and also to keep pace with the technological developments. India's Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) was originally launched in 2007. Subsequently, with the amendment in Energy Conservation Act, the threshold for applicability of ECBC in buildings has been brought down. Accordingly, ECBC has been updated to expand its scope, incorporate technological advancements and to respond to the changed market scenario.

This updation has been guided keeping in view the ease of implementation for enforcement officials and ease of understanding for building designers. ECBC 2017 is designed to leverage existing knowledge of building designers. Methods for demonstrating compliance with complex code requirements have been added to the code.

The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) mapped ECBC implementation systems across different states that have adopted the code. In most states, enforcement authorities for bye-law compliance are also responsible for code compliance. BEE has sought to enable greater understanding of the code and its requirements by enforcement officials by synchronizing the Code with model building bye-laws, National Building Code, and other relevant mandatory guidelines for buildings established by Government of India.

I hope that ECBC 2017 will be instrumental in swifter adoption of energy efficient practices in buildings in the country.

B.P.Pandey

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30th March, 2017



MESSAGE

The Government of India announced the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) for new commercial buildings in May 2007. ECBC sets minimum energy standards for new commercial buildings having a connected load of 100 kW or contract demand of 120 kVA and above. While the Central Government has powers under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 to notify standards of energy consumption in commercial buildings, the state governments can amend the code to suit local or regional needs and notify the same. The major components of the building which are being addressed through the code are: envelope (walls, roofs, windows), lighting systems, HVAC systems, water heating, water pumping and electrical power system.

The enforcement of ECBC lies with the state governments and urban local bodies. A number of states have notified ECBC 2007 with amendments, and several others are in the process of amending the ECBC to suit their local requirements.

In order to facilitate implementation of ECBC, the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) carried out several enabling measures which, interalia, included: empanelment of ECBC expert architects, development of technical reference material, development of conformance, compliance check tool, standard training modules, etc.

Keeping in view the advancements in energy efficient building technologies and building management practices and also to streamline the implementation and compliacne processes, a need was felt to update the ECBC.

ECBC 2017 is now ready for adoption by the building industry. I hope that all new commercial buildings will not only be ECBC 2017 compliant, but also look to adopting the ECBC+ and Super ECBC standards specified in the new code.



(Raj Pal)



Abhay Bakre Director General, Bureau of Energy Efficiency



Bureau of Energy Efficiency had launched Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) 2007 to establish minimum energy performance standards for buildings in India. Buildings consume significant proportion of our energy resources and the ECBC is an essential regulatory tool to curb their energy footprint.

Building energy codes are updated regularly to catch up with the curve of technology maturation and to set higher benchmarks for building energy efficiency. In alignment with current market scenario and advanced technologies ECBC has been taken for update also. Energy efficient technologies and materials that were aspirational in the years preceding launch of ECBC are now commonly available in Indian markets. Accordingly, ECBC 2017 has been revised to incorporate advanced technologies.

Additional parameters included are related to renewable energy integration, ease of compliance, inclusion of passive building design strategies and, flexibility for the designers. One of the major updates to the code is inclusion of incremental, voluntary energy efficiency performance levels. ECBC 2017 is one of the first building energy codes to recognize beyond code performance. There are now three levels of energy performance standards in the code. In ascending order of efficiency, these are ECBC, ECBCPlus and SuperECBC. The adherence to the minimum requirements stipulated for ECBC level of efficiency would demonstrate compliance with the code. Other two efficiency levels are of voluntary nature. This feature was added to prepare the building industry for meeting energy efficiency standards in coming years and give sufficient time to the market to adapt.

ECBC 2017 is technology neutral. Energy efficiency requirements have been framed to provide architects and engineers artistic and technical freedom as long as minimum efficiency requirements are fulfilled.

Provisions for installation of renewable energy generation systems is mandatory in ECBC 2017. Buildings compliant with the updated code must be ready for installation of renewable energy systems. Proportion of total electricity demand to be met through renewable energy systems increases with the efficiency level the project aspires to.

Passive designs strategies like daylight and shading are mandatory in ECBC 2017. Objective for this change is to encourage design with passive strategies to be the norm for buildings in India. Building energy codes are hinged on climate responsive buildings that use local natural resources and climatic conditions to their advantage.

Passive design strategies are one of the most effective methods to ensure that building designs and technologies are sensitive to the surroundings.

ECBC update process was designed to be a participative exercise that responded to the concerns of the building sector stakeholders while maintaining the technical rigor that must accompany any enforceable building energy code. Numerous meetings and regional workshops were held to develop and review the recommendations. Tremendous participation was seen from practitioners, developers, policy makers and manufacturers during the review workshops conducted in different regions of the country.

On behalf of BEE team, I appreciate the invaluable contributions of the all working group members. Each of them is a luminary of their respective field and have numerous other crucial commitments. Yet for more than three years they worked diligently to ensure that the update process is technically rigorous and the resultant code technically consistent.

The code would not have been completed without the commitment of officials from BEE. Their efforts have ensured that the vision set for code update is embedded in ECBC 2017. I also wish to acknowledge USAID and the team from USAID's Partnership to Advance Clean Energy - Deployment (PACE-D) Technical Assistance program for assisting BEE in anchoring the code update process.

Shri Pradeep Kumar Pujari, Secretary, Ministry of Power; Shri. B P Pandey, Special Secretary, Ministry of Power and Shri Raj Pal, Economic Advisor, Ministry of Power have facilitated the update process and their guidance was instrumental in navigating inter departmental coordination between several Government agencies that oversee building regulations in the country.

I do hope that this endeavour which is evolved through collaborative efforts of many officials will be instrumental in encouraging efficiency in building sector of India. ECBC 2007 laid the foundation for energy efficient buildings in India. ECBC 2017 would aspire to strengthen it further.

Abhay Bakre Director General Bureau of Energy Efficiency





Saurabh Diddi Director, Bureau of Energy Efficiency

The Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) 2017 is now ready for launch. The technical update of the code was required to reflect technological developments that have happened over the intervening period. Also, building management systems have now enabled building energy consumption to be managed and link the same to a number of external and internal operating parameters.

Energy Conservation Building Code 2017 is the culmination of close coordination that started in 2012. This update has been made possible with the commitment and knowledge of Chairs and members of the Working Groups. Dr. N K Bansal, Late Mr. H S Mamak, Dr. R S Agarwal, Dr. Bhim Singh, and Mr. Gulshan Aghi have contributed immensely in developing a comprehensive code. They were joined in the working groups by leading sustainable building experts in India - Mr. G S Modgil, Mr. Sanjay Prakash, Mr. Anurag Bajpai, Dr. Archana Walia, Dr. Milind Rane, Mr. Rajan Rawal, Dr. Jyotirmay Mathur, and Ms. Mili Majumdar.

Energy efficiency measures in ECBC 2017 are informed by actual construction practices and existing level of energy efficiency trends in Indian construction sector. Special thanks are due to members of Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Manufacturers Association of India, Indian Society of Heating, Refrigerating & Air-conditioning Engineers, Electric Lamp and Component Manufacturers Association of India, International Copper Promotion Council, Indian Electrical and Electronics Manufacturers Association, Central Building Research Institute Roorkee, and Indian Society of Lighting Engineers who shared data on current market trends. Experts from Central Public Works Department, Administrative Staff College of India, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Town & Country Planning Organization, Bureau of Indian Standards and other government agencies were instrumental in ensuring that the code is synchronized with other standards and legislation applicable to buildings.

ECBC 2017 also provides for a futuristic building performance standard which the building industry can work towards, irrespective of updates to ECBC. The updated code has defined three levels of energy performance standards. In ascending order of efficiency, these are ECBC compliant building, ECBC+ Building and Super ECBC Building. Fulfilling requirements stipulated for ECBC building level of efficiency is necessary for demonstrating compliance with the code. The other two levels are voluntary. Subsequent updates in ECBC will be focused on making ECBC+ Building and Super ECBC Building the baseline of energy efficient buildings in the country. This feature was added to give notice to the building industry of baseline building energy efficiency standards in coming years and give time to the market to adapt.

The update process was a comprehensive exercise which was able to retain its rigor and technical consistency due to efforts of Ms. Apurva Chaturvedi, Senior Clean Energy Specialist, USAID. Dr. Bhaskar Natarajan from PACE-D TA program provided constant support and guidance in management of the code development processes.

BEE acknowledges Mr. Tanmay Tathagat, Mr. Govinda Somani, Mr. Mayank Bhatnagar, Mr. Hisham Ahmad, Mr. Syed Nabeel Ahmad, Ms. Aarti Nain, Mr. Gurneet Singh, Ms. Anamika Prasad, and the team of architects, engineers and renewable energy experts from Environmental Design Solutions. The code requirements and stringency for ECBC 2017 were informed by their research and analytical studies.

ECBC 2017 would not have been possible without the commitment and support of officers from BEE beginning with the former Director General Dr. Ajay Mathur, former Energy Economist Mr. Sanjay Seth, former Assistant Energy Economist Mr. Girja Shankar, Assistant Energy Economist Mr. Arijit Sengupta and Project Engineers Ms. Anju Singh, Mr Niral Rajesh Modi, and Mr Ishan Jain.

BEE also appreciates the stakeholders from the building industry in India who have provided constant feedback on improving ECBC. I do hope that an endeavour that involved collaborative efforts of so many will be instrumental in encouraging efficiency in buildings in India.

Saurabh Diddi

Director Bureau of Energy Efficiency



Mark A. White

Mission Director, USAID



Energy cooperation is a key element of the U.S.-India strategic partnership. The two countries have been working together to accelerate clean energy deployment and ensure energy security since the 1950s. The most recent partnership between the U.S. and India, the Partnership to Advance Clean Energy – Deployment (PACE-D), was initiated in 2009 to leverage skills and resources of agencies from both the U.S. and India for scaling up deployment of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies in India.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power has a long standing and fruitful partnership in enhancing energy efficiency of buildings in India. In 2007, USAID supported the development of the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) in 2007 under the Energy Conservation and Commercialization (ECO) II bilateral program. With PACE-D, we have extended this partnership in a logical direction through technical assistance for update of the ECBC 2007 and its implementation in states.

ECBC 2017 supports many of the Government of India's objectives for achieving energy security, economic growth and environmental sustainability. As a primary policy driver for guiding building construction, it is a forward looking code and will push the building sector towards near zero energy targets. USAID is proud to be associated with the Bureau of Energy Efficiency and the Ministry of Power on such a progressive and innovative building energy code, ECBC 2017.

I congratulate the Bureau of Energy Efficiency and the Ministry of Power on the launch of ECBC 2017. India is in a massive construction phase and the code can be a transformative tool for integrating energy efficient design and technologies in all new commercial buildings.

Mission Director

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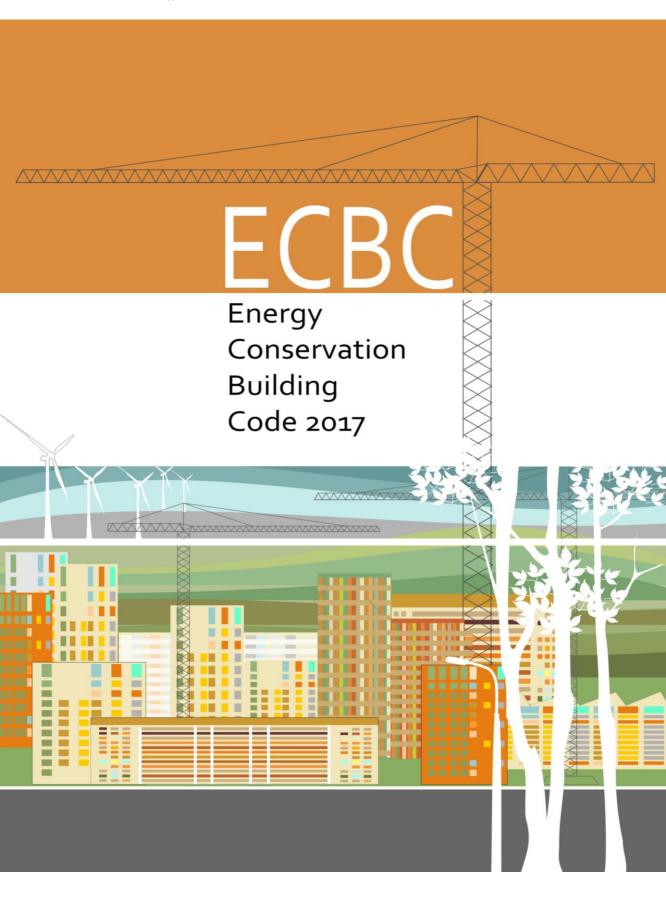
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- The Indian Institute of Engineers (IIE)
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1 Purpose

1. Purpose

In accordance with section 14(p) of the Energy Conservation Act 2001 the purpose of the Energy Conservation Building Code (Code) is to provide minimum requirements for the energy-efficient design and construction of buildings. The Code also provides two additional sets of incremental requirements for buildings to achieve enhanced levels of energy efficiency that go beyond the minimum requirements.







2. Scope

The Code is applicable to buildings or building complexes that have a connected load of 100 kW or greater or a contract demand of 120 kVA or greater and are intended to be used for commercial purposes.

Buildings intended for private residential purposes only are not covered by the Code.

2.1 Energy Efficiency Performance Levels

The code prescribes the following three levels of energy efficiency:

(a) Energy Conservation Building Code Compliant Building (ECBC Building)

ECBC Buildings shall demonstrate compliance by adopting the mandatory and prescriptive requirements listed under ECBC Compliant Building requirements in §4 to §7, or by following the provisions of the Whole Building Performance (WBP) Method in §9.

(b) Energy Conservation Building Code Plus Building (ECBC+ Building)

ECBC+ Buildings shall demonstrate compliance by adopting the mandatory and prescriptive requirements listed under ECBC+ Compliant Building requirements in §4 to §7, or by following the provisions of the Whole Building Performance (WBP) Method in §9.

(c) Super Energy Conservation Building Code Building (SuperECBC Building)

SuperECBC Buildings shall demonstrate compliance by adopting the mandatory and prescriptive requirements listed under SuperECBC Compliant Building requirements in §4 to §7, or by following the provisions of the Whole Building Performance (WBP) Method in §9.

2.2 Building Systems

The provisions of this code apply to:

- (a) Building envelope,
- (b) Mechanical systems and equipment, including heating, ventilating, and air conditioning, service hot water heating,
- (c) Interior and exterior lighting, and
- (d) Electrical power and motors, and renewable energy systems.

The provisions of this code do not apply to plug loads, and equipment and parts of buildings that use energy for manufacturing processes, unless otherwise specified in the Code.

2.3 Precedence

The following codes, programs, and policies will take precedence over the Code in case of conflict:

- (a) Any policy notified as taking precedence over this Code, or any other rules on safety, security, health, or environment by Central, State, or Local Government.
- (b) Bureau of Energy Efficiency's Standards and Labelling for appliances and Star Rating Program for buildings, provided both or either are more stringent than the requirements of this Code.

2.4 Reference Standards

The National Building Code of India 2016 (NBC) is the reference standard for lighting levels, heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC), thermal comfort conditions, natural ventilation, and any other building materials and system design criteria addressed in this Code.

2.5 Building Classification

Any one or more building or part of a building with commercial use is classified as per the functional requirements of its design, construction, and use. The key classification is as below:

- (a) **Hospitality**: Any building in which sleeping accommodation is provided for commercial purposes, except any building classified under Health Care. Buildings and structures under Hospitality shall include the following:
 - i. No-star Hotels like Lodging-houses, dormitories, no-star hotels/motels
 - ii. Resort
 - iii. Star Hotel
- (b) Health Care: Any building or part thereof, which is used for purposes such as medical or other treatment or care of persons suffering from physical or mental illness, disease, or infirmity; care of infants, convalescents, or aged persons, and for penal or correctional detention in which the liberty of the inmates is restricted. Health Care buildings ordinarily provide sleeping accommodation for the occupants. Buildings and structures like hospitals, sanatoria, out-patient healthcare, laboratories, research establishments, and test houses are included under this type.
- (c) Assembly: Any building or part of a building, where number of persons congregate or gather for amusement, recreation, social, religious, patriotic, civil, travel and similar purposes. Buildings like theatres or motion picture halls, gathering halls, and transport buildings like airports, railway stations, bus stations, and underground and elevated mass rapid transit system are included in this group.
- (d) Business: Any building or part thereof which is used for transaction of business, for keeping of accounts and records and similar purposes, professional establishments, and service facilities. There are two subcategories under Business – Daytime Business and 24-hour Business. Unless otherwise mentioned, Business buildings shall include both Daytime and 24-hour subcategories.
- (e) **Educational**: Any building used for schools, colleges, universities, and other training institutions for day-care purposes involving assembly for instruction, education, or

recreation for students. If residential accommodation is provided in the schools, colleges, or universities or coaching/ training institution, that portion of occupancy shall be classified as a No-star Hotel. Buildings and structures under Educational shall include following types-

- i. Schools
- ii. All other types of institutes, e.g. college, university, training institutes etc.
- (f) Shopping Complex: Any building or part thereof, which is used as shops, stores, market, for display and sale of merchandise, either wholesale or retail. Buildings like shopping malls, stand-alone retails, open gallery malls, super markets, or hyper markets are included in this type.
- (g) **Mixed-use Building**: In a mixed-use building, each commercial part of a building must be classified separately, and
 - If a part of the mixed-use building has different classification and is less than 10% of the total above grade floor area, the mixed-use building shall show compliance based on the building sub-classification having higher percentage of above grade floor area.
 - ii. If a part of the mixed-use building has different classification and one or more sub-classification is more than 10% of the total above grade floor area, the compliance requirements for each sub-classification, having area more than 10% of above grade floor area of a mixed-use building shall be determined by the requirements for the respective building classification in §4 to §7.

Any building which does not fall under any of the categories defined above shall be classified in a category mentioned above that best describes the function of the building.

Note 2-1 Building Typologies for ECBC 2017



Energy efficiency requirements for the Code were derived after analysing 16 different non-residential building typologies (shown below), that in turn are broadly based on building classification in the National Building Code of India. Spatial layouts, material specifications, façade characteristics, and occupancy patterns have an impact on energy efficiency of a building and differ for these typologies. Potential for reducing energy use with technology and materials thus varies from building type to type. By analysing this potential,

ECBC energy efficiency requirements are now sensitive to building typologies and, to the extent possible, only requirements that are feasible have been included.

	1.	Star Hotel
	2.	No Star Hotel
Hospitality	3.	Resort
	1.	College
	2.	University
	3.	Institution
Educational	4.	School
	1.	Hospital
	2.	Out-patient Healthcare
Health Care		
	1.	Shopping Mall
	2.	Stand-alone Retails
	3.	Open Gallery Malls
Shopping Complex	4.	Super Markets
	1.	Daytime use
	2.	24-hours use
Business		
	1.	Multiplex
	2.	Theatre
Assembly	3.	Building used for Transport Services

Compliance & Approach

3. Compliance and Approach

3.1 General

To comply with the Code, buildings shall

(a) have an Energy Performance Index Ratio (EPI Ratio) as defined in §3.1.2 that is less than or equal to 1

and,

(b) meet all mandatory requirements mentioned under §4.2, §5.2, §6.2, and §7.2.

3.1.1 Energy Performance Index

The Energy Performance Index (EPI) of a building is its annual energy consumption in kilowatt-hours per square meter of the building. While calculating the EPI of a building, the area of unconditioned basements shall not be included. EPI can be determined by:

 $EPI = \frac{annual \ energy \ consumption \ in \ kWh}{total \ builtup \ area} \ (excluding \ unconditioned \ basements)$

To comply with the Code, EPI value shall be rounded off to two decimal places in accordance with IS 2: 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values.

3.1.2 Determining EPI Ratio

The EPI Ratio of a building is the ratio of the EPI of the Proposed Building to the EPI of the Standard Building:

$$EPI Ratio = \frac{EPI of Proposed Building}{EPI of Standard Building}$$

where,

Proposed Building is consistent with the actual design of the building, and complies with all the mandatory requirements of ECBC.

Standard Building is a standardized building that has the same building floor area, gross wall area and gross roof area as the Proposed Building, complies with the mandatory requirements §4.2, §5.2, §6.2, and §7.2, and minimally complies with prescriptive requirements of §4.3, §5.3, and §6.3 for ECBC Buildings.

The EPI ratio of the Proposed Building shall be established through any one of the following two methods described in §3.2 –

(a) Prescriptive Method (see §3.2.2)

(b) Whole Building Performance Method (see §3.2.3)

3.1.3 EPI Ratio for Core and Shell Buildings

EPI for core and shell buildings shall be calculated for the entire building based on the final design of the common areas and the relevant mandatory undertaking(s) in the tenant lease agreement for the leased areas, as per §3.2.2.1 or §3.2.3.1.

3.1.4 EPI Ratio for Mixed-use Development

In a mixed-use building, each commercial part of a building must be classified separately, and EPI Ratio shall be calculated separately for each sub-classification, as per §3.2.2.1 or §3.2.3.1. The EPI Ratio of a mixed-use Proposed Building shall be calculated based on area-weighted average method. To calculate the reference maximum design EPI Ratio, listed in Table 9-5 through Table 9-9, applicable for the mixed-use building, each commercial part of mixed-use building shall be classified separately, and,

- (a) If a part of the mixed-use building has different classification and is less than 10% of the total above grade area (AGA), the EPI Ratio of the mixed-use Proposed Building shall be less than or equal to Maximum Allowed EPI ratio listed in Table 9-5 through Table 9-9, for the building sub-classification having highest percentage of above grade floor area.
- (b) If a part of the mixed-use building has different classification and is more than 10% of the total above grade floor area, the EPI ratio of the mixed-use Proposed Building shall be less than or equal to Maximum Allowed EPI ratio for compliance calculated based on area weighted average method for all building sub-classifications listed in Table 9-5 through Table 9-9.

Exceptions to the above: Any portion of a mixed-use building classified in a category which does not fall under the scope of ECBC is exempted from demonstrating compliance.

3.2 Compliance Approaches

Buildings that fall within the scope of the Code as mentioned in §2, shall comply with the Code by meeting all the mandatory requirements (see §3.2.1) and any of the compliance paths mentioned in §3.2.2, or §3.2.3.

3.2.1 Mandatory Requirements

Buildings shall comply with all mandatory requirements mentioned under §4.2, §5.2, §6.2, and §7.2, irrespective of the compliance path.

3.2.2 Prescriptive Method

A building complies with the Code using the Prescriptive Method if it meets the prescribed minimum (or maximum) values for envelope components (§4.3), comfort systems and controls (§5.3, §5.3.12, §5.3.13), and lighting and controls (§6.3), in addition to meeting all the mandatory requirements.

3.2.2.1 EPI Ratio through Prescriptive Method

ECBC Buildings that demonstrate compliance through the Prescriptive Method (§3.2.2) shall be deemed to have an EPI equal to the Standard Building EPI, and therefore an EPI Ratio of 1. ECBC+ Buildings and SuperECBC Buildings that demonstrate compliance through the Prescriptive Method shall be deemed to have an EPI Ratio equal to the EPI Ratios listed in §9.5 under the applicable building type and climate zone.

3.2.2.2 Building Envelope Trade-off Method

To comply with the Prescriptive Method of Section §4, the Building Envelope Trade-off Method may be used in place of the prescriptive criteria of §4.3.1, §4.3.2 and §4.3.3. A building complies with the Code using the Building Envelope Trade-off Method if the Envelope Performance Factor (EPF) of the Proposed Building is less than or equal to the EPF of the Standard Building, calculated as per §4.3.5.

3.2.2.3 Total System Efficiency Method

For projects using central chilled water plants, the Total System Efficiency approach may be used to comply with the Prescriptive Method of §5. This approach may be used in place of the prescriptive criteria of chillers (§5.3.1and §5.3.6), chilled water pumps (§5.3.2), condenser water pumps (§5.3.2), and cooling tower fan (§5.3.3). Per this approach, a building complies if the Total System Efficiency thresholds are met as per Table 5-23 Maximum System Efficiency Threshold for ECBC, ECBC+, and SuperECBC Buildings. Compliance with other prescriptive requirements (§5.3), as applicable, shall be met.

3.2.2.4 Low Energy Comfort Systems

Low Energy Comfort Systems (§5.3.13) is a simplified approach that provides projects using Low Energy Comfort Systems an opportunity to achieve improved compliance levels of ECBC+ and SuperECBC. This approach is applicable to Prescriptive Method of Section §5. In addition to compliance with the applicable prescriptive requirements (§5.3), the projects must meet the sum of cooling and heating requirement using approved list of low energy systems as per requirements in §5.3.13.

3.2.3 Whole Building Performance Method

A building complies with the Code using the Whole Building Performance (WBP) Method when the estimated annual energy use of the Proposed Design is less than that of the Standard Design, even though it may not comply with the specific provisions of the prescriptive requirements in §4 trough §7. The mandatory requirements of §4 through §7 (§4.2, §5.2, §6.2, and §7.2) shall be met when using the WBP Method.

3.2.3.1 EPI Ratio through Whole Building Performance Method

The EPI of buildings that demonstrate compliance through Whole Building Performance Method (§3.2.3) shall be calculated using the compliance path defined in §3.1.1 and detailed in §9. The EPI Ratio of a building that uses the Whole Building Performance Method to show compliance, should be less than or equal to the EPI Ratio listed in §9.5 for the applicable building type and climate zone.

3.3 Compliance Requirements

3.3.1 New Building Compliance

3.3.1.1 Full building Compliance

New buildings with completed fit-outs shall comply with either the provisions of §3.2.1 and either the provision of §3.2.2 or §3.2.3.

3.3.1.2 Core and Shell building Compliance

New core and shell building shall comply with the provisions of §3.2.1 and either the provision of §3.2.2 or §3.2.3 following base building systems in the common areas:

- (a) Building envelope
- (b) Thermal comfort systems and controls (only those installed by developer/ owner)
- (c) Lighting systems and controls (only those installed by developer/ owner)
- (d) Electrical systems (installed by developer/ owner)
- (e) Renewable energy systems

Additionally, the tenant lease agreement shall have a legal undertaking clause to ensure interior fit-outs made by tenant shall be Code compliant. The legal undertaking shall mandate the relevant energy efficiency compliance requirements in accordance with the provisions of §3.2.1 and §3.2.2 for all interior fit-outs within the tenant leased area.

3.3.2 Additions and Alterations to Existing Buildings

If any existing building after additions or alterations changes its connected load to 100 kilo-Watt (kW) or above or a contract demand of 120 kilo-Volt Ampere (kVA) or above shall comply with the provisions of §4 through §7. Compliance may be demonstrated in either of the following ways:

- (a) The addition shall comply with the applicable requirements, or
- (b) The addition, together with the entire existing building, shall comply with the requirements of this Code that shall apply to the entire building, as if it were a new building.

Exceptions to §3.3.2: When space conditioning is provided by existing systems and equipment, the existing systems and equipment need not comply with this code. However, any new equipment installed must comply with specific requirements applicable to that equipment.

3.4 Approved Compliance Tools

A building following the whole building performance method of §9 or Total System Efficiency – Alternate compliance approach of §5.3.12 shall show compliance through online BEP-EMIS or whole building energy simulation software endorsed by BEE.

Compliance to the daylight requirements of §4.2.3, if calculated through software tools, shall be shown through online BEP-EMIS or daylighting software approved by BEE.

3.5 Administrative Requirements

Administrative requirements, including but not limited to, permit requirements, enforcement, interpretations, claims of exemption, approved calculation methods, and rights of appeal are specified by the authority having jurisdiction.

3.6 Compliance Documents

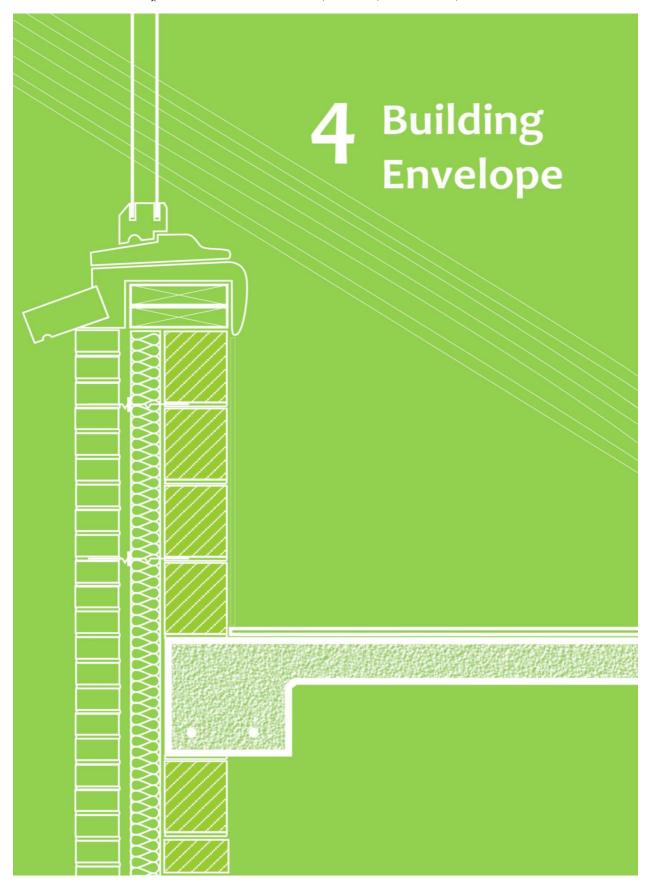
3.6.1 Compliance Documents

Construction drawings and specifications shall show all pertinent data and features of the building, equipment, and systems in sufficient detail to permit the authority having jurisdiction to verify that the building complies with the requirements of this code. Details shall include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Building Envelope: opaque construction materials and their thermal properties including thermal conductivity, specific heat, density along with thickness; fenestration U-factors, solar heat gain coefficients (SHGC), visible light transmittance (VLT) and building envelope sealing documentation; overhangs and side fins, building envelope sealing details;
- (b) Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning: system and equipment types, sizes, efficiencies, and controls; economizers; variable speed drives; piping insulation; duct sealing, insulation and location; solar water heating system; requirement for balance report;
- (c) Lighting: lighting schedule showing type, number, and wattage of lamps and ballasts; automatic lighting shutoff, occupancy sensors, and other lighting controls; lamp efficacy for exterior lamps;
- (d) Electrical Power: electric schedule showing transformer losses, motor efficiencies, and power factor correction devices; electric check metering and monitoring system.
- (e) Renewable energy systems: system peak installed capacity, technical specifications, solar zone area

3.6.2 Supplemental Information

The authority having jurisdiction may require supplemental information necessary to verify compliance with this code, such as calculations, worksheets, compliance forms, manufacturer's literature, or other data.



4. Building Envelope

4.1 General

The building envelope shall comply with the mandatory provisions of §4.2, and the prescriptive criteria of §4.3. In case alternative compliance path of Building Envelope Tradeoff Method is used for compliance, requirements of §4.3.5 and relevant criteria of §4.3 shall be met.

4.2 Mandatory Requirements

4.2.1 Fenestration

4.2.1.1 U-Factor

U-factors shall be determined for the overall fenestration product (including the sash and frame) in accordance with ISO-15099 by an accredited independent laboratory, and labeled or certified by the manufacturer. U-factors for sloped glazing and skylights shall be determined at a slope of 20 degrees above the horizontal. For unrated products, use the default table in Appendix A.

4.2.1.2 Solar Heat Gain Coefficient

SHGC shall be determined for the overall single or multi glazed fenestration product (including the sash and frame) in accordance with ISO-15099 by an accredited independent laboratory, and labeled or certified by the manufacturer.

Exceptions to §4.2.1.2:

- (a) Shading coefficient (SC) of the center of glass alone multiplied by 0.86 is an acceptable alternate for compliance with the SHGC requirements for the overall fenestration area.
- (b) Solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC) of the glass alone is an acceptable alternate for compliance with the SHGC requirements for the overall fenestration product.

4.2.1.3 Visible light transmittance

Visible light transmittance (VLT) shall be determined for the fenestration product in accordance with ISO-15099 by an accredited independent laboratory, and labeled or certified by the manufacturer. For unrated products, VLT of the glass alone shall be de-rate by 10% for demonstrating compliance with the VLT requirements for the overall fenestration product.

4.2.2 Opaque Construction

4.2.2.1 U-Factor

U-factors shall be calculated for the opaque construction in accordance with ISO-6946. Testing shall be done in accordance with approved ISO Standard for respective insulation type by an accredited independent laboratory, and labeled or certified by the manufacturer. For unrated products, use the default tables in Appendix A.

4.2.2.2 Solar Reflectance

Solar reflectance for the external opaque roof construction shall be determined in accordance with ASTM E903-96 by an accredited independent laboratory, and labeled or certified by the manufacturer.

4.2.2.3 Emittance

Emittance for the external opaque roof construction shall be determined in accordance with ASTM E408-71 (RA 1996) by an accredited independent laboratory, and labeled or certified by the manufacturer.

4.2.3 Daylighting

Above grade floor areas shall meet or exceed the useful daylight illuminance (UDI) area requirements listed in Table 4-1 for 90% of the potential daylit time in a year. For the purpose of daylighting compliance, the above grade floor area may exclude the wall thickness, columns, and, lift and building shafts. Mixed-use buildings shall show compliance as per the criteria prescribed in §2.5. Compliance shall be demonstrated either through daylighting simulation method in §4.2.3.1 or the manual method in §4.2.3.2. Assembly buildings and other buildings where daylighting will interfere with the functions or processes of 50% (or more) of the building floor area, are exempted from meeting the requirements listed in Table 4-1.

Exceptions to §4.2.3:

Assembly buildings and other buildings where daylighting will interfere with the functions or processes of 50% (or more) of the building floor area, are exempted from meeting the requirements listed in Table 4-1.

Building Category	5	Percentage of above grade floor area meeting the UDI requirement				
	ECBC	ECBC+	SuperECBC			
Business,	40%	50%	60%			
Educational						
No Star Hotel	30%	40%	50%			
Star Hotel						
Healthcare						
Resort	45%	55%	65%			
Shopping Complex	10%	15%	20%			
Assembly	Exempted					

Table 4-1 Daylight Requirement

4.2.3.1 Daylighting Simulation Method

Only BEE approved software shall be used to demonstrate compliance through the daylighting simulation method. Buildings shall achieve illuminance level between 100 lux and 2,000 lux for the minimum percentage of floor area prescribed in Table 4-1 for at least 90% of the potential daylit time. Illuminance levels for all spaces enclosed by permanent internal partitions (opaque, translucent, or transparent) with height greater or equal to 2 m from the finished floor, shall be measured as follows:

- (a) Measurements shall be taken at a work plane height of 0.8 m above the finished floor.
- (b) The period of analysis shall be fixed for continuously 8 hours per day, anytime between 7:00 AM IST to 5:00 PM IST, resulting in 2,920 hours in total for all building types except for Schools. Schools shall be analyzed for continuously 7 hours per day, anytime between 7:00 AM IST to 3:00 PM IST.
- (c) Available useful daylight across a space shall be measured based on point-by-point grid values. UDI shall be calculated for at least one point for each square meter of floor area.
- (d) Fenestration shall be modeled with actual visible light transmission (VLT) as per the details provided in the material specification sheet.
- (e) All surrounding natural or man-made daylight obstructions shall be modeled if the distance between the façade of the building (for which compliance is shown) and surrounding natural or man-made daylight obstructions is less than or equal to twice the height of the man-made or natural sunlight obstructers. If the reflectance of the surfaces is not known, default reflectance of 30% and 0% shall be used for all vertical surfaces of man-made and natural obstructers respectively.
- (f) Interior surface reflectance shall be modeled based on the actual material specification. If material specification is not available, the default values in Table 4-2 shall be used:
- (g) Documentation requirement to demonstrate compliance are:
 - i. Brief description of the project with location, number of stories, space types, hours of operation and and software used.
 - ii. Summary describing the results of the analysis and output file from simulation tool outlining point wise compliance for the analysis grid and compliance in percentage.
 - iii. Explanation of any significant modelling assumptions made.

- iv. Explanation of any error messages noted in the simulation program output.
- v. Building floor plans, building elevations & sections, and site plan with surrounding building details (if modeled).
- vi. Material reflectance, analysis grid size, total number of grid size/resolution, total number of grid points.

Table 4-2 Default Values for Surface Reflectance

Surface Type	Reflectance	
Wall or Vertical Internal Surfaces	50%	
Ceiling	70%	
Floor	20%	
Furniture (permanent)	50%	

4.2.3.2 Manual Daylighting Compliance Method

This method can be used for demonstrating compliance with daylighting requirements without simulation. Daylight extent factors (DEF) mentioned in Table 4-3 shall be used for manually calculating percentage of above grade floor area meeting the UDI requirement for 90% of the potential daylit time in a year.

Shading	Latitude	Window Type	VLT < 0.3				VLT≥	0.3		
			North	South	East	West	North	South	East	West
No shading	≥15°N	All window	2.5	2.0	0.7	0.5	2.8	2.2	1.1	0.7
or PF < 0.4	< 15°N	types	2.4	2.0	0.8	0.6	2.7	2.2	1.5	0.8
Shading with PF ≥ 0.4	All latitudes	All window types without light shelf*	2.8	2.3	1.5	1.1	3.0	2.5	1.8	1.5
		Window with light shelf*	3.0	2.5	1.8	1.6	3.5	3.0	2.1	1.8

Table 4-3 Daylight Extent Factors (DEF) for Manually Calculating Daylight Area

* To qualify as light shelf the internal projection shall meet the requirements specified under Exceptions to SHGC requirements in Table 4-10 and Table 4-11 (b)

(a) To calculate the daylit area:

i. In a direction perpendicular to the fenestration, multiply daylight extent factor (DEF) by the head height of the fenestration or till an opaque partition higher than head height of the fenestration, whichever is less.

- In the direction parallel to the fenestration, daylit area extends a horizontal dimension equal to the width of the fenestration plus either 1 meter on each side of the aperture, or the distance to an opaque partition of 2 m high, or one-half the distance to an adjacent fenestration, whichever is least.
- iii. For skylights, calculate the horizontal dimension in each direction equal to the top aperture dimension in that direction plus either the floor-to-ceiling height (H) for skylights, or 1.5 H for monitors, or H or 2H for the sawtooth configuration, or the distance to the nearest 1 meter or higher opaque partition, or one-half the distance to an adjacent skylight or vertical glazing, whichever is least.
- iv. Glazed façades, with non-cardinal orientation, shall be categorized under a particular cardinal direction if its orientation is within ± 45 degrees of that cardinal direction.
- v. Daylit area overlap: For overlapping daylit areas such as windows on different orientations or in case of skylights the overlapping daylit area shall be subtracted from the sum of daylit area.
- (b) Documentation requirement:
 - i. A separate architectural plan shall be prepared with all daylit areas marked on the floor plans.
 - ii. A summary shall be provided showing compliance as per Table 4-1.

4.2.4 Building Envelope Sealing

Following areas of the building envelope, of all except naturally ventilated buildings or spaces, shall be sealed, caulked, gasketed, or weather-stripped:

- (a) Joints around fenestration, skylights, and door frames
- (b) Openings between walls and foundations, and between walls and roof, and wall panels
- (c) Openings at penetrations of utility services through roofs, walls, and floors
- (d) Site-built fenestration and doors
- (e) Building assemblies used as ducts or plenums
- (f) All other openings in the building envelope
- (g) Exhaust fans shall be fitted with a sealing device such as a self-closing damper
- (h) Operable fenestration should be constructed to eliminate air leakages from fenestration frame and shutter frame

Note 4.1 Daylight Extent Factor and Useful Daylight Illuminance



Useful Daylight Illuminance (UDI) is defined as the annual occurrence of daylight between 100 lux to 2,000 lux on a work plane. This daylight is most useful to occupants, glare free and when available, eliminates the need for artificial lighting. Daylight extent factor provides a ratio of window sizes to floor area receiving UDI in accordance to window orientation.

Calculating Useful Daylight Illuminance (UDI)

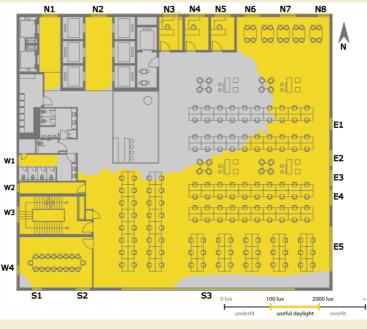
An office building located in New Delhi, India is pursuing ECBC compliance. Table 4-1 lists the minimum daylight area requirements for compliance. The table specifies that for office buildings, minimum 40% of its floor area shall receive daylight in range of 100 – 2,000 lux for at least 90% of the year.

This typical floor has a rectangular layout (33 m x 38 m) of 1,254 m². Visible light transmission (VLT) of glazing in all orientations is 0.39. Windows have light shelves and external shading devices with Projection Factor (PF) \ge 0.4. Head height of fenestrations is 3.0 m.

For compliance at least 502 m² (40% of 1,254 m²) of floor area shall fulfil the UDI requirements. Daylit area should be indicated in floor plans submitted to code enforcement authorities. Design guidelines on daylighting stated in NBC (Part 8: Building Services, Section 1: Lighting and Natural Ventilation, Subsection 4.2: Daylighting) should also be referred to achieve the ECBC, ECBC+, or Super ECBC requirement. Compliance with 4.2.3 Daylight Requirements can be checked for through two approaches.

(a) Analysis through software

If the whole building performance approach is used, compliance for daylighting requirements can be checked by analysing the façade and floor plate design in an analytical software approved by BEE (3.4). The image below, developed through an approved software, specifies the lux levels and time-period of a year during which lighting levels would be available. With this information, designers can check if the required minimum area as per 4.2.3 has the required daylight levels



UDI Analysis with a Daylighting Analysis Software

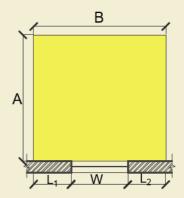
(b) Manual calculation method

For projects adopting the prescriptive compliance approach, manual calculation method can be used for UDI compliance.

- From Table 4.3 determine the daylight extent factor (DEF) for each orientation. For a building located in Delhi (latitude > 15 degrees), with glazing of VLT ≥ 0.39, shading PF ≥0.4 and light shelves in windows, DEFs for windows in North = 3.5, in South = 3.0, in East = 2.1, and in West = 1.8. Head height is 3.0 m.
- 2. For fenestration clear of any opaque obstructions calculate daylit floor area (**AxB**).

A:In the direction perpendicular to the fenestration, daylit area extends to head height of the fenestration multiplied by the daylight extent factor (DEF) or distance till an opaque partition higher than head height of the fenestration, which ever is less.

B:In the direction parallel to the fenestration daylit area extends a horizontal dimension equal to the width of the fenestration plus either one meter on each side of the aperture or the distance to an



opaque partition, or one-half the distance to an adjacent fenestration, whichever is least.

3. For overlapping daylit areas such as corner windows. Subtract the overlapping daylit area from the sum of daylit area.



UDI Analysis with manual calculations

As per the calculations **616.5** m² of floor area will meet the UDI requirements during 90% of the year. This is **49.2** % of the total above grade floor area of 1,254 m². Thus, the building floor will comply with UDI requirement. Following Tables shows calculated Daylight Area Meeting UDI Requirement.

Orientation-NORTH, DEF-3.5, Fenestration Head Height H - 3m						
Window without opaque obstructions	Fenestration Width W (m)	A= H x DEF (m)	B= L ₁ +W+ L ₂ (m) L ₁ = L ₂ =1m	Area meeting the UDI requirements = AxB (m²)		
N7	2.0	10.5	4.0	42.0		
N6	2.0	10.5	4.0	42.0		
N2	2.0	10.5	4.0	42.0		
Window with opaque obstructions	Fenestration Width W (m)	A= Distance till parallel Obstruction (m)	B= L ₁ +W+ L ₂ (m) L ₁ = L ₂ =Distance to perpendicular Obstructions	Area meeting the UDI requirements = AxB (m²)		
N1	2.0	10.5	0.3+2+0.3=2.6	27.3		
N3	2.0.	4.0	0.4+2+0.4=2.8	11.2		
N4	2.0	4.0	0.4+2+0.4=2.8	11.2		
N5	2.0	4.0	0.4+2+0.4=2.8	11.2		
N8	1.5	10.5	0+1.5+1.0=2.5	26.3		
Daylit area meeting		213.2				

Table 4-1-1 Manual calculation for Daylight Area Meeting UDI Requirement

Orientation-SOUTH, DEF-3, Fenestration Head Height H - 3m							
Window without opaque obstructions	Fenestration Width W (m)	A= H x DEF (m)	$B = L_1 + W + L_2 (m)$ $L_1 = L_2 = 1m$	Area meeting the UDI requirements = AxB (m ²)			
S1	1.2	6.2	1.0+1.2+1.0=3.3	20.1			
S2	1.7	6.2	1.0+1.7+0.3=3.0	18.6			
\$3	21.0	9.0	1.0+21.0+1.0=24	216.0			
Daylit area meeting UDI requirement 254.7							

	Orientation-EAST, DEF-2.1, Fenestration Head Height H - 3m							
Window without opaque obstructions	Fenestration Width W (m)	A= H x DEF (m)	$B = L_1 + W + L_2 (m)$ $L_1 = L_2 = 1m$	Area meeting the UDI requirements = AxB (m ²)				
E1	1.5	6.3	1.0+1.5+1.0=3.5	22.1				
E5	5.5	6.3	1.0+5.5+1.0=7.5	47.3				
Adjacent fenestration less than two meter apart	Fenestration Width W (m)	A= H x DEF (m)	$B=L_1+W+L_2 (m)$ $L_{1, L_2=one half of$ distance to adjacent fenestration	Area meeting the UDI requirements = AxB (m ²)				
E2	2	6.3	1.0+2.0+0.2=3.2	20.2				
E3	2	6.3	0.2+2+0.2=2.4	15.1				
E4	2	6.3	0.2+2+1=3.2	20.2				
Daylit area meeting	124.9							

Orientation-WEST, DEF-1.8, Fenestration Head Height H - 3m							
Window without opaque obstructions	Fenestration Width W (m)	A= H x DEF (m)	$B = L_1 + W + L_2 (m)$ $L_1 = L_2 = 1m$	Area meeting the UDI requirements = AxB (m ²)			
W3	2.0	5.4	1.0+2.0+1.0=4.0	21.6			
W4	1.4	5.4	1.0+1.2+1.0=3.2	17.3			
Window with opaque obstructions in daylit area	Fenestration Width W (m)	A= H x DEF (m)	$B = L_1 + W + L_2 (m)$ $L_1 = L_2 = Distance$ to perpendicular Obstructions	Area meeting the UDI requirements = AxB (m ²)			
W1	1.0	5.4	0.3+1+0.3=1.6	8.6			
W2	1.0	5.4	0.3+1+0.3=1.6	8.6			
Daylit area meeting	Daylit area meeting UDI requirement						

Overlapping area calculations							
Window with overlap areas	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Area (m²)				
N4 and S1	3.3	3.3	10.9				
S3 and E5	3.3	6.5	21.5				
0	32.4						

Total Daylit area				
ORIENTATION	Daylit area			
	(m²)			
NORTH	213.2			
SOUTH	254.7			
EAST	124.9			
WEST	56.1			
Total daylight area (a)	648.9			
Total Overlapping daylit area (b)	32.4			
Total daylit area meeting UDI requirement during 90% of the year (a-b)	616.5			

4.3 Prescriptive Requirements

4.3.1 Roof

Roofs shall comply with the maximum assembly U-factors in Table 4-4 through Table 4-6. The roof insulation shall be applied externally as part of the roof assembly and not as a part of false ceiling.

. ,	•	,		0
Composite	Hot and	Warm and	Temperate	Cold
	dry	humid		
0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.28
0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.33
0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
	0.33	dry 0.33 0.33 0.47 0.47	dry humid 0.33 0.33 0.33 0.47 0.47 0.47	dry humid 0.33 0.33 0.33 0.47 0.47 0.47

Table 4-4 Roof Assembly U-factor (W/m².K) Requirements for ECBC Compliant Building

Table 4-5 Roof Assembly U-factor (W/m².K) Requirements for ECBC+ Compliant Building

	Composite	Hot and dry	Warm and humid	Temperate	Cold
Hospitality, Healthcare Assembly	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Business Educational Shopping Complex	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.20

Table 4-6 Roof Assembly U-factor (W/m².K) Requirements for SuperECBC Building

	Composite	Hot and dry	Warm and humid	Temperate	Cold
All buildings types	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20

4.3.1.1 Vegetated and Cool Roof

All roofs that are not covered by solar photovoltaics, or solar hot water, or any other renewable energy system, or utilities and services that render it unsuitable for the purpose, shall be either cool roofs or vegetated roofs.

- (a) For qualifying as a cool roof, roofs with slopes less than 20° shall have an initial solar reflectance of no less than 0.70 and an initial emittance no less than 0.75. Solar reflectance shall be determined in accordance with ASTM E903-96 and emittance shall be determined in accordance with ASTM E408-71 (RA 1996).
- (b) For qualifying as a vegetated roof, roof areas shall be covered by living vegetation of >50 mm high.

4.3.2 Opaque External Wall

Opaque above grade external walls shall comply with the maximum assembly U-factors in Table 4-7 through Table 4-9.

Table 4-7 Opaque Assembly Maximum U-factor (W/m².K) Requirements for a ECBC compliant Building

	Composite	Hot and dry	Warm and humid	Temperate	Cold
All building types, except below	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.55	0.34
No Star Hotel < 10,000 m ² AGA	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.40
Business < 10,000 m ² AGA	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.40
School <10,000 m ² AGA	0.85	0.85	0.85	1.00	0.40

Table 4-8 Opaque Assembly Maximum U-factor (W/m².K) Requirements for ECBC+ Compliant Building

	Composite	Hot and dry	Warm and humid	Temperate	Cold
All building types, except below	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.55	0.22
No Star Hotel < 10,000 m ² AGA	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.34
Business < 10,000 m ² AGA	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.55	0.34
School <10,000 m ² AGA	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.75	0.44

Table 4-9 Opaque Assembly Maximum U-factor (W/m².K) Requirements for SuperECBC Building

	Composite	Hot and dry	Warm and humid	Temperate	Cold
All building types	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22

Exceptions to §4.3.2: Opaque external walls of an unconditioned building of No Star Hotel, Healthcare, and School categories in all climatic zones, except for cold climatic zone, shall have a maximum assembly U-factor of 0.8 W/m².K.

4.3.3 Vertical Fenestration

For all climatic zones, vertical fenestration compliance requirements for all three energy efficiency levels, i.e. ECBC, ECBC+, and SuperECBC, shall comply with the following:

- (a) Maximum allowable Window Wall Ratio (WWR) is 40% (applicable to buildings showing compliance using the Prescriptive Method, including Building Envelope Trade-off Method)
- (b) Minimum allowable Visible light transmittance (VLT) is 0.27

(c) Assembly U-factor shall be determined for the overall fenestration product (including the sash and frame)

Vertical fenestration shall comply with the maximum Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC) and U-factor requirements of Table 4-10 for ECBC buildings and Table 4-11 for ECBC+ buildings and SuperECBC buildings. Vertical fenestration on non-cardinal direction, shall be categorized under a particular cardinal direction if its orientation is within ± 45° of that cardinal direction.

Table 4-10 Vertical Fenestration Assembly U-factor and SHGC Requirements for ECBC Buildings

	Composite	Hot and dry	Warm and humid	Temperate	Cold
Maximum U-factor (W/m ² .K)	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Maximum SHGC Non- North	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.62
Maximum SHGC North for latitude ≥ 15°N	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.62
Maximum SHGC North for latitude < 15°N	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.62
See Appendix A for default	values of unra	ted fenestratior).		

Table 4-11 Vertical Fenestration U-factor and SHGC Requirements for ECBC+ buildings and SuperECBC buildings

	Composite	Hot and dry	Warm and humid	Temperate	Cold
Maximum U-factor (W/m².K)	2.20	2.20	2.20	3.00	1.80
Maximum SHGC Non- North	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.62
Maximum SHGC North for latitude ≥ 15°N	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.62
Maximum SHGC North for latitude < 15°N	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.62

Exceptions to SHGC requirements in Table 4-10 and Table 4-11:

- (a) For fenestration with a permanent external projection, including but not limited to overhangs, side fins, box frame, verandah, balcony, and fixed canopies that provide permanent shading to the fenestration, the equivalent SHGC for the proposed shaded fenestration may be determined as less than or equal to the SHGC requirements of Table 4-10 and Table 4-11. Equivalent SHGC shall be calculated by following the steps listed below:
 - i. Projection factor (PF) for the external permanent projection, shall be calculated as per the applicable shading type listed in §8.2. The projection factor for using the SEF is $PF \ge 0.25$. The SEF is applicable for both side fins shading only other than overhangs. The projection factor shall be calculated for both side fins and the lower projection factor of each fin shall be considered. Other shading devices shall be modeled through the Whole Building Performance Method in §9.
 - ii. A shaded vertical fenestration on a non-cardinal direction, shall be categorized either under a particular cardinal direction or a primary intercardinal direction if its orientation is within the range of ±22.5 degrees of the cardinal or primary inter-cardinal direction.
 - iii. Any surrounding man-made or natural sunlight obstructers shall be considered as a permanent shading of PF equal to 0.4 if
 - a. the distance between the vertical fenestration of the building, for which compliance is shown, and surrounding man-made or natural sunlight obstructers is less than or equal to twice the height of the surrounding man-made or natural sunlight obstructers; and
 - b. the surrounding man-made or natural sunlight obstructers shade the façade for at least 80% of the total time that the façade is exposed to direct sun light on a summer solstice. Compliance shall be shown using a sun path analysis for summer solstice for the vertical fenestration.
 - iv. An equivalent SHGC is calculated by dividing the SHGC of the unshaded fenestration product with a Shading Equivalent Factor (SEF). SEF shall be determined for each orientation and shading device type from Table 4-10 and Table 4-11.
 - v. The maximum allowable SHGC is calculated by multiplying the prescriptive SHGC requirement for respective compliance level from Table 4-10 and Table 4-11 with the SEF.

9	Shading E	quivalent	Factors (SEF) for la	atitudes g	reater that	an or equa	al to 15°N	
SEF	PF	North	East	South	West	North- East	South- East	South- West	North- West
	0.25	1.25	1.37	1.58	1.36	1.47	1.47	1.42	1.53
	0.3	1.29	1.48	1.72	1.43	1.54	1.65	1.57	1.58
	0.35	1.34	1.58	1.88	1.51	1.62	1.81	1.73	1.65
	0.4	1.39	1.67	2.06	1.61	1.70	1.97	1.89	1.75
	0.45	1.43	1.76	2.26	1.71	1.78	2.11	2.06	1.87
JS	0.5	1.47	1.85	2.47	1.83	1.86	2.25	2.23	2.00
Overhang + Fins	0.55	1.51	1.94	2.69	1.96	1.94	2.38	2.40	2.13
പ്	0.6	1.55	2.03	2.92	2.09	2.02	2.51	2.58	2.27
hai	0.65	1.59	2.13	3.15	2.24	2.10	2.64	2.76	2.40
ver	0.7	1.63	2.24	3.18	2.39	2.18	2.77	2.94	2.53
0	0.75	1.66	2.37	3.19	2.56	2.25	2.90	3.12	2.64
	0.8	1.70	2.52	3.20	2.72	2.33	3.04	3.18	2.73
	0.85	1.73	2.69	3.21	2.90	2.40	3.11	3.23	2.80
	0.9	1.76	2.89	3.24	3.07	2.46	3.15	3.25	2.84
	0.95	1.79	3.11	3.28	3.25	2.52	3.17	3.27	2.85
	≥1	1.80	3.30	3.33	3.33	2.57	3.23	3.30	2.82
	0.25	1.09	1.21	1.28	1.20	1.17	1.26	1.23	1.20
	0.3	1.11	1.26	1.34	1.27	1.22	1.32	1.27	1.24
	0.35	1.13	1.30	1.39	1.33	1.26	1.39	1.32	1.28
	0.4	1.15	1.35	1.46	1.38	1.30	1.46	1.38	1.32
	0.45	1.16	1.40	1.52	1.43	1.33	1.53	1.46	1.36
	0.5	1.18	1.45	1.59	1.48	1.35	1.60	1.54	1.40
вu	0.55	1.20	1.51	1.66	1.52	1.38	1.67	1.62	1.44
Overhang	0.6	1.21	1.56	1.73	1.57	1.40	1.74	1.70	1.47
0ve	0.65	1.22	1.62	1.81	1.61	1.42	1.81	1.79	1.51
0	0.7	1.24	1.68	1.88	1.66	1.45	1.88	1.87	1.55
	0.75	1.25	1.74	1.95	1.72	1.48	1.94	1.94	1.58
	0.8	1.26	1.80	2.02	1.77	1.51	2.00	2.01	1.61
	0.85	1.27	1.86	2.09	1.84	1.56	2.06	2.06	1.64
	0.9	1.28	1.92	2.15	1.91	1.61	2.11	2.10	1.67
	0.95	1.29	1.99	2.21	1.98	1.67	2.15	2.13	1.70
	≥1	1.30	2.06	2.26	2.07	1.75	2.19	2.14	1.72
	0.25	1.13	1.11	1.18	1.11	1.21	1.14	1.16	1.23
	0.3	1.15	1.13	1.22	1.13	1.22	1.17	1.22	1.27
ins	0.35	1.17	1.15	1.26	1.15	1.24	1.20	1.26	1.32
Side Fins	0.4	1.19	1.17	1.29	1.17	1.27	1.23	1.29	1.36
Sid	0.45	1.21	1.19	1.32	1.19	1.30	1.25	1.31	1.41
	0.5	1.22	1.20	1.35	1.20	1.34	1.27	1.33	1.46
	0.55	1.24	1.22	1.38	1.22	1.38	1.29	1.34	1.50
	0.6	1.25	1.23	1.40	1.23	1.42	1.31	1.35	1.55

Table 4-12 Shading Equivalent Factors for Latitudes greater than or equal to 15 $^{\circ}\mathrm{N}$

0.65	1.27	1.24	1.42	1.25	1.47	1.32	1.36	1.58
0.7	1.28	1.26	1.44	1.26	1.51	1.34	1.36	1.61
0.75	1.30	1.27	1.46	1.27	1.55	1.35	1.37	1.64
0.8	1.31	1.28	1.48	1.29	1.59	1.37	1.38	1.65
0.85	1.32	1.30	1.49	1.30	1.62	1.38	1.39	1.65
0.9	1.34	1.31	1.51	1.31	1.65	1.40	1.40	1.64
0.95	1.35	1.32	1.53	1.32	1.67	1.42	1.42	1.61
≥1	1.36	1.33	1.55	1.33	1.69	1.44	1.45	1.57

Table 4-13 Shading Equivalent Factors for Latitudes less than 15 $^{\circ}\mathrm{N}$

	Sh	ading Equ	uivalent F	actors (SE	EF) for lat	itudes les	s than 15°	Ň	
SEF	PF	North	East	South	West	North- East	South- East	South- West	North- West
	0.25	1.38	1.33	1.30	1.34	1.42	1.41	1.37	1.42
	0.3	1.44	1.42	1.35	1.42	1.49	1.46	1.41	1.52
	0.35	1.50	1.50	1.42	1.50	1.57	1.52	1.47	1.63
	0.4	1.56	1.59	1.50	1.59	1.66	1.59	1.54	1.73
	0.45	1.61	1.67	1.59	1.69	1.76	1.67	1.61	1.84
SL	0.5	1.67	1.76	1.68	1.80	1.87	1.75	1.70	1.94
Overhang + Fins	0.55	1.72	1.85	1.79	1.90	1.98	1.85	1.80	2.05
+ B(0.6	1.77	1.94	1.89	2.02	2.09	1.94	1.89	2.15
har	0.65	1.82	2.02	1.99	2.13	2.20	2.04	2.00	2.25
ver	0.7	1.86	2.11	2.08	2.24	2.31	2.15	2.10	2.36
Ó	0.75	1.90	2.19	2.17	2.35	2.42	2.25	2.21	2.46
	0.8	1.94	2.28	2.25	2.46	2.53	2.35	2.31	2.55
	0.85	1.98	2.36	2.31	2.56	2.64	2.45	2.42	2.65
	0.9	2.02	2.44	2.35	2.66	2.74	2.54	2.52	2.74
	0.95	2.05	2.51	2.38	2.75	2.84	2.63	2.61	2.83
	≥1	2.08	2.58	2.38	2.83	2.93	2.71	2.70	2.91
	0.25	1.15	1.19	1.09	1.20	1.17	1.08	1.04	1.18
	0.3	1.17	1.23	1.07	1.24	1.22	1.12	1.08	1.21
	0.35	1.20	1.28	1.07	1.29	1.26	1.16	1.12	1.25
	0.4	1.22	1.32	1.07	1.33	1.30	1.19	1.17	1.29
	0.45	1.24	1.37	1.09	1.38	1.33	1.23	1.21	1.32
ള	0.5	1.26	1.42	1.12	1.42	1.37	1.28	1.25	1.35
Overhang	0.55	1.28	1.46	1.15	1.46	1.40	1.32	1.29	1.39
ver	0.6	1.30	1.51	1.18	1.50	1.43	1.36	1.33	1.42
0	0.65	1.32	1.55	1.22	1.55	1.46	1.40	1.37	1.45
	0.7	1.33	1.60	1.26	1.59	1.48	1.43	1.40	1.48
	0.75	1.35	1.64	1.29	1.62	1.51	1.47	1.44	1.50
	0.8	1.37	1.67	1.32	1.66	1.53	1.51	1.47	1.53
	0.85	1.38	1.71	1.35	1.70	1.55	1.54	1.51	1.56
	0.9	1.39	1.74	1.37	1.73	1.57	1.56	1.54	1.58

	0.95	1.40	1.77	1.38	1.77	1.59	1.59	1.56	1.61
	≥1	1.41	1.79	1.38	1.80	1.61	1.61	1.59	1.63
	0.25	1.17	1.10	1.06	1.10	1.15	1.14	1.16	1.16
	0.3	1.20	1.12	1.11	1.12	1.18	1.18	1.21	1.19
	0.35	1.23	1.13	1.16	1.14	1.21	1.20	1.25	1.22
	0.4	1.26	1.15	1.20	1.15	1.24	1.23	1.29	1.25
	0.45	1.28	1.16	1.23	1.17	1.27	1.25	1.31	1.28
	0.5	1.30	1.18	1.25	1.19	1.30	1.27	1.34	1.30
s	0.55	1.32	1.19	1.27	1.20	1.33	1.29	1.36	1.33
Fins	0.6	1.34	1.20	1.29	1.22	1.36	1.31	1.37	1.35
Side	0.65	1.36	1.21	1.30	1.23	1.38	1.34	1.38	1.38
S	0.7	1.38	1.22	1.31	1.24	1.41	1.36	1.40	1.40
	0.75	1.40	1.23	1.33	1.26	1.43	1.38	1.41	1.42
	0.8	1.42	1.24	1.34	1.27	1.46	1.41	1.43	1.44
	0.85	1.43	1.25	1.35	1.28	1.48	1.44	1.45	1.47
	0.9	1.45	1.26	1.37	1.29	1.50	1.47	1.47	1.49
	0.95	1.46	1.27	1.39	1.31	1.52	1.50	1.50	1.51
	≥1	1.47	1.28	1.42	1.32	1.53	1.54	1.53	1.53

(b) Vertical fenestration, located such that its bottom is more than 2.2 m above the level of the floor, is exempt from the SHGC requirements in Table 4-10 and Table 4-11, if the following conditions are complied with:

- The Total Effective Aperture (WWR X VLT) for the elevation is less than 0.25, including all fenestration areas more than 1.0 meter above the floor level; and,
- ii. An interior light shelf is provided at the bottom of this fenestration area, with a projection factor on interior side not less than:
 - a. 1.0 for E-W, SE, SW, NE, and NW orientations
 - b. 0.50 for S orientation, and
 - c. 0.35 for N orientation when latitude is less than 15°N.

Note 4-1 Equivalent SHGC and Projection Factor



A 5,400 m² two story office building in Delhi is trying to achieve ECBC level compliance. It has a rectangular layout (90 m x 30 m) with floor to floor height of 4.0 m and floor area is evenly distributed over the two floors. Windows are either east or west facing and equally distributed on the two floors. The windows are all 1.9m in length and 2.9m in height with an overhang of 0.9m, sill level is 0.9m above floor level. The overall glazing area is 374.7 m². SHGC of the glazing in the East/West Fenestration is 0.3; area

weighted U-Factor is 3.0 W/m².K. VLT of the glazing in all orientation is 0.5. Will the vertical fenestration comply with the ECBC through prescriptive approach?

Solution:

Table 4-10 and §4.3.3 lists the U-factor, SHGC and VLT requirements for vertical fenestration for ECBC compliant buildings. The building is located in Delhi (Latitude: $28^{\circ}70'$ N, Longitude: $77^{\circ}10'E$), which falls under the composite climate, as per Appendix B, Table 12.1. To fulfil prescriptive requirements, Window to Wall ratio $\leq 40\%$, SHGC ≤ 0.27 , U-factor $\leq 3.0 \text{ W/m}^2$.K, and VLT ≥ 0.27 .

Total Floor area = 5400 m²

Total wall area = 2 x (2x ((90m x 4m) + (30m x 4m))) = 1,920 m²

Total Fenestration area = 374.7 m²

Window to Wall Ratio (WWR) = 374.7/1,920 = 19.5%

As per the calculations, the building has a WWR of 19.5%, thus complying with the requirement for WWR. The U-factor is also equal to 3.0 W/m².K. Similarly, the VLT is 0.5, which is greater than the minimum specified value of 0.27, thus complying with the U-factor and VLT requirement.

Equivalent SHGC Calculation

The window SHGC is 0.3 which is not meet the prescriptive requirement of Table 4-10. However, the windows have an overhang of 0.9m. As the windows have an overhang, this case will fall under the exception, and the *equivalent SHGC* value will be calculated by dividing fenestration SHGC by Shading Equivalent Factor (SEF).

For projection factor (PF) 0.3, the SEF for east, and west are taken from

Table 4-12, as the latitude is greater than 15°N.

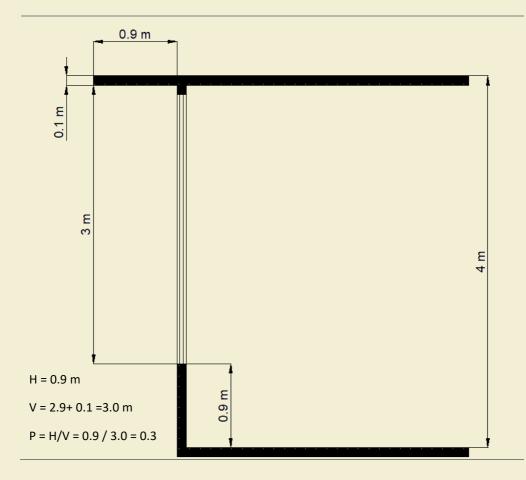
SEF for east for PF = 0.3 = 1.26

Therefore, equivalent SHGC_{East} = $0.3 \div 1.26 = 0.24$ Hence the vertical fenestration on the east façade will comply as per prescriptive approach, as the equivalent SHGC is less than maximum allowed.

Similarly, for the west façade:

SEF for west for PF = 0.3 = 1.27

Therefore, equivalent SHGC_{west} = $0.3 \div 1.27 = 0.24$, hence the vertical fenestration on the west façade will comply using the prescriptive approach, as the equivalent SHGC is less than maximum allowed.



Exceptions to U-factor requirements in Table 4-10 and Table 4-11:

Vertical fenestration on all unconditioned buildings or unconditioned spaces may have a maximum U-factor of 5 W/m².K provided they comply with all conditions mentioned in Table 4-14.

Table 4-14 U-factor (W/m².K) Exemption Requirements for Shaded Building

Building Type	Climate	Orientation	Maximum	Minimum VLT	PF
	zone		Effective SHGC		
Unconditioned	All except	Non-North for all	0.27	0.27	≥0.40
buildings or	cold	latitudes and			
unconditioned		North for latitude < 15°N			
spaces		North for latitude ≥ 15°N	0.27	0.27	≥0.0

4.3.4 Skylights

Skylights shall comply with the maximum U-factor and maximum SHGC requirements of Table 4-15. Skylight roof ratio (SRR), defined as the ratio of the total skylight area of the roof, measured to the outside of the frame, to the gross exterior roof area, is limited to a maximum of 5% for ECBC Building, ECBC+ Building, and SuperECBC Building, when using the Prescriptive Method for compliance.

Table 4-15 Skylight U-factor (W/m².K) and SHGC Requirements

Climate	Maximum U-factor	Maximum SHGC
All climatic zones	4.25	0.35

Exception to §4.3.4 Skylights in temporary roof coverings or awnings over unconditioned spaces.

4.3.5 Building Envelope Trade-Off Method

The building envelope complies with the code if the Envelope Performance Factor (EPF) of the Proposed Building is less than the EPF of the Standard Building, where the Standard Building exactly complies with the prescriptive requirements of building envelope. This method shall not be used for buildings with WWR>40%. Trade-off is not permitted for skylights. Skylights shall meet requirements of 4.3.4. The envelope performance factor shall be calculated using the following equations.

Equation 4.1: $EPF_{Total} = EPF_{Roof} + EPF_{Wall} + EPF_{Fenest}$

$$EPF_{Roof} = c_{Roof} \sum_{s=1}^{n} U_s A_s$$

$$EPF_{Wall} = c_{Wall} \sum_{s=1}^{n} U_s A_s$$

$$EPF_{Fenest} = c_{1Fenest,North} \sum_{w=1}^{n} U_w A_w + c_{2Fenest,North} \sum_{w=1}^{n} \frac{SHGC_w}{SEF_w} A_w$$

$$+ c_{1Fenest,South} \sum_{w=1}^{n} U_w A_w + c_{2Fenest,South} \sum_{w=1}^{n} \frac{SHGC_w}{SEF_w} A_w$$

$$+ c_{1Fenest,East} \sum_{w=1}^{n} U_w A_w + c_{2Fenest,East} \sum_{w=1}^{n} \frac{SHGC_w}{SEF_w} A_w$$

$$+ c_{1Fenest,West} \sum_{w=1}^{n} U_w A_w + c_{2Fenest,West} \sum_{w=1}^{n} \frac{SHGC_w}{SEF_w} A_w$$

EPF_{Roof} Envelope performance factor for roofs. Other subscripts include walls and fenestration.

As, Aw	The area of a specific envelope component referenced by the subscript "s" or for windows the subscript "w".
SHGCw	The solar heat gain coefficient for windows (w).
SEFw	A multiplier for the window SHGC that depends on the projection factor of an overhang or side fin.
Us	The U-factor for the envelope component referenced by the subscript "s".
CRoof	A coefficient for the "Roof" class of construction.
Cwall	A coefficient for the "Wall"
C ₁ Fenes	A coefficient for the "Fenestration U-factor"
C2 Fenes	A coefficient for the "Fenestration SHGC"

Values of "c" are taken from Table 4-16 through Table 4-20 for each class of construction.

	Daytime Business, Shopping Complex	,	24-hour Business, Ho Assembly	ospitality, Health Care,
	C factor U-factor	C factor sнgc	C factor U-factor	C factor SHGC
Walls	24.3	-	48.1	-
Roofs	40.9	-	71.0	-
North Windows	21.6	201.8	41.0	367.6
South Windows	19.1	342.5	41.0	546.3
East Windows	18.8	295.6	38.4	492.2
West Windows	19.2	295.4	38.3	486.1

Table 4-16 Envelope Performance Factor Coefficients – Composite Climate

Table 4-17 Envelope Performance Factor Coefficients – Hot and Dry Climate

	Daytime Business, Shopping Complex		24-hour Business, Health Care, Assei	
	C factor U-factor	C factor SHGC	C factor U-factor	C factor SHGC
Walls	27.3	-	55.9	-
Roofs	43.9	-	80.7	-
North Windows	23.7	238.2	49.1	414.4
South Windows	22.8	389.7	49.2	607.4
East Windows	21.6	347.4	46.2	556.2
West Windows	21.7	354.1	46.0	560.8

Table 4-18 Envelope Performance Factor Coefficients – Warm and Humid Climate

	Daytime Busines Shopping Comple		24-hour Business, Ho Care, Assembly	spitality, Health
	C factor U-factor	C factor SHGC	C factor U-factor	C factor SHGC
Walls	24.5	-	51.2	-
Roofs	40.1	-	76.1	-
North Windows	20.7	230.7	43.6	401.5
South Windows	20.1	347.1	43.9	546.4
East Windows	19.0	301.8	41.1	490.6
West Windows	18.7	303.1	40.5	483.5

	Daytime Business, Shopping Complex	,	24-hour Business, Health Care, Assei	
	C factor U-factor	C factor SHGC	C factor U-factor	C factor SHGC
Walls	17.2	-	39.1	-
Roofs	32.3	-	76.1	-
North Windows	12.6	201.4	32.3	338.41
South Windows	11.8	287.3	31.9	448.52
East Windows	11.2	300.0	29.9	470.35
West Windows	10.9	303.4	30.0	462.64

Table 4-19 Envelope Performance Factor Coefficients – Temperate Climate

Table 4-20 Envelope Performance Factor Coefficients – Cold Climate

	Daytime Business, Educational, Shopping Complex		24-hour Business, Hospitality, Heo Care, Assembly	
	C factor U-factor	C factor sнgc	C factor U-factor	C factor SHGC
Walls	36.3	-	30.7	-
Roofs	38.7	-	46.0	-
North Windows	21.8	137.6	28.3	163.86
South Windows	20.8	114.3	21.7	295.24
East Windows	22.7	127.5	24.1	283.20
West Windows	23.4	133.2	25.2	270.33

4.3.5.1.1 Standard Building EPF Calculation

EPF of the Standard Building shall be calculated as follows:

- (a) The Standard Building shall have the same building floor area, gross wall area and gross roof area as the Proposed Building. For mixed-use building the space distribution between different typologies shall be the same as the Proposed Design.
- (b) The U-factor of each envelope component shall be equal to the criteria from §4 for each class of construction.
- (c) The SHGC of each window shall be equal to the criteria from §4.3.3.
- (d) Shading devices shall not be considered for calculating EPF for Standard Building (i.e. SEF=1).

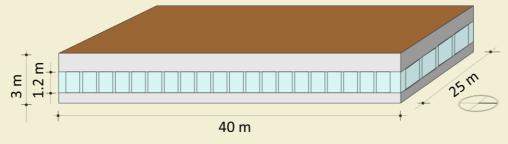
Note 4-2 Building Envelope Trade-off Method



Application of Building Envelope Trade-off method

A 1,000 m² single story daytime use office building in Ahmedabad is trying to achieve ECBC level compliance. Each side has a band of windows, without shading. The materials for the envelope have already been selected, prior to opting for ECBC compliance. Their thermal properties are: roof assembly U-value= .4 W/m².K, external wall assembly U-value = .25 W/m².K, glazing SHGC = .25, VLT = 0.27, area weighted U-value for glazing = 1.8 W/m².K.

Dimensions of the building envelope are as follows:



According to Table 11-1, Appendix B, Ahmedabad falls under the hot and dry climate zone. To prove compliance through the prescriptive approach, U-factor, and SHGC must comply with requirements listed in Table 4-4, Table 4-7, Table 4-10 and VLT and window to wall ratio with requirements in § 4.3.3 for a daytime use building in the hot and dry climate zone. The table below lists thermal properties of the building envelope components and the corresponding prescriptive requirements for ECBC complaint buildings.

	Р	rescriptive	U-factor	Pi	roposed U	-factor	Area
		(′W/m².K)		(W	//m².K)	(m²)
Wall 1– North, South			=<0.63			0.25	90
Wall 2– East, West			=<0.63			0.25	144
Roof			=<0.33			0.4	1000
	U-factor	SHGC	VLT	U-factor	SHGC	VLT	
Window – South	=<3.0	=<0.27	=>0.27	1.8	0.25	0.27	30
Window – North	=<3.0	=<0.5	=>0.27	1.8	0.25	0.27	30
Window-East	=<3.0	=<0.27	=>0.27	1.8	0.25	0.27	48
Window-West	=<3.0	=<0.27	=>0.27	1.8	0.25	0.27	48
williaow west	=<3.0	- <0.27	->0.27	1.0	0.25	0.27	-

Table 4-3-1 Prescriptive Requirements and Proposed Thermal Properties	Table 4-3-1 Prescr	iptive Requirem	nents and Proposed	d Thermal Properties
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§4.3.3 requires the WWR to be less than 40%. This condition is fulfilled in the proposed buildings as can be seen in the calculations below.

Total Fenestration Area_{North, South} = 2 x (25m x 1.2m) = 60 m²

Wall Area_{North, South} = $2 \times (25m \times 3m) = 150 \text{ m}^2$

Total Fenestration Area_{East, West} = 2 x (40m x 1.2m) = 96 m²

Total Wall Area East, West = 2 x (40m x 3m) = 240 m²

Total Fenestration Area = 156 m², Total Wall Area = 390 m²

WWR = 156/390= 0.4.

U-value of the roof of the proposed building, at 0.4 W/m².K does not fulfil prescriptive requirements.

Hence, this building will not be compliant if the prescriptive approach is followed. The compliance in prescriptive approach can also be demonstrated through building envelope trade-off.

Compliance through Building Envelope Trade-off method

Envelope performance factor (EPF) for the Standard Building and Proposed Building must be compared. As per the Building Envelope Trade-off method, the envelope performance factor (EPF) shall be calculated using the following equations:

Equation 11.1 EPF_{Total} = EPF_{Roof} + EPF_{Wall} + EPF_{Fenest}

Where,

$$\begin{split} EPF_{Roof} &= C_{Roof} \sum_{s=1}^{n} U_s A_s \\ EPF_{Wall} &= C_{Wall} \sum_{s=1}^{n} U_s A_s \\ EPF_{Fenest} &= C_{1Fenest,North} \sum_{w=1}^{n} U_w A_w + C_{2Fenest,North} \sum_{w=1}^{n} \frac{SHGC_w}{SEF_w} A_w \\ &+ C_{1Fenest,South} \sum_{w=1}^{n} U_w A_w + C_{2Fenest,South} \sum_{w=1}^{n} \frac{SHGC_w}{SEF_w} A_w \\ &+ C_{1Fenest,East} \sum_{w=1}^{n} U_w A_w + C_{2Fenest,East} \sum_{w=1}^{n} \frac{SHGC_w}{SEF_w} A_w \\ &+ C_{1Fenest,West} \sum_{w=1}^{n} U_w A_w + C_{2Fenest,West} \sum_{w=1}^{n} \frac{SHGC_w}{SEF_w} A_w \end{split}$$

Standard Building EPF will be derived from U-factors, SHGCs and VLTs of walls, roofs and fenestration from Table 4-4, Table 4-7, Table 4-10 and § 4.3.3 for a daytime use building in the hot and dry climate zone. Values of C are from daytime Office building in hot and dry climatic zone for each class of construction from Table 4-17. Since There is no shading for the windows, SEF_w will not be considered.

Step 1: Calculation of EPF Proposed Building from actual envelope properties

$$EPF_{Roof,Actual} = C_{Roof} \sum_{s=1}^{n} U_s A_s$$

= 43.9 x 0.40 x 1,000 = 17,560

$$EPF_{Wall,Actual} = C_{Wall} \sum_{s=1}^{n} U_s A_s$$

= (27.3 x 0.25 x 90) + (27.3 x 0.25 x 144) = 1,597.05

$$EPF_{Fenest} = EPF_{Fenest}, North + EPF_{Fenest}, South + EPF_{Fenest}, East + EPF_{Fenest}, West$$
$$EPF_{Fenest} = C_{1Fenest}, \sum_{w=1}^{n} U_w A_w + C_{2Fenest}, \sum_{w=1}^{n} \frac{SHGC_w}{SEF_w} A_w$$
Hence,

$$\begin{split} EPF_{Fenest}, North &= 23.7 \times 1.8 \times 30 + 238.2 \times 0.25 \times 30 = 1,279.8 + 1,786.5 = 3,066.3 \\ EPF_{Fenest}, South &= 22.8 \times 1.8 \times 30 + 389.7 \times 0.25 \times 30 = 1,231.2 + 2,922.75 = 4,153.95 \\ EPF_{Fenest}, East &= 21.6 \times 1.8 \times 48 + 347.4 \times 0.25 \times 48 = 1,866.24 + 4,168.8 = 6,035.04 \\ EPF_{Fenest}, West &= 21.7 \times 1.8 \times 48 + 354.1 \times 0.25 \times 48 = 1,874.88 + 4,249.2 = 6,124.08 \end{split}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{split} EPF_{Fenest} &= 19,379.37 \\ EPF_{Proposed} &= 17,560 + 1,597.05 + 19,379.37 = 38,536.42 \end{split}$$

Step 2: Calculating EPF Standard Building from prescriptive envelope requirements

$$EPF_{Roof,Actual} = C_{Roof} \sum_{s=1}^{n} U_s A_s$$

= 43.9 x 0.33 x 1000 = 14,487

$$EPF_{Wall,Actual} = C_{Wall} \sum_{s=1}^{n} U_s A_s$$

= (27.3 x 0.63 x 90) + (27.3 x 0.63 x 144) = 1,547.91 + 2,476.66 = 4,024.57

 $EPF_{Fenest} = EPF_{Fenest}, North + EPF_{Fenest}, South + EPF_{Fenest}, East + EPF_{Fenest}, West$

Now,

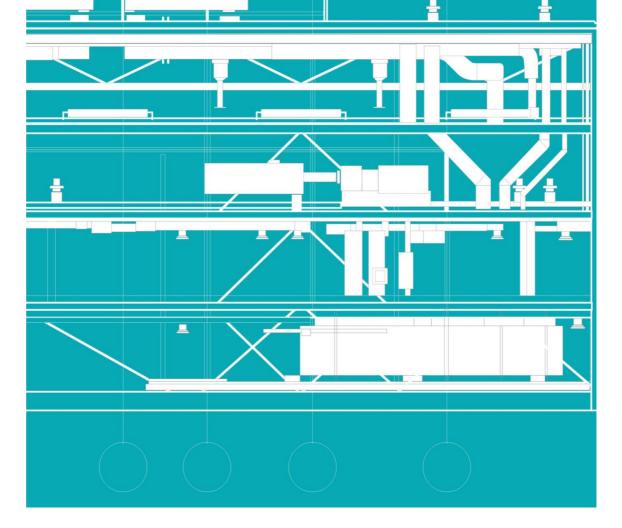
$$\begin{split} EPF_{Fenest}, North &= 23.7 \times 3.0 \times 30 + 238.2 \times 0.5 \times 30 = 2,133 + 3,573 = 5,706 \\ EPF_{Fenest}, South &= 22.8 \times 3.0 \times 30 + 389.7 \times 0.27 \times 30 = 2,052 + 3,156.57 = 5,208.57 \\ EPF_{Fenest}, East &= 21.6 \times 3.0 \times 48 + 347.4 \times 0.27 \times 48 = 3,110.4 + 4,502.3 = 7,612.7 \\ EPF_{Fenest}, West &= 21.7 \times 3.0 \times 48 + 354.1 \times 0.27 \times 48 = 3,124.8 + 4,589.14 = 7,713.94 \end{split}$$

Therefore, $EPF_{Fenest} = 26,241.21$

 $EPF_{Baseline} = 14,487 + 4,024.57 + 26,241.21 = 44,752.78$

Since $EPF_{Baseline} > EPF_{Proposed}$, therefore the building is compliant with ECBC building envelope requirements.





5. Comfort Systems and Controls

5.1 General

All heating, ventilation, air conditioning equipment and systems, and their controls shall comply with the mandatory provisions of §5.2 and the prescriptive criteria of §5.3 for the respective building energy efficiency level. In case alternative compliance path of Total System Efficiency or Low Energy Systems is used for compliance, respective requirements of §5.3.12 or §5.3.13 and relevant criteria of §5.3 shall be met.

5.2 Mandatory Requirements

5.2.1 Ventilation

- (a) All habitable spaces shall be ventilated with outdoor air in accordance with the requirements of §5.2.1 and guidelines specified in the National Building Code 2016 (Part 8: Building Services, Section 1: Lighting and Natural Ventilation, Subsection 5: Ventilation).
- (b) Ventilated spaces shall be provided with outdoor air using one of the following:
 - i. Natural ventilation
 - ii. Mechanical ventilation

5.2.1.1 Natural Ventilation Design Requirements

Naturally ventilated buildings shall:

- (a) Comply with guidelines provided for natural ventilation in NBC.
- (b) Have minimum BEE 3-star rated ceiling fans, if provided with ceiling fans.
- (c) Have exhaust fans complying with minimum efficiency requirements of fans in §5.3, if provided.

5.2.1.2 Mechanical Ventilation Air Quantity Design Requirements

Buildings that are ventilated using a mechanical ventilation system that are ventilated with a mechanical system, either completely or in conjunction with natural ventilation systems, shall:

- (a) Install mechanical systems that provide outdoor air change rate as per NBC.
- (b) Have a ventilation system controlled by CO sensors for basement carpark spaces with total car park space greater than or equal to 600 m².

5.2.1.3 Demand Control Ventilation

Mechanical ventilation systems shall have demand control ventilation if they provide outdoor air greater than 1,500 liters per second, to a space greater than 50 m², with occupant density exceeding 40 people per 100 m² of the space, and are served by one or more of the following systems:

- (a) An air side economizer
- (b) Automatic outdoor modulating control of the outdoor air damper

Exceptions to § 5.2.1.3:

- (a) Classrooms in Schools, call centers category under Business
- (b) Spaces that have processes or operations that generate dust, fumes, mists, vapors, or gases and are provided with exhaust ventilation, such as indoor operation of internal combustion engines or areas designated for unvented food service preparation, or beauty salons
- (c) Systems with exhaust air energy recovering system

5.2.2 Minimum Space Conditioning Equipment Efficiencies

5.2.2.1 Chillers

- (a) Chillers shall meet or exceed the minimum efficiency requirements presented in Table 5-1 through Table 5-2 under ANSI/ AHRI 550/ 590 conditions.
- (b) The application of air-cooled chiller is allowed in all buildings with cooling load less than 530 kW. For buildings with cooling load equal to or greater than 530 kW, the capacity of air-cooled chiller shall be restricted to 33% of the total installed chilled water capacity unless the authority having jurisdiction mandates the application of air-cooled chillers.
- (c) Minimum efficiency requirements under BEE Standards and Labeling Program for chillers shall take precedence over the minimum requirements presented in Table 5-1 through Table 5-2.
- (d) To show compliance to ECBC, minimum requirement of both COP and IPLV requirement shall be met.

Chiller Capacity (kWr)	СОР	IPLV
<260	4.7	5.8
≥260 & <530	4.9	5.9
≥530 &<1,050	5.4	6.5
≥1,050 &<1,580	5.8	6.8
≥1,580	6.3	7.0

Table 5-1 Minimum Energy Efficiency Requirements for water cooled Chillers

Table 5-2 Minimum Energy Efficiency Requirements for air cooled Chillers

Chiller Capacity (kWr)	СОР	IPLV
<260	2.8	3.5
≥260	3.0	3.7

5.2.2.2 Unitary, Split, Packaged Air-Conditioners

Unitary air-conditioners shall meet or exceed the efficiency requirements given in Table 5-3. Window and split air conditioners shall be certified under BEE's Star Labeling Program. EER shall be as per IS 8148 for all unitary, split, packaged air conditioners greater than 10 kWr.

Table 5-3 Minimum Requirements for Unitary, Split, Packaged Air Conditioners in ECBC Building

Cooling Capacity (kWr)	Water Cooled	Air Cooled
≤ 10.5	NA	BEE 3 Star
> 10.5	3.3 EER	2.8 EER

5.2.2.3 Variable Refrigerant Flow

Variable Refrigerant Flow (VRF) systems shall meet or exceed the efficiency requirements specified in Table 5-4 as per the ANSI/AHRI Standard 1230 while the Indian Standard on VRF is being developed. BEE Standards and Labeling requirements for VRF shall take precedence over the current minimum requirement.

Table 5-4 Minimum Efficiency Requirements for VRF Air conditioners for ECBC Building*

		For Heating	or cooling or both
Туре	Size category	EER	IEER
	(kWr)	(W/W)	(W/W)
VRF Air	< 40	3.28	4.36
Conditioners, Air cooled	>= 40 and < 70	3.26	4.34
	>= 70	3.02	4.07

* The revised EER and IEER values as per Indian Standard for VRF corresponding to values in this table will supersede as and when the revised standards are published.

5.2.2.4 Air Conditioning and Condensing Units Serving Computer Rooms

Air conditioning and condensing units serving computer rooms shall meet or exceed the energy efficiency requirements listed in Table 5-5.

Table 5-5 Minimum Efficiency Requirements for Computer Room Air Conditioners

Equipment type	Net Sensible Cooling	Minimum SC	Minimum SCOP-127 ^b	
	Capacity ^a	Downflow	Upflow	
All types of computer room ACs Air/ Water/ Glycol	All capacity	2.5	2.5	

a. Net Sensible cooling capacity = Total gross cooling capacity - latent cooling capacity – Fan power b. Sensible Coefficient of Performance (SCOP-127): A ratio calculated by dividing the net sensible cooling capacity in watts by the total power input in watts (excluding reheater and dehumidifier) at conditions defined in ASHRAE Standard 127-2012 Method of Testing for Rating Computer and Data Processing Room Unitary Air Conditioners)

5.2.2.5 Boilers

Gas and oil-fired boilers shall meet or exceed the minimum efficiency requirements specified in Table 5-6.

