

“बिजनेस पोस्ट के अन्तर्गत डाक शुल्क के नगद भुगतान (बिना डाक टिकट) के प्रेषण हेतु अनुमत. क्रमांक जी. 2-22-छत्तीसगढ़ गजट/38 सि. से. भिलाई, दिनांक 30-5-2001.”



पंजीयन क्रमांक
“छत्तीसगढ़/दुर्ग/09/2013-2015.”

छत्तीसगढ़ राजपत्र

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

क्रमांक 11]

रायपुर, शुक्रवार, दिनांक 17 मार्च 2023—फाल्गुन 26, शक 1944

विषय—सूची

भाग 1.—(1) राज्य शासन के आदेश, (2) विभाग प्रमुखों के आदेश, (3) उच्च न्यायालय के आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं, (4) राज्य शासन के संकल्प, (5) भारत शासन के आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं, (6) निर्वाचन आयोग, भारत की अधिसूचनाएं, (7) लोक-भाषा परिशिष्ट.

भाग 2.—स्थानीय निकाय की अधिसूचनाएं.

भाग 3.—(1) विज्ञापन और विविध सूचनाएं, (2) सांख्यिकीय सूचनाएं.

भाग 4.—(क) (1) छत्तीसगढ़ विधेयक, (2) प्रवर समिति के प्रतिवेदन, (3) संसद में पुरःस्थापित विधेयक, (ख) (1) अध्यादेश, (2) छत्तीसगढ़ अधिनियम, (3) संसद् के अधिनियम, (ग) (1) प्रारूप नियम, (2) अंतिम नियम.

भाग १

राज्य शासन के आदेश

सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग

मंत्रालय, महानदी भवन, नवा रायपुर, अटल नगर

नवा रायपुर, अटल नगर दिनांक 2 फरवरी 2023

क्रमांक ई 1-16/2022/एक-2.—राज्य शासन एतद्वारा भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के आवंटन वर्ष 2007 बैच के निम्नलिखित अधिकारियों को आवंटन वर्ष से 16 वर्ष की सेवा पूर्ण कर लेने के फलस्वरूप, दिनांक 01-01-2023 से सेवा के अधिसमय वेतनमान Pay Matrix Level-14 में इस शर्त के साथ पदोन्नत करता है कि वे Mid Career Training (Phase-IV) में अनिवार्य रूप से भाग लेंगे.

अधिकारियों को पदोन्नति उपरांत तालिका के कॉलम 4 में उनके नाम के सम्मुख दर्शित पद पर अस्थायी रूप से आगामी आदेश पर्यन्त पदस्थ करता है :—

क्र. (1)	अधिकारी का नाम (2)	वर्तमान पदस्थापना (3)	नवीन पदस्थापना (4)
1.	सुश्री शम्मी आबिदी, भा.प्र.से. (2007)	आयुक्त-सह-संचालक, आदिम जाति तथा अनुसूचित जाति विकास तथा अति. प्रभार प्रबंध संचालक, अंत्यावसायी सहकारी वित्त एवं विकास निगम एवं संचालक, आदिम जाति अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, आयुक्त, वक्फ सर्वे.	आयुक्त, आदिम जाति तथा अनुसूचित जाति विकास तथा अति. प्रभार प्रबंध संचालक, अंत्यावसायी सहकारी वित्त एवं विकास निगम एवं संचालक, आदिम जाति अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, आयुक्त, वक्फ सर्वे.
2.	श्री बसवराजू एस., भा.प्र.से. (2007)	विशेष सचिव, गृह विभाग तथा अति. प्रभार विशेष सचिव, वन विभाग.	सचिव, गृह विभाग तथा अति. प्रभार सचिव, वन विभाग.
3.	श्री हिमशिखर गुप्ता, भा.प्र.से. (2007)	विशेष सचिव (स्वतंत्र प्रभार), सहकारिता विभाग तथा अति. प्रभार विशेष सचिव (स्वतंत्र प्रभार), वाणिज्यिक कर (आबकारी एवं पंजीयन को छोड़कर) विभाग एवं विशेष सचिव (स्वतंत्र प्रभार), योजना, आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी, 20 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम क्रिया. विभाग.	सचिव, सहकारिता विभाग तथा अति. प्रभार सचिव, वाणिज्यिक कर (आबकारी एवं पंजीयन को छोड़कर) विभाग एवं सचिव, योजना, आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी, 20 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम क्रिया. विभाग.
4.	श्री मोहम्मद कैसर अब्दुलहक, भा.प्र.से. (2007)	विशेष सचिव, पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग तथा अति. प्रभार आयुक्त, महात्मा गांधी नरेगा, रायपुर विशेष कर्तव्यस्थ अधिकारी, खाद्य, नागरिक आपूर्ति एवं उपभोक्ता संरक्षण विभाग.	सचिव, पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग तथा अति. प्रभार आयुक्त, महात्मा गांधी नरेगा, रायपुर, विशेष कर्तव्यस्थ अधिकारी, खाद्य, नागरिक आपूर्ति एवं उपभोक्ता संरक्षण विभाग.
5.	श्री यशवंत कुमार, भा.प्र.से. (2007)	आयुक्त, रायपुर संभाग, रायपुर	आयुक्त, रायपुर संभाग, रायपुर

2. श्री के. सी. देवासेनापति, भा.प्र.से. (2007) जो वर्तमान में भारत सरकार में केंद्रीय प्रतिनियुक्ति पर कार्यरत हैं, को उनसे कनिष्ठ अधिकारी श्री बसवराजू एस., भा.प्र.से. (2007) के अधिसमय वेतनमान में पदोन्नति के दिनांक से अधिसमय वेतनमान Pay Matrix Level-14 में प्रोफार्मा पदोन्नति प्रदान करता है.

3. विभागीय समसंख्यक पत्र दिनांक 30-11-2022 द्वारा 10 रिक्तियों के निर्धारण हेतु प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार को प्रेषित किया गया है. भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (वेतन) नियम, 2016 के नियम 3(2)(iii) की व्यवस्था अनुसार भारत सरकार से 30 दिवस के भीतर रिक्ति निर्धारण की जानकारी अपेक्षित रहने तथा अधिसमय वेतनमान में रिक्ति उपलब्ध होने से 05 रिक्ति निर्धारित मानी गई है.

छत्तीसगढ़ के राज्यपाल के नाम से तथा आदेशानुसार,
डी. डी. सिंह, सचिव.

ENERGY DEPARTMENT
Mantralaya, Mahanadi Bhawan Nawa Raipur, Atal Nagar

Nawa Raipur, the 27th February 2023

No. 505/F-26/04/ECBC/2019/13/2.—WHEREAS, clause (p) of section 14 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 (Central Act 52 of 2001) empowers the Central Government to prescribe Energy Conservation Building Code for efficient use of energy and its conservation in the building or building complex, by notification, in consultation with the Bureau of Energy Efficiency.

AND WHEREAS, Government of India issued the Energy Conservation Building Code, 2007, under clause (p) of section 14 of Energy Conservation Act, 2001;

AND WHEREAS, clause (a) of section 15 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 empowers the State Government to amend the Energy Conservation Building Code, in consultation with the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, to suit regional and local climatic conditions and may, specify and notify Energy Conservation Building Code with respect to use of energy in the buildings.

Now, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) section 15 and section 57 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 (Central Act 52 of 2001), the Government of Chhattisgarh, hereby, amend the Energy Conservation Building Code 2007 issued by Government of India to suit the regional and local climatic condition of Chhattisgarh State and notify it as the Chhattisgarh Energy Conservation Building Code, 2022 as specified in the schedule hereto.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Chhattisgarh,
ANKIT ANAND, Secretary.

SCHEDULE

CHHATTISGARH ENERGY CONSERVATION BUILDING CODE 2022 **(CGECBC 2022)**

1. Purpose

In accordance with section 14(p) of the Energy Conservation Act 2001 the purpose of the Chhattisgarh Energy Conservation Building Code (CGECBC) is to provide minimum requirements for the energy-efficient design and construction of buildings in Chhattisgarh falling under climatic zone: composite and warm humid, using CGECBC 2022. 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 CGECBC is applicable to buildings or building complexes that have a connected load of 50 kW or greater or a contract demand of 60 kVA or greater or Built-up area greater than 1000 m² (Square Meters) and are intended to be used for commercial purposes.

Buildings intended for private residential purposes only are not covered by the Code. This code would become mandatory as and when it is notified by the Government of Chhattisgarh in the official Gazette under clause (a) of Section 15 of the Energy Conservation Act 2001 (57 of 2001)

2.1 Energy Efficiency Performance Levels

The code prescribes the following three levels of energy efficiency:

(a) Chhattisgarh Energy Conservation Building Code Compliant Building (CGECBC Building)

CGECBC Buildings shall demonstrate compliance by adopting the mandatory and prescriptive requirements listed under CGECBC Compliant Building requirements in §4 to §7¹, or by following the provisions of the Whole Building Performance (WBP) Method in §9.

(b) Chhattisgarh Energy Conservation Building Code Plus Building (CGECBC+ Building)

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

(c) Super Chhattisgarh Energy Conservation Building Code Building (Super CGECBC Building)

Super CGECBC Buildings shall demonstrate compliance by adopting the mandatory and prescriptive requirements listed under Super CGECBC 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 CGECBC.

2.3 Precedence

The following codes, programs, and policies will take precedence over the CGECBC 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 CGECBC.

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

¹ § Symbol denotes section numbers used in this Code

ventilation, and any other building materials and system design criteria addressed in this Code.

Standards and labelling (S&L) Program of BEE² will be applicable for minimum equipment efficiency standards, wherever specified. In case the schedule of S&L is revised for any equipment, the year of building permission by the Authority having Jurisdiction³ will be considered as base year for CGECBC compliance.

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

² Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power, Government of India

³ Urban Administration & Development Department, Town & Country Planning Department and Nava Raipur Development Authority of Government of Chhattisgarh are the Authorities having Jurisdiction as defined in CGECBC Rules 2022

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 –
- i. 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 CGECBC 2022

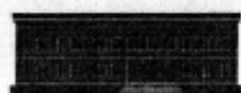


Energy efficiency requirements for the Code were derived after analysing 16 different non-residential building typologies (shown below), that in turn are broadly based on building classification in the National Building Code of India. Spatial layouts, material specifications, façade characteristics, 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, CGECBC energy efficiency requirements are now sensitive to building typologies and, to the extent possible, only requirements that are feasible have been included.



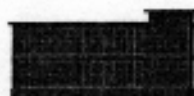
Hospitality

1. Star Hotel
2. No Star Hotel
3. Resort



Educational

1. College
2. University
3. Institution
4. School



Health Care

1. Hospital
2. Out-patient Healthcare



Shopping Complex

1. Shopping Mall
2. Stand-alone Retails
3. Open Gallery Malls
4. Super Markets



Business

1. Daytime use
2. 24-hours use



Assembly

1. Multiplex
2. Theatre
3. Building used for Transport Services

3. Compliance and Approach

3.1 General

To comply with the CGECBC, buildings shall

- (a) have an Energy Performance Index (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:

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

To comply with the CGECBC, 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:

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

Where,

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

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 CGECBC compliant 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 9-7 and Table 9-8 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 9-7 and Table 9-8 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 9-7 and Table 9-8

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

3.2 Compliance Approaches

Buildings that fall within the scope of the CGECBC 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 CGECBC 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

CGECBC 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. CGECBC+ Buildings and Super-CGECBC 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 CGECBC 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 (§5.3.1 and §5.3.6), chilled water pumps (§5.3.2), condenser water pumps (§5.3.2), and cooling tower fan (§5.3.3). As Per this approach, a building complies if the Total System Efficiency thresholds are met as per Table 5-19: Maximum System Efficiency Threshold for CGECBC, CGECBC+, and Super-CGECBC 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 CGECBC+ and Super-CGECBC. 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 CGECBC 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 through §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 CGECBC 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 50 kilo-Watt (kW) or above or a contract demand of 60 kilo-Volt Ampere (kVA) or above or built-up area above 1000 m² (square meter) 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 CGECBC 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 jurisdiction⁴ and included in CGECBC Rules 2022 in reference with the location of the building.

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 CGECBC. 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;

⁴ authority having jurisdiction are Urban Administration and Development Department (UADD), Town & Country Planning (T&CP) or Nava Raipur Atal Nagar Vikas Pradhikaran (NRANVP) of Government of Chhattisgarh

- (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 CGECBC 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 Trade-off 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 labelled 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 labelled or certified by the manufacturer.

Exceptions to §4.2.1.2:

- (a) Shading coefficient (SC) of the centre 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 labelled or certified by the manufacturer. For unrated products, VLT of the glass alone shall be derate 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 labelled 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 labelled 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 labelled 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 day-lit time in a year. 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 day-lighting 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.

Table 4-1 : Daylight Requirement

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

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 day-lit 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. 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 analysed for continuously 7 hours per day, anytime between 7:00 AM IST to 3:00 PM IST.

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. Fenestration shall be modelled with actual visible light transmission (VLT) as per the details provided in the material specification sheet.

All surrounding natural or man-made daylight obstructions shall be modelled 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 obstructions. 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 obstructions respectively.

Interior surface reflectance shall be modelled based on the actual material specification. If material specification is not available, the default values in Table 4-2 shall be used:

Documentation requirement to demonstrate compliance are:

- 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 daylight time in a year.

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

Shading	Latitude	Window Type	VLT < 0.3				VLT ≥ 0.3			
			North	South	East	West	North	South	East	West
No shading or PF < 0.4	≥15°N	All window types	2.5	2.0	0.7	0.5	2.8	2.2	1.1	0.7
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

* 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

(a) To calculate the day-lit 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, day-lit 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 2m 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 saw tooth 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. Day-lit area overlap: For overlapping day-lit areas such as windows on different orientations or in case of skylights the overlapping day-lit area shall be subtracted from the sum of day-lit 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)

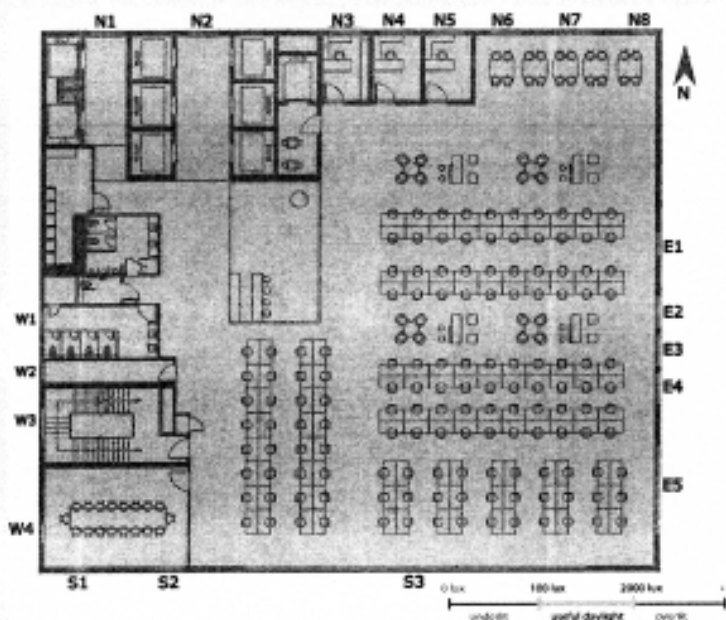
An office building located in Raipur, India is pursuing CGECBC compliance. Table 4-1 lists the minimum daylight area requirements for compliance. The table specifies that for office buildings, minimum 40% of its floor area shall receive daylight in range of 100 – 2,000 lux for at least 90% of the year.

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) ≥ 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. Day-lit 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 CGECBC, CGECBC+, or Super CGECBC 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

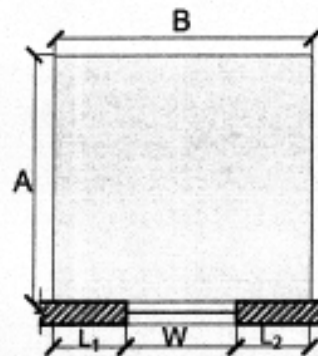
For projects adopting the prescriptive compliance approach, manual calculation method can be used for UDI compliance.

1. From Table 4.3 determine the daylight extent factor (DEF) for each orientation. For a building located in Raipur (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 ($A \times B$).

A: In the direction perpendicular to the fenestration extends to head height of the fenestration extent factor (DEF) or distance till an opaque partition higher than head height of the fenestration, whichever is less.

B: In the direction parallel to the fenestration daylit dimension equal to the width of the fenestration side of the aperture or the distance to an opaque partition, whichever is less.

3. For overlapping day-lit areas such as corner overlapping day-lit area from the sum of day-lit

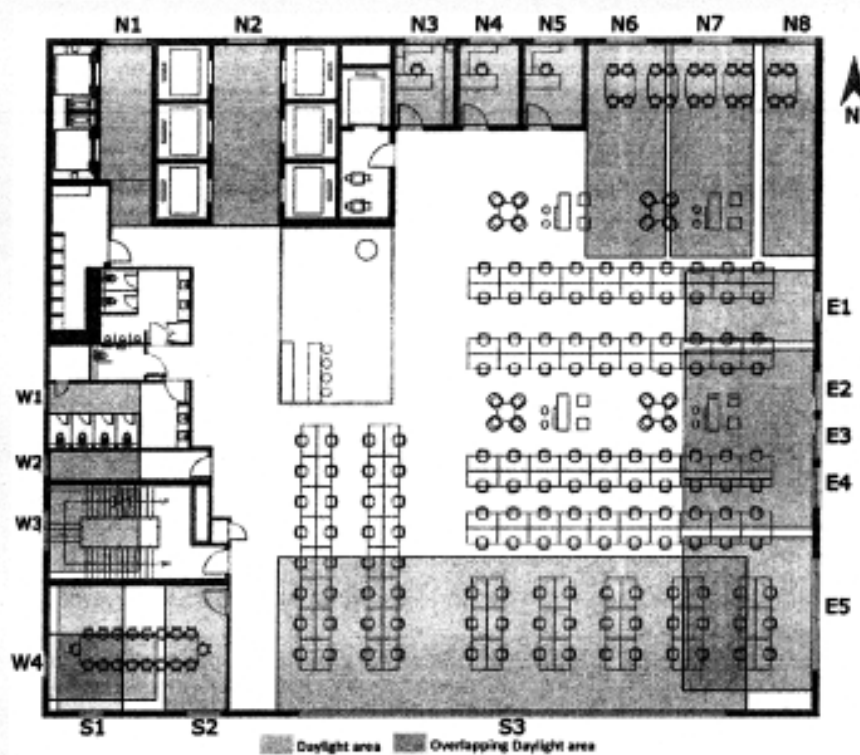


fenestration, daylit area multiplied by the daylight partition higher than head

area extends a horizontal plus either one meter on each partition, or one-half the least.

windows. Subtract the area.

UDI Analysis with manual calculations



As per the calculations **616.5 m² (square meter)** 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 (square meter). Thus, the building floor will comply with UDI requirement. Following Tables shows calculated Daylight Area Meeting UDI Requirement.

Table 4-1-1 Manual calculation for 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 = Ax B (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 = Ax B (m ²)
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
Day-lit area meeting UDI requirement				213.2

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 = Ax B (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
Day-lit area meeting UDI requirement				254.7

Orientation-EAST, DEF-2.1, Fenestration Head Height H - 3m

Window without opaque obstructions	Fenestration Width W (m)	$A = H \times DEF \text{ (m)}$	$B = L_1 + W + L_2 \text{ (m)}$ $L_1 = L_2 = 1m$	Area meeting the UDI requirements = $A \times B \text{ (m}^2\text{)}$
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)	$A = H \times DEF \text{ (m)}$	$B = L_1 + W + L_2 \text{ (m)}$ $L_1, L_2 = \text{one half of distance to adjacent fenestration}$	Area meeting the UDI requirements = $A \times B \text{ (m}^2\text{)}$
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
Day-lit area meeting UDI requirement				124.9

Orientation-WEST, DEF-1.8, Fenestration Head Height H - 3m

Window without opaque obstructions	Fenestration Width W (m)	$A = H \times DEF \text{ (m)}$	$B = L_1 + W + L_2 \text{ (m)}$ $L_1 = L_2 = 1m$	Area meeting the UDI requirements = $A \times B \text{ (m}^2\text{)}$
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 day-lit area	Fenestration Width W (m)	$A = H \times DEF \text{ (m)}$	$B = L_1 + W + L_2 \text{ (m)}$ $L_1 = L_2 = \text{Distance to perpendicular Obstructions}$	Area meeting the UDI requirements = $A \times B \text{ (m}^2\text{)}$
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
Day-lit area meeting UDI requirement				56.1

Overlapping area calculations			
Window with overlap areas	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Area (m ²)
N4 and S1	3.3	3.3	10.9
S3 and E5	3.3	6.5	21.5
Overlapping daylight area (b)			32.4

Total Day-lit area	
ORIENTATION	Day-lit area (m ²)
NORTH	213.2
SOUTH	254.7
EAST	124.9
WEST	56.1
Total daylight area (a)	648.9
Total Overlapping day-lit area (b)	32.4
Total day-lit 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.

Table 4-4 : Roof Assembly U-factor ($W/m^2 \cdot K$) Requirements for CGECBC Compliant Building

	Composite	Warm and humid
All building types, except below	0.33	0.33
School <10,000 m ² (square meter) AGA	0.47	0.47
Hospitality > 10,000 m ² (square meter) AGA	0.20	0.20

Table 4-5 : Roof Assembly U-factor ($W/m^2 \cdot K$) Requirements for CGECBC+ Compliant Building

	Composite	Warm and humid
Hospitality, Healthcare Assembly	0.20	0.20
Business Educational Shopping Complex	0.26	0.26

Table 4-6 : Roof Assembly U-factor ($W/m^2 \cdot K$) Requirements for Super-CGECBC Building

	Composite	Warm and humid
All buildings types	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.

- 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).
- 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 ($W/m^2.K$) Requirements for a CGECBC compliant Building

	Composite	Warm and humid
All building types, except below	0.40	0.40
No Star Hotel < 10,000 m ² (square meter) AGA	0.63	0.63
Business < 10,000 m ² (square meter) AGA	0.63	0.63
School < 10,000 m ² (square meter) AGA	0.85	0.85

Table 4-8 : Opaque Assembly Maximum U-factor ($W/m^2.K$) Requirements for CGECBC+ Compliant Building

	Composite	Warm and humid
All building types, except below	0.34	0.34
No Star Hotel < 10,000 m ² AGA	0.44	0.44
Business < 10,000 m ² AGA	0.44	0.44
School < 10,000 m ² AGA	0.63	0.63

Table 4-9 : Opaque Assembly Maximum U-factor (W/m^2 (square meter).K) Requirements for Super-CGECBC Building

	Composite	Warm and humid
All building types	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/m^2 (square meter).K.

4.3.3 Vertical Fenestration

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

- Maximum allowable Window Wall Ratio (WWR) is 40% (applicable to buildings showing compliance using the Prescriptive Method, including Building Envelope Trade-off Method)
- Minimum allowable Visible light transmittance (VLT) is 0.27
- 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 CGECBC buildings and Table 4-11 for CGECBC+ buildings and Super-CGECBC buildings. Vertical fenestration on non-cardinal direction, shall be categorized under a particular cardinal direction if its orientation is within $\pm 45^\circ$ of that cardinal direction.

Table 4-10: Vertical Fenestration Assembly U-factor and SHGC Requirements for CGECBC 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 $\geq 15^\circ\text{N}$		0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.62
Maximum SHGC North for latitude $< 15^\circ\text{N}$		0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.62
See Appendix A for default values of unrated fenestration.						

Table 4-11: Vertical Fenestration U-factor and SHGC Requirements for CGECBC+ buildings and Super CGECBC buildings

		Composite	Hot and dry	Warm and humid	Temperate	Cold
Maximum U-factor (W/m ² .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 $\geq 15^\circ\text{N}$		0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.62
Maximum SHGC North for latitude $< 15^\circ\text{N}$		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:
- Projection factor (PF) for the external permanent projection, shall be calculated as per the applicable shading type listed in §8.2. The range of projection factor for using the SEF is $0.25 \leq PF \leq 1.0$. 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 modelled through the Whole Building Performance Method in §9.
 - A shaded vertical fenestration on a non-cardinal direction, shall be categorized either under a particular cardinal direction or a primary inter-cardinal 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 obstructions 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 obstructions is less than or equal to twice the height of the surrounding man-made or natural sunlight obstructions; and
 - b. The surrounding man-made or natural sunlight obstructions 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.

Table 4-12: Shading Equivalent Factors for Latitudes greater than or equal to 15°N

Shading Equivalent Factors (SEF) for latitudes greater than or equal to 15°N									
SEF	PF	North	East	South	West	North-East	South-East	South-West	North-West
Overhang + Fins	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
	0.5	1.47	1.85	2.47	1.83	1.86	2.25	2.23	2.00
	0.55	1.51	1.94	2.69	1.96	1.94	2.38	2.40	2.13
	0.6	1.55	2.03	2.92	2.09	2.02	2.51	2.58	2.27
	0.65	1.59	2.13	3.15	2.24	2.10	2.64	2.76	2.40
	0.7	1.63	2.24	3.18	2.39	2.18	2.77	2.94	2.53
	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
Overhang	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
	0.55	1.20	1.51	1.66	1.52	1.38	1.67	1.62	1.44
	0.6	1.21	1.56	1.73	1.57	1.40	1.74	1.70	1.47
	0.65	1.22	1.62	1.81	1.61	1.42	1.81	1.79	1.51
	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
Side Fins	≥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
	0.35	1.17	1.15	1.26	1.15	1.24	1.20	1.26	1.32
	0.4	1.19	1.17	1.29	1.17	1.27	1.23	1.29	1.36
	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
	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

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:

- i. 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.

Note 4-2 Equivalent SHGC and Projection Factor



A 5,400 m² (square meter) two story office building in Raipur, Chhattisgarh is trying to achieve CGECBC 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 1.85 m in length and 2.165 m in height with an overhang of 0.85 m, sill level is 1.385 m above floor level. The overall glazing area is 384 m² (square meter). SHGC

of the glazing in the East/West Fenestration is 0.30; area weighted U-Factor is 3.0 W/ m² (square meter).K. VLT of the glazing in all orientation is 0.5. Will the vertical fenestration comply with the CGECBC through prescriptive approach?

Solution:

Table 4-10 and 54.3.3 lists the U-factor, SHGC and VLT requirements for vertical fenestration for CGECBC compliant buildings. The building is located in Raipur (Latitude: 21°15' N, Longitude: 81°37' E), which falls under the composite climate, as per Appendix B, Table 12.1. To fulfil prescriptive requirements, Window to Wall ratio ≤ 40%, SHGC ≤ 0.27, U-factor ≤ 3.0 W/ m² (square meter).K, and VLT ≥ 0.27.

Total Floor area = 5400 m² (square meter)

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

Total Fenestration area = 384 m² (square meter)

Window to Wall Ratio (WWR) = 384/1,920 = 20%

As per the calculations, the building has a WWR of 20%, thus complying with the requirement for WWR. The U-factor is also equal to 3.0 W/ m² (square meter).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 0.85 m. 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) 0.34, the SEF for east, and west are taken from Table 4-12, as the latitude is greater than 15°N.

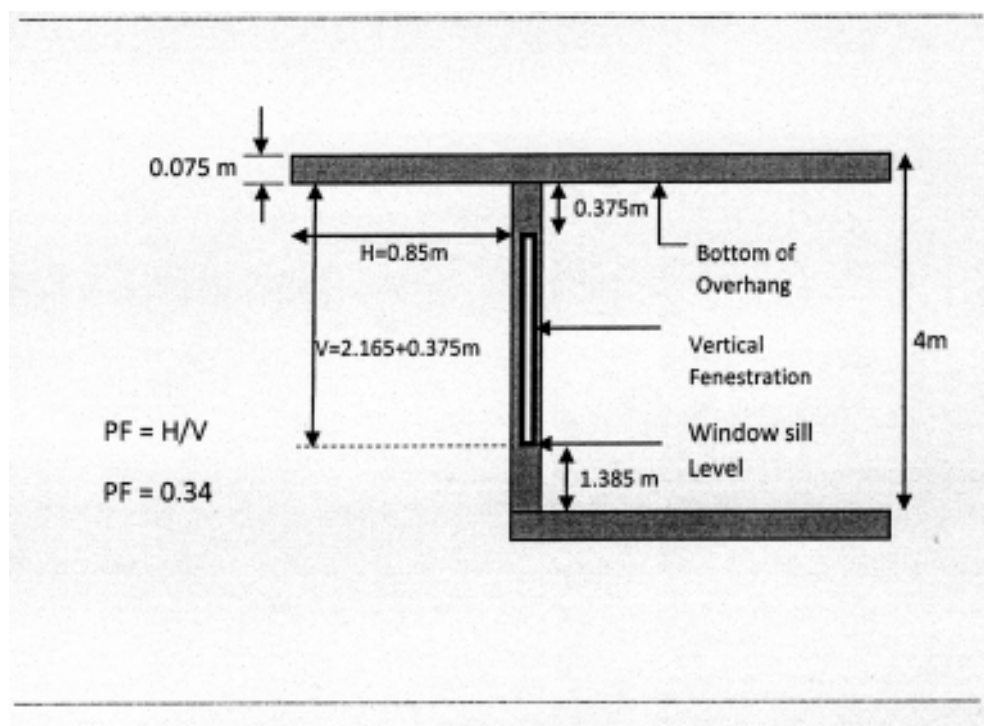
SEF for east for PF = 0.3 (as worst case) = 1.26

Therefore, equivalent SHGC_{East} = 0.3 ÷ 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 (as worst case) = 1.27

Therefore, equivalent SHGC_{West} = 0.3 ÷ 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/m^2 (square meter).K provided they comply with all conditions mentioned in Table 4-13.