Table 5-6 Minimum Efficiency Requirements for Oil and Gas Fired Boilers for ECBC building

Equipment Type	Sub Category	Size Category	Minimum FUE		
Boilers, Hot Water	Gas or oil fired	All capacity	80%		
FUE - fuel utilization efficiency					

5.2.3 Controls

To comply with the Code, buildings shall meet the requirements of §5.2.3.1 through §5.2.3.5.

5.2.3.1 Timeclock

Mechanical cooling and heating systems in Universities and Training Institutions of all sizes and all Shopping Complexes with built up area greater than 20,000 m² shall be controlled by timeclocks that:

- (a) Can start and stop the system under different schedules for at least three different daytypes per week,
- (b) Are capable of retaining programming and time setting during loss of power for a period of at least 10 hours, and
- (c) Include an accessible manual override that allows temporary operation of the system for up to 2 hours.

Exceptions to §5.2.3.1:

- (a) Cooling systems less than 17.5 kWr
- (b) Heating systems less than 5.0 kWr
- (c) Unitary systems of all capacities

5.2.3.2 Temperature Controls

Mechanical cooling and heating equipment in all buildings shall be installed with controls to manage the temperature inside the conditioned zones. Each floor or a building block shall be installed with at least one control to manage the temperature. These controls should meet the following requirements:

(a) Where a unit provides both heating and cooling, controls shall be capable of providing a temperature dead band of 3.0°C within which the supply of heating and cooling energy to the zone is shut off or reduced to a minimum.

- (b) Where separate heating and cooling equipment serve the same temperature zone, temperature controls shall be interlocked to prevent simultaneous heating and cooling.
- (c) Separate thermostat control shall be installed in each
 - i. guest room of Resort and Star Hotel,
 - ii. room less than 30 m² in Business,
 - iii. air-conditioned class room, lecture room, and computer room of Educational,
 - iv. in-patient and out-patient room of Healthcare

5.2.3.3 Occupancy Controls

Occupancy controls shall be installed to de-energize or to throttle to minimum the ventilation and/or air conditioning systems when there are no occupants in:

- (a) Each guest room in a Resort and Star Hotel
- (b) Each public toilet in a Star Hotel or Business with built up area more than 20,000 m²
- (c) Each conference and meeting room in a Star Hotel or Business
- (d) Each room of size more than 30 m² in Educational buildings

5.2.3.4 Fan Controls

Cooling towers in buildings with built up area greater than 20,000 m², shall have fan controls based on wet bulb logic, with either:

- (a) Two speed motors, pony motors, or variable speed drives controlling the fans, or
- (b) Controls capable of reducing the fan speed to at least two third of installed fan power

5.2.3.5 Dampers

All air supply and exhaust equipment, having a Variable Frequency Drive (VFD), shall have dampers that automatically close upon:

- (a) Fan shutdown, or,
- (b) When spaces served are not in use
- (c) Backdraft gravity damper is acceptable in the system with design outdoor air of the system is less than 150 liters per second in all climatic zones except cold climate, provided backdraft dampers for ventilation air intakes are protected from direct exposure to wind.
- (d) Dampers are not required in ventilation or exhaust systems serving naturally conditioned spaces.
- (e) Dampers are not required in exhaust systems serving kitchen exhaust hoods.

5.2.4 Piping and Ductwork

5.2.4.1 Piping Insulation

Piping for heating, space conditioning, and service hot water systems shall meet the insulation requirements listed in Table 5-7 through Table 5-9. Insulation exposed to weather

shall be protected by aluminum sheet metal, painted canvas, or plastic cover. Cellular foam insulation shall be protected as above, or be painted with water retardant paint.

Exceptions to § 5.2.4.1:

- (a) Reduction in insulation R value by 0.2 (compared to values in Table 5-7, Table 5-8 and Table 5-9) to a minimum insulation level of R-0.4 shall be permitted for any pipe located in partition within a conditioned space or buried.
- (b) Insulation R value shall be increased by 0.2 over and above the requirement stated in Table 5-7 through Table 5-9 for any pipe located in a partition outside a building with direct exposure to weather.

Operating Temperature (°C)	Pipe size (mm)		
	<40	>=40	
	Insulation R value (m ² .K/W)		
Heating System	I		
>94°C and <=121°C	0.9	1.2	
>60°C and <=94°C	0.7	0.7	
>40°C and <=60°C	0.4	0.7	
Cooling System			
>4.5°C and <=15°C	0.4	0.7	
<4.5°C	0.9	1.2	
Refrigerant Piping (Split systems)			
>4.5°C and <=15°C	0.4	0.7	
<4.5°C	0.9	1.2	

Table 5-7 Insulation Requirements for Pipes in ECBC Building

Table 5-8 Insulation Requirements for Pipes in ECBC+ Building

	Pipe size (mm)		
Operating Temperature (ºC)	< 40	>=40	
	Insulation R value (m ² .K/W)		
Heating System	-		
>94°C and <=121°C	1.1	1.3	
>60°C and <=94°C	0.8	0.8	
>40°C and <=60°C	0.5	0.9	
Cooling System		L	
>4.5°C and <=15°C	0.5	0.9	
< 4.5°C	1.1	1.3	
Refrigerant Piping (Split systems)		1	
>4.5°C and <=15°C	0.5	0.9	
< 4.5°C	1.1	1.3	

Table 5-9 Insulation Requirements for Pipes in SuperECBC Buildings

	Pipe size (mm)	
Operating Temperature (ºC)	< 40	>=40
	Insulation R value (m².K/W)
Heating System	1	
>94°C and <=121°C	1.5	1.5
>60°C and <=94°C	1.0	1.3
>40°C and <=60°C	0.7	1.1
Cooling System	L	
>4.5°C and <=15°C	0.7	1.2
< 4.5°C	1.5	1.5
Refrigerant Piping (Split systems)	L	
>4.5°C and <=15°C	0.7	1.1
<4.5°C	1.5	1.5

5.2.4.2 Ductwork and Plenum Insulation

Ductwork and plenum shall be insulated in accordance with Table 5-10.

Duct Location	Supply ducts	Return ducts
Exterior	R -1.4	R -0.6
Unconditioned Space	R -0.6	None
Buried	R -0.6	None

Table 5-10 Ductwork Insulation (R value in m². K/W) Requirements

5.2.5 System Balancing

5.2.5.1 General

System balancing shall be done for systems serving zones with a total conditioned area exceeding 500 m².

5.2.5.2 Air System Balancing

Air systems shall be balanced in a manner to first minimize throttling losses; then, for fans with fan system power greater than 0.75 kW, fan speed shall be adjusted to meet design flow conditions.

5.2.5.3 Hydronic System Balancing

Hydronic systems shall be proportionately balanced in a manner to first minimize throttling losses; then the pump impeller shall be trimmed or pump speed shall be adjusted to meet design flow conditions.

5.2.6 Condensers

5.2.6.1 Condenser Locations

Condensers shall be located such that the heat sink is free of interference from heat discharge by devices located in adjoining spaces, and do not interfere with other such systems installed nearby.

5.2.7 Service Water Heating

5.2.7.1 Solar Water Heating

Hospitality and Healthcare in all climatic zones and all buildings in cold climate zone with a hot water system, shall have solar water heating equipment installed to provide for:

- (a) at least 20% of the total hot water design capacity if above grade floor area of the building is less than 20,000 \mbox{m}^2
- (b) at least 40% of the total hot water design capacity if above grade floor area of the building is greater than or equal to 20,000 $\rm m^2$

Exception to § 5.2.7.1: Systems that use heat recovery to provide the hot water capacity required as per the building type and size.

5.2.7.2 Heating Equipment Efficiency

Service water heating equipment shall meet or exceed the performance and minimum efficiency requirements presented in available Indian Standards

(a) Solar water heater shall meet the performance/ minimum efficiency level mentioned in IS 13129 Part (1&2).

(b) Gas Instantaneous water heaters shall meet the performance/minimum efficiency level mentioned in IS 15558 with above 80% Fuel utilization efficiency.

(c) Electric water heater shall meet the performance/ minimum efficiency level mentioned in IS 2082.

(d) For evacuated tube collector the storage tanks shall meet the IS 16542:2016, tubes shall meet IS 16543:2016 and IS 16544:2016 for the complete system.

5.2.7.3 Other Water Heating System

Supplementary heating system shall be designed to maximize the energy efficiency of the system and shall incorporate the following design features in cascade:

- (a) Maximum heat recovery from hot discharge system like condensers of air conditioning units,
- (b) Use of gas fired heaters wherever gas is available, and
- (c) Electric heater as last resort.

5.2.7.4 Piping Insulation

Piping insulation shall comply with § 5.2.4.1. The entire hot water system including the storage tanks, pipelines shall be insulated conforming to the relevant IS standards on materials and applications.

5.2.7.5 Heat Traps

Vertical pipe risers serving storage water heaters and storage tanks not having integral heat traps and serving a non-recirculating system shall have heat traps on both the inlet and outlet piping.

5.2.7.6 Swimming Pools

All heated pools shall be provided with a vapor retardant pool cover on or at the water surface. Pools heated to more than 32°C shall have a pool cover with a minimum insulation value of R-4.1.

5.3 Prescriptive Requirements

Compliance shall be demonstrated with the prescriptive requirements in this section. Supply, exhaust, and return or relief fans with motor power exceeding 0.37 kW shall meet or exceed the minimum energy efficiency requirements specified in Table 5-11 through Table 5-13 except the following need not comply with the requirement

- (a) Fans in un-ducted air conditioning unit where fan efficiency has already been taken in account to calculate the efficiency standard of the comfort system.
- (b) Fans in Health Care buildings having HEPA filters.
- (c) Fans inbuilt in energy recovery systems that pre-conditions the outdoor air.

System type	Fan Type	Mechanical Efficiency	Motor Efficiency (As per IS 12615)
Air-handling unit	Supply, return and exhaust	60%	IE 2

Table 5-11 Mechanical and Motor Efficiency Requirements for Fans in ECBC Buildings

Table 5-12 Mechanical and Motor Efficiency Requirements for Fans in ECBC+ Buildings

System type	Fan Type	Mechanical Efficiency	Motor Efficiency (As per IS 12615)
Air-handling unit	Supply, return and exhaust	65%	IE 3

System Type	Fan Type	Mechanical Efficiency	Motor Efficiency (As per IS 12615)
Air-handling unit	Supply, return and exhaust	70%	IE 4

Table 5-13 Mechanical and Motor Efficiency Requirements for Fans in SuperECBC Buildings

5.3.1 Chillers

Chillers shall meet or exceed the minimum efficiency requirements for ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings are presented in Table 5-14 and Table 5-15 under ANSI/ AHRI 550/ 590 conditions.

Table 5-14 Minimum Energy Efficiency Requirements for water cooled Chillers

	ECBC+ Building		SuperECBC Building	
Chiller Capacity (kWr)	СОР	IPLV	СОР	IPLV
<260	5.2	6.9	5.8	7.1
≥260 & <530	5.8	7.1	6.0	7.9
≥530 &<1,050	5.8	7.5	6.3	8.4
≥1,050 &<1,580	6.2	8.1	6.5	8.8
≥1,580	6.5	8.9	6.7	9.1

Table 5-15	Minimum	Energy	Efficiency	Requirem	ents for	air co	oled Chillers
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	ECBC+	Building	SuperECBC Building
Chiller Capacity (kWr)	СОР	IPLV	COP/ IPLV
<260	3.0	4.0	NA
≥260	3.2	5.0	NA

5.3.2 Pumps

Chilled and condenser water pumps shall meet or exceed the minimum energy efficiency requirements specified in

Table 5-16 through Table 5-18. Requirements for pumps in district chiller systems and hot water pumps for space heating are limited to the installed efficiency requirement of individual pump equipment only. To show compliance, calculate the total installed pump capacity in kilo watt and achieve the prescribed limits per kilo watt of refrigeration installed in the building.

Exceptions to §5.3.2: Pumps used in processes e.g. service hot water, chilled water used for refrigeration etc.

Table 5-16 Pump Efficiency Requirements for ECBC Building

Equipment	ECBC
Chilled Water Pump (Primary and Secondary)	18.2 W/ kWr with VFD on secondary pump
Condenser Water Pump	17.7 W/ kWr
Pump Efficiency (minimum)	70%

Table 5-17 Pump Efficiency Requirements for ECBC+ Building

Equipment	ECBC+ Building
Chilled Water Pump (Primary and	16.9 W/ kW _r with VFD on secondary pump
Secondary)	
Condenser Water Pump	16.5 W/ kW _r
Pump Efficiency (minimum)	75%

Table 5-18 Pump Efficiency Requirements for SuperECBC Building

Equipment	SuperECBC Building
Chilled Water Pump (Primary and	14.9 W/ kW _r with VFD on secondary pump
Secondary)	
Condenser Water Pump	14.6 W/ kW _r
Pump Efficiency (minimum)	85%

5.3.3 Cooling Towers

Cooling towers shall meet or exceed the minimum efficiency requirements specified in Table 5-19. ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings shall have additional VFD installed in the cooling towers.

Table 5-19 Cooling Tower Efficiency Requirements for ECBC, ECBC+, and SuperECBC Buildings

Equipment type	Rating Condition	Efficiency
Open circuit cooling tower Fans	35°C entering water	0.017 kW/kWr
	29°C leaving water	0.31 kW/ L/s
	24°C WB outdoor air	

5.3.4 Boilers

Gas and oil-fired boilers shall meet or exceed the minimum efficiency requirements specified in Table 5-20.

Equipment Type	Sub Category	Size Category	Minimum FUE
Boilers, Hot Water	Gas or oil fired	All capacity	85%
FUE - fuel utilizatio	on efficiency		

Table 5-20 Minimum Efficiency Requirements for Oil and Gas Fired Boilers for ECBC+ and SuperECBC building

5.3.5 Economizers

5.3.5.1 Economizer for ECBC, ECBC+, and SuperECBC Building

Each cooling fan system in buildings with built up area greater than 20,000 m², shall include at least one of the following:

- (a) An air economizer capable of modulating outside-air and return-air dampers to supply 50% of the design supply air quantity as outside-air.
- (b) A water economizer capable of providing 50% of the expected system cooling load at outside air temperatures of 10°C dry-bulb/7.2°C wet-bulb and below.

Exception to §5.3.5.1:

- (a) Projects in warm-humid climate zones.
- (b) Projects with only daytime occupancy in the hot-dry.
- (c) Individual cooling or heating fan systems less than 3,200 liters per second.

5.3.5.2 Partial Cooling

Where required by §5.3.5.1 economizers shall be capable of providing partial cooling even when additional mechanical cooling is required to meet the cooling load.

5.3.5.3 Economizer Controls

Air economizer shall be equipped with controls

- (a) That allow dampers to be sequenced with the mechanical cooling equipment and not be controlled by only mixed air temperature.
- (b) capable of automatically reducing outdoor air intake to the design minimum outdoor air quantity when outdoor air intake will no longer reduce cooling energy usage.
- (c) Capable of high-limit shutoff at 24 °C dry bulb temperature.

5.3.5.4 Testing

Air-side economizers shall be tested in the field following the requirements in §12 Appendix C to ensure proper operation.

Exception to §5.3.5.4: Air economizers installed by the HVAC system equipment manufacturer and certified to the building department as being factory calibrated and tested per the procedures in §12.

5.3.6 Variable Flow Hydronic Systems

5.3.6.1 Variable Fluid Flow

HVAC pumping systems having a total pump system power exceeding 7.5 kW shall be designed for variable fluid flow and shall be capable of reducing pump flow rates to an extent which is lesser or equal to the limit, where the limit is set by the larger of:

- (a) 50% of the design flow rate, or
- (b) the minimum flow required by the equipment manufacturer for proper operation of the chillers or boilers.

5.3.6.2 Isolation Valves

Water cooled air-conditioning or heat pump units with a circulation pump motor greater than or equal to 3.7 kW shall have two-way automatic isolation valves on each water-cooled air-conditioning or heat pump unit that are interlocked with the compressor to shut off condenser water flow when the compressor is not operating.

5.3.6.3 Variable Speed Drives

Chilled water or condenser water systems that must comply with either §5.3.6.1 or §5.3.6.2 and that have pump motors greater than or equal to 3.7 kW shall be controlled by variable speed drives.

5.3.7 Unitary, Split, Packaged Air-Conditioners

Unitary air-conditioners shall meet or exceed the efficiency requirements given in Table 5-21 and Table 5-22. Window and split air conditioners shall be certified under BEE's Star Labeling Program. EER shall be as per IS 8148 for all unitary, split, packaged air conditioners greater than 10 kWr.

Table 5-21 Minimum Requirements for Unitary, Split, Packaged Air Conditioners in ECBC+ Building

Cooling Capacity (kWr)	Water Cooled	Air Cooled
≤ 10.5	NA	BEE 4 Star
> 10.5	3.7 EER	3.2 EER

Table 5-22 Minimum Requirements for Unitary, Split, Packaged Air Conditioners in SuperECBC Building

Cooling Capacity (kWr)	Water Cooled	Air Cooled
≤ 10.5	NA	BEE 5 Star
>10.5	3.9 EER	3.4 EER

5.3.8 Controls for ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings

ECBC+ building shall comply with requirements of § 5.3.8 in addition to complying with requirements of §5.2.3.

5.3.8.1 Centralized Demand Shed Controls

ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings with built up area greater than 20,000 m² shall have a building management system. All mechanical cooling and heating systems in ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings with any programmable logic controller (PLC) to the zone level shall have the following control capabilities to manage centralized demand shed in noncritical zones:

- (a) Automatic demand shed controls that can implement a centralized demand shed in non-critical zones during the demand response period on a demand response signal.
- (b) Controls that can remotely decrease or increase the operating temperature set points by four degrees or more in all noncritical zones on signal from a centralized control point
- (c) Controls that can provide an adjustable rate of change for the temperature setup and reset

The centralized demand shed controls shall have additional capabilities to

- (a) Be disabled by facility operators
- (b) Be manually controlled from a central point by facility operators to manage heating and cooling set points

5.3.8.2 Supply Air Temperature Reset

Multi zone mechanical cooling and heating systems in ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings shall have controls that automatically reset the supply-air temperature in response to building loads or to outdoor air temperature. Controls shall reset the supply air temperature to at least 25% of the difference between the design supply air temperature and the design room air temperature.

Exception to § 5.3.8.2 : ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings in warm humid climate zone.

5.3.8.3 Chilled Water Temperature Reset

Chilled water systems with a design capacity exceeding 350 kWr supplying chilled water to comfort conditioning systems in ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings shall have controls that automatically reset supply water temperatures by representative building loads (including return water temperature) or by outdoor air temperature.

Exceptions to §5.3.8.3: Controls to automatically reset chilled water temperature shall not be required where the supply temperature reset controls causes improper operation of equipment.

5.3.9 Controls for SuperECBC Buildings

SuperECBC Buildings shall comply with requirements of § 5.3.9 in addition to complying with requirements of § 5.2.3 and § 5.3.8.

5.3.9.1 Variable Air Volume Fan Control

Fans in Variable Air Volume (VAV) systems in SuperECBC Buildings shall have controls or devices that will result in fan motor demand of no more than 30% of their design wattage at 50% of design airflow based on manufacturer's certified fan data.

5.3.10 Energy Recovery

All Hospitality and Healthcare, with systems of capacity greater than 2,100 liters per second and minimum outdoor air supply of 70% shall have air-to-air heat recovery equipment with minimum 50% recovery effectiveness

At least 50% of heat shall be recovered from diesel and gas fired generator sets installed in Hospitality, Healthcare, and Business buildings with built up area greater than 20,000 m².

5.3.11 Service Water Heating

For compliance with ECBC+ and SuperECBC,

- (a) Hospitality and Healthcare in all climatic zones shall have solar water heating equipment installed to provide at least 40% of the total hot water design capacity.
- (b) All buildings in cold climate zone with a hot water system, shall have solar water heating equipment installed to provide at least 60% of the total hot water design capacity.

Exception to §5.3.11: Systems that use heat recovery to provide the hot water capacity required as per the building type, size and efficiency level.

5.3.12 Total System Efficiency – Alternate Compliance Approach

Buildings may show compliance by optimizing the total system efficiency for the plant side comfort system instead of the individual equipment mentioned under the prescriptive requirement. This alternate compliance approach is applicable for central chilled water plant side system in all building types. The total installed capacity per kilo-watt refrigeration load shall be less than or equal to maximum threshold requirements as specified in Table 5-23. Equipment that can be included in central chilled water plant side system for this alternate approach are chillers, chilled water pumps, condenser water pumps, and cooling tower fan. Compliance check will be based on annual hourly simulation refer Table 9-1 for developing the proposed design.

Table 5-23 Maximum System Efficiency Threshold for ECBC, ECBC+, and SuperECBC Buildings

Water Cooled Chilled Water Plant	Maximum Threshold (kW/kWr)
ECBC	0.26
ECBC+	0.23
SuperECBC	0.20

5.3.12.1 Documentation Requirement

Compliance shall be documented and compliance forms shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction. The information submitted shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (a) Summary describing the results of the analysis, including the annual energy use (kWh) of chilled water plant (chillers, pumps and cooling tower) and annual chilled water use (kWrh)for the Proposed Design, and software used.
- (b) Brief description of the project with location, number of stories, space types, conditioned and unconditioned areas, hours of operation.
- (c) List of the energy-related building features of the Proposed Design.
- (d) List showing compliance with the mandatory requirements of this code.
- (e) The input and output report(s) from the simulation program including an energy and chilled water usage components: space cooling and heat rejection equipment, and other HVAC equipment (such as pumps). The output reports shall also show the number of hours any loads are not met by the HVAC system the Proposed Design.
- (f) Explanation of any significant modelling assumptions made.
- (g) Explanation of any error messages noted in the simulation program output.

The total system efficiency shall be calculated as follows:

 $Total System Efficiency = \frac{Chilled water plant use (kWh)}{Chilled water use (kWrh)}$

5.3.13 Low-energy Comfort Systems

Alternative HVAC systems which have low energy use may be installed in place of (or in conjunction with) refrigerant-based cooling systems. Such systems shall be deemed to meet the minimum space conditioning equipment efficiency levels of §5.2.2, but shall comply with all other applicable mandatory provisions of §5.2 as applicable. Wherever applicable, requirements of §5.3 and §5.3.12 will be complied with. The approved list of low energy comfort systems¹ is given below:

- (a) Evaporative cooling
- (b) Desiccant cooling system
- (c) Solar air conditioning
- (d) Tri-generation (waste-to-heat)
- (e) Radiant cooling system
- (f) Ground source heat pump
- (g) Adiabatic cooling system

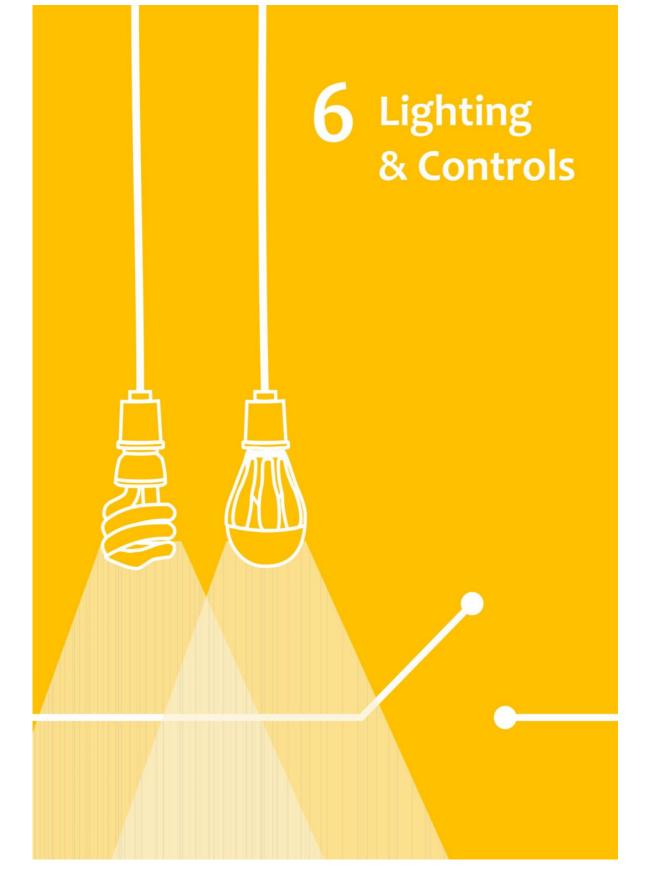
Buildings with an approved low-energy comfort system installed for more than 50% of the sum of cooling and heating capacity requirement of the building shall be deemed equivalent to the ECBC+ building standard prescribed in § 5.2.2.

Buildings having an approved low energy comfort system installed for more than 90% of the sum of cooling and heating capacity requirement of the building shall be deemed equivalent to the SuperECBC building standard prescribed in §5.2.2.

5.3.13.1 Documentation Requirement

Compliance shall be documented and submitted to the authority having jurisdiction. The information submitted shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (a) Summary describing the low-energy comfort system type, capacity, and efficiency.
- (b) List of showing compliance with the mandatory and prescriptive requirements other than exempted in §5.3.13.
- (c) Comparison of installed capacity of approved low-energy comfort system with other HVAC system to meet the comfort requirement of the building.



6. Lighting and Controls

6.1 General

Lighting systems and equipment shall comply with the mandatory provisions of § 6.2 and the prescriptive criteria of § 6.3. The lighting requirements in this section shall apply to:

- (a) Interior spaces of buildings,
- (b) Exterior building features, including facades, illuminated roofs, architectural features, entrances, exits, loading docks, and illuminated canopies, and,
- (c) Exterior building grounds lighting that is provided through the building's electrical service.

Exceptions to §6.1:Emergency or security lighting that is automatically off during normal building operations.

6.2 Mandatory Requirements

6.2.1 Lighting Control

6.2.1.1 Automatic Lighting Shutoff

- (a) 90% of interior lighting fittings by wattage, in building or space of building larger than 300 m² shall be equipped with automatic control device.
- (b) Automatic control device shall function on either:
 - i. A scheduled basis at specific programmed times. An independent program schedule shall be provided for areas of no more than 2,500 m² and not more than one floor, or,
 - ii. Occupancy sensors that shall turn off the lighting fixtures within 15 minutes of an occupant leaving the space. Light fixtures controlled by occupancy sensors shall have a wall-mounted, manual switch capable of turning off lights when the space is occupied.
- (c) Additionally, occupancy sensors shall be provided in
 - i. All building types greater than 20,000 m² BUA, in
 - a. All habitable spaces less than 30 m², enclosed by walls or ceiling height partitions.
 - b. All storage or utility spaces more than 15 m².
 - c. Public toilets more than 25 m², controlling at least 80 % of lighting by wattage, fitted in the toilet. The lighting fixtures, not

controlled by automatic lighting shutoff, shall be uniformly spread in the area.

- Corridors of all Hospitality greater than 20,000 m² BUA, controlling minimum 70% and maximum 80% of lighting by wattage, fitted in the public corridor. The lighting fixtures, not controlled by automatic lighting shut off, shall be uniformly spread in the area.
- iii. All conference or meeting rooms.

Exception to § 6.2.1.1: Lighting systems designed for emergency and firefighting purposes.

6.2.1.2 Space Control

Each space enclosed by ceiling-height partitions shall have at least one control device to independently control the general lighting within the space. Each control device shall be activated either manually by an occupant or automatically by sensing an occupant. Each control device shall

- (a) control a maximum of 250 m² for a space less than or equal to 1,000 m², and a maximum of 1,000 m² for a space greater than 1,000 m².
- (b) have the capability to override the shutoff control required in § 6.2.1.1 for no more than 2 hours, and
- (c) be readily accessible and located so the occupants can see the control.

Exception to § 6.2.1.2 (c): The required control device may be remotely installed if required for reasons of safety or security. A remotely located device shall have a pilot light indicator as part of or next to the control device and shall be clearly labeled to identify the controlled lighting.

6.2.1.3 Control in Daylight Areas

- (a) Luminaires, installed within day lighting extent from the window as calculated in § 4.2.3, shall be equipped with either a manual control device to shut off luminaires, installed within day lit area, during potential daylit time of a day or automatic control device that:
 - i. Has a delay of minimum 5 minutes, and,
 - ii. Can dim or step down to 50% of total power.
- (b) Overrides to the daylight controls shall not be allowed.

6.2.1.4 Exterior Lighting Control

- (a) Lighting for all exterior applications shall be controlled by a photo sensor or astronomical time switch that is capable of automatically turning off the exterior lighting when daylight is available or the lighting is not required.
- (b) Lighting for all exterior applications, shall have lamp efficacy not less than 80 lumens per watt for ECBC, unless the luminaire is controlled by a motion sensor or exempt under §6.1.

(c) Façade lighting and façade non-emergency signage of Shopping Complexes shall have separate time switches.

Exemption to §6.2.1.4: Exterior Lighting systems designed for emergency and firefighting purposes.

6.2.1.5 Additional Control

The following lighting applications shall be equipped with a control device to control such lighting independently of general lighting:

- (a) Display/ Accent Lighting. Display or accent lighting greater than 300 m² area shall have a separate control device.
- (b) Hotel Guest Room Lighting. Guest rooms and guest suites in a hotel shall have a master control device at the main room entry that controls all permanently installed luminaires and switched receptacles.
- (c) Task Lighting. Supplemental task lighting including permanently installed under shelf or under cabinet lighting shall have a control device integral to the luminaires or be controlled by a wall-mounted control device provided the control device complies with §6.2.1.2.
- (d) Nonvisual Lighting. Lighting for nonvisual applications, such as plant growth and foodwarming, shall be equipped with a separate control device.
- (e) Demonstration Lighting. Lighting equipment that is for sale or for demonstrations in lighting education shall be equipped with a separate control device accessible only to authorized personnel.

6.2.2 Exit Signs

Internally-illuminated exit signs shall not exceed 5 Watts per face.

6.3 Prescriptive Requirements

6.3.1 Interior Lighting Power

The installed interior lighting power for a building or a separately metered or permitted portion of a building shall be calculated in accordance with §6.3.4 and shall not exceed the interior lighting power allowance determined in accordance with either §6.3.2 or §6.3.3.

Exception to §6.3: The following lighting equipment and applications shall not be considered when determining the interior lighting power allowance, nor shall the wattage for such lighting be included in the installed interior lighting power. However, any such lighting shall not be exempt unless it is an addition to general lighting and is controlled by an independent control device.

- (a) Display or accent lighting that is an essential element for the function performed in galleries, museums, and monuments,
- (b) Lighting that is integral to equipment or instrumentation and is installed by its manufacturer,

- (c) Lighting specifically designed for medical or dental procedures and lighting integral to medical equipment,
- (d) Lighting integral to food warming and food preparation equipment,
- (e) Lighting for plant growth or maintenance,
- (f) Lighting in spaces specifically designed for use by the visually impaired,
- (g) Lighting in retail display windows, provided the display area is enclosed by ceiling-height partitions,
- (h) Lighting in interior spaces that have been specifically designated as a registered interior historic landmark,
- (i) Lighting that is an integral part of advertising or directional signage,
- (j) Exit signs,
- (k) Lighting that is for sale or lighting educational demonstration systems,
- (I) Lighting for theatrical purposes, including performance, stage, and film or video production, and
- (m) Athletic playing areas with permanent facilities for television broadcasting.

6.3.2 Building Area Method

Determination of interior lighting power allowance (watts) by the building area method shall be in accordance with the following:

- (a) Determine the allowed lighting power density for each appropriate building area type from Table 6-1 for ECBC Buildings, from Table 6-2 for ECBC+ Buildings and from Table 6-3 for SuperECBC Buildings.
- (b) Calculate the gross lighted area for each building area type.
- (c) The interior lighting power allowance is the sum of the products of the gross lighted floor area of each building area times the allowed lighting power density for that building area type.

Table 6-1 Interior Lighting Power for ECBC Buildings – Building Area Method

Building Type	LPD (W/m²)	Building Area Type	LPD (W/m²)
Office Building	9.5	Motion picture theater	9.43
Hospitals	9.7	Museum	10.2
Hotels	9.5	Post office	10.5
Shopping Mall	14.1	Religious building	12.0
University and Schools	11.2	Sports arena	9.7
Library	12.2	Transportation	9.2
Dining: bar lounge/leisure	12.2	Warehouse	7.08
Dining: cafeteria/fast food	11.5	Performing arts theater	16.3
Dining: family	10.9	Police station	9.9
Dormitory	9.1	Workshop	14.1
Fire station	9.7	Automotive facility	9.0
Gymnasium	10.0	Convention center	12.5
Manufacturing facility	12.0	Parking garage	3.0

In cases where both a general building area type and a specific building area type are listed, the specific building area type shall apply.

Table 6-2 Interior Lighting Power for ECBC+ Buildings – Building Area Method

Building Area Type	LPD (W/m²)	Building Area Type	LPD (W/m²)
Office Building	7.6	Motion picture theater	7.5
Hospitals	7.8	Museum	8.2
Hotels	7.6	Post office	8.4
Shopping Mall	11.3	Religious building	9.6
University and Schools	9.0	Sports arena	7.8
Library	9.8	Transportation	7.4
Dining: bar lounge/leisure	9.8	Warehouse	5.7
Dining: cafeteria/fast food	9.2	Performing arts theater	13.0
Dining: family	8.7	Police station	7.9
Dormitory	7.3	Workshop	11.3
Fire station	7.8	Automotive facility	7.2
Gymnasium	8.0	Convention center	10.0
Manufacturing facility	9.6	Parking garage	2.4

In cases where both a general building area type and a specific building area type are listed, the specific building area type shall apply.

Building Area Type	LPD (W/m²)	Building Area Type	LPD (W/m²)
Office Building	5.0	Motion picture theater	4.7
Hospitals	4.9	Museum	5.1
Hotels	4.8	Post office	5.3
Shopping Mall	7.0	Religious building	6.0
University and Schools	6.0	Sports arena	4.9
Library	6.1	Transportation	4.6
Dining: bar lounge/leisure	6.1	Warehouse	3.5
Dining: cafeteria/fast food	5.8	Performing arts theater	8.2
Dining: family	5.5	Police station	5.0
Dormitory	4.6	Workshop	7.1
Fire station	4.9	Automotive facility	4.5
Gymnasium	5.0	Convention center	6.3
Manufacturing facility	6.0	Parking garage	1.5

Table 6-3 Interior Lighting Power for SuperECBC Buildings – Building Area Method

In cases where both a general building area type and a specific building area type are listed, the specific building area type shall apply.

6.3.3 Space Function Method

Determination of interior lighting power allowance (watts) by the space function method shall be in accordance with the following:

- (a) Determine the appropriate building type and the allowed lighting power density from Table 6-4 for ECBC Buildings, Table 6-5 for ECBC+ Buildings and, Table 6-6 for SuperECBC Buildings. In cases where both a common space type and building specific space type are listed, building specific space type LPD shall apply.
- (b) For each space, enclosed by partitions 80% or greater than ceiling height, determine the gross lighted floor area by measuring to the center of the partition wall. Include the area of balconies or other projections. Retail spaces do not have to comply with the 80% partition height requirements.
- (c) The interior lighting power allowance is the sum of the lighting power allowances for all spaces. The lighting power allowance for a space is the product of the gross lighted floor area of the space times the allowed lighting power density for that space.

Table 6-4 Interior Lighting Power for ECBC Buildings – Space Function Method

Category	LPD (W/m²)	Lamp category	LPD (W/m²)
Common Space Types			
Restroom	7.7	Stairway	5.5
Storage	6.8	Corridor/Transition	7.1
Conference/ Meeting	11.5	Lobby	9.1
Parking Bays (covered/ basement)	2.2	Parking Driveways (covered/ basement)	3.0
Electrical/Mechanical	7.1	Workshop	17.1
Business			
Enclosed	10.0	Open Plan	10.0
Banking Activity Area	12.6	Service/Repair	6.8
Healthcare			
Emergency	22.8	Recovery	8.6
Exam/Treatment	13.7	Storage	5.5
Nurses' Station	9.4	Laundry/Washing	7.5
Operating Room	21.8	Lounge/Recreation	8.0
Patient Room	7.7	Medical Supply	13.7
Pharmacy	10.7	Nursery	5.7
Physical Therapy	9.7	Corridor/Transition	9.1
Radiology/Imaging	9.1		
Hospitality			
Hotel Dining	9.1	Hotel Lobby	10.9
For Bar Lounge/ Dining	14.1	Motel Dining	9.1
For food preparation	12.1	Motel Guest Rooms	7.7
Hotel Guest Rooms	9.1		
Shopping Complex			
Mall Concourse	12.8	For Family Dining	10.9
Sales Area	18.3	For food preparation	12.1
Motion Picture Theatre	9.6	Bar Lounge/ Dining	14.1
Educational			
Classroom/Lecture	13.7	Card File and Cataloguing	9.1
For Classrooms	13.8	Stacks (Lib)	18.3
Laboratory	15.1	Reading Area (Library)	10.0

Category	LPD (W/m²)	Lamp category	LPD (W/m²)
Assembly			
Dressing Room	9.1	Seating Area - Performing Arts Theatre	22.6
Exhibit Space - Convention Centre	14.0	Lobby - Performing Arts Theatre	21.5
Seating Area - Gymnasium	4.6	Seating Area - Convention Centre	6.4
Fitness Area - Gymnasium	13.7	Seating Religious Building	16.4
Museum - General Exhibition	16.4	Playing Area - Gymnasium	18.8
Museum - Restoration	18.3		

Table 6-5 Interior Lighting Power for ECBC+ Buildings – Space Function Method

Category	LPD (W/m²)	Lamp category	LPD (W/m²)
Common Space Types			
Restroom	6.1	Stairway	4.4
Storage	5.4	Corridor/Transition	3.6
Conference/ Meeting	9.2	Lobby	7.3
Parking Bay (covered/ basement)	1.8	Parking Driveways (covered/ basement)	2.5
Electrical/Mechanical	5.7	Workshop	13.7
Business			
Enclosed	8.6	Open Plan	8.6
Banking Activity Area	9.3	Service/Repair	5.5
Healthcare			
Emergency	18.2	Recovery	7.0
Exam/Treatment	10.9	Storage	4.4
Nurses' Station	7.5	Laundry/Washing	6.0
Operating Room	17.5	Lounge/Recreation	6.4
Patient Room	6.1	Medical Supply	10.9
Pharmacy	8.5	Nursery	4.6
Physical Therapy	7.8	Corridor/Transition	7.3
Radiology/Imaging	7.3		
Hospitality			
Hotel Dining	7.3	Hotel Lobby	8.8
For Bar Lounge/ Dining	11.3	Motel Dining	7.3

Category	LPD (W/m²)	Lamp category	LPD (W/m²)
For food preparation	12.1	Motel Guest Rooms	6.1
Hotel Guest Rooms	7.3		
Shopping Complex			
Mall Concourse	10.2	For Family Dining	8.8
Sales Area	14.6	For food preparation	12.1
Motion Picture Theatre	10.3	Bar Lounge/ Dining	11.3
Educational			
Classroom/Lecture	10.9	Card File and Cataloguing	7.3
For Classrooms	11.0	Stacks (Library)	14.6
Laboratory	12.1	Reading Area (Library)	9.2
Assembly			
Dressing Room	7.3	Seating Area - Performing Arts Theatre	18.1
Exhibit Space - Convention Centre	11.2	Lobby - Performing Arts Theatre	17.2
Seating Area - Gymnasium	3.6	Seating Area – Convention Centre	5.1
Fitness Area - Gymnasium	7.9	Seating Religious Building	13.1
Museum - General Exhibition	11.3	Playing Area - Gymnasium	12.9
Museum - Restoration	11.0		

Table 6-6 Interior Lighting Power for SuperECBC Buildings – Space Function Method

Category	LPD (W/m²)	Lamp category	LPD (W/m²)
Common Space Types			
Restrooms	3.8	Stairway	2.7
Storage	3.4	Corridor/Transition	2.3
Conference/ Meeting	5.7	Lobby	4.6
Parking Bays (covered/ basement)	1.1	Driveways (covered/ basement)	1.5
Electrical/Mechanical	3.5	Workshop	8.6
Business			
Enclosed	5.4	Open Plan	5.4
Banking Activity Area	5.8	Service/Repair	3.4
Healthcare			
Emergency	11.4	Recovery	4.4
Exam/Treatment	6.8	Storage	2.7
Nurses' Station	5.0	Laundry/Washing	3.8

Category	LPD (W/m²)	Lamp category	LPD (W/m²)
Operating Room	10.9	Lounge/Recreation	4.6
Patient Room	3.8	Medical Supply	6.8
Pharmacy	5.3	Nursery	2.9
Physical Therapy	4.9	Corridor/Transition	4.6
Radiology/Imaging	4.6		
Hospitality			
Hotel Dining	4.6	Hotel Lobby	5.5
For Bar Lounge/ Dining	7.0	Motel Dining	4.6
For food preparation	7.5	Motel Guest Rooms	3.8
Hotel Guest Rooms	4.6		
Shopping Complex			
Mall Concourse	6.4	For Family Dining	5.5
Sales Area	9.2	For food preparation	7.5
Motion Picture Theatre	6.5	Bar Lounge/ Dining	7.0
Educational			
Classroom/Lecture	6.8	Card File and Cataloguing	4.6
For Classrooms	6.9	Stacks (Library)	9.2
Laboratory	7.5	Reading Area (Library)	5.7
Assembly			
Dressing Room	4.6	Seating Area - Performing Arts Theatre	11.3
Exhibit Space – Convention Centre	7.0	Lobby - Performing Arts Theatre	10.8
Seating Area - Gymnasium	3.4	Seating Area – Convention Centre	3.2
Fitness Area - Gymnasium	3.9	Seating Religious Building	8.2
Museum – General Exhibition	5.7	Playing Area - Gymnasium	6.5

Note 6-1 Calculating Interior Lighting Power – Space Function Method



A four-story building has retail on the ground floor and offices on the top three floors. Area is 3,598 m². Space types and their respective areas are mentioned below. Steps for calculating interior lighting power allowance using the space function method for a ECBC building is described below.

For each of the space type, corresponding Lighting Power Density (LPD) values for Business and Shopping complex building type from

Table 6-4 are used. Area is multiplied with the LPD values to estimate the lighting power allowance for the whole building. It is 40,242 W.

Space Function	LPD (W/ m²)	Area (m²)	Lighting Power Allowance (W)
Office			
Office - enclosed	10.0	720	7,200
Office – open plan	10.0	1,485	14,850
Meeting Rooms	11.5	120	1,380
Lobbies	9.1	93	846
Restrooms	7.7	51	393
Corridors	7.1	125	888
Electrical/ Mechanical	7.1	14	99
Staircase	5.5	84	462
Total			26,118
Retail			
General sales area	18.3	669	12,243
Offices - enclosed	10.0	28	280
Restrooms	7.7	9	69
Corridors	7.1	79	561
Storage	6.8	93	632
Food preparation	12.1	28	339
Total			14,124
Building Total			40,242 W

Table 6-1-1 Space Typ	s, Areas and Corresponding LPDs
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6.3.4 Installed Interior Lighting Power

The installed interior lighting power calculated for compliance with §6.3 shall include all power used by the luminaires, including lamps, ballasts, current regulators, and control devices except as specifically exempted in §6.1.

Exception to §6.3.4: If two or more independently operating lighting systems in a space are controlled to prevent simultaneous user operation, the installed interior lighting power shall be based solely on the lighting system with the highest power.

6.3.4.1 Luminaire Wattage

Light output ratio shall be 0.7 or above. Luminaire wattage incorporated into the installed interior lighting power shall be determined in accordance with the following:

- (a) The wattage of incandescent luminaires with medium base sockets and not containing permanently installed ballasts shall be the maximum labeled wattage of the luminaires.
- (b) The wattage of luminaires containing permanently installed ballasts shall be the operating input wattage of the specified lamp/ballast combination. Operating input wattage can be either values from manufacturers' catalogs or values from independent testing laboratory reports.
- (c) The wattage of all other miscellaneous luminaire types not described in (a) or (b) shall be the specified wattage of the luminaires.
- (d) The wattage of lighting track, plug-in busway, and flexible-lighting systems that allow the addition and/ or relocation of luminaires without altering the wiring of the system shall be the larger of the specified wattage of the luminaires included in the system or 135 Watt per meter. Systems with integral overload protection, such as fuses or circuit breakers, shall be rated at 100% of the maximum rated load of the limiting device.

6.3.5 Exterior Lighting Power

Connected lighting power of exterior lighting applications shall not exceed the lighting power limits specified in Table 6-7 for ECBC Buildings, Table 6-8 for ECBC+ Buildings and Table 6-9 for SuperECBC Buildings. Trade-offs between applications are not permitted.

Table 6-7 Exterior Building Lighting Power for ECBC Buildings

Exterior lighting application	Power limits
Building entrance (with canopy)	10 W/m ² of canopied area
Building entrance (w/o canopy)	90 W/ linear m of door width
Building exit	60 W/lin m of door width
Building façade	5.0 W/m ² of vertical façade area
Emergency signs, ATM kiosks, Security areas façade	1.0 W/m ²
Driveways and parking (open/ external)	1.6 W/m ²
Pedestrian walkways	2.0 W/m ²
Stairways	10.0 W/m ²
Landscaping	0.5 W/m ²
Outdoor sales area	9.0 W/m ²

Table 6-8 Exterior Building Lighting Power for ECBC+ Buildings

Exterior lighting application	Power limits
Building entrance (with canopy)	8.0 W/m ² of canopied area
Building entrance (w/o canopy)	72 W/ linear m of door width
Building exit	48 W/lin m of door width
Building façade	4.0 W/m ² of vertical façade area
Emergency signs, ATM kiosks, Security areas façade	0.8 W/m ²
Driveways and parking (open/ external)	1.3 W/m ²
Pedestrian walkways	1.6 W/m ²
Stairways	8.0 W/m ²
Landscaping	0.4 W/m ²
Outdoor sales area	7.2 W/m ²

Table 6-9 Exterior Building Lighting Power for SuperECBC Buildings

Exterior lighting application	Power limits
Building entrance (with canopy)	5.0 W/m ² of canopied area
Building entrance (w/o canopy)	45 W/ linear m of door width
Building exit	30 W/lin m of door width
Building façade	2.5 W/m ² of vertical façade area
Emergency signs, ATM kiosks, Security areas façade	0.5 W/m ²
Driveways and parking (open/ external)	0.8 W/m ²
Pedestrian walkways	1.0 W/m ²
Stairways	5.0 W/m ²
Landscaping	0.25 W/m ²
Outdoor sales area	4.5 W/m ²

6.3.6 Controls for ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings

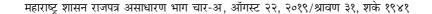
ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings shall comply with requirements of § 6.3.6 in addition to complying with requirements of § 6.2.

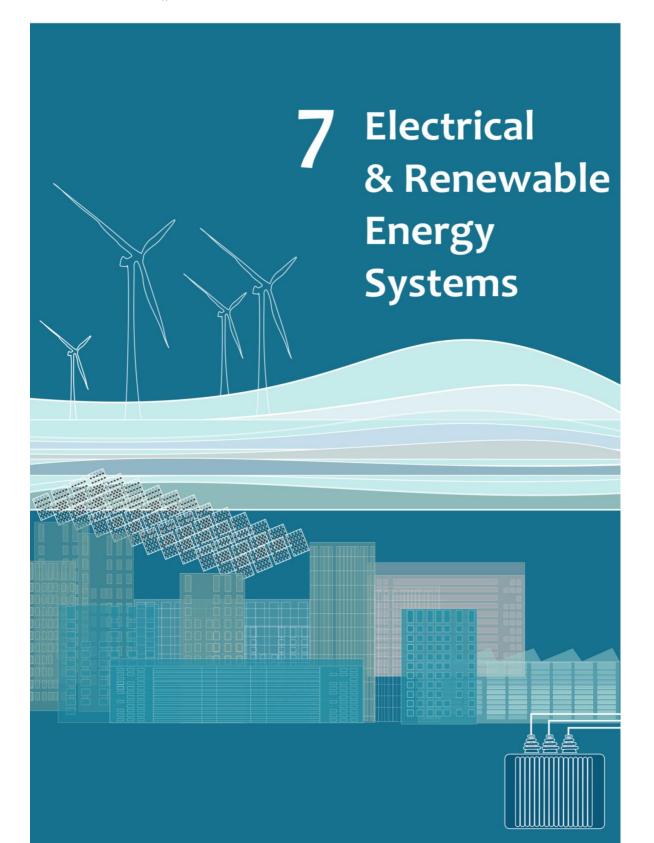
6.3.6.1 Centralized Controls

ECBC+ and SuperECBC building shall have centralized control system for schedule based automatic lighting shutoff switches.

6.3.6.2 Exterior Lighting Controls

Lighting for all exterior applications, shall have lamp efficacy not less than 80 lumens per watt, 90 lumens per watt, and 100 lumens per watt, for ECBC, ECBC+, and SuperECBC Buildings respectively, unless the luminaire is controlled by a motion sensor or exempt under §6.1.





7. Electrical and Renewable Energy Systems

7.1 General

All electric and renewable energy equipment and systems shall comply with the mandatory requirements of §7.2.

7.2 Mandatory Requirements

7.2.1 Transformers

7.2.1.1 Maximum Allowable Power Transformer Losses

Power transformers of the proper ratings and design must be selected to satisfy the minimum acceptable efficiency at 50% and full load rating. The permissible loss shall not exceed to values listed in Table 7-1 for dry type transformers and Table 7-2 for oil type transformers.

Rating kVA	Max. Losses at 50% loading W*	Max. Losses at 100% loading W*	Max. Losses at 50% loading W*	Max. Losses at 100% loading W*
	Up to 22 kV class		33 kV class	
100	940	2,400	1,120	2,400
160	1,290	3,300	1,420	3,300
200	1,500	3,800	1,750	4,000
250	1,700	4,320	1,970	4,600
315	2,000	5,040	2,400	5,400
400	2,380	6,040	2,900	6,800
500	2,800	7,250	3,300	7,800
630	3,340	8,820	3,950	9,200
800	3,880	10,240	4,650	11,400
1,000	4,500	12,000	5,300	12,800
1,250	5,190	13,870	6,250	14,500
1,600	6,320	16,800	7,500	18,000
2,000	7,500	20,000	8,880	21,400
2,500	9,250	24,750	10,750	26,500

Table 7-1 Permissible Losses for Dry Type Transformers

* The values as per Indian Standard/BEE Standard & Labeling notification for dry type transformer corresponding to values in this table will supersede as and when the Indian standards/ BEE Standard & Labeling notification are published.

,		,	71	,			
Rating (kVA)	Impedance (%)		Max. Total Lo	ss (W) for	transformers up	to 11 kV (class
		ECBC Bu	ilding	ECBC+ B	uilding	SuperEC	BC Building
		50 %	100% Load	50 %	100% Load	50 %	100% Load
		Load		Load		Load	
16	4.5	135	440	108	364	87	301
25	4.5	190	635	158	541	128	448
63	4.5	340	1,140	270	956	219	791
100	4.5	475	1,650	392	1,365	317	1,130
160	4.5	670	1,950	513	1,547	416	1,281
200	4.5	780	2,300	603	1,911	488	1,582
250	4.5	980	2,930	864	2,488	761	2,113
315	4.5	1,025	3,100	890	2,440	772	1,920
400	4.5	1,225	3,450	1,080	3,214	951	2,994
500	4.5	1,510	4,300	1,354	3,909	1,215	3,554
630	4.5	1,860	5,300	1,637	4,438	1,441	3,717
1,000	5	2,790	7,700	2,460	6,364	2,170	5,259
1,250	5	3,300	9,200	3,142	7,670	2,991	6,394
1,600	6.25	4,200	11,800	3,753	10,821	3,353	9,924
2,000	6.25	5,050	15,000	4,543	13,254	4,088	11,711
2,500	6.25	6,150	18,500	5,660	16,554	5,209	14,813

Table 7-2 Permissible Losses for Oil Type Transformers.

Total loss values given in above table are applicable for thermal classes E, B and F and have component of load loss at reference temperature according to Clause 17 of IS 1180 i.e., average winding temperature rise as given in Column 2 of Table 8.2 plus 300C. An increase of 7% on total for thermal class H is allowed.

Permissible total loss values shall not exceed:

(a) 5% of the maximum total loss values mentioned in IS 1180 for oil type transformers in voltage class above 11 kV but not more than 22 kV

(b) 7.5% of the maximum total loss values mentioned in above IS 1180 for oil type transformers in voltage class above 22 kV and up to and including 33 kV

7.2.1.2 Measurement and Reporting of Transformer Losses

All measurement of losses shall be carried out by using calibrated digital meters of class 0.5 or better accuracy and certified by the manufacturer. All transformers of capacity of 500 kVA and above would be equipped with additional metering class current transformers (CTs) and potential transformers (PTs) additional to requirements of Utilities so that periodic loss monitoring study may be carried out.

7.2.1.3 Voltage Drop

Voltage drop for feeders shall not exceed 2% at design load. Voltage drop for branch circuit shall not exceed 3% at design load.

7.2.2 Energy Efficient Motors

Motors shall comply with the following:

- (a) Three phase induction motors shall conform to Indian Standard (IS) 12615 and shall fulfil the following efficiency requirements:
 - i. ECBC Buildings shall have motors of IE 2 (high efficiency) class or a higher class
 - ii. ECBC+ Buildings shall have IE 3 (premium efficiency) class motors or higher class
 - iii. SuperECBC Buildings shall have IE 4 (super premium efficiency) class motors
- (b) Motors of horsepower differing from those listed in the table shall have efficiency greater than that of the next listed kW motor.
- (c) Motor horsepower ratings shall not exceed 20% of the calculated maximum load being served.
- (d) Motor nameplates shall list the nominal full-load motor efficiencies and the full-load power factor.

7.2.3 Diesel Generator (DG) Sets

BEE star rated DG sets shall be used in all compliant buildings. DG sets in buildings greater than 20,000 m^2 BUA shall have:

- (a) minimum 3 stars rating in ECBC Buildings
- (b) minimum 4 stars rating in ECBC+ Buildings
- (c) 5 stars rating in SuperECBC Buildings

7.2.4 Check-Metering and Monitoring

At Building mains, installed meters must be capable of monitoring Energy use (kWh), Energy Demand (kW) and total Power Factor on an hourly basis. For sub-meters installed at building services, the following metering requirements must be complied with:

- (a) Services exceeding 1,000 kVA shall have permanently installed electrical metering to record demand (kVA), energy (kWh), and total power factor on hourly basis. The metering shall also display current (in each phase and the neutral), voltage (between phases and between each phase and neutral), and total harmonic distortion (THD) as a percentage of total current.
- (b) Services not exceeding 1,000 kVA but over 65 kVA shall have permanently installed electric metering to record demand (kW), energy (kWh), and total power factor (or kVARh) on hourly basis.

(c) Services not exceeding 65 kVA shall have permanently installed electrical metering to record energy (kWh) on hourly basis.

Sub-metering requirements for different services are outlined in Table 7-3.

	Building Contract Demand		
	120 kVA to 250 kVA	Greater than 250 kVA	
HVAC system and components	Required	Required	
Interior and Exterior Lighting	Not required	Required	
Domestic hot water	Not required	Required	
Plug loads	Not required	Required	
Renewable power source	Required	Required	

Table 7-3 Sub Metering: Minimum requirement for separation of electrical load

In addition to requirements stated above, for building types identified in Table 7-4, respective services must be sub-metered.

Table 7-4 Additional sub-metering requirements for specific building types

Mandatory requirement of sub- metering of services for specific building types		
Shopping Complex	Shopping Complex Façade lighting	
Shopping Complex	Elevator, escalators, moving walks	
Business	Data centers	
Hospitality	Commercial kitchens	

For tenant-based building, tenants must be provided with tap-off points to install electrical sub-meters.

7.2.5 Power Factor Correction

All 3 phase shall maintain their power factor at the point of connection as follows:

- (a) 0.97 for ECBC Building
- (b) 0.98 for ECBC+ building
- (c) 0.99 for SuperECBC building

7.2.6 Power Distribution Systems

The power cabling shall be sized so that the distribution losses do not exceed

- (a) 3% of the total power usage in ECBC Buildings
- (b) 2% of the total power usage in ECBC+ Buildings

(c) 1% of total power usage in SuperECBC Buildings

Record of design calculation for the losses shall be maintained. Load calculation shall be calculated up to the panel level.

7.2.7 Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS)

In all buildings, UPS shall meet or exceed the energy efficiency requirements listed in Table 7-5. Any Standards and Labeling program by BEE shall take precedence over requirements listed in this section.

Table 7-5 Energy Efficiency Requirements for UPS for ECBC, ECBC+, SuperECBC building

UPS Size	Energy Efficiency Requirements at 100% Load
kVA< 20	90.2%
20<=kVA <= 100	91.9%
kVA > 100	93.8%

7.2.8 Renewable Energy Systems

All buildings shall have provisions for installation of renewable energy systems in the future on rooftops or the site.

7.2.8.1 Renewable Energy Generating Zone (REGZ)

- (a) A dedicated REGZ equivalent to at least 25 % of roof area or area required for generation of energy equivalent to 1% of total peak demand or connected load of the building, whichever is less, shall be provided in all buildings.
- (b) The REGZ shall be free of any obstructions within its boundaries and from shadows cast by objects adjacent to the zone
- (c) ECBC+ and SuperECBC building shall fulfil the additional requirements listed in Table 7-6 and Table 7-7 respectively.

Table 7-6 Minimum Renewable Contribution towards meeting Contract Demand in ECBC+ Building

Building Type	Minimum Capacity to be Installed in REGZ
All building types except below	Minimum 2% of total Contract Demand
Star Hotel > 20,000 m ² AGA	Minimum 3% of total Contract Demand
Resort > 12,500 m ² AGA	
University > 20,000 m ² AGA	
Business >20,000 m ² AGA	

Table 7-7 Minimum Renewable Contribution towards meeting Contract Demand in SuperECBC Building

Building Type	Minimum Capacity to be Installed in REGZ
All Building types except below	Minimum 4% of total Contract Demand
Star Hotel > 20,000 m² AGA	Minimum 6% of total Contract Demand
Resort > 12,500 m ² AGA	
University > 20,000 m² AGA	
Business >20,000 m² AGA	

7.2.8.2 Main Electrical Service Panel

Minimum rating shall be displayed on the main electrical service panel. Space shall be reserved for the installation of a double pole circuit breaker for a future renewable electric installation.

7.2.8.3 Demarcation on Documents

The following shall be indicated in design and construction documents:

- (a) Location for inverters and metering equipment,
- (b) Pathway for routing of conduit from the REGZ to the point of interconnection with the electrical service,
- (c) Routing of plumbing from the REGZ to the water-heating system and,
- (d) Structural design loads for roof dead and live load.

8 Definitions, Abbreviations & Acronyms

8. Definitions, Abbreviations, and Acronyms

8.1 General

Certain terms, abbreviations, and acronyms are defined in this section for the purposes of this code. These definitions are applicable to all sections of this code. Terms that are not defined shall have their ordinarily accepted meanings within the context in which they are used.

8.2 Definitions

Α

Above grade area (AGA): AGA is the cumulative floor area of all the floor levels of a building that are above the ground level. Ground level shall be as defined in building site plan. A floor level is above grade if one-third of the total external surface area of only the said floor level is above the ground level.

Accredited independent laboratory: testing laboratory not affiliated with producer or consumer of goods or products tested at the laboratory and accredited by national or international organizations for technical competence

Addition: an extension or increase in floor area or height of a building outside of the existing building envelope.

Air conditioning and condensing units serving computer rooms: air conditioning equipment that provides cooling by maintaining space temperature and humidity within a narrow range. Major application is in data centers where dissipating heat generated by equipment takes precedence over comfort cooling for occupants.

Alteration: any change, rearrangement, replacement, or addition to a building or its systems and equipment; any modification in construction or building equipment.

Area weighted average (AWA) method: AWA method is based on the concept of weighted arithmetic mean where instead of each data point contributing equally to the final mean; each data point contributes more "weight" than others based on the size of the area the said data point is applicable to. To calculate the area weighted average mean, a summation of each data point multiplied with its respective area is divided with the total area.

 $AWA = \sum \frac{(Data \ point \ X \ area)}{Total \ area}$

Astronomical time switch: an automatic time switch that makes an adjustment for the length of the day as it varies over the year.

Authority having jurisdiction: the agency or agent responsible for enforcing this code.

В

Balancing, air system: adjusting airflow rates through air distribution system devices, such as fans and diffusers, by manually adjusting the position of dampers, splitters vanes, extractors, etc., or by using automatic control devices, such as constant air volume or variable air volume boxes.

Balancing, hydronic system: adjusting water flow rates through hydronic distribution system devices, such as pumps and coils, by manually adjusting the position valves, or by using automatic control devices, such as automatic flow control valves.

Ballast: a device used in conjunction with an electric-discharge lamp to cause the lamp to start and operate under proper circuit conditions of voltage, current, waveform, electrode heat, etc.

Standard Design: a computer model of a hypothetical building, based on actual building design, that fulfils all the mandatory requirements and minimally complies with the prescriptive requirements of ECBC.

Boiler: a self-contained low-pressure appliance for supplying steam or hot water

Building or building complex or complex: a structure wholly or partially enclosed within exterior walls, or within exterior and party walls, and a roof, affording shelter to persons, animals, or property. Building complex means a building or group of buildings constructed in a contiguous area for business, commercial, institutional, healthcare, hospitality purposes or assembly buildings under the single ownership of individuals or group of individuals or under the name of a co-operative group society or on lease and sold as shops or office space or space for other commercial purposes, having a connected load of 100 kW or contract demand of 120 kVA and above.

Building, base: includes building structure, building envelope, common areas, circulation areas, parking, basements, services area, plant room and its supporting areas and, open project site area.

Building, core and shell: buildings where the developer or owner will only provide the base building and its services.

Building, existing: a building or portion thereof that was previously occupied or approved for occupancy by the authority having jurisdiction.

Building envelope: the exterior plus the semi-exterior portions of a building. For the purposes of determining building envelope requirements, the classifications are defined as follows:

- (a) Building envelope, exterior: the elements of a building that separate conditioned spaces from the exterior
- (b) Building envelope, semi-exterior: the elements of a building that separate conditioned space from unconditioned space or that enclose semi-heated spaces through which thermal energy may be transferred to or from the exterior, or to or from unconditioned spaces, or to or from conditioned spaces

Building grounds lighting: lighting provided through a building's electrical service for parking lot, site, roadway, pedestrian pathway, loading dock, and security applications

Building material: any element of the building envelope through which heat flows and that heat is included in the component U-factor calculations other than air films and insulation

Built up area (BUA): sum of the covered areas of all floors of a building, other than the roof, and areas covered by external walls and parapet on these floors.

24-hour Business Building: Business building operated and occupied for more than 12 hours on each weekday. Intensity of occupancy may vary.

С

Cardinal direction: cardinal directions or cardinal points are the four main directional points of a compass: north, south, east, and west **Centralized control:** single hardware/ software for observing and controlling operations of a group of equipment and devices with similar or different functions

Circuit breaker: a safety device that automatically stops flow of current in electrical circuits. It protects the circuit from current surge.

Class of construction: classification that determines the construction materials for the building envelope, roof, wall, floor, slab-on-grade floor, opaque door, vertical fenestration, skylight

Daylight window: fenestration 2.2 meter above floor level, with an interior light shelf at bottom of this fenestration

Coefficient of Performance (COP) – cooling: the ratio of the rate of heat removal to the rate of energy input, in consistent units, for a complete refrigerating system or some specific portion of that system under designated operating conditions

Coefficient of Performance (COP) – heating: the ratio of the rate of heat delivered to the rate of energy input, in consistent units, for a complete heat pump system, including the compressor and, if applicable, auxiliary heat, under designated operating conditions

Common area: areas within a building that are available for use by all tenants in a building (i.e. lobbies, corridors, restrooms, etc.)

Commercial building: a building or a part of building or building complex which are used or intended to be used for commercial purposes and classified as per the time of the day the

building is operational and sub classified, as per the functional requirements of its design, construction, and use as per following details:

- a) Group I 24 hours building covering Type A Hospitality, Type B Health Care and Type C Assembly, Type D Business and,
- b) Group II Regular building covering Type D Business, Type E Educational and Type F Shopping Complexes.

Compliance documents: the forms specified in ECBC Rules and Regulations to record and check compliance with these rules. These include but are not limited to EPI Ratio Compliance Report, Building Envelope Compliance Form, Mechanical Systems Compliance Form and Permit Checklist, Lighting System Compliance Form and Permit Checklist and certificates from Certified Energy Auditor for existing or proposed buildings.

Connected load: the sum of the rated wattage of all equipment, appliances and devices to be installed in the building or part of building or building complexes, in terms of kilowatt (kW) that will be allocated to all applicants for electric power consumption in respect of the proposed building or building complexes on their completion.

Demand factor is the ratio of the sum of the maximum demand of a system (or part of a system) to the total connected load on the system (or part of the system) under consideration. Demand factor is always less than one.

Contract demand: the maximum demand in kilo Volt Ampere (kVA) (within a consumer's sanctioned load) agreed to be supplied by the electricity provider or utility in the agreement executed between the user and the utility or electricity provider.

Construction documents: drawings or documents, containing information pertaining to building construction processes and approvals, building materials and equipment specification, architectural details etc. required by the authority having jurisdiction.

Controls or control device: manually operated or automatic device or software to regulate the operation of building equipment

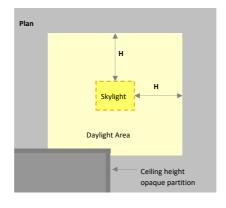
Cool roof: roof with top layer of material that has high solar reflectance and high thermal emittance properties. Cool roof surfaces are characterized by light colors so that heat can be rejected back to the environment.

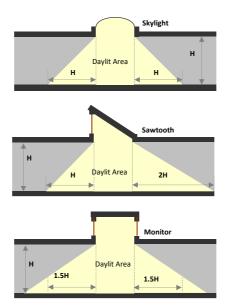
Cumulative design EPI: energy performance index for a building having two or more different functional uses and calculated based on the area weighted average (AWA) method

D

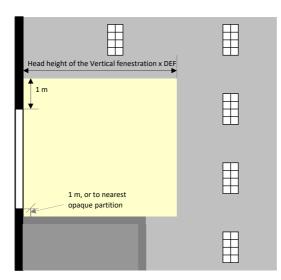
Daylight area: the daylight illuminated floor area under horizontal fenestration (skylight) or adjacent to vertical fenestration (window), described as follows:

(a) Horizontal Fenestration: the area under a skylight, monitor, or sawtooth configuration with an effective aperture greater than 0.001 (0.1%). The daylight area is calculated as the horizontal dimension in each direction equal to the top aperture dimension in that direction plus either the floor-to-ceiling height (H) for skylights, or 1.5 H for monitors, or H or 2H for the sawtooth configuration, or the distance to the nearest 1 meter or higher opaque partition, or one-half the distance to an adjacent skylight or vertical glazing, whichever is least, as shown in the plan and section figures below.





(b) Vertical Fenestration: the floor area adjacent to side apertures (vertical fenestration in walls) with an effective aperture greater than 0.06 (6%). The daylight area extends into the space perpendicular to the side aperture a distance equal to daylight extension factor (DEF) multiplied by the head height of the side aperture or till higher opaque partition, whichever is less. In the direction parallel to the window, the daylight area extends a horizontal dimension equal to the width of the window plus either 1 meter on each side of the aperture, or the distance to an opaque partition, or one-half the distance to an adjacent skylight or window, whichever is least.



Daylight Extension Factor (DEF): factor to manually calculate the daylight area on floor plates. It is to be multiplied by the head height of windows. It is dependent on orientation and glazing VLT, shading devices adjacent to it and building location.

Daytime Business Building: Business building operated typically only during daytime on weekdays upto 12 hours each day.

Deadband: the range of values within which a sensed variable can vary without initiating a change in the controlled process.

Demand: maximum rate of electricity (kW) consumption recorded for a building or facility during a selected time frame.

Demand control ventilation (DCV): a ventilation system capability that provides automatic reduction of outdoor air intake below design rates when the actual occupancy of spaces served by the system is less than design occupancy

Design capacity: output capacity of a mechanical or electrical system or equipment at design conditions

Design conditions: specified indoor environmental conditions, such as temperature, humidity and light intensity, required to be produced and maintained by a system and under which the system must operate

Distribution system: network or system comprising controlling devices or equipment and distribution channels (cables, coils, ducts, pipes etc.) for delivery of electrical power or, cooled or heated water or air in buildings

Door: all operable opening areas, that are not more than one half glass, in the building envelope, including swinging and roll-up doors, fire doors, and access hatches.

Door area: total area of the door measured using the rough opening and including the door slab and the frame.

Ε

Economizer, air: a duct and damper arrangement with automatic controls that allow a cooling system to supply outdoor air to reduce or eliminate the need for mechanical cooling during mild or cold weather

Economizer, water: a system by which the supply air of a cooling system is cooled indirectly with water that is itself cooled by heat or mass transfer to the environment without the use of mechanical cooling

ECBC Building: a building that complies with the mandatory requirements of §4 to §7 and also complies either with the prescriptive requirements stated under the ECBC Building categories of §4 to §7, or, with the whole building performance compliance method of §9.

ECBC+ Building: a building that complies with the mandatory requirements of §4 to §7 and also complies either with the prescriptive requirements stated under the ECBC+ Building categories of §4 to §7, or, with the whole building performance compliance method of §9. This is a voluntary level of compliance with ECBC.

Effective aperture: Visible light transmittance x window-to-wall Ratio. (EA = VLT x WWR)

Efficacy: the lumens produced by a lamp plus ballast system divided by the total watts of input power (including the ballast), expressed in lumens per watt

Efficiency: performance at a specified rating condition

Efficiency, thermal: ratio of work output to heat input

Efficiency, combustion: efficiency with which fuel is burned during the combustion process in equipment

Emittance: the ratio of the radiant heat flux emitted by a specimen to that emitted by a blackbody at the same temperature and under the same conditions

Energy: power derived from renewable or non-renewable resources to provide heating, cooling and light to a building or operate any building equipment and appliances. It has various forms such as thermal (heat), mechanical (work), electrical, and chemical that may be transformed from one into another. Customary unit of measurement is watts (W)

Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC): the Energy Conservation Building Code as updated from time to time by the Bureau and displayed on its website (www.beeindia.gov.in).

Energy Efficiency Ratio (EER): the ratio of net cooling capacity in watt to total rate of electric input in watts under design operating conditions

Energy recovery system: equipment to recover energy from building or space exhaust air and use it to treat (pre-heat or pre-cool) outdoor air taken inside the building or space by ventilation systems

Envelope Performance Factor (EPF): value for the building envelope performance compliance option calculated using the procedures specified in 4.3.5 and 4.3.5.1.1. For the purposes of determining building envelope requirements the classifications are defined as follows:

- (a) Standard Building EPF: envelope performance factor calculated for the Standard Building using prescriptive requirements for walls, vertical fenestrations and roofs
- (b) Proposed Building EPF: the building envelope performance factor for the Proposed Building using proposed values for walls, vertical fenestrations and roofs

Energy Performance Index (EPI): of a building means its annual energy consumption in kilowatt-hours per square meter of the area of the building which shall be calculated in the existing or proposed building as per the formula below,

annual energy consumption in kWh

total built – up area (excluding storage area and the parking in the basement)in m²

EPI Ratio: of a building means the ratio of the EPI of the Proposed Building to the EPI of the Standard Building.

Equipment: mechanical, electrical or static devices for operating a building, including but not limited to those required for providing cooling, heating, ventilation, lighting, service hot water, vertical circulation

Equipment, existing: equipment previously installed in an existing building

Equivalent SHGC: SHGC for a fenestration with a permanent external shading projection. It is calculated using the Projection Factor (PF) of the permanent external shading projection and Shading Equivalent Factor (SEF) listed in §4.3.1.

Exemption: any exception allowed to compliance with ECBC requirements

F

Fan system power: sum of the nominal power demand (nameplate W or HP) of motors of all fans that are required to operate at design conditions to supply air from the heating or cooling source to the conditioned space(s) and return it to the point where is can be exhausted to outside the building.

Fenestration: all areas (including the frames) in the building envelope that let in light, including windows, plastic panels, clerestories, skylights, glass doors that are more than one-half glass, and glass block walls.

- (a) Skylight: a fenestration surface having a slope of less than 60 degrees from the horizontal plane. Other fenestration, even if mounted on the roof of a building, is considered vertical fenestration.
- (b) Vertical fenestration: all fenestration other than skylights. Trombe wall assemblies, where glazing is installed within 300 mm of a mass wall, are considered walls, not fenestration.

Fenestration area: total area of the fenestration measured using the rough opening and including the glazing, sash, and frame. For doors where the glazed vision area is less than 50% of the door area, the fenestration area is the glazed vision area. For all other doors, the fenestration area is the door area.

Finished floor level: level of floor achieved after finishing materials have been added to the subfloor or rough floor or concrete floor slab.

Fossil fuel: fuel derived from a hydrocarbon deposit such as petroleum, coal, or natural gas derived from living matter of a previous geologic time

Fuel: a material that may be used to produce heat or generate power by combustion

Fuel utilization efficiency (FUE): a thermal efficiency measure of combustion equipment like furnaces, boilers, and water heaters

G

Gathering hall (Type of Assembly): any building, its lobbies, rooms and other spaces connected thereto, primarily intended for assembly of people, but which has no theatrical stage or permanent theatrical and/or cinematographic accessories and has gathering space for greater or equal to 100 persons, for example, stand-alone dance halls, stand-alone night clubs, halls for incidental picture shows, dramatic, theatrical or educational presentation, lectures or other similar purposes having no theatrical stage except a raised platform and used without permanent seating arrangement; art galleries, community halls, marriage halls, places of worship, museums, stand-alone lecture halls, passenger terminals and heritage and archeological monuments, pool and billiard parlors, bowling alleys, community halls, courtrooms, gymnasiums, indoor swimming pools, indoor tennis court, any indoor stadium for sports and culture, auditoriums

Grade: finished ground level adjoining a building at all exterior walls

Guest room: any room or rooms used or intended to be used by a guest for sleeping purposes

Н

Habitable spaces: space in a building or structure intended or used for working, meeting, living, sleeping, eating, or cooking. Bathrooms, water closet compartments, closets, halls, storage or utility space, and similar areas are not considered habitable spaces.

Hospitals and sanatoria (Healthcare): Any building or a group of buildings under single management, which is used for housing persons suffering from physical limitations because of health or age and those incapable of self-preservation, for example, any hospitals, infirmaries, sanatoria and nursing homes.

HVAC system: equipment, distribution systems, and terminal devices that provide, either collectively or individually, the processes of heating, ventilating, or air conditioning to a building or parts of a building.

Hyper Markets (Type F of Shopping Complex): large retail establishments that are a combination of supermarket and department stores. They are considered as a one-stop shop for all needs of the customer.

I

Infiltration: uncontrolled inward air leakage through cracks and crevices in external surfaces of buildings, around windows and doors due to pressure differences across these caused by factors such as wind or indoor and outside temperature differences (stack effect), and imbalance between supply and exhaust air systems

Installed interior lighting power: power in watts of all permanently installed general, task, and furniture lighting systems and luminaires

Integrated part-load value (IPLV): weighted average efficiency of chillers measured when they are operating at part load conditions (less than design or 100% conditions). It is more realistic measurement of chiller efficiency during its operational life.

Κ

Kilovolt-ampere (kVA): where the term "kilovolt-ampere" (kVA) is used in this Code, it is the product of the line current (amperes) times the nominal system voltage (kilovolts) times 1.732 for three-phase currents. For single-phase applications, kVA is the product of the line current (amperes) times the nominal system voltage (kilovolts).

Kilowatt (kW): the basic unit of electric power, equal to 1000 W.

L

Labeled: equipment or materials to which a symbol or other identifying mark has been attached by the manufacturer indicating compliance with specified standard or performance in a specified manner.

Lamp: a device for giving light consisting of electric bulb with its holder and shade or cover.

Lighted floor area, gross: gross area of lighted floor spaces

Lighting, emergency: battery backed lighting that provides illumination only when there is a power outage and general lighting luminaries are unable to function.

Lighting, general: lighting that provides a substantially uniform level of illumination throughout an area. General lighting shall not include decorative lighting or lighting that provides a dissimilar level of illumination to serve a specialized application or feature within such area.

Lighting system: a group of luminaires circuited or controlled to perform a specific function.

Lighting power allowance:

(a) Interior lighting power allowance: the maximum lighting power in watts allowed for

the interior of a building

(b) Exterior lighting power allowance: the maximum lighting power in watts allowed for the exterior of a building

Lighting Power Density (LPD): maximum lighting power per unit area of a space as per its function or building as per its classification.

Low energy comfort systems: space conditioning or ventilation systems that are less energy intensive then vapor compression based space condition systems. These primarily employ alternate heat transfer methods or materials (adiabatic cooling, radiation, desiccant, etc.), or renewable sources of energy (solar energy, geo-thermal) so that minimal electrical energy input is required to deliver heating or cooling to spaces.

Luminaires: a complete lighting unit consisting of a lamp or lamps together with the housing designed to distribute the light, position and protect the lamps, and connect the lamps to the power supply.

Μ

Man-made daylight obstruction: any permanent man-made object (equipment, adjacent building) that obstructs sunlight or solar radiation from falling on a portion or whole of a building's external surface at any point of time during a year is called as a man-made sunlight obstructer.

Manual (non-automatic): requiring personal intervention for control. Non-automatic does not necessarily imply a manual controller, only that personal intervention is necessary.

Manufacturing processes: processes through which raw material is converted into finished goods for commercial sale using machines, labor, chemical or biological processes, etc.

Manufacturer: company or person or group of persons who produce and assemble goods or purchases goods manufactured by a third party in accordance with their specifications.

Mean temperature: average of the minimum daily temperature and maximum daily temperature.

Mechanical cooling: reducing the temperature of a gas or liquid by using vapor compression, absorption, and desiccant dehumidification combined with evaporative cooling, or another energy-driven thermodynamic cycle. Indirect or direct evaporative cooling alone is not considered mechanical cooling.

Metering: practice of installing meters in buildings to acquire data for energy consumption and other operational characteristics of individual equipment or several equipment grouped on basis of their function (lighting, appliances, chillers, etc.). Metering is done in buildings to monitor their energy performance.

Mixed mode air-conditioned building: building in which natural ventilation is employed as the primary mode of ventilating the building, and air conditioning is deployed as and when required.

Mixed use development: a single building or a group of buildings used for a combination of residential, commercial, business, educational, hospitality and assembly purposes

Ν

National Building Code 2016 (NBC): model building code that provides guidelines for design and construction of buildings. In this code, National Building Code 2016 refers to the latest version by the Bureau of Indian Standards.

Natural daylight obstruction: any natural object, like tree, hill, etc., that obstructs sunlight from falling on part or whole of a building's external surface at any point of time during a year and casts a shadow on the building surface.

Naturally ventilated building: a building that does not use mechanical equipment to supply air to and exhaust air from indoor spaces. It is primarily ventilated by drawing and expelling air through operable openings in the building envelope.

Non-cardinal directions: any direction which is not a cardinal direction, i.e. perfect north, south, east, or west, is termed as non-cardinal direction.

No Star hotel (Type of Hospitality): any building or group of buildings under the same management, in which separate sleeping accommodation on commercial basis, with or without dining facilities or cooking facilities, is provided for individuals. This includes lodging rooms, inns, clubs, motels, no star hotel and guest houses and excludes residential apartments rented on a lease agreement of 4 months or more. These shall also include any building in which group sleeping accommodation is provided, with or without dining facilities for persons who are not members of the same family, in one room or a series of adjoining rooms under joint occupancy and single management, for example, school and college dormitories, students, and other hostels and military barracks.

0

Occupant sensor: a device that detects the presence or absence of people within an area and causes lighting, equipment, or appliances to be dimmed, or switched on or off accordingly.

Opaque assembly or opaque construction: surface of the building roof or walls other than fenestration and building service openings such as vents and grills.

Opaque external wall: external wall composed of materials which are not transparent or translucent, usually contains the structural part of the building, and supports the glazed façade. This type may be composed of one or more materials.

Open Gallery Mall (Type of Shopping Complex): a large retail complex containing a variety of stores and often restaurants and other business establishments housed in a series of connected or adjacent buildings or in a single large building. The circulation area and atrium of the open gallery mall is an unconditioned space and is open to sky.

Orientation: the direction a building facade faces, i.e., the direction of a vector perpendicular to and pointing away from the surface of the facade. For vertical fenestration, the two categories are north-oriented and all other.

Outdoor (outside) air: air taken from the outside the building and has not been previously circulated through the building.

Out-patient Healthcare (Type of Healthcare): any building or a group of buildings under single management, which is used only for treating persons requiring treatment or diagnosis of disease but not requiring overnight or longer accommodation in the building during treatment or diagnosis.

Overcurrent: any current in excess of the rated current of the equipment of the ampacity of the conductor. It may result from overload, short circuit, or ground fault.

Owner: a person, group of persons, company, trust, institute, Registered Body, state or central Government and its attached or sub-ordinate departments, undertakings and like agencies or organization in whose name the property stands registered in the revenue records for the construction of a building or building complex

Ρ

Party wall: a firewall on an interior lot line used or adapted for joint service between two buildings.

Permanently installed: equipment that is fixed in place and is not portable or movable.

Plenum: a compartment or chamber to which one or more ducts are connected, that forms a part of the air distribution system, and that is not used for occupancy or storage.

Plug loads: energy used by products that are powered by means of an AC plug. This term excludes building energy that is attributed to major end uses specified in § 5, § 6, § 7 (like HVAC, lighting, water heating, etc.).

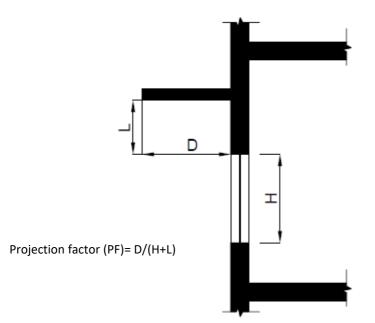
Pool: any structure, basin, or tank containing an artificial body of water for swimming, diving, or recreational bathing. The terms include, but no limited to, swimming pool, whirlpool, spa, hot tub.

Potential daylit time: amount of time in a day when there is daylight to light a space adequately without using artificial lighting. Potential daylit time is fixed for 8 hours per day i.e. from 09:00 AM to 5:00 PM local time, resulting 2920 hours in total for all building types except for Type E-1 - Educational, which shall be analyzed for 7 hours per day i.e. from 08:00 AM to 3:00 PM local time.

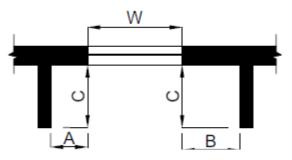
Primary inter-cardinal direction: any of the four points of the compass, midway between the cardinal points; northeast, southeast, southwest, or northwest are called primary inter-cardinal direction.

Process load: building loads resulting from the consumption or release of energy due to industrial processes or processes other than those for providing space conditioning, lighting, ventilation, or service hot water heating.

Projection factor, overhang: It is the ratio of the horizontal depth of the external shading projection to the sum of the height of the fenestration and the distance from the top of the fenestration to the bottom of the farthest point of the external shading projection, in consistent units.



Projection factor, side fin: It is the ratio of the horizontal depth of the external shading projection to the distance from the window jamb to the farthest point of the external shading projection, in consistent units.



Projection factor Left $Fin(PF_L) = C/(A+W)$

Projection factor Right Fin(PF_R)= C/(B+W)

Projection Factor, overhang and side fin: average of ratio projection factor for overhang only and projection factor of side fin only.

Proposed Building: is consistent with the actual design of the building and complies with all the mandatory requirements of ECBC.

Proposed Design: a computer model of the proposed building, consistent with its actual design, which complies with all the mandatory requirements of ECBC.

R

R-value (thermal resistance): the reciprocal of the time rate of heat flow through a unit area induced by a unit temperature difference between two defined surfaces of material or construction under steady-state conditions. Units of R value are m².K /W.

Readily accessible: capable of being reached quickly for operation, renewal, or inspections without requiring those to whom ready access is requisite to climb over or remove obstacles or to resort to portable ladders, chairs, etc. In public facilities, accessibility may be limited to certified personnel through locking covers or by placing equipment in locked rooms.

Recirculating system: a domestic or service hot water distribution system that includes a close circulation circuit designed to maintain usage temperatures in hot water pipes near terminal devices (e.g., lavatory faucets, shower heads) in order to reduce the time required to obtain hot water when the terminal device valve is opened. The motive force for circulation is either natural (due to water density variations with temperature) or mechanical (recirculation pump).

Renewable Energy Generating Zone: a contiguous or semi-contiguous area, either on rooftop or elsewhere within site boundary, dedicated for installation of renewable energy systems.

Resort (Type of Hospitality): commercial establishments that provide relaxation and recreation over and above the accommodation, meals and other basic amnesties. The characteristics of resort are as below –

- i. Includes 1 or more recreation(s) facility like spa, swimming pool, or any sport;
- ii. Is located in the midst of natural and picturesque surroundings outside the city;
- iii. Comprises of 2 or more blocks of buildings within the same site less than or equal to 3 floors (including the ground floor).

Reset: automatic adjustment of the controller set point to a higher or lower value.

Roof: the upper portion of the building envelope, including opaque areas and fenestration, that is horizontal or tilted at an angle of less than 60° from horizontal. This includes podium roof as well which are exposed to direct sun rays.

Roof area, gross: the area of the roof measured from the exterior faces of walls or from the centerline of party walls

S

Service: the equipment for delivering energy from the supply or distribution system to the premises served.

Service water heating equipment: equipment for heating water for domestic or commercial purposes other than space heating and process requirements.

Set point: the desired temperature (°C) of the heated or cooled space that must be maintained by mechanical heating or cooling equipment.

Shading Coefficient (SC): measure of thermal performance of glazing. It is the ratio of solar heat gain through glazing due to solar radiation at normal incidence to that occurring through 3 mm thick clear, double-strength glass. Shading coefficient, as used herein, does not include interior, exterior, or integral shading devices.

Shading Equivalent Factor: coefficient for calculating effective SHGC of fenestrations shaded by overhangs or side fins.

Shopping Mall (Shopping Complex): a large retail complex containing a variety of stores and often restaurants and other business establishments housed in a series of connected or adjacent buildings or in a single large building. The circulation area and atrium of the mall is an enclosed space covered completely by a permanent or temporary structure.

Simulation program: software in which virtual building models can be developed to simulate the energy performance of building systems and daylighting analysis

Single-zone system: an HVAC system serving a single HVAC zone.

Site-recovered energy: waste energy recovered at the building site that is used to offset consumption of purchased fuel or electrical energy supplies.

Slab-on-grade floor: floor slab of the building that is in contact with ground and that is either above grade or is less than or equal to 300 mm below the final elevation of the nearest exterior grade. **Solar energy source:** source of thermal, chemical, or electrical energy derived from direction conversion of incident solar radiation at the building site.

Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC): the ratio of the solar heat gain entering the space through the fenestration area to the incident solar radiation. Solar heat gain includes directly transmitted solar heat and absorbed solar radiation, which is then reradiated, conducted, or convected into the space.

Solar Reflectance: ratio of the solar radiation reflected by a surface to the solar radiation incident upon it.

Space: an enclosed area within a building. The classifications of spaces are as follows for purpose of determining building envelope requirements:

- (a) Conditioned space: a cooled space, heated space, or directly conditioned space.
- (b) Semi-heated space: an enclosed space within a building that is heated by a heating

system whose output capacity is greater or equal to 10.7 W/m² but is not a conditioned space.

(c) Non-conditioned space: an enclosed space within a building that is not conditioned space or a semi-heated space. Crawlspaces, attics, and parking garages with natural or mechanical ventilation are not considered enclosed spaces.

Star Hotels/motels (Star Hotel): any building or group of buildings under single management and accredited as a starred hotel by the Hotel and Restaurant Approval and Classification Committee, Ministry of Tourism, in which sleeping accommodation, with or without dining facilities is provided.

Stand-alone Retail (Shopping Complex): a large retail store owned or sublet to a single management which may offer customers a variety of products under self-branding or products of different brands. The single management shall have a complete ownership of all the spaces of the building and no space within the building is further sold or sublet to a different management.

Standard Building: a building that minimally complies with all the mandatory and prescriptive requirements of Energy Conservation Building Code and has same floor area, gross wall area, and gross roof area of the Proposed Building.

Standard Design: a computer model of a hypothetical building, based on actual building design, that fulfils all the mandatory requirements and minimally complies with the prescriptive requirements of ECBC, as described in the Whole Building Performance method.

Story: portion of a building that is between one finished floor level and the next higher finished floor level or building roof. Basement and cellar shall not be considered a story.

Summer Solar Insolation: measure of solar radiation energy received on a given surface area from the month of March to October within the same calendar year. Units of measurement are watts per square meter (W/m^2) or kilowatt-hours per square meter per day ($kW \bullet h/(m^2 \bullet day)$) (or hours/day).

SuperECBC Building: a building that complies with the mandatory requirements of §4 to §7 and also complies either with the prescriptive requirements stated under the SuperECBC Building categories of §4 to §7, or, with the whole building performance compliance method of §9. This is a voluntary level of compliance with ECBC.

Super Market (Shopping Complex): supermarkets are large self-service grocery stores that offer customers a variety of foods and household supplies. The merchandise is organized into an organized aisle format, where each aisle has only similar goods placed together.

System: a combination of equipment and auxiliary devices (e.g., controls, accessories, interconnecting means, and terminal elements) by which energy is transformed so it performs a specific function such as HVAC, service water heating, or lighting.

System Efficiency: the system efficiency is the ratio of annual kWh electricity consumption of equipment of water cooled chilled water plant (i.e. chillers, chilled and condenser water pumps, cooling tower) to chiller thermal kWh used in a building.

System, existing: a system or systems previously installed in an existing building.

Т

Tenant lease agreement: The formal legal document entered into between a Landlord and a Tenant to reflect the terms of the negotiations between them; that is, the lease terms have been negotiated and agreed upon, and the agreement has been reduced to writing. It constitutes the entire agreement between the parties and sets forth their basic legal rights.

Tenant leased area: area of a building that is leased to tenant(s) as per the tenant lease agreement.

Terminal device: a device through which heated or cooled air is supplied to a space to maintain its temperature. It usually contains dampers and heating and cooling coils. Or a device by which energy form a system is finally delivered, e.g., registers, diffusers, lighting fixtures, faucets, etc.

Theater or motion picture hall (Type of Assembly): any building primarily meant for theatrical or operatic performances and which has a stage, proscenium curtain, fixed or portable scenery or scenery loft, lights, mechanical appliances or other theatrical accessories and equipment for example, theaters, motion picture houses, auditoria, concert halls, television and radio studios admitting an audience and which are provided with fixed seats.

Thermal block: a collection of one or more HVAC zones grouped together for simulation purposes. Spaces need not be contiguous to be combined within a single thermal block.

Thermal comfort conditions: conditions that influence thermal comfort of occupants. Environmental conditions that influence thermal comfort air and radiant temperature, humidity, and air speed.

Thermostat: device containing a temperature sensor used to automatically maintain temperature at a desirable fixed or adjustable set point in a space.

Tinted: (as applied to fenestration) bronze, green, or grey coloring that is integral with the glazing material. Tinting does not include surface applied films such as reflective coatings, applied either in the field or during the manufacturing process.

Transformer: a piece of electrical equipment used to convert electric power from one voltage to another voltage.

Transformer losses: electrical losses in a transformer that reduces its efficiency.

Transport Buildings (Assembly): any building or structure used for the purpose of transportation and transit like airports, railway stations, bus stations, and underground and elevated mass rapid transit system example, underground or elevated railways.

U

Unconditioned buildings: building in which more than 90% of spaces are unconditioned spaces.

Unconditioned space: mechanically or naturally ventilated space that is not cooled or heated by mechanical equipment.

Universities and all others coaching/training institutions (Educational): a building or a group of buildings, under single management, used for imparting education to students numbering more than 100 or public or private training institution built to provide training/coaching etc.

Useful Daylight Illuminance: percentage of annual daytime hours that a given point on a work plane height of 0.8 m above finished floor level receives daylight between 100 lux to 2,000 lux.

U-factor (Thermal Transmittance): heat transmission in unit time through unit area of a material or construction and the boundary air films, induced by unit temperature difference between the environments on each side. Unit of U value is W/m².K.

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Variable Air Volume (VAV) system: HVAC system that controls the dry-bulb temperature within a space by varying the volumetric flow of heated or cooled air supplied to the space

Vegetative roofs: also known as green roofs, they are thin layers of living vegetation installed on top of conventional flat or sloping roofs.

Ventilation: the process of supplying or removing air by natural or mechanical means to or from any space. Such air is not required to have been conditioned.

Vision Windows: windows or area of large windows that are primarily for both daylight and exterior views. Typically, their placement in the wall is between 1 meter and 2.2 meter above the floor level.

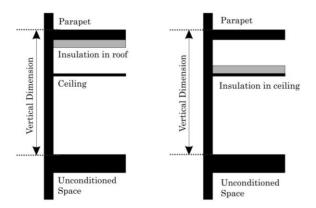
W

Wall: that portion of the building envelope, including opaque area and fenestration, that is vertical or tilted at an angle of 60° from horizontal or greater. This includes above- and below-grade walls, between floor spandrels, peripheral edges of floors, and foundation walls.

- (a) Wall, above grade: a wall that is not below grade
- (b) Wall, below grade: that portion of a wall in the building envelope that is entirely below the finish grade and in contact with the ground

Wall area, gross: the overall area off a wall including openings such as windows and doors measured horizontally from outside surface to outside surface and measured vertically from the top of the floor to the top of the roof. If roof insulation is installed at the ceiling level

rather than the roof, then the vertical measurement is made to the top of the ceiling. The gross wall area includes the area between the ceiling and the floor for multi-story buildings.



Water heater: vessel in which water is heated and withdrawn for use external to the system.

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Zone, HVAC: a space or group of spaces within a building with heating and cooling requirements that are sufficiently similar so that desired conditions (e.g., temperature) can be maintained throughout using a single sensor (e.g., thermostat or temperature sensor).

Zone, Critical: a zone serving a process where reset of the zone temperature setpoint during a demand shed event might disrupt the process, including but not limited to data centers, telecom and private branch exchange (PBX) rooms, and laboratories.

Zone, Non-Critical: a zone that is not a critical zone.

SI Unit	IP Unit
1 cmh	1.7 cfm
1 Pa	0.0040 inch of water gauge
1m	3.28 ft
1m	39.37 in
1mm	0.039 in
1 l/s	2.12 cfm
1 m ²	10.76 ft ²
1 W/m ²	10.76 W/ ft ²
1 W/ lin m	3.28 W/ ft
1 W/m².K	5.678 Btu/ h-ft²-°F
1 W/ I-s ⁻¹	0.063 W/ gpm
1 m².K/W	0.1761 ft ² -h-ºF/ Btu
1 °C	((°C X 9/5) + 32) °F
1 kWr	0.284 TR
1 kW	1.34 hp
1 kW	3412.142 Btu/hr

8.3 tion Eact

8.4 Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFUE	Annual fuel utilization efficiency
AHRI	Air-conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration Institute
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ARI	Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute
ASHRAE	American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BIS	Bureau of Indian Standards
Btu	British thermal unit
Btu/h	British thermal units per hour
Btu/h-ft ² -°F	British thermal units per hour per square foot per degree Fahrenheit
BUA	Built up area
С	Celsius
cmh	cubic meter per hour
cm	centimeter
СОР	coefficient of performance
DEF	daylight extent factor
EER	energy efficiency ratio
EPI	energy performance index
F	Fahrenheit
ft	foot
h	hour
h-ft²-°F/Btu	hour per square foot per degree Fahrenheit per British thermal unit
h-m²-°C/W	hour per square meter per degree Celsius per Watt
hp	horsepower
HVAC	heating, ventilation, and air conditioning
I-P	inch-pound
in.	inch
IPLV	integrated part-load value
IS	Indian Standard
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
kVA	kilovolt-ampere
kW	Kilowatt of electricity
kWr	kilowatt of refrigeration
kWh	kilowatt-hour
l/s	liter per second

LE	luminous efficacy
lin	linear
lin ft	linear foot
lin m	linear meter
 Lm/W	lumens
· · ·	lumens per watt
LPD	lighting power density
m	meter
mm	millimeter
²	square meter
m².K/W	square meter Kelvin per watt
NBC	National Building Code 2016
Ра	pascal
PF	projection factor
R	R-value (thermal resistance)
SC	shading coefficient
SEF	Shading equivalent factor
SHGC	solar heat gain coefficient
TR	tons of refrigeration
UPS	uninterruptible power supply
VAV	variable air volume
VLT	visible light transmission
W	watt
W/ I-s ⁻¹	watt per litre per second
W/m ²	watts per square meter
W/m².K	watts per square meter per Kelvin
W/m ²	watts per hour per square meter
W/m.K	watts per lineal meter per Kelvin
Wh	watthour

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9. Whole Building Performance Method

9.1 General

9.1.1 Scope

The Whole Building Performance Method is an alternative to the Prescriptive Method compliance path contained in §4 through §7 of this Code. It applies to all building types covered by the Code as mentioned in §2.5.

9.1.2 Compliance

A building complies with the Code using the Whole Building Performance (WBP) Method, when the estimated EPI Ratio is equal to or less than 1, even though it may not comply with the specific provisions of the prescriptive requirements in §4 trough §7. The mandatory requirements of §4 through §7 (§4.2, §5.2, §6.2, and §7.2) shall be met when using the WBP Method.

9.1.3 Annual Energy Use

Annual energy use for the purposes of the WBP Method shall be calculated in kilowatt-hours (kWh) of electricity use per year per unit area. Energy sources other than electricity that are used in the building shall be converted to kWh of electric energy at the rate of 0.75 kWh per megajoule.

Note: The annual energy use calculation as per the Whole Building Performance Method is not a prediction of the actual energy use of the building once it gets operational. Actual energy performance of a building depends on a number of factors like weather, occupant behaviour, equipment performance and maintenance, among others, which are not covered by this Code.

9.1.4 Trade-offs Limited to Building Permit

The WBP Method may be used for building permit applications that include less than the whole building; however, any design parameters that are not part of the building permit application shall be identical for both the Proposed Design and the Standard Design. Future improvements to the building shall comply with both the mandatory and prescriptive requirements of concurrent code.

9.1.5 Documentation Requirements

Compliance shall be documented and compliance forms shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction. The information submitted shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (a) Summary describing the results of the analysis, including the annual energy use for the Proposed Design and the Standard Design, and software used.
- (b) Brief description of the project with location, number of stories, space types, conditioned and unconditioned areas, hours of operation.
- (c) List of the energy-related building features of the Proposed Design. This list shall also document features different from the Standard Design.
- (d) List showing compliance with the mandatory requirements of this code.
- (e) The input and output report(s) from the simulation program including a breakdown of energy usage by at least the following components: lights, internal equipment loads, service water heating equipment, space heating equipment, space cooling and heat rejection equipment, fans, and other HVAC equipment (such as pumps). The output reports shall also show the number of hours any loads are not met by the HVAC system for both the Proposed Design and Standard Design.
- (f) Explanation of any significant modelling assumptions made.
- (g) Explanation of any error messages noted in the simulation program output.
- (h) Building floor plans, building elevations, and site plan.

9.2 Mandatory Requirements

All requirements of §4.2, §5.2, §6.2, and §7.2 shall be met. These sections contain the mandatory provisions of the Code and are prerequisites for demonstrating compliance using the WBP Method.

9.3 Simulation Requirements

9.3.1 Energy Simulation Program

The simulation software shall be a computer-based program for the analysis of energy consumption in buildings and be approved by the authority having jurisdiction. The simulation program shall, at a minimum, have the ability to model the following:

- (a) Energy flows on an hourly basis for all 8,760 hours of the year,
- (b) Hourly variations in occupancy, lighting power, miscellaneous equipment power, thermostat set points, and HVAC system operation, defined separately for each day of the week and holidays,
- (c) Thermal mass effects,
- (d) Ten or more thermal zones,
- (e) Part-load and temperature dependent performance of heating and cooling equipment,
- (f) Air-side and water-side economizers with integrated control.

In addition to the above, the simulation tool shall be able to produce hourly reports of energy use by energy source and shall have the capability to performing design load calculations to determine required HVAC equipment capacities, air, and water flow rates in accordance with §5 for both the proposed and Standard building designs.

The simulation program shall be tested according to ASHRAE Standard 140 Method of Test

for the Evaluation of Building Energy Analysis Computer Programs (ANSI approved) and the results shall be furnished by the software provider.

9.3.2 Climate Data

The simulation program shall use hourly values of climatic data, such as temperature and humidity, from representative climatic data for the city in which the Proposed Design is to be located. For cities or urban regions with several climate data entries, and for locations where weather data are not available, the designer shall select available weather data that best represent the climate at the construction site.

9.3.3 Compliance Calculations

The Proposed Design and Standard Design shall be calculated using the following:

- (a) Same simulation program,
- (b) Same weather data, and
- (c) Identical building operation assumptions (thermostat set points, schedules, equipment and occupant loads, etc.) unless an exception is allowed by this Code or the authority having jurisdiction for a given category.

9.4 Calculating Energy Consumption of Proposed Design and Standard Design

9.4.1 Energy Simulation Model

The simulation model for calculating the Proposed Design and the Standard Design shall be developed in accordance with the requirements in Table 9-1. The Standard Design is based on the mandatory and prescriptive requirements of the ECBC compliant building. The Standard Design will be the same for all compliance levels (ECBC, ECBC+, Super ECBC).

Case	Proposed Design	Standard Design
1. Design Model	 (a) The simulation model of the Proposed Design shall be consistent with the design documents, including proper accounting of fenestration and opaque envelope types and area; interior lighting power and controls; HVAC system types, sizes, and controls; and service water heating systems and controls. (b) When the whole building performance method is applied to buildings in which energy-related features have not been designed yet (e.g., a lighting system), those yet-to-be-designed features shall be described in the Proposed Design so that 	The Standard Design shall be developed by modifying the Proposed Design as described in this table. Unless specified in this table, all building systems and equipment shall be modeled identically in the Standard Design and Proposed Design.

Table 9-1 Modelling Requirements for Calculating Proposed and Standard Design

they minimally comply with applicable mandatory and prescriptive requirements of §4.2, §5.2, §6.2, and §7.2 and §4.3, §5.3, and §6.3 respectively.

Space Use Classification The building type or space type Same as Proposed Design. classifications shall be chosen in accordance with §2.5. More than one building type category may be used in a building if it is a mixed-use facility.

Schedules

Operational schedules (hourly variations in occupancy, lighting power, equipment power, HVAC equipment operation, etc.) suitable for the building and/or space type shall be modeled for showing compliance. Schedules must be modeled as per §9.6. In case a schedule for an occupancy type is missing in §9.6, appropriate schedule may be used. Temperature and humidity schedules and set points shall be identical in the Standard and Proposed Designs. Temperature control/thermostat throttling ranges shall also be modeled identically in both the Designs.

All components of the building envelope in the Proposed Design shall be modeled as shown on architectural drawings or as installed for existing building envelopes. Exceptions: The following building elements are permitted to differ from architectural drawings.

(a) Any envelope assembly that covers less than 5% of the total area of that assembly type (e.g., exterior walls) need not be separately described. If not separately described, the area of an envelope assembly be modeled so that it does not shade must be added to the area of the adjacent assembly of that same type.

(b) Exterior surfaces whose azimuth orientation and tilt differ by no more than 45 degrees and are otherwise the same may §4.3.1 and §4.3.2. be described as either a single surface or by using multipliers.

(c) For exterior roofs, other than roofs with ventilated attics, the reflectance and emittance of the roof surface shall be modeled in accordance with §4.3.1.1. (d) Manually operated fenestration shading devices such as blinds or shades shall not be fenestration shall be assumed to be flush

Same as Proposed Design. Exception: Schedules may be allowed to differ between the Standard and Proposed models wherever it is necessary to model nonstandard efficiency measures and/or measures which can be best approximated by a change in schedule. Measures that may warrant a change in operating schedules include but are not limited to automatic controls for lighting, natural ventilation, demand controlled ventilation systems, controls for service water heating load reduction. Schedule change is not allowed for manual controls under any category. This is subject to approval by the authority having jurisdiction.

The Standard Design shall have identical conditioned floor area and identical exterior dimensions and orientations as the Proposed Design, except as noted in (a), (b), (c),(d) and (e) below. (a) Orientation. The Standard Design performance shall be generated by simulating the building with its actual

orientation and again after rotating the entire building 90, 180, 270 degrees, then averaging the results. The building shall itself

(b) Opaque assemblies such as roof, floors, doors, and walls shall be modeled with the maximum U-factor allowed in

(c) Fenestration. Fenestration areas shall equal that in the Proposed Design or 40% of gross above grade wall area, whichever is smaller, and shall be distributed on each face in the same proportions as in the Proposed Design No shading projections are to be modeled;

Building Envelope modeled. Permanent shading devices such as fins, overhangs, and light shelves shall be modeled. (e) The exterior roof surface shall be modeled using the solar reflectance in accordance with ASTM E903-96 and thermal and the solar heat gain coefficient shall emittance determined in accordance with ASTM E408-71. Where cool roof is proposed, emittance and reflectance shall be modeled as per ASTM E408-71 and ASTM Proposed Design or 5% of gross roof area, E903-96 respectively. Where cool roof is not whichever is smaller. proposed, the exterior roof surfaces shall be (e) Roof Solar Reflectance and Thermal modeled as per §4.3.1.1 i.e. the exterior roof surface shall be modeled with a solar reflectance of 0.70 and a thermal emittance 0.70 and a thermal emittance of 0.75.as of 0.75.

Lighting power in the Proposed Design shall be determined as follows: Where a complete lighting system exists,

the actual lighting power shall be used in the model.

Where a lighting system has been designed, lighting power shall be determined in accordance with either §6.3.4. Where no lighting exists, or is specified, lighting power shall be determined in accordance with the §6.3.2 or §6.3.3 for the appropriate building type.

Lighting system power shall include all lighting system components shown or provided for on plans (including lamps, ballasts, task fixtures, and furnituremounted fixtures).

Lighting power for parking garages, exterior spaces and building facades shall be modeled

Minimum Lighting controls, as per the ECBC requirements of §6.2.1, shall be modeled in the Proposed case.

Automatic daylighting controls shall be modeled directly in the software or through schedule adjustments determined by a separate daylight analysis approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

Other automatic lighting controls shall be modeled directly in the software by adjusting the lighting power as per Table 9-3.

with the exterior wall or roof. Manually operated fenestration shading devices such as blinds or shades shall not be modeled. Fenestration U-factor shall be the maximum allowed for the climate, be the maximum allowed for the climate and orientation.

(d) Skylight areas shall equal that in the

Emittance: The exterior roof surfaces shall be modeled using a solar reflectance of per §4.3.1.1

Interior lighting power in the Standard Design shall be determined using the same categorization procedure (building area or space function) and categories as the Proposed Design with lighting power set equal to the maximum allowed for the corresponding method and category in either §6.3.2 or §6.3.3. Power for fixtures not included in the lighting power density calculation shall be modeled identically in the Proposed Design and Standard Design. Lighting controls shall be as per the ECBC requirements of §6.2.1.

Exterior lighting power in the standard design shall be set equal to the maximum allowed in §6.3.5



Lighting

6. HVAC Thermal Zones	HVAC Zones Designed: Where HVAC zones are defined on design drawings, each HVAC zone shall be modeled as a separate thermal block. Exception: Identical zones (similar occupancy and usage, similar internal loads, similar set points and type of HVAC system, glazed exterior walls face the same orientation or vary by less than 45°) may be combined for simplicity. HVAC Zones Not Designed: Where HVAC zones are not defined on design drawings, HVAC zones shall be defined based on similar occupancy and usage, similar internal loads, similar set points and type of HVAC system, glazed exterior walls that face the same orientation or vary by less than 45° in combination with the following rules: Perimeter Core Zoning: Separate thermal block shall be modeled for perimeter and core spaces. Perimeter spaces are defined as spaces located within 5 meters of an exterior or semi exterior wall. Core spaces are defined as spaces located greater than 5 meters of an exterior or semi exterior wall. Separate thermal blocks shall be modeled for floors in contact with ground and for floors which have a ceiling/roof exposure to the ambient.	Same as Proposed Design
7. HVAC Systems	The HVAC system type and all related performance parameters, such as equipment capacities and efficiencies, in the Proposed Design shall be determined as follows: (a) Where a complete HVAC system exists, the model shall reflect the actual system type using actual component capacities and efficiencies. (b) Where an HVAC system has been designed, the HVAC model shall be consistent with design documents.	The HVAC system type shall be as per Table 9-2 and related performance parameters for the Standard Design shall be determined from requirements of §9.4.2. Equipment performance shall meet the requirements of §5 for code compliant building.

	characteristics shall be identical to the	
8. Service Hot Water	system modeled in the Standard Design. The service hot water system type and all related performance parameters, such as equipment capacities and efficiencies, in the Proposed Design shall be determined as follows: (a) Where a complete service hot water system exists, the model shall reflect the actual system type using actual component capacities and efficiencies. (b) Where a service hot water system has been designed, the service hot water model shall be consistent with design documents. (c) Where no service hot water system exists, or is specified, no service hot water heating shall be modeled.	The service water heating system shall be of the same type as the Proposed Design. For residential facilities, hotels and hospitals the Standard Design shall have a solar hot water system capable of meeting 20% of the hot water demand. Systems shall meet the efficiency requirements of §5.2.7.2.
9. Miscellaneous Loads	Receptacle, motor, and process loads shall be modeled and estimated based on the building type or space type category. These loads shall be included in simulations of the building and shall be included when calculating the Standard Design and Proposed Design. All end-use load components within and associated with the building shall be modeled, unless specifically excluded by this Table, but not limited to, exhaust fans, parking garage ventilation fans, exterior building lighting, swimming pool heaters and pumps, elevators and escalators, refrigeration equipment, and cooking equipment.	Receptacle, motor and process loads shall be modeled the same as the Proposed Design.
10. Modelling Limitations to the Simulation Program	If the simulation program cannot model a component or system included in the Proposed Design, one of the following methods shall be used with the approval of the authority having jurisdiction: (a) Ignore the component if the energy impact on the trade-offs being considered is not significant. (b) Model the component substituting a thermodynamically similar component model. (c) Model the HVAC system components or systems using the HVAC system of the Standard Design in accordance with Section 6 of this table. Whichever method is selected, the component shall be modeled identically for both the Proposed Design and Standard Design models.	Same as Proposed Design.

Table 9-2 HVAC Systems Map for Standard Design

	Hotel/Motel, Hospital Patient Rooms, Hotel Guest Rooms, Resorts, Villas, Sleeping Quarters in Mixed- use Buildings, Schools, Classrooms/Lecture Rooms ¹	Buildings with Less than or Equal to 12,500 m ² of Conditioned Area	Buildings with More than 12,500 m ² of Conditioned Area	Data Centre/ Server/Computer Rooms
Name	System A	System B	System C	System D
System Type ²	Split AC	VRF: Variable Refrigerant Flow	VAV: Central cooling plant with variable volume AHU ³	Computer Room air conditioners
Fan Control	Constant Volume	Constant volume	Variable volume	Constant volume
Cooling Type	Direct expansion with air cooled condenser	Direct expansion with air cooled condenser	Chilled Water with water cooled condenser	Direct expansion with air cooled condenser
Heating Type	1. Heat Pump: Where no heating system has been specified or where an electric heating system has been specified in the Proposed Design 2. Fossil Fuel Boiler, Fossil/Electric Hybrid: Where a heating system exists and a fossil fuel hot water boiler has been specified in the Proposed Design	1. Heat Pump: Where no heating system has been specified or where an electric heating system has been specified in the Proposed Design 2. Fossil Fuel Boiler Fossil/Electric Hybrid: Where a heating system exists and a fossil fuel hot water boiler has been specified in the Proposed Design	1. Electric resistance: Where no heating system has been specified or where an electric heating system has been specified in the Proposed Design 2. Fossil Fuel Boiler Fossil/Electric Hybrid: Where a heating system exists and a fossil fuel hot water boiler has been specified in the Proposed Design	NA

Notes:

1. Buildings of the listed occupancy types or spaces in Mixed-use Buildings with the listed occupancy types.

2. Where attributes make a building eligible for more than one system type; use the predominant condition to determine the Standard Design system type provided the non-predominant conditions apply to less than 1,000 m² of conditioned floor area. Use additional system type for non-predominant conditions if those conditions apply to more than 1,000 m² of conditioned floor area. Use additional system type for any space which has a substantial difference in peak loads and/or operational hours compared to the predominant space type. Such spaces may include but are not limited to computer/server rooms, retail areas in residential, or office buildings. 3. One AHU per floor at a minimum.

Automatic Control Device	Daytime occupancy and area <300 m ²	All Others
Programmable Timing Control	10%	0%
Occupancy Sensor	10%	10%
Occupancy Sensor and Programmable Timing Control	15%	10%

Table 9-3 Power Adjustment Factors for Automatic Lighting Controls

9.4.2 HVAC Systems

The HVAC system type and related performance parameters for the Standard Design shall be determined from Table 9-2 and the following rules:

(a) Other components: Components and parameters not listed in Table 9-2 or otherwise specifically addressed in this subsection shall be identical to those in the Proposed Design.

Exception to § 9.4.2(a): Where there are specific requirements in §5.2.2, the component efficiency in the Standard Design shall be adjusted to the lowest efficiency level allowed by the requirement for that component type.

- (b) All HVAC and service water heating equipment in the Standard Design shall be modeled at the minimum efficiency levels, both part load and full load, in accordance with §5.2.2.
- (c) Where efficiency ratings, such as EER and COP, include fan energy, the descriptor shall be broken down into its components so that supply fan energy can be modeled separately.
- (d) Minimum outdoor air ventilation rates shall be the same for both the Standard Design and the Proposed Design except for conditions specified in §9.4.2.1.
- (e) The equipment capacity for the standard design shall be based on sizing runs for each orientation and shall be oversized by 15% for cooling and 25% for heating, i.e., the ratio between the capacities determined by the sizing runs shall be 1.15 for cooling and 1.25 for heating.
- (f) Unmet load hours for the Proposed Design shall not differ from unmet load hours for the Standard Design by more than 50 hours. Maximum number of unmet hours shall not exceed 300 for either case.

9.4.2.1 Minimum Outdoor air rates:

Minimum outdoor air rates shall be identical for both the Standard Design and Proposed Design, except

- (a) when modeling demand controlled ventilation (DCV) in the Proposed Design (DCV is not required in the Standard Design as per §5.2.1.3.
- (b) when the Proposed Design has a ventilation flow higher than the minimum required by the applicable code, the Standard Design shall be modeled as per the minimum

ventilation rate required by the applicable code and the Proposed Design shall be modeled as per actual design (higher than Standard Design)

9.4.2.2 Fan Schedules

Supply and return fans shall operate continuously whenever the spaces are occupied and shall be cycled to meet heating and cooling loads during unoccupied hours.

9.4.2.3 Fan Power

(a) For Systems Types A, B and D,

$P_{fan} = cmh x .51$

Where P_{fan} = Standard Design fan power in watts

cmh = Standard Design supply airflow rate auto-sized by the simulation software

(b) For System Type C

Fan power shall be modeled as per efficiency limits specified in Table 5-11 using a static pressure of 622 Pa or the design static pressure, whichever is higher. The simulation software shall automatically calculate the Standard Design fan power based on the above inputs.

9.4.2.4 Design Airflow Rates

Design airflow rates for the Standard Design shall be sized based on a supply air to room air temperature difference of 11 °C for cooling and 18°C for heating. The Proposed Design airflow rates shall be as per design.

9.4.2.5 Economizers (airside and waterside)

Airside economizers shall be modeled in the Standard Design as per the requirements of §5.3.5.

Exception to §9.4.2.5: Airside economizer shall not be modeled for Standard Design HVAC System Type A.

9.4.2.6 Energy Recovery

Energy recovery shall be modeled in the Standard Design as per the requirements of §5.3.

9.4.2.7 Chilled Water Design Supply Temperatures

Chilled water design supply temperature shall be modeled at 6.7°C and return temperature at 13.3°C.

9.4.2.8 Chillers

Only electric chillers shall be modeled in the Standard Design for System C. Chillers shall meet the minimum efficiency requirements indicated in Table 5-1 and Table 5-2. Chillers in the Standard Design shall be selected as per Table 9-4 below:

Peak Building Cooling Load (kWr)	Chiller Type
< 1,055	1 Water Cooled Screw Chiller
1,055 to 2,110	2 Water Cooled Screw Chillers equally sized
> 2,110	2 or more Water Cooled Centrifugal Chillers, equally sized such that no Chiller is greater than 2,813 kWr

Table 9-4 Types and Number of Chillers for Standard Design

Exception to 9.4.2.8: Air cooled chillers are allowed to be modeled in the Standard Design if the Proposed Design has air cooled chillers. If the proposed building has a mix of air and water cooled chillers, then the Standard Design shall be modeled with a mix of air and water cooled chillers in the same proportion as in the Proposed Design.

9.4.2.9 Chilled Water Pumps

Chilled and condenser water pumps for the Standard Design shall be modeled as per power and efficiency limits specified in

Table 5-16. Standard Design chilled water pumps shall be modeled as primary-secondary with variable secondary flow.

9.4.2.10 Cooling Tower

Standard Design cooling tower shall be modeled as an open circuit axial flow tower with power and efficiency as per §5.3.3. The fans shall be modeled as two speed.

Condenser water design supply temperature shall be 29.4°C or 5.6°C approach to wet bulb temperature, whichever is lower, with a design temperature rise of 5.6°C.

9.4.2.11 Boiler

Standard Design boilers shall be modeled as natural draft boilers and shall use the same fuel as the Proposed Design. Boiler efficiency shall be modeled as per Table 5-6.

9.4.2.12 Hot Water Design Supply Temperatures

Hot water design supply temperature shall be modeled at 82°C and return temperature at 54°C.

9.4.2.13 Hot Water Pumps

The Standard Design hot water pumps shall be modeled with a minimum efficiency of 70% and a pump power of 300 W/l-s⁻¹.

Standard Design hot water pumps shall be modeled as primary-secondary with variable secondary flow.

9.4.2.14 Campus/District Cooling Systems

All district cooling plants shall be assumed to be on grid electricity, unless otherwise specified and supported through pertinent documents. New district plants shall comply with

the mandatory requirements of ECBC irrespective of who owns and/or operates the district plant.

Projects may choose either option A or option B given below for modelling campus/district cooling systems.

Option A

The cooling source shall be modeled as purchased chilled water in both the Standard Design and Proposed Design. For the Standard Design, Table 9-2, shall be modified as follows:

- (a) For System Type C; purchased chilled water shall be modeled as the cooling source.
- (b) System Types A and B shall be replaced with a two-pipe fan coil system with purchased chilled water as the cooling source.

The chilled water/thermal energy consumption simulated by the software shall be converted to units of kWh and added to the overall building energy consumption. The following conversion factors shall be used to convert chilled water/thermal energy consumption to units of kWh.

1 ton hour = 0.85 kWh

1 MBtu = 1,000,000 Btu = 293 kWh

Option B

The Standard Design shall be modeled as per Table 9-2 HVAC Systems Map.

For the Proposed Design, model a virtual onsite chilled water plant with Chiller, Pumps and cooling towers modeled at minimum efficiency levels as per §9.4.2.7 to §9.4.2.10. Airside/low side capacities shall be modeled as per design and the plant capacities shall be auto-sized by the software.

9.4.3 Compliance Thresholds for ECBC compliant, ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings

For buildings to qualify as ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings, the WBP Method shall be followed for the Standard Design as detailed above. The Proposed Design for ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings shall meet the mandatory provisions of §4.2, §5.2, §6.2, and §7.2.

The EPI Ratio for ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings shall be equal to or less than the EPI Ratios listed under the applicable climate zone in Table 9-5 through Table 9-9 of §9.5.

9.5 Maximum Allowed EPI Ratios

Building Type		Composite	
	ECBC	ECBC+	SuperECBC
Hotel (No Star and Star)	1	0.91	0.81
Resort	1	0.88	0.76
Hospital	1	0.85	0.77
Outpatient	1	0.85	0.75
Assembly	1	0.86	0.77
Office (Regular Use)	1	0.86	0.78
Office (24Hours)	1	0.88	0.76
Schools and University	1	0.77	0.66
Open Gallery Mall	1	0.85	0.76
Shopping Mall	1	0.86	0.74
Supermarket	1	0.81	0.70
Strip retail	1	0.82	0.68

Table 9-5 Maximum Allowed EPI Ratios for Building in Composite Climate

Table 9-6 Maximum Allowed EPI Ratios for Buildings in Hot and Dry Climate

Building Type	Hot and Dry		
	ECBC	ECBC+	SuperECBC
Hotel (No Star and Star)	1	0.90	0.81
Resort	1	0.88	0.76
Hospital	1	0.84	0.76
Outpatient	1	0.85	0.75
Assembly	1	0.86	0.78
Office (Regular Use)	1	0.86	0.78
Office (24Hours)	1	0.88	0.76
Schools and University	1	0.77	0.66
Open Gallery Mall	1	0.85	0.77
Shopping Mall	1	0.84	0.72
Supermarket	1	0.73	0.69
Strip retail	1	0.82	0.68

Building Type	Temperate		
	ECBC	ECBC+	SuperECBC
Hotel (No Star and Star)	1	0.90	0.80
Resort	1	0.88	0.75
Hospital	1	0.82	0.73
Outpatient	1	0.85	0.75
Assembly	1	0.85	0.76
Office (Regular Use)	1	0.85	0.75
Office (24Hours)	1	0.87	0.74
Schools and University	1	0.77	0.66
Open Gallery Mall	1	0.83	0.74
Shopping Mall	1	0.84	0.71
Supermarket	1	0.81	0.69
Strip retail	1	0.81	0.67

Table 9-7 Maximum Allowed EPI Ratios for Buildings in Temperate Climate

Table 9-8 Maximum Allowed EPI Ratios for Buildings in Warm and Humid Climate

Building Type	Warm and Humid		
	ECBC	ECBC+	SuperECBC
Hotel (No Star and Star)	1	0.91	0.81
Resort	1	0.88	0.75
Hospital	1	0.86	0.77
Outpatient	1	0.86	0.76
Assembly	1	0.88	0.80
Office (Regular Use)	1	0.86	0.76
Office (24Hours)	1	0.88	0.76
Schools and University	1	0.77	0.66
Open Gallery Mall	1	0.86	0.77
Shopping Mall	1	0.85	0.72
Supermarket	1	0.82	0.70
Strip retail	1	0.83	0.68

	, c		
Building Type		Cold	
	ECBC	ECBC+	SuperECBC
Hotel (No Star and Star)	1	0.91	0.82
Resort	1	0.88	0.75
Hospital	1	0.88	0.80
Outpatient	1	0.85	0.75
Assembly	1	0.87	0.81
Office (Regular Use)	1	0.88	0.80
Office (24Hours)	1	0.87	0.75
Schools and University	1	0.85	0.73
Open Gallery Mall	1	0.82	0.73
Shopping Mall	1	0.96	0.93
Supermarket	1	0.80	0.68
Strip retail	1	0.80	0.66

Table 9-9 Maximum Allowed EPI Ratios for Buildings in Cold Climate

9.6 Schedules

Business - Office											
	Elevator Schedule	S	External Lighting Schedule	Basement	Ventilation	Basement	Lighting				
Time Period	Daytime Business	24 Hours Business	7 Days / week	Daytime Business	24 Hours Business	Daytime Business	24 Hours Business				
00:00-01 00	0.05	0.55	0.80	0.00	1.00	0.05	1.00				
01:00-02:00	0.05	0.25	0.80	0.00	1.00	0.05	1.00				
02:00-03:00	0.05	0.25	0.80	0.00	1.00	0.05	1.00				
03:00-04:00	0.05	0.15	0.80	0.00	1.00	0.05	1.00				
04:00-05:00	0.05	0.35	0.80	0.00	1.00	0.05	1.00				
05:00-06:00	0.05	0.50	0.80	0.00	1.00	0.05	1.00				
06:00-07:00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.05	1.00				
07:00-08:00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.05	1.00				
08:00-09:00	0.80	0.80	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00				
09:00-10:00	0.80	0.80	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00				
10:00-11:00	0.55	0.55	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00				
11:00-12:00	0.35	0.35	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00				
12:00-13:00	0.25	0.25	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00				
13:00-14:00	0.95	0.95	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00				
14:00-15:00	0.95	0.95	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00				
15:00-16:00	0.35	0.35	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00				
16:00-17:00	0.15	0.35	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00				
17:00-18:00	0.75	0.70	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00				
18:00-19:00	0.95	0.95	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00				
19:00-20:00	0.50	0.50	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00				
20:00-21:00	0.30	0.35	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00				
21:00-22:00	0.20	0.25	0.80	0.00	1.00	0.05	1.00				
22:00-23:00	0.05	0.25	0.80	0.00	1.00	0.05	1.00				
23:00-24:00	0.05	0.55	0.80	0.00	1.00	0.05	1.00				

Table 9-10 Schedules for Business - Office Buildings

[Business - Office Davtime Business												
Business – Office Daytime Business – HVAC Fan													
	Occup	ancy Sc	hedule	Lighting	schedule	e	Equipn Schedu		HVAC F Schedu (On/Of	le			
Time Period	Office	Corridor/ Lobby	Conference / Meeting	Office	Corridor/ Lobby	Conference / Meeting	Office	Conference / Meeting	Office/ Corridor/	Conference / Meeting			
00:00-01:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0			
01:00-02:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0			
02:00-03:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0			
03:00-04:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0			
04:00-05:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0			
05:00-06:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0			
06:00-07:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0			
07:00-08:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0			
08:00-09:00	0.20	0.70	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.10	0.00	1	1			
09:00-10:00	0.95	0.80	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.90	0.00	1	1			
10:00-11:00	0.95	0.70	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	1	1			
11:00-12:00	0.95	0.30	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	1	1			
12:00-13:00	0.95	0.30	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	1	1			
13:00-14:00	0.50	0.80	0.5	0.50	0.90	0.50	0.80	0.50	1	1			
14:00-15:00	0.95	0.50	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	1	1			
15:00-16:00	0.95	0.30	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	1	1			
16:00-17:00	0.95	0.30	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	1	1			
17:00-18:00	0.95	0.80	0.75	0.95	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	1	1			
18:00-19:00	0.30	0.70	0.50	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.90	1	1			
19:00-20:00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.90	0.00	0.10	0.00	1	0			
20:00-21:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	1	0			
21:00-22:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0			
22:00-23:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0			
23:00-24:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0			

Table 9-11: Schedules for Business - Office Building Daytime Business

Table 9-12: Schedules for Business - Office Building 24-hours Business
Tuble 9-12. Schedules for Dusiness - Office Dunding 24 hours Dusines.

	Business – Office 24-hour Business											
	Occup	bancy Sch	edule	Lighting	g Schedul	e		oment edule	HVAC Fan Schedule (On/Off)			
Time Period	Office	Corridor/ Lobby	Conference/ Meeting	Office	Corridor/ Lobby	Conference/ Meeting	Office	Conference/ Meeting	Office/ Corridor/ Lobby/ Conference/ Meeting			
00:00-01:00	0.90	0.20	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.95	0.00	1			
01:00-02:00	0.90	0.50	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.95	0.00	1			
02:00-03:00	0.90	0.20	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.95	0.00	1			
03:00-04:00	0.90	0.20	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.95	0.00	1			
04:00-05:00	0.50	0.20	0.50	0.50	0.90	0.50	0.00	0.90	1			
05:00-06:00	0.20	0.50	0.50	0.05	0.90	0.50	0.00	0.90	1			
06:00-07:00	0.10	0.50	0.50	0.05	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.90	1			
07:00-08:00	0.10	0.50	0.00	0.90	0.50	0.00	0.95	0.00	1			
08:00-09:00	0.90	0.70	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.95	0.00	1			
09:00-10:00	0.90	0.80	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.95	0.90	1			
10:00-11:00	0.90	0.70	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.90	1			
11:00-12:00	0.90	0.30	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.90	1			
12:00-13:00	0.90	0.30	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.90	1			
13:00-14:00	0.20	0.80	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.20	0.50	1			
14:00-15:00	0.90	0.50	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.90	1			
15:00-16:00	0.90	0.30	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.90	1			
16:00-17:00	0.90	0.30	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.90	1			
17:00-18:00	0.90	0.80	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.90	1			
18:00-19:00	0.90	0.70	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.20	0.90	1			
19:00-20:00	0.20	0.30	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.95	0.00	1			
20:00-21:00	0.90	0.20	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.95	0.00	1			
21:00-22:00	0.90	0.20	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.95	0.90	1			
22:00-23:00	0.90	0.20	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.95	0.90	1			
23:00-24:00	0.90	0.20	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.20	0.90	1			

		Bu	usiness Build	ling - Servei	r Room	
		ipancy edule	Lighting	Schedule	Equipment Schedule	
Time Period	Daytime Business	Daytime Business 24-hour business Davtime		24-hour business	All time running	HVAC Fan Schedule (ON/OFF)
00:00-01:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	1.00	1
01:00-02:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	1.00	1
02:00-03:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	1.00	1
03:00-04:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	1.00	1
04:00-05:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	1.00	1
05:00-06:00	0.00	1.00	0.10	0.10	1.00	1
06:00-07:00	0.00	1.00	0.10	0.10	1.00	1
07:00-08:00	0.00	1.00	0.10	0.10	1.00	1
08:00-09:00	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.10	1.00	1
09:00-10:00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	1
10:00-11:00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	1
11:00-12:00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	1
12:00-13:00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	1
13:00-14:00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	1
14:00-15:00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	1
15:00-16:00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	1
16:00-17:00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	1
17:00-18:00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	1
18:00-19:00	0.00	1.00	0.10	0.50	1.00	1
19:00-20:00	0.00	1.00	0.10	0.50	1.00	1
20:00-21:00	0.00	1.00	0.10	0.50	1.00	1
21:00-22:00	0.00	1.00	0.10	0.50	1.00	1
22:00-23:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	1.00	1
23:00-24:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	1.00	1

Table 9-13: Schedules for Business - Server Room

Assembly Buildings – Common Areas											
Time Period	Elevator	HVAC F Seating	an Schedul	e (On/Off) Meeting/	External Lighting	Basement	Basement				
Time renou	Schedule	/ Public Space	Exhibit Space	Conferenc e Room	Schedule	Ventilation	Lighting				
00:00-01:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05				
01:00-02:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05				
02:00-03:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05				
03:00-04:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05				
04:00-05:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05				
05:00-06:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05				
06:00-07:00	0.00	0	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.05				
07:00-08:00	0.00	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	0.05				
08:00-09:00	0.20	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00				
09:00-10:00	0.50	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00				
10:00-11:00	0.50	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00				
11:00-12:00	0.50	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00				
12:00-13:00	0.50	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00				
13:00-14:00	0.50	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00				
14:00-15:00	0.50	0	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00				
15:00-16:00	0.50	0	1	0	0.00	1.00	1.00				
16:00-17:00	0.50	0	1	0	0.00	1.00	1.00				
17:00-18:00	0.50	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	0.50				
18:00-19:00	0.50	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05				
19:00-20:00	0.40	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05				
20:00-21:00	0.20	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05				
21:00-22:00	0.20	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05				
22:00-23:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05				
23:00-24:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05				

Table 9-14: Schedules for Assembly Buildings (A)

			Assem	bly Buildin	gs				
	Occu	ipancy Sche	edule	Ligi	nting Sched	lule	Equipment Schedule		
Time Period	Seating/ Public Space	Exhibit Space	Meeting/ Conference	Seating/ Public Space	Exhibit Space	Meeting/ Conference	Exhibit Space	Meeting/ Conference	
00:00-01:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	
01:00-02:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	
02:00-03:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	
03:00-04:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	
04:00-05:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	
05:00-06:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	
06:00-07:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	
07:00-08:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	
08:00-09:00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.10	0.00	0.00	
09:00-10:00	0.60	0.50	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.80	
10:00-11:00	0.70	0.80	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.80	
11:00-12:00	0.70	0.80	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.80	
12:00-13:00	0.70	0.80	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.80	
13:00-14:00	0.90	0.25	0.50	0.90	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	
14:00-15:00	0.90	0.25	0.75	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.80	
15:00-16:00	0.70	0.80	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.80	
16:00-17:00	0.70	0.80	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.80	
17:00-18:00	0.70	0.80	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.80	
18:00-19:00	0.80	0.50	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.00	0.00	
19:00-20:00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	
20:00-21:00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	
21:00-22:00	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	
22:00-23:00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	
23:00-24:00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	

Table 9-15: Schedules for Assembly Buildings (B)

Table 9-16: Schedules for Assembly Buildings (C)

	Assembly Buildings - Museum										
	Occup Sche	oancy dule	Lighting S	chedule	Equip Sche	ment dule	HVAC Fan Schedule (ON/OFF)				
Time Period	Museum Exhibition	Museum Restoration	Museum Exhibition	Museum Restoration	Museum Exhibition	Museum Restoration	Museum Exhibition	Museum Restoration			
00:00-01:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0	0			
01:00-02:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0	0			
02:00-03:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0	0			
03:00-04:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0	0			
04:00-05:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0	0			
05:00-06:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0	0			
06:00-07:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0	0			
07:00-08:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	1	1			
08:00-09:00	0.50	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.90	1	1			
09:00-10:00	0.50	0.25	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.25	1	1			
10:00-11:00	0.80	0.25	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.25	1	1			
11:00-12:00	0.80	0.25	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.25	1	1			
12:00-13:00	0.80	0.25	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.25	1	1			
13:00-14:00	0.25	0.80	0.50	0.90	0.50	0.90	1	1			
14:00-15:00	0.25	0.80	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.90	1	1			
15:00-16:00	0.80	0.25	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.25	1	1			
16:00-17:00	0.80	0.25	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.25	1	1			
17:00-18:00	0.80	0.25	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.25	1	1			
18:00-19:00	0.25	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.90	1	1			
19:00-20:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	1	1			
20:00-21:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0	0			
21:00-22:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0	0			
22:00-23:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0	0			
23:00-24:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0	0			

Assembly Buildings – Gym and Transport										
		pancy dule	Lighting S	chedule		ment dule	HVAC Fan Schedule (ON/OFF)			
Time Period	Gym	Transport Buildings	Gym	Transport Buildings	Gym	Transport Buildings	Gym	Transport Buildings		
00:00-01:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	0	1		
01:00-02:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	0	1		
02:00-03:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	0	1		
03:00-04:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	0	1		
04:00-05:00	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.80	1	1		
05:00-06:00	0.60	0.90	0.90	0.75	0.75	0.90	1	1		
06:00-07:00	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.75	0.75	0.90	1	1		
07:00-08:00	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.75	0.75	0.90	1	1		
08:00-09:00	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.75	0.75	0.90	1	1		
09:00-10:00	0.60	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.50	0.90	1	1		
10:00-11:00	0.20	0.50	0.50	0.20	0.20	0.90	1	1		
11:00-12:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	1	1		
12:00-13:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	1	1		
13:00-14:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	1	1		
14:00-15:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	1	1		
15:00-16:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	1	1		
16:00-17:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	1	1		
17:00-18:00	0.60	0.75	0.75	0.50	0.50	0.90	1	1		
18:00-19:00	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.75	0.75	0.90	1	1		
19:00-20:00	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.75	0.75	0.90	1	1		
20:00-21:00	0.60	0.90	0.90	0.75	0.75	0.90	1	1		
21:00-22:00	0.20	0.75	0.75	0.50	0.50	0.50	1	1		
22:00-23:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	0	1		
23:00-24:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	0	1		

Table 9-17: Schedules for Assembly Buildings (D)

Healthcare - Hospital												
	0	ccupan	cy Sche	dule		Lighting	Schedule	2	Equip	Equipment Schedule		
Time Period	In Patient & ICU	Public Spaces	OPD & Offices	Diagnostic, emergency & OT	Public Spaces	In Patient & ICU	Diagnostic, emergency & OT	OPD & Offices	In Patient & ICU	Diagnostic, emergency & OT	OPD & Offices	
	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	
00:00-01:00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.05	0.40	0.00	0.00	
01:00-02:00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.05	0.40	0.00	0.00	
02:00-03:00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.05	0.40	0.00	0.00	
03:00-04:00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.05	0.40	0.00	0.00	
04:00-05:00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.05	0.40	0.00	0.00	
05:00-06:00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.05	0.40	0.00	0.00	
06:00-07:00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.10	0.40	0.00	0.00	
07:00-08:00	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.70	0.50	0.20	0.50	0.30	0.70	0.70	0.70	
08:00-09:00	0.90	0.50	0.30	0.70	0.90	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	
09:00-10:00	0.90	0.95	0.90	0.95	0.90	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	
10:00-11:00	0.90	0.95	0.90	0.95	0.90	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	
11:00-12:00	0.90	0.95	0.50	0.95	0.90	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	
12:00-13:00	0.90	0.95	0.20	0.95	0.90	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	
13:00-14:00	0.90	0.95	0.50	0.95	0.90	0.20	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.90	
14:00-15:00	0.90	0.95	0.90	0.95	0.90	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	
15:00-16:00	0.90	0.95	0.90	0.95	0.90	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	
16:00-17:00	0.90	0.95	0.90	0.95	0.30	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.60	0.60	0.90	
17:00-18:00	0.90	0.70	0.90	0.95	0.30	0.70	0.90	0.90	0.60	0.60	0.90	
18:00-19:00	0.90	0.50	0.50	0.95	0.30	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.60	
19:00-20:00	0.90	0.30	0.50	0.95	0.30	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.60	
20:00-21:00	0.90	0.10	0.50	0.70	0.30	0.90	0.50	0.30	0.60	0.60	0.60	
21:00-22:00	0.90	0.00	0.10	0.70	0.30	0.90	0.50	0.20	0.60	0.00	0.00	
22:00-23:00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.30	0.70	0.50	0.10	0.60	0.00	0.00	
23:00-24:00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.05	0.40	0.00	0.00	

Table 9-18: Schedules for Healthcare - Hospital Buildings (A)

				He	ealthcare	- Hospit	al			
	HV		Schedu /Off)	ıle			Service H	ot Water	ation	ting
Time Period	Public Spaces	Beds & ICU	Diagn, emerg, & OT	OPD & Offices	External Lighting Schedule	Elevators	Building Summer	Building Winters	Basement Ventilation	Basement Lighting
	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week
00:00-01:00	0	1	1	0	1.00	0.20	0.00	0.30	0.50	0.50
01:00-02:00	0	1	1	0	1.00	0.20	0.00	0.30	0.50	0.50
02:00-03:00	0	1	1	0	1.00	0.20	0.00	0.30	0.50	0.50
03:00-04:00	0	1	1	0	1.00	0.20	0.00	0.30	0.50	0.50
04:00-05:00	0	1	1	0	1.00	0.20	0.00	0.30	0.50	0.50
05:00-06:00	0	1	1	0	1.00	0.20	0.00	0.30	0.50	0.50
06:00-07:00	0	1	1	0	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.30	0.50	0.50
07:00-08:00	1	1	1	0	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.20	0.50	0.50
08:00-09:00	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.75	0.20	0.60	1.00	1.00
09:00-10:00	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	0.30	0.60	1.00	1.00
10:00-11:00	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	0.30	0.80	1.00	1.00
11:00-12:00	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	0.30	0.80	1.00	1.00
12:00-13:00	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.75	0.25	0.70	1.00	1.00
13:00-14:00	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	0.25	0.80	1.00	1.00
14:00-15:00	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	0.25	0.80	1.00	1.00
15:00-16:00	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	0.25	0.70	1.00	1.00
16:00-17:00	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	0.25	0.70	1.00	1.00
17:00-18:00	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	0.10	0.50	1.00	1.00
18:00-19:00	1	1	1	1	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.35	1.00	1.00
19:00-20:00	1	1	1	1	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.35	1.00	1.00
20:00-21:00	1	1	1	1	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.35	1.00	1.00
21:00-22:00	1	1	1	0	1.00	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.50	0.50
22:00-23:00	0	1	1	0	1.00	0.20	0.00	0.30	0.50	0.50
23:00-24:00	0	1	1	0	1.00	0.20	0.00	0.30	0.50	0.50

Table 9-19: Schedules for Healthcare - Hospital Buildings (B)

		Health	care – Out-	patient Health	care		
	Oc	cupancy Sched	lule	Lighting Sc	hedule	Equipment Se	chedule
Time Period	Горру	Diagnostic & Emergency	OPD & Back Office	Diagnostic & Emergency	OPD & Back Office	Diagnostic & Emergency	OPD & Back Office
	6 days/ week	6 days/ week	6 days/ week	6 days/ week	6 days/ week	6 days/ week	6 days/ week
00:00-01:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
01:00-02:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
02:00-03:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
03:00-04:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
04:00-05:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
05:00-06:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
06:00-07:00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
07:00-08:00	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.50	0.30	0.50	0.00
08:00-09:00	0.50	0.30	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.95
09:00-10:00	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.95
10:00-11:00	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.95
11:00-12:00	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.95
12:00-13:00	0.80	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.95
13:00-14:00	0.80	0.90	0.20	0.90	0.50	0.95	0.95
14:00-15:00	0.80	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.95
15:00-16:00	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.95
16:00-17:00	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.95
17:00-18:00	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.95	0.95
18:00-19:00	0.80	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.95	0.95	0.95
19:00-20:00	0.80	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.30	0.95	0.95
20:00-21:00	0.20	0.65	0.20	0.90	0.30	0.80	0.80
21:00-22:00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.50	0.20	0.00	0.00
22:00-23:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
23:00-24:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 9-20: Schedules for Healthcare – Out-patient Healthcare Buildings (A)

Healthcare - Out-patient Healthcare											
Time Period	Elevator Schedule	HVAC Fan Schedule (On/Off) All Spaces	External Lighting Schedule	Service H (SH Building Summer		Basement Ventilation	Basement Lighting				
	6 days/ week	6 days/ week	7 Days/ week	6 days/ week	6 days/ week	6 days/ week	6 days/ week				
00:00-01:00	0.05	0	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
01:00-02:00	0.05	0	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
02:00-03:00	0.05	0	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
03:00-04:00	0.05	0	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
04:00-05:00	0.05	0	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
05:00-06:00	0.05	0	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
06:00-07:00	0.05	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
07:00-08:00	0.50	0	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00				
08:00-09:00	0.75	1	0.00	0.20	0.60	1.00	1.00				
09:00-10:00	1.00	1	0.00	0.30	0.60	1.00	1.00				
10:00-11:00	1.00	1	0.00	0.30	0.80	1.00	1.00				
11:00-12:00	1.00	1	0.00	0.30	0.80	1.00	1.00				
12:00-13:00	0.75	1	0.00	0.25	0.70	1.00	1.00				
13:00-14:00	1.00	1	0.00	0.25	0.80	1.00	1.00				
14:00-15:00	1.00	1	0.00	0.25	0.80	1.00	1.00				
15:00-16:00	1.00	1	0.00	0.25	0.70	1.00	1.00				
16:00-17:00	1.00	1	0.00	0.25	0.70	1.00	1.00				
17:00-18:00	1.00	1	0.00	0.10	0.50	1.00	1.00				
18:00-19:00	0.50	1	0.50	0.01	0.20	1.00	1.00				
19:00-20:00	0.50	1	0.50	0.01	0.20	1.00	1.00				
20:00-21:00	0.50	1	0.50	0.01	0.20	1.00	1.00				
21:00-22:00	0.30	0	0.50	0.01	0.10	1.00	1.00				
22:00-23:00	0.05	0	0.20	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00				
23:00-24:00	0.05	0	0.20	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00				

Table 9-21: Schedules for Healthcare -	- Out-patient Healthcare	Buildings (B)
rubic y 21. Schedules jor heartheare	out putient neureneure	

		Ed	ucational –	School Build	ding						
	Elevator	HVAC Far	Schedule (On/Off)	External	Basement Baseme					
	Schedule	Student Area	Back Office	Corridor / Lobby	Lighting Schedule	Ventilation	Lighting				
Time Period											
	7 Days/ week	5 Days/ week	5 Days/ week	5 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week				
00:00-01:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05				
01:00-02:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05				
02:00-03:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05				
03:00-04:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05				
04:00-05:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05				
05:00-06:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05				
06:00-07:00	0.05	0	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.05				
07:00-08:00	0.80	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	0.05				
08:00-09:00	0.80	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00				
09:00-10:00	0.25	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00				
10:00-11:00	0.25	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00				
11:00-12:00	0.25	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00				
12:00-13:00	0.25	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00				
13:00-14:00	0.90	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00				
14:00-15:00	0.60	0	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00				
15:00-16:00	0.20	0	1	0	0.00	1.00	1.00				
16:00-17:00	0.30	0	1	0	0.00	1.00	1.00				
17:00-18:00	0.40	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	0.50				
18:00-19:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05				
19:00-20:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05				
20:00-21:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05				
21:00-22:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05				
22:00-23:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05				
23:00-24:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05				

Table 9-22: Schedules for Educational School Building (A)

Educational – School Buildings											
	Occu	ipancy Sche			hting Sched	lule		oment edule			
Time Period	Student Zone	Back Office	Corridor/ Lobby	Student Zone	Back Office	Corridor/ Lobby	Student Zone	Back Office			
00:00-01:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
01:00-02:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
02:00-03:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
03:00-04:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
04:00-05:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
05:00-06:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
06:00-07:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00			
07:00-08:00	0.70	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.70	0.90	0.35	0.35			
08:00-09:00	0.90	0.90	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.95	0.95			
09:00-10:00	0.90	0.90	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.95	0.95			
10:00-11:00	0.90	0.90	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.95	0.95			
11:00-12:00	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.20	0.95			
12:00-13:00	0.90	0.90	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.95	0.95			
13:00-14:00	0.90	0.20	0.50	0.90	0.30	0.50	0.95	0.40			
14:00-15:00	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.95			
15:00-16:00	0.00	0.90	0.50	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.95			
16:00-17:00	0.00	0.90	0.50	0.00	0.90	0.50	0.00	0.95			
17:00-18:00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.25			
18:00-19:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00			
19:00-20:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
20:00-21:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
21:00-22:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
22:00-23:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
23:00-24:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			

Table 9-23: Schedules for Educational - School Buildings (B)

			Educatio	nal – Univ	versity Bu	uildings			
	Eleva Schee		HVAC	C Fan Sche	dule (On	/Off)	gr	ition	ing
Time Period	Library & Comp. Centre	Student and Back office	Student Area	Back Office	Library & Comp. Centre	Corridor/ Lobby	External Lighting Schedule	Basement Ventilation	Basement Lighting
	7 days/ week	7 days/ week	5 days/ week	5 days/ week	7 days/ week	5 days/ week	7 days/ week	7 days/ week	7 days/ week
00:00-01:00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05
01:00-02:00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05
02:00-03:00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05
03:00-04:00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05
04:00-05:00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05
05:00-06:00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05
06:00-07:00	0.00	0.05	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.05
07:00-08:00	0.00	0.25	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	0.05
08:00-09:00	0.50	0.85	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00
09:00-10:00	0.50	0.25	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00
10:00-11:00	0.30	0.25	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00
11:00-12:00	0.20	0.25	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00
12:00-13:00	0.20	0.25	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00
13:00-14:00	0.40	0.90	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00
14:00-15:00	0.30	0.60	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00
15:00-16:00	0.30	0.25	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00
16:00-17:00	0.30	0.25	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00
17:00-18:00	0.50	0.90	1	0	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00
18:00-19:00	0.50	0.15	0	0	1	1	0.80	1.00	1.00
19:00-20:00	0.50	0.05	0	0	1	0	0.80	1.00	1.00
20:00-21:00	0.50	0.00	0	0	1	0	0.80	0.00	0.50
21:00-22:00	0.50	0.00	0	0	1	0	0.80	0.00	0.05
22:00-23:00	0.50	0.00	0	0	1	0	0.80	0.00	0.05
23:00-24:00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05

Table 9-24: Schedules for Educational - University Building (A)

			Educa	itional –	Univers	ity Buil	dings				
	0	ccupancy	Schedu	le	L	ighting	Schedule	5	Equipm	nent Sche	edule
Time Period	Student Zone	Back Office	Library & Computer	Corridor/ Lobby	Student Zone	Back Office	Library & Computer	Corridor/ Lobby	Student Zone	Back Office	Library & Computer
	5 Days/ week	5 Days/ week	7Days/ week	5 Days/ week	5 Days/ week	5 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	5 Days/ week	5 Days/ week	5 Days/ week	7 Days/ week
00:00-01:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
01:00-02:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
02:00-03:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
03:00-04:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
04:00-05:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
05:00-06:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
06:00-07:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
07:00-08:00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.10
08:00-09:00	0.90	0.90	0.30	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.95	0.70
09:00-10:00	0.90	0.90	0.40	0.30	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.95	0.95	0.70
10:00-11:00	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.30	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.95	0.95	0.70
11:00-12:00	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.30	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.95	0.95	0.70
12:00-13:00	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.95	0.70
13:00-14:00	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.50	0.60	0.30	0.20	0.90	0.20	0.40	0.70
14:00-15:00	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.30	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.95	0.95	0.70
15:00-16:00	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.30	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.95	0.95	0.70
16:00-17:00	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.70	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.95	0.95	0.70
17:00-18:00	0.40	0.00	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.10	0.80
18:00-19:00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.80
19:00-20:00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.80
20:00-21:00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.80
21:00-22:00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.80
22:00-23:00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.80
23:00-24:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00

Table 9-25: Schedules for Educational - University Buildings (B)

Table 9-26: Schedules for Hospitality Buildings (Ά)
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				Hospita	lity				
				Servic	e Hot W	ater (SH	W)		
Time Period	Elev Sche	ator dule	External Lighting Schedule	Guest rooms		Kitchen	Laundry	Basement Ventilation	Basement Lighting
Think F chou	Week Days	Weekends	7 Days/ week	Week Days	Weekends	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week
00:00-01:00	0.10	0.10	1.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
01:00-02:00	0.10	0.10	1.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
02:00-03:00	0.10	0.10	1.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
03:00-04:00	0.10	0.10	1.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
04:00-05:00	0.10	0.10	1.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
05:00-06:00	0.20	0.20	1.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
06:00-07:00	0.40	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.70	0.60	0.00	0.50	0.50
07:00-08:00	0.50	0.60	0.00	0.50	0.70	0.80	0.00	0.50	0.50
08:00-09:00	0.50	0.60	0.00	0.30	0.50	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00
09:00-10:00	0.35	0.40	0.00	0.15	0.30	0.60	1.00	1.00	1.00
10:00-11:00	0.15	0.20	0.00	0.15	0.20	0.60	1.00	1.00	1.00
11:00-12:00	0.15	0.20	0.00	0.15	0.20	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00
12:00-13:00	0.15	0.20	0.00	0.15	0.20	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00
13:00-14:00	0.15	0.20	0.00	0.15	0.20	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00
14:00-15:00	0.15	0.20	0.00	0.15	0.20	0.60	1.00	1.00	1.00
15:00-16:00	0.15	0.20	0.00	0.15	0.20	0.60	1.00	1.00	1.00
16:00-17:00	0.35	0.40	0.00	0.15	0.20	0.60	0.00	1.00	1.00
17:00-18:00	0.50	0.60	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.80	0.00	1.00	1.00
18:00-19:00	0.50	0.60	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.80	0.00	1.00	1.00
19:00-20:00	0.50	0.60	1.00	0.50	0.70	0.80	0.00	1.00	1.00
20:00-21:00	0.50	0.60	1.00	0.65	0.70	0.80	0.00	1.00	1.00
21:00-22:00	0.30	0.40	1.00	0.65	0.90	0.80	0.00	0.50	0.50
22:00-23:00	0.20	0.30	1.00	0.01	0.01	0.60	0.00	0.50	0.50
23:00-24:00	0.10	0.10	1.00	0.01	0.01	0.60	0.00	0.50	0.50

Table 9-27: S	chedule	es for H	lospita	lity Bu	ildings	(B)					
				Hos	pitality	- Occuj	pancy				
					0	ccupan	cy Sche	dule			
Time Period	Guest Room Lobby			Public Spaces			Dectourant	Restaurant		Back Office	
	Week Days	Weeke nds	Week Days	Weeke nds	Week Days	Weeke nds	Week Days	Weeke nds	Week Days	Weeke nds	7 Days/ week
00:00-01:00	0.65	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00
01:00-02:00	0.65	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00
02:00-03:00	0.65	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00
03:00-04:00	0.65	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00
04:00-05:00	0.65	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00
05:00-06:00	0.65	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00
06:00-07:00	0.50	0.70	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00
07:00-08:00	0.50	0.70	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.70	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.00
08:00-09:00	0.30	0.50	0.40	0.70	0.40	0.70	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.20
09:00-10:00	0.15	0.30	0.40	0.70	0.40	0.70	0.30	0.30	0.95	0.50	0.50
10:00-11:00	0.15	0.20	0.40	0.70	0.40	0.70	0.30	0.30	0.95	0.50	0.90
11:00-12:00	0.15	0.20	0.40	0.70	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.95	0.50	0.90
12:00-13:00	0.15	0.20	0.40	0.70	0.20	0.30	0.80	0.80	0.95	0.50	0.90
13:00-14:00	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.80	0.80	0.50	0.30	0.90
14:00-15:00	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.80	0.80	0.95	0.50	0.90
15:00-16:00	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.70	0.30	0.30	0.95	0.50	0.90
16:00-17:00	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.70	0.30	0.30	0.95	0.50	0.90
17:00-18:00	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.70	0.30	0.30	0.95	0.50	0.50
18:00-19:00	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.70	0.50	0.50	0.30	0.30	0.20
19:00-20:00	0.50	0.70	0.40	0.40	0.80	0.70	0.80	0.90	0.20	0.20	0.20

Table 9-27: Schedules for Hospitality Buildings (B)

20:00-21:00

21:00-22:00

22:00-23:00

23:00-24:00

0.65

0.65

0.65

0.65

0.70

0.90

0.90

0.90

0.30

0.20

0.10

0.10

0.30

0.20

0.10

0.10

0.90

0.80

0.60

0.30

0.70

0.70

0.60

0.30

0.80

0.80

0.80

0.50

0.90

0.90

0.90

0.90

0.20

0.20

0.20

0.20

0.20

0.20

0.20

0.20

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.80

0.80

0.50

0.50

Kitchen

7 Days/ week

0.00

0.00 0.00 0.00

0.00

0.00

0.50

0.80

0.50

0.50 0.80 0.80 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.80 0.80

Table 9-28: Schedules for Hospitality Buildings (C)

	Hospitality – Lighting											
					L	ighting	Schedu	le				
Time Period	. Guest Room		Guest Room Lobby		Dublic Spaces	Restaurant			Back Office		Conference/ Banquet Room	Kitchen
	Week Days	Weeke nds	Week Days	Weeke nds	Week Days	Weeke nds	Week Days	Weeke nds	Week Days	Weeke nds	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week
00:00-01:00	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.50	0.50	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.50
01:00-02:00	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.15	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
02:00-03:00	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
03:00-04:00	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
04:00-05:00	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
05:00-06:00	0.20	0.10	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
06:00-07:00	0.45	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
07:00-08:00	0.55	0.40	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.30	0.50	0.50	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.30
08:00-09:00	0.45	0.55	0.40	0.70	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.90	0.60	0.50	0.90
09:00-10:00	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.70	0.20	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.90	0.60	0.80	0.90
10:00-11:00	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.70	0.20	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.90	0.60	0.90	0.90
11:00-12:00	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.70	0.20	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.90	0.60	0.90	0.90
12:00-13:00	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.70	0.20	0.40	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.60	0.90	0.90
13:00-14:00	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.40	0.20	0.40	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.50	0.90	0.50
14:00-15:00	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.40	0.20	0.40	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.60	0.90	0.90
15:00-16:00	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.40	0.20	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.90	0.60	0.90	0.90
16:00-17:00	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.40	0.20	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.90	0.60	0.90	0.90
17:00-18:00	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.25	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.95	0.60	0.50	0.95
18:00-19:00	0.70	0.85	0.40	0.40	0.60	0.60	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.95
19:00-20:00	0.90	1.00	0.40	0.40	0.80	0.70	0.90	0.90	0.30	0.30	0.50	0.95
20:00-21:00	1.00	1.00	0.30	0.30	0.90	0.70	0.90	0.90	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.95
21:00-22:00	0.90	1.00	0.40	0.40	0.80	0.70	0.90	0.90	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.95
22:00-23:00	0.70	0.85	0.30	0.30	0.60	0.60	0.90	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.95
23:00-24:00	0.30	0.40	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.90	0.90	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.95

Hospitality – Equipment												
				Ec	quipment	Schedul	e					
	Guest	Room	Public Spaces	Resta	Restaurant		Office	Conference/ Banquet Room	Kitchen			
Time Period	Week Days	Weekends	7 Days/ week	Week Days	Weekends	Week Days	Weekends	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week			
00:00-01:00	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.50	0.50	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.30			
01:00-02:00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.10			
02:00-03:00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.10			
03:00-04:00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.10			
04:00-05:00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.10			
05:00-06:00	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.10			
06:00-07:00	0.30	0.30	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.30			
07:00-08:00	0.40	0.60	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.30			
08:00-09:00	0.70	0.90	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.30	0.30	0.50	0.30			
09:00-10:00	0.20	0.20	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.95	0.70	0.50	0.30			
10:00-11:00	0.20	0.20	0.35	0.60	0.60	0.95	0.70	0.90	0.30			
11:00-12:00	0.20	0.20	0.35	0.60	0.60	0.95	0.70	0.90	0.30			
12:00-13:00	0.20	0.20	0.35	0.80	0.80	0.95	0.70	0.90	0.30			
13:00-14:00	0.20	0.20	0.35	0.80	0.80	0.50	0.70	0.90	0.30			
14:00-15:00	0.20	0.20	0.35	0.80	0.80	0.95	0.70	0.90	0.30			
15:00-16:00	0.20	0.20	0.35	0.60	0.60	0.95	0.70	0.90	0.30			
16:00-17:00	0.20	0.20	0.35	0.60	0.60	0.95	0.70	0.90	0.30			
17:00-18:00	0.30	0.30	0.35	0.60	0.60	0.95	0.70	0.50	0.30			
18:00-19:00	0.50	0.50	0.70	0.80	0.80	0.30	0.30	0.50	0.30			
19:00-20:00	0.50	0.50	0.90	0.80	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.30			
20:00-21:00	0.50	0.70	0.90	0.80	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.30			
21:00-22:00	0.70	0.70	0.90	0.80	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.30			
22:00-23:00	0.40	0.40	0.70	0.80	0.90	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.30			
23:00-24:00	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.80	0.90	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.30			

Table 9-29: Schedules for Hospitality Buildings (D)

Table 9-30: Schedules for Hospitality Buildings (E)

		Hosp	itality – HVA	C Fan Schedule	s		
			Н	VAC Fan Sched	ule		
Time Period	Guest Room	Lobby	Public Spaces	Restaurants	Back Office	Conference / Banquet Room	Kitchen
	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week
00:00-01:00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
01:00-02:00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:00-03:00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:00-04:00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:00-05:00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:00-06:00	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
06:00-07:00	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
07:00-08:00	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
08:00-09:00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
09:00-10:00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10:00-11:00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11:00-12:00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12:00-13:00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13:00-14:00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14:00-15:00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15:00-16:00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16:00-17:00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17:00-18:00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18:00-19:00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19:00-20:00	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
20:00-21:00	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
21:00-22:00	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
22:00-23:00	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
23:00-24:00	1	0	1	1	0	0	1

			Shopp	ing Complex	[
	HVAC Fan Schedule (C Retail Corridor & Atrium		(ON/OFF) Special Zones	External Lighting Schedule	Basement Ventilation	Basement Lighting	Elevat Sched	
Time Period	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	Weekdays	Weekends
00:00-01:00	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.20	0.20
01:00-02:00	0	0	0	0.50	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.20
02:00-03:00	0	0	0	0.50	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05
03:00-04:00	0	0	0	0.50	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05
04:00-05:00	0	0	0	0.50	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05
05:00-06:00	0	0	0	0.50	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05
06:00-07:00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05
07:00-08:00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.10	0.10
08:00-09:00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.10	0.10
09:00-10:00	0	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.20	0.20
10:00-11:00	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.40	0.40
11:00-12:00	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.70	0.70
12:00-13:00	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.70	0.80
13:00-14:00	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.70	0.95
14:00-15:00	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.70	0.95
15:00-16:00	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.70	0.95
16:00-17:00	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.70	0.95
17:00-18:00	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.95
18:00-19:00	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.95
19:00-20:00	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.95
20:00-21:00	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.95
21:00-22:00	0	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.80
22:00-23:00	0	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.60
23:00-24:00	0	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.30	0.40

Table 9-31: Schedules for Shopping Complexes Buildings (A)

				Sho	opping (Complex	ĸ					
		Oc	Occupancy Schedule				Light	Lighting Schedule			Equipment Schedule	
Time Period	Retail		Corrid Atriun		Specia Zone	al	Retail	Corridors & Atrium	Special Zone	Retail	Special Zone	
	Weekday	Weekend	Weekday	Weekend	Weekday	Weekend	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	
00:00-01:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
01:00-02:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
02:00-03:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
03:00-04:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
04:00-05:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
05:00-06:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
06:00-07:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
07:00-08:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
08:00-09:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.50	
09:00-10:00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.05	0.50	
10:00-11:00	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.20	0.20	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.90	0.90	
11:00-12:00	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.30	0.50	0.95	0.50	0.60	0.90	0.90	
12:00-13:00	0.60	0.70	0.60	0.70	0.50	0.70	0.95	0.50	0.60	0.90	0.90	
13:00-14:00	0.60	0.90	0.60	0.90	0.50	0.70	0.95	0.50	0.60	0.90	0.90	
14:00-15:00	0.70	0.90	0.70	0.90	0.50	0.70	0.95	0.50	0.60	0.90	0.90	
15:00-16:00	0.70	0.90	0.70	0.90	0.50	0.80	0.95	0.50	0.40	0.90	0.90	
16:00-17:00	0.70	0.90	0.70	0.90	0.50	0.80	0.95	0.70	0.40	0.90	0.90	
17:00-18:00	0.70	0.90	0.70	0.90	0.50	0.80	0.95	0.95	0.40	0.90	0.90	
18:00-19:00	0.90	0.95	0.90	0.95	0.60	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.80	0.90	0.90	
19:00-20:00	0.90	0.95	0.90	0.95	0.60	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.80	0.90	0.90	
20:00-21:00	0.90	0.95	0.90	0.95	0.60	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.80	0.50	0.90	
21:00-22:00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.60	0.95	0.05	0.50	0.80	0.05	0.90	
22:00-23:00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.60	0.95	0.05	0.30	0.80	0.05	0.90	
23:00-24:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.95	0.05	0.30	0.80	0.05	0.90	

Table 9-32: Schedules for Shopping Complexes Buildings (B)

Com	plexes	Buildir	ngs – Fo	ood Co	urt			
ping	Comp	lex - F	ood Co	ourt				
Lighting Schedule Equipment HVAC Fan Schedule Schedule								
	ſ						<u>ر</u>	

Table 9-33: Schedules for Shopping Complexes Buildings – Food Court

			Shoj	oping	Comp	lex - F	ood C	ourt				
		ccupan Schedul	•	Light	Lighting Schedule			quipme Schedul			IVAC Fa Schedul	
Time Period	Family Dining	Food Preparation	Bar Lounge	Family Dining	Food Preparation	Bar Lounge	Family Dining	Food Preparation	Bar Lounge	Family Dining	Food Preparation	Bar Lounge
00:00-01:00	0.00	0.50	0.70	0.50	0.70	0.70	0.50	0.60	0.70	1	0	1
01:00-02:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
02:00-03:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
03:00-04:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
04:00-05:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
05:00-06:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
06:00-07:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
07:00-08:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
08:00-09:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
09:00-10:00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0	0	0
10:00-11:00	0.20	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.70	0.00	0.60	0.70	0.00	0	1	0
11:00-12:00	0.20	0.80	0.00	0.50	0.90	0.00	0.60	0.70	0.00	1	1	0
12:00-13:00	0.70	0.80	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.80	0.70	0.00	1	1	0
13:00-14:00	0.70	0.80	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.80	0.70	0.00	1	1	0
14:00-15:00	0.70	0.80	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.80	0.70	0.00	1	1	0
15:00-16:00	0.20	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.70	0.00	0.60	0.40	0.00	1	1	0
16:00-17:00	0.20	0.30	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.60	0.40	0.00	1	1	1
17:00-18:00	0.20	0.30	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.70	0.60	0.40	0.70	1	1	1
18:00-19:00	0.50	0.50	0.70	0.90	0.70	0.80	0.80	0.40	0.70	1	1	1
19:00-20:00	0.80	0.90	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.80	0.80	0.70	0.70	1	1	1
20:00-21:00	0.80	0.90	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.80	0.80	0.70	0.70	1	1	1
21:00-22:00	0.80	0.90	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.80	0.80	0.70	0.70	1	1	1
22:00-23:00	0.80	0.90	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.80	0.80	0.70	0.70	1	1	1
23:00-24:00	0.50	0.50	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.80	0.80	0.40	0.70	1	1	1

				Strip Re	tail & Su	iperma	11			
	Occup Sched	-	Lighting Schedule	Equipment Schedule	HVAC Fan Schedule (On/Off)		Elevator schedule	External Lighting Schedule	ent tion	Basement Lighting
Time Period	Retail Circula		All Spac	All Spac	HVAC Fa (On/Off)	_	Elevato	External I Schedule	Basement Ventilation	Baseme
	Weekdays	Weekends	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	Weekdays	Weekends	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week
00:00-01:00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.05
01:00-02:00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.05
02:00-03:00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.05
03:00-04:00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.05
04:00-05:00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.05
05:00-06:00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.05
06:00-07:00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
07:00-08:00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.05
08:00-09:00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.05
09:00-10:00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.05	1	0.20	0.20	0.00	1.00	1.00
10:00-11:00	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.90	1	0.40	0.40	0.00	1.00	1.00
11:00-12:00	0.60	0.60	0.95	0.90	1	0.70	0.70	0.00	1.00	1.00
12:00-13:00	0.60	0.70	0.95	0.90	1	0.70	0.80	0.00	1.00	1.00
13:00-14:00	0.60	0.90	0.95	0.90	1	0.70	0.95	0.00	1.00	1.00
14:00-15:00	0.70	0.90	0.95	0.90	1	0.70	0.95	0.00	1.00	1.00
15:00-16:00	0.70	0.90	0.95	0.90	1	0.70	0.95	0.00	1.00	1.00
16:00-17:00	0.70	0.90	0.95	0.90	1	0.70	0.95	0.00	1.00	1.00
17:00-18:00	0.70	0.90	0.95	0.90	1	0.80	0.95	0.00	1.00	1.00
18:00-19:00	0.90	0.95	0.95	0.90	1	0.80	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00
19:00-20:00	0.90	0.95	0.95	0.90	1	0.80	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00
20:00-21:00	0.90	0.95	0.95	0.50	1	0.80	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00
21:00-22:00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.20	0.50
22:00-23:00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.05
23:00-24:00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.05

Appendices

10. Appendix A: Default Values for Typical Constructions

10.1 Procedure for Determining Fenestration Product U-factor and Solar Heat Gain Coefficient

§ 4.2.1.1 and § 4.2.1.2 require that U-factors and solar heat gain coefficients (SHGC) be determined for the overall fenestration product (including the sash and frame) in accordance with ISO 15099.

In several cases, ISO 15099 suggests that individual national standards will need to be more specific and in other cases the ISO document gives users the choice of two options. This section clarifies these specific issues as they are to be implemented for this code:

- (a) § 4.1 of ISO 15099: For calculating the overall U-factor, ISO 15099 offers a choice between the linear thermal transmittance (4.1.2) and the area weighted method (4.1.3). The area weighted method (4.1.3) shall be used.
- (b) § 4.2.2 of ISO 15099: Frame and divider SHGC's shall be calculated in accordance with § 4.2.2. The alternate approach in § 8.6 shall not be used.
- (c) § 6.4 of ISO 15099 refers the issue of material properties to national standards. Material conductivities and emissivity shall be determined in accordance with Indian standards.
- (d) § 7 of ISO 15099 on shading systems is currently excluded.
- (e) § 8.2 of ISO 15099 addresses environmental conditions. The following are defined for India:

For U-factor calculations:

```
T_{in} = 24 °C
T_{out} = 32 °C
V = 3.35 m/s
T_{rm,out} = T_{out}
T_{rm,in} = T_{in}
I_s = 0 W/m^2
For SHGC calculations:

T_{in} = 24 °C
T_{out} = 32 °C
V = 2.75 m/s
T_{rm,out} = T_{out}
T_{rm,in} = T_{in}
I_s = 783 W/m^2
```

(f) § 8.3 of ISO 15099 addresses convective film coefficients on the interior and exterior of the window product. In § 8.3.1 of ISO 15099, simulations shall use the

heat transfer coefficient based on the center of glass temperature and the entire window height; this film coefficient shall be used on all indoor surfaces, including frame sections. In § 8.3.2 of ISO 15099, the formula from this section shall be applied to all outdoor exposed surfaces.

(g) § 8.4.2 of ISO 15099 presents two possible approaches for incorporating the impacts of self-viewing surfaces on interior radiative heat transfer calculations. Products shall use the method in § 8.4.2.1 of ISO 15099 (Two-Dimensional Element to Element View Factor Based Radiation Heat Transfer Calculation). The alternate approach in § 8.4.3 of ISO 15099 shall not be used.

10.2 Default U-factors, Visible Light Transmittance and Solar Heat Gain Coefficients for Unrated Fenestration Products

All fenestration with U-factors, SHGC, or visible light transmittance determined, certified, and labeled in accordance ISO 15099 shall be assigned those values.

10.2.1 Unrated Vertical Fenestration.

For unrated vertical fenestration, both operable and fixed, the glass VLT reported by manufacturer must meet or exceed 0.37 (as it accounts for framing). The SHGC values reported by glass manufacturer must meet or exceed the prescriptive requirements in Table 4-10 and Table 4-11 for compliance.

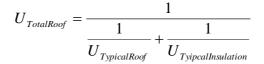
U-factors for unrated vertical fenestration, both operable and fixed, shall be assigned as per Table 10-1.