Table 4-13: U-factor (W/m^2 (square meter).K) Exemption Requirements for Shaded Building

Building Type	Climate zone	Orientation	Maximum Effective SHGC	Minimum VLT	PF
Unconditioned buildings or unconditioned spaces	Both climate zones of CG	Non-North for all latitudes and	0.27	0.27	≥ 0.40
		North for latitude $\geq 15^\circ\text{N}$	0.27	0.27	≥ 0.0

4.3.4 Skylights

Skylights shall comply with the maximum U-factor and maximum SHGC requirements of Table 4-14. 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 CGECBC Building, CGECBC+ Building, and Super CGECBC Building, when using the Prescriptive Method for compliance.

Table 4-14: Skylight U-factor (W/m^2 (square meter).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 CGECBC 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: $EPF_{Total} = EPF_{Roof} + EPF_{Wall} + EPF_{Fenest}$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} EPF_{Fenest} = & c_{1Fenest,North} \sum_{w=1}^n U_w A_w + c_{2Fenest,North} \sum_{w=1}^n \frac{SHGC_w}{SEF_w} A_w \\ & + c_{1Fenest,South} \sum_{w=1}^n U_w A_w + c_{2Fenest,South} \sum_{w=1}^n \frac{SHGC_w}{SEF_w} A_w \\ & + c_{1Fenest,East} \sum_{w=1}^n U_w A_w + c_{2Fenest,East} \sum_{w=1}^n \frac{SHGC_w}{SEF_w} A_w \\ & + c_{1Fenest,West} \sum_{w=1}^n U_w A_w + c_{2Fenest,West} \sum_{w=1}^n \frac{SHGC_w}{SEF_w} A_w \end{aligned}$$

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

A_s, A_w The area of a specific envelope component referenced by the subscript "s" or for windows the subscript "w".

$SHGC_w$ The solar heat gain coefficient for windows (w).

SEF_w A multiplier for the window SHGC that depends on the projection factor of an overhang or side fin.

U_s The U-factor for the envelope component referenced by the subscript "s".

c_{Roof} A coefficient for the "Roof" class of construction.

c_{Wall} A coefficient for the "Wall"

$c_{1Fenest}$ A coefficient for the "Fenestration U-factor"

$c_{2Fenest}$ A coefficient for the "Fenestration SHGC"

Values of "c" are taken from Table 4-15 and Table 4-16 for each class of construction.

Table 4-15: Envelope Performance Factor Coefficients – Composite Climate

	Daytime Business, Educational, Shopping Complex		24-hour Business, Hospitality, Health Care, Assembly	
	C factor	U-factor	C factor	U-factor
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 – Warm and Humid Climate

	Daytime Business, Educational, Shopping Complex		24-hour Business, Hospitality, Health Care, Assembly	
	C factor	U-factor	C factor	U-factor
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

4.3.5.1.1 Standard Building EPF Calculation

EPF of the Standard Building shall be calculated as follows:

- 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.
- The U-factor of each envelope component shall be equal to the criteria from §4 for each class of construction.
- The SHGC of each window shall be equal to the criteria from §4.3.3.
Shading devices shall not be considered for calculating EPF for Standard Building (i.e. SEF=1).

Note 4-3 Building Envelope Trade-off Method



Application of Building Envelope Trade-off method

A 1,000 m² (square meter) single story daytime use office building in Dantewada, Chhattisgarh is trying to achieve CGECBC level compliance. Each side has a band of windows, without shading. The materials for the envelope have already been selected, prior to opting for CGECBC compliance. Their thermal properties are: roof assembly U-value = .4 W/m².K, external wall assembly U-value = 0.25 W/m².K, glazing SHGC = 0.25, VLT = 0.27, area weighted U-value for glazing = 1.8 W/m².K. Dimensions of the building envelope are as follows:

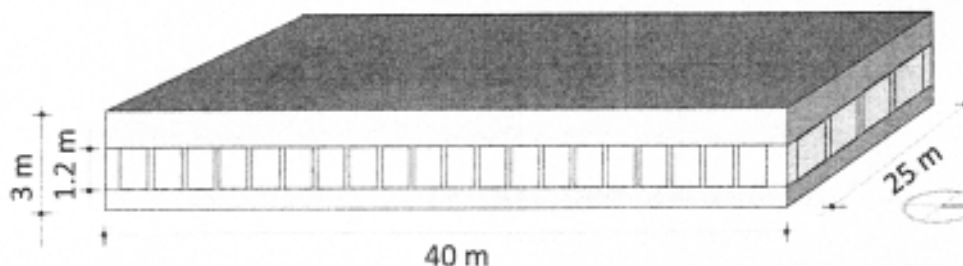


Table 11-1, Appendix B, Dantewada falls under the Warm and Humid climate zone. To prove compliance through the prescriptive approach, U-factor, and SHGC must comply with requirements listed in Table 4-4, Table 4-7, Table 4-10 and VLT and window to wall ratio with requirements in §4.3.3 for a daytime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

Table 4-3-1 Prescriptive Requirements and Proposed Thermal Properties

	Prescriptive U-factor (W/m ² (square meter).K)			Proposed U-factor (W/ m ² (square meter).K)			Area (m ²) (square meter)
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

§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 (square meter)

Wall Area_{North, South} = 2 x (25m x 3m) = 150 m² (square meter)

Net Wall Area_{North, South} = 150-60 = 90 m² (square meter)

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

Total Wall Area_{East, West} = 2 x (40m x 3m) = 240 m² (square meter)

Net Wall Area_{East, West} = 240-96 = 144 m² (square meter)

Total Fenestration Area = 156 m² (square meter), Total Wall Area = 390 m² (square meter)

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:

$$\text{Equation 11.1 } EPF_{\text{Total}} = EPF_{\text{Roof}} + EPF_{\text{Wall}} + EPF_{\text{Fenest}}$$

Where,

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

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

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

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 warm and humid climate zone. Values of C are from daytime Office building in warm and humid climatic zone for each class of construction from Table 4-16. 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

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

$$= 40.1 \times 0.40 \times 1,000 = 16,040$$

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

$$= (24.5 \times 0.25 \times 90) + (24.5 \times 0.25 \times 144) = 1,433.25$$

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

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

Hence,

$$EPF_{Fenest, North} = 20.7 \times 1.8 \times 30 + 230.7 \times 0.25 \times 30 = 1,117.8 + 1,730.25 = 2,848.05$$

$$EPF_{Fenest, South} = 20.1 \times 1.8 \times 30 + 347.1 \times 0.25 \times 30 = 1,085.4 + 2,603.25 = 3,688.65$$

$$EPF_{Fenest, East} = 19 \times 1.8 \times 48 + 301.8 \times 0.25 \times 48 = 1,641.6 + 3,621.6 = 5,263.2$$

$$EPF_{Fenest, West} = 18.7 \times 1.8 \times 48 + 303.1 \times 0.25 \times 48 = 1,615.68 + 3,637.2 = 5,252.88$$

Therefore,

$$EPF_{Fenest} = 17,052.78$$

$$EPF_{Proposed} = 16,040 + 1,433.25 + 17,052.78 = 34,526.03$$

Step 2: Calculating EPF *Standard Building* from prescriptive envelope requirements

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

$$= 40.1 \times 0.33 \times 1000 = 13,233$$

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

$$= (24.5 \times 0.63 \times 90) + (24.5 \times 0.63 \times 144) = 1,389.15 + 2,222.64 = 3,611.79$$

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

Now,

$$EPF_{Fenest, North} = 20.7 \times 3.0 \times 30 + 230.7 \times 0.5 \times 30 = 1,863 + 3,460.5 = 5,323.5$$

$$EPF_{Fenest, South} = 20.1 \times 3.0 \times 30 + 347.1 \times 0.27 \times 30 = 1,809 + 2,811.51 = 4,620.51$$

$$EPF_{Fenest, East} = 19.0 \times 3.0 \times 48 + 301.8 \times 0.27 \times 48 = 2,736.0 + 3,911.33 = 6,647.33$$

$$EPF_{Fenest, West} = 18.7 \times 3.0 \times 48 + 303.1 \times 0.27 \times 48 = 2,692.8 + 3,928.18 = 6,620.98$$

$$\text{Therefore, } EPF_{Fenest} = 23,212.32$$

$$EPF_{Baseline} = 13,233 + 3,611.79 + 23,212.32 = 40,057.11$$

Since $EPF_{Baseline} > EPF_{Proposed}$, therefore the building is compliant with CGECBC 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 car park spaces with total car park space greater than or equal to 600 m² (square meter).

5.2.1.3 Demand Control Ventilation

Mechanical ventilation systems shall have demand control ventilation if they provide outdoor air greater than 1,500 litres per second, to a space greater than 50 m² (square meter), with occupant density exceeding 40 people per 100 m² (square meter) 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 centres category under Business;
- (b) Spaces that have processes or operations that generate dust, fumes, mists, vapours, 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 under BEE Standards and Labelling Program for chillers as and when updated by BEE.
- (b) For CGECBC compliance, minimum 1 star rated chiller shall be installed.
- (c) 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.

5.2.2.2 Unitary, Split, Packaged Air-Conditioners

Unitary air-conditioners shall meet or exceed the efficiency requirements given in Table 5-1. 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 kW.

Table 5-1: Minimum Requirements for Unitary, Split, Packaged Air Conditioners in CGECBC Building

Cooling Capacity (kW)	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 5-2 as per the ANSI/AHRI Standard 1230 while the Indian Standard on

VRF is being developed. BEE Standards and Labelling requirements for VRF shall take precedence over the current minimum requirement.

Table 5-2 : Minimum Efficiency Requirements for VRF Air conditioners for CGECBC Building*

Type	Size category	For Heating or cooling or both	
		EER (W/W)	IEER (W/W)
VRF Conditioners, Air cooled	Air < 40	3.28	4.36
	>= 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 5-3.

Table 5-3 : Minimum Efficiency Requirements for Computer Room Air Conditioners

Equipment type	Net Sensible Capacity ^a	Cooling	Minimum SCOP-127 ^b	
			Down-flow	Up-flow
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 re-heater 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 5-4.

Table 5-4 : Minimum Efficiency Requirements for Oil and Gas Fired Boilers for CGECBC building

Equipment Type	Sub Category	Size Category	Minimum FUE
Boilers, Water	Hot 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 Time-clock

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 (square meter) shall be controlled by time-clocks that:

- (a) Can start and stop the system under different schedules for at least three different day-types per week,
- (b) be 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 kW_r ;
- (b) Heating systems less than 5.0 kW_r;
- (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 (square meter) 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 (square meter)
- (c) Each conference and meeting room in a Star Hotel or Business ;
- (d) Each room of size more than 30 m² (square meter) in Educational buildings ;

5.2.3.4 Fan Controls

Cooling towers in buildings with built up area greater than 20,000 m² (square meter), 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 5-5 through Table 5-7. Insulation exposed to weather shall be protected by aluminium 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 5-5, Table 5-6 and Table 5-7) 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 5-5 through Table 5-7 for any pipe located in a partition outside a building with direct exposure to weather.

Table 5-5 : Insulation Requirements for Pipes in CGECBC Building

Operating Temperature (°C)	Pipe size (mm)	
	<40	>=40
	Insulation R value (m ² (square meter).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		
	0.4	0.7
	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 5-6 : Insulation Requirements for Pipes in CGECBC+ Building

>4.5°C and <=15°C < 4.5°C	Pipe size (mm)	
	< 40	>=40
	Insulation R value (m ² (square meter).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)		
>4.5°C and <=15°C	0.5	0.9
< 4.5°C	1.1	1.3

Table 5-7 : Insulation Requirements for Pipes in Super-CGECBC Buildings

5.2.4.2 Ductwork and Plenum Insulation

Ductwork and plenum shall be insulated in accordance with

Table 5-8.

Table 5-8 : Ductwork Insulation (R value in m² (square meter). K/W) Requirements

Operating Temperature (°C)	Pipe size (mm)	
	< 40	>=40
	Insulation R value (m²[square meter).K/W)	
Heating System		
>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		
>4.5°C and <=15°C	0.7	1.2
< 4.5°C	1.5	1.5
Refrigerant Piping (Split systems)		
>4.5°C and <=15°C	0.4	0.7
< 4.5°C	1.5	1.5
Duct Location	Supply ducts	Return ducts
Exterior	R -1.4	R -0.6
Unconditioned Space	R -0.6	None
Buried	R -0.6	None

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 (square meter).

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 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 m² (square meter)
- (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 m² (square meter)

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 vapour 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 5-9 through

Table 5-11 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.

Table 5-9 : Mechanical and Motor Efficiency Requirements for Fans in CGECBC Buildings

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

Table 5-10: Mechanical and Motor Efficiency Requirements for Fans in CGECBC+ Buildings

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

Table 5-11: Mechanical and Motor Efficiency Requirements for Fans in Super CGECBC Buildings

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

5.3.1 Chillers

Chillers shall meet or exceed the minimum efficiency requirements as per Standards and Labelling Program of BEE for CGECBC+ and Super CGECBC buildings. Minimum 3 Star rated chillers is required for CGECBC+ compliance and 5 star rated chiller to meet Super CGECBC compliance.