Table 10-1 Defaults for Unrated Fenestration (Overall Assembly including the Sash and	
Frame)	

Frame Type	Glazing Type	U-Factor (W/m².K)
All frame types	Single Glazing	7.1
Wood, vinyl, or fiberglass frame or metal frame with thermal break	Double Glazing (COG U value >1.6 W/m ² .K)	3.4
Wood, vinyl, or fiberglass frame or metal frame with thermal break	Double Glazing (COG U value <1.6 W/m ² .K)	3.0
Metal and other frame type	Double Glazing	5.1

10.3 Typical Roof Constructions

For calculating the overall U-factor of a typical roof construction, the U-factors from the typical wall construction type and effective U-factor for insulation shall be combined according to the following equation:

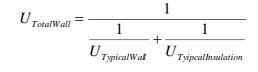


where

U _{TotalRoof}	Total U-factor of the roof with insulation
UTypical Roof	U-factor of the roof
U _{Typical Insulation}	U-factor of the effective insulation

10.4 Typical Wall Constructions

For calculating the overall U-factor of a typical wall construction, the U-factors from the typical wall construction type and effective U-factor for insulation shall be combined according to the following equation:



where

U _{Total} Wall	Total U-factor of the wall with insulation
UTypical Wall	U-factor of the wall
UTypical Insulation	U-factor of the effective insulation

Description		, ×		
	Density	Conductivity ^b	Resistance R,	Specific Heat,
	kg/m3	W/(m·K)	(m²·K)/W	kJ/(kg∙K)
Building Board and Siding				
Board				
Asbestos/cement board	1900	0.57	-	1
Cement board	1150	0.25	-	0.84
Fiber/cement board	1400	0.25	-	0.84
	1000	0.19	-	0.84
	400	0.07	-	1.88
	300	0.06	-	1.88
Gypsum or plaster board	640	0.16	-	1.15
Oriented strand board (OSB) 9 to 11 mm	650	-	0.11	1.88
Oriented strand board (OSB) 12.7 mm	650	-	0.12	1.88
Plywood (douglas fir) 12.7 mm	460	-	0.14	1.88
Plywood (douglas fir) 15.9 mm	540	-	0.15	1.88
Plywood/wood panels 19.0 mm	550	-	0.19	1.88
Vegetable fiber board				-
Sheathing, regular density ^e 12.7 mm	290	-	0.23	1.3
Intermediate density ^e 12.7 mm	350	-	0.19	1.3
Nail-base sheathing ^e 12.7 mm	400	-	0.19	1.3
Shingle backer 9.5 mm	290	-	0.17	1.3
Sound deadening board. 12.7 mm	240	-	0.24	1.26
Tile and lay-in panels, plain or acoustic	290	0.058	-	0.59
Laminated paperboard	480	0.072	-	1.38
Homogeneous board from repulped paper	480	0.072	-	1.17
Hardboard ^e				
Medium density	800	0.105	-	1.3
High density, service-tempered	880	0.12	-	1.34
Grade and service grade				
High density, standard-tempered grade	1010	0.144	-	1.34

Table 10-2 Typical Thermal Properties of Common Building and Insulating Materials^{2,a}

² ASHRAE- Handbook of Fundamentals

Low density	590	0.102	-	1.3
Medium density	800	0.135	-	1.3
High density	1000	0.18	-	-
Underlayment 15.9 mm	640	-	1.22	1.21
Waferboard	700	0.072	-	1.88
Shingles				
Asbestos/cement	1900	-	0.37	-
Wood, 400 mm, 190 mm exposure	-	-	0.015	1.3
Wood, double, 400 mm, 300 mm exposure	-	-	0.21	1.17
Wood, plus ins. backer board 8 mm	-	-	0.25	1.3
Siding	-	-	-	-
Asbestos/cement, lapped 6.4 mm	-	-	0.037	1.01
Asphalt roll siding	-	-	0.026	1.47
Siding				
Asphalt insulating siding (12.7 mm bed)	-	-	0.26	1.47
Hardboard siding 11 mm	-	-	0.12	1.17
Wood, drop, 200 mm 25 mm	-	-	0.14	1.17
Wood, bevel 200 mm, lapped13 mm	-	-	0.14	1.17
Wood, bevel 250 mm, lapped19 mm	-	-	0.18	1.17
Wood, plywood, lapped 9.5 mm	-	-	0.1	1.22
Aluminum, steel, or vinyl, ^{j,k} over sheathing Hollow-backed	-	-	0.11	1.22
Aluminum, steel, or vinyl, ^{j,k} over sheathing Insulating-board-backed 9.5 mm	-	-	0.32	1.34
Aluminum, steel, or vinyl, ^{j,k} over sheathing Foil-backed 9.5 mm	-	-	0.52	-
Architectural (soda-lime float) glass	2500	1	-	0.84
Building Membrane				
Vapor-permeable felt	-	-	0.011	-
Vapor: seal, 2 layers of mopped 0.73 kg/m ² felt	-	-	0.21	-
Vapor: seal, plastic film	-	-	Negligible	-
Finish Flooring Materials				
Carpet and rebounded urethane pad 19 mm	110	-	0.42	-
Carpet and rubber pad (one-piece) 9.5 mm	320	-	0.12	-
Pile carpet with rubber pad 9.5 to 12.7 mm	290	-	0.28	-
Linoleum/cork tile 6.4 mm	465	-	0.09	-
PVC/Rubber floor covering	-	0.4	-	-
Rubber tile 25 mm	1900	-	0.06	-

Terrazzo 25 mm	-	-	0.014	0.8
Insulating Materials				
Blanket and batt ^{c,d}				
Glass-fiber batts 85 to 90 mm	10 to 14	0.043	-	0.84
Glass-fiber batts 50 mm	8 to 13	0.045 to 0.048	-	0.84
Mineral fiber 140 mm	30	0.036	-	0.84
Mineral wool, felted	16 to 48	0.04	-	-
	65 to 130	0.035	-	-
Slag wool .	50 to 190	0.038	-	-
	255	0.04	-	-
	305	0.043	-	-
	350	0.048	-	-
	400	0.05	-	-
Board and slabs				
Cellular glass.	130	0.048	-	0.75
Cement fiber slabs, shredded wood with Portland cement binder	400 to 430	0.072 to 0.076	-	-
			-	
Cement fiber slabs, shredded wood with magnesia oxysulfide binder	350	0.082	-	1.3
Glass fiber board	160	0.032 to 0.040	-	0.84
Expanded rubber (rigid)	70	0.032	-	1.67
Expanded polystyrene extruded (smooth skin)	25 to 40	0.022 to 0.030	-	1.47
Expanded polystyrene, molded beads	15 to 25	0.032 to 0.039	-	1.47
Mineral fiberboard, wet felted	160	0.038	-	0.84
Mineral fiberboard, core or roof insulation	255 to 270	0.049	-	-
Mineral fiberboard, acoustical tile ^g	290	0.05	-	0.8
	335	0.053	-	-
Mineral fiberboard, wet-molded, acoustical tile.	370	0.061	-	0.59
Perlite board	160	0.052	-	-
Polyisocyanurate, aged unfaced	25 to 35	0.020 to 0.027	-	-
Polyisocyanurate, aged with facers	65	0.019	-	1.47
Phenolic foam board with facers, aged	65	0.019	-	-
Loose fill				

Cellulosic (milled paper or wood pulp)	35 to 50	0.039 to 0.045	-	1.38
Perlite, expanded	30 to	0.039 to 0.046	-	1.09
	65			
	65 to	0.045 to 0.052	-	-
	120			
	120 to	0.052 to 0.061	-	-
Mineral fiber (rock, slag, or glass) ^d approx.	180 10 to		1.92	0.71
95 to 130 mm	30	-	1.92	0.71
Mineral fiber (rock, slag, or glass) ^d approx.	11 to	_	3.33	-
170 to 220 mm	30			
Mineral fiber (rock, slag, or glass) ^d approx.	12 to	-	3.85	-
190 to 250 mm	30			
Mineral fiber (rock, slag, or glass) ^d approx.	13 to	-	5.26	-
260 to 350 mm	30			
Mineral fiber (rock, slag, or glass) ^d 90 mm	30 to	-	2.1 to 2.5	-
(closed sidewall application) Vermiculite, exfoliated	55 110 to	0.068		1.34
	130	0.008	-	1.54
	64 to	0.063	-	-
	96			
Spray-applied				
Cellulosic fiber	55 to	0.042 to 0.049	-	-
	95			
Glass fiber	55 to	0.038 to 0.039	-	-
Polyurethane foam (low density)	70 6 to 8	0.042	-	1.47
	40	0.026	-	1.47
Polyurethane foam (low density) aged and	30		1.6	1.47
dry 40 mm	50		1.0	1.47
Polyurethane foam (low density) 50 mm	55	-	1.92	1.47
Polyurethane foam (low density) 120 mm	30	-	3.69	-
Ureaformaldehyde foam, dry	8 to	0.030 to 0.032	-	-
	20			
Roofing				
Asbestos/cement shingles	1120	-	0.037	1
Asphalt (bitumen with inert fill)	1600	0.43	-	-
	1900	0.58	-	-
	2300	1.15	-	-
Asphalt roll roofing	920	-	0.027	1.51
	920	-	0.078	1.26
Asphalt shingles				
Asphalt shingles Built-up roofing	920	-	0.059	1.47
	920 950	- 0.19	0.059 -	1.47 -
Built-up roofing			0.059 - -	1.47 - -

Slate 13 mm	-	-	0.009	1.26
Straw thatch	240	0.07	-	-
Wood shingles, plain and plastic-film-faced	-	-	0.166	1.3
Plastering Materials				
Cement plaster, sand aggregate	1860	0.72	-	0.84
Sand aggregate 10 mm	-	-	0.013	0.84
Sand aggregate 20 mm	-	-	0.026	0.84
Gypsum plaster	1120	0.38	-	-
	1280	0.46	-	-
Lightweight aggregate	720	-	0.056	-
Lightweight aggregate	720	-	0.066	-
Lightweight aggregate	-	-	0.083	-
Perlite aggregate	720	0.22	-	1.34
Sand aggregate	1680	0.81	-	0.84
Sand aggregate on metal lath 19 mm	-	-	0.023	-
Vermiculite aggregate	480	0.14	-	-
	600	0.2	-	-
	720	0.25	-	-
	840	0.26	-	-
	960	0.3	-	-
Perlite plaster	400	0.08	-	-
	600	0.19	-	-
Pulpboard or paper plaster	600	0.07	-	-
Sand/cement plaster, conditioned	1560	0.63	-	-
Sand/cement/lime plaster, conditioned	1440	0.48	-	-
Sand/gypsum (3:1) plaster, conditioned	1550	0.65	-	-
Masonry Materials				
Masonry units				
Brick, fired clay	2400	1.21 to 1.47	-	-
	2240	1.07 to 1.30	-	-
	2080	0.92 to 1.12	-	-
	1920	0.81 to 0.98	-	0.8
	1760	0.71 to 0.85	-	-
	1600	0.61 to 0.74	-	-
	1440	0.52 to 0.62	-	-
	1280	0.43 to 0.53	-	-
	1120	0.36 to 0.45	-	-
Clay tile, hollow 1 cell deep 75 mm	-	-	0.14	0.88

Clay tile, hollow 1 cell deep 100 mm	-	-	0.2	-
Clay tile, hollow 2 cells deep 150 mm	-	-	0.27	-
Clay tile, hollow 2 cells deep 200 mm	-	-	0.33	-
Clay tile, hollow 2 cells deep 250 mm	-	-	0.39	-
Clay tile, hollow 3 cells deep 300 mm	-	-	0.44	-
Lightweight brick	800	0.2		-
	770	0.22		
Concrete blockshi Limostone aggregate	//0	0.22		
Concrete blocks ^{h,i} Limestone aggregate ~200 mm, 16.3 kg, 2200 kg/m ³ concrete, 2 cores	-	-	-	-
Concrete blocks ^{h,i} Limestone aggregate ~200 mm, 16.3 kg, 2200 kg/m ³ concrete with perlite-filled cores	-	-	0.37	-
Concrete blocks ^{h,i} Limestone aggregate ~300 mm, 25 kg, 2200 kg/m ³ concrete, 2 cores	-		-	-
Normal-weight aggregate (sand and gravel)~200 mm, 16 kg, 2100 kg/m ³ concrete, 2 or 3 cores	-	-	0.20 to 0.17	0.92
Normal-weight aggregate (sand and gravel)~200 mm, 16 kg, 2100 kg/m ³ with perlite-filled cores	-	-	0.35	-
Normal-weight aggregate (sand and gravel)∼200 mm, 16 kg, 2100 kg/m³ with vermiculite-filled cores	-	-	0.34 to 0.24	-
Normal-weight aggregate (sand and gravel)~200 mm, 16 kg, 2100 kg/m ³ ~300 mm, 22.7 kg, 2000 kg/m ³ concrete, 2 cores	-	-	0.217	0.92
Medium-weight aggregate (combinations of normal and lightweight aggregate) ~200 mm, 13 kg, 1550 to 1800 kg/m ³ concrete, 2 or 3 cores	-	-	0.30 to 0.22	-
Medium-weight aggregate (combinations of normal and lightweight aggregate) ~200 mm, 13 kg, 1550 to 1800 kg/m ³ with perlite-filled cores	-	-	0.65 to 0.41	-
Medium-weight aggregate (combinations of normal and lightweight aggregate) ~200 mm, 13 kg, 1550 to 1800 kg/m ³ with vermiculite-filled cores	-	-	0.58	-
Medium-weight aggregate (combinations of normal and lightweight aggregate) ~200 mm, 13 kg, 1550 to 1800 kg/m ³ with molded-EPS-filled (beads) cores	-	-	0.56	-
Medium-weight aggregate (combinations of normal and lightweight aggregate) ~200 mm, 13 kg, 1550 to 1800 kg/m ³ with molded EPS inserts in cores	-	-	0.47	-

Low-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay,	-	-	0.34 to 0.29	-
slate or slag, pumice) ~150 mm, 7 1/2 kg,				
1400 kg/m ² concrete, 2 or 3 cores				
-ow-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay,	-	-	0.74	-
slate or slag, pumice) ~150 mm, 7 1/2 kg,				
1400 kg/m ² with perlite-filled cores				
Low-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay,	-	-	0.53	-
slate or slag, pumice) ~150 mm, 7 1/2 kg,				
1400 kg/m ² with vermiculite-filled cores				
Low-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay,	-	-	0.56 to 0.33	0.88
slate or slag, pumice) 200 mm, 8 to 10 kg,				
1150 to 1380 kg/m² concrete				
ow-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay,	-	-	1.20 to 0.77	-
slate or slag, pumice) 200 mm, 8 to 10 kg,				
1150 to 1380 kg/m ² concrete with perlite-				
filled cores				
ow-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay,	-	-	0.93 to 0.69	-
slate or slag, pumice) 200 mm, 8 to 10 kg,				
1150 to 1380 kg/m ² concrete with				
vermiculite-filled cores				
ow-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay,	-	-	0.85	-
slate or slag, pumice) 200 mm, 8 to 10 kg,				
1150 to 1380 kg/m ² concrete with molded-				
EPS-filled (beads) cores				
ow-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay,	-	-	0.79	-
slate or slag, pumice) 200 mm, 8 to 10 kg,				
1150 to 1380 kg/m ² concrete with UF				
foam-filled cores				
ow-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay,	-	-	0.62	-
slate or slag, pumice) 200 mm, 8 to 10 kg,				
1150 to 1380 kg/m ² concrete with molded				
EPS inserts in cores				
ow-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay,	-	-	0.46 to 0.40	-
slate or slag, pumice) 300 mm, 16 kg, 1400				
g/m ³ ,concrete, 2 or 3 cores				
Low-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay,	-	-	1.6 to 1.1	-
slate or slag, pumice) 300 mm, 16 kg, 1400			210 10 212	
cg/m ³ , with perlite-filled cores				
Low-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay,	_	_	1	_
slate or slag, pumice) 300 mm, 16 kg, 1400			-	
kg/m ³ , with vermiculite-filled cores				
Stone, lime, or sand	2800	10.4	-	-
Quartzitic and sandstone	2560	6.2	_	_
	2240	3.46	-	-
	1920	1.88	-	0.88
Calcitic, dolomitic, limestone, marble, and	2880	4.33	-	-
granite	2560	3.17	-	-
	2240	2.31	-	-
	2240	2.51		

	4.600	4.45		
	1600	1.15	-	-
Gypsum partition tile .75 by 300 by 760 mm, solid	-	-	0.222	0.79
Gypsum partition tile .4 cells	-	-	0.238	-
Gypsum partition tile .100 by 300 by 760 mm, 3 cells	-	-	0.294	-
Limestone	2400	0.57	-	0.84
	2600	0.93	-	0.84
Concretes				
Sand and gravel or stone aggregate	2400	1.4 to 2.9	-	-
concretes (concretes with >50% quartz or quartzite sand have conductivities in higher	2240	1.3 to 2.6	-	0.80 to 1.00
end of range)	2080	1.0 to 1.9	-	-
Low-mass aggregate or limestone concretes	1920	0.9 to 1.3	-	-
Low-mass aggregate or limestone	1600	0.68 to 0.89	-	0.84
concretes Expanded shale, clay, or slate; expanded slags ;cinders; pumice (with	1280	0.48 to 0.59	-	0.84
density up to 1600 kg/m ³); scoria (sanded	960	0.30 to 0.36	-	-
concretes have conductivities in higher end of range)	640	0.18	-	-
Gypsum/fiber concrete (87.5% gypsum, 12.5% wood chips)	800	0.24	-	0.84
Cement/lime, mortar, and stucco	1920	1.4	-	-
	1600	0.97	-	-
	1280	0.65	-	-
Perlite, vermiculite, and polystyrene beads	800	0.26 to 0.27	-	-
	640	0.20 to 0.22	-	0.63 to 0.96
	480	0.16	-	-
	320	0.12	-	-
Foam concretes	1920	0.75	-	-
	1600	0.6	-	-
	1280	0.44	-	-
	1120	0.36	-	-
Foam concretes and cellular concretes	960	0.3	-	-
	640	0.2	-	-
	320	0.12	-	-
Aerated concrete (oven-dried)	430 to 800	0.2	-	0.84
Polystyrene concrete (oven-dried)	255 to 800	0.37	-	0.84
Polymer concrete	1950	1.64	-	-
	2200	1.03	-	-

Polymer cement	1870	0.78	-	-
Slag concrete	960	0.22	-	-
	1280	0.32	-	-
	1600	0.43	-	-
	2000	1.23	-	-
Woods (12% moisture content)				
Hardwoods	-	-	-	1.63
Oak	660 to	0.16 to 0.18	-	-
	750			
Birch	680 to	0.17 to 0.18	-	-
	725			
Maple	635 to	0.16 to 0.17	-	-
	700			
Ash	615 to	0.15 to 0.16	-	-
	670			
Softwoods	-	-	-	1.63
Southern pine	570 to	0.14 to 0.16	-	-
-	660			
Southern yellow pine	500	0.13	-	-
Eastern white pine	400	0.1	-	-
Douglas fir/larch	535 to	0.14 to 0.15	-	-
0	580			
Southern cypress	500 to	0.13	-	-
	515			
Hem/fir, spruce/pine/fir	390 to	0.11 to 0.13	-	-
	500			
Spruce	400	0.09	-	-
Western red cedar	350	0.09	-	-
West coast woods, cedars	350 to	0.10 to 0.13	-	-
	500			
Eastern white cedar	360	0.1	-	-
California redwood	390 to	0.11 to 0.12	-	-
	450			
Pine (oven-dried)	370	0.092	-	1.88
Spruce (oven-dried)	395	0.1	-	1.88

^aValues are for mean temperature of 24°C. Representative values for dry materials are intended as design (not specification) values for materials in normal use. Thermal values of insulating materials may differ from design values depending on in-situ properties (e.g., density and moisture content, orientation, etc.) and manufacturing variability. For properties of specific product, use values supplied by manufacturer or unbiased tests.

 ${}^{\text{b}}\text{Symbol}\,\lambda$ also used to represent thermal conductivity.

^cDoes not include paper backing and facing, if any. Where insulation forms boundary (reflective or otherwise) of airspace ^dConductivity varies with fiber diameter. Batt, blanket, and loose-fill mineral fiber insulations are manufactured to achieve specified R-values, the most common of which are listed in the table. Because of differences in manufacturing processes and materials, the product thicknesses, densities, and thermal conductivities vary over considerable ranges for a specified R-value. ^eValues are for aged products with gas-impermeable facers on the two major surfaces. An aluminum foil facer of 25 μ m thickness or greater is generally considered impermeable to gases. For change in conductivity with age of expanded polyisocyanurate.

^fCellular phenolic insulation may no longer be manufactured. Thermal conductivity and resistance values do not represent aged insulation, which may have higher thermal conductivity and lower thermal resistance.

Insulating values of acoustical tile vary, depending on density of board and on type, size, and depth of perforations.

^hValues for fully grouted block may be approximated using values for concrete with similar unit density. ⁱValues for concrete block and concrete are at moisture contents representative of normal use.

Values for metal or vinyl siding applied over flat surfaces vary widely, depending on ventilation of the airspace beneath the siding; whether airspace is reflective or nonreflective; and on thickness, type, and application of insulating backing-board used. Values are averages for use as design guides, and were obtained from several guarded hot box tests (ASTM *Standard* C236) or calibrated hot box (ASTM *Standard* C976) on hollow-backed types and types made using backing of wood fiber, foamed plastic, and glass fiber. Departures of ±50% or more from these values may occur.

^kVinyl specific heat = 1.0 kJ/(kg·K)

See Adams (1971), MacLean (1941), and Wilkes (1979). Conductivity values listed are for heat transfer across the grain. Thermal conductivity of wood varies linearly with density, and density ranges listed are those normally found for wood species given. If density of wood species is not known, use mean conductivity value. For extrapolation to other moisture contents, the following empirical equation developed by Wilkes (1979) may be used:

$$k = 0.1791 + \frac{(1.874 \times 10^{-2} + 5.733 \times 10^{-4} M)\rho}{1 + 0.01 M}$$

where ρ is density of moist wood in kg/m₃, and *M* is moisture content in percent. ^mFrom Wilkes (1979), an empirical equation for specific heat of moist wood at 24°C is as follows:

$$C_p = \frac{(0.299 + 0.01 M)}{(1 + 0.01 M)} + \Delta C_p$$

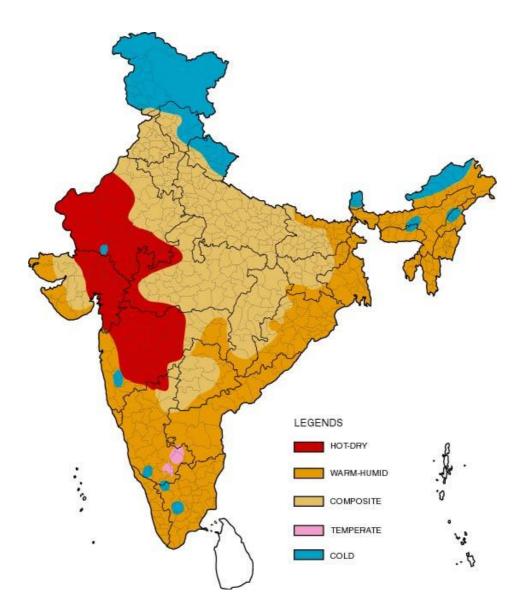
where Δc_p accounts for heat of sorption and is denoted by

 $\Delta C_p = M(1.921 \times 10^{-3} - 3.168 \times 10^{-5}M)$

where M is moisture content in percent by mass.

ⁿBlank space in reference column indicates historical values from previous volumes of *ASHRAE Handbook*. Source of information could not be determined.

11. Appendix B: Climate Zone Map of India



AllahabadCompositeLehColdAmritsarCompositeLucknowCompositeAurangabadHot & DryLudhianaCompositeBangaloreTemperateChennaiWarm & HumidBarmerHot & DryManaliColdBelgaumWarm & HumidMangaloreWarm & HumidBhagalpurWarm & HumidMumbaiWarm & HumidBhubaneshwarWarm & HumidNelloreWarm & HumidBhubaneshwarWarm & HumidNelloreWarm & HumidBhubaneshwarWarm & HumidPatnaCompositeChandigarhCompositePanjimWarm & HumidChitradurgaWarm & HumidRaipurCompositeDehradunCompositePuneWarm & HumidDibrugarhWarm & HumidRaipurCompositeGorakhpurCompositeRamgundamWarm & HumidGorakhpurCompositeRanchiCompositeGorakhpurCompositeRanchiCompositeHissarCompositeRanchiCompositeHot & DrySuratHot & DryJadelpurWarm & HumidSrinagarColdJalandharCompositeSholapurHot & DryJalandharCompositeTrezpurWarm & HumidJalandharCompositeSundernagarColdJalandharCompositeTrezpurWarm & HumidJorhatWarm & HumidTiruchirappalliWarm & HumidJorhatWarm & Humid <t< th=""><th>City</th><th>Climate Type</th><th>City</th><th>Climate Type</th></t<>	City	Climate Type	City	Climate Type
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Jamnagar Warm & Humid Tiruchirappalli Warm & Humid Jodhpur Hot & Dry Trivandrum Warm & Humid Jorhat Warm & Humid Tuticorin Warm & Humid Kochi Warm & Humid Udhagamandalam Cold Kolkata Warm & Humid Vadodara Hot & Dry Kota Hot & Dry Veraval Warm & Humid	Jaisalmer	Hot & Dry	Surat	Hot & Dry
JodhpurHot & DryTrivandrumWarm & HumidJorhatWarm & HumidTuticorinWarm & HumidKochiWarm & HumidUdhagamandalamColdKolkataWarm & HumidVadodaraHot & DryKotaHot & DryVeravalWarm & Humid	Jalandhar	Composite	Tezpur	Warm & Humid
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KochiWarm & HumidUdhagamandalamColdKolkataWarm & HumidVadodaraHot & DryKotaHot & DryVeravalWarm & Humid	Jodhpur	Hot & Dry	Trivandrum	Warm & Humid
KolkataWarm & HumidVadodaraHot & DryKotaHot & DryVeravalWarm & Humid	Jorhat	Warm & Humid	Tuticorin	Warm & Humid
Kota Hot & Dry Veraval Warm & Humid	Kochi	Warm & Humid	Udhagamandalam	Cold
	Kolkata	Warm & Humid	Vadodara	Hot & Dry
Kullu Cold Vishakhapatnam Warm & Humid	Kota	Hot & Dry	Veraval	Warm & Humid
	Kullu	Cold	Vishakhapatnam	Warm & Humid

Table 11-1 Climate Zone for Major Indian Cities

12. Appendix C: Air-Side Economizer Acceptance Procedures

12.1 Construction Inspection

Prior to Performance Testing, verify and document the following:

- (a) System controls are wired correctly to ensure economizer is fully integrated (i.e. economizer will operate when mechanical cooling is enabled).
- (b) Economizer lockout control sensor location is adequate (open to air but not exposed to direct sunlight nor in an enclosure; away from sources of building exhaust; at least 8 meters away from cooling towers).
- (c) System is provided with barometric relief, relief fan or return fan to control building pressure.

12.2 Equipment Testing

Step 1: Simulate a cooling load and enable the economizer by adjusting the lockout control set point. Verify and document the following:

- (a) Economizer damper modulates opens to 100% outside air.
- (b) Return air damper modulates closed and is completely closed when economizer damper is 100% open.
- (c) Economizer damper is 100% open before mechanical cooling is enabled.
- (d) Relief fan or return fan (if applicable) is operating or barometric relief dampers freely swing open.

Step 2: Continue from Step 1 and disable the economizer by adjusting the lockout control set point. Verify and document the following:

- (a) Economizer damper closes to minimum ventilation position.
- (b) Return air damper opens to at or near 100%.
- (c) Relief fan (if applicable) shuts off or barometric relief dampers close. Return fan (if applicable) may still operate even when economizer is disabled.

Envelope Summary

Energy Conservation Building Code 2017 Compliance Forms

Project Info	Project Address	Date
		For Building Department Use
	Project Built-up Area [m ²]	
	Project Above-grade Area [m²]	
	Project Conditioned Area [m ²]	
	Applicant Name and Address	
	Project Climatic Zone	

Building Classification	Hospitality	Business
Classification	Health Care	Educational
	Assembly	Shopping Complex

Project Description	New Building	Addition	Alteration
Description	Self-occupied	Core and Shell	Mixed-Use
Compliance is sought for Energy efficiency level	CECBC Compliant	O _{ECBC+} Compliant	SuperECBC Compliant
		EPI Ratio	

Compliance	Prescriptive Method	Whole Building	Building Trade-off
Approach		Performance Method	Method-Envelope
Арргоасн			Compliance

Building Envelope						
Vertical Fenestration Area Calculation	Total Vertical Fenestration Area (rough opening)	/	Gross Exterior Wall Area	X 100 =	% Window to Wall Ratio (WWR)	
				X 100 =		

Skylight Area Calculation		ylight Area opening)	/		6 Skylight to oof ratio (SRR)
			÷	X 100 =	
Opaque Assembly				Daylighting Summary	
Wall (Minimum Insulation U- factor)				% above-grade floor area meeting the UDI requirement for 90% of the potential daylit time in a year	
Roof (Minimum Insulation U- factor)					
Cool Roof				Fenestration	
Solar Reflectance				Vertical	
Emittance				Maximum U-factor	
	I			Maximum SHGC (or SC)	
Wall Assembly				Minimum VLT	
Material	R-value	Assembly U Factor	-	Overhang / Sidefins / Box Frame Projection (yes or no)	
				If yes, enter Projection Factor for each orientation and effective SHGC	
				Skylight	
				Maximum U-factor	
				Maximum SHGC (or SC)	

Envelope Checklist Energy Conservation Building Code 2017 Compliance Forms

	Project Address				Date		
Apr	olicab	oilit	Code	Component	Information Required	Locati	Building
y			Section		·	on on	Department
		Ŧ				Plans	Notes
Yes	No	N/A					
Ma	anda	tory	/ Provisio	ns (Section			
4.2	2)						
			4.2.1	Fenestration			
			4.2.1.1	U-factor	Specify reference standard		
			4.2.1.2	SHGC	Specify reference standard		
			4.2.1.3	Visible light transmittance	Specify reference standard		
			4.2.2	Opaque Construction			
			4.2.2.1	U-factors	Specify reference standard		
			4.2.2.2	Solar Reflectance	Specify reference standard		
			4.2.2.3	Emittance	Specify reference standard		
			4.2.3	Daylighting	Specify simulation approach or prescriptive		
			4.2.4	Building envelope sealing	Indicate sealing, caulking, gasketing, and weather stripping		

Prescript	Prescriptive Compliance Option (Section 4.3)						
	4.3.1	Roofs	Specify implemented U factor				
	4.3.1.1	Vegetative cool roof	Specify the solar reflectance, emittance, and reference standards				
	4.3.2	Opaque External Wall	Specify implemented U factor				
	4.3.3	Vertical fenestration	 Indicate U-factors on fenestration schedule. Indicate if values are rated or default. If values are default, then specify frame type, glazing layers, gapwidth, low-e. Indicate SHGC or SC on fenestration schedule. Indicate if values are rated or default. Indicate VLT of fenestration schedule. Indicate if values are rated or default. Indicate if overhangs or side fins or box-frame projection are used for compliance purposes. If so, provide projection factor calculation and equivalent SHGC calculation 				

	4.3.3 (a)	fenestration U factor exemption	Specify if applicable, specify unconditioned space percentage, and specify incorporated specifications	
	4.3.4	Skylights	(1) Indicate U-factors on fenestration schedule. Indicate if values are rated or default. If values are default, then specify frame type, glazing layers, gap width, low-e. (2) Indicate SHGC or SC on fenestration schedule. Indicate if values are rated or default.	

Βι	uildir	ng Er	nvelope T	Building Envelope Trade-Off Option (Section 4.3.4)					
					Provide calculations				

Comfort System and Control Summary Energy Conservation Building Code 2017 Compliance Forms

Project Info	Project Address:	Date
		For Building
		Department Use
	Project Built-up Area	
	(sq.m):	
	Project Above-grade	
	area (sq.m):	
	Project Conditioned	
	Area (sq.m):	
	Applicant Name and	
	Address:	
	Project Climatic Zone:	

Project Description	Project Description						
Briefly describe comfort system type and features.	Natural ventilation, mechanical Ventilation, Low energy comfort system, heating and cooling mechanical equipment. percentage area distribution for the installed system, and related information						

Compliance Option	System efficiency	Prescriptive Method	Whole Building Performance Method
----------------------	-------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------

Equipment Schedules	The following information is required to be incorporated with the mechanical equipment schedules on the plans. For projects without plans, fill in the required information below.

Cooling E	Cooling Equipment Schedule									
Equip. ID	Brand Name	Model No.	Capacity kW	Testing Standard s	OSA CFM or Economize r?	СОР	IPLV	Locatio n		

Heating	Heating Equipment Schedule								
Equip. ID	Brand	Model	Capacity kW	Testing Standard	OSA CFM	Input	Output	Efficien	
10	Name	No.		S		kW	kW	су	

		or Economize r?		

Fan Equi	Fan Equipment Schedule									
Equipme nt ID	Brand Name	Model No.	Testing Standard s	SP	Efficiency	Flow Contro I	Location	of Service		

Comfort System & Controls Checklist Energy Conservation Building Code 2017 Compliance Forms

Project					Date	
Address						
			a building permi	t application for compliance v	vith the mecha	anical requirements in
the Energy	Conservation I	Building Code.				
Applicabilit		Code Component Information R		equired	Location	Building Department
	Section				on Plans	Notes
Yes						
Comfort	Systems and	d Control				
Mandato	ry Provisior	s (Section 5.2)				
	5.2.1	Ventilation		Indicate all habitable spaces accordance with § 5.2.1 and		
	5.2.2	Minimum Space C Equipment Efficier	-	Provide equipment schedul	e with type, ca	pacity, efficiency
	5.2.3	Controls				
	5.2.3.1	Timeclock		Indicate thermostat with ni week, and 2-hour manual o programming and time sett of at least 10 hours	verride, capab	le of retaining
	5.2.3.2	Temperature Cont	rols	Indicate temperature contro system provides both heating		
				Indicate thermostats are int heating and cooling, where systems are there		
				Indicate separate thermosta in § 5.2.3.2.(c)	at control for s	pace types mentioned
	5.2.3.3	Occupancy Contro	ls	Indicate occupancy controls mentioned in § 5.2.3.3	for space type	es
	5.2.3.4	Fan Controls		Indicate two-speed motor, p to control the fans and cont fan speed to at least two th	rols shall be ca	apable to reduce the
	5.2.3.5	Dampers		Indicate all air supply and ex have dampers that automat mentioned in § 5.2.3.5		•
	5.2.4	Piping & ductwork		Indicate sealing, caulking, gasketing, and weatherstripping		
	5.2.4.1	Piping insulation		Indicate R-value of insulation		
	5.2.4.2	Ductwork and Pler	num insulation	Indicate R-value of insulation		
	5.2.5	System Balancing		Show written balance repor with a total conditioned are		
	5.2.6	Condensers		Indicate location of condenser water used for condenser	ser and source	of
	5.2.7	Service Hot Water	Heating			
	5.2.7.1	Solar Water Heatir	ng	Indicate all Hotels and hosp equipment installed for hot 5.2.9.1		

	5.2.7.2	Heating Equipment Efficiency	Indicate service water heating equipment shall meet the performance and efficiency as per § 5.2.9.2
	5.2.7.3	Other Water Heating System	Indicate supplementary heating system is designed in consideration with § 5.2.9.3
	5.2.7.4	Piping Insulation	Indicate the Piping insulation is compliant with § 5.2.6.1.
	5.2.7.5	Heat Traps	Indicate vertical pipe risers serving water heaters and storage tanks are as per § 5.2.9.5
	5.2.7.6	Swimming Pools	Indicate the heated pools are provided with a vapor retardent pool cover on the water surface and temperature control and minimum insulation value as per § 5.2.9.6

Prescrip	tive Compliar	nce Option (Section 5.3)	
	5.3.1	Chillers	Indicate chiller type, capacity, COP & IPLV
	5.3.2	Pumps	Indicate pump type (Primary, secondary, and condenser), its total installed capacity and efficiency
	5.3.3	Cooling Towers	Indicate cooling tower type and installed capacity
	5.3.4	Boilers	Indicate boiler type, capacity and efficiency
	5.3.5.1	Air-Economizer (ECBC/ECBC+/SuperECBC)	Indicate air economizer is capable of modulating outside-air and return-air dampers to supply 50% of design supply air quantity as outside-air for respective building type.
	5.3.5.1	Water-economizer (ECBC/ECBC+/SuperECBC)	Indicate water economizer is capable of providing 50% of the expected system cooling load at outside air temperatures of 10°C dry-bulb/7.2°C wet-bulb and below, if the designed building is a respective building type.
	5.3.5.2	Partial Cooling	Indicate where required by § 5.3.4 economizers shall be capable of providing partial cooling even when additional mechanical cooling is required to meet the cooling load.
	5.3.5.3	Economizer Controls	Indicate air economizers are equipped with controls as specified in § 5.3.4.4
	5.3.5.4	Testing	Indicate air-side economizers have been tested as per the requirement specified
	5.3.6	Variable Flow Hydronic Systems	
	5.3.6.1	Variable Fluid Flow	Indicate design flow rate of HVAC pumping system
	5.3.6.2	Isolation Valves	Indicate water cooled air-conditioning have two-way automatic isolation valves and pump motors greater than or equal to 3.7 kW is controlled by variable speed drives
	5.3.6.3	Variable Speed Drives	Indicate Chilled water or condenser water systems comply with either § 5.3.5.1 or § 5.3.5.2
	5.3.7	Unitary, Split, Packaged Air- Conditioners	Indicate the type of system, cooling capacity.
	5.3.8	Controls for ECBC+ & SuperECBC Building	
	5.3.8.1	Centralized Demand Shed Controls	Indicate the building has a Building Management System, with all Mechanical cooling and heating systems having PLC to the zone level shall have the control capabilities mentioned in § 5.2.4.1
	5.3.8.2	Supply Air temperature reset	Indicate multi zone mechanical cooling and heating systems shall have controls to automatically reset supply air temperature in response to building loads or outdoor air

	5.3.8.3	Chilled Water Temperature	temperature by at least 25% of the difference between design supply air temperature and the design room air temperature.
	5.5.6.5	Chilled Water Temperature	Indicate chilled water systems exceeding 350 kW shall have controls to automatically reset supply water temperatures by representative building loads or by outdoor air temperature
	5.3.9	Controls for SuperECBC Building	Indicate that the mechanical systems comply with § 5.2.4 and § 5.2.5
	5.3.9.1	Variable Air Volume Fan Control	Indicate Fans in VAV systems shall have controls or devices to limit fan motor demand as per § 5.2.5.1
	5.3.10	Heat Recovery	Indicate for all Hospitality and Healthcare, heat recovery effectiveness, and efficiency of oil and gas fired boilers
	5.3.11	Service Water Heating	Indicate all Buildings, Hotels and hospitals have solar water heating equipment installed for hot water design capacity as per § 5.3.11
	5.3.12	Total System Efficiency- Alternate Compliance approach	Attach simulation report
	5.3.13	Low Energy Comfort Systems	Indicate system type and list the exemption claimed

Lighting and Controls Summary

Energy Conservation Building Code 2017 Compliance Forms

Project Info	Project Address:	Date
		For Building
		Department Use
	Project Built-up Area (m ²):	
	Project Above-grade area (m ²):	
	Project Conditioned Area (m ²):	
	Applicant Name and Address:	
	Project Climatic Zone:	

Compliance Option	Space by Space method	Whole Building Method		

Maximum Allowed Lighting Power (Interior, Section 6.3.2 or 6.3.3)

Location (floor/room no.)	Occupancy Description	Allowed Watts per m ² **	Area in m ²	Allowed x Area
	** Documen excentions	t all	Total Allowe	d Watts

Proposed Lighting Power (Interior)

Location (floor/room no.)	Fixture Description	Number of Fixtures	Watts/ Fixture	Watts Proposed
,		Total Propos	ed Watts	
	for Interior			

Maximum Allowed Lighting Wattage (Exterior, Section 6.3.5)

Location	Description	Allowed Watts per m ² or per Im	Area in m ² (or Im for perimeter)	Allowed Watts x m ² (or x Im)
			Total Allowe	d Watts

Proposed Lighting Wattage (Exterior)

Location		Number of	Watts/	Watts
	Fixture Description	Fixtures	Fixture	Proposed

				ll Proposed Watts m Exterior	nay not exceed Total Allowed Watts	Total Pro	posed Watts
Lię	ghti	ng	& Cor	ntrols Che	cklist		
			ion Building	g Code 2017 Compli	ance Forms	<u> </u>	
Proje	ect Ado	lress				Date	
		-		necessary to check Conservation Buildir	a building permit application for comp ng Code 2017.	bliance with	the lighting
-	icabilit		Code Section	Component	Information Required		
Yes	No	N/A				Location on Plans	Building Departmen Notes
1:	4:						
_	-		ontrols	6.2)			
Man	datory	Provis	ions (Sectio	on 6.2)			
			6.2.1	Lighting Controls			
			6.2.1.1	Automatic shutoff	Indicate automatic shutoff locations or occupancy sensors		
			6.2.1.2	Space control	Provide schedule with type, indicate locations		
			6.2.1.3	Control in Daylight Areas	Provide manual or automatic contro type and features, indicate location		edule with
			6.2.1.4	Ext. lighting control	Indicate photosensor or astronomical time switch		
			6.2.1.5	Additional control	Provide schedule with type, indicate locations		
			6.2.2	Exit signs	Indicate wattage per face of Exit signs		
Pres	script	ive In	terior Lig	shting Power Co	mpliance Option (Section 6.3)		
			6.3.1	LPD complaince	Indicate whether project is complyin Method (6.3.2) or the Space Functic	-	-
			6.3.2	Building area method	Provide lighting schedule with watta and number of fixtures. Document	• •	
			6.3.3	Space function method	Provide lighting schedule with watta and number of fixtures. Document	• •	
			6.3.4.1	Luminaire wattage	Indicate the wattage of installed lun In case of luminaires containing per ballasts, the operating input wattag either from manufacturers catalogs independent testing laboratory repo	manently ins e has to be p or values fro	italled provided,
			6.3.6	Controls_ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings	Provide centralized control system s features, indicate locations	schedule wit	h type and
Pres	script	ive E>	kterior Lig	ghting Power Co	ompliance Option (Section 6.3.	5)	
			6.3.5	External light power	Provide lighting schedule with watta and number of fixtures. Document		

Electrical and Renewable Energy Systems Summary

Energy Conservation Building Code 2017 Compliance Forms

Project Info	Project Address	Date
		For Building Department Use
	Project Built-up Area [m²]	
	Project Above-grade Area [m ²]	
	Project Conditioned Area [m²]	
	Applicant Name and Address	
	Project Climatic Zone	

Project Description Briefly describe electrical systems and renewable energy installed in the facility	Transformers, Diesel Generator sets, Uninterruptible Power Supply, Renewable Energy Systems and related information

Compliance Approach	Prescriptive Method	Whole Building Performance Method

Transformers							
Type of Transformer	Di	у Тур	e Transformer/ Oil Typ	be Transformer			
				X 100 =			
Transformer Losses	kVA Rating of Transformer	/	Losses at 50% Loading in kW	/ Losses at 100% Loading in kW			
Diesel Generator Sets	Diesel Generator Sets						
Star Rating of DG set			3 Star / 4 Star / 5 Star				
Uninterruptible Power Supply	, 						
Efficiency at 100% Load							
Renewable Energy Systems							
Capacity and Type of Renewable Energy Installed							

Electrical and Renewable Energy Systems Checklist

Energy Conservation Building Code 2017 Compliance Forms

Proj	ect Ad	dress					Date	
	-			-		rmit application for tion Building Code.	-	ith the Electrical
Appli	cability		Code Section	Component	Informa	tion Required	Location on Plans	Building Department
Yes	No	N/A						Notes
Elec	trical a	nd Re	newable E	nergy Systems	S			
Man	datory	/ Provi	sions (Sect	tion 5.2)				
			7.2.1	Transformers	5			
			7.2.1.1	Maximum All Power Transf Losses		Provide losses at capacity and effi		100% load,
			7.2.1.2	Measuremen Reporting of Transformer		For less than 500 kVA transformer meters are calibrated of 0.5 class accuracy and digital meters For above 500 kVA additional Ct's and PT's are installed		
			7.2.1.3	Voltage Drop		Indicate the Volt exceed 2% at de branch circuit sh load.	sign load. Volta	age drop for
			7.2.2	Energy Efficie Motors	ent	Indicate the mot	or class IE2/IE3	3/IE4.
						kW have efficien version of IS 126	otors capacity more than 0.375 ncy according to the latest 615. Ite indicates nominal full-load	
						motor efficiencie	es and full-load	power factor.
						Indicate the mot not exceed 20% load being serve	of the calculate	0
			7.2.3	Diesel Genera	ator Sets	Indicate the star Diesel Generator	rating of the	
			7.2.4	Check-Meter Monitoring	ing and	Indicate the serve permanently ins record kVA, kWh provision for dis voltage betweer phase and neutre distortion as a po	talled electrica and total pow play of current a each phase ar al and total hau	l metring to ver factor. And in each phase, nd between each rmonic

			Indicate the services not exceeding 1000 kVA but over 65 kVA shall have permanently installed electric metering to record kW, kWh and power factor or kVARh on hourly basis. Indicate the services not exceeding 65 kVA shall have permanently installed electric metering to record kWh on hourly basis. Indicate in case of tenant based building, for recording metering should be provided at a location from where each tenant could attach the services.
7.	.2.5	Power Factor Correction	Indicate that the power factor correction has been maintained at the point of connection.
7.	.2.6	Power Distribution System	Indicate the power cable has been sized so that the distribution losses do not exceed the values mentioned in the code.
7.	.2.7	Uninterruptible Power Supply	Indicate the UPS meets or exceed the energy efficiency requirements listed in the table 7-4.
7.	.2.8	Renewable Energy Systems	Indicate the buildings have provision for installation of renewable energy systems in the future on rooftop or the site.
7.	.2.8.1	Renewable Energy Generating Zone	Indicate a dedicated REGZ equivalent to at least 25 % of roof area or area required for generation of energy equivalent to 1% of total peak demand or connected load of the building, whichever is less, shall be provided in all buildings.
			Indicate the REGZ shall is free of any obstructions within its boundaries and from shadows cast by objects adjacent to the zone
7.	.2.8.2	Main Electrical Service Panel	Indicate the minimum rating is displayed on the main electrical service panel. And space is reserved for the installation of double pole circuit breaker for future solar electric installation.
7.	.2.8.3	Demarcation on Documents	Location for inverters and metering equipment, Pathway for routing of conduit from the REGZ to the point of interconnection with the electrical service, Routing of plumbing from the REGZ to the water-heating system and, Structural design loads for roof dead and live load.

14. Appendix E: BEE approved list of software to show compliance³

Table 14-1 Bureau of Energy Efficiency Approved Software for Demonstrating Compliance with ECBC

Analysis	Software
Whole Building Performance Method	AECOsim
	Design Builder
	DOE2
	EnergyPlus
	eQUEST
	НАР
	IDA-ICE
	IES-VE
	OpenStudio
	Simergy
	Trace700
	TRNSYS
	Visual DOE
	BEP-EMIS
Daylighting	AGI32 (Licaso)
	Daysim
	Design Builder
	DIVA
	Groundhog
	IES-VE
	OpenStudio
	RadianceRhino-Grasshopper with Daylighting
	Plugins
	Sefaira
	Sensor Placement + Optimization Tool (SPOT)

³ This is not an all-inclusive list. The current list of approved software is available at BEE website (https://www.beeindia.gov.in/).

परिशिष्ट बी-१ महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे हवामान वर्गीकरण



1. Climate Map for Maharashtra

2. Districtwise classification of climatic data for Maharashtra State :

A) NA	SHIK DIVISIO	N			
		1.	Nashik District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Nashik	Baglan	Satana	Hot and Dry	Pune/Mumbai
2.	Nashik	Chandvad	-	Hot and Dry	Pune/Mumbai
3.	Nashik	Deola	-	Hot and Dry	Pune/Mumbai
4.	Nashik	Dindori	-	Composite	Pune/Mumbai
5.	Nashik	Igatpuri	Igatpuri	Composite	Pune/Mumbai
6.	Nashik	Kalwan	Saptashrungigad	Hot and Dry	Pune/Mumbai
7.	Nashik	Malegaon	Malegaon	Hot and Dry	Pune/Mumbai
8.	Nashik	Nandgaon	Manmad	Hot and Dry	Pune/Mumbai
	Nashik		Nandgaon		Pune/Mumbai
9.	Nashik	Nashik	Nashik	Composite	Pune/Mumbai
	Nashik		Bhagur		Pune/Mumbai
10.	Nashik	Niphad	-	Composite	Pune/Mumbai
11.	Nashik	Peint	-	Composite	Pune/Mumbai
12.	Nashik	Sinnar	Sinnar	Composite	Pune/Mumbai
13.	Nashik	Surgana	-	Composite	Pune/Mumbai
14.	Nashik	Trimbakeshwar	Tryambakeshwar	Composite	Pune/Mumbai
15.	Nashik	Yeola	Yeola	Hot and Dry	Pune/Mumbai
		2.	Jalgaon District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Jalgaon	Amalner	Amalner	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
2.	Jalgaon	Bhadgaon	-	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
3.	Jalgaon	Bhusaval	Bhusaval	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
4.	Jalgaon	Bodvad	-	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
5.	Jalgaon	Chalisgaon	Chalisgaon	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
6.	Jalgaon	Chopda	Chopda	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
7.	Jalgaon	Dharangaon	Dharangaon	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
8.	Jalgaon	Erandol	Erandol	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
9.	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
10.	Jalgaon	Jamner	-	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
11.	Jalgaon	Muktainagar	-	Hot and Dry	Nagpur

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महाराष्ट्र शासन राजपत्र असाधारण भाग चार-अ, ऑगस्ट २२, २०१९/श्रावण ३१, शके १९४१ २४३

	1		1		1
12.	Jalgaon	Pachora	Pachora	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
13.	Jalgaon	Parola	Parola	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
14.	Jalgaon	Raver	Raver	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
	Jalgaon		Savda		Nagpur
15.	Jalgaon	Yawal	Yawal	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
	Jalgaon		Faizpur		Nagpur
		3. Nar	durbar District		
Sr.	District	Talukas	Name of	Climate Zone	Closest
No.			Municipal Council / Corporation		available weather file
1.	Nandurbar	Akkalkuwa	-	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
2.	Nandurbar	Akrani	-	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
3.	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
4.	Nandurbar	Navapur	Navapur	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
5.	Nandurbar	Shahada	Shahada	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
6.	Nandurbar	Taloda	Taloda	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
		4. D	hule District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Dhule	Dhule	-	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
2.	Dhule	Sakri	-	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
3.	Dhule	Shirpur	Shirpur-Warwade	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
4.	Dhule	Sindkheda	Dondaicha- Warwade	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
		5. Ahem	nadnagar District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Composite	Pune
2.	Ahmednagar	Akola	-	Composite	Pune
3.	Ahmednagar	Jamkhed	-	Composite	Pune
4.	Ahmednagar	Karjat	-	Composite	Pune
5.	Ahmednagar	Kopargaon	Kopargaon	Hot and Dry	Pune
6.	Ahmednagar	Nevasa	Nevasa-Khurd	Hot and Dry	Pune
7.	Ahmednagar	Parner	-	Hot and Dry	Pune
8.	Ahmednagar	Pathardi	Pathardi	Hot and Dry	Pune
9.	Ahmednagar	Pohto	Rahta	Composito	Pune
	Ahmednagar	Rahta	Shirdi	Composite	Pune
10.	Ahmednagar	Rahuri	Rahuri	Composite	Pune
	Ahmednagar		Deolali-Pravara		Pune
11.	Ahmednagar	Sangamner	Sangamner	Composite	Pune

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महाराष्ट्र शासन राजपत्र असाधारण भाग चार-अ, ऑगस्ट २२, २०१९/श्रावण ३१, शके १९४१

12.	Ahmednagar	Shevgaon	Shevgaon	Hot and Dry	Pune
13.	Ahmednagar	Shrigonda	Shrigonda	Hot and Dry	Pune
14.	Ahmednagar	Srirampur	Srirampur	Hot and Dry	Pune
	Ahmednagar		Belapur		Pune

B) AURANGABAD DIVISION

			rangabad District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Hot and dry	Aurangabad
2.	Aurangabad	Gangapur	Gangapur	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
3.	Aurangabad	Kannad	Kannad	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
4.	Aurangabad	Khuldabad	-	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
5.	Aurangabad	Paithan	Paithan	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
6.	Aurangabad	Phulambri	-	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
7.	Aurangabad	Sillod	Sillod	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
8.	Aurangabad	Soegaon	-	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
9.	Aurangabad	Vaijapur	Vaijapur	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
		2.	Hingoli District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Hingoli	Aundha (Nagnath)	-	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
2.	Hingoli	Basmatnagar	Basmatnagar	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
3.	Hingoli	Hingoli	Hingoli	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
4.	Hingoli	Kalamnuri	Kalamnuri	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
5.	Hingoli	Sengaon	-	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
	1		arbhani District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Parbhani	Gangakhed	Gangakhed	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
2.	Parbhani	Jintur	Jintur	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
3.	Parbhani	Manvat	Manvat	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
4.	Parbhani	Palam	-	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
5.	Parbhani	Parbhani	Parbhani	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
6.	Parbhani	Pathri	Pathri	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
7.	Parbhani	Purna	Purna	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
8.	Parbhani	Sailu	Sailu	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
9.	Parbhani	Sonepath	Sonpeth	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad

		4. La	atur District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Latur	Ahemadpur	Ahemadpur	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
2.	Latur	Ausa	Ausa (R)	Composite	Aurangabad
3.	Latur	Chakur	-	Composite	Aurangabad
4.	Latur	Deoni	-	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
5.	Latur	Jalkot	-	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
6.	Latur	Latur	Latur	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
7.	Latur	Nilanga	Nilanga	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
8.	Latur	Renapur	-	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
9.	Latur	Shirur – Anantpal	-	Composite	Aurangabad
10.	Latur	Udgir	Udgir	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
		5. Ja	alna District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Jalna	Ambad	Ambad	Composite	Aurangabad
2.	Jalna	Badnapur	-	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
3.	Jalna	Bhokardan	Bhokardan	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
4.	Jalna	Ghansawangi	-	Composite	Aurangabad
5.	Jalna	Jafferabad	-	Composite	Aurangabad
6.	Jalna	Jalna	Jalna	Hot and dry	Aurangabad
7.	Jalna	Mantha	-	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
8.	Jalna	Partur	Partur	Composite	Aurangabad
		6. Osma	anabad District		-
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Osmanabad	Bhum	Bhum	Composite	Aurangabad
2.	Osmanabad	Kalamb	Kalamb	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
3.	Osmanabad	Lohara	-	Composite	Aurangabad
4.	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	Composite	Aurangabad
5.	Osmanabad	Paranda	Paranda	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
6.	Osmanabad	Tuljapur	Tuljapur	Composite	Aurangabad
	Osmanabad		Naldurg		Aurangabad
7.	Osmanabad	Umerga	Umerga	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
	Osmanabad		Murum		Aurangabad
8.	Osmanabad	Washi	-	Composite	Aurangabad

		7. N	Nanded District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Nanded	Ardhapur	-	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
2.	Nanded	Bhokar	Bhokar	Composite	Aurangabad
3.	Nanded	Biloli	Biloli	Composite	Aurangabad
	Nanded		Kundalwadi		Aurangabad
4.	Nanded	Deglur	Deglur	Composite	Aurangabad
5.	Nanded	Dharmabad	Dharmabad	Composite	Aurangabad
6.	Nanded	Hadgaon	Hadgaon	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
7.	Nanded	Himayatnagar	-	Composite	Aurangabad
8.	Nanded	Kandhar	Kandhar	Composite	Aurangabad
9.	Nanded	Kinwat	Kinwat	Composite	Aurangabad
10.	Nanded	Loha	Loha	Composite	Aurangabad
11.	Nanded	Mahur	Mahur	Composite	Aurangabad
12.	Nanded	Mudkhed	Mudkhed	Composite	Aurangabad
13.	Nanded	Mukhed	Mukhed	Composite	Aurangabad
14.	Nanded	Naigaon (Khairgaon)	Naigaon	Composite	Aurangabad
15.	Nanded	Nanded	-	Composite	Aurangabad
16.	Nanded	Umri	Umri	Composite	Aurangabad
		8.	Beed District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Beed	Ambejogai	Ambejogai	Composite	Aurangabad
2.	Beed	Ashti	Ashti	Composite	Aurangabad
3.	Beed	Beed	Beed	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
4.	Beed	Dharur	KilleDharur	Composite	Aurangabad
5.	Beed	Georai	Georai	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
6.	Beed	Kaij	Kaij	Composite	Aurangabad
7.	Beed	Majalgaon	Majalgaon	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
8.	Beed	Parli	Parali-Waijanath	Composite	Aurangabad
9.	Beed	Patoda	Patoda	Composite	Aurangabad
10.	Beed	Shirur (Kasar)	-	Composite	Aurangabad
11.	Beed	Wadwani	-	Composite	Aurangabad

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C) AMRAVATI DIVISION 1. Amravati District District Talukas **Climate Zone** Closest Name of Municipal available Council / weather file Corporation Amravati Achalpur Achalpur Hot and Dry Nagpur Amravati Amravati Amravati Hot and Dry Nagpur Amravati AnjangaonSurji AnjangaonSurji Hot and Dry Nagpur Amravati Bhatkuli Hot and Dry Nagpur _ Amravati Chandur Chandur Rly Composite Nagpur Railway Chandurbazar Chandur Bazar Composite Amravati Nagpur Chilkhaldara Hot and Dry Nagpur Amravati -Hot and Dry Nagpur Amravati Daryapur Daryapur Amravati Dhamangaon Dhamangaon Composite Nagpur Railway Railway Dharni Hot and Dry Amravati Nagpur _ Morshi Morshi Composite Nagpur Amravati Nandgaon-Composite Amravati _ Nagpur Khandeshwar Teosa Amravati Composite Nagpur _ Amravati Warud Warud Composite Nagpur 2. Akola District **Climate Zone** Closest District Talukas Name of Municipal available weather file Council / Corporation Akola Akola Akola Hot and Dry Nagpur Akola Akot Akot Hot and Dry Nagpur Akola Balapur Balapur (partly) Hot and Dry Nagpur Akola BarshiTakli BarshiTakali Hot and Dry Nagpur Akola Murtizapur Murtizapur Hot and Dry Nagpur Patur Akola Patur Hot and Dry Nagpur Akola Telhara Telhara Hot and Dry Nagpur

	3. Washim District							
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file			
1.	Washim	Karanja	Karanja	Hot and Dry	Nagpur			
2.	Washim	Malegaon	Malegaon	Hot and Dry	Nagpur			
3.	Washim	Mangrulpir	Mangrulpir	Hot and Dry	Nagpur			
4.	Washim	Manora	-	Hot and Dry	Nagpur			
5.	Washim	Risod	Risod	Hot and Dry	Nagpur			
6.	Washim	Washim	Washim	Hot and Dry	Nagpur			

		4. B	uldhana District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Buldhana	Buldhana	Buldhana	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
2.	Buldhana	Chikhali	Chikhali	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
3.	Buldhana	Deolgaon Raja	Deulgaon Raja	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
4.	Buldhana	Jalgaon (Jamod)	JalgaonJamod	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
5.	Buldhana	Khamgaon	Khamgaon	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
6.	Buldhana	Lonar	Lonar	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
7.	Buldhana	Malkapur	Malkapur	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
8.	Buldhana	Mehekar	Mehekar	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
9.	Buldhana	Motala	-	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
10.	Buldhana	Nandura	Nandura	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
11.	Buldhana	Sangrampur	-	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
12.	Buldhana	Shegaon	Shegaon	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
13.	Buldhana	Sindkhed Raja	Sindkhed Raja	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
		5. Y	avatmal District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Yavatmal	Arni	-	Composite	Nagpur
2.	Yavatmal	Babulgaon	-	Composite	Nagpur
3.	Yavatmal	Darwha	Darwha	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
4.	Yavatmal	Digras	Digras	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
5.	Yavatmal	Ghatanji	Ghatanji	Composite	Nagpur
6.	Yavatmal	Kalamb	-	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
7.	Yavatmal	Kelapur	Pandharkavda	Composite	Nagpur
8.	Yavatmal	Mahagaon	-	Composite	Nagpur
9.	Yavatmal	Maregaon	-	Composite	Nagpur
10.	Yavatmal	Ner	Ner Nawabpur	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
11.	Yavatmal	Pusad	Pusad	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
				Composite	Nagpur
12.	Yavatmal	Ralegaon	-	Composito	
	Yavatmal Yavatmal	Ralegaon Umarkhed	- Umarkhed	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
12.			- Umarkhed Wani	· ·	
12. 13.	Yavatmal	Umarkhed		Hot and Dry	Nagpur

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D) PL	JNE DIVISION				
			1. Pune District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municip Council / Corporation		Closest available weather file
1.	Pune	Ambegaon	-	Composite	Pune
2.	Pune	Baramati	Baramati	Hot and Dry	Pune
3.	Pune	Bhor	Bhor	Composite	Pune
4.	Pune	Daund	Daund	Hot and Dry	Pune
5.	Pune	Indapur	Indapur	Hot and Dry	Pune
6.	Pune	Junnar	Junnar	Composite	Pune
7.	Pune	Khed	Alandi	Composite	Pune
8.	Pune	Mawal	Talegaon- Dhabhade	Warm and Humid	Pune
9.	Pune	Mulshi	-	Warm and Humid	Pune
10.	Pune	Pune City Haveli	Pune	Composite	Pune
	Pune		Pimpri Chinchwad		Pune
	Pune		Loni-Kalbhor		Pune
11.	Pune	Purandar	Jejuri	Composite	Pune
	Pune		Saswad		Pune
12.	Pune	Shirur	Shirur	Hot and Dry	Pune
13.	Pune	Velhe	-	Warm and Humid	Pune
	1	2.	Kolhapur District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	of Climate Zone ipal :il /	
1.	Kolhapur	Ajra	-	Composite	Pune
2.	Kolhapur	Bavda	-	Warm and Humid	Pune
3.	Kolhapur	Bhudargad	-	Composite	Pune
4.	Kolhapur	Chandgad	-	Warm and Humid	Pune
5.	Kolhapur	Gandhinglaj	Gandhinglaj	Composite	Pune
6.	Kolhapur	Hatkanangle	Ichalkarnji	Composite	Pune
	Kolhapur		Vadgaon		Pune
7.	Kolhapur	Kagal	Kagal	Composite	Pune
	Kolhapur		Murgud	· · ·	Pune
8.	Kolhapur	Karvir	-	Composite	Pune
9.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	-	Composite	Pune
10.	Kolhapur	Panhala	-	Composite	Pune
11.	Kolhapur	Radhanagari	-	Warm and Humid	Pune
12.	Kolhapur	Shahuwadi	Malkapur	Composite	Pune
	-	Shirol	Jaysingpur	Composite	Pune
13.	Kolhapur	SHIIOI	Jaysinubui	Composite	

		3. 9	Satara District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Satara	Jaoli	-	Hot and Dry	Pune
2.	Satara	Karad	Karad	Composite	Pune
3.	Satara	Khandala	Lonand	Composite	Pune
4.	Satara	Khatav	-	Warm and Humid	Pune
5.	Satara	Koregaon	Koregaon	Warm and Humid	Pune
	Satara		Rahimatpur		Pune
6.	Satara	Man	Mhaswad	Composite	Pune
7.	Satara	Mahabaleshwar	-	Warm and Humid	Pune
8.	Satara	Patan	-	Hot and Dry	Pune
9.	Satara	Phaltan	Phaltan	Composite	Pune
10.	Satara	Satara	Satara	Composite	Pune
11.	Satara	Wai	Wai	Composite	Pune
		4. S	olapur District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Solapur	Akkalkot	Akkalkot	Hot and Dry	Pune
	Solapur		Dudhani		Pune
	Solapur		Maindargi		Pune
2.	Solapur	Barshi	Barshi	Hot and Dry	Pune
3.	Solapur	Karmala	Karmala	Hot and Dry	Pune
4.	Solapur	Madha	Kurduwadi	Hot and Dry	Pune
5.	Solapur	Malshiras	Akluj	Hot and Dry	Pune
6.	Solapur	Mangalwedha	Mangalwedha	Hot and Dry	Pune
7.	Solapur	Mohol	-	Hot and Dry	Pune
8.	Solapur	Pandharpur	Pandharpur	Hot and Dry	Pune
9.	Solapur	Sangola	Sangola	Hot and Dry	Pune
10.	Solapur	Solapur North	Solapur	Hot and Dry	Pune
11.	Solapur	Solapur South	,	Hot and Dry	Pune
	1 1 -		Sangli District	,	
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Sangli	Atpadi	-	Hot and Dry	Pune
2.	Sangli	Jat	-	Composite	Pune
3.	Sangli	Kadegaon	-	Composite	Pune
4.	Sangli	Kavathe Mahakal	-	Composite	Pune
5.	Sangli	Khanapur	Vita	Composite	Pune
6.	Sangli	Miraj	-	Composite	Pune
7.	Sangli	Palus	-	Composite	Pune

महाराष्ट्र शासन राजपत्र असाधारण भाग चार-अ, ऑगस्ट २२, २०१९/श्रावण ३१, शके १९४१ २५१

8.	Sangli	Sangli	-	Composite	Pune
9.	Sangli	Shirala	-	Composite	Pune
10.	Sangli	Tasgaon	Tasgaon	Composite	Pune
11.	Sangli	Walwa	Ashta	Composite	Pune
			Islampur		Pune

		1. N	agpur District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Nagpur	Bhiwapur	Bhiwapur	Composite	Nagpur
2.	Nagpur	Hingna	-	Composite	Nagpur
3.	Nagpur	Kalameshwar	Kalmeshwar	Composite	Nagpur
	Nagpur		Mohpa		Nagpur
4.	Nagpur	Kamthi	Kamthi	Composite	Nagpur
5.	Nagpur	Katol	Katol	Composite	Nagpur
6.	Nagpur	Kuhi	-	Composite	Nagpur
7.	Nagpur	Mauda	-	Composite	Nagpur
8.	Nagpur	Nagpur (Rural)		Composite	Nagpur
9.	Nagpur	Nagpur (Urban)	Nagpur	Composite	Nagpur
10.	Nagpur	Narkhed	Narkhed	Composite	Nagpur
	Nagpur		Mowad (R)		Nagpur
11.	Nagpur	Parseoni	-	Composite	Nagpur
12.	Nagpur	Ramtek	Ramtek	Composite	Nagpur
13.	Nagpur	Saoner	Saoner	Composite	Nagpur
	Nagpur		Khapa		Nagpur
14.	Nagpur	Umred	Umred	Composite	Nagpur
		2. W	ardha District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Wardha	Arvi	Arvi	Composite	Nagpur
2.	Wardha	Ashti	-	Composite	Nagpur
3.	Wardha	Deoli	Deoli	Composite	Nagpur
	Wardha		Pulgaon		Nagpur
4.	Wardha	Hinganghat	Hinganghat	Composite	Nagpur
5.	Wardha	Karanja	-	Composite	Nagpur
6.	Wardha	Samudrapur	-	Composite	Nagpur
7.	Wardha	Seloo	Sindi (Rly)	Composite	Nagpur
8.	Wardha	Wardha	Wardha	Composite	Nagpur
			Sevagram		Nagpur

		3. 0	Sadchiroli District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Gadchiroli	Aheri	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
2.	Gadchiroli	Armori	Armori	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
3.	Gadchiroli	Bhamragad	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
4.	Gadchiroli	Chamorshi	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
5.	Gadchiroli	Desaiganj (Vadasa)	Desaiganj	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
6.	Gadchiroli	Dhanora	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
7.	Gadchiroli	Etapalli	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
8.	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
9.	Gadchiroli	Korchi	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
10.	Gadchiroli	Kurkheda	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
11.	Gadchiroli	Mulchera	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
12.	Gadchiroli	Sironcha	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
		4. E	Bhandara District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Bhandara	Bhandara	Bhandara	Composite	Nagpur
2.	Bhandara	Lakhandur	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
3.	Bhandara	Lakhani	Lakhani	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
4.	Bhandara	Mohadi	-	Composite	Nagpur
5.	Bhandara	Paoni	Paoni	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
6.	Bhandara	Sakoli	Sakoli	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
7.	Bhandara	Tumsar	Tumsar	Composite	Nagpur

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			ndrapur District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Chandrapur	Ballarpur	Ballarpur	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
2.	Chandrapur	Bhadravati	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
3.	Chandrapur	Brahmapuri	Bramhapuri	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
4.	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
5.	Chandrapur	Chimur	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
6.	Chandrapur	Gondpipri	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
7.	Chandrapur	Jiwati	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
8.	Chandrapur Korpana		-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
9.	Chandrapur Mul		Mul	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
10.	Chandrapur Nagbhir		-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
11.	Chandrapur	Pombhurna	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
12.	Chandrapur	Rajura	Rajura	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
13.	Chandrapur	Sawali	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
14.	Chandrapur	Sindewahi	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
15.	Chandrapur	Warora	Warora	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
		6. G	ondia District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Gondia	Amgaon	-	Composite	Nagpur
2.	Gondia	Arjuni- Morgaon	-	Composite	Nagpur
3.	Gondia	Deori	Deori	Composite	Nagpur
4.	Gondia	Gondia	Gondia	Composite	Nagpur
5.	Gondia	Goregaon	-	Composite	Nagpur
6.	Gondia	Sadak-Arjuni	-	Composite	Nagpur
7.	Gondia	Salekasa	-	Composite	Nagpur
8.	Gondia	Tirora	Tirora (EP)	Composite	Nagpur Nagpur

	ONKAN DIVISIO		1. Raigad District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Raigad	Alibaug	Alibaug	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
2.	Raigad	Karjat	Karjat	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
3.	Raigad	Khalapur	Khopoli	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
4.	Raigad	Mahad	Mahad	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
5.	Raigad	Mangaon	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
6.	Raigad	Mhasla	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
7.	Raigad	Murud	Murud-Janjira	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
8.	Raigad	Panvel	Panvel	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
9.	Raigad	Pen	Pen	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
10.	Raigad	Poladpur	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
11.	Raigad	Raigad	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
12.	Raigad	Roha	Roha	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
13.	Raigad	Srivardhan	Srivardhan	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
13.	Raigad	Sudhagad	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
14.		Tala	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
	Raigad		-		
16.	Raigad	Uran	Uran	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
Sr.	District	Talukas	2. Thane District Name of	Climate Zone	Closest
No.	District	Talukas	Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	available weather file
1.	Thane	Ambarnath	Ambarnath	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
2.	Thane	Bhiwandi	Bhiwandi- Nizampur	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
3.	Thane	Dahanu	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
4.	Thane	Jawhar	Jawhar	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
5.	Thane	Kalyan	Kalyan-Dombivali	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
	Thane		Kulgoan-Badalapur		Mumbai
6.	Thane	Mokhada	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
7.	Thane	Murbad	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
8.	Thane	Palghar	Umarpada-Safala	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
9.	Thane	Shahapur	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
10.	Thane	Talasari	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
11.	Thane	Thane	Thane	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
			Navi Mumbai		Mumbai
12.	Thane	Ulhasnagar	Ulhasnagar	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
13.	Thane	Vada	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai

14.	Thane	Vasai	Vasai-Virar	Warm and Humid	Mumbai			
15.	Thane	Vikramgad	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai			
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
3. Ratnagiri District								
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file			
1.	Ratnagiri	Chiplun	Chiplun	Warm and Humid	Mumbai			
2.	Ratnagiri	Dapoli	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai			
3.	Ratnagiri	Guhagar	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai			
4.	Ratnagiri	Khed	Khed	Warm and Humid	Mumbai			
5.	Ratnagiri	Lanja	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai			
6.	Ratnagiri	Mandangad	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai			
7.	Ratnagiri	Rajapur	Rajapur	Warm and Humid	Mumbai			
8.	Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	Warm and Humid	Mumbai			
9.	Ratnagiri	Sangameshwar	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai			
		4.	Sindhudurg District					
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file			
1.	Sindhudurg	Devgad	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai			
2.	Sindhudurg	Dodamarg	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai			
3.	Sindhudurg	Kankawali	Kankawali	Warm and Humid	Mumbai			
4.	Sindhudurg	Kudal	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai			
5.	Sindhudurg	Malvan	Malvan	Warm and Humid	Mumbai			
6.	Sindhudurg	Sawantwadi	Sawantwadi	Warm and Humid	Mumbai			
7.	Sindhudurg	Sindhudurg	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai			
8.	Sindhudurg	Vaibhavwadi	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai			
9.	Sindhudurg	Vengurla	Vengurla	Warm and Humid	Mumbai			
		5.		•				
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file			
1.	Mumbai	Mumbai	Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai	Warm and Humid	Mumbai			
2.	Mumbai	Mumbai Suburban		Warm and Humid	Mumbai			

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नावाने,

प्रशांत पुं. बडगेरी, शासनाचे उप सचिव. રષષ

INDUSTRIES ENERGY AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Mantralaya, Madam Cama Road, Hutatma Rajguru Chowk, Mumbai 400 032, dated the 22nd August 2019.

NOTIFICATION

ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT, 2001.

No. APAU-2018/CR-87/Energy-7(Part-I). —The following draft of rules which the Government of Maharashtra propose to make in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 57 read with clause (*a*) of section 15 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 (No. 52 of 2001), and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, to specify and notify Energy Conservation Building Code with respect to use of energy in the commercial buildings in the State of Maharashtra, in consultation with the Bureau, is hereby published for information of all the persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft rules will be taken into consideration by the Government of Maharashtra on or after the expiry of period of thirty days from the date of publication of this notification in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*.

2. Any objection or suggestions, which may be received by the General Manager (EC), Maharashtra Energy Development Agency, MHADA Commercial Complex, 2nd Floor, Opposite Tridal Nagar, Yerwada, Pune 411 006 or through e-mail *viz*.<u>ecbc@mahaurja.com</u>, from any person with respect to the said draft on or before the aforesaid period, will be considered by the Government.

DRAFT RULES

1. *Short title.*— These rules may be called Maharashtra Energy Conservation Building Rules, 2019.

2. Definitions. — (1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires, —-

(a) "Act" means the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 (No. 52 of 2001);

(b) "Actual Energy Performance Index" means the Energy performance index calculated as per actual energy consumption of the building;

(c) "Annexure" means an annexure appended to these rules;

(*d*) "Authority having jurisdiction" or "AHJ" means the local authority or any authority created or established under any law for the time being in force by the appropriate Government which exercises authority over land under its jurisdiction, and has powers to give permission for development of such immovable property;

(e) "Best practices" means those measures which optimize efficiencies in the identified components and systems based on integrated design approach that enhances the building performances or reduces the cost of construction having regard to the safety, stability of the building structure, health and environmental provisions of Central or State laws and includes energy conservation measures approved by the Designated Agency or National Energy Conservation Building Code implementation Committee;

(f) "Board" means ECBC Board established under sub-rule (1) of rule 7 of these rules;

(g) "Built up Area" means the total area covered by a building on all floors including cantilevered portion, mezzanine floors if any but except the areas excluded specifically from FSI under the Regulations of Authority having Jurisdiction;

(h) "Bureau" means Bureau of Energy Efficiency, India;

(i) "Bye-laws" means the building bye-laws notified by Authority having jurisdiction;

(j) "Central Government" means the Government of India.

(*k*) "Connected load" means sanctioned load of a building complex as defined in subpara (2) of Chapter 8 of the ECBC.

(*I*) "Construction documents" means set of documents as defined in sub-para (2) of Chapter 8 of the ECBC.

(*m*) "Contract Demand" means contract demand as defined as defined in sub-para (2) of Chapter 8 of the ECBC.

(*n*) "Designated Agency" means the Maharashtra Energy Development Agency, an agency designated by the State Government under clause (*d*) of section 15 of the Act;

(*o*) "Distribution Licensee" means distribution licensee as authorized by MERC in clause (*17*) of section 2 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (Act 36 of 2003);

(*p*) "ECBC" means "the Maharashtra Energy Conservation Building Code" issued by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency in pursuance of clause (*p*) of section 14 of the Act and includes Maharashtra amendment made in this behalf, from time to time;

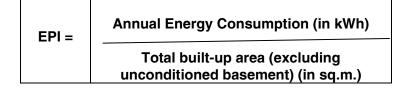
(q) "ECBC Inspecting Officer "means an inspecting officer appointed by State Designated Agency under sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Act;

(*r*) "Empaneled Maha-ECBC Auditing Agency" means a firm consisting of Energy Auditor and Energy Auditor(Building) certified under Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Certification Procedures for Energy Auditors and Energy Managers) Regulations, 2010 and who are empaneled with the Designated Agency.

(s) "Energy Auditor (Building)" means a person who fulfils the eligibility criteria specified in the Energy Conservation (Minimum qualification for Energy Auditors and Energy Managers) Rules, 2006 and has qualified National Examination for Energy Conservation Building Codes Compliance conducted by Bureau;

(*t*) "Energy Conservation Measures" or "ECM" means the energy saving measures incorporated in the building design to meet the energy efficiency requirement of the building to the desired levels of ECBC compliance mechanism specified in rule 5 of these rules;

(*u*) "Energy Performance Index" or "EPI" means Energy Performance Index as specified in sub-para (1.1) of Chapter 3 of ECBC, such as, —



(v) "EPI Ratio" means EPI ratio as determined according to the formula laid down in subpara (1.2) of Chapter 3 of ECBC;

(w) "Form" means the forms appended to these rules;

(x) "Fund" means the Energy Conservation Fund by State Government under the subsection (1) of section 16 of the Act;

(y) "Nearly Zero Energy Building or NZEB" means energy efficient buildings with low EPI ratio, whose EPI is less than 10 kWh per square meter per year and total energy consumption met by renewable energy sources, buildings which generate as much clean energy on site as consumed by it annually;

(z) "Owner" means, a person, group of persons, a Company, a Trust, Institute, Registered Body, State or Central Government Departments, Undertakings and agencies or organization in whose name the property stands registered in the revenue records; or and in respect of a, —

(*i*) commercial building includes a person who constructs or causes to be constructed commercial building or converts an existing building or part thereof into such commercial building; and

(*ii*) In any other case shall include any other person who acts himself as a builder, colonizer, contractor, developer, estate developer or by any other name or claims to be acting as the holder of a power of attorney from the owner of the land on which the building is constructed;

- (aa) "Proposed Design" means proposed design as defined in sub-para (2) of Chapter 8 of the ECBC.
- (bb) "Standard Design" means standard design as defined in sub-para (2) of Chapter 8 of the ECBC.
- (cc) "State Commission" or "MERC" means the Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission constituted under sub-section (1) of section 82 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003), and includes a Joint Commission constituted under sub-section (1) of section 83 of the said Electricity Act;
- (dd) "State Government" means the Government of Maharashtra.
- *(ee)* "Technical Grievances Committee" or "Committee" means Maharashtra Energy Conservation Building Code Technical Grievances Committee established under sub-rule *(2)* of rule 8 of these rules.

(2) Words and expressions used herein but not defined herein and defined in any law for the time being in force or such other relevant laws of the Government shall have the same meaning respectively assigned to them in those laws.

3. Applicability.— (1) These rules shall be applicable to the every commercial building or building complex or a part of the building, which is used or intended to be used for commercial purposes having a connected load of 100 kilowatt (kW) or greater, or a contract demand of 120 kilovolt ampere (kVA) or greater, or 1000 Square Meters built up area and shall cover building components ,—

(a) building envelope;

(b) comfort systems and controls (heating, ventilation and air conditioning, service hot water system);

(C) lighting and controls;

(d) electrical and renewable energy systems; and

(e) any other system, as may be specified from time to time by the Bureau.

(2) Where the existing building undergoes additions or alteration resulting in aggregate connected load of 100 kilowatt (kW) or greater or a contract demand of 120 kilovolt ampere (kVA) or 1000 Square Meters built up area, such portion of additions or alteration shall comply with the components referred to in clauses (*a*) to (*e*) of sub –rule (*1*).

4. Non-applicability.—These rules shall not apply to, —

(1) buildings that do not use either electricity or fossil fuel; or

(2) equipment and portions of building systems that use energy primarily for manufacturing processes;

(3) buildings or building components wherever these rules are in conflict with safety, health, or environmental provisions of Central or State laws or building bye-laws or building regulations such provisions shall prevail over these rules.

5. Compliance Mechanism. — (1) Compliance Approach, —

(*a*) The owner shall classify the type of proposed commercial building as per the functional requirements of its design from the building classification specified in sub-para (*5*) of Chapter 2 of ECBC.

(b) The building or building complex shall comply with all the requirements related to Compliance and Approach as specified in Chapter 3 of ECBC and shall ensure that the compliance of the building is categorized as per climatic classification specified in Appendix B-1 appended to ECBC.

(2) Energy Performance Compliance Leve : — The Designated Agency shall assign following star rating system as described in the Table -1 for compliances;

Compliance Level		Requirement		
1	Mahaurja 1 - Star ECBC Compliant building as per ECBC			
2	Mahaurja 2 - Star	ECBC+ Compliant Building as per ECBC		
3	Mahaurja 3 - Star	Super ECBC Building as per ECBC		
4	Mahaurja 4 - Star	10% to 20% reduction in EPI ratio than the Super ECBC EF		
ratio of the same building typology as mentioned ir		ratio of the same building typology as mentioned in ECBC		
5	5 Mahaurja 5- Star more than 20% reduction in EPI ratio than the S			
		EPI ratio of the same building typology as mentioned in ECBC		

Table 1: Levels of ECBC Compliance

6. Procedure for obtaining a Compliance Report of construction or re-construction or alteration of building. - Every owner who intends to construct, re-construct or make alterations or addition in the building shall follow the following Stages, namely : —

(1) Design Phase,-

(a) The owner shall,—

(i) appoint the design team comprising of Energy Auditor (Building) and technical experts as specified under ECBC.

(ii) apply for the building design approval to the Designated Agency in Form I, II, and III.

(b) The Designated Agency shall,-

(i) scrutinize and verify the building design as per ECBC.

(ii) the Designated Agency shall verify that the,-

(a) identified Energy Conservation Measures have been applied in the proposed design;

(b) findings of the compliance and construction documents of the proposed building comply with prescriptive or Whole Building Performance Method.

(c) EPI Ratio projected in the proposed design is in accordance with ECBC.

(iii) in case of any discrepancies in the design requirements, the Designated Agency shall communicate discrepancies report in FORM-IV to the owner for compliance.

(iv) the Designated Agency shall convey the compliance report specifying the UBID in FORM-V to the Authority having jurisdiction with the copy to Owner and respective Distribution Licensee.

(c) Authority having Jurisdiction shall, before issuing final design approval for construction of building, ensure that the design approval which has been approved by the

Authority having jurisdiction is the same for which the certificate of ECBC compliance have been issued by the Designated Agency.

(2) Construction Phase: ---

(a) On receiving the required permission for construction from the Authority having jurisdiction, the owner shall—

(i) give an intimation before the commencement of construction work to the Designated Agency in FORM VI ;

(ii) before applying for occupancy certificate to Authority having jurisdiction, Energy Auditor (Building) shall verify the required compliance documents, checklists and on-site Inspection reports and certify that it is in consonance with the compliance report in FORM VII along with intimation of construction work in FORM VIII to the Designated Agency for verification ;

(iii) if the construction work is not in consonance with the compliance report, the owner shall obtain the fresh compliance report from the Designated Agency as per sub-rule (1) of these rules ;

(b) The Designated Agency shall :---

(i) scrutinize the information received in FORM VII and VIII from the owner and verify proposed EPI ratio of building construction ;

(ii) issue the non-compliance report specifying the reasons to the owner on scrutiny if any discrepancy found in FORM IX ;

(iii) issue the ECBC Completion Certificate in FORM X along with FORM XI.

(3) Operational Phase :---

(a) the Owner shall achieve the EPI-ratio as per compliance procedure defined in Chapter 3 of ECBC, within a period of eighteen months of issuance of occupancy certificate or from the date of full occupancy of the building, whichever is earlier.

(b) Distribution Licensee. - The Distribution Licensee shall monitor the building's energy consumption after eighteen months of issuance of Occupancy Certificate or after full occupancy of the building, whichever is earlier and shall inform to the Designated Agency every month.

(c) The Designated Agency shall,-

(i) validate the ECBC compliance of the building in its operational stage by monitoring energy performance of the building through check and comparison of Energy Performance Index (EPI) ratio and inform to owner ;

(ii) monitor energy performance of the building every year by Energy

Performance Index and compare with the proposed EPI ratio and inform to owner ;

(iii) receive and record the data of energy consumption of all the ECBC complied buildings.

(iv) If owner aggrieved by any decision under these rules then he may file his grievances to the Technical Grievances committee within thirty days.

7. Powers, function and duties of Board. - (1) Constitution of Maha-ECBC Board,-

(a) the board shall be established under the Chairmanship of Minister In-charge, New and Renewable Energy, Government of Maharashtra along with the members to be nominated by the State Government and shall comprise of five other nominees from relevant administrative Department, namely :—

- (i) a representative of the Energy Department ;
- (ii) a representative of the Urban Development Department ;
- (iii) Chief Town planner or a nominee of Directorate Town Planning ;
- (iv) a representative of the Distribution Licensee of State Government.
- (v) The head of the Designated Agency shall be the Member Secretary of the board.
- (b) The board shall have representative of Bureau.
- (c) The board shall have liberty to engage the services of experts if so desires.

(2) The Board shall, —

(a) promote energy efficient design in the buildings through optimization of energy efficiency in the various components and systems of the building to enhance the building performance and may assist the National Energy Conservation Building Code Implementation Committee to develop and revise Energy Consumption Standards for building ;

(b) promote construction of energy efficient buildings ensuring quality and consistency in their construction having regards to the climatic conditions and needs of the building projects ;

(c) undertake the performance review of annual work of all Empaneled Maha-Auditing Agency to check their credentials.

8. Powers, functions and duties of Technical Grievance Committee.-

(1) Constitution of Technical Grievance Committee ;

(a) Technical Grievance Committee shall be established under the Chairmanship of a representative head nominated by Urban Development Department but not below the rank of Deputy Director, Directorate of Town Planning.

(b) Technical Grievance Committee shall be constituted of four other nominees from administrative department of the State who are qualified by experience and training to pass judgment on matters pertaining to the construction of the building, namely :—

(i) an ECBC technical expert nominated by the Designated Agency;

(ii) a representative of Council of Architecture ;

(*iii*) Legal Officer, who may be nominated by the Designated Agency.

(2) The Committee shall, -

(a) hear the grievances by owner after giving the opportunity of hearing to the parties and pass the order within reasonable period.

(b) If any party aggrieved by the order of the committee then we may prefer an appeal before MERC with in the period of 30 days from the date of order.

9. Duties of Energy Auditor (Building). - Energy Auditor (Building), shall,-

(a) verify and certify the following, namely :--

(i) design of the building keeping in view the design criteria, energy goals of the project, integrated energy design approach, energy systems performance verification plan, and the modelling approach ;

(ii) energy conservation measures (ECMs) based on the design approach for the project under consideration ;

(iii) construction documents, compliance documents and checklists specified and any other documents desired by the Designated Agency to ensure that the building complies with these rules ;

(b) provide inputs to the Designated Agency and National Energy Conservation Building Code Committee to facilitate the implementation of ECBC and to promote norms and standards for various categories of buildings under various climatic zones of the country if required for consideration;

(c) furnish a certificate under his seal and signature to certify that drawings, specifications, construction documents, compliance documents prepared covering ECBC related documents prepared for submission to the Designated Agency.

(*d*) exercise the powers of verification of the building works from the design stage to commissioning of buildings including their uses under these rules.

(e) the empaneled Maha-ECBC Auditing Agency shall ensure that none of the professional or employee working under him/her is engaged in any work in connection with the construction or alteration of concern building covered under these rules to ensure that there is no conflict of interest with his/her official duties with the interests of the authority having jurisdiction.

10. *Duties of Owner.*—The owner of the building shall have full obligation and responsibility of carrying out the construction work of the said building in accordance with the rules. Every owner shall, -

(a) engage the Energy Auditor (Building) in the development of building design, incorporation of energy conservation measures to meet the requirement of the ECBC and these rules and ensure following ;

(i) prepare detailed electrical load calculation for the proposed building design with the help of Energy Auditor (Building) and submit it along with the declaration while submitting design approval application;

(ii) finalize the compliance approach relevant for his building project based on the complexity of the building, budget and time constraints;

(iii) finalize the Energy Conservation Measures (ECMs) as per ECBC having regard to the location of the proposed building;

(iv) seek to integrate the ECMs in the building and system design so as to achieve the optimized energy efficiency in accordance with the provisions of these rules;

(v) ensure that drawings, specifications and compliance forms are prepared and Energy Conservation Measures are reflected in the building design documents;

(b) inform the Designated Agency before starting the construction work at the building site;

(*C*) ensure that Energy Conservation Measures are reflected in the construction of the building and installation of its systems;

(d) respond to the additional information requested, rectifications in construction or any other suggestions recommended by the Designated Agency to ensure compliance with the rules;

(e) permit the Designated agency to enter the building or premises at any reasonable time for the purpose of verification to ensure compliance of building works with ECBC, if needed;

(f) inform the Designated Agency in writing intimating the completion of the construction work;

(g) inform in writing to the Designated Agency in case of termination of the services of Energy Auditor (Building) and appointment of other such professional by the Owner;

(*h*) obtain an occupancy permit from the Designated Agency to any occupancy of the building or part thereof after completion of the building;

(i) on receipt of notice, if any, from Authority having jurisdiction, he shall discontinue such use within reasonable time as specified in such notice and in no case disregards the provision of these rules;

(*j*) use or install such system, material or instrument after obtaining the necessary approval of the Designated Agency before completion of the building, where the owner proposes to alter the installation of any system or material or instrument affecting the energy efficiency of the building compared to the system, material or instrument as indicated in the design approval plan.

11. *Duties and functions of Designated Agency.*— The Designated Agency shall co-ordinate with various stakeholders, regulate, and enforce the provisions of these rules in the state. The Designated Agency shall, -

(a) create awareness about ECBC compliant buildings and procedure for erection of such building;

(b) promote capacity building of building professionals, developers, contractors to promote energy efficient designs of buildings in the State in close co-ordination with Urban or Rural Local Bodies;

(c) ensure that application received from the owner falling under applicability of rule 3;

(*d*) create and maintain a data bank to measure the compliance rates of the buildings covered under these rules and accurately account for the energy savings resulting from the compliance of these rules during issuance of ECBC compliance certificate;

(e) take necessary steps to make EPI ratio as a measure to comply with these rules in the various categories of buildings and send its recommendations to the Bureau for the formulation of energy consumption norms and standard in respect of various categories of buildings constructed climate zone wise;

(f) timely reviewing empanelled Maha-ECBC Auditing Agency;

(g) prepare a summary of violations which shall be provided by the Designated Agency to the Bureau to review such violations for the purpose of evaluating their professional skills;

(*h*) assist the Bureau in developing the Energy Consumption Standards in terms of EPI ratio in respect of various categories of buildings as per its utility classification and varied nature based on statistical data of building constructed under the different climatic zones covered under these rules;

(i) monitor the performance of Energy Auditor (Building) in the State to formulate the cadre of Empaneled Energy Auditor (Building) as effective instruments of promotion of energy efficiency in the building sector;

(j) physical inspection, if considered necessary, to gauge the accuracy of reporting by the Energy Auditor (Building);

(*k*) co-ordinate with the Authority having jurisdictions to amend their building bye-laws incorporating the provisions of these rules for the purpose of erection of buildings in compliance with these rules;

(I) to recommend the State Government for incorporating in the buildings Bye-laws;

(*m*) to file petition for penalty with the State Commission for non-compliance at any stage of ECBC in respect of order passed by the Committee.

(n) The use of energy conservation measures or best practices or methods or design or

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construction may be used by the owner in optimizing EPI ratio for compliance of ECBC, if such energy conservation measures or best practices or methods or design or construction is approved by the Designated Agency.

(o) the incentives and penalty framework shall be proposed by the Designated Agency.

12. *Duties of Distribution Licensee.*— The Distribution Licensee while granting connection to ECBC eligible building shall ensure that the,—

(a) compliance report received by the Distribution Licensee is same for the building for which permission has been granted for electrical connection.

(b) energy consumption data of the consumers of the building is regularly shared with the Designated Agency.

13. *Miscellaneous.* - ECBC shall be reviewed periodically, at least once in five years or as and when necessary to revise ECBC specified in these rules in consultation with the Bureau.

FORMS (I –XI)

Design Stage :

<u>FORM I</u> (See rule 6 (1)(a)(ii))

Application for building permit of ECBC compliant building for Construction / Re-Construction / Addition or Alteration in existing building

To,

(Name of the Designated Agency),

Address of the Designated Agency:

Date:	1	/	

Subject: Application for ______ permission to construct/re-construct/ extend or alter ECBC compliant building.

Sir,

I/we the undersigned here by submit proposal to construct / re-construct / alter ECBC eligible Building under the Maha-ECB Rules, 2019.

Details of Owner/ Applicant and the Project:

I	Details of Owner/Nominee of Owner			
	Name			
	Permanent Address			
	Phone no.			
	Mobile no.			

Details of Appointed Energy Auditor (Building)				
Appointed Energy				
Auditor (Building)				
Reg. No.				
Communication Address:				
Phone no.				

III	Details of ECBC compliant building premises				
	Project Name				
	Project description	New/ Old/ Extension/ Alteration/ Change of Use			
	Utility/ Building Classification	(as per Sub-para (5) of chapter 2 of ECBC as notified by Government of Maharashtra			
	Methodology for ECBC compliance	Prescriptive / Whole Building Performance / Building trade off method			
	Project Climatic Zone				

IV	Enclosure of Do	Enclosure of Documents in FORM I				
1	Construction Documents	As defined in sub para (2) of chapter 8 of ECBC, as notified by Government of Maharashtra.				
2	Compliance documents	 Demonstrating compliance of ECBC through – 1. EPI ratio complying report. 2. Compliance approach 3. ECBC compliance report showing compliance Building envelope, Mechanical Systems and equipment including Heating, Ventilation and Air-conditioning, Service Water Heating and Pumping and lighting, Electric Power compliance). 4. As specified in Checklist appended in ECBC, as notified by Government of Maharashtra.				
3	Energy Conservation Measures report	Specifies the energy conservation measures taken during all phases of erection/extension of the building				
4	Certificate of Compliance	Approved and signed by Certified Energy Auditor (Building)				

Declaration by the owner:

- (i) I/ we further undertake that the information supplied in the enclosed compliance documents and the FORMS is accurate to the best of my/our knowledge and if any of the information supplied is found to be incorrect and such information result in loss to the Central or the State Government or any other authority under them. I/ we undertake to indemnify such loss.
- (ii) I/we undertake that the aforesaid building shall be constructed in accordance with the bye-laws of the Municipal Authority and the provisions of the Maha-ECB Rules, 2019. In case any deviation is noticed during the construction of the Building, I/we shall indemnify the loss to the Authority having jurisdiction.
- (iii)In case of any change in above credentials I take the responsibility to inform the same in writing to the respective Authority having jurisdiction, the Designated Agency and Committee.

- (iv) I/we undertake to inform and abide any subsequent change in design approved after having received the certificate of compliance from the Designated Agency; shall necessarily obtain revised certificate of compliance before commencement of work from the Designated Agency.
- (v) I/we inform to have flexibility in constructing the building components and the system covered in the construction document to ensure maximum energy efficiency and optimizing energy performance index ratio. with prior information to the Designated Agency.
- (vi)l/we undertake that the building will be constructed as per approved design plan by the Designated Agency.

Yours Faithfully,

(Name of the owner)

(Signature)

Date____

Design Stage:

FORM II (See rule 6 (1)(a)(ii))

Intimation & undertaking by Appointed Energy Auditor (Building) for providing technical assistance for ECBC compliance for the building

Τo,

(Name of The Designated Agency),

Address of The Designated Agency: _____

Date: __/___/

Subject: to inform the below mentioned building shall be ECBC complied under technical assistance of Energy Auditor (Building)-______ with reg. no.______

Sir,

I/we the undersigned here by agree on providing the technical assistance to achieve ECBC compliance for the building

Details of Energy Auditor (Building) and the Project:

I	Details of Energy Auditor (Building)			
	Appointed Energy Auditor (Building)			
	Reg. No.			
	Provide Assistance for :	Design and Construction Phase		
	Communication Address:			
	Phone no.			

II	Details of ECBC compliant building premises				
	Project Name				
	Project Owner				
	Project description	New/ Old/ Extension/ Alteration/ Change of Use			
	Project Address				
	Total Built up Area				
	Utility/ Building Classification				
		(as per Sub-para (5) of chapter 2 of ECBC as notified by Government of Maharashtra.)			
	Methodology for ECBC compliance	Prescriptive / Whole Building Performance / Building trade off method			
	Project Climatic Zone				

Declaration by the Appointed Energy Auditor (Building)

- (i) I hereby commit that all the information submitted in FORM I and II with all documents are true to my best knowledge and take due responsibility of confirming the ECBC compliance of the building;
- (ii) I shall abide by all the clauses in ECBC and ensure best professional ethics and conduct throughout my tenure for the project;
- (iii)I understand my responsibilities as mentioned in these rules and assure to deliver a good quality work and ensure optimum energy utilization and improve energy savings of the building;
- (iv) If at any point, I fail to continue to assist for all the compliance phases of building as per ECBC, I take responsibility to convey the same to the respective, the Designated Agency and Authority having jurisdiction and ECBC implementation Committee.

Yours Faithfully,

(Name of the Energy Auditor (Building)),

(Signature)

Date_____

Design Stage

FORM III [See rule 6 (1)(a)(ii)]

Compliance at Design Stage by Energy Auditor (Building) with his undertaking for ECBC compliance.

Design Compliance/ undertaking of Compliance

I, Energy Auditor (Building) having registration No ______ certified under Bureau of Energy Efficiency and am/are authorized as appointed by owner of the project to assist, demonstrate and verify the design of ECBC eligible Building and certify that–

(a) I have assisted, demonstrated and verified the construction documents as per the following details showing all the pertinent data and features of the building, equipment and systems insufficient details covering Building Envelope, HVAC, Service hot water, and Lighting and Electrical power in accordance with the ECBC.

Name of (Owner:	 	
Address:		 	

- (b) I have demonstrated the compliance forms, ECM reports and Compliance documents together with the check-lists to ensure compliance with ECBC and enclosed with this form.
- (c) The construction documents have been duly verified by me.
- (d) The Energy Performance Index Ratio of the building design as per construction documents at the design stage is in compliance with the ECBC.
- (e) I further certify that all reasonable professional skill, care, and diligence have been taken in verifying the construction document and compliance forms in respect of the various elements of the components covered in ECBC and contents thereof are at true representation of the facts and meet the requirements of ECBC.

Sr.No	ECBC compliance of the building	
1	Project Registered Name	
2	Method of compliance	
3	Building Classification Category	
4	Operational hours of Building	
5	Total Built up Area (excl. basement)	
6	Conditioned Area	
7	Unconditioned Area	

8	Proposed EPI through ECBC compliance			
	(i) Building's Base case EPI=(ii) Building's proposed EPI=			
	(iii)EPI ratio to be maintained=			
9	Total Energy Savings in percentage			
10	Level of ECBC compliance			

In case of Whole building performance:

The Building shall comply with all mandatory measures and the requirements specified in the whole building performance method of the Code and the energy performance index of the proposed design under this method.

Energy Auditor (Building)	Registration No.	Signature/Stamp	Date
Name:			
Owner:		Signature	Date
Name:			

***The checklist duly completed, signed and sealed by the undersigned is enclosed.

Τo,

The Designated Agency

Design Stage

FORM IV [See rule 6 (1)(b)(iii)]

Non-Compliance Report

To, (Name of the Owner), Address _____

 Subject: Non-compliance with the ECBC at design stage verification

 Reference: 1) Your application No.
 Dated:

Non- Compliance with ECBC rules at Design stage verification

Sir,

On scrutiny of the compliance documents submitted to the Designated Agency for ECBC compliance at Design stage, it is however observed that, the documents lack data/ is incorrect and requires further improvement for approval of ECBC compliance.

Brief Summary of Documents to be re-viewed, rectified by the Owner & Design Team

- (i) The building is Non-Compliant with respect to ECBC and is not approved for commencement of construction by the Designated Agency.
- (ii) The non-compliant design documents have to be revised and resubmitted for approval of ECBC compliance to the Designated Agency.

Sr. No.	Document Name	Subject of non-compliance	Remarks

(iii)The	Owner	shall	re-submit	the	Compliance	documents	after	revising	the	documents	and
ensu	iring con	nplian	ce of the at	fores	aid recomme	ndations.					

The Designated Agency	STAMP
Name:	The Designated Agency SEAL/STAMP
Signature:	
Date of Issuance:	

Copy to:

Authority having jurisdiction

Design Stage

FORM V [See rule 6 (1)(b)(iv)]

[Compliance report from the Designated Agency enclosed with the application for Building Design for Energy Conservation Building Code compliant building]

Certificate

The Empanelled Maha-ECBC Auditing Agency being the authority representing the Designated Agency, have scrutinized and verified the design of Energy Conservation Building Code compliant building.

I/We certify that –

- (a) I/We have scrutinized the compliance documents, undertaking given by the owner duly signed by the Energy Auditor (Building) showing all the pertinent data and features of the building, equipment and systems in sufficient details covering building envelop, heating, ventilation and air-conditioning, service hot water, lighting and electrical power in accordance with municipal bye-laws and with the ECBC in respect of building proposed to be constructed on plot on -------------block no------ scheme in the city of _____ in the State of _____;
- (b) I/We have scrutinized the compliance forms with the check- lists to ensure compliance with the bye-laws and the ECBC.
- (c) The compliance documents have been duly inspected by the undersigned.
- (e) It is certified that all required scrutiny and verification of the documents submitted have been carried out diligently, truthfully and all reasonable professional skill, care and diligence have been taken in scrutinizing and verifying the drawings of the buildings and compliance forms together with check–lists covering the various components of the ECBC.
- (g) The certificate of compliance is issued on basis design submitted on such and such date, if any subsequent changes made by owner subsequent to design approval shall have to obtain revised approval from the Designated Agency.
- (h) The approval certificate is subject to ECBC Code as notified by Government of Maharashtra.– District wise classification of climatic data for Maharashtra State, for that particular division as on the date of this certificate and shall be binding on the owner to obtain revised approval before the commencement of actual work.

(i)	Details of ECBC compliant building premises (to be filled by the Designated Agency)			
	Project Name			
	Project Owner			
	Name of Appointed Energy Auditor			
	(Building) Reg. No.	g. No.		
	Project description	New/ Old/ Extension/ Alteration/ Change of Use		

Project Address	
Total built up area	
Utility/ Building Classification	
	(as per Sub-para (5) of chapter 2 of ECBC appended in Annex II)
Proposed EPI ratio	
Level of ECBC Compliance	

(ii)	Compliance check		(✓ / X)
1	Construction Documents	Compliance to existing building bye-laws	
2	Compliance documents	ECBC compliance (EPI ratio ≤ 1)	
3	Certificate of Compliance	Approved and signed by Energy Auditor (Building)	
4	Certificate of Compliance	Approved and signed by Empaneled Maha-ECBC Auditing Agency	

- (iii)I/we have reviewed, the undertaking given by the Owner, Energy Auditor (Building) and Compliance documents.
- (iv)I/we have scrutinized, reviewed the construction drawings and documents and have approved its compliance to ECBC.
- (v) I hereby assign a Unique Building Identity Number for the Building which shall be reflected in all the documents of the building.
- (vi)The Owner shall ensure to fulfil the committed ECBC compliance measures in Construction and Operational Phase of the building. If any non-compliance of the building is observed in construction or operational phase the Authority having jurisdiction shall revoke the Building Permission for erection/re-erection.

Generation of Unique Building Identity No.			
Building Name:	UBID No. (XXXX/XX/ECBC)		

There is no objection for issue of building design in respect of the aforesaid proposed building in so far as requirements of ECBC are concerned.

The Designated Agency	STAMP
Name:	The Designated Agency SEAL/STAMP
Signature:	
Date of Issuance:	

To,

Authority having jurisdiction Copy to:

1. The Owner

2. The Distribution Licensee

UBID No.

FORM VI (See rule 6 (2)(a)(i))

Intimation for commencement of construction work of ECBC compliant building

Date: / /

To,

(Name of The Designated Agency), Address of The Designated Agency:

Subject: Intimation of ECBC compliant building on approval of Design Phase Compliance by the Designated Agency and Authority having jurisdiction.

Sir,

I/We hereby give notice for commencement of building works including implementation of Energy Conservation Measures for erection of ECBC compliant building of the below mentioned details

(i)	Details of ECBC compliant building to be constructed	
1	Unique Building Identity No.	
	Project registered Name:	
2	Building Classification Category	
3	Operational hours of Building	
4	Total Built up Area (excl. basement)	
5	Tentative time required for construction	
6	Level of ECBC compliance	
7	Proposed EPI	
8	Estimated Connected Load & contract	
	demand	

 I/We bring it upon an intimation to the Designated Agency that we shall commence the construction of the building in pursuance of the compliance report by the the Designated Agency/vide file No. / letter No...... and FORM IV.

(ii) I/we undertake that the aforesaid building shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of ECBC. In case any deviation is observed during the construction of the Building, I/we shall indemnify the loss to the Designated Agency I/we shall undertake implementation of energy conservation measures incorporated in compliance documents submitted in design phase of building approval.

(iii) If there is any unavoidable alteration in construction work that may however not cause any non-compliance to the ECBC, I/we shall bring the same under intimation of the Designated Agency and Authority having jurisdiction and necessary compliance report shall be obtained.

(iv) I/we further undertake that the information supplied in the enclosed drawings and application is accurate. If any of the information supplied is found to be incorrect I / we will be liable for legal action.

Yours faithfully

Name and Signature of the Owner

Copy to: Authority having jurisdiction

Construction Stage	
UBID No	

FORM VII

(See rule 6 (2)(a)(ii))

Construction work review report by Energy Auditor (Building) for construction phase

То	
(Name of The Designated Agency),	
Address of The Designated Agency:	

- ii. During the construction work, all the energy conservation measures have been incorporated as committed in design phase. A list of the energy conservation measures deployed in the construction of aforesaid building are enclosed.
 - iii. I hereby certify the Building construction work has been constructed and verified with respect to the ECBC and the compliance report of the Designated Agency

Energy Auditor (Building)	
Name:	Registration no. & Seal
Signature:	
Date of Issuance:	

Construction Stage		
UBID NO		

<u>FORM VIII</u> (See rule 6 (2)(a)(ii))

Intimation of Completion of Construction Phase & Application for ECBC Completion Certificate

То

The Designated Agency

Address_____

Subject: Intimation of completion of construction of ECBC compliant work of building with UBID No.

Sir,

I/We hereby give notice that the erection of the building with UBID No.____

including execution and implementation of the energy conservation measures have been completed in accordance with the plans sanctioned *vide* your office communication No...... dated......and in accordance with all the construction and compliance documents submitted in Design and Construction stages of the building.

- (i) I/ we undertake that the information supplied in the enclosed compliance documents and the FORMS is accurate to the best of my/our knowledge and if any of the information supplied is found to be incorrect and such information result in loss to the Central or the State Government or any other authority under them. I/ we undertake to indemnify such loss.
- (iii) I/we undertake that the aforesaid building shall be constructed in accordance -ECBC. In case any deviation is noticed during the construction of the Building, I/we shall indemnify the loss to the Designated Agency.

(ii) I/we assure the building is fit for use for which it has been erected/re-erected/constructed.

Energy Auditor (Building) Signature

Yours faithfully,

(Name of the Owner) Signature

Construction Stage

UBID NO.

FORM IX (See rule 6 (2)(b)(ii))

Report of Non-Compliance by the Designated Agency before completion

To (Name of Owner), Address

Subject: Issue of Non-Compliance Certificate

Sir,

It is to bring in notice of Owner and the Designated Agency that after reviewing & scrutinizing the documents, the building with UBID no._____ has failed to comply with the ECBC and hence a Non-Compliance Certificate is issued herewith.

The aforesaid building is not qualified for Occupancy as it lacks compliance in below mentioned areas-

This FORM is issued to inform the Owner; the following omission/non-compliance have been found on inspection -

(i)

(ii)

(iii) (iv)

(V)

** Details of Non-Compliance report to be enclosed with the form.

You are directed to take corrective action within a period of forty-five days from the date of issue of this letter. Further action on your application for issue of Completion Certificate shall be taken after satisfactory compliance of the aforesaid non-compliance.

The Designated Agency		
Name:	The Designated Agency SEAL/STAMP	
Signature:		
Date of Issuance:		

Copy to Authority having jurisdiction

Construction Stage

UBID NO._____

<u>FORM X</u> (See rule 6 (2)(b)(iii))

Certificate of ECBC Completion certificate format (To be issued The Designated Agency)

To, *(Authority having jurisdiction),* Address:

Subject: Issue of ECBC Completion Certificate

Sir,

With reference to your notice of completion of construction of building dated...... with building UBID No._____

(i) I/we hereby certify that the said building having ---

	Details of building constructed
1	Unique Building Identity No.
2	Owner Name
3	Project registered Name:
4	Project Address
5	Building Classification Category
6	Operational hours of Building
7	Climatic Zone
8	Total Built up Area (excl. basement)
9	Compliance level of ECBC
10	Proposed building EPI ratio
11	Connected Load
12	Contract Demand

for which the plans were sanctioned vide No......dated......has been inspected with reference to requirements of ECBC.

The Designated Agency	
Name:	The Designated Agency SEAL/STAMP
Signature:	
Date of Issuance:	

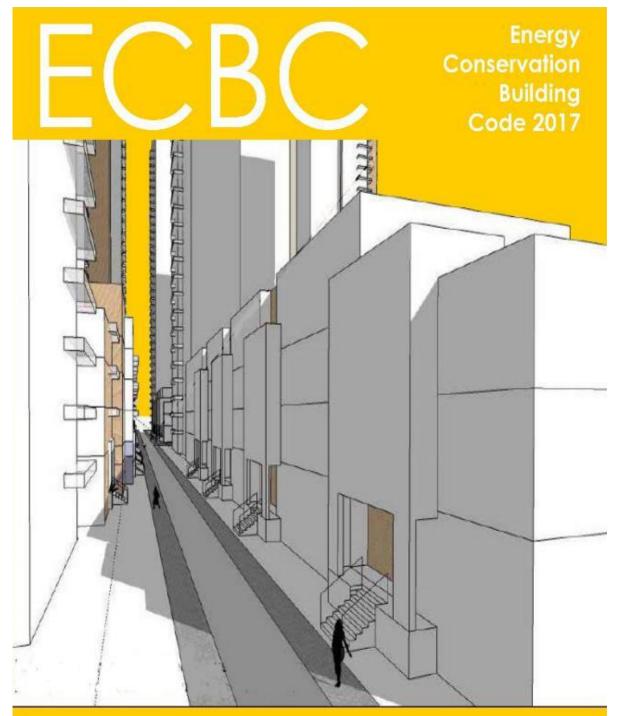
- Copy to 1. Owner
 - 2. Distribution Licensee- UBID to be tagged to the connection of this building.

FORM XI

(See rule 6 (2)(b)(iii))

Certificate of ECBC Completion by the Designated Agency

Maharashtra Energy Conservation Building Code Completion Certificate		
Date of Issue:	UBID NO	
Address established by Governmen	ed Name of the Building has successfully achieved following level of certification to f Maharashtra for Energy Conservation Building Code compliance <u>Mahaurja 3-Star</u> Super ECBC Compliance	
Building Utility:	Validity till Date:	
METHOD OF COMPLIAN	CE	
○ PRECRIPTIVE	• WHOLE BUILDING PERFORMANCE O BUILDING ENVELOPE TRADEOFF	
PROJECT INFORMATION	TECHNICAL INFORMATION	
Applicant Name:XXXXAddress:XXXXProject Description:XXXXProject Category:XXXXSite Area:XXXXBuilt Up Area:XXXXConditioned Area:XXXXUnconditioned Area:XXXX	Building EPI Ratio= Annual Energy Savings=% Project Base case EPI*: XX Project Existing EPI*: XX Star Category Awarded: Mahaurja- XX Star (*EPI is in kWh/M2/yr)	
This certificate is issued on the basis of analysis, compliance report and declaration duly signed by Owner Certified Energy Auditor (building)with Reg no		
Name of Licensee: <post> Authority: The Designated Agen</post>	cy Signature & Stamp of the Licensee	





GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



Bureau of Energy Efficiency Ministry of Power, Government of India



ENERGY CONSERVATION BUILDING 2017

Energy Conservation Building Code

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पीयूष गोयल PIYUSH GOYAL



विद्युत, कोयला, नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा एवं खान

राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)

भारत सरकार

Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Power, Coal, New & Renewable Energy and Mines Government of India



Message

Indian economy has expanded aggressively in the last few decades and it is poised for greater growth in the future. However, our progress is accompanied with unique local and global challenges. Rapid economic growth, urbanization and expanding population have imposed a great strain on energy supply resources. Our economic development policies and international commitments to climate change mitigation are centred on the twin targets of spurring rapid market growth with minimal environmental impact.

India has committed to reduce emissions intensity of the national GDP by 33% to 35% by 2030 from 2005 level. Transformation of the building sector to the most advanced standards of building energy efficiency like near zero energy buildings is crucial for achieving these targets. Buildings consume about one third of the total annual electrical energy consumption in the country and are one of the largest contributors to GHG emissions. With nearly 70% of the buildings required in 2030 yet to be built, this sector will continue to impact any efforts to contain GHG emissions.

Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) 2017 is a powerful regulation to encourage the transition of buildings to efficient use of energy. It is one of the first building energy codes to set provisions for achieving energy neutrality in buildings.

ECBC can be leveraged with government initiatives to encourage environmental sustainability through energy efficiency and renewable energy in buildings. The Government of India's Smart Cities Mission is focused on sustainable urban infrastructure development. Energy efficient buildings is one of the metrics recommended for Smart Cities and ECBC will provide a regulatory framework for accomplishing building energy efficiency as a part of the Mission.

Regulations can only achieve so much; our response must be market based to be self-sustaining in the long term. Enforcement of ECBC can transform markets towards more efficient building materials and technologies by creating a demand for them. India is the founding member of the International Solar Alliance. Provision for renewable energy systems in buildings is one of the requirements of ECBC 2017. This offers a great opportunity to create a demand for solar energy technologies and support the objectives of the International Solar Alliance.

We have witnessed substantial progress in adoption of ECBC across all states since its launch. I congratulate the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) and state governments in the progress achieved so far. I now urge all states and BEE to continue their aggressive pursuit of energy efficiency in buildings through the code.

Piyush Goyal

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Ministry of Power Shram Shakti Bhawan New Delhi - 110001



विद्युत मंत्रालय अम शक्ति भवन नई दिल्ली–110001 Tele: 23710271/23711316 Fax: 23721487 E-mail: secy-power@nic.in 29 March, 2017

<u>Message</u>

India's Nationally Determined Contributions commit to reducing emissions intensity of its GDP to 35% below 2005 levels by 2030. Any effort to achieve this target is contingent upon the increases in efficiency of energy use across all sectors, especially in the building sector.

The building sector in India consumes over 30% of the total electricity consumed in the country annually and is second only to the industrial sector as the largest emitter of greenhouse gases. Energy demand is expected to grow aggressively in the coming years with rising population and technology intensive lifestyles.

Building energy codes have been adopted as a regulatory measure for ushering energy efficiency in the building sector by many countries. In India, the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 provides the basic framework for regulating all initiatives relating to the efficient use of energy and this includes building energy codes.

India's Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) was first launched in 2007 as a voluntary code by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency to fulfil its mandate of effecting energy efficiency in buildings under the Energy Conservation Act of 2001.

Updating the ECBC was a priority of the government under the 12th five-year plan. The technical update of ECBC 2007 has been carried out to reflect advancements in energy efficient building technologies and building management practices as well as to streamline the compliance processes.

I am confident that the updated ECBC will establish new benchmarks for energy efficient buildings in the country. I urge all stakeholders in the building industry to support effective implementation of ECBC 2017.

(P.K. Pujari)





बी.पी.पाण्डेय विशेष सचिव भारत सरकार

B.P. Pandey Special Secretary Government of India



Ministry of Power Shram Shakti Bhawan New Delhi - 110001



विद्युत मंत्रालय श्रम शक्ति भवन नई दिल्ली–110001 Telefax : 23715378/23731442 E-mail : as_power@nic.in

30 March, 2017

Buildings Energy Codes stipulate the minimum energy performance levels for buildings. These codes are updated for enhancing minimum energy conservation standards and also to keep pace with the technological developments. India's Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) was originally launched in 2007. Subsequently, with the amendment in Energy Conservation Act, the threshold for applicability of ECBC in buildings has been brought down. Accordingly, ECBC has been updated to expand its scope, incorporate technological advancements and to respond to the changed market scenario.

This updation has been guided keeping in view the ease of implementation for enforcement officials and ease of understanding for building designers. ECBC 2017 is designed to leverage existing knowledge of building designers. Methods for demonstrating compliance with complex code requirements have been added to the code.

The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) mapped ECBC implementation systems across different states that have adopted the code. In most states, enforcement authorities for bye-law compliance are also responsible for code compliance. BEE has sought to enable greater understanding of the code and its requirements by enforcement officials by synchronizing the Code with model building bye-laws, National Building Code, and other relevant mandatory guidelines for buildings established by Government of India.

I hope that ECBC 2017 will be instrumental in swifter adoption of energy efficient practices in buildings in the country.

Standy B.P.Pandey

Raj Pal आधिक सलाहकार Economic Adviser Tel. No.:011-23715595 E-mail : raj.pal@nic.in



भारत सरकार GOVERNMENT OF INDIA विद्युत मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF POWER श्रम शक्ति भवन, रफी मार्ग SHRAM SHAKTI BHAWAN, RAFI MARG

नई दिल्ली - 110001 NEW DELHI - 110001

30th March, 2017



MESSAGE

The Government of India announced the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) for new commercial buildings in May 2007. ECBC sets minimum energy standards for new commercial buildings having a connected load of 100 kW or contract demand of 120 kVA and above. While the Central Government has powers under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 to notify standards of energy consumption in commercial buildings, the state governments can amend the code to suit local or regional needs and notify the same. The major components of the building which are being addressed through the code are: envelope (walls, roofs, windows), lighting systems, HVAC systems, water heating, water pumping and electrical power system.

The enforcement of ECBC lies with the state governments and urban local bodies. A number of states have notified ECBC 2007 with amendments, and several others are in the process of amending the ECBC to suit their local requirements.

In order to facilitate implementation of ECBC, the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) carried out several enabling measures which, interalia, included: empanelment of ECBC expert architects, development of technical reference material, development of conformance, compliance check tool, standard training modules, etc.

Keeping in view the advancements in energy efficient building technologies and building management practices and also to streamline the implementation and compliacne processes, a need was felt to update the ECBC.

ECBC 2017 is now ready for adoption by the building industry. I hope that all new commercial buildings will not only be ECBC 2017 compliant, but also look to adopting the ECBC+ and Super ECBC standards specified in the new code.



(Raj Pal)



Abhay Bakre

Director General, Bureau of Energy Efficiency



Bureau of Energy Efficiency had launched Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) 2007 to establish minimum energy performance standards for buildings in India. Buildings consume significant proportion of our energy resources and the ECBC is an essential regulatory tool to curb their energy footprint.

Building energy codes are updated regularly to catch up with the curve of technology maturation and to set higher benchmarks for building energy efficiency. In alignment with current market scenario and advanced technologies ECBC has been taken for update also. Energy efficient technologies and materials that were aspirational in the years preceding launch of ECBC are now commonly available in Indian markets. Accordingly, ECBC 2017 has been revised to incorporate advanced technologies.

Additional parameters included are related to renewable energy integration, ease of compliance, inclusion of passive building design strategies and, flexibility for the designers. One of the major updates to the code is inclusion of incremental, voluntary energy efficiency performance levels. ECBC 2017 is one of the first building energy codes to recognize beyond code performance. There are now three levels of energy performance standards in the code. In ascending order of efficiency, these are ECBC, ECBCPlus and SuperECBC. The adherence to the minimum requirements stipulated for ECBC level of efficiency would demonstrate compliance with the code. Other two efficiency levels are of voluntary nature. This feature was added to prepare the building industry for meeting energy efficiency standards in coming years and give sufficient time to the market to adapt.

ECBC 2017 is technology neutral. Energy efficiency requirements have been framed to provide architects and engineers artistic and technical freedom as long as minimum efficiency requirements are fulfilled.

Provisions for installation of renewable energy generation systems is mandatory in ECBC 2017. Buildings compliant with the updated code must be ready for installation of renewable energy systems. Proportion of total electricity demand to be met through renewable energy systems increases with the efficiency level the project aspires to.

Passive designs strategies like daylight and shading are mandatory in ECBC 2017. Objective for this change is to encourage design with passive strategies to be the norm for buildings in India. Building energy codes are hinged on climate responsive buildings that use local natural resources and climatic conditions to their advantage.

Passive design strategies are one of the most effective methods to ensure that building designs and technologies are sensitive to the surroundings.

ECBC update process was designed to be a participative exercise that responded to the concerns of the building sector stakeholders while maintaining the technical rigor that must accompany any enforceable building energy code. Numerous meetings and regional workshops were held to develop and review the recommendations. Tremendous participation was seen from practitioners, developers, policy makers and manufacturers during the review workshops conducted in different regions of the country.

On behalf of BEE team, I appreciate the invaluable contributions of the all working group members. Each of them is a luminary of their respective field and have numerous other crucial commitments. Yet for more than three years they worked diligently to ensure that the update process is technically rigorous and the resultant code technically consistent.

The code would not have been completed without the commitment of officials from BEE. Their efforts have ensured that the vision set for code update is embedded in ECBC 2017. I also wish to acknowledge USAID and the team from USAID's Partnership to Advance Clean Energy - Deployment (PACE-D) Technical Assistance program for assisting BEE in anchoring the code update process.

Shri Pradeep Kumar Pujari, Secretary, Ministry of Power; Shri. B P Pandey, Special Secretary, Ministry of Power and Shri Raj Pal, Economic Advisor, Ministry of Power have facilitated the update process and their guidance was instrumental in navigating inter departmental coordination between several Government agencies that oversee building regulations in the country.

I do hope that this endeavour which is evolved through collaborative efforts of many officials will be instrumental in encouraging efficiency in building sector of India. ECBC 2007 laid the foundation for energy efficient buildings in India. ECBC 2017 would aspire to strengthen it further.

Abhay Bakre Director General Bureau of Energy Efficiency



Saurabh Diddi

Director, Bureau of Energy Efficiency

The Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) 2017 is now ready for launch. The technical update of the code was required to reflect technological developments that have happened over the intervening period. Also, building management systems have now enabled building energy consumption to be managed and link the same to a number of external and internal operating parameters.

Energy Conservation Building Code 2017 is the culmination of close coordination that started in 2012. This update has been made possible with the commitment and knowledge of Chairs and members of the Working Groups. Dr. N K Bansal, Late Mr. H S Mamak, Dr. R S Agarwal, Dr. Bhim Singh, and Mr. Gulshan Aghi have contributed immensely in developing a comprehensive code. They were joined in the working groups by leading sustainable building experts in India - Mr. G S Modgil, Mr. Sanjay Prakash, Mr. Anurag Bajpai, Dr. Archana Walia, Dr. Milind Rane, Mr. Rajan Rawal, Dr. Jyotirmay Mathur, and Ms. Mili Majumdar.

Energy efficiency measures in ECBC 2017 are informed by actual construction practices and existing level of energy efficiency trends in Indian construction sector. Special thanks are due to members of Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Manufacturers Association of India, Indian Society of Heating, Refrigerating & Air-conditioning Engineers, Electric Lamp and Component Manufacturers Association of India, International Copper Promotion Council, Indian Electrical and Electronics Manufacturers Association, Central Building Research Institute Roorkee, and Indian Society of Lighting Engineers who shared data on current market trends. Experts from Central Public Works Department, Administrative Staff College of India, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Town & Country Planning Organization, Bureau of Indian Standards and other government agencies were instrumental in ensuring that the code is synchronized with other standards and legislation applicable to buildings.

ECBC 2017 also provides for a futuristic building performance standard which the building industry can work towards, irrespective of updates to ECBC. The updated code has defined three levels of energy performance standards. In ascending order of efficiency, these are ECBC compliant building, ECBC+ Building and Super ECBC Building. Fulfilling requirements stipulated for ECBC building level of efficiency is necessary for demonstrating compliance with the code. The other two levels are voluntary. Subsequent updates in ECBC will be focused on making ECBC+ Building and Super ECBC Building the baseline of energy efficient buildings in the country. This feature was added to give notice to the building industry of baseline building energy efficiency standards in coming years and give time to the market to adapt.

The update process was a comprehensive exercise which was able to retain its rigor and technical consistency due to efforts of Ms. Apurva Chaturvedi, Senior Clean Energy Specialist, USAID. Dr. Bhaskar Natarajan from PACE-D TA program provided constant support and guidance in management of the code development processes.

BEE acknowledges Mr. Tanmay Tathagat, Mr. Govinda Somani, Mr. Mayank Bhatnagar, Mr. Hisham Ahmad, Mr. Syed Nabeel Ahmad, Ms. Aarti Nain, Mr. Gurneet Singh, Ms. Anamika Prasad, and the team of architects, engineers and renewable energy experts from Environmental Design Solutions. The code requirements and stringency for ECBC 2017 were informed by their research and analytical studies.

ECBC 2017 would not have been possible without the commitment and support of officers from BEE beginning with the former Director General Dr. Ajay Mathur, former Energy Economist Mr. Sanjay Seth, former Assistant Energy Economist Mr. Girja Shankar, Assistant Energy Economist Mr. Arijit Sengupta and Project Engineers Ms. Anju Singh, Mr Niral Rajesh Modi, and Mr Ishan Jain.

BEE also appreciates the stakeholders from the building industry in India who have provided constant feedback on improving ECBC. I do hope that an endeavour that involved collaborative efforts of so many will be instrumental in encouraging efficiency in buildings in India.

Saurabh Diddi

Director Bureau of Energy Efficiency



Mark A. White Mission Director, USAID



Energy cooperation is a key element of the U.S.-India strategic partnership. The two countries have been working together to accelerate clean energy deployment and ensure energy security since the 1950s. The most recent partnership between the U.S. and India, the Partnership to Advance Clean Energy – Deployment (PACE-D), was initiated in 2009 to leverage skills and resources of agencies from both the U.S. and India for scaling up deployment of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies in India.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power has a long standing and fruitful partnership in enhancing energy efficiency of buildings in India. In 2007, USAID supported the development of the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) in 2007 under the Energy Conservation and Commercialization (ECO) II bilateral program. With PACE-D, we have extended this partnership in a logical direction through technical assistance for update of the ECBC 2007 and its implementation in states.

ECBC 2017 supports many of the Government of India's objectives for achieving energy security, economic growth and environmental sustainability. As a primary policy driver for guiding building construction, it is a forward looking code and will push the building sector towards near zero energy targets. USAID is proud to be associated with the Bureau of Energy Efficiency and the Ministry of Power on such a progressive and innovative building energy code, ECBC 2017.

I congratulate the Bureau of Energy Efficiency and the Ministry of Power on the launch of ECBC 2017. India is in a massive construction phase and the code can be a transformative tool for integrating energy efficient design and technologies in all new commercial buildings.

Mission Director

U.S. Agency for International Development American Embassy Chanakyapuri New Delhi 110 021

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Energy Conservation Building Code 2017 Committees and Working Groups

Steering Committee

Abhay Bakre, Director General, Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Chair Saurabh Diddi, Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Convenor Rajiv Sharma, Bureau of Indian Standards Sanjay Seth, The Energy and Resources Institute C. K. Varma, Central Public Works Department K. K. Joadder, Town & Country Planning Organization S. Vikash Ranjan, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit Balkar Singh, Punjab Energy Development Agency Michel Satin, United States Agency for International Development N. K. Bansal, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi R. S. Agarwal, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi Bhim Singh, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi Gulshan Aghi, Indian Society of Lighting Engineers

Working Group on Administration and Compliance

Saurabh Diddi, Director, Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Chair Arijit Sengupta, Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Convenor Srinivas Chary, Administrative Staff College of India K. K. Joadder, Town & Country Planning Organization C. K. Verma, Central Public Works Department Sumit Sengar, Bureau of Indian Standards C. S. Prasad, Indian Building Congress C. S. Reddy, Confederation of Real Estate Developers Associations of India N. K. Bansal, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi R. S. Agarwal, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi Bhim Singh, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi Gulshan Aghi, Indian Society of Lighting Engineers

Working Group on Building Envelope

N. K. Bansal, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, Chair
Arijit Sengupta, Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Convenor
Mili Majumdar, The Energy and Resources Institute
Rajan Rawal, Center for Environmental Planning & Technology
Prabhakar Singh, Central Public Works Department
Anurag Bajpai, GreenTree
Abdullah Nisar Siddiqui, United Nations Development Programme

Working Group on Lighting and Controls

Late Shri H.S. Mamak, Chair Gulshan Aghi, Ex- President of Indian Society of Lighting Engineers, Chair Arijit Sengupta, Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Convenor Shyam Sujan, ELCOMA Hemant Kumar Jain, Central Building Research Institute H C Kandpal, Independent Consultant H. R. Vaish, Indian Society of Lighting Engineers P. K. Sood, Indian Society of Lighting Engineers Prabhakar Singh, Central Public Works Department Rajeev Sharma, Central Public Works Department Vishal Garg, International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad

Working Group on Comfort Systems and Controls

R. S. Agarwal, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, Chair
Arijit Sengupta, Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Convenor
G C Modgil, Sterling India
Jyotirmay Mathur, Malaviya National Institute of Technology
Milind V Rane, Indian Institute of Technology Mumbai
Archana Walia, Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program (CLASP)
Ashish Rakheja, Indian Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers
Dipak Barma, Indian Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers
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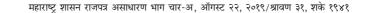
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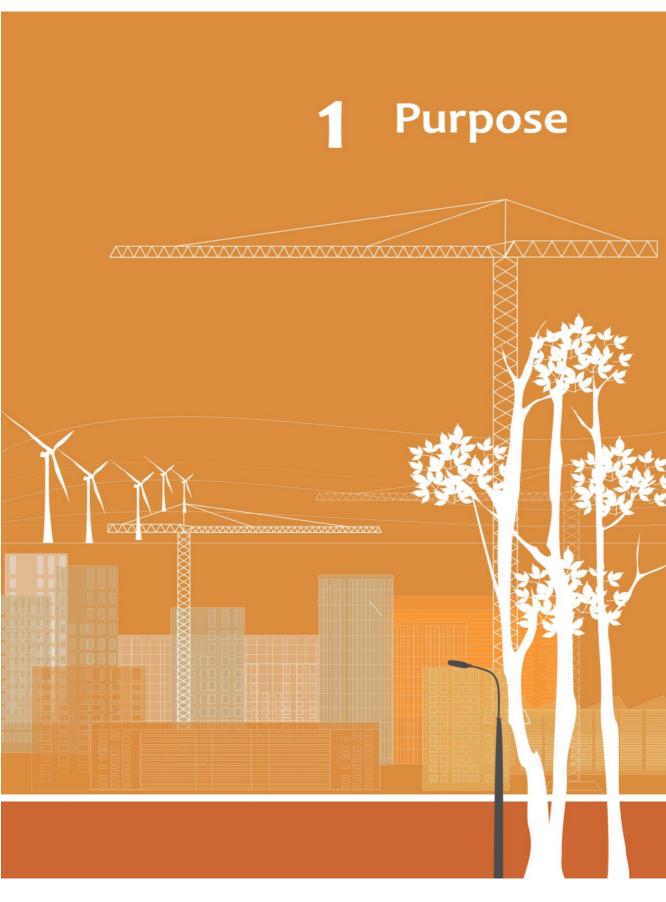
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1. Purpose

In accordance with section 14(p) of the Energy Conservation Act 2001 the purpose of the Energy Conservation Building Code (Code) is to provide minimum requirements for the energy-efficient design and construction of buildings. The Code also provides two additional sets of incremental requirements for buildings to achieve enhanced levels of energy efficiency that go beyond the minimum requirements.





2. Scope

The Code is applicable to buildings or building complexes that have a connected load of 100 kW or greater or a contract demand of 120 kVA or greater and are intended to be used for commercial purposes.

Buildings intended for private residential purposes only are not covered by the Code.

2.1 Energy Efficiency Performance Levels

The code prescribes the following three levels of energy efficiency:

(a) Energy Conservation Building Code Compliant Building (ECBC Building)

ECBC Buildings shall demonstrate compliance by adopting the mandatory and prescriptive requirements listed under ECBC Compliant Building requirements in §4 to §7, or by following the provisions of the Whole Building Performance (WBP) Method in §9.

(b) Energy Conservation Building Code Plus Building (ECBC+ Building)

ECBC+ Buildings shall demonstrate compliance by adopting the mandatory and prescriptive requirements listed under ECBC+ Compliant Building requirements in §4 to §7, or by following the provisions of the Whole Building Performance (WBP) Method in §9.

(c) Super Energy Conservation Building Code Building (SuperECBC Building)

SuperECBC Buildings shall demonstrate compliance by adopting the mandatory and prescriptive requirements listed under SuperECBC Compliant Building requirements in §4 to §7, or by following the provisions of the Whole Building Performance (WBP) Method in §9.

2.2 Building Systems

The provisions of this code apply to:

- (a) Building envelope,
- (b) Mechanical systems and equipment, including heating, ventilating, and air conditioning, service hot water heating,
- (c) Interior and exterior lighting, and
- (d) Electrical power and motors, and renewable energy systems.

The provisions of this code do not apply to plug loads, and equipment and parts of buildings that use energy for manufacturing processes, unless otherwise specified in the Code.

2.3 Precedence

The following codes, programs, and policies will take precedence over the Code in case of conflict:

- (a) Any policy notified as taking precedence over this Code, or any other rules on safety, security, health, or environment by Central, State, or Local Government.
- (b) Bureau of Energy Efficiency's Standards and Labelling for appliances and Star Rating Program for buildings, provided both or either are more stringent than the requirements of this Code.

2.4 Reference Standards

The National Building Code of India 2016 (NBC) is the reference standard for lighting levels, heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC), thermal comfort conditions, natural ventilation, and any other building materials and system design criteria addressed in this Code.

2.5 Building Classification

Any one or more building or part of a building with commercial use is classified as per the functional requirements of its design, construction, and use. The key classification is as below:

- (a) **Hospitality**: Any building in which sleeping accommodation is provided for commercial purposes, except any building classified under Health Care. Buildings and structures under Hospitality shall include the following:
 - i. No-star Hotels like Lodging-houses, dormitories, no-star hotels/motels
 - ii. Resort
 - iii. Star Hotel
- (b) Health Care: Any building or part thereof, which is used for purposes such as medical or other treatment or care of persons suffering from physical or mental illness, disease, or infirmity; care of infants, convalescents, or aged persons, and for penal or correctional detention in which the liberty of the inmates is restricted. Health Care buildings ordinarily provide sleeping accommodation for the occupants. Buildings and structures like hospitals, sanatoria, out-patient healthcare, laboratories, research establishments, and test houses are included under this type.
- (c) Assembly: Any building or part of a building, where number of persons congregate or gather for amusement, recreation, social, religious, patriotic, civil, travel and similar purposes. Buildings like theatres or motion picture halls, gathering halls, and transport buildings like airports, railway stations, bus stations, and underground and elevated mass rapid transit system are included in this group.
- (d) Business: Any building or part thereof which is used for transaction of business, for keeping of accounts and records and similar purposes, professional establishments, and service facilities. There are two subcategories under Business – Daytime Business and 24-hour Business. Unless otherwise mentioned, Business buildings shall include both Daytime and 24-hour subcategories.
- (e) **Educational**: Any building used for schools, colleges, universities, and other training institutions for day-care purposes involving assembly for instruction, education, or

recreation for students. If residential accommodation is provided in the schools, colleges, or universities or coaching/ training institution, that portion of occupancy shall be classified as a No-star Hotel. Buildings and structures under Educational shall include following types-

- i. Schools
- ii. All other types of institutes, e.g. college, university, training institutes etc.
- (f) Shopping Complex: Any building or part thereof, which is used as shops, stores, market, for display and sale of merchandise, either wholesale or retail. Buildings like shopping malls, stand-alone retails, open gallery malls, super markets, or hyper markets are included in this type.
- (g) **Mixed-use Building**: In a mixed-use building, each commercial part of a building must be classified separately, and
 - If a part of the mixed-use building has different classification and is less than 10% of the total above grade floor area, the mixed-use building shall show compliance based on the building sub-classification having higher percentage of above grade floor area.
 - ii. If a part of the mixed-use building has different classification and one or more sub-classification is more than 10% of the total above grade floor area, the compliance requirements for each sub-classification, having area more than 10% of above grade floor area of a mixed-use building shall be determined by the requirements for the respective building classification in §4 to §7.

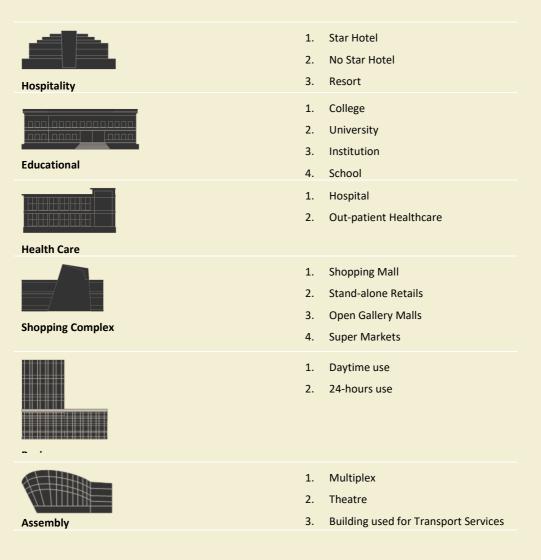
Any building which does not fall under any of the categories defined above shall be classified in a category mentioned above that best describes the function of the building.

Note 2-1 Building Typologies for ECBC 2017



Energy efficiency requirements for the Code were derived after analysing 16 different non-residential building typologies (shown below), that in turn are broadly based on building classification in the National Building Code of India. Spatial layouts, material specifications, façade characteristics, and occupancy patterns have an impact on energy efficiency of a building and differ for these typologies. Potential for reducing energy use with technology and materials thus varies from building type to type. By analysing this potential.

ECBC energy efficiency requirements are now sensitive to building typologies and, to the extent possible, only requirements that are feasible have been included.





3. Compliance and Approach

3.1 General

To comply with the Code, buildings shall

(a) have an Energy Performance Index Ratio (EPI Ratio) as defined in §3.1.2 that is less than or equal to 1

and,

(b) meet all mandatory requirements mentioned under §4.2, §5.2, §6.2, and §7.2.

3.1.1 Energy Performance Index

The Energy Performance Index (EPI) of a building is its annual energy consumption in kilowatt-hours per square meter of the building. While calculating the EPI of a building, the area of unconditioned basements shall not be included. EPI can be determined by:

 $EPI = \frac{annual\ energy\ consumption\ in\ kWh}{total\ builtup\ area\ (excluding\ unconditioned\ basements)}$

To comply with the Code, EPI value shall be rounded off to two decimal places in accordance with IS 2: 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values.

3.1.2 Determining EPI Ratio

The EPI Ratio of a building is the ratio of the EPI of the Proposed Building to the EPI of the Standard Building:

$$EPI Ratio = \frac{EPI of Proposed Building}{EPI of Standard Building}$$

where,

Proposed Building is consistent with the actual design of the building, and complies with all the mandatory requirements of ECBC.

Standard Building is a standardized building that has the same building floor area, gross wall area and gross roof area as the Proposed Building, complies with the mandatory requirements §4.2, §5.2, §6.2, and §7.2, and minimally complies with prescriptive requirements of §4.3, §5.3, and §6.3 for ECBC Buildings.

The EPI ratio of the Proposed Building shall be established through any one of the following two methods described in 3.2 -

(a) Prescriptive Method (see §3.2.2)

(b) Whole Building Performance Method (see §3.2.3)

3.1.3 EPI Ratio for Core and Shell Buildings

EPI for core and shell buildings shall be calculated for the entire building based on the final design of the common areas and the relevant mandatory undertaking(s) in the tenant lease agreement for the leased areas, as per §3.2.2.1 or §3.2.3.1.

3.1.4 EPI Ratio for Mixed-use Development

In a mixed-use building, each commercial part of a building must be classified separately, and EPI Ratio shall be calculated separately for each sub-classification, as per §3.2.2.1 or §3.2.3.1. The EPI Ratio of a mixed-use Proposed Building shall be calculated based on area-weighted average method. To calculate the reference maximum design EPI Ratio, listed in Table 9-5 through Table 9-9, applicable for the mixed-use building, each commercial part of mixed-use building shall be classified separately, and,

- (a) If a part of the mixed-use building has different classification and is less than 10% of the total above grade area (AGA), the EPI Ratio of the mixed-use Proposed Building shall be less than or equal to Maximum Allowed EPI ratio listed in Table 9-5 through Table 9-9, for the building sub-classification having highest percentage of above grade floor area.
- (b) If a part of the mixed-use building has different classification and is more than 10% of the total above grade floor area, the EPI ratio of the mixed-use Proposed Building shall be less than or equal to Maximum Allowed EPI ratio for compliance calculated based on area weighted average method for all building sub-classifications listed in Table 9-5 through Table 9-9.

Exceptions to the above: Any portion of a mixed-use building classified in a category which does not fall under the scope of ECBC is exempted from demonstrating compliance.

3.2 Compliance Approaches

Buildings that fall within the scope of the Code as mentioned in §2, shall comply with the Code by meeting all the mandatory requirements (see §3.2.1) and any of the compliance paths mentioned in §3.2.2, or §3.2.3.

3.2.1 Mandatory Requirements

Buildings shall comply with all mandatory requirements mentioned under §4.2, §5.2, §6.2, and §7.2, irrespective of the compliance path.

3.2.2 Prescriptive Method

A building complies with the Code using the Prescriptive Method if it meets the prescribed minimum (or maximum) values for envelope components (§4.3), comfort systems and controls (§5.3, §5.3.12, §5.3.13), and lighting and controls (§6.3), in addition to meeting all the mandatory requirements.

3.2.2.1 EPI Ratio through Prescriptive Method

ECBC Buildings that demonstrate compliance through the Prescriptive Method (§3.2.2) shall be deemed to have an EPI equal to the Standard Building EPI, and therefore an EPI Ratio of 1. ECBC+ Buildings and SuperECBC Buildings that demonstrate compliance through the Prescriptive Method shall be deemed to have an EPI Ratio equal to the EPI Ratios listed in §9.5 under the applicable building type and climate zone.

3.2.2.2 Building Envelope Trade-off Method

To comply with the Prescriptive Method of Section §4, the Building Envelope Trade-off Method may be used in place of the prescriptive criteria of §4.3.1, §4.3.2 and §4.3.3. A building complies with the Code using the Building Envelope Trade-off Method if the Envelope Performance Factor (EPF) of the Proposed Building is less than or equal to the EPF of the Standard Building, calculated as per §4.3.5.

3.2.2.3 Total System Efficiency Method

For projects using central chilled water plants, the Total System Efficiency approach may be used to comply with the Prescriptive Method of §5. This approach may be used in place of the prescriptive criteria of chillers (§5.3.1and §5.3.6), chilled water pumps (§5.3.2), condenser water pumps (§5.3.2), and cooling tower fan (§5.3.3). Per this approach, a building complies if the Total System Efficiency thresholds are met as per Table 5-23 Maximum System Efficiency Threshold for ECBC, ECBC+, and SuperECBC Buildings. Compliance with other prescriptive requirements (§5.3), as applicable, shall be met.

3.2.2.4 Low Energy Comfort Systems

Low Energy Comfort Systems (§5.3.13) is a simplified approach that provides projects using Low Energy Comfort Systems an opportunity to achieve improved compliance levels of ECBC+ and SuperECBC. This approach is applicable to Prescriptive Method of Section §5. In addition to compliance with the applicable prescriptive requirements (§5.3), the projects must meet the sum of cooling and heating requirement using approved list of low energy systems as per requirements in §5.3.13.

3.2.3 Whole Building Performance Method

A building complies with the Code using the Whole Building Performance (WBP) Method when the estimated annual energy use of the Proposed Design is less than that of the Standard Design, even though it may not comply with the specific provisions of the prescriptive requirements in §4 trough §7. The mandatory requirements of §4 through §7 (§4.2, §5.2, §6.2, and §7.2) shall be met when using the WBP Method.

3.2.3.1 EPI Ratio through Whole Building Performance Method

The EPI of buildings that demonstrate compliance through Whole Building Performance Method (§3.2.3) shall be calculated using the compliance path defined in §3.1.1 and detailed in §9. The EPI Ratio of a building that uses the Whole Building Performance Method to show compliance, should be less than or equal to the EPI Ratio listed in §9.5 for the applicable building type and climate zone.

3.3 Compliance Requirements

3.3.1 New Building Compliance

3.3.1.1 Full building Compliance

New buildings with completed fit-outs shall comply with either the provisions of §3.2.1 and either the provision of §3.2.2 or §3.2.3.

3.3.1.2 Core and Shell building Compliance

New core and shell building shall comply with the provisions of §3.2.1 and either the provision of §3.2.2 or §3.2.3 following base building systems in the common areas:

- (a) Building envelope
- (b) Thermal comfort systems and controls (only those installed by developer/ owner)
- (c) Lighting systems and controls (only those installed by developer/ owner)
- (d) Electrical systems (installed by developer/ owner)
- (e) Renewable energy systems

Additionally, the tenant lease agreement shall have a legal undertaking clause to ensure interior fit-outs made by tenant shall be Code compliant. The legal undertaking shall mandate the relevant energy efficiency compliance requirements in accordance with the provisions of §3.2.1 and §3.2.2 for all interior fit-outs within the tenant leased area.

3.3.2 Additions and Alterations to Existing Buildings

If any existing building after additions or alterations changes its connected load to 100 kilo-Watt (kW) or above or a contract demand of 120 kilo-Volt Ampere (kVA) or above shall comply with the provisions of §4 through §7. Compliance may be demonstrated in either of the following ways:

- (a) The addition shall comply with the applicable requirements, or
- (b) The addition, together with the entire existing building, shall comply with the requirements of this Code that shall apply to the entire building, as if it were a new building.

Exceptions to §3.3.2: When space conditioning is provided by existing systems and equipment, the existing systems and equipment need not comply with this code. However, any new equipment installed must comply with specific requirements applicable to that equipment.

3.4 Approved Compliance Tools

A building following the whole building performance method of §9 or Total System Efficiency – Alternate compliance approach of §5.3.12 shall show compliance through online BEP-EMIS or whole building energy simulation software endorsed by BEE.

Compliance to the daylight requirements of §4.2.3, if calculated through software tools, shall be shown through online BEP-EMIS or daylighting software approved by BEE.

3.5 Administrative Requirements

Administrative requirements, including but not limited to, permit requirements, enforcement, interpretations, claims of exemption, approved calculation methods, and rights of appeal are specified by the authority having jurisdiction.

3.6 Compliance Documents

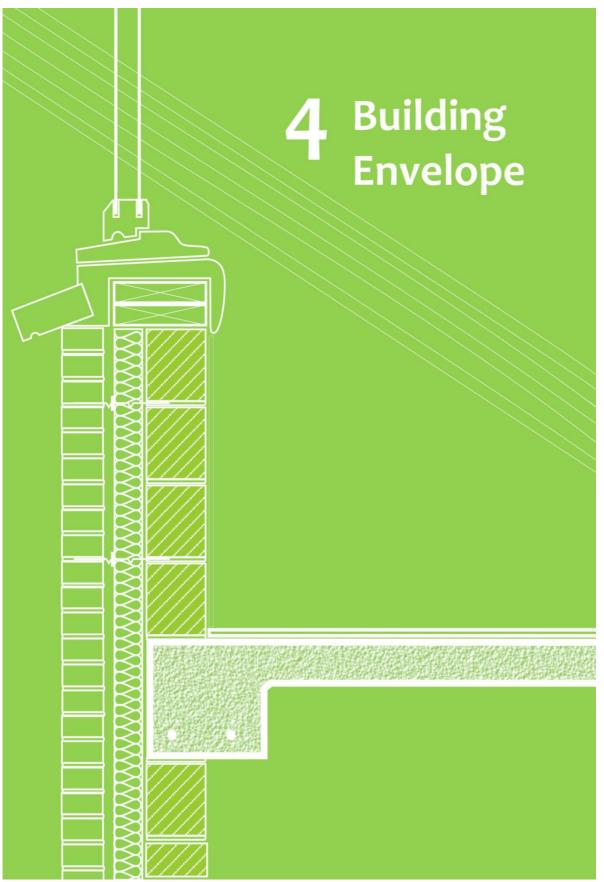
3.6.1 Compliance Documents

Construction drawings and specifications shall show all pertinent data and features of the building, equipment, and systems in sufficient detail to permit the authority having jurisdiction to verify that the building complies with the requirements of this code. Details shall include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Building Envelope: opaque construction materials and their thermal properties including thermal conductivity, specific heat, density along with thickness; fenestration U-factors, solar heat gain coefficients (SHGC), visible light transmittance (VLT) and building envelope sealing documentation; overhangs and side fins, building envelope sealing details;
- (b) Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning: system and equipment types, sizes, efficiencies, and controls; economizers; variable speed drives; piping insulation; duct sealing, insulation and location; solar water heating system; requirement for balance report;
- (c) Lighting: lighting schedule showing type, number, and wattage of lamps and ballasts; automatic lighting shutoff, occupancy sensors, and other lighting controls; lamp efficacy for exterior lamps;
- (d) Electrical Power: electric schedule showing transformer losses, motor efficiencies, and power factor correction devices; electric check metering and monitoring system.
- (e) Renewable energy systems: system peak installed capacity, technical specifications, solar zone area

3.6.2 Supplemental Information

The authority having jurisdiction may require supplemental information necessary to verify compliance with this code, such as calculations, worksheets, compliance forms, manufacturer's literature, or other data.



4. Building Envelope

4.1 General

The building envelope shall comply with the mandatory provisions of §4.2, and the prescriptive criteria of §4.3. In case alternative compliance path of Building Envelope Tradeoff Method is used for compliance, requirements of §4.3.5 and relevant criteria of §4.3 shall be met.

4.2 Mandatory Requirements

4.2.1 Fenestration

4.2.1.1 U-Factor

U-factors shall be determined for the overall fenestration product (including the sash and frame) in accordance with ISO-15099 by an accredited independent laboratory, and labeled or certified by the manufacturer. U-factors for sloped glazing and skylights shall be determined at a slope of 20 degrees above the horizontal. For unrated products, use the default table in Appendix A.

4.2.1.2 Solar Heat Gain Coefficient

SHGC shall be determined for the overall single or multi glazed fenestration product (including the sash and frame) in accordance with ISO-15099 by an accredited independent laboratory, and labeled or certified by the manufacturer.

Exceptions to §4.2.1.2:

- (a) Shading coefficient (SC) of the center of glass alone multiplied by 0.86 is an acceptable alternate for compliance with the SHGC requirements for the overall fenestration area.
- (b) Solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC) of the glass alone is an acceptable alternate for compliance with the SHGC requirements for the overall fenestration product.

4.2.1.3 Visible light transmittance

Visible light transmittance (VLT) shall be determined for the fenestration product in accordance with ISO-15099 by an accredited independent laboratory, and labeled or certified by the manufacturer. For unrated products, VLT of the glass alone shall be de-rate by 10% for demonstrating compliance with the VLT requirements for the overall fenestration product.

4.2.2 Opaque Construction

4.2.2.1 U-Factor

U-factors shall be calculated for the opaque construction in accordance with ISO-6946. Testing shall be done in accordance with approved ISO Standard for respective insulation type by an accredited independent laboratory, and labeled or certified by the manufacturer. For unrated products, use the default tables in Appendix A.

4.2.2.2 Solar Reflectance

Solar reflectance for the external opaque roof construction shall be determined in accordance with ASTM E903-96 by an accredited independent laboratory, and labeled or certified by the manufacturer.

4.2.2.3 Emittance

Emittance for the external opaque roof construction shall be determined in accordance with ASTM E408-71 (RA 1996) by an accredited independent laboratory, and labeled or certified by the manufacturer.

4.2.3 Daylighting

Above grade floor areas shall meet or exceed the useful daylight illuminance (UDI) area requirements listed in Table 4-1 for 90% of the potential daylit time in a year. For the purpose of daylighting compliance, the above grade floor area may exclude the wall thickness, columns, and, lift and building shafts. Mixed-use buildings shall show compliance as per the criteria prescribed in §2.5. Compliance shall be demonstrated either through daylighting simulation method in §4.2.3.1 or the manual method in §4.2.3.2. Assembly buildings and other buildings where daylighting will interfere with the functions or processes of 50% (or more) of the building floor area, are exempted from meeting the requirements listed in Table 4-1.

Exceptions to §4.2.3:

Assembly buildings and other buildings where daylighting will interfere with the functions or processes of 50% (or more) of the building floor area, are exempted from meeting the requirements listed in Table 4-1.

Building Category	Percentage of above grade floor area meeting the UDI requirement				
	ECBC ECBC+ SuperECBC				
Business,	40%	50%	60%		
Educational					
No Star Hotel	30%	40%	50%		
Star Hotel					
Healthcare					
Resort	45%	55%	65%		
Shopping Complex	10%	15%	20%		
Assembly	Exempted				

Table 4-1 Daylight Requirement

4.2.3.1 Daylighting Simulation Method

Only BEE approved software shall be used to demonstrate compliance through the daylighting simulation method. Buildings shall achieve illuminance level between 100 lux and 2,000 lux for the minimum percentage of floor area prescribed in Table 4-1 for at least 90% of the potential daylit time. Illuminance levels for all spaces enclosed by permanent internal partitions (opaque, translucent, or transparent) with height greater or equal to 2 m from the finished floor, shall be measured as follows:

- (a) Measurements shall be taken at a work plane height of 0.8 m above the finished floor.
- (b) The period of analysis shall be fixed for continuously 8 hours per day, anytime between 7:00 AM IST to 5:00 PM IST, resulting in 2,920 hours in total for all building types except for Schools. Schools shall be analyzed for continuously 7 hours per day, anytime between 7:00 AM IST to 3:00 PM IST.
- (c) Available useful daylight across a space shall be measured based on point-by-point grid values. UDI shall be calculated for at least one point for each square meter of floor area.
- (d) Fenestration shall be modeled with actual visible light transmission (VLT) as per the details provided in the material specification sheet.
- (e) All surrounding natural or man-made daylight obstructions shall be modeled if the distance between the façade of the building (for which compliance is shown) and surrounding natural or man-made daylight obstructions is less than or equal to twice the height of the man-made or natural sunlight obstructers. If the reflectance of the surfaces is not known, default reflectance of 30% and 0% shall be used for all vertical surfaces of man-made and natural obstructers respectively.
- (f) Interior surface reflectance shall be modeled based on the actual material specification. If material specification is not available, the default values in Table 4-2 shall be used:
- (g) Documentation requirement to demonstrate compliance are:
 - i. Brief description of the project with location, number of stories, space types, hours of operation and and software used.
 - Summary describing the results of the analysis and output file from simulation tool outlining point wise compliance for the analysis grid and compliance in percentage.
 - iii. Explanation of any significant modelling assumptions made.

- iv. Explanation of any error messages noted in the simulation program output.
- v. Building floor plans, building elevations & sections, and site plan with surrounding building details (if modeled).
- vi. Material reflectance, analysis grid size, total number of grid size/resolution, total number of grid points.

Table 4-2 Default Values for Surface Reflectance

Surface Type	Reflectance	
Wall or Vertical Internal Surfaces	50%	
Ceiling	70%	
Floor	20%	
Furniture (permanent)	50%	

4.2.3.2 Manual Daylighting Compliance Method

This method can be used for demonstrating compliance with daylighting requirements without simulation. Daylight extent factors (DEF) mentioned in Table 4-3 shall be used for manually calculating percentage of above grade floor area meeting the UDI requirement for 90% of the potential daylit time in a year.

Shading	Latitude	Window Type	VLT < 0.3			VLT ≥0.3				
			North	South	East	West	North	South	East	West
No shading	≥15°N	All window	2.5	2.0	0.7	0.5	2.8	2.2	1.1	0.7
or PF < 0.4	< 15°N	types	2.4	2.0	0.8	0.6	2.7	2.2	1.5	0.8
Shading with PF ≥ 0.4	All latitudes	All window types without light shelf*	2.8	2.3	1.5	1.1	3.0	2.5	1.8	1.5
		Window with light shelf*	3.0	2.5	1.8	1.6	3.5	3.0	2.1	1.8

Table 4-3 Daylight Extent Factors (DEF) for Manually Calculating Daylight Area

* To qualify as light shelf the internal projection shall meet the requirements specified under Exceptions to SHGC requirements in Table 4-10 and Table 4-11 (b)

(a) To calculate the daylit area:

i. In a direction perpendicular to the fenestration, multiply daylight extent factor (DEF) by the head height of the fenestration or till an opaque partition higher than head height of the fenestration, whichever is less.

- ii. In the direction parallel to the fenestration, daylit area extends a horizontal dimension equal to the width of the fenestration plus either 1 meter on each side of the aperture, or the distance to an opaque partition of 2 m high, or one-half the distance to an adjacent fenestration, whichever is least.
- iii. For skylights, calculate the horizontal dimension in each direction equal to the top aperture dimension in that direction plus either the floor-to-ceiling height (H) for skylights, or 1.5 H for monitors, or H or 2H for the sawtooth configuration, or the distance to the nearest 1 meter or higher opaque partition, or one-half the distance to an adjacent skylight or vertical glazing, whichever is least.
- iv. Glazed façades, with non-cardinal orientation, shall be categorized under a particular cardinal direction if its orientation is within ± 45 degrees of that cardinal direction.
- v. Daylit area overlap: For overlapping daylit areas such as windows on different orientations or in case of skylights the overlapping daylit area shall be subtracted from the sum of daylit area.
- (b) Documentation requirement:
 - i. A separate architectural plan shall be prepared with all daylit areas marked on the floor plans.
 - ii. A summary shall be provided showing compliance as per Table 4-1.

4.2.4 Building Envelope Sealing

Following areas of the building envelope, of all except naturally ventilated buildings or spaces, shall be sealed, caulked, gasketed, or weather-stripped:

- (a) Joints around fenestration, skylights, and door frames
- (b) Openings between walls and foundations, and between walls and roof, and wall panels
- (c) Openings at penetrations of utility services through roofs, walls, and floors
- (d) Site-built fenestration and doors
- (e) Building assemblies used as ducts or plenums
- (f) All other openings in the building envelope
- (g) Exhaust fans shall be fitted with a sealing device such as a self-closing damper
- (h) Operable fenestration should be constructed to eliminate air leakages from fenestration frame and shutter frame

Note 4.1 Daylight Extent Factor and Useful Daylight Illuminance



Useful Daylight Illuminance (UDI) is defined as the annual occurrence of daylight between 100 lux to 2,000 lux on a work plane. This daylight is most useful to occupants, glare free and when available, eliminates the need for artificial lighting. Daylight extent factor provides a ratio of window sizes to floor area receiving UDI in accordance to window orientation.

Calculating Useful Daylight Illuminance (UDI)

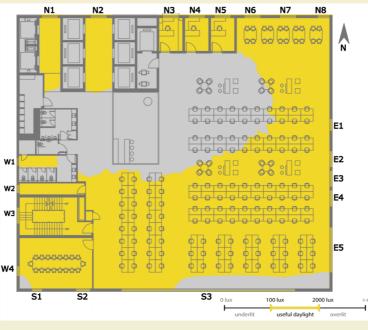
An office building located in New Delhi, India is pursuing ECBC compliance. Table 4-1 lists the minimum daylight area requirements for compliance. The table specifies that for office buildings, minimum 40% of its floor area shall receive daylight in range of 100 – 2,000 lux for at least 90% of the year.

This typical floor has a rectangular layout (33 m x 38 m) of 1,254 m². Visible light transmission (VLT) of glazing in all orientations is 0.39. Windows have light shelves and external shading devices with Projection Factor (PF) \ge 0.4. Head height of fenestrations is 3.0 m.

For compliance at least 502 m² (40% of 1,254 m²) of floor area shall fulfil the UDI requirements. Daylit area should be indicated in floor plans submitted to code enforcement authorities. Design guidelines on daylighting stated in NBC (Part 8: Building Services, Section 1: Lighting and Natural Ventilation, Subsection 4.2: Daylighting) should also be referred to achieve the ECBC, ECBC+, or Super ECBC requirement. Compliance with 4.2.3 Daylight Requirements can be checked for through two approaches.

(a) Analysis through software

If the whole building performance approach is used, compliance for daylighting requirements can be checked by analysing the façade and floor plate design in an analytical software approved by BEE (3.4). The image below, developed through an approved software, specifies the lux levels and time-period of a year during which lighting levels would be available. With this information, designers can check if the required minimum area as per 4.2.3 has the required daylight levels



UDI Analysis with a Daylighting Analysis Software

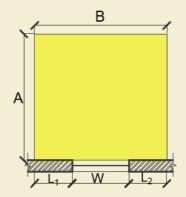
(b) Manual calculation method

For projects adopting the prescriptive compliance approach, manual calculation method can be used for UDI compliance.

- From Table 4.3 determine the daylight extent factor (DEF) for each orientation. For a building located in Delhi (latitude > 15 degrees), with glazing of VLT ≥ 0.39, shading PF ≥0.4 and light shelves in windows, DEFs for windows in North = 3.5, in South = 3.0, in East = 2.1, and in West = 1.8. Head height is 3.0 m.
- 2. For fenestration clear of any opaque obstructions calculate daylit floor area (**AxB**).

A:In the direction perpendicular to the fenestration, daylit area extends to head height of the fenestration multiplied by the daylight extent factor (DEF) or distance till an opaque partition higher than head height of the fenestration, which ever is less.

B:In the direction parallel to the fenestration daylit area extends a horizontal dimension equal to the width of the fenestration plus either one meter on each side of the aperture or the distance to an



opaque partition, or one-half the distance to an adjacent fenestration, whichever is least.

3. For overlapping daylit areas such as corner windows. Subtract the overlapping daylit area from the sum of daylit area.



UDI Analysis with manual calculations

As per the calculations **616.5** m² of floor area will meet the UDI requirements during 90% of the year. This is **49.2** % of the total above grade floor area of 1,254 m². Thus, the building floor will comply with UDI requirement. Following Tables shows calculated Daylight Area Meeting UDI Requirement.

Orientation-NORTH, DEF-3.5, Fenestration Head Height H - 3m						
Window without opaque obstructions	Fenestration Width W (m)	A= H x DEF (m)	B= L ₁ +W+ L ₂ (m) L ₁ = L ₂ =1m	Area meeting the UDI requirements = AxB (m ²)		
N7	2.0	10.5	4.0	42.0		
N6	2.0	10.5	4.0	42.0		
N2	2.0	10.5	4.0	42.0		
Window with opaque obstructions	Fenestration Width W (m)	A= Distance till parallel Obstruction (m)	B= L ₁ +W+ L ₂ (m) L ₁ = L ₂ =Distance to perpendicular Obstructions	Area meeting the UDI requirements = AxB (m²)		
N1	2.0	10.5	0.3+2+0.3=2.6	27.3		
N3	2.0.	4.0	0.4+2+0.4=2.8	11.2		
N4	2.0	4.0	0.4+2+0.4=2.8	11.2		
N5	2.0	4.0	0.4+2+0.4=2.8	11.2		
N8	1.5	10.5	0+1.5+1.0=2.5	26.3		
Daylit area meeting	213.2					

Table 4-1-1 Manual calculation for Daylight Area Meeting UDI Requirement

Orientation-SOUTH, DEF-3, Fenestration Head Height H - 3m							
Window without opaque obstructions	Fenestration Width W (m)	A= H x DEF (m)	$B = L_1 + W + L_2 (m)$ $L_1 = L_2 = 1m$	Area meeting the UDI requirements = AxB (m ²)			
S1	1.2	6.2	1.0+1.2+1.0=3.3	20.1			
S2	1.7	6.2	1.0+1.7+0.3=3.0	18.6			
S3	21.0	9.0	1.0+21.0+1.0=24	216.0			
Daylit area meeting UDI requirement							

Orientation-EAST, DEF-2.1, Fenestration Head Height H - 3m							
Window without opaque obstructions	Fenestration Width W (m)	A= H x DEF (m)	$B = L_1 + W + L_2 (m)$ $L_1 = L_2 = 1m$	Area meeting the UDI requirements = AxB (m ²)			
E1	1.5	6.3	1.0+1.5+1.0=3.5	22.1			
E5	5.5	6.3	1.0+5.5+1.0=7.5	47.3			
Adjacent fenestration less than two meter apart	Fenestration Width W (m)	A= H x DEF (m)	$B = L_1 + W + L_2 (m)$ $L_1, L_2 = one half of$ distance to adjacent fenestration	Area meeting the UDI requirements = AxB (m ²)			
E2	2	6.3	1.0+2.0+0.2=3.2	20.2			
E3	2	6.3	0.2+2+0.2=2.4	15.1			
E4	2	6.3	0.2+2+1=3.2	20.2			
Daylit area meeting	124.9						

Orientation-WEST, DEF-1.8, Fenestration Head Height H - 3m							
Window without opaque obstructions	Fenestration Width W (m)	A= H x DEF (m)	$B = L_1 + W + L_2 (m)$ $L_1 = L_2 = 1m$	Area meeting the UDI requirements = AxB (m ²)			
W3	2.0	5.4	1.0+2.0+1.0=4.0	21.6			
W4	1.4	5.4	1.0+1.2+1.0=3.2	17.3			
Window with opaque obstructions in daylit area	Fenestration Width W (m)	A= H x DEF (m)	$B = L_1 + W + L_2 (m)$ $L_1 = L_2 = Distance$ to perpendicular Obstructions	Area meeting the UDI requirements = AxB (m ²)			
W1	1.0	5.4	0.3+1+0.3=1.6	8.6			
W2	1.0	5.4	0.3+1+0.3=1.6	8.6			
Daylit area meeting	Daylit area meeting UDI requirement						

	Overlapping area calculations							
Window with overlap areas	Width (m)	Depth (m)	<i>Area (</i> m²)					
N4 and S1	3.3	3.3	10.9					
S3 and E5	3.3	6.5	21.5					
0	32.4							

Total Daylit area					
ORIENTATION	Daylit area				
	(m²)				
NORTH	213.2				
SOUTH	254.7				
EAST	124.9				
WEST	56.1				
Total daylight area (a)	648.9				
Total Overlapping daylit area (b)	32.4				
Total daylit area meeting UDI requirement during 90% of the year (a-b)	616.5				

4.3 Prescriptive Requirements

4.3.1 Roof

Roofs shall comply with the maximum assembly U-factors in Table 4-4 through Table 4-6. The roof insulation shall be applied externally as part of the roof assembly and not as a part of false ceiling.

	. ,	•	,	•	0
	Composite	Hot and	Warm and	Temperate	Cold
		dry	humid		
All building types, except	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.28
below					
School <10,000 m ² AGA	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.33
Hospitality > 10,000 m ² AGA	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20

Table 4-4 Roof Assembly U-factor (W/m².K) Requirements for ECBC Compliant Building

Table 4-5 Roof Assembly U-factor (W/m².K) Requirements for ECBC+ Compliant Building

	Composite	Hot and dry	Warm and humid	Temperate	Cold
Hospitality, Healthcare Assembly	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Business Educational Shopping Complex	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.20

Table 4-6 Roof Assembly U-factor (W/m².K) Requirements for SuperECBC Building

	Composite	Hot and dry	Warm and humid	Temperate	Cold
All buildings types	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20

4.3.1.1 Vegetated and Cool Roof

All roofs that are not covered by solar photovoltaics, or solar hot water, or any other renewable energy system, or utilities and services that render it unsuitable for the purpose, shall be either cool roofs or vegetated roofs.

- (a) For qualifying as a cool roof, roofs with slopes less than 20° shall have an initial solar reflectance of no less than 0.70 and an initial emittance no less than 0.75. Solar reflectance shall be determined in accordance with ASTM E903-96 and emittance shall be determined in accordance with ASTM E408-71 (RA 1996).
- (b) For qualifying as a vegetated roof, roof areas shall be covered by living vegetation of >50 mm high.

4.3.2 Opaque External Wall

Opaque above grade external walls shall comply with the maximum assembly U-factors in Table 4-7 through Table 4-9.

Table 4-7 Opaque Assembly Maximum U-factor (W/m².K) Requirements for a ECBC compliant Building

	Composite	Hot and dry	Warm and humid	Temperate	Cold
All building types, except below	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.55	0.34
No Star Hotel < 10,000 m ² AGA	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.40
Business < 10,000 m ² AGA	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.40
School <10,000 m ² AGA	0.85	0.85	0.85	1.00	0.40

Table 4-8 Opaque Assembly Maximum U-factor (W/m².K) Requirements for ECBC+ Compliant Building

	Composite	Hot and dry	Warm and humid	Temperate	Cold
All building types, except below	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.55	0.22
No Star Hotel < 10,000 m ² AGA	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.34
Business < 10,000 m ² AGA	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.55	0.34
School <10,000 m ² AGA	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.75	0.44

Table 4-9 Opaque Assembly Maximum U-factor (W/m².K) Requirements for SuperECBC Building

	Composite	Hot and dry	Warm and humid	Temperate	Cold
All building types	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22

Exceptions to §4.3.2: Opaque external walls of an unconditioned building of No Star Hotel, Healthcare, and School categories in all climatic zones, except for cold climatic zone, shall have a maximum assembly U-factor of 0.8 W/m².K.

4.3.3 Vertical Fenestration

For all climatic zones, vertical fenestration compliance requirements for all three energy efficiency levels, i.e. ECBC, ECBC+, and SuperECBC, shall comply with the following:

- (a) Maximum allowable Window Wall Ratio (WWR) is 40% (applicable to buildings showing compliance using the Prescriptive Method, including Building Envelope Trade-off Method)
- (b) Minimum allowable Visible light transmittance (VLT) is 0.27

(c) Assembly U-factor shall be determined for the overall fenestration product (including the sash and frame)

Vertical fenestration shall comply with the maximum Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC) and U-factor requirements of Table 4-10 for ECBC buildings and Table 4-11 for ECBC+ buildings and SuperECBC buildings. Vertical fenestration on non-cardinal direction, shall be categorized under a particular cardinal direction if its orientation is within ± 45° of that cardinal direction.

Table 4-10 Vertical Fenestration Assembly U-factor and SHGC Requirements for ECBC Buildings

	Composite	Hot and dry	Warm and humid	Temperate	Cold
Maximum U-factor (W/m ² .K)	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Maximum SHGC Non- North	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.62
Maximum SHGC North for latitude ≥ 15°N	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.62
Maximum SHGC North for latitude < 15°N	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.62
See Appendix A for default	values of unra	ted fenestratior).		

Table 4-11 Vertical Fenestration U-factor and SHGC Requirements for ECBC+ buildings and SuperECBC buildings

	Composite	Hot and dry	Warm and humid	Temperate	Cold
Maximum U-factor (W/m².K)	2.20	2.20	2.20	3.00	1.80
Maximum SHGC Non- North	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.62
Maximum SHGC North for latitude ≥ 15°N	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.62
Maximum SHGC North for latitude < 15°N	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.62

Exceptions to SHGC requirements in Table 4-10 and Table 4-11:

- (a) For fenestration with a permanent external projection, including but not limited to overhangs, side fins, box frame, verandah, balcony, and fixed canopies that provide permanent shading to the fenestration, the equivalent SHGC for the proposed shaded fenestration may be determined as less than or equal to the SHGC requirements of Table 4-10 and Table 4-11. Equivalent SHGC shall be calculated by following the steps listed below:
 - i. Projection factor (PF) for the external permanent projection, shall be calculated as per the applicable shading type listed in §8.2. The projection factor for using the SEF is $PF \ge 0.25$. The SEF is applicable for both side fins shading only other than overhangs. The projection factor shall be calculated for both side fins and the lower projection factor of each fin shall be considered. Other shading devices shall be modeled through the Whole Building Performance Method in §9.
 - ii. A shaded vertical fenestration on a non-cardinal direction, shall be categorized either under a particular cardinal direction or a primary intercardinal direction if its orientation is within the range of ±22.5 degrees of the cardinal or primary inter-cardinal direction.
 - iii. Any surrounding man-made or natural sunlight obstructers shall be considered as a permanent shading of PF equal to 0.4 if
 - a. the distance between the vertical fenestration of the building, for which compliance is shown, and surrounding man-made or natural sunlight obstructers is less than or equal to twice the height of the surrounding man-made or natural sunlight obstructers; and
 - b. the surrounding man-made or natural sunlight obstructers shade the façade for at least 80% of the total time that the façade is exposed to direct sun light on a summer solstice. Compliance shall be shown using a sun path analysis for summer solstice for the vertical fenestration.
 - iv. An equivalent SHGC is calculated by dividing the SHGC of the unshaded fenestration product with a Shading Equivalent Factor (SEF). SEF shall be determined for each orientation and shading device type from Table 4-10 and Table 4-11.
 - v. The maximum allowable SHGC is calculated by multiplying the prescriptive SHGC requirement for respective compliance level from Table 4-10 and Table 4-11 with the SEF.

9	Shading Ed	quivalent	Factors (SEF) for la	ititudes g	reater tha	an or equa	al to 15°N	
SEF	PF	North	East	South	West	North- East	South- East	South- West	North- West
	0.25	1.25	1.37	1.58	1.36	1.47	1.47	1.42	1.53
	0.3	1.29	1.48	1.72	1.43	1.54	1.65	1.57	1.58
	0.35	1.34	1.58	1.88	1.51	1.62	1.81	1.73	1.65
	0.4	1.39	1.67	2.06	1.61	1.70	1.97	1.89	1.75
	0.45	1.43	1.76	2.26	1.71	1.78	2.11	2.06	1.87
SL	0.5	1.47	1.85	2.47	1.83	1.86	2.25	2.23	2.00
Overhang + Fins	0.55	1.51	1.94	2.69	1.96	1.94	2.38	2.40	2.13
+ B	0.6	1.55	2.03	2.92	2.09	2.02	2.51	2.58	2.27
han	0.65	1.59	2.13	3.15	2.24	2.10	2.64	2.76	2.40
ver	0.7	1.63	2.24	3.18	2.39	2.18	2.77	2.94	2.53
Ó	0.75	1.66	2.37	3.19	2.56	2.25	2.90	3.12	2.64
	0.8	1.70	2.52	3.20	2.72	2.33	3.04	3.18	2.73
	0.85	1.73	2.69	3.21	2.90	2.40	3.11	3.23	2.80
	0.9	1.76	2.89	3.24	3.07	2.46	3.15	3.25	2.84
	0.95	1.79	3.11	3.28	3.25	2.52	3.17	3.27	2.85
	≥1	1.80	3.30	3.33	3.33	2.57	3.23	3.30	2.82
	0.25	1.09	1.21	1.28	1.20	1.17	1.26	1.23	1.20
	0.3	1.11	1.26	1.34	1.27	1.22	1.32	1.27	1.24
	0.35	1.13	1.30	1.39	1.33	1.26	1.39	1.32	1.28
	0.4	1.15	1.35	1.46	1.38	1.30	1.46	1.38	1.32
	0.45	1.16	1.40	1.52	1.43	1.33	1.53	1.46	1.36
	0.5	1.18	1.45	1.59	1.48	1.35	1.60	1.54	1.40
ള	0.55	1.20	1.51	1.66	1.52	1.38	1.67	1.62	1.44
har	0.6	1.21	1.56	1.73	1.57	1.40	1.74	1.70	1.47
Overhang	0.65	1.22	1.62	1.81	1.61	1.42	1.81	1.79	1.51
Ô	0.7	1.24	1.68	1.88	1.66	1.45	1.88	1.87	1.55
	0.75	1.25	1.74	1.95	1.72	1.48	1.94	1.94	1.58
	0.8	1.26	1.80	2.02	1.77	1.51	2.00	2.01	1.61
	0.85	1.27	1.86	2.09	1.84	1.56	2.06	2.06	1.64
	0.9	1.28	1.92	2.15	1.91	1.61	2.11	2.10	1.67
	0.95	1.29	1.99	2.21	1.98	1.67	2.15	2.13	1.70
	≥1	1.30	2.06	2.26	2.07	1.75	2.19	2.14	1.72
	0.25	1.13	1.11	1.18	1.11	1.21	1.14	1.16	1.23
	0.3	1.15	1.13	1.22	1.13	1.22	1.17	1.22	1.27
S	0.35	1.17	1.15	1.26	1.15	1.24	1.20	1.26	1.32
Side Fins	0.4	1.19	1.17	1.29	1.17	1.27	1.23	1.29	1.36
ide	0.45	1.21	1.19	1.32	1.19	1.30	1.25	1.31	1.41
S	0.5	1.22	1.20	1.35	1.20	1.34	1.27	1.33	1.46
	0.55	1.24	1.22	1.38	1.22	1.38	1.29	1.34	1.50
	0.6	1.25	1.23	1.40	1.23	1.42	1.31	1.35	1.55

Table 4-12 Shading Equivalent Factors for Latitudes greater than or equal to 15 $^{\circ}\mathrm{N}$

0.65	1.27	1.24	1.42	1.25	1.47	1.32	1.36	1.58
0.7	1.28	1.26	1.44	1.26	1.51	1.34	1.36	1.61
0.75	1.30	1.27	1.46	1.27	1.55	1.35	1.37	1.64
0.8	1.31	1.28	1.48	1.29	1.59	1.37	1.38	1.65
0.85	1.32	1.30	1.49	1.30	1.62	1.38	1.39	1.65
0.9	1.34	1.31	1.51	1.31	1.65	1.40	1.40	1.64
0.95	1.35	1.32	1.53	1.32	1.67	1.42	1.42	1.61
≥1	1.36	1.33	1.55	1.33	1.69	1.44	1.45	1.57

Table 4-13 Shading Equivalent Factors for Latitudes less than 15 $^{\circ}\mathrm{N}$

	Sh	ading Equ	uivalent F	actors (SE	F) for lati	itudes les	s than 15°	N	
SEF	PF	North	East	South	West	North- East	South- East	South- West	North- West
	0.25	1.38	1.33	1.30	1.34	1.42	1.41	1.37	1.42
	0.3	1.44	1.42	1.35	1.42	1.49	1.46	1.41	1.52
	0.35	1.50	1.50	1.42	1.50	1.57	1.52	1.47	1.63
	0.4	1.56	1.59	1.50	1.59	1.66	1.59	1.54	1.73
	0.45	1.61	1.67	1.59	1.69	1.76	1.67	1.61	1.84
SL	0.5	1.67	1.76	1.68	1.80	1.87	1.75	1.70	1.94
Overhang + Fins	0.55	1.72	1.85	1.79	1.90	1.98	1.85	1.80	2.05
+ B(0.6	1.77	1.94	1.89	2.02	2.09	1.94	1.89	2.15
har	0.65	1.82	2.02	1.99	2.13	2.20	2.04	2.00	2.25
ver	0.7	1.86	2.11	2.08	2.24	2.31	2.15	2.10	2.36
Ó	0.75	1.90	2.19	2.17	2.35	2.42	2.25	2.21	2.46
	0.8	1.94	2.28	2.25	2.46	2.53	2.35	2.31	2.55
	0.85	1.98	2.36	2.31	2.56	2.64	2.45	2.42	2.65
	0.9	2.02	2.44	2.35	2.66	2.74	2.54	2.52	2.74
	0.95	2.05	2.51	2.38	2.75	2.84	2.63	2.61	2.83
	≥1	2.08	2.58	2.38	2.83	2.93	2.71	2.70	2.91
	0.25	1.15	1.19	1.09	1.20	1.17	1.08	1.04	1.18
	0.3	1.17	1.23	1.07	1.24	1.22	1.12	1.08	1.21
	0.35	1.20	1.28	1.07	1.29	1.26	1.16	1.12	1.25
	0.4	1.22	1.32	1.07	1.33	1.30	1.19	1.17	1.29
	0.45	1.24	1.37	1.09	1.38	1.33	1.23	1.21	1.32
ള	0.5	1.26	1.42	1.12	1.42	1.37	1.28	1.25	1.35
Overhang	0.55	1.28	1.46	1.15	1.46	1.40	1.32	1.29	1.39
ver	0.6	1.30	1.51	1.18	1.50	1.43	1.36	1.33	1.42
Ó	0.65	1.32	1.55	1.22	1.55	1.46	1.40	1.37	1.45
	0.7	1.33	1.60	1.26	1.59	1.48	1.43	1.40	1.48
	0.75	1.35	1.64	1.29	1.62	1.51	1.47	1.44	1.50
	0.8	1.37	1.67	1.32	1.66	1.53	1.51	1.47	1.53
	0.85	1.38	1.71	1.35	1.70	1.55	1.54	1.51	1.56
	0.9	1.39	1.74	1.37	1.73	1.57	1.56	1.54	1.58

	0.95	1.40	1.77	1.38	1.77	1.59	1.59	1.56	1.61
	≥1	1.41	1.79	1.38	1.80	1.61	1.61	1.59	1.63
	0.25	1.17	1.10	1.06	1.10	1.15	1.14	1.16	1.16
	0.3	1.20	1.12	1.11	1.12	1.18	1.18	1.21	1.19
	0.35	1.23	1.13	1.16	1.14	1.21	1.20	1.25	1.22
	0.4	1.26	1.15	1.20	1.15	1.24	1.23	1.29	1.25
	0.45	1.28	1.16	1.23	1.17	1.27	1.25	1.31	1.28
	0.5	1.30	1.18	1.25	1.19	1.30	1.27	1.34	1.30
s	0.55	1.32	1.19	1.27	1.20	1.33	1.29	1.36	1.33
Fins	0.6	1.34	1.20	1.29	1.22	1.36	1.31	1.37	1.35
Side	0.65	1.36	1.21	1.30	1.23	1.38	1.34	1.38	1.38
N.	0.7	1.38	1.22	1.31	1.24	1.41	1.36	1.40	1.40
	0.75	1.40	1.23	1.33	1.26	1.43	1.38	1.41	1.42
	0.8	1.42	1.24	1.34	1.27	1.46	1.41	1.43	1.44
	0.85	1.43	1.25	1.35	1.28	1.48	1.44	1.45	1.47
	0.9	1.45	1.26	1.37	1.29	1.50	1.47	1.47	1.49
	0.95	1.46	1.27	1.39	1.31	1.52	1.50	1.50	1.51
	≥1	1.47	1.28	1.42	1.32	1.53	1.54	1.53	1.53

(b) Vertical fenestration, located such that its bottom is more than 2.2 m above the level of the floor, is exempt from the SHGC requirements in Table 4-10 and Table 4-11, if the following conditions are complied with:

- The Total Effective Aperture (WWR X VLT) for the elevation is less than 0.25, including all fenestration areas more than 1.0 meter above the floor level; and,
- ii. An interior light shelf is provided at the bottom of this fenestration area, with a projection factor on interior side not less than:
 - a. 1.0 for E-W, SE, SW, NE, and NW orientations
 - b. 0.50 for S orientation, and
 - c. 0.35 for N orientation when latitude is less than 15°N.

Note 4-1 Equivalent SHGC and Projection Factor



A 5,400 m² two story office building in Delhi is trying to achieve ECBC level compliance. It has a rectangular layout (90 m x 30 m) with floor to floor height of 4.0 m and floor area is evenly distributed over the two floors. Windows are either east or west facing and equally distributed on the two floors. The windows are all 1.9m in length and 2.9m in height with an overhang of 0.9m, sill level is 0.9m above floor level. The overall glazing area is 374.7 m². SHGC of the glazing in the East/West Fenestration is 0.3; area

weighted U-Factor is 3.0 W/m².K. VLT of the glazing in all orientation is 0.5. Will the vertical fenestration comply with the ECBC through prescriptive approach?

Solution:

Table 4-10 and §4.3.3 lists the U-factor, SHGC and VLT requirements for vertical fenestration for ECBC compliant buildings. The building is located in Delhi (Latitude: $28^{\circ}70'$ N, Longitude: $77^{\circ}10'$ E), which falls under the composite climate, as per Appendix B, Table 12.1. To fulfil prescriptive requirements, Window to Wall ratio $\leq 40\%$, SHGC ≤ 0.27 , U-factor ≤ 3.0 W/m².K, and VLT ≥ 0.27 .

Total Floor area = 5400 m²

Total wall area = 2 x (2x ((90m x 4m) + (30m x 4m))) = 1,920 m²

Total Fenestration area = 374.7 m²

Window to Wall Ratio (WWR) = 374.7/1,920 = 19.5%

As per the calculations, the building has a WWR of 19.5%, thus complying with the requirement for WWR. The U-factor is also equal to 3.0 W/m².K. Similarly, the VLT is 0.5, which is greater than the minimum specified value of 0.27, thus complying with the U-factor and VLT requirement.

Equivalent SHGC Calculation

The window SHGC is 0.3 which is not meet the prescriptive requirement of Table 4-10. However, the windows have an overhang of 0.9m. As the windows have an overhang, this case will fall under the exception, and the *equivalent SHGC* value will be calculated by dividing fenestration SHGC by Shading Equivalent Factor (SEF).

For projection factor (PF) 0.3, the SEF for east, and west are taken from

Table 4-12, as the latitude is greater than 15°N.