5.3.2 Pumps

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

Table 5-12 through Table 5-14. 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 5-12: Pump Efficiency Requirements for CGECBC Building

<i>Equipment</i>	<i>CGECBC</i>
Chilled Water Pump (Primary and Secondary)	18.2 W/ kW, with VFD on secondary pump
Condenser Water Pump	17.7 W/ kW,
Pump Efficiency (minimum)	70%

Table 5-13: Pump Efficiency Requirements for CGECBC+ Building

<i>Equipment</i>	<i>CGECBC+ Building</i>
Chilled Water Pump (Primary and Secondary)	16.9 W/ kW, with VFD on secondary pump
Condenser Water Pump	16.5 W/ kW,
Pump Efficiency (minimum)	75%

Table 5-14: Pump Efficiency Requirements for Super-CGECBC Building

<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Super CGECBC Building</i>
Chilled Water Pump (Primary and Secondary)	14.9 W/ kW, with VFD on secondary pump
Condenser Water Pump	14.6 W/ kW,
Pump Efficiency (minimum)	85%

5.3.3 Cooling Towers

Cooling towers shall meet or exceed the minimum efficiency requirements specified in Table 5-15. CGECBC+ and Super CGECBC Buildings shall have additional VFD installed in the cooling towers.

Table 5-15: Cooling Tower Efficiency Requirements for CGECBC, CGECBC+, and Super CGECBC Buildings

Equipment type	Rating Condition			Efficiency
Open circuit cooling tower Fans	35°C	entering	water	0.017 kW/kW _r
	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 5-16.

Table 5-16: Minimum Efficiency Requirements for Oil and Gas Fired Boilers for CGECBC+ and Super CGECBC building

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

5.3.5 Economizers

5.3.5.1 Economizer for CGECBC, CGECBC+, and Super CGECBC Building

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

- An air economizer capable of modulating outside-air and return-air dampers to supply 50% of the design supply air quantity as outside-air.
- 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:

- Projects in warm-humid climate zones.
- 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 as 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 5-17 and Table 5-18. Window and split air conditioners shall be certified under BEE's Star Labelling Program. EER shall be as per IS 8148 for all unitary, split, packaged air conditioners greater than 10 kW

Table 5-17: Minimum Requirements for Unitary, Split, Packaged Air Conditioners in CGECBC+ Building

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

Table 5-18: Minimum Requirements for Unitary, Split, Packaged Air Conditioners in Super-CGECBC Building

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

5.3.8 Controls for CGECBC+ and Super-CGECBC Buildings

CGECBC+ 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

CGECBC+ and Super-CGECBC Buildings with built up area greater than 20,000 m² (square meter) shall have a building management system. All mechanical cooling and heating systems in CGECBC+ and Super-CGECBC 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:

- 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;
- 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;
- 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:

- Be disabled by facility operators;
- 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 CGECBC+ and Super-CGECBC 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 : CGECBC+ and Super-CGECBC Buildings in warm humid climate zone.

5.3.8.3 Chilled Water Temperature Reset

Chilled water systems with a design capacity exceeding 350 kW_r supplying chilled water to comfort conditioning systems in CGECBC+ and Super-CGECBC 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 Super-CGECBC Buildings

Super-CGECBC 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 Super-CGECBC 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 (square meter).

5.3.11 Service Water Heating

For compliance with CGECBC+ and Super-CGECBC,

- (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 5-19. 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 5-19: Maximum System Efficiency Threshold for CGECBC, CGECBC+, and Super-CGECBC Buildings

<i>Water Cooled Chilled Water Plant</i>	<i>Maximum Threshold (kW/kWr)</i>
CGECBC	0.26
CGECBC+	0.23
Super-CGECBC	0.20

5.3.12.1 Documentation Requirement

Compliance shall be documented and compliance forms shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction (NRANVP, T&CP or UADD). The information submitted shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- 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.
- Brief description of the project with location, number of stories, space types, conditioned and unconditioned areas, hours of operation.
- List of the energy-related building features of the Proposed Design.
- List showing compliance with the mandatory requirements of CGECBC.
- 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:

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

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 systems⁵ 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 CGECBC+ 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 Super-CGECBC building standard prescribed in §5.2.2.

5.3.13.1 Documentation Requirement

Compliance shall be documented and submitted to the authority having jurisdiction (NRANVP, T&CP or UADD). 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.

⁵ This is not an all-inclusive list. The updated list of low energy comfort systems is available at BEE website: (<https://www.beeindia.gov.in/>).

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 (square meter) 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 (square meter) 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 (square meter) BUA, in
 - a. All habitable spaces less than 30 m² (square meter), enclosed by walls or ceiling height partitions.
 - b. All storage or utility spaces more than 15 m² (square meter).
 - c. Public toilets more than 25 m² (square meter), 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.

- ii. Corridors of all Hospitality greater than 20,000 m² (square meter) 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 fire-fighting 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 (square meter) for a space less than or equal to 1,000 m² (square meter), and a maximum of 1,000 m² (square meter) for a space greater than 1,000 m² (square meter).
- (b) have the capability to override the shut-off 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 labelled 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 day-lit 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 CGECBC, 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 fire-fighting 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 (square meter) 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 food-warming, 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,
- (l) 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:

Determine the allowed lighting power density for each appropriate building area type from

Table 6-1 for CGECBC Buildings, from Table 6-2 for CGECBC+ Buildings and from Table 6-3 for Super-CGECBC Buildings;

- (a) Calculate the gross lighted area for each building area type.
- (b) 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 CGECBC Buildings – Building Area Method

Building Type	LPD (W/m ² (square meter))	Building Area Type	LPD (W/m ² (square meter))
Office Building	9.5	Motion picture theatre	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 theatre	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 centre	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 CGECBC+ Buildings – Building Area Method

Building Area Type	LPD (W/m ² (square meter))	Building Area Type	LPD (W/m ² (square meter))
Office Building	7.6	Motion picture theatre	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 theatre	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 centre	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.			

Table 6-3 : Interior Lighting Power for Super-CGECBC Buildings – Building Area Method

Building Area Type	LPD (W/m ² (square meter))	Building Area Type	LPD (W/m ² (square meter))
Office Building	5.0	Motion picture theatre	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 theatre	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 centre	6.3
Manufacturing facility	6.0	Parking garage	1.5
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:

- Determine the appropriate building type and the allowed lighting power density from Table 6-4 for CGECBC Buildings, Table 6-5 for CGECBC+ Buildings and, Table 6-6 for Super-CGECBC Buildings. In cases where both a common space type and building specific space type are listed, building specific space type LPD shall apply.
- For each space, enclosed by partitions 80% or greater than ceiling height, determine the gross lighted floor area by measuring to the centre 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.
- 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 CGECBC Buildings – Space Function Method

Category	LPD (W/m ² (square meter))	Category	LPD (W/m ² (square meter))
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
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 CGECBC+ Buildings – Space Function Method

Category	LPD (square meter))	Category	LPD (W/m ² (square meter))
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
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 Super-CGECBC Buildings – Space Function Method

Category	LPD (W/m ² (square meter))	Category	LPD (W/m ² (square meter))
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/m ² (square meter))	Lamp category	LPD (W/m ² (square meter))
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 (square meter). Space types and their respective areas are mentioned below. Steps for calculating interior lighting power allowance using the space function method for a CGECBC 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.

Table 6-1-1 Space Types, Areas and Corresponding LPDs

Space Function	LPD (W/ m ²)	Area (m ²)	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

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:

- The wattage of incandescent luminaires with medium base sockets and not containing permanently installed ballasts shall be the maximum labelled wattage of the luminaires.
- 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' catalogues or values from independent testing laboratory reports.
- The wattage of all other miscellaneous luminaire types not described in (a) or (b) shall be the specified wattage of the luminaires.
- The wattage of lighting track, plug-in bus way, 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 CGECBC Buildings, Table 6-8 for CGECBC+ Buildings and Table 6-9 for Super-CGECBC Buildings. Trade-offs between applications are not permitted.

Table 6-7 : Exterior Building Lighting Power for CGECBC Buildings

Exterior lighting application	Power limits
Building entrance (with canopy)	10 W/ m ² (square meter) 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 (square meter) of vertical façade area
Emergency signs, ATM kiosks, Security areas façade	1.0 W/ m ² (square meter)
Driveways and parking (open/ external)	1.6 W/ m ² (square meter)
Pedestrian walkways	2.0 W/ m ² (square meter)

Stairways	10.0 W/ m ² (square meter)
Landscaping	0.5 W/ m ² (square meter)
Outdoor sales area	9.0 W/ m ² (square meter)

Table 6-8 : Exterior Building Lighting Power for CGECBC+ Buildings

Exterior lighting application	Power limits
Building entrance (with canopy)	8.0 W/m ² (square meter) 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 (square meter) of vertical façade area
Emergency signs, ATM kiosks, Security areas façade	0.8 W/m ² (square meter)
Driveways and parking (open/ external)	1.3 W/m ² (square meter)
Pedestrian walkways	1.6 W/m ² (square meter)
Stairways	8.0 W/m ² (square meter)
Landscaping	0.4 W/m ² (square meter)
Outdoor sales area	7.2 W/m ² (square meter)

Table 6-9 : Exterior Building Lighting Power for Super-CGECBC Buildings

Exterior lighting application	Power limits
Building entrance (with canopy)	5.0 W/m ² (square meter) 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 (square meter) of vertical façade area
Emergency signs, ATM kiosks, Security areas façade	0.5 W/m ² (square meter)
Driveways and parking (open/ external)	0.8 W/m ² (square meter)
Pedestrian walkways	1.0 W/m ² (square meter)
Stairways	5.0 W/m ² (square meter)
Landscaping	0.25 W/m ² (square meter)
Outdoor sales area	4.5 W/m ² (square meter)

6.3.6 Controls for CGECBC+ and Super-CGECBC Buildings

CGECBC+ and Super-CGECBC Buildings shall comply with requirements of § 6.3.6 in addition to complying with requirements of § 6.2.

6.3.6.1 Centralized Controls

CGECBC+ and Super-CGECBC 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 CGECBC, CGECBC+, and Super-CGECBC Buildings respectively, unless the luminaries 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. BEE star rating for dry type transformer shall take precedence over this table once notified by BEE under BEE Standards and Labelling Program.

For oil type transformer BEE star rated transformer (BEE Standards and Labelling Program) shall be used in all compliant buildings. Power transformers to meet compliance shall have:

- (a) minimum 3 stars rating in CGECBC Buildings
- (b) minimum 4 stars rating in CGECBC+ Buildings
- (c) 5 stars rating in Super-CGECBC Buildings

Table 7-1 : Permissible Losses for Dry 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

*The total loss value 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 12.7 of IS 11171 i.e; average winding temperature rise as given in Column 4 of Table 4 of IS 11171 plus 30°C. i.e. for F thermal class

the total loss values shall be calculated at 120° C and for H thermal class the total loss values shall be calculated at 145° C. An increase of 7% on total loss value for thermal class H is allowed."

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

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 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. CGECBC Buildings shall have motors of IE 2 (high efficiency) class or a higher class
 - ii. CGECBC+ Buildings shall have IE 3 (premium efficiency) class motors or higher class
 - iii. Super-CGECBC 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 (BEE Standards and Labelling Program) shall be used in all compliant buildings. DG sets in buildings greater than 20,000 m² (square meter) BUA shall have:

- (a) minimum 3 stars rating in CGECBC Buildings
- (b) minimum 4 stars rating in CGECBC+ Buildings
- (c) 5 stars rating in Super-CGECBC Buildings

Provided the building does not use DG sets for captive power generation (no more than 15% of power requirement is being met by the use of DG sets), 3 star rated DG sets may be used for CGECBC + and Super-CGECBC 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:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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 7-2.

Table 7-2 : Sub Metering: Minimum requirement for separation of electrical load

	<i>Building Contract Demand</i>	
	<i>120 kVA to 250 kVA</i>	<i>Greater than 250 kVA</i>
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

In addition to requirements stated above, for building types identified in Table 7-3, respective services must be sub-metered.

Table 7-3 : Additional sub-metering requirements for specific building types

<i>Mandatory requirement of sub- metering of services for specific building types</i>	
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 CGECBC Building
- (b) 0.98 for CGECBC+ Building
- (c) 0.99 for Super-CGECBC 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 CGECBC Buildings
- (b) 2% of the total power usage in CGECBC+ Buildings
- (c) 1% of total power usage in Super-CGECBC 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 7-4. Any Standards and Labelling program by BEE shall take precedence over requirements listed in this section.

Table 7-4 : Energy Efficiency Requirements for UPS for CGECBC, CGECBC+, Super-CGECBC 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 on the site.

7.2.8.1 Renewable Energy Generating Zone (REGZ)

- (a) A dedicated REGZ on the roof top or on site shall be provided in all buildings which shall be free of any obstructions within its boundaries and from shadows cast by objects adjacent to the zone

- (b) The REGZ shall have renewable power generation system of capacity in compliance to regulations and guidelines of Chhattisgarh State Electricity Regulatory Commission (CSERC).

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, and Acronyms

8.1 General

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

8.2 Definitions

A

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 centres 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: Municipal Authority or Committee or Council or Nagar/Gram-Panchayat or Development and Planning Authority of Government of Chhattisgarh, which is entrusted with the responsibility of regulating the building approval/erection/re-erection in the areas falling under its jurisdiction; viz. Urban Administration and Development Department (UADD), Government of Chhattisgarh, Town and Country Planning Department (T&CP), Government of Chhattisgarh, Nava Raipur Atal Nagar Vikas Pradhikaran, Government of Chhattisgarh (NRANVP);

B

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.

BEE: Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power, Government of India

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 50 kW or contract demand of 60 kVA and above or built-up area above 1000 m² (square meter).

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.

C

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.

Chhattisgarh Energy Conservation Building Code (CGECBC): the Energy Conservation Building Code amended and notified as Chhattisgarh Energy Conservation Building Code by the state government or its subsequent updated version approved by BEE and the state Government.

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

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

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

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 CGECBC 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.

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 users 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.

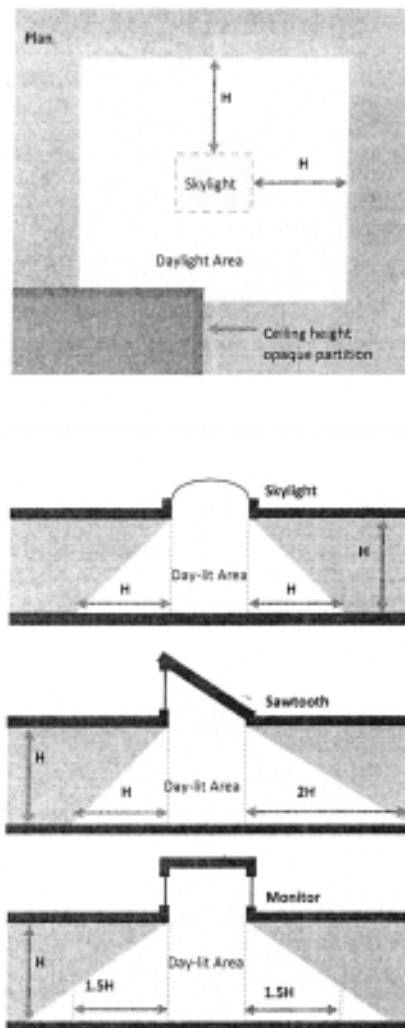
Cool roof: roof with top layer of material that has high solar reflectance and high thermal emittance properties. Cool roof surfaces are characterized by light colours so that heat can be rejected back to the environment.

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

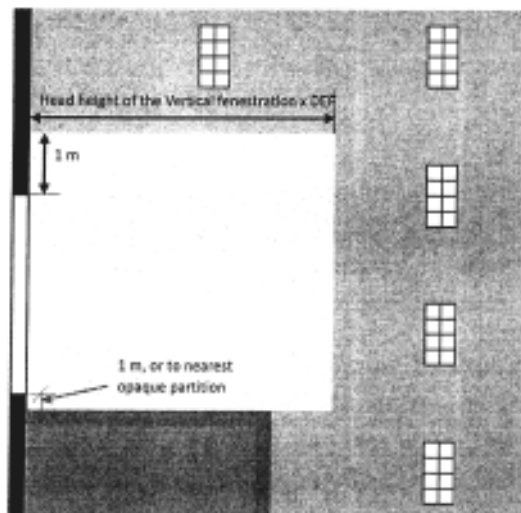
Daylight area: the daylight illuminated floor area under horizontal fenestration (skylight) or adjacent to vertical fenestration (window), described as follows:

- (a) Horizontal Fenestration: the area under a skylight, monitor, or saw-tooth 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 $1.5H$ for monitors, or H or $2H$ for the saw-tooth 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 week days up to 12 hours each day.

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

Dead band: 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.

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.

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 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.

E

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

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

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 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 0. 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,

$$= \frac{\text{annual energy consumption in kWh}}{\text{total built – up area (excluding storage area and the parking in the basement) in m}^2}$$

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 CGECBC 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 it 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 archaeological monuments, pool and billiard parlour, 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

H

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 luminaries

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 chillers efficiency during its operational life.

K

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

Labelled: 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 than vapour 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.

Luminaries: 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.

M

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, labour, 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 vapour 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

N

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.

O

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 capacity 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

P

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.

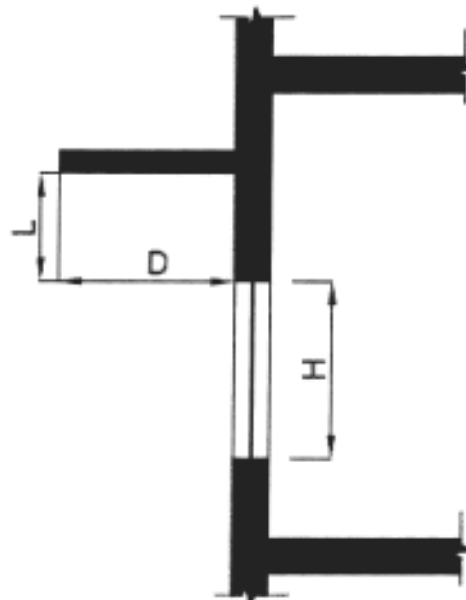
Plug loads: energy used by products that are powered by means of an AC plug. This term excludes building energy that is attributed to major end uses specified in § 5, § 6, § 7 (like HVAC, lighting, water heating, etc.).

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 day-lit time: amount of time in a day when there is daylight to light a space adequately without using artificial lighting. Potential day-lit 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 analysed 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.

$$\text{Projection factor (PF)} = D/(H+L)$$

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 CGECBC.

Proposed Design: a computer model of the proposed building, consistent with its actual

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

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

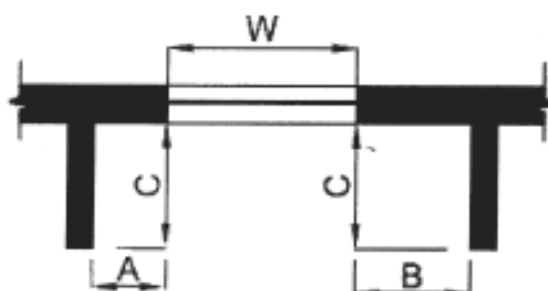
design, which complies with all the mandatory requirements of CGECBC.

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 m^2 (square meter).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 amenities. 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 centreline 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 (square meter) 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. Crawlspace, 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 CGECBC, 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 ($kW \cdot h/(m^2 \cdot day)$) (or hours/day).

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

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.

T

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 from a system is finally delivered, e.g., registers, diffusers, lighting fixtures, faucets, etc.

Theatre 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, theatres, 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 colouring 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/m^2 (square meter).K.

V

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.

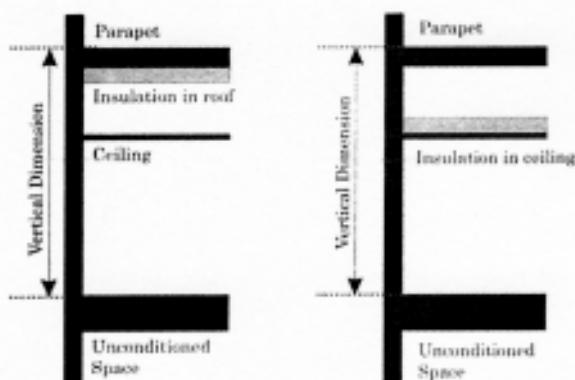
Vision Windows: windows or area of large windows that are primarily for both daylight and exterior views. Typically, their placement in the wall is between 1 meter and 2.2 meter above the floor level.

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.

Z

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 set point during a demand shed event might disrupt the process, including but not limited to data centres, telecom and private branch exchange (PBX) rooms, and laboratories.

Zone, Non-Critical: a zone that is not a critical zone.

8.3 SI to IP Conversion Factors

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 (square meter)	10.76 ft ²
1 W/m ² (square meter)	0.0929 W/ ft ²
1 W/ lin m	3.28 W/ ft
1 W/m ² (square meter).K	0.1761 Btu/ h-ft ² -°F
1 W/ l-s ⁻¹	0.063 W/ gpm
1 m ² (square meter).K/W	5.678 ft ² -h-°F/ Btu
1 °C	((°C X 9/5) + 32) °F
1 kW _r	0.284 TR
1 kW	1.34 hp
1 kW	3412.142 Btu/hr

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
C	Celsius
Cmh	cubic meter per hour
Cm	centimetre
COP	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 (square meter)-°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
kW _r	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
m ² (square meter)	square meter
m ² (square meter).K/W	square meter Kelvin per watt
NBC	National Building Code 2016
Pa	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/ l-s ⁻¹	watt per litre per second
W/m ² (square meter)	watts per square meter
W/m ² (square meter).K	watts per square meter per Kelvin
W/m ² (square meter)	watts per hour per square meter
W/m.K	watts per linear meter per Kelvin
Wh	watthour
§	Chapters & Subchapters of this Code

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 CGECBC as mentioned in §2.5.

9.1.2 Compliance

A building complies with the CGECBC 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 through §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 mega-joule.

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 CGECBC.*

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 (NRANVP, T&CP or UADD). 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 CGECBC compliant building. The Standard Design will be the same for all compliance levels (CGECBC, CGECBC+ and Super-CGECBC).

Table 9-1 : Modelling Requirements for Calculating Proposed and Standard Design

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.	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 modelled identically in the Standard Design and Proposed Design.
	(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 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.	
2. Space Use Classification	The building type or space type 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.	Same as Proposed Design.
3. 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 modelled for showing compliance. Schedules must be modelled 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 modelled identically in both the Designs.	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.
4. Building Envelope	All components of the building envelope in the Proposed Design shall be modelled 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 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 be	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 be modelled so that it does not shade itself. (b) Opaque assemblies: such as roof, floors, doors, and walls shall be modelled with the maximum U-factor allowed in §4.3.1 and §4.3.2.

	<p>described as either a single surface or by using multipliers.</p> <p>(c) For exterior roofs, other than roofs with ventilated attics, the reflectance and emittance of the roof surface shall be modelled in accordance with §4.3.1.1.</p> <p>(d) Manually operated fenestration shading devices such as blinds or shades shall not be modelled. Permanent shading devices such as fins, overhangs, and light shelves shall be modelled.</p> <p>(e) The exterior roof surface shall be modelled using the solar reflectance in accordance with ASTM E903-96 and thermal emittance determined in accordance with ASTM E408-71. Where cool roof is proposed, emittance and reflectance shall be modelled as per ASTM E408-71 and ASTM E903-96 respectively. Where cool roof is not proposed, the exterior roof surfaces shall be modelled as per §4.3.1.1 i.e. the exterior roof surface shall be modelled with a solar reflectance of 0.70 and a thermal emittance of 0.75.</p>	<p>(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 modelled; fenestration shall be assumed to be flush with the exterior wall or roof. Manually operated fenestration shading devices such as blinds or shades shall not be modelled. Fenestration U-factor shall be the maximum allowed for the climate, and the solar heat gain coefficient shall be the maximum allowed for the climate and orientation.</p> <p>(d) Skylight areas: shall equal that in the Proposed Design or 5% of gross roof area, whichever is smaller.</p> <p>(e) Roof Solar Reflectance and Thermal Emittance: The exterior roof surfaces shall be modelled using a solar reflectance of 0.70 and a thermal emittance of 0.75 as per §4.3.1.1</p>
<p>5. Lighting</p>	<p>Lighting power in the Proposed Design shall be determined as follows:</p> <p>(a) Where a complete lighting system exists, the actual lighting power shall be used in the model.</p> <p>(b) Where a lighting system has been designed, lighting power shall be determined in accordance with either §6.3.4.</p> <p>(c) 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.</p> <p>(d) Lighting system power shall include all lighting system components shown or provided for on plans (including lamps, ballasts, task fixtures, and furniture-mounted fixtures).</p>	<p>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 modelled identically in the Proposed Design and Standard Design. Lighting controls shall be as per the CGECBC requirements of §6.2.1.</p> <p>Exterior lighting power in the standard design shall be set equal to the maximum allowed in §6.3.5</p>

- (e) Lighting power for parking garages, exterior spaces and building facades shall be modelled.
- (f) Minimum Lighting controls, as per the CGECBC requirements of §6.2.1, shall be modelled in the Proposed case.
- (g) Automatic daylighting controls shall be modelled directly in the software or through schedule adjustments determined by a separate daylight analysis approved by the authority having jurisdiction.
- (h) Other automatic lighting controls shall be modelled directly in the software by adjusting the lighting power as per Table 9-3.

6.

HVAC Thermal Zones

- (a) **HVAC Zones Designed:** Where HVAC zones are defined on design drawings, each HVAC zone shall be modelled as a separate thermal block. Same as Proposed Design
- (b) **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.
- (c) **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:
- (d) **Perimeter Core Zoning:** Separate thermal block shall be modelled 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.
- (e) Separate thermal blocks shall be modelled for floors in contact with

		ground and for floors which have a ceiling/roof exposure to the ambient.	
		The HVAC system type and all related performance parameters, such as equipment capacities and efficiencies, in the Proposed Design shall be determined as follows:	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 CGECBC compliant building.
		(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 modelled in the Standard Design.	
		(d) Where no cooling system has been specified, the cooling system and its characteristics shall be identical to the system modelled in the Standard Design.	
7.	HVAC Systems		
		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.	(a) The service water heating system shall be of the same type as the Proposed Design.
		(b) Where a service hot water system has been designed, the service hot water model shall be consistent with design documents.	(b) 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.
		(c) Where no service hot water system exists, or is specified, no service hot water heating shall be modelled.	(c) Systems shall meet the efficiency requirements of §5.2.7.2.
8.	Service Hot Water		
		Receptacle, motor, and process loads shall be modelled 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	Receptacle, motor and process loads shall be modelled the same as the Proposed Design.
9.	Miscellaneous Loads		

10. Modelling Limitations to the Simulation Program	calculating the Standard Design and Proposed Design. All end-use load components within and associated with the building shall be modelled, 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.	
	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p>Whichever method is selected, the component shall be modelled identically for both the Proposed Design and Standard Design models.</p>	<p>Same as Proposed Design.</p>

Table 9-2 : HVAC Systems Map for Standard Design

Table 9-3 : Power Adjustment Factors for Automatic Lighting Controls

Automatic Control Device	Daytime occupancy and area <300 m ² (square meter)	All Others
Programmable Timing Control	10%	0%
Occupancy Sensor	10%	10%
Occupancy Sensor and Programmable Timing Control	15%	10%

	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 (square meter) of conditioned floor area. Use additional system type for non-predominant conditions if those conditions apply to more than 1,000 m² (square meter) 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.

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 modelled 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 modelled 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 modelling 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 CGECBC, the Standard Design shall be modelled as per the minimum ventilation rate required by CGECBC and the Proposed Design shall be modelled 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 System Types A, B and D,

$$P_{fan} = cmh \times .51$$

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 modelled as per efficiency limits specified in Table 5-9 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 modelled in the Standard Design as per the requirements of §5.3.5.

Exception to §9.4.2.5: Airside economizer shall not be modelled for Standard Design HVAC System Type A.

9.4.2.6 Energy Recovery

Energy recovery shall be modelled 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 modelled at 6.7°C and return temperature at 13.3°C.

9.4.2.8 Chillers

Only electric chillers shall be modelled in the Standard Design for System C. Chillers shall meet the minimum efficiency requirements indicated in Table 9-4 and Table 9-5. Chillers in the Standard Design shall be selected as per Table 9.6 below:

Table 9-4 : Minimum Energy Efficiency Requirements for water cooled Chillers

Chiller Capacity (kW _r)	COP	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 9-5: Minimum Energy Efficiency Requirements for air cooled Chillers

Chiller Capacity (kW _r)	COP	IPLV
<260	2.8	3.5
≥260	3.0	3.7

Table 9-6 : Types and Number of Chillers for Standard Design

Peak Building Cooling Load (kW _e)	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 kW _e

Exception to 9.4.2.8: Air cooled chillers are allowed to be modelled 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 modelled 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 modelled as per power and efficiency limits specified in

Table 5-12. Standard Design chilled water pumps shall be modelled as primary-secondary with variable secondary flow.

9.4.2.10 Cooling Tower

Standard Design cooling tower shall be modelled as an open circuit axial flow tower with power and efficiency as per §5.3.3. The fans shall be modelled 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 modelled as natural draft boilers and shall use the same fuel as the Proposed Design. Boiler efficiency shall be modelled as per Table 5-4.