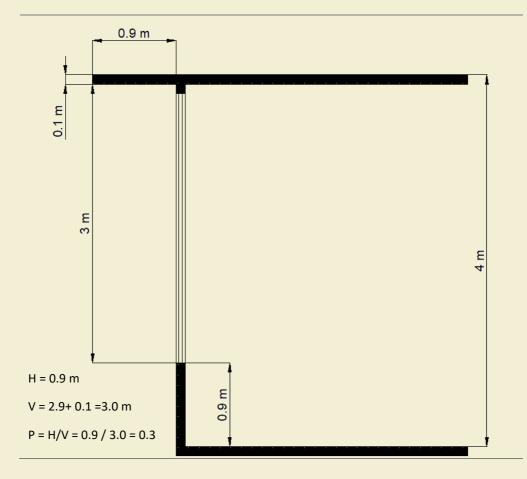
SEF for east for PF = 0.3 = 1.26

Therefore, equivalent SHGC_{East} = $0.3 \div 1.26 = 0.24$ Hence the vertical fenestration on the east façade will comply as per prescriptive approach, as the equivalent SHGC is less than maximum allowed.

Similarly, for the west façade:

SEF for west for PF = 0.3 = 1.27

Therefore, equivalent SHGC_{west} = $0.3 \div 1.27 = 0.24$, hence the vertical fenestration on the west façade will comply using the prescriptive approach, as the equivalent SHGC is less than maximum allowed.



Exceptions to U-factor requirements in Table 4-10 and Table 4-11:

Vertical fenestration on all unconditioned buildings or unconditioned spaces may have a maximum U-factor of 5 W/m².K provided they comply with all conditions mentioned in Table 4-14.

Table 4-14 U-factor (W/m².K) Exemption Requirements for Shaded Building

Building Type	Climate	Orientation	Maximum	Minimum VLT	PF
	zone		Effective SHGC		
Unconditioned	All except	Non-North for all	0.27	0.27	≥0.40
buildings or	cold	latitudes and			
unconditioned		North for latitude < 15°N			
spaces		North for latitude ≥ 15°N	0.27	0.27	≥0.0

4.3.4 Skylights

Skylights shall comply with the maximum U-factor and maximum SHGC requirements of Table 4-15. Skylight roof ratio (SRR), defined as the ratio of the total skylight area of the roof, measured to the outside of the frame, to the gross exterior roof area, is limited to a maximum of 5% for ECBC Building, ECBC+ Building, and SuperECBC Building, when using the Prescriptive Method for compliance.

Table 4-15 Skylight U-factor (W/m².K) and SHGC Requirements

Climate	Maximum U-factor	Maximum SHGC
All climatic zones	4.25	0.35

Exception to §4.3.4 Skylights in temporary roof coverings or awnings over unconditioned spaces.

4.3.5 Building Envelope Trade-Off Method

The building envelope complies with the code if the Envelope Performance Factor (EPF) of the Proposed Building is less than the EPF of the Standard Building, where the Standard Building exactly complies with the prescriptive requirements of building envelope. This method shall not be used for buildings with WWR>40%. Trade-off is not permitted for skylights. Skylights shall meet requirements of 4.3.4. The envelope performance factor shall be calculated using the following equations.

Equation 4.1: $EPF_{Total} = EPF_{Roof} + EPF_{Wall} + EPF_{Fenest}$

$$EPF_{Roof} = c_{Roof} \sum_{s=1}^{n} U_s A_s$$

$$EPF_{Wall} = c_{Wall} \sum_{s=1}^{n} U_s A_s$$

$$EPF_{Fenest} = c_{1Fenest,North} \sum_{w=1}^{n} U_w A_w + c_{2Fenest,North} \sum_{w=1}^{n} \frac{SHGC_w}{SEF_w} A_w$$

$$+ c_{1Fenest,South} \sum_{w=1}^{n} U_w A_w + c_{2Fenest,South} \sum_{w=1}^{n} \frac{SHGC_w}{SEF_w} A_w$$

$$+ c_{1Fenest,East} \sum_{w=1}^{n} U_w A_w + c_{2Fenest,East} \sum_{w=1}^{n} \frac{SHGC_w}{SEF_w} A_w$$

$$+ c_{1Fenest,West} \sum_{w=1}^{n} U_w A_w + c_{2Fenest,West} \sum_{w=1}^{n} \frac{SHGC_w}{SEF_w} A_w$$

EPF_{Roof} Envelope performance factor for roofs. Other subscripts include walls and fenestration.

As, Aw	The area of a specific envelope component referenced by the subscript "s" or for windows the subscript "w".
SHGCw	The solar heat gain coefficient for windows (w).
SEFw	A multiplier for the window SHGC that depends on the projection factor of an overhang or side fin.
Us	The U-factor for the envelope component referenced by the subscript "s".
CRoof	A coefficient for the "Roof" class of construction.
Cwall	A coefficient for the "Wall"
C ₁ Fenes	A coefficient for the "Fenestration U-factor"
C2 Fenes	A coefficient for the "Fenestration SHGC"

Values of "c" are taken from Table 4-16 through Table 4-20 for each class of construction.

	Daytime Business, Educational, Shopping Complex		24-hour Business, Hospitality, Health (Assembly	
	C factor U-factor	C factor SHGC	C factor U-factor	C factor SHGC
Walls	24.3	-	48.1	-
Roofs	40.9	-	71.0	-
North Windows	21.6	201.8	41.0	367.6
South Windows	19.1	342.5	41.0	546.3
East Windows	18.8	295.6	38.4	492.2
West Windows	19.2	295.4	38.3	486.1

Table 4-16 Envelope Performance Factor Coefficients – Composite Climate

Table 4-17 Envelope Performance Factor Coefficients – Hot and Dry Climate

	Daytime Business, Educational, Shopping Complex		24-hour Business, Hospitality, Health Care, Assembly	
	C factor U-factor	C factor sнgc	C factor U-factor	C factor SHGC
Walls	27.3	-	55.9	-
Roofs	43.9	-	80.7	-
North Windows	23.7	238.2	49.1	414.4
South Windows	22.8	389.7	49.2	607.4
East Windows	21.6	347.4	46.2	556.2
West Windows	21.7	354.1	46.0	560.8

Table 4-18 Envelope Performance Factor Coefficients – Warm and Humid Climate

	Daytime Business, Educational, Shopping Complex		24-hour Business, Hospitality, Health Care, Assembly		
	C factor U-factor	C factor SHGC	C factor U-factor	C factor SHGC	
Walls	24.5	-	51.2	-	
Roofs	40.1	-	76.1	-	
North Windows	20.7	230.7	43.6	401.5	
South Windows	20.1	347.1	43.9	546.4	
East Windows	19.0	301.8	41.1	490.6	
West Windows	18.7	303.1	40.5	483.5	

	Daytime Business, Educational, Shopping Complex		24-hour Business, Health Care, Asser	
	C factor U-factor	C factor SHGC	C factor U-factor	C factor sнgc
Walls	17.2	-	39.1	-
Roofs	32.3	-	76.1	-
North Windows	12.6	201.4	32.3	338.41
South Windows	11.8	287.3	31.9	448.52
East Windows	11.2	300.0	29.9	470.35
West Windows	10.9	303.4	30.0	462.64

Table 4-19 Envelope Performance Factor Coefficients – Temperate Climate

Table 4-20 Envelope Performance Factor Coefficients – Cold Climate

	Daytime Business, Educational, Shopping Complex		24-hour Business, Hospitality, He Care, Assembly		
	C factor U-factor	C factor sнgc	C factor U-factor	C factor SHGC	
Walls	36.3	-	30.7	-	
Roofs	38.7	-	46.0	-	
North Windows	21.8	137.6	28.3	163.86	
South Windows	20.8	114.3	21.7	295.24	
East Windows	22.7	127.5	24.1	283.20	
West Windows	23.4	133.2	25.2	270.33	

4.3.5.1.1 Standard Building EPF Calculation

EPF of the Standard Building shall be calculated as follows:

- (a) The Standard Building shall have the same building floor area, gross wall area and gross roof area as the Proposed Building. For mixed-use building the space distribution between different typologies shall be the same as the Proposed Design.
- (b) The U-factor of each envelope component shall be equal to the criteria from §4 for each class of construction.
- (c) The SHGC of each window shall be equal to the criteria from §4.3.3.
- (d) Shading devices shall not be considered for calculating EPF for Standard Building (i.e. SEF=1).

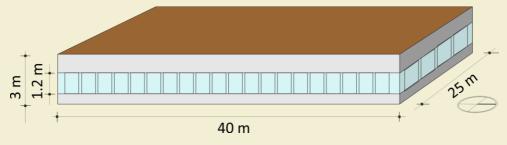
Note 4-2 Building Envelope Trade-off Method



Application of Building Envelope Trade-off method

A 1,000 m² single story daytime use office building in Ahmedabad is trying to achieve ECBC level compliance. Each side has a band of windows, without shading. The materials for the envelope have already been selected, prior to opting for ECBC compliance. Their thermal properties are: roof assembly U-value= .4 W/m².K, external wall assembly U-value = .25 W/m².K, glazing SHGC = .25, VLT = 0.27, area weighted U-value for glazing = 1.8 W/m².K.

Dimensions of the building envelope are as follows:



According to Table 11-1, Appendix B, Ahmedabad falls under the hot and dry climate zone. To prove compliance through the prescriptive approach, U-factor, and SHGC must comply with requirements listed in Table 4-4, Table 4-7, Table 4-10 and VLT and window to wall ratio with requirements in § 4.3.3 for a daytime use building in the hot and dry climate zone. The table below lists thermal properties of the building envelope components and the corresponding prescriptive requirements for ECBC complaint buildings.

	Р	rescriptive	U-factor	P	roposed U	-factor	Area
		(′W/m².K)		(W	//m².K)	(m²)
Wall 1– North, South			=<0.63			0.25	90
Wall 2– East, West			=<0.63			0.25	144
Roof			=<0.33			0.4	1000
	U-factor	SHGC	VLT	U-factor	SHGC	VLT	
Window – South	=<3.0	=<0.27	=>0.27	1.8	0.25	0.27	30
Window – North	=<3.0	=<0.5	=>0.27	1.8	0.25	0.27	30
Window-East	=<3.0	=<0.27	=>0.27	1.8	0.25	0.27	48
Window-West	=<3.0	=<0.27	=>0.27	1.8	0.25	0.27	48

Table 4-3-1 Prescri	ptive Red	quirements a	and Proposed	d Thermal Pro	perties

§4.3.3 requires the WWR to be less than 40%. This condition is fulfilled in the proposed buildings as can be seen in the calculations below.

Total Fenestration Area_{North, South} = 2 x (25m x 1.2m) = 60 m²

Wall Area_{North, South} = $2 \times (25m \times 3m) = 150 \text{ m}^2$

Total Fenestration Area_{East, West} = 2 x (40m x 1.2m) = 96 m²

Total Wall Area East, West = 2 x (40m x 3m) = 240 m²

Total Fenestration Area = 156 m², Total Wall Area = 390 m²

WWR = 156/390= 0.4.

U-value of the roof of the proposed building, at 0.4 W/m².K does not fulfil prescriptive requirements.

Hence, this building will not be compliant if the prescriptive approach is followed. The compliance in prescriptive approach can also be demonstrated through building envelope trade-off.

Compliance through Building Envelope Trade-off method

Envelope performance factor (EPF) for the Standard Building and Proposed Building must be compared. As per the Building Envelope Trade-off method, the envelope performance factor (EPF) shall be calculated using the following equations:

Equation 11.1 EPF_{Total} = EPF_{Roof} + EPF_{Wall} + EPF_{Fenest}

Where,

$$\begin{split} EPF_{Roof} &= C_{Roof} \sum_{s=1}^{n} U_s A_s \\ EPF_{Wall} &= C_{Wall} \sum_{s=1}^{n} U_s A_s \\ EPF_{Fenest} &= C_{1Fenest,North} \sum_{w=1}^{n} U_w A_w + C_{2Fenest,North} \sum_{w=1}^{n} \frac{SHGC_w}{SEF_w} A_w \\ &+ C_{1Fenest,South} \sum_{w=1}^{n} U_w A_w + C_{2Fenest,South} \sum_{w=1}^{n} \frac{SHGC_w}{SEF_w} A_w \\ &+ C_{1Fenest,East} \sum_{w=1}^{n} U_w A_w + C_{2Fenest,East} \sum_{w=1}^{n} \frac{SHGC_w}{SEF_w} A_w \\ &+ C_{1Fenest,West} \sum_{w=1}^{n} U_w A_w + C_{2Fenest,West} \sum_{w=1}^{n} \frac{SHGC_w}{SEF_w} A_w \end{split}$$

Standard Building EPF will be derived from U-factors, SHGCs and VLTs of walls, roofs and fenestration from Table 4-4, Table 4-7, Table 4-10 and § 4.3.3 for a daytime use building in the hot and dry climate zone. Values of C are from daytime Office building in hot and dry climatic zone for each class of construction from Table 4-17. Since There is no shading for the windows, SEF_w will not be considered.

Step 1: Calculation of EPF Proposed Building from actual envelope properties

$$EPF_{Roof,Actual} = C_{Roof} \sum_{s=1}^{n} U_s A_s$$

= 43.9 x 0.40 x 1,000 = 17,560

, ,

$$EPF_{Wall,Actual} = C_{Wall} \sum_{s=1}^{n} U_s A_s$$

= (27.3 x 0.25 x 90) + (27.3 x 0.25 x 144) = 1,597.05

$$EPF_{Fenest} = EPF_{Fenest}, North + EPF_{Fenest}, South + EPF_{Fenest}, East + EPF_{Fenest}, West$$
$$EPF_{Fenest} = C_{1Fenest}, \sum_{w=1}^{n} U_w A_w + C_{2Fenest}, \sum_{w=1}^{n} \frac{SHGC_w}{SEF_w} A_w$$
Hence,

$$\begin{split} EPF_{Fenest}, North &= 23.7 \times 1.8 \times 30 + 238.2 \times 0.25 \times 30 = 1,279.8 + 1,786.5 = 3,066.3 \\ EPF_{Fenest}, South &= 22.8 \times 1.8 \times 30 + 389.7 \times 0.25 \times 30 = 1,231.2 + 2,922.75 = 4,153.95 \\ EPF_{Fenest}, East &= 21.6 \times 1.8 \times 48 + 347.4 \times 0.25 \times 48 = 1,866.24 + 4,168.8 = 6,035.04 \\ EPF_{Fenest}, West &= 21.7 \times 1.8 \times 48 + 354.1 \times 0.25 \times 48 = 1,874.88 + 4,249.2 = 6,124.08 \end{split}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{split} EPF_{Fenest} &= 19,379.37 \\ EPF_{Proposed} &= 17,560 + 1,597.05 + 19,379.37 = 38,536.42 \end{split}$$

Step 2: Calculating EPF Standard Building from prescriptive envelope requirements

$$EPF_{Roof,Actual} = C_{Roof} \sum_{s=1}^{n} U_s A_s$$

= 43.9 x 0.33 x 1000 = 14,487

$$EPF_{Wall,Actual} = C_{Wall} \sum_{s=1}^{n} U_s A_s$$

= (27.3 x 0.63 x 90) + (27.3 x 0.63 x 144) = 1,547.91 + 2,476.66 = 4,024.57

 $EPF_{Fenest} = EPF_{Fenest}, North + EPF_{Fenest}, South + EPF_{Fenest}, East + EPF_{Fenest}, West$

Now,

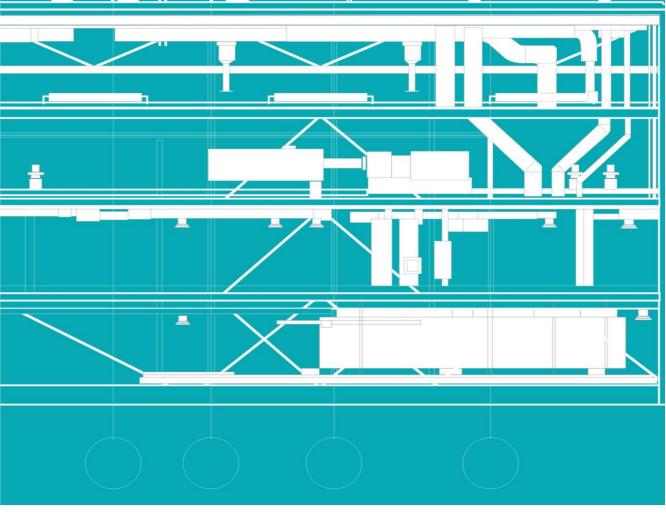
$$\begin{split} EPF_{Fenest}, North &= 23.7 \times 3.0 \times 30 + 238.2 \times 0.5 \times 30 = 2,133 + 3,573 = 5,706 \\ EPF_{Fenest}, South &= 22.8 \times 3.0 \times 30 + 389.7 \times 0.27 \times 30 = 2,052 + 3,156.57 = 5,208.57 \\ EPF_{Fenest}, East &= 21.6 \times 3.0 \times 48 + 347.4 \times 0.27 \times 48 = 3,110.4 + 4,502.3 = 7,612.7 \\ EPF_{Fenest}, West &= 21.7 \times 3.0 \times 48 + 354.1 \times 0.27 \times 48 = 3,124.8 + 4,589.14 = 7,713.94 \end{split}$$

Therefore, $EPF_{Fenest} = 26,241.21$

 $EPF_{Baseline} = 14,487 + 4,024.57 + 26,241.21 = 44,752.78$

Since $EPF_{Baseline} > EPF_{Proposed}$, therefore the building is compliant with ECBC building envelope requirements.

5 Comfort Systems & Controls



5. Comfort Systems and Controls

5.1 General

All heating, ventilation, air conditioning equipment and systems, and their controls shall comply with the mandatory provisions of §5.2 and the prescriptive criteria of §5.3 for the respective building energy efficiency level. In case alternative compliance path of Total System Efficiency or Low Energy Systems is used for compliance, respective requirements of §5.3.12 or §5.3.13 and relevant criteria of §5.3 shall be met.

5.2 Mandatory Requirements

5.2.1 Ventilation

- (a) All habitable spaces shall be ventilated with outdoor air in accordance with the requirements of §5.2.1 and guidelines specified in the National Building Code 2016 (Part 8: Building Services, Section 1: Lighting and Natural Ventilation, Subsection 5: Ventilation).
- (b) Ventilated spaces shall be provided with outdoor air using one of the following:
 - i. Natural ventilation
 - ii. Mechanical ventilation

5.2.1.1 Natural Ventilation Design Requirements

Naturally ventilated buildings shall:

- (a) Comply with guidelines provided for natural ventilation in NBC.
- (b) Have minimum BEE 3-star rated ceiling fans, if provided with ceiling fans.
- (c) Have exhaust fans complying with minimum efficiency requirements of fans in §5.3, if provided.

5.2.1.2 Mechanical Ventilation Air Quantity Design Requirements

Buildings that are ventilated using a mechanical ventilation system that are ventilated with a mechanical system, either completely or in conjunction with natural ventilation systems, shall:

- (a) Install mechanical systems that provide outdoor air change rate as per NBC.
- (b) Have a ventilation system controlled by CO sensors for basement carpark spaces with total car park space greater than or equal to 600 m².

5.2.1.3 Demand Control Ventilation

Mechanical ventilation systems shall have demand control ventilation if they provide outdoor air greater than 1,500 liters per second, to a space greater than 50 m², with occupant density exceeding 40 people per 100 m² of the space, and are served by one or more of the following systems:

- (a) An air side economizer
- (b) Automatic outdoor modulating control of the outdoor air damper

Exceptions to § 5.2.1.3:

- (a) Classrooms in Schools, call centers category under Business
- (b) Spaces that have processes or operations that generate dust, fumes, mists, vapors, or gases and are provided with exhaust ventilation, such as indoor operation of internal combustion engines or areas designated for unvented food service preparation, or beauty salons
- (c) Systems with exhaust air energy recovering system

5.2.2 Minimum Space Conditioning Equipment Efficiencies

5.2.2.1 Chillers

- (a) Chillers shall meet or exceed the minimum efficiency requirements presented in Table 5-1 through Table 5-2 under ANSI/ AHRI 550/ 590 conditions.
- (b) The application of air-cooled chiller is allowed in all buildings with cooling load less than 530 kW. For buildings with cooling load equal to or greater than 530 kW, the capacity of air-cooled chiller shall be restricted to 33% of the total installed chilled water capacity unless the authority having jurisdiction mandates the application of air-cooled chillers.
- (c) Minimum efficiency requirements under BEE Standards and Labeling Program for chillers shall take precedence over the minimum requirements presented in Table 5-1 through Table 5-2.
- (d) To show compliance to ECBC, minimum requirement of both COP and IPLV requirement shall be met.

Chiller Capacity (kWr)	СОР	IPLV
<260	4.7	5.8
≥260 & <530	4.9	5.9
≥530 &<1,050	5.4	6.5
≥1,050 &<1,580	5.8	6.8
≥1,580	6.3	7.0

Table 5-1 Minimum Energy Efficiency Requirements for water cooled Chillers

Table 5-2 Minimum Energy Efficiency Requirements for air cooled Chillers

Chiller Capacity (kWr)	СОР	IPLV
<260	2.8	3.5
≥260	3.0	3.7

5.2.2.2 Unitary, Split, Packaged Air-Conditioners

Unitary air-conditioners shall meet or exceed the efficiency requirements given in Table 5-3. Window and split air conditioners shall be certified under BEE's Star Labeling Program. EER shall be as per IS 8148 for all unitary, split, packaged air conditioners greater than 10 kWr.

Table 5-3 Minimum Requirements for Unitary, Split, Packaged Air Conditioners in ECBC Building

Cooling Capacity (kWr)	Water Cooled	Air Cooled
≤ 10.5	NA	BEE 3 Star
> 10.5	3.3 EER	2.8 EER

5.2.2.3 Variable Refrigerant Flow

Variable Refrigerant Flow (VRF) systems shall meet or exceed the efficiency requirements specified in Table 5-4 as per the ANSI/AHRI Standard 1230 while the Indian Standard on VRF is being developed. BEE Standards and Labeling requirements for VRF shall take precedence over the current minimum requirement.

Table 5-4 Minimum Efficiency Requirements for VRF Air conditioners for ECBC Building*

		For Heating	or cooling or both
Туре	Size category	EER	IEER
	(kWr)	(W/W)	(W/W)
VRF Air	< 40	3.28	4.36
Conditioners, Air cooled	>= 40 and < 70	3.26	4.34
	>= 70	3.02	4.07

* The revised EER and IEER values as per Indian Standard for VRF corresponding to values in this table will supersede as and when the revised standards are published.

5.2.2.4 Air Conditioning and Condensing Units Serving Computer Rooms

Air conditioning and condensing units serving computer rooms shall meet or exceed the energy efficiency requirements listed in Table 5-5.

Table 5-5 Minimum Efficiency Requirements for Computer Room Air Conditioners

Equipment type	Net Sensible Cooling	Minimum SC	Minimum SCOP-127 ^b	
	Capacity ^a	Downflow	Upflow	
All types of computer room ACs	All capacity	2.5	2.5	

a. Net Sensible cooling capacity = Total gross cooling capacity - latent cooling capacity – Fan power b. Sensible Coefficient of Performance (SCOP-127): A ratio calculated by dividing the net sensible cooling capacity in watts by the total power input in watts (excluding reheater and dehumidifier) at conditions defined in ASHRAE Standard 127-2012 Method of Testing for Rating Computer and Data Processing Room Unitary Air Conditioners)

5.2.2.5 Boilers

Gas and oil-fired boilers shall meet or exceed the minimum efficiency requirements specified in Table 5-6.

Table 5-6 Minimum Efficiency Requirements for Oil and Gas Fired Boilers for ECBC building

Equipment Type	Sub Category	Size Category	Minimum FUE
Boilers, Hot Water	Gas or oil fired	All capacity	80%
FUE - fuel utilizatio	on efficiency		

5.2.3 Controls

To comply with the Code, buildings shall meet the requirements of §5.2.3.1 through §5.2.3.5.

5.2.3.1 Timeclock

Mechanical cooling and heating systems in Universities and Training Institutions of all sizes and all Shopping Complexes with built up area greater than 20,000 m² shall be controlled by timeclocks that:

- (a) Can start and stop the system under different schedules for at least three different daytypes per week,
- (b) Are capable of retaining programming and time setting during loss of power for a period of at least 10 hours, and
- (c) Include an accessible manual override that allows temporary operation of the system for up to 2 hours.

Exceptions to §5.2.3.1:

- (a) Cooling systems less than 17.5 kWr
- (b) Heating systems less than 5.0 kWr
- (c) Unitary systems of all capacities

5.2.3.2 Temperature Controls

Mechanical cooling and heating equipment in all buildings shall be installed with controls to manage the temperature inside the conditioned zones. Each floor or a building block shall be installed with at least one control to manage the temperature. These controls should meet the following requirements:

(a) Where a unit provides both heating and cooling, controls shall be capable of providing a temperature dead band of 3.0°C within which the supply of heating and cooling energy to the zone is shut off or reduced to a minimum.

- (b) Where separate heating and cooling equipment serve the same temperature zone, temperature controls shall be interlocked to prevent simultaneous heating and cooling.
- (c) Separate thermostat control shall be installed in each
 - i. guest room of Resort and Star Hotel,
 - ii. room less than 30 m² in Business,
 - iii. air-conditioned class room, lecture room, and computer room of Educational,
 - iv. in-patient and out-patient room of Healthcare

5.2.3.3 Occupancy Controls

Occupancy controls shall be installed to de-energize or to throttle to minimum the ventilation and/or air conditioning systems when there are no occupants in:

- (a) Each guest room in a Resort and Star Hotel
- (b) Each public toilet in a Star Hotel or Business with built up area more than 20,000 m^2
- (c) Each conference and meeting room in a Star Hotel or Business
- (d) Each room of size more than 30 m^2 in Educational buildings

5.2.3.4 Fan Controls

Cooling towers in buildings with built up area greater than 20,000 m², shall have fan controls based on wet bulb logic, with either:

- (a) Two speed motors, pony motors, or variable speed drives controlling the fans, or
- (b) Controls capable of reducing the fan speed to at least two third of installed fan power

5.2.3.5 Dampers

All air supply and exhaust equipment, having a Variable Frequency Drive (VFD), shall have dampers that automatically close upon:

- (a) Fan shutdown, or,
- (b) When spaces served are not in use
- (c) Backdraft gravity damper is acceptable in the system with design outdoor air of the system is less than 150 liters per second in all climatic zones except cold climate, provided backdraft dampers for ventilation air intakes are protected from direct exposure to wind.
- (d) Dampers are not required in ventilation or exhaust systems serving naturally conditioned spaces.
- (e) Dampers are not required in exhaust systems serving kitchen exhaust hoods.

5.2.4 Piping and Ductwork

5.2.4.1 Piping Insulation

Piping for heating, space conditioning, and service hot water systems shall meet the insulation requirements listed in Table 5-7 through Table 5-9. Insulation exposed to weather

shall be protected by aluminum sheet metal, painted canvas, or plastic cover. Cellular foam insulation shall be protected as above, or be painted with water retardant paint.

Exceptions to § 5.2.4.1:

- (a) Reduction in insulation R value by 0.2 (compared to values in Table 5-7, Table 5-8 and Table 5-9) to a minimum insulation level of R-0.4 shall be permitted for any pipe located in partition within a conditioned space or buried.
- (b) Insulation R value shall be increased by 0.2 over and above the requirement stated in Table 5-7 through Table 5-9 for any pipe located in a partition outside a building with direct exposure to weather.

Operating Temperature (ºC)	Pipe size (mm)		
	<40	>=40	
	Insulation R value (m ² .K/W)		
Heating System			
>94°C and <=121°C	0.9	1.2	
>60°C and <=94°C	0.7	0.7	
>40°C and <=60°C	0.4	0.7	
Cooling System	I		
>4.5°C and <=15°C	0.4	0.7	
<4.5°C	0.9	1.2	
Refrigerant Piping (Split systems)	I		
>4.5°C and <=15°C	0.4	0.7	
<4.5°C	0.9	1.2	

Table 5-7 Insulation Requirements for Pipes in ECBC Building

Table 5-8 Insulation Requirements for Pipes in ECBC+ Building

	Pipe size (mm)	
Operating Temperature (ºC)	< 40	>=40
	Insulation R value (m	¹² .K/W)
Heating System		
>94°C and <=121°C	1.1	1.3
>60°C and <=94°C	0.8	0.8
>40°C and <=60°C	0.5	0.9
Cooling System		
>4.5°C and <=15°C	0.5	0.9
< 4.5°C	1.1	1.3
Refrigerant Piping (Split systems)		I
>4.5°C and <=15°C	0.5	0.9
< 4.5°C	1.1	1.3

Table 5-9 Insulation Requirements for Pipes in SuperECBC Buildings

	Pipe size (mm)	
Operating Temperature (ºC)	< 40	>=40
	Insulation R value (m².K/W)
Heating System	1	
>94°C and <=121°C	1.5	1.5
>60°C and <=94°C	1.0	1.3
>40°C and <=60°C	0.7	1.1
Cooling System	1	
>4.5°C and <=15°C	0.7	1.2
<4.5°C	1.5	1.5
Refrigerant Piping (Split systems)	1	
>4.5°C and <=15°C	0.7	1.1
<4.5°C	1.5	1.5

5.2.4.2 Ductwork and Plenum Insulation

Ductwork and plenum shall be insulated in accordance with Table 5-10.

Duct Location	Supply ducts	Return ducts
Exterior	R -1.4	R -0.6
Unconditioned Space	R -0.6	None
Buried	R -0.6	None

Table 5-10 Ductwork Insulation (R value in m². K/W) Requirements

5.2.5 System Balancing

5.2.5.1 General

System balancing shall be done for systems serving zones with a total conditioned area exceeding 500 m².

5.2.5.2 Air System Balancing

Air systems shall be balanced in a manner to first minimize throttling losses; then, for fans with fan system power greater than 0.75 kW, fan speed shall be adjusted to meet design flow conditions.

5.2.5.3 Hydronic System Balancing

Hydronic systems shall be proportionately balanced in a manner to first minimize throttling losses; then the pump impeller shall be trimmed or pump speed shall be adjusted to meet design flow conditions.

5.2.6 Condensers

5.2.6.1 Condenser Locations

Condensers shall be located such that the heat sink is free of interference from heat discharge by devices located in adjoining spaces, and do not interfere with other such systems installed nearby.

5.2.7 Service Water Heating

5.2.7.1 Solar Water Heating

Hospitality and Healthcare in all climatic zones and all buildings in cold climate zone with a hot water system, shall have solar water heating equipment installed to provide for:

- (a) at least 20% of the total hot water design capacity if above grade floor area of the building is less than 20,000 \mbox{m}^2
- (b) at least 40% of the total hot water design capacity if above grade floor area of the building is greater than or equal to 20,000 m^2

Exception to § 5.2.7.1: Systems that use heat recovery to provide the hot water capacity required as per the building type and size.

5.2.7.2 Heating Equipment Efficiency

Service water heating equipment shall meet or exceed the performance and minimum efficiency requirements presented in available Indian Standards

(a) Solar water heater shall meet the performance/ minimum efficiency level mentioned in IS 13129 Part (1&2).

(b) Gas Instantaneous water heaters shall meet the performance/minimum efficiency level mentioned in IS 15558 with above 80% Fuel utilization efficiency.

(c) Electric water heater shall meet the performance/ minimum efficiency level mentioned in IS 2082.

(d) For evacuated tube collector the storage tanks shall meet the IS 16542:2016, tubes shall meet IS 16543:2016 and IS 16544:2016 for the complete system.

5.2.7.3 Other Water Heating System

Supplementary heating system shall be designed to maximize the energy efficiency of the system and shall incorporate the following design features in cascade:

- (a) Maximum heat recovery from hot discharge system like condensers of air conditioning units,
- (b) Use of gas fired heaters wherever gas is available, and
- (c) Electric heater as last resort.

5.2.7.4 Piping Insulation

Piping insulation shall comply with § 5.2.4.1. The entire hot water system including the storage tanks, pipelines shall be insulated conforming to the relevant IS standards on materials and applications.

5.2.7.5 Heat Traps

Vertical pipe risers serving storage water heaters and storage tanks not having integral heat traps and serving a non-recirculating system shall have heat traps on both the inlet and outlet piping.

5.2.7.6 Swimming Pools

All heated pools shall be provided with a vapor retardant pool cover on or at the water surface. Pools heated to more than 32°C shall have a pool cover with a minimum insulation value of R-4.1.

5.3 Prescriptive Requirements

Compliance shall be demonstrated with the prescriptive requirements in this section. Supply, exhaust, and return or relief fans with motor power exceeding 0.37 kW shall meet or exceed the minimum energy efficiency requirements specified in Table 5-11 through Table 5-13 except the following need not comply with the requirement

- (a) Fans in un-ducted air conditioning unit where fan efficiency has already been taken in account to calculate the efficiency standard of the comfort system.
- (b) Fans in Health Care buildings having HEPA filters.
- (c) Fans inbuilt in energy recovery systems that pre-conditions the outdoor air.

System type	Fan Type	Mechanical Efficiency	Motor Efficiency (As per IS 12615)
Air-handling unit	Supply, return and exhaust	60%	IE 2

Table 5-11 Mechanical and Motor Efficiency Requirements for Fans in ECBC Buildings

Table 5-12 Mechanical and Motor Efficiency Requirements for Fans in ECBC+ Buildings

System type	Fan Type	Mechanical Efficiency	Motor Efficiency (As per IS 12615)
Air-handling unit	Supply, return and exhaust	65%	IE 3

System Type	Fan Type	Mechanical Efficiency	Motor Efficiency (As per IS 12615)
Air-handling unit	Supply, return and exhaust	70%	IE 4

Table 5-13 Mechanical and Motor Efficiency Requirements for Fans in SuperECBC Buildings

5.3.1 Chillers

Chillers shall meet or exceed the minimum efficiency requirements for ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings are presented in Table 5-14 and Table 5-15 under ANSI/ AHRI 550/ 590 conditions.

Table 5-14 Minimum Energy Efficiency Requirements for water cooled Chillers

	ECBC+ B	CBC+ Building SuperECBC Building		
Chiller Capacity (kWr)	COP	IPLV	СОР	IPLV
<260	5.2	6.9	5.8	7.1
≥260 & <530	5.8	7.1	6.0	7.9
≥530 &<1,050	5.8	7.5	6.3	8.4
≥1,050 &<1,580	6.2	8.1	6.5	8.8
≥1,580	6.5	8.9	6.7	9.1

Table 5-15	Minimum	Energy	Efficiency	Requirem	ents for	air co	oled Chillers
------------	---------	--------	------------	----------	----------	--------	---------------

	ECBC+	Building	SuperECBC Building
Chiller Capacity (kWr)	СОР	IPLV	COP/ IPLV
<260	3.0	4.0	NA
≥260	3.2	5.0	NA

5.3.2 Pumps

Chilled and condenser water pumps shall meet or exceed the minimum energy efficiency requirements specified in

Table 5-16 through Table 5-18. Requirements for pumps in district chiller systems and hot water pumps for space heating are limited to the installed efficiency requirement of individual pump equipment only. To show compliance, calculate the total installed pump capacity in kilo watt and achieve the prescribed limits per kilo watt of refrigeration installed in the building.

Exceptions to §5.3.2: Pumps used in processes e.g. service hot water, chilled water used for refrigeration etc.

Table 5-16 Pump Efficiency Requirements for ECBC Building

Equipment	ECBC
Chilled Water Pump (Primary and Secondary)	18.2 W/ kW, with VFD on secondary pump
Condenser Water Pump	17.7 W/ kWr
Pump Efficiency (minimum)	70%

Table 5-17 Pump Efficiency Requirements for ECBC+ Building

Equipment	ECBC+ Building
Chilled Water Pump (Primary and	16.9 W/ kW _r with VFD on secondary pump
Secondary)	
Condenser Water Pump	16.5 W/ kW _r
Pump Efficiency (minimum)	75%

Table 5-18 Pump Efficiency Requirements for SuperECBC Building

Equipment	SuperECBC Building
Chilled Water Pump (Primary and	14.9 W/ kW _r with VFD on secondary pump
Secondary)	
Condenser Water Pump	14.6 W/ kW _r
Pump Efficiency (minimum)	85%

5.3.3 Cooling Towers

Cooling towers shall meet or exceed the minimum efficiency requirements specified in Table 5-19. ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings shall have additional VFD installed in the cooling towers.

Table 5-19 Cooling Tower Efficiency Requirements for ECBC, ECBC+, and SuperECBC Buildings

Equipment type	Rating Condition	Efficiency
Open circuit cooling tower Fans	35°C entering water	0.017 kW/kWr
	29°C leaving water	0.31 kW/ L/s
	24°C WB outdoor air	0.31 (00) 2/3

5.3.4 Boilers

Gas and oil-fired boilers shall meet or exceed the minimum efficiency requirements specified in Table 5-20.

Table 5-20 Minimum Efficiency Requirements for Oil and Gas Fired Boilers for ECBC+ and SuperECBC building

Equipment Type	Sub Category	Size Category	Minimum FUE
Boilers, Hot Water	Gas or oil fired	All capacity	85%
FUE - fuel utilizatio	on efficiency		

5.3.5 Economizers

5.3.5.1 Economizer for ECBC, ECBC+, and SuperECBC Building

Each cooling fan system in buildings with built up area greater than 20,000 m², shall include at least one of the following:

- (a) An air economizer capable of modulating outside-air and return-air dampers to supply 50% of the design supply air quantity as outside-air.
- (b) A water economizer capable of providing 50% of the expected system cooling load at outside air temperatures of 10°C dry-bulb/7.2°C wet-bulb and below.

Exception to §5.3.5.1:

- (a) Projects in warm-humid climate zones.
- (b) Projects with only daytime occupancy in the hot-dry.
- (c) Individual cooling or heating fan systems less than 3,200 liters per second.

5.3.5.2 Partial Cooling

Where required by §5.3.5.1 economizers shall be capable of providing partial cooling even when additional mechanical cooling is required to meet the cooling load.

5.3.5.3 Economizer Controls

Air economizer shall be equipped with controls

- (a) That allow dampers to be sequenced with the mechanical cooling equipment and not be controlled by only mixed air temperature.
- (b) capable of automatically reducing outdoor air intake to the design minimum outdoor air quantity when outdoor air intake will no longer reduce cooling energy usage.
- (c) Capable of high-limit shutoff at 24 °C dry bulb temperature.

5.3.5.4 Testing

Air-side economizers shall be tested in the field following the requirements in §12 Appendix C to ensure proper operation.

Exception to §5.3.5.4: Air economizers installed by the HVAC system equipment manufacturer and certified to the building department as being factory calibrated and tested per the procedures in §12.

5.3.6 Variable Flow Hydronic Systems

5.3.6.1 Variable Fluid Flow

HVAC pumping systems having a total pump system power exceeding 7.5 kW shall be designed for variable fluid flow and shall be capable of reducing pump flow rates to an extent which is lesser or equal to the limit, where the limit is set by the larger of:

- (a) 50% of the design flow rate, or
- (b) the minimum flow required by the equipment manufacturer for proper operation of the chillers or boilers.

5.3.6.2 Isolation Valves

Water cooled air-conditioning or heat pump units with a circulation pump motor greater than or equal to 3.7 kW shall have two-way automatic isolation valves on each water-cooled air-conditioning or heat pump unit that are interlocked with the compressor to shut off condenser water flow when the compressor is not operating.

5.3.6.3 Variable Speed Drives

Chilled water or condenser water systems that must comply with either §5.3.6.1 or §5.3.6.2 and that have pump motors greater than or equal to 3.7 kW shall be controlled by variable speed drives.

5.3.7 Unitary, Split, Packaged Air-Conditioners

Unitary air-conditioners shall meet or exceed the efficiency requirements given in Table 5-21 and Table 5-22. Window and split air conditioners shall be certified under BEE's Star Labeling Program. EER shall be as per IS 8148 for all unitary, split, packaged air conditioners greater than 10 kWr.

Table 5-21 Minimum Requirements for Unitary, Split, Packaged Air Conditioners in ECBC+ Building

Cooling Capacity (kWr)	Water Cooled	Air Cooled
≤ 10.5	NA	BEE 4 Star
> 10.5	3.7 EER	3.2 EER

Table 5-22 Minimum Requirements for Unitary, Split, Packaged Air Conditioners in SuperECBC Building

Cooling Capacity (kWr)	Water Cooled	Air Cooled
≤ 10.5	NA	BEE 5 Star
>10.5	3.9 EER	3.4 EER

5.3.8 Controls for ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings

ECBC+ building shall comply with requirements of § 5.3.8 in addition to complying with requirements of §5.2.3.

5.3.8.1 Centralized Demand Shed Controls

ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings with built up area greater than 20,000 m² shall have a building management system. All mechanical cooling and heating systems in ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings with any programmable logic controller (PLC) to the zone level shall have the following control capabilities to manage centralized demand shed in noncritical zones:

- (a) Automatic demand shed controls that can implement a centralized demand shed in non-critical zones during the demand response period on a demand response signal.
- (b) Controls that can remotely decrease or increase the operating temperature set points by four degrees or more in all noncritical zones on signal from a centralized control point
- (c) Controls that can provide an adjustable rate of change for the temperature setup and reset

The centralized demand shed controls shall have additional capabilities to

- (a) Be disabled by facility operators
- (b) Be manually controlled from a central point by facility operators to manage heating and cooling set points

5.3.8.2 Supply Air Temperature Reset

Multi zone mechanical cooling and heating systems in ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings shall have controls that automatically reset the supply-air temperature in response to building loads or to outdoor air temperature. Controls shall reset the supply air temperature to at least 25% of the difference between the design supply air temperature and the design room air temperature.

Exception to § 5.3.8.2 : ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings in warm humid climate zone.

5.3.8.3 Chilled Water Temperature Reset

Chilled water systems with a design capacity exceeding 350 kWr supplying chilled water to comfort conditioning systems in ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings shall have controls that automatically reset supply water temperatures by representative building loads (including return water temperature) or by outdoor air temperature.

Exceptions to §5.3.8.3: Controls to automatically reset chilled water temperature shall not be required where the supply temperature reset controls causes improper operation of equipment.

5.3.9 Controls for SuperECBC Buildings

SuperECBC Buildings shall comply with requirements of § 5.3.9 in addition to complying with requirements of § 5.2.3 and § 5.3.8.

5.3.9.1 Variable Air Volume Fan Control

Fans in Variable Air Volume (VAV) systems in SuperECBC Buildings shall have controls or devices that will result in fan motor demand of no more than 30% of their design wattage at 50% of design airflow based on manufacturer's certified fan data.

5.3.10 Energy Recovery

All Hospitality and Healthcare, with systems of capacity greater than 2,100 liters per second and minimum outdoor air supply of 70% shall have air-to-air heat recovery equipment with minimum 50% recovery effectiveness

At least 50% of heat shall be recovered from diesel and gas fired generator sets installed in Hospitality, Healthcare, and Business buildings with built up area greater than 20,000 m².

5.3.11 Service Water Heating

For compliance with ECBC+ and SuperECBC,

- (a) Hospitality and Healthcare in all climatic zones shall have solar water heating equipment installed to provide at least 40% of the total hot water design capacity.
- (b) All buildings in cold climate zone with a hot water system, shall have solar water heating equipment installed to provide at least 60% of the total hot water design capacity.

Exception to §5.3.11: Systems that use heat recovery to provide the hot water capacity required as per the building type, size and efficiency level.

5.3.12 Total System Efficiency – Alternate Compliance Approach

Buildings may show compliance by optimizing the total system efficiency for the plant side comfort system instead of the individual equipment mentioned under the prescriptive requirement. This alternate compliance approach is applicable for central chilled water plant side system in all building types. The total installed capacity per kilo-watt refrigeration load shall be less than or equal to maximum threshold requirements as specified in Table 5-23. Equipment that can be included in central chilled water plant side system for this alternate approach are chillers, chilled water pumps, condenser water pumps, and cooling tower fan. Compliance check will be based on annual hourly simulation refer Table 9-1 for developing the proposed design.

Table 5-23 Maximum System Efficiency Threshold for ECBC, ECBC+, and SuperECBC Buildings

Water Cooled Chilled Water Plant	Maximum Threshold (kW/kWr)
ECBC	0.26
ECBC+	0.23
SuperECBC	0.20

5.3.12.1 Documentation Requirement

Compliance shall be documented and compliance forms shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction. The information submitted shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (a) Summary describing the results of the analysis, including the annual energy use (kWh) of chilled water plant (chillers, pumps and cooling tower) and annual chilled water use (kWrh)for the Proposed Design, and software used.
- (b) Brief description of the project with location, number of stories, space types, conditioned and unconditioned areas, hours of operation.
- (c) List of the energy-related building features of the Proposed Design.
- (d) List showing compliance with the mandatory requirements of this code.
- (e) The input and output report(s) from the simulation program including an energy and chilled water usage components: space cooling and heat rejection equipment, and other HVAC equipment (such as pumps). The output reports shall also show the number of hours any loads are not met by the HVAC system the Proposed Design.
- (f) Explanation of any significant modelling assumptions made.
- (g) Explanation of any error messages noted in the simulation program output.

The total system efficiency shall be calculated as follows:

 $Total System Efficiency = \frac{Chilled water plant use (kWh)}{Chilled water use (kWrh)}$

5.3.13 Low-energy Comfort Systems

Alternative HVAC systems which have low energy use may be installed in place of (or in conjunction with) refrigerant-based cooling systems. Such systems shall be deemed to meet the minimum space conditioning equipment efficiency levels of §5.2.2, but shall comply with all other applicable mandatory provisions of §5.2 as applicable. Wherever applicable, requirements of §5.3 and §5.3.12 will be complied with. The approved list of low energy comfort systems¹ is given below:

- (a) Evaporative cooling
- (b) Desiccant cooling system
- (c) Solar air conditioning
- (d) Tri-generation (waste-to-heat)
- (e) Radiant cooling system
- (f) Ground source heat pump
- (g) Adiabatic cooling system

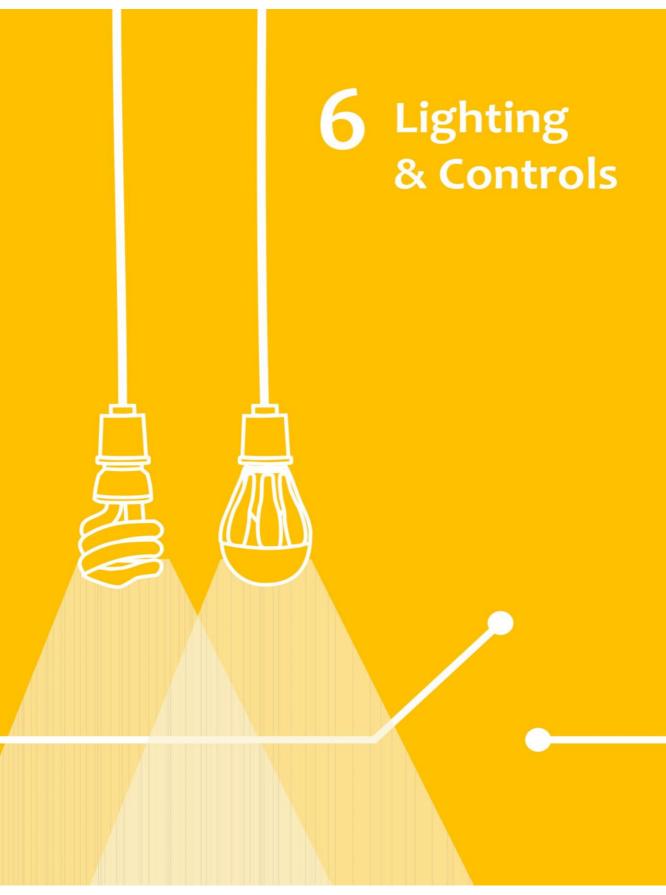
Buildings with an approved low-energy comfort system installed for more than 50% of the sum of cooling and heating capacity requirement of the building shall be deemed equivalent to the ECBC+ building standard prescribed in § 5.2.2.

Buildings having an approved low energy comfort system installed for more than 90% of the sum of cooling and heating capacity requirement of the building shall be deemed equivalent to the SuperECBC building standard prescribed in §5.2.2.

5.3.13.1 Documentation Requirement

Compliance shall be documented and submitted to the authority having jurisdiction. The information submitted shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (a) Summary describing the low-energy comfort system type, capacity, and efficiency.
- (b) List of showing compliance with the mandatory and prescriptive requirements other than exempted in §5.3.13.
- (c) Comparison of installed capacity of approved low-energy comfort system with other HVAC system to meet the comfort requirement of the building.



6. Lighting and Controls

6.1 General

Lighting systems and equipment shall comply with the mandatory provisions of § 6.2 and the prescriptive criteria of § 6.3. The lighting requirements in this section shall apply to:

- (a) Interior spaces of buildings,
- (b) Exterior building features, including facades, illuminated roofs, architectural features, entrances, exits, loading docks, and illuminated canopies, and,
- (c) Exterior building grounds lighting that is provided through the building's electrical service.

Exceptions to §6.1:Emergency or security lighting that is automatically off during normal building operations.

6.2 Mandatory Requirements

6.2.1 Lighting Control

6.2.1.1 Automatic Lighting Shutoff

- (a) 90% of interior lighting fittings by wattage, in building or space of building larger than 300 m² shall be equipped with automatic control device.
- (b) Automatic control device shall function on either:
 - A scheduled basis at specific programmed times. An independent program schedule shall be provided for areas of no more than 2,500 m² and not more than one floor, or,
 - ii. Occupancy sensors that shall turn off the lighting fixtures within 15 minutes of an occupant leaving the space. Light fixtures controlled by occupancy sensors shall have a wall-mounted, manual switch capable of turning off lights when the space is occupied.
- (c) Additionally, occupancy sensors shall be provided in
 - i. All building types greater than 20,000 m² BUA, in
 - a. All habitable spaces less than 30 m², enclosed by walls or ceiling height partitions.
 - b. All storage or utility spaces more than 15 m².
 - c. Public toilets more than 25 m², controlling at least 80 % of lighting by wattage, fitted in the toilet. The lighting fixtures, not

controlled by automatic lighting shutoff, shall be uniformly spread in the area.

- Corridors of all Hospitality greater than 20,000 m² BUA, controlling minimum 70% and maximum 80% of lighting by wattage, fitted in the public corridor. The lighting fixtures, not controlled by automatic lighting shut off, shall be uniformly spread in the area.
- iii. All conference or meeting rooms.

Exception to § 6.2.1.1: Lighting systems designed for emergency and firefighting purposes.

6.2.1.2 Space Control

Each space enclosed by ceiling-height partitions shall have at least one control device to independently control the general lighting within the space. Each control device shall be activated either manually by an occupant or automatically by sensing an occupant. Each control device shall

- (a) control a maximum of 250 m² for a space less than or equal to 1,000 m², and a maximum of 1,000 m² for a space greater than 1,000 m².
- (b) have the capability to override the shutoff control required in § 6.2.1.1 for no more than 2 hours, and
- (c) be readily accessible and located so the occupants can see the control.

Exception to § 6.2.1.2 (c): The required control device may be remotely installed if required for reasons of safety or security. A remotely located device shall have a pilot light indicator as part of or next to the control device and shall be clearly labeled to identify the controlled lighting.

6.2.1.3 Control in Daylight Areas

- (a) Luminaires, installed within day lighting extent from the window as calculated in § 4.2.3, shall be equipped with either a manual control device to shut off luminaires, installed within day lit area, during potential daylit time of a day or automatic control device that:
 - i. Has a delay of minimum 5 minutes, and,
 - ii. Can dim or step down to 50% of total power.
- (b) Overrides to the daylight controls shall not be allowed.

6.2.1.4 Exterior Lighting Control

- (a) Lighting for all exterior applications shall be controlled by a photo sensor or astronomical time switch that is capable of automatically turning off the exterior lighting when daylight is available or the lighting is not required.
- (b) Lighting for all exterior applications, shall have lamp efficacy not less than 80 lumens per watt for ECBC, unless the luminaire is controlled by a motion sensor or exempt under §6.1.

(c) Façade lighting and façade non-emergency signage of Shopping Complexes shall have separate time switches.

Exemption to §6.2.1.4: Exterior Lighting systems designed for emergency and firefighting purposes.

6.2.1.5 Additional Control

The following lighting applications shall be equipped with a control device to control such lighting independently of general lighting:

- (a) Display/ Accent Lighting. Display or accent lighting greater than 300 m² area shall have a separate control device.
- (b) Hotel Guest Room Lighting. Guest rooms and guest suites in a hotel shall have a master control device at the main room entry that controls all permanently installed luminaires and switched receptacles.
- (c) Task Lighting. Supplemental task lighting including permanently installed under shelf or under cabinet lighting shall have a control device integral to the luminaires or be controlled by a wall-mounted control device provided the control device complies with §6.2.1.2.
- (d) Nonvisual Lighting. Lighting for nonvisual applications, such as plant growth and foodwarming, shall be equipped with a separate control device.
- (e) Demonstration Lighting. Lighting equipment that is for sale or for demonstrations in lighting education shall be equipped with a separate control device accessible only to authorized personnel.

6.2.2 Exit Signs

Internally-illuminated exit signs shall not exceed 5 Watts per face.

6.3 Prescriptive Requirements

6.3.1 Interior Lighting Power

The installed interior lighting power for a building or a separately metered or permitted portion of a building shall be calculated in accordance with §6.3.4 and shall not exceed the interior lighting power allowance determined in accordance with either §6.3.2 or §6.3.3.

Exception to §6.3: The following lighting equipment and applications shall not be considered when determining the interior lighting power allowance, nor shall the wattage for such lighting be included in the installed interior lighting power. However, any such lighting shall not be exempt unless it is an addition to general lighting and is controlled by an independent control device.

- (a) Display or accent lighting that is an essential element for the function performed in galleries, museums, and monuments,
- (b) Lighting that is integral to equipment or instrumentation and is installed by its manufacturer,

- (c) Lighting specifically designed for medical or dental procedures and lighting integral to medical equipment,
- (d) Lighting integral to food warming and food preparation equipment,
- (e) Lighting for plant growth or maintenance,
- (f) Lighting in spaces specifically designed for use by the visually impaired,
- (g) Lighting in retail display windows, provided the display area is enclosed by ceiling-height partitions,
- (h) Lighting in interior spaces that have been specifically designated as a registered interior historic landmark,
- (i) Lighting that is an integral part of advertising or directional signage,
- (j) Exit signs,
- (k) Lighting that is for sale or lighting educational demonstration systems,
- (I) Lighting for theatrical purposes, including performance, stage, and film or video production, and
- (m) Athletic playing areas with permanent facilities for television broadcasting.

6.3.2 Building Area Method

Determination of interior lighting power allowance (watts) by the building area method shall be in accordance with the following:

- (a) Determine the allowed lighting power density for each appropriate building area type from Table 6-1 for ECBC Buildings, from Table 6-2 for ECBC+ Buildings and from Table 6-3 for SuperECBC Buildings.
- (b) Calculate the gross lighted area for each building area type.
- (c) The interior lighting power allowance is the sum of the products of the gross lighted floor area of each building area times the allowed lighting power density for that building area type.

Table 6-1 Interior Lighting Power for ECBC Buildings – Building Area Method

Ruilding Tung	LPD (W/m ²)	Puilding Area Tupo	LPD (W/m ²)
Building Type		Building Area Type	
Office Building	9.5	Motion picture theater	9.43
Hospitals	9.7	Museum	10.2
Hotels	9.5	Post office	10.5
Shopping Mall	14.1	Religious building	12.0
University and Schools	11.2	Sports arena	9.7
Library	12.2	Transportation	9.2
Dining: bar lounge/leisure	12.2	Warehouse	7.08
Dining: cafeteria/fast food	11.5	Performing arts theater	16.3
Dining: family	10.9	Police station	9.9
Dormitory	9.1	Workshop	14.1
Fire station	9.7	Automotive facility	9.0
Gymnasium	10.0	Convention center	12.5
Manufacturing facility	12.0	Parking garage	3.0

In cases where both a general building area type and a specific building area type are listed, the specific building area type shall apply.

Table 6-2 Interior Lighting Power for ECBC+ Buildings – Building Area Method

Building Area Type	LPD (W/m²)	Building Area Type	LPD (W/m²)
Office Building	7.6	Motion picture theater	7.5
Hospitals	7.8	Museum	8.2
Hotels	7.6	Post office	8.4
Shopping Mall	11.3	Religious building	9.6
University and Schools	9.0	Sports arena	7.8
Library	9.8	Transportation	7.4
Dining: bar lounge/leisure	9.8	Warehouse	5.7
Dining: cafeteria/fast food	9.2	Performing arts theater	13.0
Dining: family	8.7	Police station	7.9
Dormitory	7.3	Workshop	11.3
Fire station	7.8	Automotive facility	7.2
Gymnasium	8.0	Convention center	10.0
Manufacturing facility	9.6	Parking garage	2.4

In cases where both a general building area type and a specific building area type are listed, the specific building area type shall apply.

Building Area Type	LPD (W/m²)	Building Area Type	LPD (W/m²)
Office Building	5.0	Motion picture theater	4.7
Hospitals	4.9	Museum	5.1
Hotels	4.8	Post office	5.3
Shopping Mall	7.0	Religious building	6.0
University and Schools	6.0	Sports arena	4.9
Library	6.1	Transportation	4.6
Dining: bar lounge/leisure	6.1	Warehouse	3.5
Dining: cafeteria/fast food	5.8	Performing arts theater	8.2
Dining: family	5.5	Police station	5.0
Dormitory	4.6	Workshop	7.1
Fire station	4.9	Automotive facility	4.5
Gymnasium	5.0	Convention center	6.3
Manufacturing facility	6.0	Parking garage	1.5

Table 6-3 Interior Lighting Power for SuperECBC Buildings – Building Area Method

In cases where both a general building area type and a specific building area type are listed, the specific building area type shall apply.

6.3.3 Space Function Method

Determination of interior lighting power allowance (watts) by the space function method shall be in accordance with the following:

- (a) Determine the appropriate building type and the allowed lighting power density from Table 6-4 for ECBC Buildings, Table 6-5 for ECBC+ Buildings and, Table 6-6 for SuperECBC Buildings. In cases where both a common space type and building specific space type are listed, building specific space type LPD shall apply.
- (b) For each space, enclosed by partitions 80% or greater than ceiling height, determine the gross lighted floor area by measuring to the center of the partition wall. Include the area of balconies or other projections. Retail spaces do not have to comply with the 80% partition height requirements.
- (c) The interior lighting power allowance is the sum of the lighting power allowances for all spaces. The lighting power allowance for a space is the product of the gross lighted floor area of the space times the allowed lighting power density for that space.

Table 6-4 Interior Lighting Power for ECBC Buildings – Space Function Method

Category	LPD (W/m²)	Lamp category	LPD (W/m²)
Common Space Types			
Restroom	7.7	Stairway	5.5
Storage	6.8	Corridor/Transition	7.1
Conference/ Meeting	11.5	Lobby	9.1
Parking Bays (covered/ basement)	2.2	Parking Driveways (covered/ basement)	3.0
Electrical/Mechanical	7.1	Workshop	17.1
Business			
Enclosed	10.0	Open Plan	10.0
Banking Activity Area	12.6	Service/Repair	6.8
Healthcare			
Emergency	22.8	Recovery	8.6
Exam/Treatment	13.7	Storage	5.5
Nurses' Station	9.4	Laundry/Washing	7.5
Operating Room	21.8	Lounge/Recreation	8.0
Patient Room	7.7	Medical Supply	13.7
Pharmacy	10.7	Nursery	5.7
Physical Therapy	9.7	Corridor/Transition	9.1
Radiology/Imaging	9.1		
Hospitality			
Hotel Dining	9.1	Hotel Lobby	10.9
For Bar Lounge/ Dining	14.1	Motel Dining	9.1
For food preparation	12.1	Motel Guest Rooms	7.7
Hotel Guest Rooms	9.1		
Shopping Complex			
Mall Concourse	12.8	For Family Dining	10.9
Sales Area	18.3	For food preparation	12.1
Motion Picture Theatre	9.6	Bar Lounge/ Dining	14.1
Educational			
Classroom/Lecture	13.7	Card File and Cataloguing	9.1
For Classrooms	13.8	Stacks (Lib)	18.3
Laboratory	15.1	Reading Area (Library)	10.0

Category	LPD (W/m²)	Lamp category	LPD (W/m²)
Assembly			
Dressing Room	9.1	Seating Area - Performing Arts Theatre	22.6
Exhibit Space - Convention Centre	14.0	Lobby - Performing Arts Theatre	21.5
Seating Area - Gymnasium	4.6	Seating Area - Convention Centre	6.4
Fitness Area - Gymnasium	13.7	Seating Religious Building	16.4
Museum - General Exhibition	16.4	Playing Area - Gymnasium	18.8
Museum - Restoration	18.3		

Table 6-5 Interior Lighting Po	wer for ECBC+ Buildings -	- Space Function Method

Category	LPD (W/m²)	Lamp category	LPD (W/m²)
Common Space Types			
Restroom	6.1	Stairway	4.4
Storage	5.4	Corridor/Transition	3.6
Conference/ Meeting	9.2	Lobby	7.3
Parking Bay (covered/ basement)	1.8	Parking Driveways (covered/ basement)	2.5
Electrical/Mechanical	5.7	Workshop	13.7
Business			
Enclosed	8.6	Open Plan	8.6
Banking Activity Area	9.3	Service/Repair	5.5
Healthcare			
Emergency	18.2	Recovery	7.0
Exam/Treatment	10.9	Storage	4.4
Nurses' Station	7.5	Laundry/Washing	6.0
Operating Room	17.5	Lounge/Recreation	6.4
Patient Room	6.1	Medical Supply	10.9
Pharmacy	8.5	Nursery	4.6
Physical Therapy	7.8	Corridor/Transition	7.3
Radiology/Imaging	7.3		
Hospitality			
Hotel Dining	7.3	Hotel Lobby	8.8
For Bar Lounge/ Dining	11.3	Motel Dining	7.3

Category	LPD (W/m²)	Lamp category	LPD (W/m²)
For food preparation	12.1	Motel Guest Rooms	6.1
Hotel Guest Rooms	7.3		
Shopping Complex			
Mall Concourse	10.2	For Family Dining	8.8
Sales Area	14.6	For food preparation	12.1
Motion Picture Theatre	10.3	Bar Lounge/ Dining	11.3
Educational			
Classroom/Lecture	10.9	Card File and Cataloguing	7.3
For Classrooms	11.0	Stacks (Library)	14.6
Laboratory	12.1	Reading Area (Library)	9.2
Assembly			
Dressing Room	7.3	Seating Area - Performing Arts Theatre	18.1
Exhibit Space - Convention Centre	11.2	Lobby - Performing Arts Theatre	17.2
Seating Area - Gymnasium	3.6	Seating Area – Convention Centre	5.1
Fitness Area - Gymnasium	7.9	Seating Religious Building	13.1
Museum - General Exhibition	11.3	Playing Area - Gymnasium	12.9
Museum - Restoration	11.0		

Table 6-6 Interior Lighting Power for SuperECBC Buildings – Space Function Method

Category	LPD (W/m²)	Lamp category	LPD (W/m²)
Common Space Types			
Restrooms	3.8	Stairway	2.7
Storage	3.4	Corridor/Transition	2.3
Conference/ Meeting	5.7	Lobby	4.6
Parking Bays (covered/ basement)	1.1	Driveways (covered/ basement)	1.5
Electrical/Mechanical	3.5	Workshop	8.6
Business			
Enclosed	5.4	Open Plan	5.4
Banking Activity Area	5.8	Service/Repair	3.4
Healthcare			
Emergency	11.4	Recovery	4.4
Exam/Treatment	6.8	Storage	2.7
Nurses' Station	5.0	Laundry/Washing	3.8

Category	LPD (W/m²)	Lamp category	LPD (W/m²)
Operating Room	10.9	Lounge/Recreation	4.6
Patient Room	3.8	Medical Supply	6.8
Pharmacy	5.3	Nursery	2.9
Physical Therapy	4.9	Corridor/Transition	4.6
Radiology/Imaging	4.6		
Hospitality			
Hotel Dining	4.6	Hotel Lobby	5.5
For Bar Lounge/ Dining	7.0	Motel Dining	4.6
For food preparation	7.5	Motel Guest Rooms	3.8
Hotel Guest Rooms	4.6		
Shopping Complex			
Mall Concourse	6.4	For Family Dining	5.5
Sales Area	9.2	For food preparation	7.5
Motion Picture Theatre	6.5	Bar Lounge/ Dining	7.0
Educational			
Classroom/Lecture	6.8	Card File and Cataloguing	4.6
For Classrooms	6.9	Stacks (Library)	9.2
Laboratory	7.5	Reading Area (Library)	5.7
Assembly			
Dressing Room	4.6	Seating Area - Performing Arts Theatre	11.3
Exhibit Space – Convention Centre	7.0	Lobby - Performing Arts Theatre	10.8
Seating Area - Gymnasium	3.4	Seating Area – Convention Centre	3.2
Fitness Area - Gymnasium	3.9	Seating Religious Building	8.2
Museum – General Exhibition	5.7	Playing Area - Gymnasium	6.5
Museum – Restoration	5.5		

Note 6-1 Calculating Interior Lighting Power – Space Function Method



A four-story building has retail on the ground floor and offices on the top three floors. Area is 3,598 m². Space types and their respective areas are mentioned below. Steps for calculating interior lighting power allowance using the space function method for a ECBC building is described below.

For each of the space type, corresponding Lighting Power Density (LPD) values for Business and Shopping complex building type from

Table 6-4 are used. Area is multiplied with the LPD values to estimate the lighting power allowance for the whole building. It is 40,242 W.

Space Function	LPD (W/ m²)	Area (m²)	Lighting Power Allowance (W)
Office			
Office - enclosed	10.0	720	7,200
Office – open plan	10.0	1,485	14,850
Meeting Rooms	11.5	120	1,380
Lobbies	9.1	93	846
Restrooms	7.7	51	393
Corridors	7.1	125	888
Electrical/ Mechanical	7.1	14	99
Staircase	5.5	84	462
Total			26,118
Retail			
General sales area	18.3	669	12,243
Offices - enclosed	10.0	28	280
Restrooms	7.7	9	69
Corridors	7.1	79	561
Storage	6.8	93	632
Food preparation	12.1	28	339
Total			14,124
Building Total			40,242 W

Table 6-1-1 Space Types, Areas and Corresponding LPDs

6.3.4 Installed Interior Lighting Power

The installed interior lighting power calculated for compliance with §6.3 shall include all power used by the luminaires, including lamps, ballasts, current regulators, and control devices except as specifically exempted in §6.1.

Exception to §6.3.4: If two or more independently operating lighting systems in a space are controlled to prevent simultaneous user operation, the installed interior lighting power shall be based solely on the lighting system with the highest power.

6.3.4.1 Luminaire Wattage

Light output ratio shall be 0.7 or above. Luminaire wattage incorporated into the installed interior lighting power shall be determined in accordance with the following:

- (a) The wattage of incandescent luminaires with medium base sockets and not containing permanently installed ballasts shall be the maximum labeled wattage of the luminaires.
- (b) The wattage of luminaires containing permanently installed ballasts shall be the operating input wattage of the specified lamp/ballast combination. Operating input wattage can be either values from manufacturers' catalogs or values from independent testing laboratory reports.
- (c) The wattage of all other miscellaneous luminaire types not described in (a) or (b) shall be the specified wattage of the luminaires.
- (d) The wattage of lighting track, plug-in busway, and flexible-lighting systems that allow the addition and/ or relocation of luminaires without altering the wiring of the system shall be the larger of the specified wattage of the luminaires included in the system or 135 Watt per meter. Systems with integral overload protection, such as fuses or circuit breakers, shall be rated at 100% of the maximum rated load of the limiting device.

6.3.5 Exterior Lighting Power

Connected lighting power of exterior lighting applications shall not exceed the lighting power limits specified in Table 6-7 for ECBC Buildings, Table 6-8 for ECBC+ Buildings and Table 6-9 for SuperECBC Buildings. Trade-offs between applications are not permitted.

Table 6-7 Exterior Building Lighting Power for ECBC Buildings

Exterior lighting application	Power limits
Building entrance (with canopy)	10 W/m ² of canopied area
Building entrance (w/o canopy)	90 W/ linear m of door width
Building exit	60 W/lin m of door width
Building façade	5.0 W/m ² of vertical façade area
Emergency signs, ATM kiosks, Security areas façade	1.0 W/m ²
Driveways and parking (open/ external)	1.6 W/m ²
Pedestrian walkways	2.0 W/m ²
Stairways	10.0 W/m ²
Landscaping	0.5 W/m ²
Outdoor sales area	9.0 W/m ²

Table 6-8 Exterior Building Lighting Power for ECBC+ Buildings

Exterior lighting application	Power limits
Building entrance (with canopy)	8.0 W/m ² of canopied area
Building entrance (w/o canopy)	72 W/ linear m of door width
Building exit	48 W/lin m of door width
Building façade	4.0 W/m ² of vertical façade area
Emergency signs, ATM kiosks, Security areas façade	0.8 W/m ²
Driveways and parking (open/ external)	1.3 W/m ²
Pedestrian walkways	1.6 W/m ²
Stairways	8.0 W/m ²
Landscaping	0.4 W/m ²
Outdoor sales area	7.2 W/m ²

Table 6-9 Exterior Building Lighting Power for SuperECBC Buildings

Exterior lighting application	Power limits
Building entrance (with canopy)	5.0 W/m ² of canopied area
Building entrance (w/o canopy)	45 W/ linear m of door width
Building exit	30 W/lin m of door width
Building façade	2.5 W/m ² of vertical façade area
Emergency signs, ATM kiosks, Security areas façade	0.5 W/m ²
Driveways and parking (open/ external)	0.8 W/m ²
Pedestrian walkways	1.0 W/m ²
Stairways	5.0 W/m ²
Landscaping	0.25 W/m ²
Outdoor sales area	4.5 W/m ²

6.3.6 Controls for ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings

ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings shall comply with requirements of § 6.3.6 in addition to complying with requirements of § 6.2.

6.3.6.1 Centralized Controls

ECBC+ and SuperECBC building shall have centralized control system for schedule based automatic lighting shutoff switches.

6.3.6.2 Exterior Lighting Controls

Lighting for all exterior applications, shall have lamp efficacy not less than 80 lumens per watt, 90 lumens per watt, and 100 lumens per watt, for ECBC, ECBC+, and SuperECBC Buildings respectively, unless the luminaire is controlled by a motion sensor or exempt under §6.1.

Electrical & Renewable Energy Systems

7. Electrical and Renewable Energy Systems

7.1 General

All electric and renewable energy equipment and systems shall comply with the mandatory requirements of §7.2.

7.2 Mandatory Requirements

7.2.1 Transformers

7.2.1.1 Maximum Allowable Power Transformer Losses

Power transformers of the proper ratings and design must be selected to satisfy the minimum acceptable efficiency at 50% and full load rating. The permissible loss shall not exceed to values listed in Table 7-1 for dry type transformers and Table 7-2 for oil type transformers.

Rating kVA	Max. Losses at 50% loading W*	Max. Losses at 100% loading W*	Max. Losses at 50% loading W*	Max. Losses at 100% loading W*
	Up to 22 kV class		33 kV class	
100	940	2,400	1,120	2,400
160	1,290	3,300	1,420	3,300
200	1,500	3,800	1,750	4,000
250	1,700	4,320	1,970	4,600
315	2,000	5,040	2,400	5,400
400	2,380	6,040	2,900	6,800
500	2,800	7,250	3,300	7,800
630	3,340	8,820	3,950	9,200
800	3,880	10,240	4,650	11,400
1,000	4,500	12,000	5,300	12,800
1,250	5,190	13,870	6,250	14,500
1,600	6,320	16,800	7,500	18,000
2,000	7,500	20,000	8,880	21,400
2,500	9,250	24,750	10,750	26,500

Table 7-1 Permissible Losses for Dry Type Transformers

* The values as per Indian Standard/BEE Standard & Labeling notification for dry type transformer corresponding to values in this table will supersede as and when the Indian standards/ BEE Standard & Labeling notification are published.

Rating (kVA)	Impedance (%)	Max. Total Loss (W) for transformers up to 11 kV class			lass		
		ECBC Bu	ilding	ECBC+ B	uilding	SuperECBC Building	
		50 %	100% Load	50 %	100% Load	50 %	100% Load
		Load		Load		Load	
16	4.5	135	440	108	364	87	301
25	4.5	190	635	158	541	128	448
63	4.5	340	1,140	270	956	219	791
100	4.5	475	1,650	392	1,365	317	1,130
160	4.5	670	1,950	513	1,547	416	1,281
200	4.5	780	2,300	603	1,911	488	1,582
250	4.5	980	2,930	864	2,488	761	2,113
315	4.5	1,025	3,100	890	2,440	772	1,920
400	4.5	1,225	3,450	1,080	3,214	951	2,994
500	4.5	1,510	4,300	1,354	3,909	1,215	3,554
630	4.5	1,860	5,300	1,637	4,438	1,441	3,717
1,000	5	2,790	7,700	2,460	6,364	2,170	5,259
1,250	5	3,300	9,200	3,142	7,670	2,991	6,394
1,600	6.25	4,200	11,800	3,753	10,821	3,353	9,924
2,000	6.25	5,050	15,000	4,543	13,254	4,088	11,711
2,500	6.25	6,150	18,500	5,660	16,554	5,209	14,813

Table 7-2 Permissible Losses for Oil Type Transformers.

Total loss values given in above table are applicable for thermal classes E, B and F and have component of load loss at reference temperature according to Clause 17 of IS 1180 i.e., average winding temperature rise as given in Column 2 of Table 8.2 plus 300C. An increase of 7% on total for thermal class H is allowed.

Permissible total loss values shall not exceed:

(a) 5% of the maximum total loss values mentioned in IS 1180 for oil type transformers in voltage class above 11 kV but not more than 22 kV

(b) 7.5% of the maximum total loss values mentioned in above IS 1180 for oil type transformers in voltage class above 22 kV and up to and including 33 kV

7.2.1.2 Measurement and Reporting of Transformer Losses

All measurement of losses shall be carried out by using calibrated digital meters of class 0.5 or better accuracy and certified by the manufacturer. All transformers of capacity of 500 kVA and above would be equipped with additional metering class current transformers (CTs) and potential transformers (PTs) additional to requirements of Utilities so that periodic loss monitoring study may be carried out.

7.2.1.3 Voltage Drop

Voltage drop for feeders shall not exceed 2% at design load. Voltage drop for branch circuit shall not exceed 3% at design load.

7.2.2 Energy Efficient Motors

Motors shall comply with the following:

- (a) Three phase induction motors shall conform to Indian Standard (IS) 12615 and shall fulfil the following efficiency requirements:
 - i. ECBC Buildings shall have motors of IE 2 (high efficiency) class or a higher class
 - ii. ECBC+ Buildings shall have IE 3 (premium efficiency) class motors or higher class
 - iii. SuperECBC Buildings shall have IE 4 (super premium efficiency) class motors
- (b) Motors of horsepower differing from those listed in the table shall have efficiency greater than that of the next listed kW motor.
- (c) Motor horsepower ratings shall not exceed 20% of the calculated maximum load being served.
- (d) Motor nameplates shall list the nominal full-load motor efficiencies and the full-load power factor.

7.2.3 Diesel Generator (DG) Sets

BEE star rated DG sets shall be used in all compliant buildings. DG sets in buildings greater than 20,000 m² BUA shall have:

- (a) minimum 3 stars rating in ECBC Buildings
- (b) minimum 4 stars rating in ECBC+ Buildings
- (c) 5 stars rating in SuperECBC Buildings

7.2.4 Check-Metering and Monitoring

At Building mains, installed meters must be capable of monitoring Energy use (kWh), Energy Demand (kW) and total Power Factor on an hourly basis. For sub-meters installed at building services, the following metering requirements must be complied with:

- (a) Services exceeding 1,000 kVA shall have permanently installed electrical metering to record demand (kVA), energy (kWh), and total power factor on hourly basis. The metering shall also display current (in each phase and the neutral), voltage (between phases and between each phase and neutral), and total harmonic distortion (THD) as a percentage of total current.
- (b) Services not exceeding 1,000 kVA but over 65 kVA shall have permanently installed electric metering to record demand (kW), energy (kWh), and total power factor (or kVARh) on hourly basis.

(c) Services not exceeding 65 kVA shall have permanently installed electrical metering to record energy (kWh) on hourly basis.

Sub-metering requirements for different services are outlined in Table 7-3.

	Building Contract Demand			
	120 kVA to 250 kVA Greater than 250 k			
HVAC system and components	Required	Required		
Interior and Exterior Lighting	Not required	Required		
Domestic hot water	Not required	Required		
Plug loads	Not required	Required		
Renewable power source	Required	Required		

Table 7-3 Sub Metering: Minimum requirement for separation of electrical load

In addition to requirements stated above, for building types identified in Table 7-4, respective services must be sub-metered.

Table 7-4 Additional sub-metering requirements for specific building types

Mandatory requirement of sub- metering of services for specific building types		
Façade lighting		
Elevator, escalators, moving walks		
Data centers		
Commercial kitchens		

For tenant-based building, tenants must be provided with tap-off points to install electrical sub-meters.

7.2.5 Power Factor Correction

All 3 phase shall maintain their power factor at the point of connection as follows:

- (a) 0.97 for ECBC Building
- (b) 0.98 for ECBC+ building
- (c) 0.99 for SuperECBC building

7.2.6 Power Distribution Systems

The power cabling shall be sized so that the distribution losses do not exceed

- (a) 3% of the total power usage in ECBC Buildings
- (b) 2% of the total power usage in ECBC+ Buildings

(c) 1% of total power usage in SuperECBC Buildings

Record of design calculation for the losses shall be maintained. Load calculation shall be calculated up to the panel level.

7.2.7 Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS)

In all buildings, UPS shall meet or exceed the energy efficiency requirements listed in Table 7-5. Any Standards and Labeling program by BEE shall take precedence over requirements listed in this section.

Table 7-5 Energy Efficiency Requirements for UPS for ECBC, ECBC+, SuperECBC building

UPS Size	Energy Efficiency Requirements at 100% Load
kVA< 20	90.2%
20<=kVA <= 100	91.9%
kVA > 100	93.8%

7.2.8 Renewable Energy Systems

All buildings shall have provisions for installation of renewable energy systems in the future on rooftops or the site.

7.2.8.1 Renewable Energy Generating Zone (REGZ)

- (a) A dedicated REGZ equivalent to at least 25 % of roof area or area required for generation of energy equivalent to 1% of total peak demand or connected load of the building, whichever is less, shall be provided in all buildings.
- (b) The REGZ shall be free of any obstructions within its boundaries and from shadows cast by objects adjacent to the zone
- (c) ECBC+ and SuperECBC building shall fulfil the additional requirements listed in Table 7-6 and Table 7-7 respectively.

Table 7-6 Minimum Renewable Contribution towards meeting Contract Demand in ECBC+ Building

Building Type	Minimum Capacity to be Installed in REGZ
All building types except below	Minimum 2% of total Contract Demand
Star Hotel > 20,000 m² AGA	Minimum 3% of total Contract Demand
Resort > 12,500 m ² AGA	
University > 20,000 m² AGA	
Business >20,000 m ² AGA	

Table 7-7 Minimum Renewable Contribution towards meeting Contract Demand in SuperECBC Building

Building Type	Minimum Capacity to be Installed in REGZ
All Building types except below	Minimum 4% of total Contract Demand
Star Hotel > 20,000 m² AGA	Minimum 6% of total Contract Demand
Resort > 12,500 m ² AGA	
University > 20,000 m² AGA	
Business >20,000 m² AGA	

7.2.8.2 Main Electrical Service Panel

Minimum rating shall be displayed on the main electrical service panel. Space shall be reserved for the installation of a double pole circuit breaker for a future renewable electric installation.

7.2.8.3 Demarcation on Documents

The following shall be indicated in design and construction documents:

- (a) Location for inverters and metering equipment,
- (b) Pathway for routing of conduit from the REGZ to the point of interconnection with the electrical service,
- (c) Routing of plumbing from the REGZ to the water-heating system and,
- (d) Structural design loads for roof dead and live load.

8 Definitions, Abbreviations & Acronyms

8. Definitions, Abbreviations, and Acronyms

8.1 General

Certain terms, abbreviations, and acronyms are defined in this section for the purposes of this code. These definitions are applicable to all sections of this code. Terms that are not defined shall have their ordinarily accepted meanings within the context in which they are used.

8.2 Definitions

Α

Above grade area (AGA): AGA is the cumulative floor area of all the floor levels of a building that are above the ground level. Ground level shall be as defined in building site plan. A floor level is above grade if one-third of the total external surface area of only the said floor level is above the ground level.

Accredited independent laboratory: testing laboratory not affiliated with producer or consumer of goods or products tested at the laboratory and accredited by national or international organizations for technical competence

Addition: an extension or increase in floor area or height of a building outside of the existing building envelope.

Air conditioning and condensing units serving computer rooms: air conditioning equipment that provides cooling by maintaining space temperature and humidity within a narrow range. Major application is in data centers where dissipating heat generated by equipment takes precedence over comfort cooling for occupants.

Alteration: any change, rearrangement, replacement, or addition to a building or its systems and equipment; any modification in construction or building equipment.

Area weighted average (AWA) method: AWA method is based on the concept of weighted arithmetic mean where instead of each data point contributing equally to the final mean; each data point contributes more "weight" than others based on the size of the area the said data point is applicable to. To calculate the area weighted average mean, a summation of each data point multiplied with its respective area is divided with the total area.

 $AWA = \sum \frac{(Data \ point \ X \ area)}{Total \ area}$

Astronomical time switch: an automatic time switch that makes an adjustment for the length of the day as it varies over the year.

Authority having jurisdiction: the agency or agent responsible for enforcing this code.

В

Balancing, air system: adjusting airflow rates through air distribution system devices, such as fans and diffusers, by manually adjusting the position of dampers, splitters vanes, extractors, etc., or by using automatic control devices, such as constant air volume or variable air volume boxes.

Balancing, hydronic system: adjusting water flow rates through hydronic distribution system devices, such as pumps and coils, by manually adjusting the position valves, or by using automatic control devices, such as automatic flow control valves.

Ballast: a device used in conjunction with an electric-discharge lamp to cause the lamp to start and operate under proper circuit conditions of voltage, current, waveform, electrode heat, etc.

Standard Design: a computer model of a hypothetical building, based on actual building design, that fulfils all the mandatory requirements and minimally complies with the prescriptive requirements of ECBC.

Boiler: a self-contained low-pressure appliance for supplying steam or hot water

Building or building complex or complex: a structure wholly or partially enclosed within exterior walls, or within exterior and party walls, and a roof, affording shelter to persons, animals, or property. Building complex means a building or group of buildings constructed in a contiguous area for business, commercial, institutional, healthcare, hospitality purposes or assembly buildings under the single ownership of individuals or group of individuals or under the name of a co-operative group society or on lease and sold as shops or office space or space for other commercial purposes, having a connected load of 100 kW or contract demand of 120 kVA and above.

Building, base: includes building structure, building envelope, common areas, circulation areas, parking, basements, services area, plant room and its supporting areas and, open project site area.

Building, core and shell: buildings where the developer or owner will only provide the base building and its services.

Building, existing: a building or portion thereof that was previously occupied or approved for occupancy by the authority having jurisdiction.

Building envelope: the exterior plus the semi-exterior portions of a building. For the purposes of determining building envelope requirements, the classifications are defined as follows:

- (a) Building envelope, exterior: the elements of a building that separate conditioned spaces from the exterior
- (b) Building envelope, semi-exterior: the elements of a building that separate conditioned space from unconditioned space or that enclose semi-heated spaces through which thermal energy may be transferred to or from the exterior, or to or from unconditioned spaces, or to or from conditioned spaces

Building grounds lighting: lighting provided through a building's electrical service for parking lot, site, roadway, pedestrian pathway, loading dock, and security applications

Building material: any element of the building envelope through which heat flows and that heat is included in the component U-factor calculations other than air films and insulation

Built up area (BUA): sum of the covered areas of all floors of a building, other than the roof, and areas covered by external walls and parapet on these floors.

24-hour Business Building: Business building operated and occupied for more than 12 hours on each weekday. Intensity of occupancy may vary.

С

Cardinal direction: cardinal directions or cardinal points are the four main directional points of a compass: north, south, east, and west **Centralized control:** single hardware/ software for observing and controlling operations of a group of equipment and devices with similar or different functions

Circuit breaker: a safety device that automatically stops flow of current in electrical circuits. It protects the circuit from current surge.

Class of construction: classification that determines the construction materials for the building envelope, roof, wall, floor, slab-on-grade floor, opaque door, vertical fenestration, skylight

Daylight window: fenestration 2.2 meter above floor level, with an interior light shelf at bottom of this fenestration

Coefficient of Performance (COP) – cooling: the ratio of the rate of heat removal to the rate of energy input, in consistent units, for a complete refrigerating system or some specific portion of that system under designated operating conditions

Coefficient of Performance (COP) – heating: the ratio of the rate of heat delivered to the rate of energy input, in consistent units, for a complete heat pump system, including the compressor and, if applicable, auxiliary heat, under designated operating conditions

Common area: areas within a building that are available for use by all tenants in a building (i.e. lobbies, corridors, restrooms, etc.)

Commercial building: a building or a part of building or building complex which are used or intended to be used for commercial purposes and classified as per the time of the day the

building is operational and sub classified, as per the functional requirements of its design, construction, and use as per following details:

- a) Group I 24 hours building covering Type A Hospitality, Type B Health Care and Type C Assembly, Type D Business and,
- b) Group II Regular building covering Type D Business, Type E Educational and Type F Shopping Complexes.

Compliance documents: the forms specified in ECBC Rules and Regulations to record and check compliance with these rules. These include but are not limited to EPI Ratio Compliance Report, Building Envelope Compliance Form, Mechanical Systems Compliance Form and Permit Checklist, Lighting System Compliance Form and Permit Checklist and certificates from Certified Energy Auditor for existing or proposed buildings.

Connected load: the sum of the rated wattage of all equipment, appliances and devices to be installed in the building or part of building or building complexes, in terms of kilowatt (kW) that will be allocated to all applicants for electric power consumption in respect of the proposed building or building complexes on their completion.

Demand factor is the ratio of the sum of the maximum demand of a system (or part of a system) to the total connected load on the system (or part of the system) under consideration. Demand factor is always less than one.

Contract demand: the maximum demand in kilo Volt Ampere (kVA) (within a consumer's sanctioned load) agreed to be supplied by the electricity provider or utility in the agreement executed between the user and the utility or electricity provider.

Construction documents: drawings or documents, containing information pertaining to building construction processes and approvals, building materials and equipment specification, architectural details etc. required by the authority having jurisdiction.

Controls or control device: manually operated or automatic device or software to regulate the operation of building equipment

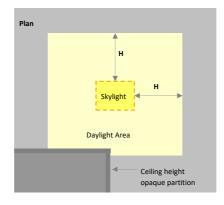
Cool roof: roof with top layer of material that has high solar reflectance and high thermal emittance properties. Cool roof surfaces are characterized by light colors so that heat can be rejected back to the environment.

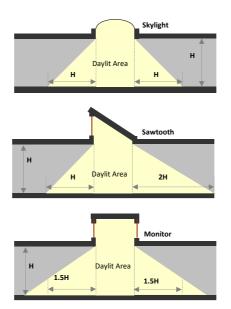
Cumulative design EPI: energy performance index for a building having two or more different functional uses and calculated based on the area weighted average (AWA) method

D

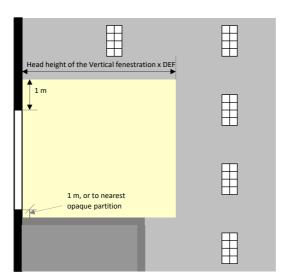
Daylight area: the daylight illuminated floor area under horizontal fenestration (skylight) or adjacent to vertical fenestration (window), described as follows:

(a) Horizontal Fenestration: the area under a skylight, monitor, or sawtooth configuration with an effective aperture greater than 0.001 (0.1%). The daylight area is calculated as the horizontal dimension in each direction equal to the top aperture dimension in that direction plus either the floor-to-ceiling height (H) for skylights, or 1.5 H for monitors, or H or 2H for the sawtooth configuration, or the distance to the nearest 1 meter or higher opaque partition, or one-half the distance to an adjacent skylight or vertical glazing, whichever is least, as shown in the plan and section figures below.





(b) Vertical Fenestration: the floor area adjacent to side apertures (vertical fenestration in walls) with an effective aperture greater than 0.06 (6%). The daylight area extends into the space perpendicular to the side aperture a distance equal to daylight extension factor (DEF) multiplied by the head height of the side aperture or till higher opaque partition, whichever is less. In the direction parallel to the window, the daylight area extends a horizontal dimension equal to the width of the window plus either 1 meter on each side of the aperture, or the distance to an opaque partition, or one-half the distance to an adjacent skylight or window, whichever is least.



Daylight Extension Factor (DEF): factor to manually calculate the daylight area on floor plates. It is to be multiplied by the head height of windows. It is dependent on orientation and glazing VLT, shading devices adjacent to it and building location.

Daytime Business Building: Business building operated typically only during daytime on weekdays upto 12 hours each day.

Deadband: the range of values within which a sensed variable can vary without initiating a change in the controlled process.

Demand: maximum rate of electricity (kW) consumption recorded for a building or facility during a selected time frame.