9.4.2.12 Hot Water Design Supply Temperatures

Hot water design supply temperature shall be modelled at 82°C and return temperature at 54°C.

9.4.2.13 Hot Water Pumps

The Standard Design hot water pumps shall be modelled with a minimum efficiency of 70% and a pump power of 300 W/l-s⁻¹.

Standard Design hot water pumps shall be modelled 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 CGECBC 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 modelled 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 modelled 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.

$$1 \text{ ton hour} = 0.85 \text{ kWh}$$

$$1 \text{ MBtu} = 1,000,000 \text{ Btu} = 293 \text{ kWh}$$

Option B

The Standard Design shall be modelled 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 modelled at minimum efficiency levels as per §9.4.2.7 to §9.4.2.10. Airside/low side capacities shall be modelled as per design and the plant capacities shall be auto-sized by the software.

9.4.3 Compliance Thresholds for CGECBC compliant, CGECBC+ and Super-CGECBC Buildings

For buildings to qualify as CGECBC+ and Super-CGECBC Buildings, the WBP Method shall be followed for the Standard Design as detailed above. The Proposed Design for CGECBC+ and Super-CGECBC Buildings shall meet the mandatory provisions of §4.2, §5.2, §6.2, and §7.2.

The EPI Ratio for CGECBC+ and Super-CGECBC Buildings shall be equal to or less than the EPI Ratios listed under the applicable climate zone in Table 9-7 and Table 9-8 of §9.5.

9.5 Maximum Allowed EPI Ratios

Table 9-7 : Maximum Allowed EPI Ratios for Building in Composite Climate

Building Type	Composite		
	CGECBC	CGECBC+	Super-CGECBC
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 (24 Hours)	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 9-8: Maximum Allowed EPI Ratios for Buildings in Warm and Humid Climate

Building Type	Warm and Humid		
	CGECBC	CGECBC+	Super-CGECBC
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 (24 Hours)	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

9.6 Schedules

Table 9-9: Schedules for Business - Office Buildings

Business - Office							
Time Period	Elevator Schedules		External Lighting Schedule	Basement Ventilation		Basement Lighting	
	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 Building Daytime Business

Business – Office Daytime Business										
Time Period	Occupancy Schedule			Lighting Schedule			Equipment Schedule		HVAC Fan Schedule (On/Off)	
	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 24-hours Business

Business – Office 24-hour Business									
Time Period	Occupancy Schedule			Lighting Schedule			Equipment Schedule		HVAC Fan Schedule (On/Off)
	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

Table 9-12: Schedules for Business - Server Room

Business Building - Server Room						
Time Period	Occupancy Schedule		Lighting Schedule		Equipment Schedule	HVAC Schedule (ON/OFF) Fan
	Daytime Business	24-hour business	Daytime Business	24-hour business	All time running	
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 Assembly Buildings (A)

Assembly Buildings – Common Areas							
Time Period	Elevator Schedule	HVAC Fan Schedule (On/Off)			External Lighting Schedule	Basement Ventilation	Basement Lighting
		Seating / Public Space	Exhibit Space	Meeting/ Conference Room			
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 (B)

Assembly Buildings								
Time Period	Occupancy Schedule			Lighting Schedule			Equipment Schedule	
	Public Seating/Space	Exhibit Space	Meeting/Conference	Public Seating/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 (C)

Assembly Buildings - Museum								
Time Period	Occupancy Schedule		Lighting Schedule		Equipment Schedule		HVAC Schedule (ON/OFF)	
	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

[illegible]

Table 9-17: Schedules for Healthcare - Hospital Buildings (A)

Healthcare - Hospital											
Time Period	Occupancy Schedule				Lighting Schedule				Equipment Schedule		
	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 (B)

Healthcare - Hospital										
Time Period	HVAC Fan Schedule (On/Off)				External Lighting Schedule	Elevators	Service Hot Water		Basement Ventilation	Basement Lighting
	Public Spaces	Beds & ICU	Diagnostic, emergency & OT	OPD & Offices			Building Summer	Building Winters		
	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 – Out-patient Healthcare Buildings (A)

Healthcare – Out-patient Healthcare							
Time Period	Occupancy Schedule			Lighting Schedule		Equipment Schedule	
	Lobby	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 (B)

Healthcare - Out-patient Healthcare							
Time Period	Elevator Schedule	HVAC Fan Schedule (On/Off)	External Lighting Schedule	Service Hot Water (SHW)		Basement Ventilation	Basement Lighting
		All Spaces		Building Summer	Building Winters		
	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 Educational School Building (A)

Educational – School Building							
Time Period	Elevator Schedule	HVAC Fan Schedule (On/Off)			External Lighting Schedule	Basement Ventilation	Basement Lighting
	7 Days/ week	Student Area	Back Office	Corridor / Lobby	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

[illegible]

Table 9-23: Schedules for Educational - University Building (A)

Educational – University Buildings									
Time Period	Elevator Schedule		HVAC Fan Schedule (On/Off)				External Lighting Schedule	Basement Ventilation	Basement Lighting
	Library & Comp. Centre	Student and Back office	Student Area	Back Office	Library & Comp. Centre	Corridor/ Lobby			
	7 days/ week	7 days/ week	5 days/ week	5 days/ week	7 days/ week	5 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 Buildings (B)

[illegible]

Table 9-25: Schedules for Hospitality Buildings (A)

Hospitality									
Time Period	Elevator Schedule		External Lighting Schedule	Service Hot Water (SHW)			Basement Ventilation	Basement Lighting	
				Guest rooms		Kitchen			
	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 9-26: Schedules for Hospitality Buildings (B)

Hospitality - Occupancy												
Time Period	Occupancy Schedule											
	Guest Room		Lobby		Public Spaces		Restaurant		Back Office		Conference/ Banquet Room	Kitchen
	Week Days	Week ends	Week Days	Week ends	Week Days	Week ends	Week Days	Week ends	Week Days	Week ends	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 9-27: Schedules for Hospitality Buildings (C)

Hospitality – Lighting												
Time Period	Lighting Schedule											
	Guest Room		Lobby		Public Spaces		Restaurant		Back Office		Conference/ Banquet	Kitchen
	Week Days	Week ends	Week Days	Week ends	Week Days	Week ends	Week Days	Week ends	Week Days	Week ends	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

Table 9-28: Schedules for Hospitality Buildings (D)

Hospitality – Equipment									
Time Period	Equipment Schedule								
	Guest Room		Public Spaces	Restaurant		Back Office		Conference/ Banquet Room	Kitchen
	Week Days	Week ends	7 Days/ week	Week Days	Week ends	Week Days	Week ends	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 (E)

Hospitality – HVAC Fan Schedules							
Time Period	HVAC Fan Schedule						
	Guest Room	Lobby	Public Spaces	Restaurants	Back Office	Conference / Banquet Room	Kitchen
	Days/ 7 week	Days/ 7 week	Days/ 7 week	Days/ 7 week	Days/ 7 week	Days/ 7 week	Days/ 7 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

Table 9-30 : Schedules for Shopping Complexes Buildings (A)

Shopping Complex								
Time Period	HVAC Fan Schedule (ON/OFF)			External Lighting Schedule	Basement Ventilation	Basement Lighting	Elevator Schedule	
	Retail	Corridor & Atrium	Special Zones				Week days	Week ends
	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week		
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 (B)

Shopping Complex											
Time Period	Occupancy Schedule						Lighting Schedule			Equipment Schedule	
	Retail		Corridors & Atrium		Special Zone		Retail	Corridors & Atrium	Special Zone	Retail	Special Zone
	Week day	Week end	Week day	Week end	Week day	Week end	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 – Food Court

Shopping Complex - Food Court												
Time Period	Occupancy Schedule			Lighting Schedule			Equipment Schedule			HVAC Fan Schedule		
	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 Complex- Strip Retail & Supermall Buildings

Strip Retail & Supermall										
Time Period	Occupancy Schedule		Lighting Schedule	Equipment Schedule	HVAC Fan Schedule (On/Off)	Elevator Schedule		External Lighting Schedule	Basement Ventilation	Basement Lighting
	Retail & Circulation		All Spaces	All Spaces						
	Week days	Week ends	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	7 Days/ week	Week days	Week ends	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

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:

$$T_{in} = 24 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$T_{out} = 32 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$V = 3.35 \text{ m/s}$$

$$T_{rm,out} = T_{out}$$

$$T_{rm,in} = T_{in}$$

$$I_s = 0 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ (square meter)}$$

For SHGC calculations:

$$T_{in} = 24 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$T_{out} = 32 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$V = 2.75 \text{ m/s}$$

$$T_{rm,out} = T_{out}$$

$$T_{rm,in} = T_{in}$$

$$I_s = 783 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ (square meter)}$$

- (a) +§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 centre 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.

- (b) §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 labelled in accordance with 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/m ² (square meter).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 (square meter).K)	3.4
Wood, vinyl, or fiberglass frame or metal frame with thermal break	Double Glazing (COG U value <1.6 W/m ² (square meter).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:

$$U_{TotalRoof} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{U_{TypicalRoof}} + \frac{1}{U_{TypicalInsulation}}}$$

where

$U_{TotalRoof}$	Total U-factor of the roof with insulation
$U_{TypicalRoof}$	U-factor of the roof
$U_{TypicalInsulation}$	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:

$$U_{TotalWall} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{U_{TypicalWall}} + \frac{1}{U_{TypicalInsulation}}}$$

where

$U_{TotalWall}$	Total U-factor of the wall with insulation
$U_{TypicalWall}$	U-factor of the wall
$U_{TypicalInsulation}$	U-factor of the effective insulation

Table 10-2 Typical Thermal Properties of Common Building and Insulating Materials^{6,a}

Description	Density	Conductivity ^b k	Resistance R	Specific Heat,
	kg/m ³	W/(m·K)	(m ² (square meter)·K)/W	kJ/(kg·K)
Building Board and Siding				
<i>Board</i>				
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
<i>Vegetable fiber board</i>				-
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
<i>Hardboard^e</i>				
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

⁶ ASHRAE- Handbook of Fundamentals

<i>Particle-board^e</i>				
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
Wafer-board	700	0.072	-	1.88
<i>Shingles</i>				
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
<i>Siding</i>				
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, lapped 13 mm	-	-	0.14	1.17
Wood, bevel 250 mm, lapped 19 mm	-	-	0.18	1.17
Wood, plywood, lapped 9.5 mm	-	-	0.1	1.22
Aluminum, steel, or vinyl, ^{i,k} over sheathing Hollow-backed	-	-	0.11	1.22
Aluminum, steel, or vinyl, ^{i,k} over sheathing Insulating-board-backed 9.5 mm	-	-	0.32	1.34
Aluminum, steel, or vinyl, ^{i,k} over sheathing Foil-backed 9.5 mm	-	-	0.52	-
Architectural (soda-lime float) glass	2500	1	-	0.84
<i>Building Membrane</i>				
Vapor-permeable felt	-	-	0.011	-
Vapor: seal, 2 layers of mopped 0.73 kg/m ² (square meter) felt	-	-	0.21	-
Vapor: seal, plastic film	-	-	Negligible	-
<i>Finish Flooring Materials</i>				
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				
<i>Blanket and batt^{c,d}</i>				
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	-	-
<i>Board and slabs</i>				
Cellular glass.	130	0.048	-	0.75
Cement fiber slabs, shredded wood with Portland cement binder	400 to 30	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	-	-
<i>Loose fill</i>				

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 120	0.045 to 0.052	-	-
	120 to 180	0.052 to 0.061	-	-
Mineral fiber (rock, slag, or glass) ^d approx. 95 to 130 mm	10 to 30	-	1.92	0.71
Mineral fiber (rock, slag, or glass) ^d approx. 170 to 220 mm	11 to 30	-	3.33	-
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. 260 to 350 mm	13 to 30	-	5.26	-
Mineral fiber (rock, slag, or glass) ^d 90 mm (closed sidewall application)	30 to 55	-	2.1 to 2.5	-
Vermiculite, exfoliated	110 to 130	0.068	-	1.34
	64 to 96	0.063	-	-
<i>Spray-applied</i>				
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	-
Urea formaldehyde 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	-	-
Reed thatch	270	0.09	-	-
Roofing felt	2250	1.2	-	-

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/m ³ 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, 1400 kg/ m ² (square meter) concrete, 2 or 3 cores	-	-	0.34 to 0.29	-
Low-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay, slate or slag, pumice) ~150 mm, 7 1/2 kg, 1400 kg/ m ² (square meter) with perlite-filled cores	-	-	0.74	-
Low-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay, slate or slag, pumice) ~150 mm, 7 1/2 kg, 1400 kg/ m ² (square meter) with vermiculite-filled cores	-	-	0.53	-
Low-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay, slate or slag, pumice) 200 mm, 8 to 10 kg, 1150 to 1380 kg/ m ² (square meter) concrete	-	-	0.56 to 0.33	0.88
Low-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay, slate or slag, pumice) 200 mm, 8 to 10 kg, 1150 to 1380 kg/ m ² (square meter) concrete with perlite-filled cores	-	-	1.20 to 0.77	-
Low-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay, slate or slag, pumice) 200 mm, 8 to 10 kg, 1150 to 1380 kg/ m ² (square meter) concrete with vermiculite-filled cores	-	-	0.93 to 0.69	-
Low-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay, slate or slag, pumice) 200 mm, 8 to 10 kg, 1150 to 1380 kg/ m ² (square meter) concrete with molded-EPS-filled (beads) cores	-	-	0.85	-
Low-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay, slate or slag, pumice) 200 mm, 8 to 10 kg, 1150 to 1380 kg/ m ² (square meter) concrete with UF foam-filled cores	-	-	0.79	-
Low-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay, slate or slag, pumice) 200 mm, 8 to 10 kg, 1150 to 1380 kg/ m ² (square meter) concrete with molded EPS inserts in cores	-	-	0.62	-
Low-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay, slate or slag, pumice) 300 mm, 16 kg, 1400 kg/m ³ , concrete, 2 or 3 cores	-	-	0.46 to 0.40	-
Low-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay, slate or slag, pumice) 300 mm, 16 kg, 1400 kg/m ³ , with perlite-filled cores	-	-	1.6 to 1.1	-
Low-mass aggregate (expanded shale, clay, slate or slag, pumice) 300 mm, 16 kg, 1400 kg/m ³ , with vermiculite-filled cores	-	-	1	-
Stone, lime, or sand	2800	10.4	-	-
Quartzitic and sandstone	2560	6.2	-	-

	2240	3.46	-	-
	1920	1.88	-	0.88
Calclitic, dolomitic, limestone, marble, and granite	2880	4.33	-	-
	2560	3.17	-	-
	2240	2.31	-	-
	1920	1.59	-	0.88
	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 concretes (concretes with >50% quartz or quartzite sand have conductivities in higher end of range)	2400	1.4 to 2.9	-	-
	2240	1.3 to 2.6	-	0.80 to 1.00
	2080	1.0 to 1.9	-	-
Low-mass aggregate or limestone concretes	1920	0.9 to 1.3	-	-
Low-mass aggregate or limestone concretes Expanded shale, clay, or slate; expanded slags ;cinders; pumice (with density up to 1600 kg/m ³); scoria (sanded concretes have conductivities in higher end of range)	1600	0.68 to 0.89	-	0.84
	1280	0.48 to 0.59	-	0.84
	960	0.30 to 0.36	-	-
	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)				
<i>Hardwoods</i>	-	-	-	1.63
Oak	660 to 750	0.16 to 0.18	-	-
Birch	680 to 725	0.17 to 0.18	-	-
Maple	635 to 700	0.16 to 0.17	-	-
Ash	615 to 670	0.15 to 0.16	-	-
<i>Softwoods</i>	-	-	-	1.63
Southern pine	570 to 660	0.14 to 0.16	-	-
Southern yellow pine	500	0.13	-	-
Eastern white pine	400	0.1	-	-
Douglas fir/larch	535 to 580	0.14 to 0.15	-	-
Southern cypress	500 to 515	0.13	-	-
Hem/fir, spruce/pine/fir	390 to 500	0.11 to 0.13	-	-
Spruce	400	0.09	-	-
Western red cedar	350	0.09	-	-
West coast woods, cedars	350 to 500	0.10 to 0.13	-	-
Eastern white cedar	360	0.1	-	-
California redwood	390 to 450	0.11 to 0.12	-	-
Pine (oven-dried)	370	0.092	-	1.88
Spruce (oven-dried)	395	0.1	-	1.88

*Values 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 air space.

^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 μm 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.

ⁱValues for concrete block and concrete are at moisture contents representative of normal use.

^jValues 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 non-reflective; 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 $\pm 50\%$ or more from these values may occur.

^kVinyl specific heat = 1.0 kJ/(kg·K)

^lSee 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:

$$k = 0.1791 + \frac{(1.874 \times 10^{-2} + 5.733 \times 10^{-4} M)p}{1 + 0.01 M}$$

where p 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:

$$C_p = \frac{(0.299 + 0.01 M)}{(1 + 0.01 M)} + \Delta C_p$$

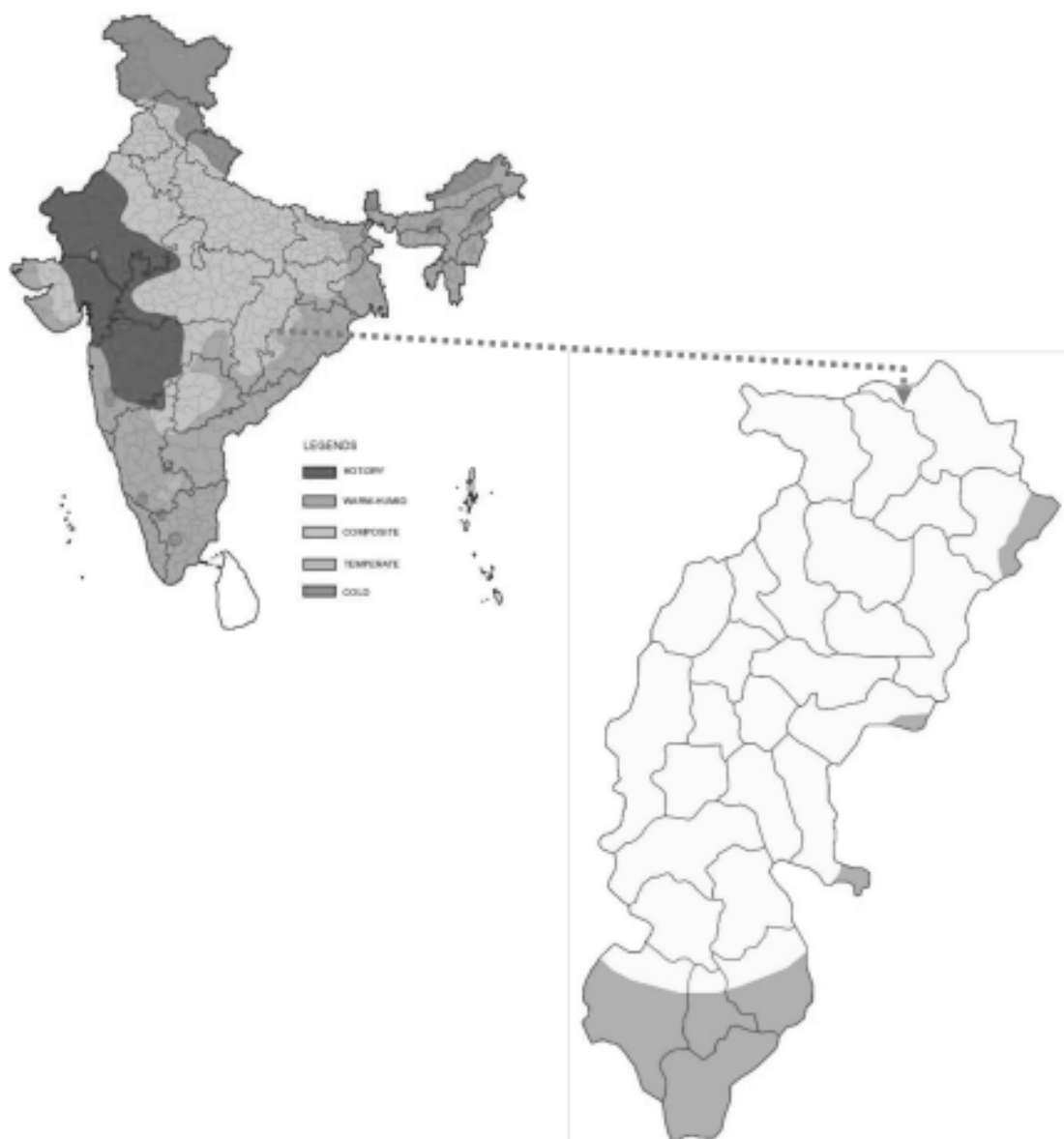
where ΔC_p accounts for heat of sorption and is denoted by

$$\Delta C_p = M(1.921 \times 10^{-3} - 3.168 \times 10^{-5} M)$$

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



Districts of Chhattisgarh coloured by division:

- Surguja division
- Bilaspur division
- Durg division
- Raipur division
- Bastar division

Table 11-1 District wise details of latitude and longitude of Chhattisgarh

S. No.	City	Latitude	Longitude	Climate Type
1.	Koriya	23.3875 ⁰ N	82.3886 ⁰ E	Composite
2.	Surajpur	23.2136 ⁰ N	82.8680 ⁰ E	Composite
3.	Balrampur	27.4308 ⁰ N	82.3018 ⁰ E	Composite
4.	Surguja	22.9494 ⁰ N	83.1649 ⁰ E	Composite
5.	Jashpur	22.7875 ⁰ N	83.8473 ⁰ E	Composite
6.	Gaurela Pendra Marwahi	22.5217 ⁰ N	81.5031 ⁰ E	Composite
7.	Bilaspur	22.1437 ⁰ N	82.1278 ⁰ E	Composite
8.	Mungeli	22.1716 ⁰ N	81.7349 ⁰ E	Composite
9.	Janjgir Champa	21.9706 ⁰ N	82.4753 ⁰ E	Composite
10.	Korba	22.5472 ⁰ N	82.6483 ⁰ E	Composite
11.	Raigarh	22.0078 ⁰ N	83.3362 ⁰ E	Composite
12.	Durg	21.1623 ⁰ N	81.4279 ⁰ E	Composite
13.	Bemetara	21.6894 ⁰ N	81.5596 ⁰ E	Composite
14.	Balod	20.7750 ⁰ N	81.2519 ⁰ E	Composite
15.	Rajnandgaon	21.1346 ⁰ N	80.8987 ⁰ E	Composite
16.	Kawardha	22.0106 ⁰ N	82.2359 ⁰ E	Composite
17.	Raipur	21.1797 ⁰ N	81.7787 ⁰ E	Composite
18.	Mahasamund	21.1705 ⁰ N	82.6051 ⁰ E	Composite
19.	Dhamtari	20.6118 ⁰ N	81.7787 ⁰ E	Composite
20.	Baloda Bazar	21.5914 ⁰ N	82.4753 ⁰ E	Composite
21.	Gariyaband	20.2571 ⁰ N	82.3018 ⁰ E	Composite
22.	Kanker	20.1990 ⁰ N	81.0755 ⁰ E	Composite
23.	Kondagaon	19.8470 ⁰ N	81.6035 ⁰ E	Composite
24.	Narayanpur	19.7196 ⁰ N	81.2472 ⁰ E	Composite
25.	Bastar	19.1071 ⁰ N	81.9535 ⁰ E	Warm & Humid
26.	Sukma	18.1334 ⁰ N	81.2519 ⁰ E	Warm & Humid
27.	Bijapur	18.8608 ⁰ N	80.7214 ⁰ E	Warm & Humid
28.	Dantewada	18.8456 ⁰ N	81.3839 ⁰ E	Warm & Humid

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

Chhattisgarh Energy Conservation Building Code 2022 Compliance Forms

Project Info	Project Address	Date
		For Building Department Use
	Project Built-up Area [m ² (square meter)]	
	Project Above-grade Area [m ² (square meter)]	
	Project Conditioned Area [m ² (square meter)]	
	Applicant Name and Address	
Project Climatic Zone		

Building Classification	<input type="checkbox"/> Hospitality	<input type="checkbox"/> Business
	<input type="checkbox"/> Health Care	<input type="checkbox"/> Educational
	<input type="checkbox"/> Assembly	<input type="checkbox"/> Shopping Complex

Project Description	<input type="checkbox"/> New Building	<input type="checkbox"/> Addition	<input type="checkbox"/> Alteration
	<input type="checkbox"/> Self-occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> Core and Shell	<input type="checkbox"/> Mixed-Use
Compliance is sought for Energy efficiency level	<input type="radio"/> CGECBC Compliant	<input type="radio"/> CGECBC+ Compliant	<input type="radio"/> Super-CGECBC Compliant
	EPI Ratio		

Compliance Approach	Prescriptive Method	Whole Building Performance Method	Building Trade-off Method-Envelope Compliance
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Building Envelope				
Vertical Fenestration Area Calculation	Total Fenestration Area (rough opening)	Vertical /	Gross Exterior Wall Area	X 100 = % Window to Wall Ratio (WWR)
	X 100 =			
Skylight Area Calculation	Total Skylight Area (rough opening)	/	Gross Exterior Roof Area	times 100 equals % Skylight to roof 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 day-lit time in a year	
Roof (Minimum Insulation U-factor)				
Cool Roof			Fenestration	
Solar Reflectance			Vertical	
Emittance			Maximum U-factor	
			Maximum SHGC (or SC)	
			Minimum VLT	
Wall Assembly			Overhang / Side-fins / Box Frame Projection (yes or no)	
Material	R-value	Assembly U-Factor	If yes, enter Projection Factor for each orientation and effective SHGC	
			Skylight	
			Maximum U-factor	
			Maximum SHGC (or SC)	

Envelope Checklist

Chhattisgarh Energy Conservation Building Code 2022 Compliance Forms

Project Address		Date	
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Applicability			Code Section	Component	Information Required	Location on Plans	Building Department Notes
Yes	No	N/A					
Mandatory Provisions (Section 4.2)							
			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		

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	(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 and low-e. (2) Indicate SHGC or SC on fenestration schedule. Indicate if values are rated or default. (3) Indicate VLT of fenestration schedule. Indicate if values are rated or default. (4) 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 and low-e. (2) Indicate SHGC or SC on fenestration schedule. Indicate if values are rated or default.		

Building Envelope Trade-Off Option (Section 4.3.4)							
					Provide calculations		

Comfort System and Control Summary

Chhattisgarh Energy Conservation Building Code 2022 Compliance Forms

Project Info	Project Address:	Date
	Project Built-up Area (sq.m):	For Building Department Use
	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.
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Cooling Equipment Schedule								
Equip. ID	Brand Name	Model No.	Capacity kW	Testing Standards	OSA CFM or ~ Economizer ?	COP	IPLV	Location

Heating Equipment Schedule								
Equip. ID	Brand Name	Model No.	Capacity kW	Testing Standards	OSA CFM or Economizer ?	Input kW	Output kW	Efficiency

[illegible][illegible]

Comfort System & Controls Checklist

Chhattisgarh Energy Conservation Building Code 2022 Compliance Forms

Project Address					Date		
The following information is necessary to check a building permit application for compliance with the mechanical requirements in the Energy Conservation Building Code.							
Applicability			Code Section	Component	Information Required	Location on Plans	Building Department Notes
Yes	No	N/A					
Comfort Systems and Control							
Mandatory Provisions (Section 5.2)							
			5.2.1	Ventilation	Indicate all habitable spaces are ventilated with outdoor air in accordance with § 5.2.1 and guidelines specified in NBC		
			5.2.2	Minimum Space Conditioning Equipment Efficiencies	Provide equipment schedule with type, capacity, efficiency		
			5.2.3	Controls			
			5.2.3.1	Time-clock	Indicate thermostat with night setback, 3 different day types per week, and 2-hour manual override, capable of retaining programming and time setting during loss of power for a period of at least 10 hours		
			5.2.3.2	Temperature Controls	Indicate temperature control with 3°C dead-band minimum if the system provides both heating and cooling.		
					Indicate thermostats are interlocked to prevent simultaneous heating and cooling, where separate heating and cooling systems are there		
					Indicate separate thermostat control for space types mentioned in § 5.2.3.2.(c)		
			5.2.3.3	Occupancy Controls	Indicate occupancy controls for space types mentioned in § 5.2.3.3		
			5.2.3.4	Fan Controls	Indicate two-speed motor, pony motor, or variable speed drive to control the fans and controls shall be capable to reduce the fan speed to at least two third of installed fan power		
			5.2.3.5	Dampers	Indicate all air supply and exhaust equipment's having VFD shall have dampers that automatically close upon the situations mentioned in § 5.2.3.5		
			5.2.4	Piping & ductwork	Indicate sealing, caulking, gasketing, and weather-stripping		
			5.2.4.1	Piping insulation	Indicate R-value of insulation		
			5.2.4.2	Ductwork and Plenum insulation	Indicate R-value of insulation		