Demand control ventilation (DCV): a ventilation system capability that provides automatic reduction of outdoor air intake below design rates when the actual occupancy of spaces served by the system is less than design occupancy

Design capacity: output capacity of a mechanical or electrical system or equipment at design conditions

Design conditions: specified indoor environmental conditions, such as temperature, humidity and light intensity, required to be produced and maintained by a system and under which the system must operate

Distribution system: network or system comprising controlling devices or equipment and distribution channels (cables, coils, ducts, pipes etc.) for delivery of electrical power or, cooled or heated water or air in buildings

Door: all operable opening areas, that are not more than one half glass, in the building envelope, including swinging and roll-up doors, fire doors, and access hatches.

Door area: total area of the door measured using the rough opening and including the door slab and the frame.

Ε

Economizer, air: a duct and damper arrangement with automatic controls that allow a cooling system to supply outdoor air to reduce or eliminate the need for mechanical cooling during mild or cold weather

Economizer, water: a system by which the supply air of a cooling system is cooled indirectly with water that is itself cooled by heat or mass transfer to the environment without the use of mechanical cooling

ECBC Building: a building that complies with the mandatory requirements of §4 to §7 and also complies either with the prescriptive requirements stated under the ECBC Building categories of §4 to §7, or, with the whole building performance compliance method of §9.

ECBC+ Building: a building that complies with the mandatory requirements of §4 to §7 and also complies either with the prescriptive requirements stated under the ECBC+ Building categories of §4 to §7, or, with the whole building performance compliance method of §9. This is a voluntary level of compliance with ECBC.

Effective aperture: Visible light transmittance x window-to-wall Ratio. (EA = VLT x WWR)

Efficacy: the lumens produced by a lamp plus ballast system divided by the total watts of input power (including the ballast), expressed in lumens per watt

Efficiency: performance at a specified rating condition

Efficiency, thermal: ratio of work output to heat input

Efficiency, combustion: efficiency with which fuel is burned during the combustion process in equipment

Emittance: the ratio of the radiant heat flux emitted by a specimen to that emitted by a blackbody at the same temperature and under the same conditions

Energy: power derived from renewable or non-renewable resources to provide heating, cooling and light to a building or operate any building equipment and appliances. It has various forms such as thermal (heat), mechanical (work), electrical, and chemical that may be transformed from one into another. Customary unit of measurement is watts (W)

Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC): the Energy Conservation Building Code as updated from time to time by the Bureau and displayed on its website (www.beeindia.gov.in).

Energy Efficiency Ratio (EER): the ratio of net cooling capacity in watt to total rate of electric input in watts under design operating conditions

Energy recovery system: equipment to recover energy from building or space exhaust air and use it to treat (pre-heat or pre-cool) outdoor air taken inside the building or space by ventilation systems

Envelope Performance Factor (EPF): value for the building envelope performance compliance option calculated using the procedures specified in 4.3.5 and 4.3.5.1.1. For the purposes of determining building envelope requirements the classifications are defined as follows:

- (a) Standard Building EPF: envelope performance factor calculated for the Standard Building using prescriptive requirements for walls, vertical fenestrations and roofs
- (b) Proposed Building EPF: the building envelope performance factor for the Proposed Building using proposed values for walls, vertical fenestrations and roofs

Energy Performance Index (EPI): of a building means its annual energy consumption in kilowatt-hours per square meter of the area of the building which shall be calculated in the existing or proposed building as per the formula below,

annual energy consumption in kWh

total built – up area (excluding storage area and the parking in the basement)in m²

EPI Ratio: of a building means the ratio of the EPI of the Proposed Building to the EPI of the Standard Building.

Equipment: mechanical, electrical or static devices for operating a building, including but not limited to those required for providing cooling, heating, ventilation, lighting, service hot water, vertical circulation

Equipment, existing: equipment previously installed in an existing building

Equivalent SHGC: SHGC for a fenestration with a permanent external shading projection. It is calculated using the Projection Factor (PF) of the permanent external shading projection and Shading Equivalent Factor (SEF) listed in §4.3.1.

Exemption: any exception allowed to compliance with ECBC requirements

F

Fan system power: sum of the nominal power demand (nameplate W or HP) of motors of all fans that are required to operate at design conditions to supply air from the heating or cooling source to the conditioned space(s) and return it to the point where is can be exhausted to outside the building.

Fenestration: all areas (including the frames) in the building envelope that let in light, including windows, plastic panels, clerestories, skylights, glass doors that are more than one-half glass, and glass block walls.

- (a) Skylight: a fenestration surface having a slope of less than 60 degrees from the horizontal plane. Other fenestration, even if mounted on the roof of a building, is considered vertical fenestration.
- (b) Vertical fenestration: all fenestration other than skylights. Trombe wall assemblies, where glazing is installed within 300 mm of a mass wall, are considered walls, not fenestration.

Fenestration area: total area of the fenestration measured using the rough opening and including the glazing, sash, and frame. For doors where the glazed vision area is less than 50% of the door area, the fenestration area is the glazed vision area. For all other doors, the fenestration area is the door area.

Finished floor level: level of floor achieved after finishing materials have been added to the subfloor or rough floor or concrete floor slab.

Fossil fuel: fuel derived from a hydrocarbon deposit such as petroleum, coal, or natural gas derived from living matter of a previous geologic time

Fuel: a material that may be used to produce heat or generate power by combustion

Fuel utilization efficiency (FUE): a thermal efficiency measure of combustion equipment like furnaces, boilers, and water heaters

G

Gathering hall (Type of Assembly): any building, its lobbies, rooms and other spaces connected thereto, primarily intended for assembly of people, but which has no theatrical stage or permanent theatrical and/or cinematographic accessories and has gathering space for greater or equal to 100 persons, for example, stand-alone dance halls, stand-alone night clubs, halls for incidental picture shows, dramatic, theatrical or educational presentation, lectures or other similar purposes having no theatrical stage except a raised platform and used without permanent seating arrangement; art galleries, community halls, marriage halls, places of worship, museums, stand-alone lecture halls, passenger terminals and heritage and archeological monuments, pool and billiard parlors, bowling alleys, community halls, courtrooms, gymnasiums, indoor swimming pools, indoor tennis court, any indoor stadium for sports and culture, auditoriums

Grade: finished ground level adjoining a building at all exterior walls

Guest room: any room or rooms used or intended to be used by a guest for sleeping purposes

Н

Habitable spaces: space in a building or structure intended or used for working, meeting, living, sleeping, eating, or cooking. Bathrooms, water closet compartments, closets, halls, storage or utility space, and similar areas are not considered habitable spaces.

Hospitals and sanatoria (Healthcare): Any building or a group of buildings under single management, which is used for housing persons suffering from physical limitations because of health or age and those incapable of self-preservation, for example, any hospitals, infirmaries, sanatoria and nursing homes.

HVAC system: equipment, distribution systems, and terminal devices that provide, either collectively or individually, the processes of heating, ventilating, or air conditioning to a building or parts of a building.

Hyper Markets (Type F of Shopping Complex): large retail establishments that are a combination of supermarket and department stores. They are considered as a one-stop shop for all needs of the customer.

I

Infiltration: uncontrolled inward air leakage through cracks and crevices in external surfaces of buildings, around windows and doors due to pressure differences across these caused by factors such as wind or indoor and outside temperature differences (stack effect), and imbalance between supply and exhaust air systems

Installed interior lighting power: power in watts of all permanently installed general, task, and furniture lighting systems and luminaires

Integrated part-load value (IPLV): weighted average efficiency of chillers measured when they are operating at part load conditions (less than design or 100% conditions). It is more realistic measurement of chiller efficiency during its operational life.

Κ

Kilovolt-ampere (kVA): where the term "kilovolt-ampere" (kVA) is used in this Code, it is the product of the line current (amperes) times the nominal system voltage (kilovolts) times 1.732 for three-phase currents. For single-phase applications, kVA is the product of the line current (amperes) times the nominal system voltage (kilovolts).

Kilowatt (kW): the basic unit of electric power, equal to 1000 W.

L

Labeled: equipment or materials to which a symbol or other identifying mark has been attached by the manufacturer indicating compliance with specified standard or performance in a specified manner.

Lamp: a device for giving light consisting of electric bulb with its holder and shade or cover.

Lighted floor area, gross: gross area of lighted floor spaces

Lighting, emergency: battery backed lighting that provides illumination only when there is a power outage and general lighting luminaries are unable to function.

Lighting, general: lighting that provides a substantially uniform level of illumination throughout an area. General lighting shall not include decorative lighting or lighting that provides a dissimilar level of illumination to serve a specialized application or feature within such area.

Lighting system: a group of luminaires circuited or controlled to perform a specific function.

Lighting power allowance:

(a) Interior lighting power allowance: the maximum lighting power in watts allowed for

the interior of a building

(b) Exterior lighting power allowance: the maximum lighting power in watts allowed for the exterior of a building

Lighting Power Density (LPD): maximum lighting power per unit area of a space as per its function or building as per its classification.

Low energy comfort systems: space conditioning or ventilation systems that are less energy intensive then vapor compression based space condition systems. These primarily employ alternate heat transfer methods or materials (adiabatic cooling, radiation, desiccant, etc.), or renewable sources of energy (solar energy, geo-thermal) so that minimal electrical energy input is required to deliver heating or cooling to spaces.

Luminaires: a complete lighting unit consisting of a lamp or lamps together with the housing designed to distribute the light, position and protect the lamps, and connect the lamps to the power supply.

Μ

Man-made daylight obstruction: any permanent man-made object (equipment, adjacent building) that obstructs sunlight or solar radiation from falling on a portion or whole of a building's external surface at any point of time during a year is called as a man-made sunlight obstructer.

Manual (non-automatic): requiring personal intervention for control. Non-automatic does not necessarily imply a manual controller, only that personal intervention is necessary.

Manufacturing processes: processes through which raw material is converted into finished goods for commercial sale using machines, labor, chemical or biological processes, etc.

Manufacturer: company or person or group of persons who produce and assemble goods or purchases goods manufactured by a third party in accordance with their specifications.

Mean temperature: average of the minimum daily temperature and maximum daily temperature.

Mechanical cooling: reducing the temperature of a gas or liquid by using vapor compression, absorption, and desiccant dehumidification combined with evaporative cooling, or another energy-driven thermodynamic cycle. Indirect or direct evaporative cooling alone is not considered mechanical cooling.

Metering: practice of installing meters in buildings to acquire data for energy consumption and other operational characteristics of individual equipment or several equipment grouped on basis of their function (lighting, appliances, chillers, etc.). Metering is done in buildings to monitor their energy performance.

Mixed mode air-conditioned building: building in which natural ventilation is employed as the primary mode of ventilating the building, and air conditioning is deployed as and when required.

Mixed use development: a single building or a group of buildings used for a combination of residential, commercial, business, educational, hospitality and assembly purposes

Ν

National Building Code 2016 (NBC): model building code that provides guidelines for design and construction of buildings. In this code, National Building Code 2016 refers to the latest version by the Bureau of Indian Standards.

Natural daylight obstruction: any natural object, like tree, hill, etc., that obstructs sunlight from falling on part or whole of a building's external surface at any point of time during a year and casts a shadow on the building surface.

Naturally ventilated building: a building that does not use mechanical equipment to supply air to and exhaust air from indoor spaces. It is primarily ventilated by drawing and expelling air through operable openings in the building envelope.

Non-cardinal directions: any direction which is not a cardinal direction, i.e. perfect north, south, east, or west, is termed as non-cardinal direction.

No Star hotel (Type of Hospitality): any building or group of buildings under the same management, in which separate sleeping accommodation on commercial basis, with or without dining facilities or cooking facilities, is provided for individuals. This includes lodging rooms, inns, clubs, motels, no star hotel and guest houses and excludes residential apartments rented on a lease agreement of 4 months or more. These shall also include any building in which group sleeping accommodation is provided, with or without dining facilities for persons who are not members of the same family, in one room or a series of adjoining rooms under joint occupancy and single management, for example, school and college dormitories, students, and other hostels and military barracks.

0

Occupant sensor: a device that detects the presence or absence of people within an area and causes lighting, equipment, or appliances to be dimmed, or switched on or off accordingly.

Opaque assembly or opaque construction: surface of the building roof or walls other than fenestration and building service openings such as vents and grills.

Opaque external wall: external wall composed of materials which are not transparent or translucent, usually contains the structural part of the building, and supports the glazed façade. This type may be composed of one or more materials.

Open Gallery Mall (Type of Shopping Complex): a large retail complex containing a variety of stores and often restaurants and other business establishments housed in a series of connected or adjacent buildings or in a single large building. The circulation area and atrium of the open gallery mall is an unconditioned space and is open to sky.

Orientation: the direction a building facade faces, i.e., the direction of a vector perpendicular to and pointing away from the surface of the facade. For vertical fenestration, the two categories are north-oriented and all other.

Outdoor (outside) air: air taken from the outside the building and has not been previously circulated through the building.

Out-patient Healthcare (Type of Healthcare): any building or a group of buildings under single management, which is used only for treating persons requiring treatment or diagnosis of disease but not requiring overnight or longer accommodation in the building during treatment or diagnosis.

Overcurrent: any current in excess of the rated current of the equipment of the ampacity of the conductor. It may result from overload, short circuit, or ground fault.

Owner: a person, group of persons, company, trust, institute, Registered Body, state or central Government and its attached or sub-ordinate departments, undertakings and like agencies or organization in whose name the property stands registered in the revenue records for the construction of a building or building complex

Ρ

Party wall: a firewall on an interior lot line used or adapted for joint service between two buildings.

Permanently installed: equipment that is fixed in place and is not portable or movable.

Plenum: a compartment or chamber to which one or more ducts are connected, that forms a part of the air distribution system, and that is not used for occupancy or storage.

Plug loads: energy used by products that are powered by means of an AC plug. This term excludes building energy that is attributed to major end uses specified in § 5, § 6, § 7 (like HVAC, lighting, water heating, etc.).

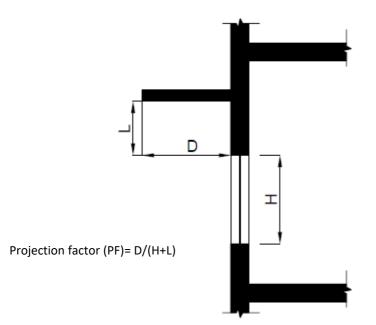
Pool: any structure, basin, or tank containing an artificial body of water for swimming, diving, or recreational bathing. The terms include, but no limited to, swimming pool, whirlpool, spa, hot tub.

Potential daylit time: amount of time in a day when there is daylight to light a space adequately without using artificial lighting. Potential daylit time is fixed for 8 hours per day i.e. from 09:00 AM to 5:00 PM local time, resulting 2920 hours in total for all building types except for Type E-1 - Educational, which shall be analyzed for 7 hours per day i.e. from 08:00 AM to 3:00 PM local time.

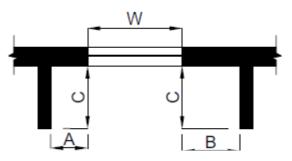
Primary inter-cardinal direction: any of the four points of the compass, midway between the cardinal points; northeast, southeast, southwest, or northwest are called primary inter-cardinal direction.

Process load: building loads resulting from the consumption or release of energy due to industrial processes or processes other than those for providing space conditioning, lighting, ventilation, or service hot water heating.

Projection factor, overhang: It is the ratio of the horizontal depth of the external shading projection to the sum of the height of the fenestration and the distance from the top of the fenestration to the bottom of the farthest point of the external shading projection, in consistent units.



Projection factor, side fin: It is the ratio of the horizontal depth of the external shading projection to the distance from the window jamb to the farthest point of the external shading projection, in consistent units.



Projection factor Left Fin(PF_L) = C/(A+W)

Projection factor Right Fin(PF_R)= C/(B+W)

Projection Factor, overhang and side fin: average of ratio projection factor for overhang only and projection factor of side fin only.

Proposed Building: is consistent with the actual design of the building and complies with all the mandatory requirements of ECBC.

Proposed Design: a computer model of the proposed building, consistent with its actual design, which complies with all the mandatory requirements of ECBC.

R

R-value (thermal resistance): the reciprocal of the time rate of heat flow through a unit area induced by a unit temperature difference between two defined surfaces of material or construction under steady-state conditions. Units of R value are m².K /W.

Readily accessible: capable of being reached quickly for operation, renewal, or inspections without requiring those to whom ready access is requisite to climb over or remove obstacles or to resort to portable ladders, chairs, etc. In public facilities, accessibility may be limited to certified personnel through locking covers or by placing equipment in locked rooms.

Recirculating system: a domestic or service hot water distribution system that includes a close circulation circuit designed to maintain usage temperatures in hot water pipes near terminal devices (e.g., lavatory faucets, shower heads) in order to reduce the time required to obtain hot water when the terminal device valve is opened. The motive force for circulation is either natural (due to water density variations with temperature) or mechanical (recirculation pump).

Renewable Energy Generating Zone: a contiguous or semi-contiguous area, either on rooftop or elsewhere within site boundary, dedicated for installation of renewable energy systems.

Resort (Type of Hospitality): commercial establishments that provide relaxation and recreation over and above the accommodation, meals and other basic amnesties. The characteristics of resort are as below –

- i. Includes 1 or more recreation(s) facility like spa, swimming pool, or any sport;
- ii. Is located in the midst of natural and picturesque surroundings outside the city;
- iii. Comprises of 2 or more blocks of buildings within the same site less than or equal to 3 floors (including the ground floor).

Reset: automatic adjustment of the controller set point to a higher or lower value.

Roof: the upper portion of the building envelope, including opaque areas and fenestration, that is horizontal or tilted at an angle of less than 60° from horizontal. This includes podium roof as well which are exposed to direct sun rays.

Roof area, gross: the area of the roof measured from the exterior faces of walls or from the centerline of party walls

S

Service: the equipment for delivering energy from the supply or distribution system to the premises served.

Service water heating equipment: equipment for heating water for domestic or commercial purposes other than space heating and process requirements.

Set point: the desired temperature (°C) of the heated or cooled space that must be maintained by mechanical heating or cooling equipment.

Shading Coefficient (SC): measure of thermal performance of glazing. It is the ratio of solar heat gain through glazing due to solar radiation at normal incidence to that occurring through 3 mm thick clear, double-strength glass. Shading coefficient, as used herein, does not include interior, exterior, or integral shading devices.

Shading Equivalent Factor: coefficient for calculating effective SHGC of fenestrations shaded by overhangs or side fins.

Shopping Mall (Shopping Complex): a large retail complex containing a variety of stores and often restaurants and other business establishments housed in a series of connected or adjacent buildings or in a single large building. The circulation area and atrium of the mall is an enclosed space covered completely by a permanent or temporary structure.

Simulation program: software in which virtual building models can be developed to simulate the energy performance of building systems and daylighting analysis

Single-zone system: an HVAC system serving a single HVAC zone.

Site-recovered energy: waste energy recovered at the building site that is used to offset consumption of purchased fuel or electrical energy supplies.

Slab-on-grade floor: floor slab of the building that is in contact with ground and that is either above grade or is less than or equal to 300 mm below the final elevation of the nearest exterior grade. **Solar energy source:** source of thermal, chemical, or electrical energy derived from direction conversion of incident solar radiation at the building site.

Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC): the ratio of the solar heat gain entering the space through the fenestration area to the incident solar radiation. Solar heat gain includes directly transmitted solar heat and absorbed solar radiation, which is then reradiated, conducted, or convected into the space.

Solar Reflectance: ratio of the solar radiation reflected by a surface to the solar radiation incident upon it.

Space: an enclosed area within a building. The classifications of spaces are as follows for purpose of determining building envelope requirements:

- (a) Conditioned space: a cooled space, heated space, or directly conditioned space.
- (b) Semi-heated space: an enclosed space within a building that is heated by a heating

system whose output capacity is greater or equal to 10.7 W/m^2 but is not a conditioned space.

(c) Non-conditioned space: an enclosed space within a building that is not conditioned space or a semi-heated space. Crawlspaces, attics, and parking garages with natural or mechanical ventilation are not considered enclosed spaces.

Star Hotels/motels (Star Hotel): any building or group of buildings under single management and accredited as a starred hotel by the Hotel and Restaurant Approval and Classification Committee, Ministry of Tourism, in which sleeping accommodation, with or without dining facilities is provided.

Stand-alone Retail (Shopping Complex): a large retail store owned or sublet to a single management which may offer customers a variety of products under self-branding or products of different brands. The single management shall have a complete ownership of all the spaces of the building and no space within the building is further sold or sublet to a different management.

Standard Building: a building that minimally complies with all the mandatory and prescriptive requirements of Energy Conservation Building Code and has same floor area, gross wall area, and gross roof area of the Proposed Building.

Standard Design: a computer model of a hypothetical building, based on actual building design, that fulfils all the mandatory requirements and minimally complies with the prescriptive requirements of ECBC, as described in the Whole Building Performance method.

Story: portion of a building that is between one finished floor level and the next higher finished floor level or building roof. Basement and cellar shall not be considered a story.

Summer Solar Insolation: measure of solar radiation energy received on a given surface area from the month of March to October within the same calendar year. Units of measurement are watts per square meter (W/m^2) or kilowatt-hours per square meter per day ($kW \bullet h/(m^2 \bullet day)$) (or hours/day).

SuperECBC Building: a building that complies with the mandatory requirements of §4 to §7 and also complies either with the prescriptive requirements stated under the SuperECBC Building categories of §4 to §7, or, with the whole building performance compliance method of §9. This is a voluntary level of compliance with ECBC.

Super Market (Shopping Complex): supermarkets are large self-service grocery stores that offer customers a variety of foods and household supplies. The merchandise is organized into an organized aisle format, where each aisle has only similar goods placed together.

System: a combination of equipment and auxiliary devices (e.g., controls, accessories, interconnecting means, and terminal elements) by which energy is transformed so it performs a specific function such as HVAC, service water heating, or lighting.

System Efficiency: the system efficiency is the ratio of annual kWh electricity consumption of equipment of water cooled chilled water plant (i.e. chillers, chilled and condenser water pumps, cooling tower) to chiller thermal kWh used in a building.

System, existing: a system or systems previously installed in an existing building.

Т

Tenant lease agreement: The formal legal document entered into between a Landlord and a Tenant to reflect the terms of the negotiations between them; that is, the lease terms have been negotiated and agreed upon, and the agreement has been reduced to writing. It constitutes the entire agreement between the parties and sets forth their basic legal rights.

Tenant leased area: area of a building that is leased to tenant(s) as per the tenant lease agreement.

Terminal device: a device through which heated or cooled air is supplied to a space to maintain its temperature. It usually contains dampers and heating and cooling coils. Or a device by which energy form a system is finally delivered, e.g., registers, diffusers, lighting fixtures, faucets, etc.

Theater or motion picture hall (Type of Assembly): any building primarily meant for theatrical or operatic performances and which has a stage, proscenium curtain, fixed or portable scenery or scenery loft, lights, mechanical appliances or other theatrical accessories and equipment for example, theaters, motion picture houses, auditoria, concert halls, television and radio studios admitting an audience and which are provided with fixed seats.

Thermal block: a collection of one or more HVAC zones grouped together for simulation purposes. Spaces need not be contiguous to be combined within a single thermal block.

Thermal comfort conditions: conditions that influence thermal comfort of occupants. Environmental conditions that influence thermal comfort air and radiant temperature, humidity, and air speed.

Thermostat: device containing a temperature sensor used to automatically maintain temperature at a desirable fixed or adjustable set point in a space.

Tinted: (as applied to fenestration) bronze, green, or grey coloring that is integral with the glazing material. Tinting does not include surface applied films such as reflective coatings, applied either in the field or during the manufacturing process.

Transformer: a piece of electrical equipment used to convert electric power from one voltage to another voltage.

Transformer losses: electrical losses in a transformer that reduces its efficiency.

Transport Buildings (Assembly): any building or structure used for the purpose of transportation and transit like airports, railway stations, bus stations, and underground and elevated mass rapid transit system example, underground or elevated railways.

U

Unconditioned buildings: building in which more than 90% of spaces are unconditioned spaces.

Unconditioned space: mechanically or naturally ventilated space that is not cooled or heated by mechanical equipment.

Universities and all others coaching/training institutions (Educational): a building or a group of buildings, under single management, used for imparting education to students numbering more than 100 or public or private training institution built to provide training/coaching etc.

Useful Daylight Illuminance: percentage of annual daytime hours that a given point on a work plane height of 0.8 m above finished floor level receives daylight between 100 lux to 2,000 lux.

U-factor (Thermal Transmittance): heat transmission in unit time through unit area of a material or construction and the boundary air films, induced by unit temperature difference between the environments on each side. Unit of U value is W/m².K.

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Variable Air Volume (VAV) system: HVAC system that controls the dry-bulb temperature within a space by varying the volumetric flow of heated or cooled air supplied to the space

Vegetative roofs: also known as green roofs, they are thin layers of living vegetation installed on top of conventional flat or sloping roofs.

Ventilation: the process of supplying or removing air by natural or mechanical means to or from any space. Such air is not required to have been conditioned.

Vision Windows: windows or area of large windows that are primarily for both daylight and exterior views. Typically, their placement in the wall is between 1 meter and 2.2 meter above the floor level.

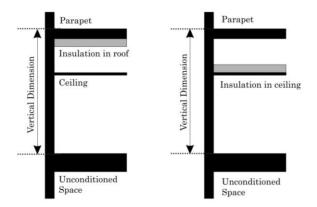
W

Wall: that portion of the building envelope, including opaque area and fenestration, that is vertical or tilted at an angle of 60° from horizontal or greater. This includes above- and below-grade walls, between floor spandrels, peripheral edges of floors, and foundation walls.

- (a) Wall, above grade: a wall that is not below grade
- (b) Wall, below grade: that portion of a wall in the building envelope that is entirely below the finish grade and in contact with the ground

Wall area, gross: the overall area off a wall including openings such as windows and doors measured horizontally from outside surface to outside surface and measured vertically from the top of the floor to the top of the roof. If roof insulation is installed at the ceiling level

rather than the roof, then the vertical measurement is made to the top of the ceiling. The gross wall area includes the area between the ceiling and the floor for multi-story buildings.



Water heater: vessel in which water is heated and withdrawn for use external to the system.

Ζ

Zone, HVAC: a space or group of spaces within a building with heating and cooling requirements that are sufficiently similar so that desired conditions (e.g., temperature) can be maintained throughout using a single sensor (e.g., thermostat or temperature sensor).

Zone, Critical: a zone serving a process where reset of the zone temperature setpoint during a demand shed event might disrupt the process, including but not limited to data centers, telecom and private branch exchange (PBX) rooms, and laboratories.

Zone, Non-Critical: a zone that is not a critical zone.

SI Unit	IP Unit	
1 cmh	1.7 cfm	
1 Pa	0.0040 inch of water gauge	
1m	3.28 ft	
1m	39.37 in	
1mm	0.039 in	
1 l/s	2.12 cfm	
1 m ²	10.76 ft ²	
1 W/m ²	10.76 W/ ft ²	
1 W/ lin m	3.28 W/ ft	
1 W/m ² .K	5.678 Btu/ h-ft²-°F	
1 W/ I-s ⁻¹	0.063 W/ gpm	
1 m².K/W	0.1761 ft ² -h-ºF/ Btu	
1 ºC	((°C X 9/5) + 32) °F	
1 kWr	0.284 TR	
1 kW	1.34 hp	
1 kW	3412.142 Btu/hr	

8.3 SI to IP Conversion Factors

8.4 Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFUE	Annual fuel utilization efficiency	
AHRI	Air-conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration Institute	
ANSI	American National Standards Institute	
ARI	Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute	
ASHRAE	American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers	
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials	
BIS	Bureau of Indian Standards	
Btu	British thermal unit	
Btu/h	British thermal units per hour	
Btu/h-ft ² -°F	British thermal units per hour per square foot per degree Fahrenheit	
BUA	Built up area	
С	Celsius	
cmh	cubic meter per hour	
cm	centimeter	
СОР	coefficient of performance	
DEF	daylight extent factor	
EER	energy efficiency ratio	
EPI	energy performance index	
F	Fahrenheit	
ft	foot	
h	hour	
h-ft ² -°F/Btu	hour per square foot per degree Fahrenheit per British thermal unit	
h-m ² -°C/W	hour per square meter per degree Celsius per Watt	
hp	horsepower	
HVAC	heating, ventilation, and air conditioning	
I-P	inch-pound	
in.	inch	
IPLV	integrated part-load value	
IS	Indian Standard	
ISO	International Organization for Standardization	
kVA	kilovolt-ampere	
kW	Kilowatt of electricity	
kWr	kilowatt of refrigeration	
kWh	kilowatt-hour	
l/s	liter per second	

LE	luminous efficacy
lin	linear
lin ft	linear foot
lin m	linear meter
lm	lumens
Lm/W	lumens per watt
LPD	lighting power density
m	meter
mm	millimeter
²	square meter
m².K/W	square meter Kelvin per watt
NBC	National Building Code 2016
Ра	pascal
PF	projection factor
R	R-value (thermal resistance)
SC	shading coefficient
SEF	Shading equivalent factor
SHGC	solar heat gain coefficient
TR	tons of refrigeration
UPS	uninterruptible power supply
VAV	variable air volume
VLT	visible light transmission
W	watt
W/ I-s ⁻¹	watt per litre per second
W/m ²	watts per square meter
W/m².K	watts per square meter per Kelvin
W/m ²	watts per hour per square meter
W/m.K	watts per lineal meter per Kelvin
Wh	watthour



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9. Whole Building Performance Method

9.1 General

9.1.1 Scope

The Whole Building Performance Method is an alternative to the Prescriptive Method compliance path contained in §4 through §7 of this Code. It applies to all building types covered by the Code as mentioned in §2.5.

9.1.2 Compliance

A building complies with the Code using the Whole Building Performance (WBP) Method, when the estimated EPI Ratio is equal to or less than 1, even though it may not comply with the specific provisions of the prescriptive requirements in §4 trough §7. The mandatory requirements of §4 through §7 (§4.2, §5.2, §6.2, and §7.2) shall be met when using the WBP Method.

9.1.3 Annual Energy Use

Annual energy use for the purposes of the WBP Method shall be calculated in kilowatt-hours (kWh) of electricity use per year per unit area. Energy sources other than electricity that are used in the building shall be converted to kWh of electric energy at the rate of 0.75 kWh per megajoule.

Note: The annual energy use calculation as per the Whole Building Performance Method is not a prediction of the actual energy use of the building once it gets operational. Actual energy performance of a building depends on a number of factors like weather, occupant behaviour, equipment performance and maintenance, among others, which are not covered by this Code.

9.1.4 Trade-offs Limited to Building Permit

The WBP Method may be used for building permit applications that include less than the whole building; however, any design parameters that are not part of the building permit application shall be identical for both the Proposed Design and the Standard Design. Future improvements to the building shall comply with both the mandatory and prescriptive requirements of concurrent code.

9.1.5 Documentation Requirements

Compliance shall be documented and compliance forms shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction. The information submitted shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (a) Summary describing the results of the analysis, including the annual energy use for the Proposed Design and the Standard Design, and software used.
- (b) Brief description of the project with location, number of stories, space types, conditioned and unconditioned areas, hours of operation.
- (c) List of the energy-related building features of the Proposed Design. This list shall also document features different from the Standard Design.
- (d) List showing compliance with the mandatory requirements of this code.
- (e) The input and output report(s) from the simulation program including a breakdown of energy usage by at least the following components: lights, internal equipment loads, service water heating equipment, space heating equipment, space cooling and heat rejection equipment, fans, and other HVAC equipment (such as pumps). The output reports shall also show the number of hours any loads are not met by the HVAC system for both the Proposed Design and Standard Design.
- (f) Explanation of any significant modelling assumptions made.
- (g) Explanation of any error messages noted in the simulation program output.
- (h) Building floor plans, building elevations, and site plan.

9.2 Mandatory Requirements

All requirements of §4.2, §5.2, §6.2, and §7.2 shall be met. These sections contain the mandatory provisions of the Code and are prerequisites for demonstrating compliance using the WBP Method.

9.3 Simulation Requirements

9.3.1 Energy Simulation Program

The simulation software shall be a computer-based program for the analysis of energy consumption in buildings and be approved by the authority having jurisdiction. The simulation program shall, at a minimum, have the ability to model the following:

- (a) Energy flows on an hourly basis for all 8,760 hours of the year,
- (b) Hourly variations in occupancy, lighting power, miscellaneous equipment power, thermostat set points, and HVAC system operation, defined separately for each day of the week and holidays,
- (c) Thermal mass effects,
- (d) Ten or more thermal zones,
- (e) Part-load and temperature dependent performance of heating and cooling equipment,
- (f) Air-side and water-side economizers with integrated control.

In addition to the above, the simulation tool shall be able to produce hourly reports of energy use by energy source and shall have the capability to performing design load calculations to determine required HVAC equipment capacities, air, and water flow rates in accordance with §5 for both the proposed and Standard building designs.

The simulation program shall be tested according to ASHRAE Standard 140 Method of Test

for the Evaluation of Building Energy Analysis Computer Programs (ANSI approved) and the results shall be furnished by the software provider.

9.3.2 Climate Data

The simulation program shall use hourly values of climatic data, such as temperature and humidity, from representative climatic data for the city in which the Proposed Design is to be located. For cities or urban regions with several climate data entries, and for locations where weather data are not available, the designer shall select available weather data that best represent the climate at the construction site.

9.3.3 Compliance Calculations

The Proposed Design and Standard Design shall be calculated using the following:

- (a) Same simulation program,
- (b) Same weather data, and
- (c) Identical building operation assumptions (thermostat set points, schedules, equipment and occupant loads, etc.) unless an exception is allowed by this Code or the authority having jurisdiction for a given category.

9.4 Calculating Energy Consumption of Proposed Design and Standard Design

9.4.1 Energy Simulation Model

The simulation model for calculating the Proposed Design and the Standard Design shall be developed in accordance with the requirements in Table 9-1. The Standard Design is based on the mandatory and prescriptive requirements of the ECBC compliant building. The Standard Design will be the same for all compliance levels (ECBC, ECBC+, Super ECBC).

Case	Proposed Design	Standard Design
1. Design Model	 (a) The simulation model of the Proposed Design shall be consistent with the design documents, including proper accounting of fenestration and opaque envelope types and area; interior lighting power and controls; HVAC system types, sizes, and controls; and service water heating systems and controls. (b) When the whole building performance method is applied to buildings in which energy-related features have not been designed yet (e.g., a lighting system), those yet-to-be-designed features shall be described in the Proposed Design so that 	The Standard Design shall be developed by modifying the Proposed Design as described in this table. Unless specified in this table, all building systems and equipment shall be modeled identically in the Standard Design and Proposed Design.

Table 9-1 Modelling Requirements for Calculating Proposed and Standard Design

they minimally comply with applicable mandatory and prescriptive requirements of §4.2, §5.2, §6.2, and §7.2 and §4.3, §5.3, and §6.3 respectively.

classifications shall be chosen in accordance with §2.5. More than one building type category may be used in a building if it is a

The building type or space type

mixed-use facility.

both the Designs.

Space Use Classification

Operational schedules (hourly variations in occupancy, lighting power, equipment power, HVAC equipment operation, etc.) suitable for the building and/or space type shall be modeled for showing compliance. Schedules must be modeled as per §9.6. In case a schedule for an occupancy type is missing in §9.6, appropriate schedule may be used. Temperature and humidity schedules and set points shall be identical in the Standard and Proposed Designs. Temperature control/thermostat throttling ranges shall also be modeled identically in

Schedules

All components of the building envelope in the Proposed Design shall be modeled as shown on architectural drawings or as installed for existing building envelopes. Exceptions: The following building elements (a), (b), (c),(d) and (e) below. are permitted to differ from architectural drawings.

(a) Any envelope assembly that covers less than 5% of the total area of that assembly type (e.g., exterior walls) need not be separately described. If not separately described, the area of an envelope assembly be modeled so that it does not shade must be added to the area of the adjacent assembly of that same type.

(b) Exterior surfaces whose azimuth orientation and tilt differ by no more than 45 degrees and are otherwise the same may §4.3.1 and §4.3.2. be described as either a single surface or by using multipliers.

(c) For exterior roofs, other than roofs with ventilated attics, the reflectance and emittance of the roof surface shall be modeled in accordance with §4.3.1.1. (d) Manually operated fenestration shading devices such as blinds or shades shall not be fenestration shall be assumed to be flush

Same as Proposed Design. Exception: Schedules may be allowed to differ between the Standard and Proposed models wherever it is necessary to model nonstandard efficiency measures and/or measures which can be best approximated by a change in schedule. Measures that may warrant a change in operating schedules include but are not limited to automatic controls for lighting, natural ventilation, demand controlled ventilation systems, controls for service water heating load reduction. Schedule change is not allowed for manual controls under any category. This is subject to approval by the authority having jurisdiction.

Same as Proposed Design.

The Standard Design shall have identical conditioned floor area and identical exterior dimensions and orientations as the Proposed Design, except as noted in (a) Orientation. The Standard Design performance shall be generated by

simulating the building with its actual orientation and again after rotating the entire building 90, 180, 270 degrees, then averaging the results. The building shall itself

(b) Opaque assemblies such as roof, floors, doors, and walls shall be modeled with the maximum U-factor allowed in

(c) Fenestration. Fenestration areas shall equal that in the Proposed Design or 40% of gross above grade wall area, whichever is smaller, and shall be distributed on each face in the same proportions as in the Proposed Design No shading projections are to be modeled;

Building Envelope as fins, overhangs, and light shelves shall be modeled. (e) The exterior roof surface shall be modeled using the solar reflectance in accordance with ASTM E903-96 and thermal and the solar heat gain coefficient shall emittance determined in accordance with ASTM E408-71. Where cool roof is proposed, emittance and reflectance shall be modeled as per ASTM E408-71 and ASTM Proposed Design or 5% of gross roof area, E903-96 respectively. Where cool roof is not whichever is smaller. proposed, the exterior roof surfaces shall be (e) Roof Solar Reflectance and Thermal modeled as per §4.3.1.1 i.e. the exterior roof surface shall be modeled with a solar reflectance of 0.70 and a thermal emittance 0.70 and a thermal emittance of 0.75.as of 0.75.

modeled. Permanent shading devices such

Lighting power in the Proposed Design shall be determined as follows: Where a complete lighting system exists,

the actual lighting power shall be used in the model.

Where a lighting system has been designed, lighting power shall be determined in accordance with either §6.3.4. Where no lighting exists, or is specified, lighting power shall be determined in accordance with the §6.3.2 or §6.3.3 for the appropriate building type.

Lighting system power shall include all lighting system components shown or provided for on plans (including lamps, ballasts, task fixtures, and furnituremounted fixtures).

Lighting power for parking garages, exterior spaces and building facades shall be modeled

Lighting

Minimum Lighting controls, as per the ECBC requirements of §6.2.1, shall be modeled in the Proposed case.

Automatic daylighting controls shall be modeled directly in the software or through schedule adjustments determined by a separate daylight analysis approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

Other automatic lighting controls shall be modeled directly in the software by adjusting the lighting power as per Table 9-3.

with the exterior wall or roof. Manually operated fenestration shading devices such as blinds or shades shall not be modeled. Fenestration U-factor shall be the maximum allowed for the climate, be the maximum allowed for the climate and orientation.

(d) Skylight areas shall equal that in the

Emittance: The exterior roof surfaces shall be modeled using a solar reflectance of per §4.3.1.1

Interior lighting power in the Standard Design shall be determined using the same categorization procedure (building area or space function) and categories as the Proposed Design with lighting power set equal to the maximum allowed for the corresponding method and category in either §6.3.2 or §6.3.3. Power for fixtures not included in the lighting power density calculation shall be modeled identically in the Proposed Design and Standard Design. Lighting controls shall be as per the ECBC requirements of §6.2.1.

Exterior lighting power in the standard design shall be set equal to the maximum allowed in §6.3.5

6. HVAC Thermal Zones	HVAC Zones Designed: Where HVAC zones are defined on design drawings, each HVAC zone shall be modeled as a separate thermal block. Exception: Identical zones (similar occupancy and usage, similar internal loads, similar set points and type of HVAC system, glazed exterior walls face the same orientation or vary by less than 45°) may be combined for simplicity. HVAC Zones Not Designed: Where HVAC zones are not defined on design drawings, HVAC zones shall be defined based on similar occupancy and usage, similar internal loads, similar set points and type of HVAC system, glazed exterior walls that face the same orientation or vary by less than 45° in combination with the following rules: Perimeter Core Zoning: Separate thermal block shall be modeled for perimeter and core spaces. Perimeter spaces are defined as spaces located within 5 meters of an exterior or semi exterior wall. Core spaces are defined as spaces located greater than 5 meters of an exterior or semi exterior wall. Separate thermal blocks shall be modeled for floors in contact with ground and for floors which have a ceiling/roof exposure to the ambient.	Same as Proposed Design
7. HVAC Systems	The HVAC system type and all related performance parameters, such as equipment capacities and efficiencies, in the Proposed Design shall be determined as follows: (a) Where a complete HVAC system exists, the model shall reflect the actual system type using actual component capacities and efficiencies. (b) Where an HVAC system has been designed, the HVAC model shall be consistent with design documents. Mechanical equipment efficiencies shall be adjusted from actual design conditions to the rating conditions specified in §5, if required by the simulation model. (c) Where no heating system has been specified, the heating system shall be assumed to be electric. The system characteristics shall be identical to the system modeled in the Standard Design. (d) Where no cooling system and its	The HVAC system type shall be as per Table 9-2 and related performance parameters for the Standard Design shall be determined from requirements of §9.4.2. Equipment performance shall meet the requirements of §5 for code compliant building.

	1	
	characteristics shall be identical to the system modeled in the Standard Design.	
8. Service Hot Water	The service hot water system type and all related performance parameters, such as equipment capacities and efficiencies, in the Proposed Design shall be determined as follows: (a) Where a complete service hot water system exists, the model shall reflect the actual system type using actual component capacities and efficiencies. (b) Where a service hot water system has been designed, the service hot water model shall be consistent with design documents. (c) Where no service hot water system exists, or is specified, no service hot water heating shall be modeled.	The service water heating system shall be of the same type as the Proposed Design. For residential facilities, hotels and hospitals the Standard Design shall have a solar hot water system capable of meeting 20% of the hot water demand. Systems shall meet the efficiency requirements of §5.2.7.2.
9. Miscellaneous Loads	Receptacle, motor, and process loads shall be modeled and estimated based on the building type or space type category. These loads shall be included in simulations of the building and shall be included when calculating the Standard Design and Proposed Design. All end-use load components within and associated with the building shall be modeled, unless specifically excluded by this Table, but not limited to, exhaust fans, parking garage ventilation fans, exterior building lighting, swimming pool heaters and pumps, elevators and escalators, refrigeration equipment, and cooking equipment.	Receptacle, motor and process loads shall be modeled the same as the Proposed Design.
10. Modelling Limitations to the Simulation Program	If the simulation program cannot model a component or system included in the Proposed Design, one of the following methods shall be used with the approval of the authority having jurisdiction: (a) Ignore the component if the energy impact on the trade-offs being considered is not significant. (b) Model the component substituting a thermodynamically similar component model. (c) Model the HVAC system components or systems using the HVAC system of the Standard Design in accordance with Section 6 of this table. Whichever method is selected, the component shall be modeled identically for both the Proposed Design and Standard Design models.	Same as Proposed Design.

Table 9-2 HVAC Systems Map for Standard Design

	Hotel/Motel, Hospital Patient Rooms, Hotel Guest Rooms, Resorts, Villas, Sleeping Quarters in Mixed- use Buildings, Schools, Classrooms/Lecture Rooms ¹	Buildings with Less than or Equal to 12,500 m ² of Conditioned Area	Buildings with More than 12,500 m ² of Conditioned Area	Data Centre/ Server/Computer Rooms
Name	System A	System B	System C	System D
System Type ²	Split AC	VRF: Variable Refrigerant Flow	VAV: Central cooling plant with variable volume AHU ³	Computer Room air conditioners
Fan Control	Constant Volume	Constant volume	Variable volume	Constant volume
Cooling Type	Direct expansion with air cooled condenser	Direct expansion with air cooled condenser	Chilled Water with water cooled condenser	Direct expansion with air cooled condenser
Heating Type	1. Heat Pump: Where no heating system has been specified or where an electric heating system has been specified in the Proposed Design 2. Fossil Fuel Boiler, Fossil/Electric Hybrid: Where a heating system exists and a fossil fuel hot water boiler has been specified in the Proposed Design	1. Heat Pump: Where no heating system has been specified or where an electric heating system has been specified in the Proposed Design 2. Fossil Fuel Boiler Fossil/Electric Hybrid: Where a heating system exists and a fossil fuel hot water boiler has been specified in the Proposed Design	 Electric resistance: Where no heating system has been specified or where an electric heating system has been specified in the Proposed Design Fossil Fuel Boiler Fossil/Electric Hybrid: Where a heating system exists and a fossil fuel hot water boiler has been specified in the Proposed 	NA

Notes:

1. Buildings of the listed occupancy types or spaces in Mixed-use Buildings with the listed occupancy types.

2. Where attributes make a building eligible for more than one system type; use the predominant condition to determine the Standard Design system type provided the non-predominant conditions apply to less than 1,000 m² of conditioned floor area. Use additional system type for non-predominant conditions if those conditions apply to more than 1,000 m² of conditioned floor area. Use additional system type for any space which has a substantial difference in peak loads and/or operational hours compared to the predominant space type. Such spaces may include but are not limited to computer/server rooms, retail areas in residential, or office buildings. 3. One AHU per floor at a minimum.

Automatic Control Device	Daytime occupancy and area <300 m ²	All Others
Programmable Timing Control	10%	0%
Occupancy Sensor	10%	10%
Occupancy Sensor and Programmable Timing Control	15%	10%

Table 9-3 Power Adjustment Factors for Automatic Lighting Controls

9.4.2 HVAC Systems

The HVAC system type and related performance parameters for the Standard Design shall be determined from Table 9-2 and the following rules:

(a) Other components: Components and parameters not listed in Table 9-2 or otherwise specifically addressed in this subsection shall be identical to those in the Proposed Design.

Exception to § 9.4.2(a): Where there are specific requirements in §5.2.2, the component efficiency in the Standard Design shall be adjusted to the lowest efficiency level allowed by the requirement for that component type.

- (b) All HVAC and service water heating equipment in the Standard Design shall be modeled at the minimum efficiency levels, both part load and full load, in accordance with §5.2.2.
- (c) Where efficiency ratings, such as EER and COP, include fan energy, the descriptor shall be broken down into its components so that supply fan energy can be modeled separately.
- (d) Minimum outdoor air ventilation rates shall be the same for both the Standard Design and the Proposed Design except for conditions specified in §9.4.2.1.
- (e) The equipment capacity for the standard design shall be based on sizing runs for each orientation and shall be oversized by 15% for cooling and 25% for heating, i.e., the ratio between the capacities determined by the sizing runs shall be 1.15 for cooling and 1.25 for heating.
- (f) Unmet load hours for the Proposed Design shall not differ from unmet load hours for the Standard Design by more than 50 hours. Maximum number of unmet hours shall not exceed 300 for either case.

9.4.2.1 Minimum Outdoor air rates:

Minimum outdoor air rates shall be identical for both the Standard Design and Proposed Design, except

- (a) when modeling demand controlled ventilation (DCV) in the Proposed Design (DCV is not required in the Standard Design as per §5.2.1.3.
- (b) when the Proposed Design has a ventilation flow higher than the minimum required by the applicable code, the Standard Design shall be modeled as per the minimum

ventilation rate required by the applicable code and the Proposed Design shall be modeled as per actual design (higher than Standard Design)

9.4.2.2 Fan Schedules

Supply and return fans shall operate continuously whenever the spaces are occupied and shall be cycled to meet heating and cooling loads during unoccupied hours.

9.4.2.3 Fan Power

(a) For Systems Types A, B and D,

$P_{fan} = cmh x .51$

Where P_{fan} = Standard Design fan power in watts

cmh = Standard Design supply airflow rate auto-sized by the simulation software

(b) For System Type C

Fan power shall be modeled as per efficiency limits specified in Table 5-11 using a static pressure of 622 Pa or the design static pressure, whichever is higher. The simulation software shall automatically calculate the Standard Design fan power based on the above inputs.

9.4.2.4 Design Airflow Rates

Design airflow rates for the Standard Design shall be sized based on a supply air to room air temperature difference of 11 °C for cooling and 18°C for heating. The Proposed Design airflow rates shall be as per design.

9.4.2.5 Economizers (airside and waterside)

Airside economizers shall be modeled in the Standard Design as per the requirements of §5.3.5.

Exception to §9.4.2.5: Airside economizer shall not be modeled for Standard Design HVAC System Type A.

9.4.2.6 Energy Recovery

Energy recovery shall be modeled in the Standard Design as per the requirements of §5.3.

9.4.2.7 Chilled Water Design Supply Temperatures

Chilled water design supply temperature shall be modeled at 6.7°C and return temperature at 13.3°C.

9.4.2.8 Chillers

Only electric chillers shall be modeled in the Standard Design for System C. Chillers shall meet the minimum efficiency requirements indicated in Table 5-1 and Table 5-2. Chillers in the Standard Design shall be selected as per Table 9-4 below:

Table 9-4 Types and Number	of Chillers for Standard Design	

Peak Building Cooling Load (kWr)	Chiller Type
< 1,055	1 Water Cooled Screw Chiller
1,055 to 2,110	2 Water Cooled Screw Chillers equally sized
> 2,110	2 or more Water Cooled Centrifugal Chillers, equally sized such that no Chiller is greater than 2,813 kWr

Exception to 9.4.2.8: Air cooled chillers are allowed to be modeled in the Standard Design if the Proposed Design has air cooled chillers. If the proposed building has a mix of air and water cooled chillers, then the Standard Design shall be modeled with a mix of air and water cooled chillers in the same proportion as in the Proposed Design.

9.4.2.9 Chilled Water Pumps

Chilled and condenser water pumps for the Standard Design shall be modeled as per power and efficiency limits specified in

Table 5-16. Standard Design chilled water pumps shall be modeled as primary-secondary with variable secondary flow.

9.4.2.10 Cooling Tower

Standard Design cooling tower shall be modeled as an open circuit axial flow tower with power and efficiency as per §5.3.3. The fans shall be modeled as two speed.

Condenser water design supply temperature shall be 29.4°C or 5.6°C approach to wet bulb temperature, whichever is lower, with a design temperature rise of 5.6°C.

9.4.2.11 Boiler

Standard Design boilers shall be modeled as natural draft boilers and shall use the same fuel as the Proposed Design. Boiler efficiency shall be modeled as per Table 5-6.

9.4.2.12 Hot Water Design Supply Temperatures

Hot water design supply temperature shall be modeled at 82°C and return temperature at 54°C.

9.4.2.13 Hot Water Pumps

The Standard Design hot water pumps shall be modeled with a minimum efficiency of 70% and a pump power of 300 W/l-s⁻¹.

Standard Design hot water pumps shall be modeled as primary-secondary with variable secondary flow.

9.4.2.14 Campus/District Cooling Systems

All district cooling plants shall be assumed to be on grid electricity, unless otherwise specified and supported through pertinent documents. New district plants shall comply with

the mandatory requirements of ECBC irrespective of who owns and/or operates the district plant.

Projects may choose either option A or option B given below for modelling campus/district cooling systems.

Option A

The cooling source shall be modeled as purchased chilled water in both the Standard Design and Proposed Design. For the Standard Design, Table 9-2, shall be modified as follows:

- (a) For System Type C; purchased chilled water shall be modeled as the cooling source.
- (b) System Types A and B shall be replaced with a two-pipe fan coil system with purchased chilled water as the cooling source.

The chilled water/thermal energy consumption simulated by the software shall be converted to units of kWh and added to the overall building energy consumption. The following conversion factors shall be used to convert chilled water/thermal energy consumption to units of kWh.

1 ton hour = 0.85 kWh

1 MBtu = 1,000,000 Btu = 293 kWh

Option B

The Standard Design shall be modeled as per Table 9-2 HVAC Systems Map.

For the Proposed Design, model a virtual onsite chilled water plant with Chiller, Pumps and cooling towers modeled at minimum efficiency levels as per §9.4.2.7 to §9.4.2.10. Airside/low side capacities shall be modeled as per design and the plant capacities shall be auto-sized by the software.

9.4.3 Compliance Thresholds for ECBC compliant, ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings

For buildings to qualify as ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings, the WBP Method shall be followed for the Standard Design as detailed above. The Proposed Design for ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings shall meet the mandatory provisions of §4.2, §5.2, §6.2, and §7.2.

The EPI Ratio for ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings shall be equal to or less than the EPI Ratios listed under the applicable climate zone in Table 9-5 through Table 9-9 of §9.5.

9.5 Maximum Allowed EPI Ratios

Building Type	Composite					
	ECBC	ECBC+	SuperECBC			
Hotel (No Star and Star)	1	0.91	0.81			
Resort	1	0.88	0.76			
Hospital	1	0.85	0.77			
Outpatient	1	0.85	0.75			
Assembly	1	0.86	0.77			
Office (Regular Use)	1	0.86	0.78			
Office (24Hours)	1	0.88	0.76			
Schools and University	1	0.77	0.66			
Open Gallery Mall	1	0.85	0.76			
Shopping Mall	1	0.86	0.74			
Supermarket	1	0.81	0.70			
Strip retail	1	0.82	0.68			

Table 9-5 Maximum Allowed EPI Ratios for Building in Composite Climate

Table 9-6 Maximum Allowed EPI Ratios for Buildings in Hot and Dry Climate

Building Type	Hot and Dry					
	ECBC	ECBC+	SuperECBC			
Hotel (No Star and Star)	1	0.90	0.81			
Resort	1	0.88	0.76			
Hospital	1	0.84	0.76			
Outpatient	1	0.85	0.75			
Assembly	1	0.86	0.78			
Office (Regular Use)	1	0.86	0.78			
Office (24Hours)	1	0.88	0.76			
Schools and University	1	0.77	0.66			
Open Gallery Mall	1	0.85	0.77			
Shopping Mall	1	0.84	0.72			
Supermarket	1	0.73	0.69			
Strip retail	1	0.82	0.68			

Building Type	Temperate						
	ECBC	ECBC+	SuperECBC				
Hotel (No Star and Star)	1	0.90	0.80				
Resort	1	0.88	0.75				
Hospital	1	0.82	0.73				
Outpatient	1	0.85	0.75				
Assembly	1	0.85	0.76				
Office (Regular Use)	1	0.85	0.75				
Office (24Hours)	1	0.87	0.74				
Schools and University	1	0.77	0.66				
Open Gallery Mall	1	0.83	0.74				
Shopping Mall	1	0.84	0.71				
Supermarket	1	0.81	0.69				
Strip retail	1	0.81	0.67				

Table 9-7 Maximum Allowed EPI Ratios for Buildings in Temperate Climate

Table 9-8 Maximum Allowed EPI Ratios for Buildings in Warm and Humid Climate

Building Type	Warm and Humid					
	ECBC	ECBC+	SuperECBC			
Hotel (No Star and Star)	1	0.91	0.81			
Resort	1	0.88	0.75			
Hospital	1	0.86	0.77			
Outpatient	1	0.86	0.76			
Assembly	1	0.88	0.80			
Office (Regular Use)	1	0.86	0.76			
Office (24Hours)	1	0.88	0.76			
Schools and University	1	0.77	0.66			
Open Gallery Mall	1	0.86	0.77			
Shopping Mall	1	0.85	0.72			
Supermarket	1	0.82	0.70			
Strip retail	1	0.83	0.68			

Building Type	Cold					
	ECBC	ECBC+	SuperECBC			
Hotel (No Star and Star)	1	0.91	0.82			
Resort	1	0.88	0.75			
Hospital	1	0.88	0.80			
Outpatient	1	0.85	0.75			
Assembly	1	0.87	0.81			
Office (Regular Use)	1	0.88	0.80			
Office (24Hours)	1	0.87	0.75			
Schools and University	1	0.85	0.73			
Open Gallery Mall	1	0.82	0.73			
Shopping Mall	1	0.96	0.93			
Supermarket	1	0.80	0.68			
Strip retail	1	0.80	0.66			

Table 9-9 Maximum Allowed EPI Ratios for Buildings in Cold Climate

9.6 Schedules

Business - Office									
	Elevator Schedule	s	External Lighting Schedule	Lighting Basement Ventilation			Basement Lighting		
Time Period	Daytime Business	24 Hours Business	7 Days / week	Daytime Business	24 Hours Business	Daytime Business	24 Hours Business		
00:00-01 00	0.05	0.55	0.80	0.00	1.00	0.05	1.00		
01:00-02:00	0.05	0.25	0.80	0.00	1.00	0.05	1.00		
02:00-03:00	0.05	0.25	0.80	0.00	1.00	0.05	1.00		
03:00-04:00	0.05	0.15	0.80	0.00	1.00	0.05	1.00		
04:00-05:00	0.05	0.35	0.80	0.00	1.00	0.05	1.00		
05:00-06:00	0.05	0.50	0.80	0.00	1.00	0.05	1.00		
06:00-07:00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.05	1.00		
07:00-08:00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.05	1.00		
08:00-09:00	0.80	0.80	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
09:00-10:00	0.80	0.80	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
10:00-11:00	0.55	0.55	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
11:00-12:00	0.35	0.35	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
12:00-13:00	0.25	0.25	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
13:00-14:00	0.95	0.95	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
14:00-15:00	0.95	0.95	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
15:00-16:00	0.35	0.35	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
16:00-17:00	0.15	0.35	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
17:00-18:00	0.75	0.70	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
18:00-19:00	0.95	0.95	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
19:00-20:00	0.50	0.50	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
20:00-21:00	0.30	0.35	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
21:00-22:00	0.20	0.25	0.80	0.00	1.00	0.05	1.00		
22:00-23:00	0.05	0.25	0.80	0.00	1.00	0.05	1.00		
23:00-24:00	0.05	0.55	0.80	0.00	1.00	0.05	1.00		

Business – Office Daytime Business										
	Occup	bancy Sc	hedule	Lighting	g Schedule	9	Equipn Schedu		HVAC Fan Schedule (On/Off)	
Time Period	Office	Corridor/ Lobby	Conference / Meeting	Office	Corridor/ Lobby	Conference / Meeting	Office	Conference / Meeting	Office/ Corridor/	Conference / Meeting
00:00-01:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
01:00-02:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
02:00-03:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
03:00-04:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
04:00-05:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
05:00-06:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
06:00-07:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
07:00-08:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0
08:00-09:00	0.20	0.70	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.10	0.00	1	1
09:00-10:00	0.95	0.80	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.90	0.00	1	1
10:00-11:00	0.95	0.70	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	1	1
11:00-12:00	0.95	0.30	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	1	1
12:00-13:00	0.95	0.30	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	1	1
13:00-14:00	0.50	0.80	0.5	0.50	0.90	0.50	0.80	0.50	1	1
14:00-15:00	0.95	0.50	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	1	1
15:00-16:00	0.95	0.30	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	1	1
16:00-17:00	0.95	0.30	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	1	1
17:00-18:00	0.95	0.80	0.75	0.95	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	1	1
18:00-19:00	0.30	0.70	0.50	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.90	1	1
19:00-20:00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.90	0.00	0.10	0.00	1	0
20:00-21:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	1	0
21:00-22:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
22:00-23:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
23:00-24:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0

Table 9-11: Schedules for Business - Office Building Daytime Business

Table 9-12: Schedules	for Business ·	 Office Building 	24-hours Business

	Business – Office 24-hour Business										
	Occup	oancy Sch	edule	Lighting	Lighting Schedule			oment edule	HVAC Fan Schedule (On/Off)		
Time Period	Office	Corridor/ Lobby	Conference/ Meeting	Office	Corridor/ Lobby	Conference/ Meeting	Office	Conference/ Meeting	Office/ Corridor/ Lobby/ Conference/ Meeting		
00:00-01:00	0.90	0.20	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.95	0.00	1		
01:00-02:00	0.90	0.50	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.95	0.00	1		
02:00-03:00	0.90	0.20	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.95	0.00	1		
03:00-04:00	0.90	0.20	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.95	0.00	1		
04:00-05:00	0.50	0.20	0.50	0.50	0.90	0.50	0.00	0.90	1		
05:00-06:00	0.20	0.50	0.50	0.05	0.90	0.50	0.00	0.90	1		
06:00-07:00	0.10	0.50	0.50	0.05	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.90	1		
07:00-08:00	0.10	0.50	0.00	0.90	0.50	0.00	0.95	0.00	1		
08:00-09:00	0.90	0.70	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.95	0.00	1		
09:00-10:00	0.90	0.80	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.95	0.90	1		
10:00-11:00	0.90	0.70	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.90	1		
11:00-12:00	0.90	0.30	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.90	1		
12:00-13:00	0.90	0.30	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.90	1		
13:00-14:00	0.20	0.80	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.20	0.50	1		
14:00-15:00	0.90	0.50	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.90	1		
15:00-16:00	0.90	0.30	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.90	1		
16:00-17:00	0.90	0.30	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.90	1		
17:00-18:00	0.90	0.80	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.90	1		
18:00-19:00	0.90	0.70	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.20	0.90	1		
19:00-20:00	0.20	0.30	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.95	0.00	1		
20:00-21:00	0.90	0.20	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.95	0.00	1		
21:00-22:00	0.90	0.20	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.95	0.90	1		
22:00-23:00	0.90	0.20	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.95	0.90	1		
23:00-24:00	0.90	0.20	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.20	0.90	1		

Business Building - Server Room									
		ipancy edule	Lighting	Schedule	Equipment Schedule				
Time Period	Daytime Business	24-hour business	Daytime Business	24-hour business	All time running	HVAC Fan Schedule (ON/OFF)			
00:00-01:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	1.00	1			
01:00-02:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	1.00	1			
02:00-03:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	1.00	1			
03:00-04:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	1.00	1			
04:00-05:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	1.00	1			
05:00-06:00	0.00	1.00	0.10	0.10	1.00	1			
06:00-07:00	0.00	1.00	0.10	0.10	1.00	1			
07:00-08:00	0.00	1.00	0.10	0.10	1.00	1			
08:00-09:00	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.10	1.00	1			
09:00-10:00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	1			
10:00-11:00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	1			
11:00-12:00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	1			
12:00-13:00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	1			
13:00-14:00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	1			
14:00-15:00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	1			
15:00-16:00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	1			
16:00-17:00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	1			
17:00-18:00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	1			
18:00-19:00	0.00	1.00	0.10	0.50	1.00	1			
19:00-20:00	0.00	1.00	0.10	0.50	1.00	1			
20:00-21:00	0.00	1.00	0.10	0.50	1.00	1			
21:00-22:00	0.00	1.00	0.10	0.50	1.00	1			
22:00-23:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	1.00	1			
23:00-24:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	1.00	1			

Table 9-13: Schedules for Business - Server Room

Assembly Buildings – Common Areas										
	Floueter	HVAC F	an Schedul	e (On/Off)	External	Deserves				
Time Period	Elevator Schedule	Seating / Public Space	Exhibit Space	Meeting/ Conferenc e Room	Lighting Schedule	Basement Ventilation	Basement Lighting			
00:00-01:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05			
01:00-02:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05			
02:00-03:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05			
03:00-04:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05			
04:00-05:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05			
05:00-06:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05			
06:00-07:00	0.00	0	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.05			
07:00-08:00	0.00	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	0.05			
08:00-09:00	0.20	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00			
09:00-10:00	0.50	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00			
10:00-11:00	0.50	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00			
11:00-12:00	0.50	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00			
12:00-13:00	0.50	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00			
13:00-14:00	0.50	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00			
14:00-15:00	0.50	0	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00			
15:00-16:00	0.50	0	1	0	0.00	1.00	1.00			
16:00-17:00	0.50	0	1	0	0.00	1.00	1.00			
17:00-18:00	0.50	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	0.50			
18:00-19:00	0.50	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05			
19:00-20:00	0.40	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05			
20:00-21:00	0.20	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05			
21:00-22:00	0.20	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05			
22:00-23:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05			
23:00-24:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05			

Table 9-14: Schedules for Assembly Buildings (A)

Table 9-15: Schedules for Assembly Buildings (B)

	Assembly Buildings											
	Occu	pancy Sche	edule	Ligh	nting Sched	lule		oment edule				
Time Period	Seating/ Public Space	Exhibit Space	Meeting/ Conference	Seating/ Public Space	Exhibit Space	Meeting/ Conference	Exhibit Space	Meeting/ Conference				
00:00-01:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00				
01:00-02:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00				
02:00-03:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00				
03:00-04:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00				
04:00-05:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00				
05:00-06:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00				
06:00-07:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00				
07:00-08:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00				
08:00-09:00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.10	0.00	0.00				
09:00-10:00	0.60	0.50	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.80				
10:00-11:00	0.70	0.80	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.80				
11:00-12:00	0.70	0.80	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.80				
12:00-13:00	0.70	0.80	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.80				
13:00-14:00	0.90	0.25	0.50	0.90	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50				
14:00-15:00	0.90	0.25	0.75	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.80				
15:00-16:00	0.70	0.80	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.80				
16:00-17:00	0.70	0.80	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.80				
17:00-18:00	0.70	0.80	0.75	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.80				
18:00-19:00	0.80	0.50	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.00	0.00				
19:00-20:00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00				
20:00-21:00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00				
21:00-22:00	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00				
22:00-23:00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00				
23:00-24:00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00				

		As	sembly B	uildings -	Museum			
	Occuj Sche	oancy dule	Lighting S	chedule	Equip Sche		Sche	C Fan edule (OFF)
Time Period	Museum Exhibition	Museum Restoration	Museum Exhibition	Museum Restoration	Museum Exhibition	Museum Restoration	Museum Exhibition	Museum Restoration
00:00-01:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0	0
01:00-02:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0	0
02:00-03:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0	0
03:00-04:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0	0
04:00-05:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0	0
05:00-06:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0	0
06:00-07:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0	0
07:00-08:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	1	1
08:00-09:00	0.50	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.90	1	1
09:00-10:00	0.50	0.25	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.25	1	1
10:00-11:00	0.80	0.25	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.25	1	1
11:00-12:00	0.80	0.25	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.25	1	1
12:00-13:00	0.80	0.25	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.25	1	1
13:00-14:00	0.25	0.80	0.50	0.90	0.50	0.90	1	1
14:00-15:00	0.25	0.80	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.90	1	1
15:00-16:00	0.80	0.25	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.25	1	1
16:00-17:00	0.80	0.25	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.25	1	1
17:00-18:00	0.80	0.25	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.25	1	1
18:00-19:00	0.25	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.90	1	1
19:00-20:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	1	1
20:00-21:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0	0
21:00-22:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0	0
22:00-23:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0	0
23:00-24:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0	0

	Assembly Buildings – Gym and Transport										
	Occu Sche	oancy dule	Lighting S	chedule		ment dule	Sche	C Fan dule OFF)			
Time Period	Gym	Transport Buildings	Gym	Transport Buildings	Gym	Transport Buildings	Gym	Transport Buildings			
00:00-01:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	0	1			
01:00-02:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	0	1			
02:00-03:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	0	1			
03:00-04:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	0	1			
04:00-05:00	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.80	1	1			
05:00-06:00	0.60	0.90	0.90	0.75	0.75	0.90	1	1			
06:00-07:00	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.75	0.75	0.90	1	1			
07:00-08:00	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.75	0.75	0.90	1	1			
08:00-09:00	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.75	0.75	0.90	1	1			
09:00-10:00	0.60	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.50	0.90	1	1			
10:00-11:00	0.20	0.50	0.50	0.20	0.20	0.90	1	1			
11:00-12:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	1	1			
12:00-13:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	1	1			
13:00-14:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	1	1			
14:00-15:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	1	1			
15:00-16:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	1	1			
16:00-17:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	1	1			
17:00-18:00	0.60	0.75	0.75	0.50	0.50	0.90	1	1			
18:00-19:00	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.75	0.75	0.90	1	1			
19:00-20:00	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.75	0.75	0.90	1	1			
20:00-21:00	0.60	0.90	0.90	0.75	0.75	0.90	1	1			
21:00-22:00	0.20	0.75	0.75	0.50	0.50	0.50	1	1			
22:00-23:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	0	1			
23:00-24:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	0	1			

Table 9-17: Schedules for Assembly Buildings (D)

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	Healthcare - Hospital											
	0	ccupan	cy Sche	dule	Lighting Schedule				Equipment Schedule			
Time Period	In Patient & ICU	Public Spaces	OPD & Offices	Diagnostic, emergency & OT	Public Spaces	In Patient & ICU	Diagnostic, emergency & OT	OPD & Offices	In Patient & ICU	Diagnostic, emergency & OT	OPD & Offices	
	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	
00:00-01:00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.05	0.40	0.00	0.00	
01:00-02:00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.05	0.40	0.00	0.00	
02:00-03:00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.05	0.40	0.00	0.00	
03:00-04:00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.05	0.40	0.00	0.00	
04:00-05:00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.05	0.40	0.00	0.00	
05:00-06:00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.05	0.40	0.00	0.00	
06:00-07:00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.10	0.40	0.00	0.00	
07:00-08:00	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.70	0.50	0.20	0.50	0.30	0.70	0.70	0.70	
08:00-09:00	0.90	0.50	0.30	0.70	0.90	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	
09:00-10:00	0.90	0.95	0.90	0.95	0.90	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	
10:00-11:00	0.90	0.95	0.90	0.95	0.90	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	
11:00-12:00	0.90	0.95	0.50	0.95	0.90	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	
12:00-13:00	0.90	0.95	0.20	0.95	0.90	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	
13:00-14:00	0.90	0.95	0.50	0.95	0.90	0.20	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.90	
14:00-15:00	0.90	0.95	0.90	0.95	0.90	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	
15:00-16:00	0.90	0.95	0.90	0.95	0.90	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	
16:00-17:00	0.90	0.95	0.90	0.95	0.30	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.60	0.60	0.90	
17:00-18:00	0.90	0.70	0.90	0.95	0.30	0.70	0.90	0.90	0.60	0.60	0.90	
18:00-19:00	0.90	0.50	0.50	0.95	0.30	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.60	
19:00-20:00	0.90	0.30	0.50	0.95	0.30	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.60	
20:00-21:00	0.90	0.10	0.50	0.70	0.30	0.90	0.50	0.30	0.60	0.60	0.60	
21:00-22:00	0.90	0.00	0.10	0.70	0.30	0.90	0.50	0.20	0.60	0.00	0.00	
22:00-23:00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.30	0.70	0.50	0.10	0.60	0.00	0.00	
23:00-24:00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.05	0.40	0.00	0.00	

Table 9-18: Schedules for Healthcare - Hospital Buildings (A)

				He	ealthcare	- Hospit	al			
	HV	AC Fan (On/	Schedu /Off)	ıle			Service H	ot Water	ation	ing
Time Period	Public Spaces	Beds & ICU	Diagn, emerg, & OT	OPD & Offices	External Lighting Schedule	Elevators	Building Summer	Building Winters	Basement Ventilation	Basement Lighting
	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week
00:00-01:00	0	1	1	0	1.00	0.20	0.00	0.30	0.50	0.50
01:00-02:00	0	1	1	0	1.00	0.20	0.00	0.30	0.50	0.50
02:00-03:00	0	1	1	0	1.00	0.20	0.00	0.30	0.50	0.50
03:00-04:00	0	1	1	0	1.00	0.20	0.00	0.30	0.50	0.50
04:00-05:00	0	1	1	0	1.00	0.20	0.00	0.30	0.50	0.50
05:00-06:00	0	1	1	0	1.00	0.20	0.00	0.30	0.50	0.50
06:00-07:00	0	1	1	0	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.30	0.50	0.50
07:00-08:00	1	1	1	0	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.20	0.50	0.50
08:00-09:00	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.75	0.20	0.60	1.00	1.00
09:00-10:00	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	0.30	0.60	1.00	1.00
10:00-11:00	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	0.30	0.80	1.00	1.00
11:00-12:00	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	0.30	0.80	1.00	1.00
12:00-13:00	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.75	0.25	0.70	1.00	1.00
13:00-14:00	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	0.25	0.80	1.00	1.00
14:00-15:00	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	0.25	0.80	1.00	1.00
15:00-16:00	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	0.25	0.70	1.00	1.00
16:00-17:00	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	0.25	0.70	1.00	1.00
17:00-18:00	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	0.10	0.50	1.00	1.00
18:00-19:00	1	1	1	1	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.35	1.00	1.00
19:00-20:00	1	1	1	1	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.35	1.00	1.00
20:00-21:00	1	1	1	1	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.35	1.00	1.00
21:00-22:00	1	1	1	0	1.00	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.50	0.50
22:00-23:00	0	1	1	0	1.00	0.20	0.00	0.30	0.50	0.50
23:00-24:00	0	1	1	0	1.00	0.20	0.00	0.30	0.50	0.50

Table 9-19: Schedules for Healthcare - Hospital Buildings (B)

	Healthcare – Out-patient Healthcare									
	Oc	cupancy Sched	Equipment Se	chedule						
Time Period	Горру	Diagnostic & Emergency	OPD & Back Office	Diagnostic & Emergency	OPD & Back Office	Diagnostic & Emergency	OPD & Back Office			
	6 days/ week	6 days/ week	6 days/ week	6 days/ week	6 days/ week	6 days/ week	6 days/ week			
00:00-01:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00			
01:00-02:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00			
02:00-03:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00			
03:00-04:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00			
04:00-05:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00			
05:00-06:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00			
06:00-07:00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00			
07:00-08:00	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.50	0.30	0.50	0.00			
08:00-09:00	0.50	0.30	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.95			
09:00-10:00	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.95			
10:00-11:00	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.95			
11:00-12:00	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.95			
12:00-13:00	0.80	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.95			
13:00-14:00	0.80	0.90	0.20	0.90	0.50	0.95	0.95			
14:00-15:00	0.80	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.95			
15:00-16:00	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.95			
16:00-17:00	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.95			
17:00-18:00	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.95	0.95			
18:00-19:00	0.80	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.95	0.95	0.95			
19:00-20:00	0.80	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.30	0.95	0.95			
20:00-21:00	0.20	0.65	0.20	0.90	0.30	0.80	0.80			
21:00-22:00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.50	0.20	0.00	0.00			
22:00-23:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00			
23:00-24:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00			

Table 9-20: Schedules for Healthcare – Out-patient Healthcare Buildings (A)

		Health	ncare - Out-p	atient Heal	thcare		
Time Period	Elevator Schedule	HVAC Fan Schedule (On/Off) All Spaces	External Lighting Schedule	Service Hot Water (SHW) Building Building Summer Winters		Basement Ventilation	Basement Lighting
	6 days/ week	6 days/ week	7 Days/ week	6 days/ week	6 days/ week	6 days/ week	6 days/ week
00:00-01:00	0.05	0	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
01:00-02:00	0.05	0	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
02:00-03:00	0.05	0	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
03:00-04:00	0.05	0	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
04:00-05:00	0.05	0	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05:00-06:00	0.05	0	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
06:00-07:00	0.05	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
07:00-08:00	0.50	0	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00
08:00-09:00	0.75	1	0.00	0.20	0.60	1.00	1.00
09:00-10:00	1.00	1	0.00	0.30	0.60	1.00	1.00
10:00-11:00	1.00	1	0.00	0.30	0.80	1.00	1.00
11:00-12:00	1.00	1	0.00	0.30	0.80	1.00	1.00
12:00-13:00	0.75	1	0.00	0.25	0.70	1.00	1.00
13:00-14:00	1.00	1	0.00	0.25	0.80	1.00	1.00
14:00-15:00	1.00	1	0.00	0.25	0.80	1.00	1.00
15:00-16:00	1.00	1	0.00	0.25	0.70	1.00	1.00
16:00-17:00	1.00	1	0.00	0.25	0.70	1.00	1.00
17:00-18:00	1.00	1	0.00	0.10	0.50	1.00	1.00
18:00-19:00	0.50	1	0.50	0.01	0.20	1.00	1.00
19:00-20:00	0.50	1	0.50	0.01	0.20	1.00	1.00
20:00-21:00	0.50	1	0.50	0.01	0.20	1.00	1.00
21:00-22:00	0.30	0	0.50	0.01	0.10	1.00	1.00
22:00-23:00	0.05	0	0.20	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
23:00-24:00	0.05	0	0.20	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00

Table 9-21: Schedules for Healthcare – Out-patient Healthcare Buildings (B)

E

	Educational – School Building											
	Elevator	HVAC Fan	Schedule (On/Off)	External	Basement	Basement					
	Schedule	Student Area	Back Office	Corridor / Lobby	Lighting Schedule	Ventilation	Lighting					
Time Period												
	7 Days/ week	5 Days/ week	5 Days/ week	5 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week					
00:00-01:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05					
01:00-02:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05					
02:00-03:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05					
03:00-04:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05					
04:00-05:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05					
05:00-06:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05					
06:00-07:00	0.05	0	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.05					
07:00-08:00	0.80	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	0.05					
08:00-09:00	0.80	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00					
09:00-10:00	0.25	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00					
10:00-11:00	0.25	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00					
11:00-12:00	0.25	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00					
12:00-13:00	0.25	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00					
13:00-14:00	0.90	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00					
14:00-15:00	0.60	0	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00					
15:00-16:00	0.20	0	1	0	0.00	1.00	1.00					
16:00-17:00	0.30	0	1	0	0.00	1.00	1.00					
17:00-18:00	0.40	0	0	0	0.00	1.00	0.50					
18:00-19:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05					
19:00-20:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05					
20:00-21:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05					
21:00-22:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05					
22:00-23:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05					
23:00-24:00	0.00	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05					

Table 9-22: Schedules for Educational School Building (A)

		Ec	ducational	– School Bu	uildings			
	Occu	ipancy Sche	edule	Ligł	nting Sched	ule		oment edule
Time Period	Student Zone	Back Office	Corridor/ Lobby	Student Zone	Back Office	Corridor/ Lobby	Student Zone	Back Office
00:00-01:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
01:00-02:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
02:00-03:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
03:00-04:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
04:00-05:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05:00-06:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
06:00-07:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
07:00-08:00	0.70	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.70	0.90	0.35	0.35
08:00-09:00	0.90	0.90	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.95	0.95
09:00-10:00	0.90	0.90	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.95	0.95
10:00-11:00	0.90	0.90	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.95	0.95
11:00-12:00	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.20	0.95
12:00-13:00	0.90	0.90	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.95	0.95
13:00-14:00	0.90	0.20	0.50	0.90	0.30	0.50	0.95	0.40
14:00-15:00	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.95
15:00-16:00	0.00	0.90	0.50	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.95
16:00-17:00	0.00	0.90	0.50	0.00	0.90	0.50	0.00	0.95
17:00-18:00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.25
18:00-19:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
19:00-20:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20:00-21:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21:00-22:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22:00-23:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23:00-24:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 9-23: Schedules for Educational - School Buildings (B)

			Educatio	nal – Univ	versity Bu	uildings			
	Eleva Schei		HVA	C Fan Sche	dule (On	/Off)	<u>م</u>	tion	ng
Time Period	Library & Comp. Centre	Student and Back office	Student Area	Back Office	Library & Comp. Centre	Corridor/ Lobby	External Lighting Schedule	Basement Ventilation	Basement Lighting
	7 days/ week	7 days/ week	5 days/ week	5 days/ week	7 days/ week	5 days/ week	7 days/ week	7 days/ week	7 days/ week
00:00-01:00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05
01:00-02:00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05
02:00-03:00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05
03:00-04:00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05
04:00-05:00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05
05:00-06:00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05
06:00-07:00	0.00	0.05	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.05
07:00-08:00	0.00	0.25	1	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	0.05
08:00-09:00	0.50	0.85	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00
09:00-10:00	0.50	0.25	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00
10:00-11:00	0.30	0.25	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00
11:00-12:00	0.20	0.25	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00
12:00-13:00	0.20	0.25	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00
13:00-14:00	0.40	0.90	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00
14:00-15:00	0.30	0.60	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00
15:00-16:00	0.30	0.25	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00
16:00-17:00	0.30	0.25	1	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00
17:00-18:00	0.50	0.90	1	0	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00
18:00-19:00	0.50	0.15	0	0	1	1	0.80	1.00	1.00
19:00-20:00	0.50	0.05	0	0	1	0	0.80	1.00	1.00
20:00-21:00	0.50	0.00	0	0	1	0	0.80	0.00	0.50
21:00-22:00	0.50	0.00	0	0	1	0	0.80	0.00	0.05
22:00-23:00	0.50	0.00	0	0	1	0	0.80	0.00	0.05
23:00-24:00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.80	0.00	0.05

Table 9-24: Schedules for Educational - University Building (A)

			Educa	itional –	Univers	ity Buil	dings				
	0	ccupancy	Schedu	le	L	ighting	Schedule	ò	Equipment Schedule		
Time Period	Student Zone	Back Office	Library & Computer	Corridor/ Lobby	Student Zone	Back Office	Library & Computer	Corridor/ Lobby	Student Zone	Back Office	Library & Computer
	5 Days/ week	5 Days/ week	7Days/ week	5 Days/ week	5 Days/ week	5 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	5 Days/ week	5 Days/ week	5 Days/ week	7 Days/ week
00:00-01:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
01:00-02:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
02:00-03:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
03:00-04:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
04:00-05:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
05:00-06:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
06:00-07:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
07:00-08:00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.10
08:00-09:00	0.90	0.90	0.30	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.95	0.70
09:00-10:00	0.90	0.90	0.40	0.30	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.95	0.95	0.70
10:00-11:00	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.30	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.95	0.95	0.70
11:00-12:00	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.30	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.95	0.95	0.70
12:00-13:00	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.95	0.70
13:00-14:00	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.50	0.60	0.30	0.20	0.90	0.20	0.40	0.70
14:00-15:00	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.30	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.95	0.95	0.70
15:00-16:00	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.30	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.95	0.95	0.70
16:00-17:00	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.70	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.95	0.95	0.70
17:00-18:00	0.40	0.00	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.10	0.80
18:00-19:00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.80
19:00-20:00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.80
20:00-21:00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.80
21:00-22:00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.80
22:00-23:00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.80
23:00-24:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00

Table 9-25: Schedules for Educational - University Buildings (B)

Table 9-26: Schedules for Hospitality Buildings (A)

				Hospita	lity				
				Servic	e Hot W	ater (SH	W)		
Time Period	Elev Sche	ator dule	External Lighting Schedule	Guest rooms		Kitchen	Laundry	Basement Ventilation	Basement Lighting
	Week Days	Weekends	7 Days/ week	Week Days	Weekends	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week
00:00-01:00	0.10	0.10	1.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
01:00-02:00	0.10	0.10	1.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
02:00-03:00	0.10	0.10	1.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
03:00-04:00	0.10	0.10	1.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
04:00-05:00	0.10	0.10	1.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
05:00-06:00	0.20	0.20	1.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
06:00-07:00	0.40	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.70	0.60	0.00	0.50	0.50
07:00-08:00	0.50	0.60	0.00	0.50	0.70	0.80	0.00	0.50	0.50
08:00-09:00	0.50	0.60	0.00	0.30	0.50	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00
09:00-10:00	0.35	0.40	0.00	0.15	0.30	0.60	1.00	1.00	1.00
10:00-11:00	0.15	0.20	0.00	0.15	0.20	0.60	1.00	1.00	1.00
11:00-12:00	0.15	0.20	0.00	0.15	0.20	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00
12:00-13:00	0.15	0.20	0.00	0.15	0.20	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00
13:00-14:00	0.15	0.20	0.00	0.15	0.20	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00
14:00-15:00	0.15	0.20	0.00	0.15	0.20	0.60	1.00	1.00	1.00
15:00-16:00	0.15	0.20	0.00	0.15	0.20	0.60	1.00	1.00	1.00
16:00-17:00	0.35	0.40	0.00	0.15	0.20	0.60	0.00	1.00	1.00
17:00-18:00	0.50	0.60	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.80	0.00	1.00	1.00
18:00-19:00	0.50	0.60	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.80	0.00	1.00	1.00
19:00-20:00	0.50	0.60	1.00	0.50	0.70	0.80	0.00	1.00	1.00
20:00-21:00	0.50	0.60	1.00	0.65	0.70	0.80	0.00	1.00	1.00
21:00-22:00	0.30	0.40	1.00	0.65	0.90	0.80	0.00	0.50	0.50
22:00-23:00	0.20	0.30	1.00	0.01	0.01	0.60	0.00	0.50	0.50
23:00-24:00	0.10	0.10	1.00	0.01	0.01	0.60	0.00	0.50	0.50

Table 9-27: Schedules for Hospitality Buildings (B)

	Hospitality - Occupancy											
					0	ccupano	cy Scheo	dule				
Time Period	Guest Room		Горру		Public Spaces		Rectaurant		Back Office		Conference/ Banquet Room	Kitchen
	Week Days	Weeke nds	Week Days	Weeke nds	Week Days	Weeke nds	Week Days	Weeke nds	Week Days	Weeke nds	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week
00:00-01:00	0.65	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00
01:00-02:00	0.65	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00
02:00-03:00	0.65	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00
03:00-04:00	0.65	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00
04:00-05:00	0.65	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00
05:00-06:00	0.65	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00
06:00-07:00	0.50	0.70	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.50
07:00-08:00	0.50	0.70	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.70	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.80
08:00-09:00	0.30	0.50	0.40	0.70	0.40	0.70	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.80
09:00-10:00	0.15	0.30	0.40	0.70	0.40	0.70	0.30	0.30	0.95	0.50	0.50	0.50
10:00-11:00	0.15	0.20	0.40	0.70	0.40	0.70	0.30	0.30	0.95	0.50	0.90	0.50
11:00-12:00	0.15	0.20	0.40	0.70	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.95	0.50	0.90	0.80
12:00-13:00	0.15	0.20	0.40	0.70	0.20	0.30	0.80	0.80	0.95	0.50	0.90	0.80
13:00-14:00	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.80	0.80	0.50	0.30	0.90	0.80
14:00-15:00	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.80	0.80	0.95	0.50	0.90	0.50
15:00-16:00	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.70	0.30	0.30	0.95	0.50	0.90	0.50
16:00-17:00	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.70	0.30	0.30	0.95	0.50	0.90	0.50
17:00-18:00	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.70	0.30	0.30	0.95	0.50	0.50	0.80
18:00-19:00	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.70	0.50	0.50	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.80
19:00-20:00	0.50	0.70	0.40	0.40	0.80	0.70	0.80	0.90	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.80
20:00-21:00	0.65	0.70	0.30	0.30	0.90	0.70	0.80	0.90	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.80
21:00-22:00	0.65	0.90	0.20	0.20	0.80	0.70	0.80	0.90	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.80
22:00-23:00	0.65	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.60	0.60	0.80	0.90	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.50
23:00-24:00	0.65	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.30	0.50	0.90	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.50

Table 9-28: Schedules for Hospitality Buildings (C)

Hospitality – Lighting												
					L	ighting	Schedu	le				
Time Period	Guest Room		Nddo I		Dublic Spaces		Rectaurant		Back Office		Conference/ Banquet Room	Kitchen
	Week Days	Weeke nds	Week Days	Weeke nds	Week Days	Weeke nds	Week Days	Weeke nds	Week Days	Weeke nds	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week
00:00-01:00	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.50	0.50	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.50
01:00-02:00	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.15	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
02:00-03:00	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
03:00-04:00	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
04:00-05:00	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
05:00-06:00	0.20	0.10	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
06:00-07:00	0.45	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
07:00-08:00	0.55	0.40	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.30	0.50	0.50	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.30
08:00-09:00	0.45	0.55	0.40	0.70	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.90	0.60	0.50	0.90
09:00-10:00	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.70	0.20	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.90	0.60	0.80	0.90
10:00-11:00	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.70	0.20	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.90	0.60	0.90	0.90
11:00-12:00	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.70	0.20	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.90	0.60	0.90	0.90
12:00-13:00	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.70	0.20	0.40	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.60	0.90	0.90
13:00-14:00	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.40	0.20	0.40	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.50	0.90	0.50
14:00-15:00	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.40	0.20	0.40	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.60	0.90	0.90
15:00-16:00	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.40	0.20	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.90	0.60	0.90	0.90
16:00-17:00	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.40	0.20	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.90	0.60	0.90	0.90
17:00-18:00	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.25	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.95	0.60	0.50	0.95
18:00-19:00	0.70	0.85	0.40	0.40	0.60	0.60	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.95
19:00-20:00	0.90	1.00	0.40	0.40	0.80	0.70	0.90	0.90	0.30	0.30	0.50	0.95
20:00-21:00	1.00	1.00	0.30	0.30	0.90	0.70	0.90	0.90	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.95
21:00-22:00	0.90	1.00	0.40	0.40	0.80	0.70	0.90	0.90	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.95
22:00-23:00	0.70	0.85	0.30	0.30	0.60	0.60	0.90	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.95
23:00-24:00	0.30	0.40	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.90	0.90	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.95

Hospitality – Equipment												
				Ec	luipment	Schedul	e					
	Guest	Room	Public Spaces	Restaurant			Office	Conference/ Banquet Room	Kitchen			
Time Period	Week Days	Weekends	7 Days/ week	Week Days	Weekends	Week Days	Weekends	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week			
00:00-01:00	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.50	0.50	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.30			
01:00-02:00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.10			
02:00-03:00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.10			
03:00-04:00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.10			
04:00-05:00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.10			
05:00-06:00	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.10			
06:00-07:00	0.30	0.30	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.30			
07:00-08:00	0.40	0.60	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.30			
08:00-09:00	0.70	0.90	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.30	0.30	0.50	0.30			
09:00-10:00	0.20	0.20	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.95	0.70	0.50	0.30			
10:00-11:00	0.20	0.20	0.35	0.60	0.60	0.95	0.70	0.90	0.30			
11:00-12:00	0.20	0.20	0.35	0.60	0.60	0.95	0.70	0.90	0.30			
12:00-13:00	0.20	0.20	0.35	0.80	0.80	0.95	0.70	0.90	0.30			
13:00-14:00	0.20	0.20	0.35	0.80	0.80	0.50	0.70	0.90	0.30			
14:00-15:00	0.20	0.20	0.35	0.80	0.80	0.95	0.70	0.90	0.30			
15:00-16:00	0.20	0.20	0.35	0.60	0.60	0.95	0.70	0.90	0.30			
16:00-17:00	0.20	0.20	0.35	0.60	0.60	0.95	0.70	0.90	0.30			
17:00-18:00	0.30	0.30	0.35	0.60	0.60	0.95	0.70	0.50	0.30			
18:00-19:00	0.50	0.50	0.70	0.80	0.80	0.30	0.30	0.50	0.30			
19:00-20:00	0.50	0.50	0.90	0.80	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.30			
20:00-21:00	0.50	0.70	0.90	0.80	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.30			
21:00-22:00	0.70	0.70	0.90	0.80	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.30			
22:00-23:00	0.40	0.40	0.70	0.80	0.90	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.30			
23:00-24:00	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.80	0.90	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.30			

Table 9-29: Schedules for Hospitality Buildings (D)

che	dules for	Hospitality	/ Buildings ((E)					
	Hospitality – HVAC Fan Schedules								
			Н	VAC Fan Sched	ule				
	Guest Boom	Lobby	Public	Restaurants	Back	Conference / Banquet	Kitchen		

Spaces

Office

Room

Table 9-30: Sc

Room

Time Period

	7 Days/ week						
00:00-01:00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
01:00-02:00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:00-03:00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:00-04:00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:00-05:00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:00-06:00	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
06:00-07:00	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
07:00-08:00	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
08:00-09:00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
09:00-10:00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10:00-11:00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11:00-12:00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12:00-13:00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13:00-14:00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14:00-15:00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15:00-16:00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16:00-17:00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17:00-18:00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18:00-19:00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19:00-20:00	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
20:00-21:00	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
21:00-22:00	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
22:00-23:00	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
23:00-24:00	1	0	1	1	0	0	1

			Shopp	ing Complex	(
	HVAC F	an Schedule	(ON/OFF)	External	Basement	Basement	Elevat	or
	Retail	Corridor & Atrium	Special Zones	Lighting Schedule	Ventilation	Lighting	Sched	
Time Period	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	Weekdays	Weekends
00:00-01:00	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.20	0.20
01:00-02:00	0	0	0	0.50	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.20
02:00-03:00	0	0	0	0.50	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05
03:00-04:00	0	0	0	0.50	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05
04:00-05:00	0	0	0	0.50	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05
05:00-06:00	0	0	0	0.50	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05
06:00-07:00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05
07:00-08:00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.10	0.10
08:00-09:00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.10	0.10
09:00-10:00	0	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.20	0.20
10:00-11:00	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.40	0.40
11:00-12:00	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.70	0.70
12:00-13:00	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.70	0.80
13:00-14:00	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.70	0.95
14:00-15:00	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.70	0.95
15:00-16:00	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.70	0.95
16:00-17:00	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.70	0.95
17:00-18:00	1	1	1	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.95
18:00-19:00	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.95
19:00-20:00	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.95
20:00-21:00	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.95
21:00-22:00	0	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.80
22:00-23:00	0	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.60
23:00-24:00	0	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.30	0.40

Table 9-31: Schedules for Shopping Complexes Buildings (A)

Shopping Complex											
		Oc	cupancy	y Sched	ule		Light	ing Sche	dule	Equipment Schedule	
Time Period	Retail		Corridors & Atrium		Specia Zone	al	Retail	Corridors & Atrium	Special Zone	Retail	Special Zone
	Weekday	Weekend	Weekday	Weekend	Weekday	Weekend	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week
00:00-01:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
01:00-02:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
02:00-03:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
03:00-04:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
04:00-05:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
05:00-06:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
06:00-07:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
07:00-08:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
08:00-09:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.50
09:00-10:00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.05	0.50
10:00-11:00	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.20	0.20	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.90	0.90
11:00-12:00	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.30	0.50	0.95	0.50	0.60	0.90	0.90
12:00-13:00	0.60	0.70	0.60	0.70	0.50	0.70	0.95	0.50	0.60	0.90	0.90
13:00-14:00	0.60	0.90	0.60	0.90	0.50	0.70	0.95	0.50	0.60	0.90	0.90
14:00-15:00	0.70	0.90	0.70	0.90	0.50	0.70	0.95	0.50	0.60	0.90	0.90
15:00-16:00	0.70	0.90	0.70	0.90	0.50	0.80	0.95	0.50	0.40	0.90	0.90
16:00-17:00	0.70	0.90	0.70	0.90	0.50	0.80	0.95	0.70	0.40	0.90	0.90
17:00-18:00	0.70	0.90	0.70	0.90	0.50	0.80	0.95	0.95	0.40	0.90	0.90
18:00-19:00	0.90	0.95	0.90	0.95	0.60	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.80	0.90	0.90
19:00-20:00	0.90	0.95	0.90	0.95	0.60	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.80	0.90	0.90
20:00-21:00	0.90	0.95	0.90	0.95	0.60	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.80	0.50	0.90
21:00-22:00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.60	0.95	0.05	0.50	0.80	0.05	0.90
22:00-23:00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.60	0.95	0.05	0.30	0.80	0.05	0.90
23:00-24:00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.95	0.05	0.30	0.80	0.05	0.90

Shopping Complex - Food Court												
		ccupan Schedul	-	Lighting Schedule			Equipment Schedule			HVAC Fan Schedule		
Time Period	Family Dining	Food Preparation	Bar Lounge	Family Dining	Food Preparation	Bar Lounge	Family Dining	Food Preparation	Bar Lounge	Family Dining	Food Preparation	Bar Lounge
00:00-01:00	0.00	0.50	0.70	0.50	0.70	0.70	0.50	0.60	0.70	1	0	1
01:00-02:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
02:00-03:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
03:00-04:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
04:00-05:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
05:00-06:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
06:00-07:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
07:00-08:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
08:00-09:00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
09:00-10:00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0	0	0
10:00-11:00	0.20	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.70	0.00	0.60	0.70	0.00	0	1	0
11:00-12:00	0.20	0.80	0.00	0.50	0.90	0.00	0.60	0.70	0.00	1	1	0
12:00-13:00	0.70	0.80	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.80	0.70	0.00	1	1	0
13:00-14:00	0.70	0.80	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.80	0.70	0.00	1	1	0
14:00-15:00	0.70	0.80	0.00	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.80	0.70	0.00	1	1	0
15:00-16:00	0.20	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.70	0.00	0.60	0.40	0.00	1	1	0
16:00-17:00	0.20	0.30	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.60	0.40	0.00	1	1	1
17:00-18:00	0.20	0.30	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.70	0.60	0.40	0.70	1	1	1
18:00-19:00	0.50	0.50	0.70	0.90	0.70	0.80	0.80	0.40	0.70	1	1	1
19:00-20:00	0.80	0.90	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.80	0.80	0.70	0.70	1	1	1
20:00-21:00	0.80	0.90	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.80	0.80	0.70	0.70	1	1	1
21:00-22:00	0.80	0.90	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.80	0.80	0.70	0.70	1	1	1
22:00-23:00	0.80	0.90	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.80	0.80	0.70	0.70	1	1	1
23:00-24:00	0.50	0.50	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.80	0.80	0.40	0.70	1	1	1

Table 9-33: Schedules for Shopping Complexes Buildings – Food Court

Table 9-34: Schedules for Shopping Complex- Strip Retail & Supermall Building	Table 9-34: Schedules	for Shopping Compl	lex- Strip Retail &	Supermall Buildings
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				Strip Re	tail & Su	iperma	II			
	Occup Sched	-	Lighting Schedule	Equipment Schedule	HVAC Fan Schedule (On/Off)		Elevator schedule	External Lighting Schedule	ent tion	Basement Lighting
Time Period	Retail Circula		All Spac	All Spac	HVAC Fai (On/Off)		Elevato	External l Schedule	Basement Ventilation	Baseme
	Weekdays	Weekends	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	Weekdays	Weekends	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week
00:00-01:00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.05
01:00-02:00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.05
02:00-03:00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.05
03:00-04:00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.05
04:00-05:00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.05
05:00-06:00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.05
06:00-07:00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
07:00-08:00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.05
08:00-09:00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.05
09:00-10:00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.05	1	0.20	0.20	0.00	1.00	1.00
10:00-11:00	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.90	1	0.40	0.40	0.00	1.00	1.00
11:00-12:00	0.60	0.60	0.95	0.90	1	0.70	0.70	0.00	1.00	1.00
12:00-13:00	0.60	0.70	0.95	0.90	1	0.70	0.80	0.00	1.00	1.00
13:00-14:00	0.60	0.90	0.95	0.90	1	0.70	0.95	0.00	1.00	1.00
14:00-15:00	0.70	0.90	0.95	0.90	1	0.70	0.95	0.00	1.00	1.00
15:00-16:00	0.70	0.90	0.95	0.90	1	0.70	0.95	0.00	1.00	1.00
16:00-17:00	0.70	0.90	0.95	0.90	1	0.70	0.95	0.00	1.00	1.00
17:00-18:00	0.70	0.90	0.95	0.90	1	0.80	0.95	0.00	1.00	1.00
18:00-19:00	0.90	0.95	0.95	0.90	1	0.80	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00
19:00-20:00	0.90	0.95	0.95	0.90	1	0.80	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00
20:00-21:00	0.90	0.95	0.95	0.50	1	0.80	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00
21:00-22:00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.20	0.50
22:00-23:00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.05
23:00-24:00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.05

Appendices

10. Appendix A: Default Values for Typical Constructions

10.1 Procedure for Determining Fenestration Product U-factor and Solar Heat Gain Coefficient

§ 4.2.1.1 and § 4.2.1.2 require that U-factors and solar heat gain coefficients (SHGC) be determined for the overall fenestration product (including the sash and frame) in accordance with ISO 15099.

In several cases, ISO 15099 suggests that individual national standards will need to be more specific and in other cases the ISO document gives users the choice of two options. This section clarifies these specific issues as they are to be implemented for this code:

- (a) § 4.1 of ISO 15099: For calculating the overall U-factor, ISO 15099 offers a choice between the linear thermal transmittance (4.1.2) and the area weighted method (4.1.3). The area weighted method (4.1.3) shall be used.
- (b) § 4.2.2 of ISO 15099: Frame and divider SHGC's shall be calculated in accordance with § 4.2.2. The alternate approach in § 8.6 shall not be used.
- (c) § 6.4 of ISO 15099 refers the issue of material properties to national standards. Material conductivities and emissivity shall be determined in accordance with Indian standards.
- (d) § 7 of ISO 15099 on shading systems is currently excluded.
- (e) § 8.2 of ISO 15099 addresses environmental conditions. The following are defined for India:

For U-factor calculations:

```
T_{in} = 24 °C
T_{out} = 32 °C
V = 3.35 m/s
T_{rm,out} = T_{out}
T_{rm,in} = T_{in}
I_s = 0 W/m^2
For SHGC calculations:

T_{in} = 24 °C
T_{out} = 32 °C
V = 2.75 m/s
T_{rm,out} = T_{out}
T_{rm,in} = T_{in}
I_s = 783 W/m^2
```

(f) § 8.3 of ISO 15099 addresses convective film coefficients on the interior and exterior of the window product. In § 8.3.1 of ISO 15099, simulations shall use the

heat transfer coefficient based on the center of glass temperature and the entire window height; this film coefficient shall be used on all indoor surfaces, including frame sections. In § 8.3.2 of ISO 15099, the formula from this section shall be applied to all outdoor exposed surfaces.

(g) § 8.4.2 of ISO 15099 presents two possible approaches for incorporating the impacts of self-viewing surfaces on interior radiative heat transfer calculations. Products shall use the method in § 8.4.2.1 of ISO 15099 (Two-Dimensional Element to Element View Factor Based Radiation Heat Transfer Calculation). The alternate approach in § 8.4.3 of ISO 15099 shall not be used.

10.2 Default U-factors, Visible Light Transmittance and Solar Heat Gain Coefficients for Unrated Fenestration Products

All fenestration with U-factors, SHGC, or visible light transmittance determined, certified, and labeled in accordance ISO 15099 shall be assigned those values.

10.2.1 Unrated Vertical Fenestration.

For unrated vertical fenestration, both operable and fixed, the glass VLT reported by manufacturer must meet or exceed 0.37 (as it accounts for framing). The SHGC values reported by glass manufacturer must meet or exceed the prescriptive requirements in Table 4-10 and Table 4-11 for compliance.

U-factors for unrated vertical fenestration, both operable and fixed, shall be assigned as per Table 10-1.

Table 10-1 Defaults for Unrated Fenestration (Overall Assembly including the Sash and	!
Frame)	

Frame Type	Glazing Type	U-Factor (W/m².K)
All frame types	Single Glazing	7.1
Wood, vinyl, or fiberglass frame or metal frame with thermal break	Double Glazing (COG U value >1.6 W/m ² .K)	3.4
Wood, vinyl, or fiberglass frame or metal frame with thermal break	Double Glazing (COG U value <1.6 W/m ² .K)	3.0
Metal and other frame type	Double Glazing	5.1

10.3 Typical Roof Constructions

For calculating the overall U-factor of a typical roof construction, the U-factors from the typical wall construction type and effective U-factor for insulation shall be combined according to the following equation:

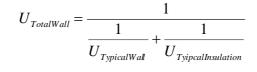


where

U _{TotalRoof}	Total U-factor of the roof with insulation
UTypical Roof	U-factor of the roof
UTypical Insulation	U-factor of the effective insulation

10.4 Typical Wall Constructions

For calculating the overall U-factor of a typical wall construction, the U-factors from the typical wall construction type and effective U-factor for insulation shall be combined according to the following equation:



where

U _{Total} Wall	Total U-factor of the wall with insulation
UTypical Wall	U-factor of the wall
UTypical Insulation	U-factor of the effective insulation

Description	Density	Conductivity ^b k,	Resistance R,	Specific Heat,
	kg/m3	W/(m·K)	(m²·K)/W	kJ/(kg∙K)
Building Board and Siding				
Board				
Asbestos/cement board	1900	0.57	-	1
Cement board	1150	0.25	-	0.84
Fiber/cement board	1400	0.25	-	0.84
	1000	0.19	-	0.84
	400	0.07	-	1.88
	300	0.06	-	1.88
Gypsum or plaster board	640	0.16	-	1.15
Oriented strand board (OSB) 9 to 11 mm	650	-	0.11	1.88
Oriented strand board (OSB) 12.7 mm	650	-	0.12	1.88
Plywood (douglas fir) 12.7 mm	460	-	0.14	1.88
Plywood (douglas fir) 15.9 mm	540	-	0.15	1.88
Plywood/wood panels 19.0 mm	550	-	0.19	1.88
Vegetable fiber board				-
Sheathing, regular density ^e 12.7 mm	290	-	0.23	1.3
Intermediate density ^e 12.7 mm	350	-	0.19	1.3
Nail-base sheathing ^e 12.7 mm	400	-	0.19	1.3
Shingle backer 9.5 mm	290	-	0.17	1.3
Sound deadening board. 12.7 mm	240	-	0.24	1.26
Tile and lay-in panels, plain or acoustic	290	0.058	-	0.59
Laminated paperboard	480	0.072	-	1.38
Homogeneous board from repulped paper	480	0.072	-	1.17
Hardboard ^e				
Medium density	800	0.105	-	1.3
High density, service-tempered	880	0.12	-	1.34
Grade and service grade				
High density, standard-tempered grade	1010	0.144	-	1.34
Particleboard ^e				

Table 10-2 Typical Thermal Properties of Common Building and Insulating Materials^{2,a}

² ASHRAE- Handbook of Fundamentals

Low density	590	0.102	-	1.3
Medium density	800	0.135	-	1.3
High density	1000	0.18	-	-
Underlayment 15.9 mm	640	-	1.22	1.21
Waferboard	700	0.072	-	1.88
Shingles				
Asbestos/cement	1900	-	0.37	-
Wood, 400 mm, 190 mm exposure	-	-	0.015	1.3
Wood, double, 400 mm, 300 mm exposure	-	-	0.21	1.17
Wood, plus ins. backer board 8 mm	-	-	0.25	1.3
Siding	-	-	-	-
Asbestos/cement, lapped 6.4 mm	-	-	0.037	1.01
Asphalt roll siding	-	-	0.026	1.47
Siding				
Asphalt insulating siding (12.7 mm bed)	-	-	0.26	1.47
Hardboard siding 11 mm	-	-	0.12	1.17
Wood, drop, 200 mm 25 mm	-	-	0.14	1.17
Wood, bevel 200 mm, lapped13 mm	-	-	0.14	1.17
Wood, bevel 250 mm, lapped19 mm	-	-	0.18	1.17
Wood, plywood, lapped 9.5 mm	-	-	0.1	1.22
Aluminum, steel, or vinyl, ^{j,k} over sheathing Hollow-backed	-	-	0.11	1.22
Aluminum, steel, or vinyl, ^{j,k} over sheathing Insulating-board-backed 9.5 mm	-	-	0.32	1.34
Aluminum, steel, or vinyl, ^{j,k} over sheathing Foil-backed 9.5 mm	-	-	0.52	-
Architectural (soda-lime float) glass	2500	1	-	0.84
Building Membrane				
Vapor-permeable felt	-	-	0.011	-
Vapor: seal, 2 layers of mopped 0.73 kg/m ² felt	-	-	0.21	-
Vapor: seal, plastic film	-	-	Negligible	-
Finish Flooring Materials				
Carpet and rebounded urethane pad 19 mm	110	-	0.42	-
Carpet and rubber pad (one-piece) 9.5 mm	320	-	0.12	-
Pile carpet with rubber pad 9.5 to 12.7 mm	290	-	0.28	-
Linoleum/cork tile 6.4 mm	465	-	0.09	-
PVC/Rubber floor covering	-	0.4	-	-
Rubber tile 25 mm	1900	-	0.06	-

-	-	0.014	0.8
10 to 14	0.043	-	0.84
8 to 13	0.045 to 0.048	-	0.84
30	0.036	-	0.84
16 to 48	0.04	-	-
65 to 130	0.035	-	-
50 to 190	0.038	-	-
255	0.04	-	-
305	0.043	-	-
350	0.048	-	-
400	0.05	-	-
130	0.048	-	0.75
400 to 430	0.072 to 0.076	-	-
		-	
350	0.082	-	1.3
160	0.032 to 0.040	-	0.84
70	0.032	-	1.67
25 to 40	0.022 to 0.030	-	1.47
15 to 25	0.032 to 0.039	-	1.47
160	0.038	-	0.84
255 to 270	0.049	-	-
290	0.05	-	0.8
335	0.053	-	-
370	0.061	-	0.59
160	0.052	-	-
25 to 35	0.020 to 0.027	-	-
65	0.019	-	1.47
	14 8 to 13 30 16 to 48 65 to 130 50 to 190 255 305 350 400 190 255 305 350 400 130 400 to 430 70 25 to 400 15 to 25 160 255 to 270 255 to 270	10 to 0.043 14 0.045 to 0.048 13 0.036 16 to 0.04 48 0.035 130 0.035 130 0.035 130 0.038 190 0.043 255 0.04 305 0.043 350 0.048 400 0.05 130 0.048 400 0.072 to 0.076 430 0.032 130 0.048 400 to 0.072 to 0.076 430 0.032 130 0.048 400 to 0.032 to 0.030 40 0.032 160 0.032 to 0.030 40 0 15 to 0.022 to 0.030 40 0 15 to 0.032 160 0.038 255 to 0.049 270 0.05 335 0.053 370 0.061 160 0.052 25 to	10 to 0.043 - 14 - - 8 to 0.045 to 0.048 - 13 - - 30 0.036 - 16 to 0.04 - 48 - - 65 to 0.035 - 130 - - 50 to 0.038 - 190 - - 255 0.04 - 305 0.043 - 305 0.048 - 400 0.05 - 130 0.048 - 400 0.072 to 0.076 - 430 - - 350 0.082 - 160 0.032 to 0.040 - 160 0.032 to 0.030 - 25 to 0.022 to 0.030 - 25 to 0.049 - 255 to 0.049 - 270 - - 335 0.053 - 335

Cellulosic (milled paper or wood pulp)	35 to 50	0.039 to 0.045	-	1.38
Perlite, expanded	30 to 65	0.039 to 0.046	-	1.09
	 65 to	0.045 to 0.052		
	120	0.045 10 0.052		
	120 to	0.052 to 0.061	-	-
	180			
Mineral fiber (rock, slag, or glass) ^d approx.	10 to	-	1.92	0.71
95 to 130 mm	30			
Mineral fiber (rock, slag, or glass) ^d approx.	11 to	-	3.33	-
170 to 220 mm	30		2.05	
Mineral fiber (rock, slag, or glass) ^d approx. 190 to 250 mm	12 to 30	-	3.85	-
Mineral fiber (rock, slag, or glass) ^d approx.	13 to		5.26	-
260 to 350 mm	30		5.20	
Mineral fiber (rock, slag, or glass) ^d 90 mm	30 to	-	2.1 to 2.5	-
(closed sidewall application)	55		. –	
Vermiculite, exfoliated	110 to	0.068	-	1.34
	130			
	64 to	0.063	-	-
• • • •	96			
Spray-applied				
Cellulosic fiber	55 to 95	0.042 to 0.049	-	-
Glass fiber	55 to 70	0.038 to 0.039	-	-
Polyurethane foam (low density)	6 to 8	0.042	-	1.47
	40	0.026	-	1.47
Polyurethane foam (low density) aged and dry 40 mm	30	-	1.6	1.47
Polyurethane foam (low density) 50 mm	55	-	1.92	1.47
Polyurethane foam (low density) 120 mm	30	-	3.69	-
Ureaformaldehyde foam, dry	8 to 20	0.030 to 0.032	-	-
Roofing				
Asbestos/cement shingles	1120	-	0.037	1
Asphalt (bitumen with inert fill)	1600	0.43	-	-
	1900	0.58	-	-
	2300	1.15	-	-
Asphalt roll roofing	920	-	0.027	1.51
Asphalt shingles	920	-	0.078	1.26
Built-up roofing	920	-	0.059	1.47
Mastic asphalt (heavy, 20% grit)	950	0.19	-	-
	270	0.09		
Reed thatch	270	0.09	-	-

Slate 13 mm	-	-	0.009	1.26
Straw thatch	240	0.07	-	-
Wood shingles, plain and plastic-film-faced	-	-	0.166	1.3
Plastering Materials				
Cement plaster, sand aggregate	1860	0.72	-	0.84
Sand aggregate 10 mm	_	-	0.013	0.84
Sand aggregate 20 mm	-	-	0.026	0.84
Gypsum plaster	1120	0.38	-	-
	1280	0.46	-	-
Lightweight aggregate	720	-	0.056	-
Lightweight aggregate	720	-	0.066	-
Lightweight aggregate	-	-	0.083	-
Perlite aggregate	720	0.22	-	1.34
Sand aggregate	1680	0.81	-	0.84
Sand aggregate on metal lath 19 mm	-	-	0.023	-
Vermiculite aggregate	480	0.14	-	-
	600	0.2	-	-
	720	0.25	-	-
	840	0.26	-	-
	960	0.3	-	-
Perlite plaster	400	0.08	-	-
	600	0.19	-	-
Pulpboard or paper plaster	600	0.07	-	-
Sand/cement plaster, conditioned	1560	0.63	-	-
Sand/cement/lime plaster, conditioned	1440	0.48	-	-
Sand/gypsum (3:1) plaster, conditioned	1550	0.65	-	-
Masonry Materials				
Masonry units				
Brick, fired clay	2400	1.21 to 1.47	-	-
	2240	1.07 to 1.30	-	-
	2080	0.92 to 1.12	-	-
	1920	0.81 to 0.98	-	0.8
	1760	0.71 to 0.85	-	-
	1600	0.61 to 0.74	-	-
	1440	0.52 to 0.62	-	-
	1280	0.43 to 0.53	-	-
	1120	0.36 to 0.45	-	-
Clay tile, hollow 1 cell deep 75 mm	-	-	0.14	0.88

Clay tile, hollow 1 cell deep 100 mm	-	-	0.2	-
Clay tile, hollow 2 cells deep 150 mm	-	-	0.27	-
Clay tile, hollow 2 cells deep 200 mm	-	-	0.33	-
Clay tile, hollow 2 cells deep 250 mm	-	-	0.39	-
Clay tile, hollow 3 cells deep 300 mm	-	-	0.44	-
Lightweight brick	800	0.2	-	-
	770	0.22	-	-
Concrete blocks ^{h,i} Limestone aggregate ~200 mm, 16.3 kg, 2200 kg/m ³ concrete, 2 cores	-	-	-	-
Concrete blocks ^{h,i} Limestone aggregate ~200 mm, 16.3 kg, 2200 kg/m ³ concrete with perlite-filled cores	-	-	0.37	-
Concrete blocks ^{h,i} Limestone aggregate ~300 mm, 25 kg, 2200 kg/m ³ concrete, 2 cores	-		-	-
Normal-weight aggregate (sand and gravel)~200 mm, 16 kg, 2100 kg/m ³ concrete, 2 or 3 cores	-	-	0.20 to 0.17	0.92
Normal-weight aggregate (sand and gravel)~200 mm, 16 kg, 2100 kg/m ³ with perlite-filled cores	-	-	0.35	-
Normal-weight aggregate (sand and gravel)~200 mm, 16 kg, 2100 kg/m³ with vermiculite-filled cores	-	-	0.34 to 0.24	-
Normal-weight aggregate (sand and gravel)~200 mm, 16 kg, 2100 kg/m ³ ~300 mm, 22.7 kg, 2000 kg/m ³ concrete, 2 cores 	-	-	0.217	0.92
Medium-weight aggregate (combinations of normal and lightweight aggregate) ~200 mm, 13 kg, 1550 to 1800 kg/m ³ concrete, 2 or 3 cores	-	-	0.30 to 0.22	-
Medium-weight aggregate (combinations of normal and lightweight aggregate) ~200 mm, 13 kg, 1550 to 1800 kg/m ³ with perlite-filled cores	-	-	0.65 to 0.41	-
Medium-weight aggregate (combinations of normal and lightweight aggregate) ~200 mm, 13 kg, 1550 to 1800 kg/m ³ with vermiculite-filled cores	-	-	0.58	-
Medium-weight aggregate (combinations of normal and lightweight aggregate) ~200 mm, 13 kg, 1550 to 1800 kg/m ³ with molded-EPS-filled (beads) cores	-	-	0.56	-
Medium-weight aggregate (combinations of normal and lightweight aggregate) ~200 mm, 13 kg, 1550 to 1800 kg/m ³ with molded EPS inserts in cores	-	-	0.47	-

Low-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay, slate or slag, pumice) ~150 mm, 7 1/2 kg,	-	-	0.34 to 0.29	-
1400 kg/m ² concrete, 2 or 3 cores				
Low-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay,	-	-	0.74	-
slate or slag, pumice) ~150 mm, 7 1/2 kg,			0.71	
1400 kg/m ² with perlite-filled cores				
Low-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay,	-	-	0.53	-
slate or slag, pumice) ~150 mm, 7 1/2 kg,				
1400 kg/m ² with vermiculite-filled cores				
Low-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay,	-	-	0.56 to 0.33	0.88
slate or slag, pumice) 200 mm, 8 to 10 kg,				
1150 to 1380 kg/m ² concrete				
Low-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay,	-	-	1.20 to 0.77	-
slate or slag, pumice) 200 mm, 8 to 10 kg,				
1150 to 1380 kg/m ² concrete with perlite-				
filled cores				
Low-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay,	-	-	0.93 to 0.69	-
slate or slag, pumice) 200 mm, 8 to 10 kg,				
1150 to 1380 kg/m² concrete with				
vermiculite-filled cores				
Low-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay,	-	-	0.85	-
slate or slag, pumice) 200 mm, 8 to 10 kg,				
1150 to 1380 kg/m ² concrete with molded-				
EPS-filled (beads) cores				
Low-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay,	-	-	0.79	-
slate or slag, pumice) 200 mm, 8 to 10 kg,				
1150 to 1380 kg/m ² concrete with UF				
foam-filled cores			0.62	
Low-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay,	-	-	0.62	-
slate or slag, pumice) 200 mm, 8 to 10 kg,				
1150 to 1380 kg/m ² concrete with molded EPS inserts in cores				
			0.46 to 0.40	
Low-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay,	-	-	0.40 10 0.40	-
slate or slag, pumice) 300 mm, 16 kg, 1400 kg/m ³ ,concrete, 2 or 3 cores				
Low-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay,	-	-	1.6 to 1.1	-
slate or slag, pumice) 300 mm, 16 kg, 1400			1.0 (0 1.1	
kg/m ³ ,with perlite-filled cores				
Low-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay,	_	-	1	_
slate or slag, pumice) 300 mm, 16 kg, 1400			-	
kg/m ³ ,with vermiculite-filled cores				
Stone, lime, or sand	2800	10.4	-	-
Quartzitic and sandstone	2560	6.2		
	2240	3.46	-	-
	1920	1.88	-	0.88
	2880	4.33	-	-
Calcitic, dolomitic, limestone, marble, and				
Calcitic, dolomitic, limestone, marble, and granite	2560	3.17	-	-
	2560 2240	3.17 2.31	-	-

	1600	1.15	-	-
Gypsum partition tile .75 by 300 by 760 mm, solid	-	-	0.222	0.79
Gypsum partition tile .4 cells	-	-	0.238	-
Gypsum partition tile .100 by 300 by 760 mm, 3 cells	-	-	0.294	-
Limestone	2400	0.57	-	0.84
	2600	0.93	-	0.84
Concretes				
Sand and gravel or stone aggregate	2400	1.4 to 2.9	-	-
concretes (concretes with >50% quartz or quartzite sand have conductivities in higher	2240	1.3 to 2.6	-	0.80 to 1.00
end of range)	2080	1.0 to 1.9	-	-
Low-mass aggregate or limestone concretes	1920	0.9 to 1.3	-	-
Low-mass aggregate or limestone	1600	0.68 to 0.89	-	0.84
concretes Expanded shale, clay, or slate; expanded slags ;cinders; pumice (with	1280	0.48 to 0.59	-	0.84
density up to 1600 kg/m ³); scoria (sanded	960	0.30 to 0.36	-	-
concretes have conductivities in higher end of range)	640	0.18	-	-
Gypsum/fiber concrete (87.5% gypsum, 12.5% wood chips)	800	0.24	-	0.84
Cement/lime, mortar, and stucco	1920	1.4	-	-
	1600	0.97	-	-
	1280	0.65	-	-
Perlite, vermiculite, and polystyrene beads	800	0.26 to 0.27	-	-
	640	0.20 to 0.22	-	0.63 to 0.96
	480	0.16	-	-
	320	0.12	-	-
Foam concretes	1920	0.75	-	-
	1600	0.6	-	-
	1280	0.44	-	-
	1120	0.36	-	-
Foam concretes and cellular concretes	960	0.3	-	-
	640	0.2	-	-
	320	0.12	-	-
Aerated concrete (oven-dried)	430 to 800	0.2	-	0.84
Polystyrene concrete (oven-dried)	255 to 800	0.37	-	0.84
Polymer concrete	1950	1.64	-	-
	2200			

Polymer cement				
	1870	0.78	-	-
Slag concrete	960	0.22	-	-
	1280	0.32	-	-
	1600	0.43	-	-
	2000	1.23	-	-
Woods (12% moisture content)				
Hardwoods	-	-	-	1.63
Oak	660 to	0.16 to 0.18	-	-
	750			
Birch	680 to	0.17 to 0.18	-	-
	725			
Maple	635 to	0.16 to 0.17	-	-
	700			
Ash	615 to	0.15 to 0.16	-	-
	670			
Softwoods	-	-	-	1.63
Southern pine	570 to	0.14 to 0.16	-	-
	660			
Southern yellow pine	500	0.13	-	-
Eastern white pine	400	0.1	-	-
Douglas fir/larch	535 to	0.14 to 0.15	-	-
0	580			
Southern cypress	500 to	0.13	-	-
	515			
Hem/fir, spruce/pine/fir	390 to	0.11 to 0.13	-	-
	500			
Spruce	400	0.09	-	-
Western red cedar	350	0.09	-	-
West coast woods, cedars	350 to	0.10 to 0.13	-	-
	500			
Eastern white cedar	360	0.1	-	-
California redwood	390 to	0.11 to 0.12	-	-
	450			
Pine (oven-dried)	370	0.092	-	1.88
Spruce (oven-dried)	395	0.1	-	1.88

^aValues are for mean temperature of 24°C. Representative values for dry materials are intended as design (not specification) values for materials in normal use. Thermal values of insulating materials may differ from design values depending on in-situ properties (e.g., density and moisture content, orientation, etc.) and manufacturing variability. For properties of specific product, use values supplied by manufacturer or unbiased tests.

^bSymbol λ also used to represent thermal conductivity.

^cDoes not include paper backing and facing, if any. Where insulation forms boundary (reflective or otherwise) of airspace ^dConductivity varies with fiber diameter. Batt, blanket, and loose-fill mineral fiber insulations are manufactured to achieve specified R-values, the most common of which are listed in the table. Because of differences in manufacturing processes and materials, the product thicknesses, densities, and thermal conductivities vary over considerable ranges for a specified R-value. ^eValues are for aged products with gas-impermeable facers on the two major surfaces. An aluminum foil facer of 25 μ m thickness or greater is generally considered impermeable to gases. For change in conductivity with age of expanded polyisocyanurate.

^fCellular phenolic insulation may no longer be manufactured. Thermal conductivity and resistance values do not represent aged insulation, which may have higher thermal conductivity and lower thermal resistance.

^gInsulating values of acoustical tile vary, depending on density of board and on type, size, and depth of perforations.

^hValues for fully grouted block may be approximated using values for concrete with similar unit density. Values for concrete block and concrete are at moisture contents representative of normal use.

Values for metal or vinyl siding applied over flat surfaces vary widely, depending on ventilation of the airspace beneath the siding; whether airspace is reflective or nonreflective; and on thickness, type, and application of insulating backing-board used. Values are averages for use as design guides, and were obtained from several guarded hot box tests (ASTM Standard C236) or calibrated hot box (ASTM Standard C976) on hollow-backed types and types made using backing of wood fiber, foamed plastic, and glass fiber. Departures of ±50% or more from these values may occur.

^kVinyl specific heat = 1.0 kJ/(kg·K)

See Adams (1971), MacLean (1941), and Wilkes (1979). Conductivity values listed are for heat transfer across the grain. Thermal conductivity of wood varies linearly with density, and density ranges listed are those normally found for wood species given. If density of wood species is not known, use mean conductivity value. For extrapolation to other moisture contents, the following empirical equation developed by Wilkes (1979) may be used:

$$k = 0.1791 + \frac{(1.874 \times 10^{-2} + 5.733 \times 10^{-4} M)\rho}{1 + 0.01 M}$$

where ρ is density of moist wood in kg/m₃, and M is moisture content in percent. ^mFrom Wilkes (1979), an empirical equation for specific heat of moist wood at 24°C is as follows:

$$C_p = \frac{(0.299 + 0.01 M)}{(1 + 0.01 M)} + \Delta C_p$$

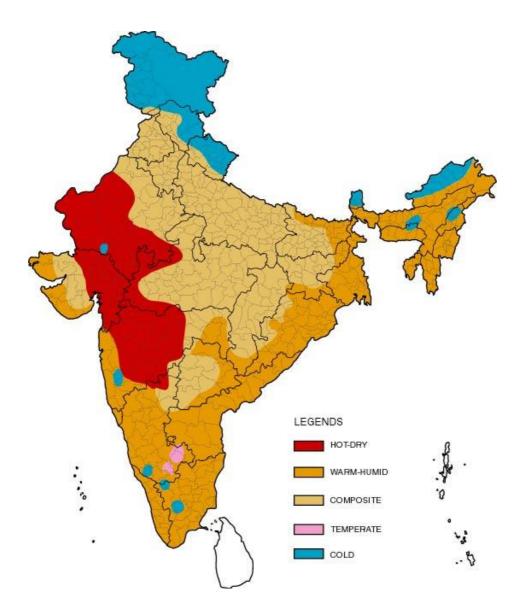
where Δc_p accounts for heat of sorption and is denoted by

 $\Delta C_p = M(1.921 \times 10^{-3} - 3.168 \times 10^{-5}M)$

where *M* is moisture content in percent by mass.

ⁿBlank space in reference column indicates historical values from previous volumes of ASHRAE Handbook. Source of information could not be determined.

11. Appendix B: Climate Zone Map of India



City	Climate Type	City	Climate Type
Ahmedabad	Hot & Dry	Kurnool	Warm & Humid
Allahabad	Composite	Leh	Cold
Amritsar	Composite	Lucknow	Composite
Aurangabad	Hot & Dry	Ludhiana	Composite
Bangalore	Temperate	Chennai	Warm & Humid
Barmer	Hot & Dry	Manali	Cold
Belgaum	Warm & Humid	Mangalore	Warm & Humid
Bhagalpur	Warm & Humid	Mumbai	Warm & Humid
Bhopal	Composite	Nagpur	Composite
Bhubaneshwar	Warm & Humid	Nellore	Warm & Humid
Bikaner	Hot & Dry	New Delhi	Composite
Chandigarh	Composite	Panjim	Warm & Humid
Chitradurga	Warm & Humid	Patna	Composite
Dehradun	Composite	Pune	Warm & Humid
Dibrugarh	Warm & Humid	Raipur	Composite
Guwahati	Warm & Humid	Rajkot	Composite
Gorakhpur	Composite	Ramgundam	Warm & Humid
Gwalior	Composite	Ranchi	Composite
Hissar	Composite	Ratnagiri	Warm & Humid
Hyderabad	Composite	Raxaul	Warm & Humid
Imphal	Warm & Humid	Saharanpur	Composite
Indore	Composite	Shillong	Cold
Jabalpur	Composite	Sholapur	Hot & Dry
Jagdelpur	Warm & Humid	Srinagar	Cold
Jaipur	Composite	Sundernagar	Cold
Jaisalmer	Hot & Dry	Surat	Hot & Dry
Jalandhar	Composite	Tezpur	Warm & Humid
Jamnagar	Warm & Humid	Tiruchirappalli	Warm & Humid
Jodhpur	Hot & Dry	Trivandrum	Warm & Humid
Jorhat	Warm & Humid	Tuticorin	Warm & Humid
Kochi	Warm & Humid	Udhagamandalam	Cold
Kolkata	Warm & Humid	Vadodara	Hot & Dry
Kota	Hot & Dry	Veraval	Warm & Humid
Kullu	Cold	Vishakhapatnam	Warm & Humid

Table 11-1 Climate Zone for Major Indian Cities

12. Appendix C: Air-Side Economizer Acceptance Procedures

12.1 Construction Inspection

Prior to Performance Testing, verify and document the following:

- (a) System controls are wired correctly to ensure economizer is fully integrated (i.e. economizer will operate when mechanical cooling is enabled).
- (b) Economizer lockout control sensor location is adequate (open to air but not exposed to direct sunlight nor in an enclosure; away from sources of building exhaust; at least 8 meters away from cooling towers).
- (c) System is provided with barometric relief, relief fan or return fan to control building pressure.

12.2 Equipment Testing

Step 1: Simulate a cooling load and enable the economizer by adjusting the lockout control set point. Verify and document the following:

- (a) Economizer damper modulates opens to 100% outside air.
- (b) Return air damper modulates closed and is completely closed when economizer damper is 100% open.
- (c) Economizer damper is 100% open before mechanical cooling is enabled.
- (d) Relief fan or return fan (if applicable) is operating or barometric relief dampers freely swing open.

Step 2: Continue from Step 1 and disable the economizer by adjusting the lockout control set point. Verify and document the following:

- (a) Economizer damper closes to minimum ventilation position.
- (b) Return air damper opens to at or near 100%.
- (c) Relief fan (if applicable) shuts off or barometric relief dampers close. Return fan (if applicable) may still operate even when economizer is disabled.

13. Appendix D: Compliance Forms

Envelope Summary

Energy Conservation Building Code 2017 Compliance Forms

Project Info	Project Address	Date
		For Building Department Use
	Project Built-up Area [m ²]	
	Project Above-grade Area [m²]	
	Project Conditioned Area [m ²]	
	Applicant Name and Address	
	Project Climatic Zone	

Building Classification	Hospitality	Business
Classification	Health Care	Educational
	Assembly	Shopping Complex

Project	New Building	Addition	Alteration
Description	Self-occupied	Core and Shell	Mixed-Use
Compliance is sought for Energy efficiency level	CECBC Compliant	CECBC+ Compliant	SuperECBC Compliant

Compliance	Prescriptive Method	Whole Building	Building Trade-off
Approach		Performance Method	Method-Envelope
Арргоасн			Compliance

Building Envelope								
Vertical Fenestration Area Calculation	Total Vertical Fenestration Area (rough opening)	/	Gross Exterior Wall Area	X 100 =	% Window to Wall Ratio (WWR)			
				X 100 =				

Skylight Area Calculation		Fotal Skylight Area / rough opening)		Gross Exterior Roof Area		times 100 equals	% Skylight to roof ratio (SRR)
			÷			X 100 =	
Opaque Assembly					Daylighting Sumr	nary	
Wall (Minimum Insulation U- factor) Roof (Minimum					% above-grade floor a the UDI requirement potential daylit time i	for 90% of the	
Insulation U- factor)							
Cool Roof					Fenestration		
Solar Reflectance					Vertical		
Emittance					Maximum U-factor		
					Maximum SHGC (or S	C)	
Wall Assembly					Minimum VLT		
Material	R-value	Assembly L Factor	J-		Overhang / Sidefins / Projection (yes or no)		
					If yes, enter Projectio each orientation and		
					Skylight		
					Maximum U-factor		
					Maximum SHGC (or S	<i>C</i>)	

Envelope Checklist Energy Conservation Building Code 2017 Compliance Forms

	oject dres					Date	
Au	ures	55					
Yes A Abt			Component	Information Required	Locati on on Plans	Building Department Notes	
Ma	anda	tory	/ Provisio	ns (Section			
4.2		-		·			
			4.2.1	Fenestration			
			4.2.1.1	U-factor	Specify reference standard		
		4.2.1.2 SHGC		SHGC	Specify reference standard		
			4.2.1.3	Visible light transmittance	Specify reference standard		
			4.2.2	Opaque Construction			
			4.2.2.1	U-factors	Specify reference standard		
			4.2.2.2	Solar Reflectance	Specify reference standard		
			4.2.2.3	Emittance	Specify reference standard		
			4.2.3	Daylighting	Specify simulation approach or prescriptive		
	4.2.4 Building envelope sealing			Indicate sealing, caulking, gasketing, and weather stripping			

Prescript	ive Compli	iance Option (S	Section 4.3)	
	4.3.1	Roofs	Specify implemented U factor	
	4.3.1.1	Vegetative cool roof	Specify the solar reflectance, emittance, and reference standards	
	4.3.2	Opaque External Wall	Specify implemented U factor	
	4.3.3	Vertical fenestration	 Indicate U-factors on fenestration schedule. Indicate if values are rated or default. If values are default, then specify frame type, glazing layers, gapwidth, low-e. Indicate SHGC or SC on fenestration schedule. Indicate if values are rated or default. Indicate VLT of fenestration schedule. Indicate if values are rated or default. Indicate if overhangs or side fins or box-frame projection are used for compliance purposes. If so, provide projection factor calculation and equivalent SHGC calculation 	

	4.3.3 (a)	fenestration U factor exemption	Specify if applicable, specify unconditioned space percentage, and specify incorporated specifications	
	4.3.4	Skylights	(1) Indicate U-factors on fenestration schedule. Indicate if values are rated or default. If values are default, then specify frame type, glazing layers, gap width, low-e. (2) Indicate SHGC or SC on fenestration schedule. Indicate if values are rated or default.	

В	Building Envelope Trade-Off Option (Section 4.3.4)								
					Provide calculations				

Comfort System and Control Summary Energy Conservation Building Code 2017 Compliance Forms

Project Info	Project Address:	Date
		For Building Department Use
	Project Built-up Area (sq.m):	
	Project Above-grade area (sq.m):	
	Project Conditioned Area (sq.m):	
	Applicant Name and Address:	
	Project Climatic Zone:	

Project Description	
Briefly describe comfort system type and features.	Natural ventilation, mechanical Ventilation, Low energy comfort system, heating and cooling mechanical equipment. percentage area distribution for the installed system, and related information

Compliance Option	System efficiency	Prescriptive Method	Whole Building Performance Method
----------------------	-------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------

Equipment Schedules	The following information is required to be incorporated with the mechanical equipment schedules on the plans. For projects without plans, fill in the required information below.

Cooling I	Cooling Equipment Schedule													
Equip. ID	Brand Name	Model No.	Capacity kW	Testing Standard s	OSA CFM or Economize r?	СОР	IPLV	Locatio n						

Heating I	Equipment	Schedule						
Equip. ID	Brand Name	Model No.	Capacity kW	Testing Standard s	OSA CFM	Input kW	Output kW	Efficien cv

		or Economize r?		

Fan Equi	Fan Equipment Schedule							
Equipme nt ID	Brand Name	Model No.	Testing Standard s	SP	Efficiency	Flow Contro I	Location	of Service

Comfort System & Controls Checklist Energy Conservation Building Code 2017 Compliance Forms

Project							
Addres	s						
	-		-	a building permi	it application for compliance	with the mecha	anical requirements in
the Energ	gy Cor	nservation E	Building Code.				
Applicabi	ility	Code	Component	Information R	equired	Location	Building Department
		Section				on Plans	Notes
Yes No	N/A						
Yes No	z						
	-	stems and					
Manda	tory	Provision	is (Section 5.2)				
		5.2.1	Ventilation		Indicate all habitable space		
<u> </u>		5 3 3			accordance with § 5.2.1 an		
		5.2.2	Minimum Space Co Equipment Efficier	-	Provide equipment schedu	le with type, ca	apacity, efficiency
		5.2.3	Controls				
\vdash		5.2.3.1	Timeclock		Indicate thermostat with n	ight setback. 3	different day types per
		0.2.0.1			week, and 2-hour manual of		
					programming and time set	-	-
					of at least 10 hours		
		5.2.3.2	Temperature Cont	rols	Indicate temperature contr		
					system provides both heat	5	
				Indicate thermostats are interlocked to prevent simultaneous			
					heating and cooling, where systems are there	e separate heat	ing and cooling
┣─┼───					,	- +	
					Indicate separate thermost in § 5.2.3.2.(c)	tat control for s	pace types mentioned
\vdash		5.2.3.3	Occupancy Contro	llc	Indicate occupancy control	s for snace type	۵۵
		5.2.0.0		15	mentioned in § 5.2.3.3	5101 59466 67	
		5.2.3.4	Fan Controls		Indicate two-speed motor,	pony motor, o	r variable speed drive
					to control the fans and con		
					fan speed to at least two th		-
		5.2.3.5	Dampers		Indicate all air supply and e		-
					have dampers that automa mentioned in § 5.2.3.5	itically close up	on the situations
┣─┼──		5.2.4	Piping & ductwork	,	Indicate sealing,		
		5.2.4	Fipility & ductions		caulking, gasketing, and		
					weatherstripping		
		5.2.4.1	Piping insulation		Indicate R-value of		
					insulation		
		5.2.4.2	Ductwork and Pler	num insulation	Indicate R-value of		
\vdash		5.2.5	System Balancing		insulation	-+ for UN/AC ave	
		5.2.5	System balancing		Show written balance repo with a total conditioned are		
		5.2.6	Condensers		Indicate location of conder		
					water used for condenser		
		5.2.7	Service Hot Water	Heating			
		5.2.7.1	Solar Water Heatir	ng	Indicate all Hotels and hos	oitals have sola	r water heating
					equipment installed for ho	t water design	capacity as per §
					5.2.9.1		

	5.2.7.2	Heating Equipment Efficiency	Indicate service water heating equipment shall meet the performance and efficiency as per \S 5.2.9.2		
	5.2.7.3	Other Water Heating System	Indicate supplementary heating system is designed in consideration with § 5.2.9.3		
	5.2.7.4	Piping Insulation	Indicate the Piping insulation is compliant with § 5.2.6.1.		
	5.2.7.5	Heat Traps	Indicate vertical pipe risers serving water heaters and storage tanks are as per § 5.2.9.5		
	5.2.7.6	Swimming Pools	Indicate the heated pools are provided with a vapor retardent pool cover on the water surface and temperature control and minimum insulation value as per § 5.2.9.6		

 5.3.1	nce Option (Section 5.3)	Indicate chiller type, capacity, COP & IPLV
5.3.1	Crimers	
5.3.2	Pumps	Indicate pump type (Primary, secondary, and condenser), its total installed capacity and efficiency
5.3.3	Cooling Towers	Indicate cooling tower type and installed capacity
5.3.4	Boilers	Indicate boiler type, capacity and efficiency
5.3.5.1	Air-Economizer (ECBC/ECBC+/SuperECBC)	Indicate air economizer is capable of modulating outside-air and return-air dampers to supply 50% of design supply air quantity as outside-air for respective building type.
5.3.5.1	Water-economizer (ECBC/ECBC+/SuperECBC)	Indicate water economizer is capable of providing 50% of the expected system cooling load at outside air temperatures of 10°C dry-bulb/7.2°C wet-bulb and below, if the designed building is a respective building type.
5.3.5.2	Partial Cooling	Indicate where required by § 5.3.4 economizers shall be capable of providing partial cooling even when additional mechanical cooling is required to meet the cooling load.
5.3.5.3	Economizer Controls	Indicate air economizers are equipped with controls as specified in § 5.3.4.4
5.3.5.4	Testing	Indicate air-side economizers have been tested as per the requirement specified
5.3.6	Variable Flow Hydronic Systems	
5.3.6.1	Variable Fluid Flow	Indicate design flow rate of HVAC pumping system
5.3.6.2	Isolation Valves	Indicate water cooled air-conditioning have two-way automatic isolation valves and pump motors greater than or equal to 3.7 kW is controlled by variable speed drives
5.3.6.3	Variable Speed Drives	Indicate Chilled water or condenser water systems comply with either § 5.3.5.1 or § 5.3.5.2
5.3.7	Unitary, Split, Packaged Air- Conditioners	Indicate the type of system, cooling capacity.
5.3.8	Controls for ECBC+ & SuperECBC Building	
5.3.8.1	Centralized Demand Shed Controls	Indicate the building has a Building Management System, with all Mechanical cooling and heating systems having PLC to the zone level shall have the control capabilities mentioned in § 5.2.4.1
5.3.8.2	Supply Air temperature reset	Indicate multi zone mechanical cooling and heating systems shall have controls to automatically reset supply air temperature in response to building loads or outdoor air

	5.3.13	Low Energy Comfort Systems	Indicate system type and list the exemption claimed		
	5.3.12	Total System Efficiency- Alternate Compliance approach	Attach simulation report		
	5.3.11	Service Water Heating	Indicate all Buildings, Hotels and hospitals have solar water heating equipment installed for hot water design capacity as per § 5.3.11		
	5.3.10	Heat Recovery	Indicate for all Hospitality and Healthcare, heat recovery effectiveness, and efficiency of oil and gas fired boilers		
	5.3.9.1	Variable Air Volume Fan Control	Indicate Fans in VAV systems shall have controls or devices to limit fan motor demand as per § 5.2.5.1		
	5.3.9	Controls for SuperECBC Building	Indicate that the mechanical systems comply with § 5.2.4 and § 5.2.5		
	5.3.8.3	Chilled Water Temperature	Indicate chilled water systems exceeding 350 kW shall have controls to automatically reset supply water temperatures by representative building loads or by outdoor air temperature		
			temperature by at least 25% of the difference between design supply air temperature and the design room air temperature.		

Lighting and Controls Summary

Energy Conservation Building Code 2017 Compliance Forms

Project Info	Project Address:	Date
		For Building
		Department Use
	Project Built-up Area (m ²):	
	Project Above-grade area (m ²):	
	Project Conditioned Area (m ²):	
	Applicant Name and Address:	
	Project Climatic Zone:	

Compliance Option		Whole Building Method
	method	
Maximum Allance al Linktin a Dav	un linterior Continu C.2.2	

Maximum Allowed Lighting Power (Interior, Section 6.3.2 or 6.3.3)

Location (floor/room no.)	Occupancy Description	Allowed Watts per m ² **	Area in m ²	Allowed x Area
	** Documen exceptions	tall	Total Allowe	d Watts

Proposed Lighting Power (Interior)

Location (floor/room no.)	Fixture Description	Number of Fixtures	Watts/ Fixture	Watts Proposed
	Total Proposed Watts may not exceed Total Alle	owed Watts	Total Propos	ed Watts
	for Interior			

Maximum Allowed Lighting Wattage (Exterior, Section 6.3.5)

Location	Description	Allowed Watts	Area in m ² (or Im for	Allowed Watts
	Description		•	
		per m ² or	perimeter)	x m ² (or x
		per lm		lm)
			Total Allowe	d Watts

Proposed Lighting Wattage (Exterior)

Location		Number of	Watts/	Watts
	Fixture Description	Fixtures	Fixture	Proposed

				•	hay not exceed Total Allowed Watts	Total Pro	posed Watts	
				Exterior	aldiat			
				ntrols Che				
	gy Con ect Add		ion Buildin	g Code 2017 Compli	ance Forms	Date		
The	followi	ng info	ormation is	necessary to check	a building permit application for com	pliance with t	the lighting	
		-		Conservation Buildir				
Appl	icabilit	у	Code Section	Component	Information Required			
Yes	No	N/A				Location on Plans	Buildin Departmen Note	
Ligh	ting	and C	ontrols					
-	•		ions (Sections	on 6 2)				
	uutory	110113	6.2.1	Lighting Controls				
			6.2.1.1	Automatic	Indicate automatic shutoff			
			0.2.1.1	shutoff	locations or occupancy sensors			
			6.2.1.2	Space control	Provide schedule with type, indicate locations			
			6.2.1.3	Control in Daylight Areas	Provide manual or automatic contro type and features, indicate location		edule with	
			6.2.1.4	Ext. lighting control	Indicate photosensor or astronomical time switch			
			6.2.1.5	Additional control	Provide schedule with type, indicate locations			
			6.2.2	Exit signs	Indicate wattage per face of Exit signs			
Pres	script	ive In	iterior Lig	ghting Power Co	mpliance Option (Section 6.3)	·		
			6.3.1	LPD complaince	Indicate whether project is complyin Method (6.3.2) or the Space Function	-	-	
			6.3.2	Building area method	Provide lighting schedule with watta and number of fixtures. Document	• •		
			6.3.3	Space function method	Provide lighting schedule with watta and number of fixtures. Document	0 1		
_			6.3.4.1	Luminaire wattage	Indicate the wattage of installed lur In case of luminaires containing per ballasts, the operating input wattag either from manufacturers catalogs independent testing laboratory repo	manently installed ge has to be provided, s or values from		
			6.3.6	Controls_ECBC+ and SuperECBC Buildings	Provide centralized control system s features, indicate locations	schedule with	n type and	
Pre	script	ive Ex	xterior Li	ghting Power Co	ompliance Option (Section 6.3.	5)		
			6.3.5	External light power	Provide lighting schedule with watta and number of fixtures. Document			
			1	1				

Electrical and Renewable Energy Systems Summary

Energy Conservation Building Code 2017 Compliance Forms

Project Info	Project Address	Date
		For Building Department Use
	Project Built-up Area [m²]	
	Project Above-grade Area [m ²]	
	Project Conditioned Area [m ²]	
	Applicant Name and Address	
	Project Climatic Zone	

Project Description Briefly describe electrical systems and renewable energy installed in the facility	Transformers, Diesel Generator sets, Uninterruptible Power Supply, Renewable Energy Systems and related information

Compliance Approach	Prescriptive Method	Whole Building Performance Method

Transformers							
Type of Transformer	Di	Dry Type Transformer/ Oil Type Transformer					
				X 100 =			
Transformer Losses	kVA Rating of Transformer	/	Losses at 50% Loading in kW	/ Losses at 100% Loading in kW			
Diesel Generator Sets	Diesel Generator Sets						
Star Rating of DG set		3 Star / 4 Star / 5 Star					
Uninterruptible Power Supply							
Efficiency at 100% Load							
Renewable Energy Systems							
Capacity and Type of Renewable Energy Installed							

Electrical and Renewable Energy Systems Checklist

Energy Conservation Building Code 2017 Compliance Forms

Proj	ect Ad	dress					Date	
	-			-		rmit application for tion Building Code.	compliance w	ith the Electrical
unan	iene wat		by requireme		conscivat	tion building couc.	-	
Appli	cability		Code Section	Component	Informa	tion Required	Location on Plans	Building Department
Yes	No	N/A						Notes
Elec	trical a	nd Re	newable E	nergy Systems	S			
Man	datory	/ Provi	isions (Sec	tion 5.2)				
			7.2.1	Transformers	;			
			7044				500(1 1 1	1000/1
			7.2.1.1	Maximum All Power Transf Losses		Provide losses at capacity and effi		100% load,
			7.2.1.2	Voltage Drop	Losses	For less than 500 kVA transformer meters are calibrated of 0.5 class accuracy and digital meters For above 500 kVA additional Ct's and PT's are installed Indicate the Volt exceed 2% at dee	sign load. Volta	age drop for
			7.2.2	Energy Efficie	ent	branch circuit sh load. Indicate the mot		
				Motors				
						Indicate the motors capacity more than 0.375 kW have efficiency according to the latest version of IS 12615. Motor nameplate indicates nominal full-load		
						motor efficiencie	es and full-load	power factor.
						Indicate the mot not exceed 20% load being serve	of the calculate	0
			7.2.3	Diesel Genera	ator Sets	Indicate the star Diesel Generator	rating of the	
			7.2.4	Check-Meter Monitoring	ing and	Indicate the serv permanently insi record kVA, kWh provision for disp voltage between phase and neutra distortion as a pe	talled electrica and total pow olay of current each phase ar al and total har	l metring to er factor. And in each phase, nd between each monic

				Indicate the services not exceeding 1000 kVA
				but over 65 kVA shall have permanently
				installed electric metering to record kW, kWh
L				and power factor or kVARh on hourly basis.
				Indicate the services not exceeding 65 kVA
				shall have permanently installed electric
				metering to record kWh on hourly basis.
				Indicate in case of tenant based building, for
				recording metering should be provided at a location from where each tenant could attach
				the services.
		7.2.5	Power Factor	Indicate that the power factor correction has
			Correction	been maintained at the point of connection.
		7.2.6	Power Distribution	Indicate the power cable has been sized so that
			System	the distribution losses do not exceed the values
				mentioned in the code.
		7.2.7	Uninterruptible	Indicate the UPS meets or exceed the energy
			Power Supply	efficiency requirements listed in the table 7-4.
		7.2.8	Renewable Energy	Indicate the buildings have provision for
			Systems	installation of renewable energy systems in the
				future on rooftop or the site.
		7.2.8.1	Renewable Energy	Indicate a dedicated REGZ equivalent to at
			Generating Zone	least 25 % of roof area or area required for
				generation of energy equivalent to 1% of total
				peak demand or connected load of the
				building, whichever is less, shall be provided in all buildings.
 				Indicate the REGZ shall is free of any
				obstructions within its boundaries and from
				shadows cast by objects adjacent to the zone
		7.2.8.2	Main Electrical Service	Indicate the minimum rating is displayed on
		-	Panel	the main electrical service panel. And space is
				reserved for the installation of double pole
				circuit breaker for future solar electric
				installation.
		7.2.8.3	Demarcation on	Location for inverters and metering equipment,
			Documents	Pathway for routing of conduit from the REGZ
				to the point of interconnection with the
				electrical service,
				Routing of plumbing from the REGZ to the
				water-heating system and,
				Structural design loads for roof dead and live
				load.
				IUdu.

14. Appendix E: BEE approved list of software to show compliance³

Table 14-1 Bureau of Energy Efficiency Approved Software for Demonstrating Compliance with ECBC

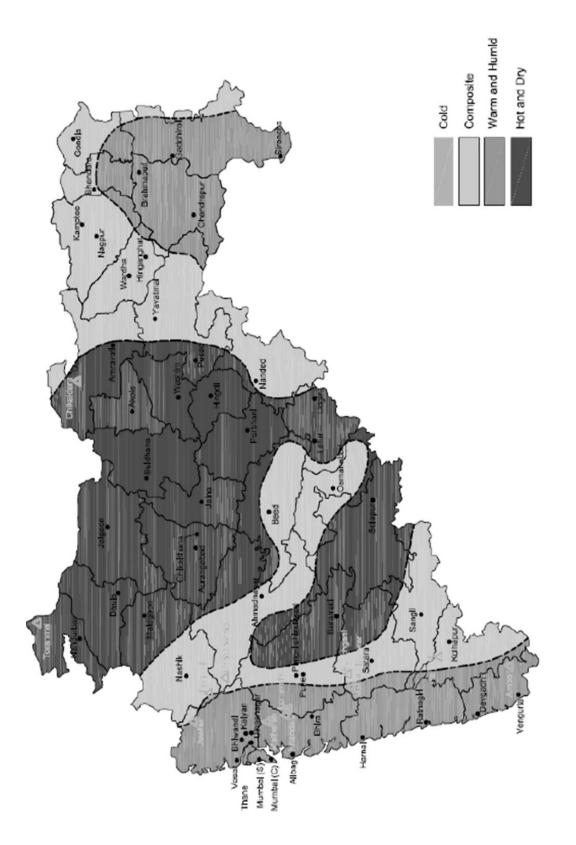
Analysis	Software
Whole Building Performance Method	AECOsim
	Design Builder
	DOE2
	EnergyPlus
	eQUEST
	НАР
	IDA-ICE
	IES-VE
	OpenStudio
	Simergy
	Trace700
	TRNSYS
	Visual DOE
	BEP-EMIS
Daylighting	AGI32 (Licaso)
	Daysim
	Design Builder
	DIVA
	Groundhog
	IES-VE
	OpenStudio
	RadianceRhino-Grasshopper with Daylighting
	Plugins
	Sefaira
	Sensor Placement + Optimization Tool (SPOT)

³ This is not an all-inclusive list. The current list of approved software is available at BEE website (https://www.beeindia.gov.in/).

APPENDIX B-1

Climate Classification of Maharashtra

1. Climate Map of Maharashtra



2. District wise classification of climatic data for Maharashtra State :

A) NASHIK DIVISION

		1.	Nashik District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Nashik	Baglan	Satana	Hot and Dry	Pune/Mumbai
2.	Nashik	Chandvad	-	Hot and Dry	Pune/Mumbai
3.	Nashik	Deola	-	Hot and Dry	Pune/Mumbai
4.	Nashik	Dindori	-	Composite	Pune/Mumbai
5.	Nashik	Igatpuri	Igatpuri	Composite	Pune/Mumbai
6.	Nashik	Kalwan	Saptashrungigad	Hot and Dry	Pune/Mumbai
7.	Nashik	Malegaon	Malegaon	Hot and Dry	Pune/Mumbai
8.	Nashik	Nandgaon	Manmad	Hot and Dry	Pune/Mumbai
	Nashik		Nandgaon		Pune/Mumbai
9.	Nashik	Nashik	Nashik	Composite	Pune/Mumbai
	Nashik		Bhagur		Pune/Mumbai
10.	Nashik	Niphad	-	Composite	Pune/Mumbai
11.	Nashik	Peint	-	Composite	Pune/Mumbai
12.	Nashik	Sinnar	Sinnar	Composite	Pune/Mumbai
13.	Nashik	Surgana	-	Composite	Pune/Mumbai
14.	Nashik	Trimbakeshwar	Tryambakeshwar	Composite	Pune/Mumbai
15.	Nashik	Yeola	Yeola	Hot and Dry	Pune/Mumbai
		2.	Jalgaon District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Jalgaon	Amalner	Amalner	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
2.	Jalgaon	Bhadgaon	-	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
3.	Jalgaon	Bhusaval	Bhusaval	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
4.	Jalgaon	Bodvad	-	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
5.	Jalgaon	Chalisgaon	Chalisgaon	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
6.	Jalgaon	Chopda	Chopda	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
7.	Jalgaon	Dharangaon	Dharangaon	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
8.	Jalgaon	Erandol	Erandol	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
9.	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
10.	Jalgaon	Jamner	-	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
11.	Jalgaon	Muktainagar	-	Hot and Dry	Nagpur

12.	Jalgaon	Pachora	Pachora	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
12.	Jalgaon	Parola	Parola	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
13.	•	Raver	Raver	Hot and Dry	•
14.	Jalgaon Jalgaon	Ravel	Savda		Nagpur Nagpur
15.	-	Yawal	Yawal	Hot and Dry	•
15.	Jalgaon	rawai		Hot and Dry	Nagpur
	Jalgaon	<u> </u>	Faizpur Nandurbar District		Nagpur
		э.	Nandurbar District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Nandurbar	Akkalkuwa	-	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
2.	Nandurbar	Akrani	-	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
3.	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
4.	Nandurbar	Navapur	Navapur	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
5.	Nandurbar	Shahada	Shahada	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
6.	Nandurbar	Taloda	Taloda	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
			4. Dhule District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Dhule	Dhule	-	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
2.	Dhule	Sakri	-	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
3.	Dhule	Shirpur	Shirpur-Warwade	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
4.	Dhule	Sindkheda	Dondaicha- Warwade	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
		5. A	hemadnagar District		
Sr.	District	Talukas	Name of	Climate Zone	Closest
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	available weather file
1.	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Composite	Pune
2.	Ahmednagar	Akola	-	Composite	Pune
3.	Ahmednagar	Jamkhed	-	Composite	Pune
4.	Ahmednagar	Karjat	-	Composite	Pune
5.	Ahmednagar	Kopargaon	Kopargaon	Hot and Dry	Pune
6.	Ahmednagar	Nevasa	Nevasa-Khurd	Hot and Dry	Pune
7.	Ahmednagar	Parner	-	Hot and Dry	Pune
8.	Ahmednagar	Pathardi	Pathardi	Hot and Dry	Pune
9.	Ahmednagar	Rahta	Rahta	Composite	Pune
	Ahmednagar]	Shirdi		Pune
10.	Ahmednagar	Rahuri	Rahuri	Composite	Pune
	Ahmednagar		Deolali-Pravara		Pune
11.	Ahmednagar	Sangamner	Sangamner	Composite	Pune
12.	Ahmednagar	Shevgaon	Shevgaon	Hot and Dry	Pune

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13.	Ahmednagar	Shrigonda	Shrigonda	Hot and Dry	Pune
14.	Ahmednagar	Srirampur	Srirampur	Hot and Dry	Pune
	Ahmednagar		Belapur		Pune

B) Al	JRANGABAD	DIVISION			
_		1. Au	rangabad District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Hot and dry	Aurangabad
2.	Aurangabad	Gangapur	Gangapur	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
3.	Aurangabad	Kannad	Kannad	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
4.	Aurangabad	Khuldabad	-	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
5.	Aurangabad	Paithan	Paithan	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
6.	Aurangabad	Phulambri	-	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
7.	Aurangabad	Sillod	Sillod	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
8.	Aurangabad	Soegaon	-	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
9.	Aurangabad	Vaijapur	Vaijapur	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
		2.	Hingoli District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Hingoli	Aundha (Nagnath)	-	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
2.	Hingoli	Basmatnagar	Basmatnagar	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
3.	Hingoli	Hingoli	Hingoli	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
4.	Hingoli	Kalamnuri	Kalamnuri	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
5.	Hingoli	Sengaon	-	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
			Parbhani District		-
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Parbhani	Gangakhed	Gangakhed	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
2.	Parbhani	Jintur	Jintur	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
3.	Parbhani	Manvat	Manvat	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
4.	Parbhani	Palam	-	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
5.	Parbhani	Parbhani	Parbhani	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
6.	Parbhani	Pathri	Pathri	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
7.	Parbhani	Purna	Purna	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
8.	Parbhani	Sailu	Sailu	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
9.	Parbhani	Sonepath	Sonpeth	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad

		4. L	atur District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Latur	Ahemadpur	Ahemadpur	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
2.	Latur	Ausa	Ausa (R)	Composite	Aurangabad
3.	Latur	Chakur	-	Composite	Aurangabad
4.	Latur	Deoni	-	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
5.	Latur	Jalkot	-	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
6.	Latur	Latur	Latur	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
7.	Latur	Nilanga	Nilanga	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
8.	Latur	Renapur	-	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
9.	Latur	Shirur – Anantpal	-	Composite	Aurangabad
10.	Latur	Udgir	Udgir	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
		5. J	alna District	i	
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Jalna	Ambad	Ambad	Composite	Aurangabad
2.	Jalna	Badnapur	-	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
3.	Jalna	Bhokardan	Bhokardan	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
4.	Jalna	Ghansawangi	-	Composite	Aurangabad
5.	Jalna	Jafferabad	-	Composite	Aurangabad
6.	Jalna	Jalna	Jalna	Hot and dry	Aurangabad
7.	Jalna	Mantha	-	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
8.	Jalna	Partur	Partur	Composite	Aurangabad
		6. Osm	anabad District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Osmanabad	Bhum	Bhum	Composite	Aurangabad
2.	Osmanabad	Kalamb	Kalamb	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
3.	Osmanabad	Lohara	-	Composite	Aurangabad
4.	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	Composite	Aurangabad
5.	Osmanabad	Paranda	Paranda	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
6.	Osmanabad	Tuljapur	Tuljapur	Composite	Aurangabad
	Osmanabad		Naldurg		Aurangabad
7.	Osmanabad	Umerga	Umerga	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
	Osmanabad		Murum		Aurangabad
8.	Osmanabad	Washi	-	Composite	Aurangabad

		7.1	Nanded District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Nanded	Ardhapur	-	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
2.	Nanded	Bhokar	Bhokar	Composite	Aurangabad
3.	Nanded	Biloli	Biloli	Composite	Aurangabad
	Nanded		Kundalwadi		Aurangabad
4.	Nanded	Deglur	Deglur	Composite	Aurangabad
5.	Nanded	Dharmabad	Dharmabad	Composite	Aurangabad
6.	Nanded	Hadgaon	Hadgaon	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
7.	Nanded	Himayatnagar	-	Composite	Aurangabad
8.	Nanded	Kandhar	Kandhar	Composite	Aurangabad
9.	Nanded	Kinwat	Kinwat	Composite	Aurangabad
10.	Nanded	Loha	Loha	Composite	Aurangabad
11.	Nanded	Mahur	Mahur	Composite	Aurangabad
12.	Nanded	Mudkhed	Mudkhed	Composite	Aurangabad
13.	Nanded	Mukhed	Mukhed	Composite	Aurangabad
14.	Nanded	Naigaon (Khairgaon)	Naigaon	Composite	Aurangabad
15.	Nanded	Nanded	-	Composite	Aurangabad
16.	Nanded	Umri	Umri	Composite	Aurangabad
		8.	Beed District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Beed	Ambejogai	Ambejogai	Composite	Aurangabad
2.	Beed	Ashti	Ashti	Composite	Aurangabad
3.	Beed	Beed	Beed	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
4.	Beed	Dharur	KilleDharur	Composite	Aurangabad
5.	Beed	Georai	Georai	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
6.	Beed	Kaij	Kaij	Composite	Aurangabad
7.	Beed	Majalgaon	Majalgaon	Hot and Dry	Aurangabad
8.	Beed	Parli	Parali-Waijanath	Composite	Aurangabad
9.	Beed	Patoda	Patoda	Composite	Aurangabad
10.	Beed	Shirur (Kasar)	-	Composite	Aurangabad
11.	Beed	Wadwani	-	Composite	Aurangabad

C) AMRAVATI DIVISION

	1. Amravati District							
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file			
1.	Amravati	Achalpur	Achalpur	Hot and Dry	Nagpur			
2.	Amravati	Amravati	Amravati	Hot and Dry	Nagpur			

4.	Buldhana	Jalgaon (Jamod)	JalgaonJamod	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
3.	Buldhana	Deolgaon Raja	Deulgaon Raja	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
2.	Buldhana	Chikhali	Chikhali	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
1.	Buldhana	Buldhana	Buldhana	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
No.			Municipal Council / Corporation		available weather file
Sr.	District	Talukas	Name of	Climate Zone	Closest
0.			uldhana District		, tagpai
<u> </u>	Washim	Washim	Washim	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
4. 5.	Washim	Risod	- Risod	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
3. 4.	Washim	Mangruipii		Hot and Dry	Nagpur
<u>2.</u> 3.	Washim	Mangrulpir	Malegaon	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
1. 2.	Washim Washim	Karanja Malegaon	Karanja Malegaon	Hot and Dry Hot and Dry	Nagpur Nagpur
	Machine	Koronia	Council / Corporation		weather file
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Nashim District Name of Municipal	Climate Zone	Closest available
7.	Akola	Telhara	Telhara	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
6.	Akola	Patur	Patur	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
5.	Akola	Murtizapur	Murtizapur	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
4.	Akola	BarshiTakli	BarshiTakali	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
3.	Akola	Balapur	Balapur (partly)	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
2.	Akola	Akot	Akot	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
1.	Akola	Akola	Akola	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
	1		Akola District	- 1	- 1
14.	Amravati	Warud	Warud	Composite	Nagpur
13.	Amravati	Teosa	-	Composite	Nagpur
12.	Amravati	Nandgaon- Khandeshwar	-	Composite	Nagpur
11.	Amravati	Morshi	- Morshi	Composite	Nagpur Nagpur
9.	Amravati Amravati	Dhamangaon Railway Dharni	Dhamangaon Railway	Composite Hot and Dry	Nagpur
8. 9.	Amravati	Daryapur	Daryapur	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
7.	Amravati	Chilkhaldara	-	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
6.	Amravati	Chandurbazar	Chandur Bazar	Composite	Nagpur
5.	Amravati	Chandur Railway	Chandur Rly	Composite	Nagpur
4.	Amravati	Bhatkuli	-	Hot and Dry	Nagpur

6.	Buldhana	Lonar	Lonar	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
7.	Buldhana	Malkapur	Malkapur	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
8.	Buldhana	Mehekar	Mehekar	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
9.	Buldhana	Motala	-	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
10.	Buldhana	Nandura	Nandura	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
11.	Buldhana	Sangrampur	-	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
12.	Buldhana	Shegaon	Shegaon	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
13.	Buldhana	Sindkhed Raja	Sindkhed Raja	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
		5. Yava	tmal District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Yavatmal	Arni	-	Composite	Nagpur
2.	Yavatmal	Babulgaon	-	Composite	Nagpur
3.	Yavatmal	Darwha	Darwha	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
4.	Yavatmal	Digras	Digras	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
5.	Yavatmal	Ghatanji	Ghatanji	Composite	Nagpur
6.	Yavatmal	Kalamb	-	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
7.	Yavatmal	Kelapur	Pandharkavda	Composite	Nagpur
8.	Yavatmal	Mahagaon	-	Composite	Nagpur
9.	Yavatmal	Maregaon	-	Composite	Nagpur
10.	Yavatmal	Ner	NerNawabpur	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
11.	Yavatmal	Pusad	Pusad	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
12.	Yavatmal	Ralegaon	-	Composite	Nagpur
13.	Yavatmal	Umarkhed	Umarkhed	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
14.	Yavatmal	Wani	Wani	Composite	Nagpur
15.	Yavatmal	Yavatmal	Yavatmal	Hot and Dry	Nagpur
16.	Yavatmal	Zari-Jamani	-	Composite	Nagpur

D) PUNE DIVISION

	1. Pune District								
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file				
1.	Pune	Ambegaon	-	Composite	Pune				
2.	Pune	Baramati	Baramati	Hot and Dry	Pune				
3.	Pune	Bhor	Bhor	Composite	Pune				
4.	Pune	Daund	Daund	Hot and Dry	Pune				
5.	Pune	Indapur	Indapur	Hot and Dry	Pune				
6.	Pune	Junnar	Junnar	Composite	Pune				
7.	Pune	Khed	Alandi	Composite	Pune				
8.	Pune	Mawal	Talegaon- Dhabhade	Warm and Humid	Pune				
9.	Pune	Mulshi	-	Warm and Humid	Pune				
10.	Pune	Pune City Haveli	Pune	Composite	Pune				

Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
0	District				
			Solapur District		
11.	Satara	Wai	Wai	Composite	Pune
10.	Satara	Satara	Satara	Composite	Pune
9.	Satara	Phaltan	Phaltan	Composite	Pune
8.	Satara	Patan	-	Hot and Dry	Pune
7.	Satara	Mahabaleshwar	-	Warm and Humid	Pune
6.	Satara	Man	Mhaswad	Composite	Pune
	Satara		Rahimatpur		Pune
5.	Satara	Koregaon	Koregaon	Warm and Humid	Pune
4.	Satara	Khatav	-	Warm and Humid	Pune
3.	Satara	Khandala	Lonand	Composite	Pune
2.	Satara	Karad	Karad	Composite	Pune
1.	Satara	Jaoli	Corporation -	Hot and Dry	weather file Pune
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council /	Climate Zone	Closest available
		3	Satara District	<u> </u>	
15.	ιτοπαρύι		Kurundwad		Pune
13.	Kolhapur	Shirol	Jaysingpur	Composite	Pune
12.	Kolhapur	Shahuwadi	Malkapur	Composite	Pune
11.	Kolhapur	Radhanagari	-	Warm and Humid	Pune
10.	Kolhapur	Panhala	-	Composite	Pune
9.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	-	Composite	Pune
8.	Kolhapur	Karvir	-	Composite	Pune
	Kolhapur		Murgud		Pune
7.	Kolhapur	Kagal	Kagal	Composite	Pune
5.	Kolhapur		Vadgaon		Pune
6.	Kolhapur	Hatkanangle	Ichalkarnji	Composite	Pune
5.	Kolhapur	Gandhinglaj	Gandhinglaj	Composite	Pune
4.	Kolhapur	Chandgad	-	Warm and Humid	Pune
3.	Kolhapur	Bhudargad	-	Composite	Pune
2.	Kolhapur	Bavda	-	Warm and Humid	Pune
1.	Kolhapur	Ajra	Corporation	Composite	Pune
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council /	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
		2.K	olhapur District		
13.	Pune	Velhe	-	Warm and Humid	Pune
12.	Pune	Shirur	Shirur	Hot and Dry	Pune
	Pune		Saswad		Pune
11.	Pune	Purandar	Jejuri	Composite	Pune
	Pune		Loni-Kalbhor		Pune
-	Pune		PimpriChinchwad		Pune

1	Solapur		Dudhani		Pune
	Solapur		Maindargi		Pune
2.	Solapur	Barshi	Barshi	Hot and Dry	Pune
3.	Solapur	Karmala	Karmala	Hot and Dry	Pune
4.	Solapur	Madha	Kurduwadi	Hot and Dry	Pune
5.	Solapur	Malshiras	Akluj	Hot and Dry	Pune
6.	Solapur	Mangalwedha	Mangalwedha	Hot and Dry	Pune
7.	Solapur	Mohol	-	Hot and Dry	Pune
8.	Solapur	Pandharpur	Pandharpur	Hot and Dry	Pune
9.	Solapur	Sangola	Sangola	Hot and Dry	Pune
10.	Solapur	Solapur North	Solapur	Hot and Dry	Pune
11.	Solapur	Solapur South		Hot and Dry	Pune
		5.	Sangli District	•	
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Sangli	Atpadi	-	Hot and Dry	Pune
2.	Sangli			Composite	Pune
3.	Cangi	Jat	-	Composito	Fulle
5.	Sangli	Jat Kadegaon	-	Composite	Pune
4.	-				
-	Sangli	Kadegaon		Composite	Pune
4.	Sangli Sangli	Kadegaon KavatheMahakal	-	Composite Composite	Pune Pune
4. 5.	Sangli Sangli Sangli	Kadegaon KavatheMahakal Khanapur	-	Composite Composite Composite	Pune Pune Pune
4. 5. 6.	Sangli Sangli Sangli Sangli	Kadegaon KavatheMahakal Khanapur Miraj	-	Composite Composite Composite Composite	Pune Pune Pune Pune Pune
4. 5. 6. 7.	Sangli Sangli Sangli Sangli Sangli	Kadegaon KavatheMahakal Khanapur Miraj Palus	- Vita - -	Composite Composite Composite Composite Composite	Pune Pune Pune Pune Pune Pune
4. 5. 6. 7. 8.	Sangli Sangli Sangli Sangli Sangli Sangli	Kadegaon KavatheMahakal Khanapur Miraj Palus Sangli	- Vita - -	Composite Composite Composite Composite Composite Composite	Pune Pune Pune Pune Pune Pune Pune
4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	Sangli Sangli Sangli Sangli Sangli Sangli Sangli	Kadegaon KavatheMahakal Khanapur Miraj Palus Sangli Shirala	- Vita - - - -	Composite Composite Composite Composite Composite Composite Composite	Pune Pune Pune Pune Pune Pune Pune Pune

E) NAGPUR DIVISION

	1. Nagpur District								
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file				
1.	Nagpur	Bhiwapur	Bhiwapur	Composite	Nagpur				
2.	Nagpur	Hingna	-	Composite	Nagpur				
3.	Nagpur	Kalameshwar	Kalmeshwar	Composite	Nagpur				
	Nagpur		Mohpa		Nagpur				
4.	Nagpur	Kamthi	Kamthi	Composite	Nagpur				
5.	Nagpur	Katol	Katol	Composite	Nagpur				
6.	Nagpur	Kuhi	-	Composite	Nagpur				
7.	Nagpur	Mauda	-	Composite	Nagpur				
8.	Nagpur	Nagpur (Rural)		Composite	Nagpur				
9.	Nagpur	Nagpur (Urban)	Nagpur	Composite	Nagpur				

10.	Nagpur	Narkhed	Narkhed	Composite	Nagpur
	Nagpur		Mowad (R)		Nagpur
11.	Nagpur	Parseoni	-	Composite	Nagpur
12.	Nagpur	Ramtek	Ramtek	Composite	Nagpur
13.	Nagpur	Saoner	Saoner	Composite	Nagpur
10.	Nagpur		Khapa		Nagpur
14.	Nagpur	Umred	Umred	Composite	Nagpur
17.	Nagpui		Wardha District	Composite	Nagpui
Sr.	District	Talukas	Name of	Climate Zone	Closest
No.			Municipal		available
			Council /		weather
			Corporation		file
1.	Wardha	Arvi	Arvi	Composite	Nagpur
2.	Wardha	Ashti	-	Composite	Nagpur
3.	Wardha	Deoli	Deoli	Composite	Nagpur
	Wardha		Pulgaon		Nagpur
4.	Wardha	Hinganghat	Hinganghat	Composite	Nagpur
5.	Wardha	Karanja	-	Composite	Nagpur
6.	Wardha	Samudrapur	-	Composite	Nagpur
7.	Wardha	Seloo	Sindi (Rly)	Composite	Nagpur
8.	Wardha	Wardha	Wardha	Composite	Nagpur
			Sevagram		Nagpur
		3. G	adchiroli District		
Sr.	District	Talukas	Name of	Climate Zone	Closest
No.			Municipal		available
			Council /		weather
			Corporation		file
1.	Gadchiroli	Aheri	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
2.	Gadchiroli	Armori	Armori	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
3.	Gadchiroli	Bhamragad	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
4.	Gadchiroli	Chamorshi	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
5.	Gadchiroli	Desaiganj (Vadasa)	Desaiganj	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
6.	Gadchiroli	Dhanora	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
7.	Gadchiroli	Etapalli	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
8.	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
9.	Gadchiroli	Korchi	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
10.	Gadchiroli	Kurkheda	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
11.	Gadchiroli	Mulchera	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
12.	Gadchiroli	Sironcha	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
			Shandara District		
Sr.	District	Talukas	Name of	Climate Zone	Closest
No.			Municipal		available
			Council /		weather
			Corporation		file
1.	Bhandara	Bhandara	Bhandara	Composite	Nagpur
2.	Bhandara	Lakhandur	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
3.	Bhandara	Lakhani	Lakhani	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
4.	Bhandara	Mohadi	l -	Composite	Nagpur

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5.	Bhandara	Paoni	Paoni	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
6.	Bhandara	Sakoli	Sakoli	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
7.	Bhandara	Tumsar	Tumsar	Composite	Nagpur
		5. Cha	ndrapur District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Chandrapur	Ballarpur	Ballarpur	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
2.	Chandrapur	Bhadravati	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
3.	Chandrapur	Brahmapuri	Bramhapuri	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
4.	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
5.	Chandrapur	Chimur	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
6.	Chandrapur	Gondpipri	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
7.	Chandrapur	Jiwati	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
8.	Chandrapur	Korpana	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
9.	Chandrapur	Mul	Mul	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
10.	Chandrapur	Nagbhir	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
11.	Chandrapur	Pombhurna	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
12.	Chandrapur	Rajura	Rajura	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
13.	Chandrapur	Sawali	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
14.	Chandrapur	Sindewahi	-	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
15.	Chandrapur	Warora	Warora	Warm and Humid	Nagpur
		6. G	ondia District		
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Gondia	Amgaon	-	Composite	Nagpur
2.	Gondia	Arjuni- Morgaon	-	Composite	Nagpur
3.	Gondia	Deori	Deori	Composite	Nagpur
4.	Gondia	Gondia	Gondia	Composite	Nagpur
5.	Gondia	Goregaon	-	Composite	Nagpur
6.	Gondia	Sadak-Arjuni	-	Composite	Nagpur
7.	Gondia	Salekasa	-	Composite	Nagpur
8.	Gondia	Tirora	Tirora (EP)	Composite	Nagpur Nagpur

F) KO	F) KONKAN DIVISION							
		1.	Raigad District					
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file			
1.	Raigad	Alibaug	Alibaug	Warm and Humid	Mumbai			
2.	Raigad	Karjat	Karjat	Warm and Humid	Mumbai			
3.	Raigad	Khalapur	Khopoli	Warm and Humid	Mumbai			

4.	Raigad	Mahad	Mahad	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
5.	Raigad	Mangaon	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
6.	Raigad	Mhasla	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
7.	Raigad	Murud	Murud-Janjira	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
8.	Raigad	Panvel	Panvel	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
9.	Raigad	Pen	Pen	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
10.	Raigad	Poladpur	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
11.	Raigad	Raigad	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
12.	Raigad	Roha	Roha	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
13.	Raigad	Srivardhan	Srivardhan	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
14.	Raigad	Sudhagad	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
15.	Raigad	Tala	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
16.	Raigad	Uran	Uran	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
	rtaigaa		2. Thane District		manibal
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Thane	Ambarnath	Ambarnath	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
2.	Thane	Bhiwandi	Bhiwandi- Nizampur	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
3.	Thane	Dahanu	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
4.	Thane	Jawhar	Jawhar	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
5.	Thane	Kalyan	Kalyan-Dombivali	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
	Thane		Kulgoan-Badalapur	-	Mumbai
6.	Thane	Mokhada	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
7.	Thane	Murbad	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
8.	Thane	Palghar	Umarpada-Safala	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
9.	Thane	Shahapur	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
10.	Thane	Talasari	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
11.	Thane	Thane	Thane	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
12.	Thoma	Lilboonogor	Navi Mumbai	Warm and Humid	Mumbai Mumbai
	Thane	Ulhasnagar	Ulhasnagar		
13.	Thane	Vada	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
14.	Thane	Vasai	Vasai-Virar	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
15.	Thane	Vikramgad	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
	1		3. Ratnagiri District	l	
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Ratnagiri	Chiplun	Chiplun	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
2.	Ratnagiri	Dapoli	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
3.	Ratnagiri	Guhagar	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
4.	Ratnagiri	Khed	Khed	Warm and Humid	Mumbai

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5.	Ratnagiri	Lanja	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
6.	Ratnagiri	Mandangad	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
7.	Ratnagiri	Rajapur	Rajapur	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
8.	Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
9.	Ratnagiri	Sangameshwar	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
4. Sindhudurg District					
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Sindhudurg	Devgad	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
2.	Sindhudurg	Dodamarg	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
3.	Sindhudurg	Kankawali	Kankawali	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
4.	Sindhudurg	Kudal	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
5.	Sindhudurg	Malvan	Malvan	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
6.	Sindhudurg	Sawantwadi	Sawantwadi	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
7.	Sindhudurg	Sindhudurg	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
8.	Sindhudurg	Vaibhavwadi	-	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
9.	Sindhudurg	Vengurla	Vengurla	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
5. Mumbai District					
Sr. No.	District	Talukas	Name of Municipal Council / Corporation	Climate Zone	Closest available weather file
1.	Mumbai	Mumbai	Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai	Warm and Humid	Mumbai
2.	Mumbai	Mumbai Suburban		Warm and Humid	Mumbai

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra,

PRASHANT P. BADGERI, Deputy Secretary to Government.

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