		5.2.5	System Balancing	Show written balance report for HVAC systems serving zones with a total conditioned area exceeding 500 m ² (square meter)
		5.2.6	Condensers	Indicate location of condenser and source of water used for condenser
		5.2.7	Service Hot Water Heating	
		5.2.7.1	Solar Water Heating	Indicate all Hotels and hospitals have solar water heating equipment installed for hot 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 § 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 vapour retardant pool cover on the water surface and temperature control and minimum insulation value as per § 5.2.9.6

Prescriptive Compliance 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 (CGECBC/CGECBC+/Super-CGECBC)	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 (CGECBC/CGECBC+/Super-CGECBC)	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 CGECBC+ & Super-CGECBC 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 temperature by at least 25% of the difference between design supply air temperature and the design room air temperature.
		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
		5.3.9	Controls for Super-CGECBC 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

Chhattisgarh Energy Conservation Building Code 2022 Compliance Forms

Project Info	Project Address:	Date
		For Building Department Use
	Project Built-up Area (m ² (square meter)):	
	Project Above-grade area (m ² (square meter)):	
	Project Conditioned Area (m ² (square meter)):	
	Applicant Name and Address:	
Project Climatic Zone:		

Compliance Option	<input type="checkbox"/> Space by Space method	<input type="checkbox"/> Whole Building Method
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Maximum Allowed Lighting Power (Interior, Section 6.3.2 or 6.3.3)

Location (floor/ room no.)	Occupancy Description	Allowed Watts per m ² (square meter) **	Area in m ² (square meter)	Allowed x Area
** Document all exceptions			Total Allowed 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 Allowed Watts for Interior			Total Proposed Watts	

Maximum Allowed Lighting Wattage (Exterior, Section 6.3.5)

Location	Description	Allowed Watts per m ² (square meter) or per lm	Area in m ² (square meter) (or lm for perimeter)	Allowed Watts x m ² (square meter) (or x lm)
Total Allowed Watts				

Proposed Lighting Wattage (Exterior)

Location	Fixture Description	Number of Fixtures	Watts/ Fixture	Watts Proposed

Total Proposed Watts may not exceed Total Allowed Watts for Exterior				Total Proposed Watts			
Lighting & Controls Checklist							
Chhattisgarh Energy Conservation Building Code 2022 Compliance Forms							
Project Address						Date	
The following information is necessary to check a building permit application for compliance with the lighting requirements in the Chhattisgarh Energy Conservation Building Code 2022.							
Applicability			Code Section	Component	Information Required		
Yes	No	N/A				Location on Plans	Building Department Notes
Lighting and Controls							
Mandatory Provisions (Section 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 control device schedule with type and features, indicate locations		
			6.2.1.4	Ext. lighting control	Indicate photo-sensor 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		
Prescriptive Interior Lighting Power Compliance Option (Section 6.3)							
			6.3.1	LPD compliance	Indicate whether project is complying with the Building Area Method (6.3.2) or the Space Function Method (6.3.3)		
			6.3.2	Building area method	Provide lighting schedule with wattage of lamp and ballast and number of fixtures. Document all exceptions.		
			6.3.3	Space function method	Provide lighting schedule with wattage of lamp and ballast and number of fixtures. Document all exceptions.		
			6.3.4.1	Luminaire wattage	Indicate the wattage of installed luminaires on the floor plan. In case of luminaires containing permanently installed ballasts, the operating input wattage has to be provided, either from manufacturer's catalogues or values from independent testing laboratory reports.		
			6.3.6	Controls_CGECB+ and Super-CGECBC Buildings	Provide centralized control system schedule with type and features, indicate locations		
Prescriptive Exterior Lighting Power Compliance Option (Section 6.3.5)							
			6.3.5	External light power	Provide lighting schedule with wattage of lamp and ballast and number of fixtures. Document all exceptions.		

Electrical and Renewable Energy Systems Summary

Chhattisgarh Energy Conservation Building Code 2022 Compliance Forms

Project Info	Project Address	Date
		For Building Department Use
	Project Built-up Area [m ² (square meter)]	
	Project Above-grade Area [m ² (square meter)]	
	Project Conditioned Area [m ² (square meter)]	
	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	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			
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

Chhattisgarh Energy Conservation Building Code 2022 Compliance Forms

Project Address					Date		
The following information is necessary to check a building permit application for compliance with the Electrical and Renewable Energy requirements in the Chhattisgarh Energy Conservation Building Code 2022.							
Applicability			Code Section	Component	Information Required	Location on Plans	Building Department Notes
Yes	No	N/A					
Electrical and Renewable Energy Systems							
Mandatory Provisions (Section 5.2)							
			7.2.1	Transformers			
			7.2.1.1	Maximum Allowable Power Transformer Losses	Provide losses at 50% load and 100% load, capacity and efficiency		
			7.2.1.2	Measurement and Reporting of Transformer 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		
			7.2.1.3	Voltage Drop	Indicate the 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	Indicate the motor class IE2/IE3/IE4.		
					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 efficiencies and full-load power factor.		
					Indicate the motor horsepower ratings does not exceed 20% of the calculated maximum load being served.		
			7.2.3	Diesel Generator Sets	Indicate the star rating of the Diesel Generator Set		

			7.2.4	Check-Metering and Monitoring	Indicate the services exceeding 1000 kVA have permanently installed electrical metering to record kVA, kWh and total power factor. And provision for display of current in each phase, voltage between each phase and between each phase and neutral and total harmonic distortion as a percentage of total current.
					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 preferably Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Generation System following the guidelines of CSERC.
					Indicate the REGZ 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 compliance⁷

Table 14-1 Bureau of Energy Efficiency Approved Software for Demonstrating Compliance with CGECBC

Analysis	Software
Whole Building Performance Method	AECOSim
	Design Builder
	DOE2
	Energy Plus
	eQUEST
	HAP
	IDA-ICE
	IES-VE
	Open Studio
	Simergy
	Trace700
	TRNSYS
	Visual DOE
	BEP-EMIS
Daylighting	AGI32 (Licaso)
	Daysim
	Design Builder
	DIVA
	Groundhog
	IES-VE
	Open Studio
	Radiance Rhino-Grasshopper with Daylighting Plugins
	Sefaira
	Sensor Placement + Optimization Tool (SPOT)

⁷ This is not an all-inclusive list. The current list of approved software is available at BEE website (<https://www.beeindia.gov.in/>).

राजस्व विभाग

कार्यालय, कलेक्टर, जिला बेमेतरा, छत्तीसगढ़ एवं पदेन उप-सचिव, छत्तीसगढ़ शासन, राजस्व एवं आपदा प्रबंधन विभाग

बेमेतरा, दिनांक 3 नवम्बर 2022

क्रमांक 209/अ-82/भू-अर्जन/2022.—चूंकि राज्य शासन को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इससे संलग्न अनुसूची के खाने (1) से (4) में वर्णित भूमि की अनुसूची के खाने (6) में उसके सामने दिये गये सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन के लिये आवश्यकता है अथवा आवश्यकता पड़ने की संभावना है. अतः भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 (जिसे एतद् पश्चात् अधिनियम 2013 कहा जायेगा) की धारा 11 की उप-धारा (1) के उपबंधों के अनुसार सभी संबंधित व्यक्तियों को इसके द्वारा इस आशय की सूचना दी जाती है कि राज्य शासन एतद्द्वारा अनुसूची के खाने (5) में उल्लेखित प्राधिकारी को उक्त भूमि के संबंध में धारा 12 के अंतर्गत दी गयी शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करता है :—

अनुसूची				धारा 12 के द्वारा प्राधिकृत अधिकारी	सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन का वर्णन
भूमि का वर्णन					
जिला	तहसील	नगर/ग्राम	लगभग क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
बेमेतरा	बेमेतरा	बहेरा प.ह.नं. 25	1.19	अनुविभागीय अधिकारी राजस्व, बेमेतरा, जिला बेमेतरा.	सिरवाबांधा जलाशय के डुबान में प्रभावित भूमि.

भूमि का नक्शा (प्लान) का निरीक्षण अनुविभागीय अधिकारी (राजस्व), बेमेतरा के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है.

बेमेतरा, दिनांक 3 नवम्बर 2022

क्रमांक 210/अ-82/भू-अर्जन/2022.—चूंकि राज्य शासन को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इससे संलग्न अनुसूची के खाने (1) से (4) में वर्णित भूमि की अनुसूची के खाने (6) में उसके सामने दिये गये सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन के लिये आवश्यकता है अथवा आवश्यकता पड़ने की संभावना है. अतः भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 (जिसे एतद् पश्चात् अधिनियम 2013 कहा जायेगा) की धारा 11 की उप-धारा (1) के उपबंधों के अनुसार सभी संबंधित व्यक्तियों को इसके द्वारा इस आशय की सूचना दी जाती है कि राज्य शासन एतद्द्वारा अनुसूची के खाने (5) में उल्लेखित प्राधिकारी को उक्त भूमि के संबंध में धारा 12 के अंतर्गत दी गयी शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करता है :—

अनुसूची				धारा 12 के द्वारा प्राधिकृत अधिकारी	सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन का वर्णन
भूमि का वर्णन					
जिला	तहसील	नगर/ग्राम	लगभग क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
बेमेतरा	बेमेतरा	सिरवाबांधा प.ह.नं. 46	0.32	अनुविभागीय अधिकारी राजस्व, बेमेतरा, जिला बेमेतरा.	सिरवाबांधा जलाशय के डुबान में प्रभावित भूमि.

भूमि का नक्शा (प्लान) का निरीक्षण अनुविभागीय अधिकारी (राजस्व), बेमेतरा के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है.

बेमेतरा, दिनांक 3 नवम्बर 2022

क्रमांक 211/अ-82/भू-अर्जन/2022.—चूंकि राज्य शासन को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इससे संलग्न अनुसूची के खाने (1) से (4) में वर्णित भूमि की अनुसूची के खाने (6) में उसके सामने दिये गये सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन के लिये आवश्यकता है अथवा आवश्यकता पड़ने की संभावना है. अतः भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 (जिसे एतद् पश्चात् अधिनियम 2013 कहा जायेगा) की धारा 11 की उप-धारा (1) के उपबंधों के अनुसार सभी संबंधित व्यक्तियों को इसके द्वारा इस आशय की सूचना दी जाती है कि राज्य शासन एतद्द्वारा अनुसूची के खाने (5) में उल्लेखित प्राधिकारी को उक्त भूमि के संबंध में धारा 12 के अंतर्गत दी गयी शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करता है :—

अनुसूची

भूमि का वर्णन				धारा 12 के द्वारा प्राधिकृत अधिकारी	सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन का वर्णन
जिला	तहसील	नगर/ग्राम	लगभग क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
बेमेतरा	बेमेतरा	नवलपुर प.ह.नं. 24	1.07	अनुविभागीय अधिकारी राजस्व, बेमेतरा, जिला बेमेतरा.	द्वारा जलाशय के डुबान में प्रभावित भूमि.

भूमि का नक्शा (प्लान) का निरीक्षण अनुविभागीय अधिकारी (राजस्व), बेमेतरा के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है.

छत्तीसगढ़ के राज्यपाल के नाम से तथा आदेशानुसार,
जितेन्द्र कुमार शुक्ला, कलेक्टर एवं पदेन उप-सचिव.

कार्यालय, कलेक्टर, जिला सरगुजा, छत्तीसगढ़ एवं
पदेन उप सचिव, छत्तीसगढ़ शासन, राजस्व एवं
आपदा प्रबंधन विभाग

सरगुजा, दिनांक 17 जनवरी 2023

क्रमांक/02/अ-82/2021-22.—चूंकि राज्य शासन को इस बात का समाधान हो गया है कि नीचे दी गई अनुसूची के पद (1) में वर्णित भूमि की अनुसूची के पद (2) में उल्लेखित सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन के लिए आवश्यकता है. अतः भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 (जिसे एतद् पश्चात् अधिनियम, 2013 कहा जावेगा) की धारा 19 के अन्तर्गत इसके द्वारा यह घोषित किया जाता है कि उक्त भूमि की उक्त प्रयोजन के लिए आवश्यकता है :—

अनुसूची

(1) भूमि का वर्णन—

- (क) जिला-सरगुजा
(ख) तहसील-लखनपुर
(ग) नगर/ग्राम-कुसू
(घ) लगभग क्षेत्रफल-5.229 हेक्टेयर

खसरा नम्बर	रकबा (हेक्टेयर में)
(1)	(2)
824/1	0.118
824/2	0.044
824/3	0.101
824/4	0.101
815	0.117
818/1	0.050
818/2	0.051
818/3	0.051
818/4	0.050
916/1	0.161
916/2	0.016
923	0.137
921/1	0.016
922/1	0.141
922/2	0.068
948/2	0.138
947/1	0.138
947/3	0.097
946	0.060

(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
1412	0.045	1215	0.028
943/2	0.016	1214/1	0.177
1046/2	0.190	1332	0.072
943/4	0.036	1379/4	0.032
945/1	0.004	1213/2	0.053
943/1	0.032	1311	0.028
940/3	0.048	1321	0.073
937/1	0.340	1335	0.051
936/1	0.166	1336	0.052
1020/1	0.145	1334/5	0.024
1021	0.024	1334/6	0.024
1022	0.036	1334/7	0.024
1041/1	0.032	1334/8	0.024
997	0.093	1370/1	0.010
1024/1	0.013	1379/2	0.028
1324/3	0.020	1367	0.032
1024/3	0.020	1368	0.069
1024/4	0.024	1372	0.121
1029	0.028	1374/1	0.223
1027	0.101	1323	0.024
1025/1	0.042	1030/4	0.028
1034/1	0.084	1056/1	0.008
1041/1	0.032	1231/6	0.040
1037/1	0.028	940/1	0.024
1040	0.081	942	0.024
1045	0.046		
1065/2	0.028		
1053	0.061	योग	81 5.229
1325	0.016		
1333	0.028	(2) सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन जिसके लिए आवश्यकता है-पुटा जलाशय योजना के नहर निर्माण हेतु.	
1054	0.028		
1055/1	0.040	(3) भूमि का नक्शा (प्लान) का निरीक्षण अनुविभागीय अधिकारी (रा.), उदयपुर के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है.	
1213/3	0.048		
1059	0.028		
1058	0.105		
1231/2	0.077	छत्तीसगढ़ के राज्यपाल के नाम से तथा आदेशानुसार,	
1216	0.093	कुंदन कुमार, कलेक्टर एवं पदेन उप-सचिव.	