



Confederation of Indian Industry



Green Company Rating System

Abridged Reference Guide – Version 3

June 2018



www.greenco.in



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Pilot Version: February 2011

First Edition: June 2014

Second Edition: June 2016

Third Edition: June 2018

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1. INTRODUCTION

Businesses across the globe have begun to realize the impending impact of their actions on the environment and its contribution to the phenomenon of climate change. The achievement of higher growth with optimal use of resources and better emission and discharge standards is need of the hour. Several companies have taken proactive initiatives to integrate environmental concerns in their businesses and have improved the environmental performance and business competitiveness. Companies have started to realise that ecological and economic sustainability can go hand-in-hand. Pursuing “Green” has become the new driver for companies on the quest towards growth, competitiveness and global excellence. Numerous benefits have been achieved by companies restructuring their various business processes towards ecological sustainability.

1.1. GREEN COMPANY RATING SYSTEM

Many companies have taken numerous initiatives to reduce their ecological footprint, in several areas such as energy efficiency, water, GHG, waste reduction, etc.

With number of businesses going green on the rise and several initiatives on different areas evokes a spark in an individual’s mind on “How Green is the Company”. A clear holistic mechanism is presently not available for evaluating the performance of companies on the ecological front. Against this background, CII, through an extensive stakeholder consultation and interaction with experts have developed the ‘GreenCo rating’ system for evaluating the ‘greenness of companies’.

The Green Rating System will act as a milestone for companies pursuing green to assess where they stand and help in defining the path forward.

1.2. SCOPE OF THE RATING SYSTEM

The GreenCo rating system covers both

- ❖ Manufacturing
- ❖ Service sectors

The rating is implemented at individual manufacturing unit / service facility which are in operation for a minimum period of 3 years. In case of new plants / facilities a minimum of 2 years operational data is required.

1.3. SECTOR COVERAGE

The sectors that will be covered under this system are:

Manufacturing Sector

- ❖ Automobile
- ❖ Engineering
- ❖ Cement
- ❖ FMCG
- ❖ Fertilizers
- ❖ Foundry
- ❖ Glass
- ❖ Iron, Steel & Non Ferrous Metals
- ❖ Pharmaceutical & Chemicals
- ❖ Public Sector Undertakings
- ❖ Pulp & Paper
- ❖ Refineries & Petrochemicals
- ❖ Tyre & Textile

Service Sector

- ❖ IT & IT Services
- ❖ Logistics
- ❖ Airports
- ❖ Hotels
- ❖ Ports

2. BACKGROUND OF THE RATING SYSTEM

CII has been the pioneer organization in promoting green concepts across the country. To encourage industry tread this path, CII initiated the voluntary programme “Mission on Sustainable Growth” to facilitate ecologically sustainable business growth.

As a first step towards this direction, a CII - Code for Ecologically Sustainable Business Growth was developed aiming to involve the top management of companies and seek voluntary commitments towards reducing intensity of the consumption of energy, water and other natural resources and promote ecologically sustainable growth in their companies.



The initiative launched by CII in 2008 has evoked great interest from the Indian Industry. More than 450 organizations in India are voluntarily committed to this initiative. This clearly indicated an increasing trend of companies adopting measures towards reducing their ecological intensity in the years to come. After that, there was a continuous demand from companies to formulate a system to evaluate the actual performance of companies pursuing ecologically sustainable growth. Based on the demand and inputs from the industry experts, this rating system was developed as a holistic framework to assess and evaluate the performance of the company's activities on the green front.

GreenCo approach calls for first-time right and learning from mistakes as a pre-requisite to conserve resources and eliminate avoidable carbon footprint. With about 200 GreenCo assessments, the analysis of customer voice calls upon to revise certain key issues as we march forward maturity in our operations.

Hence, with the spirit of continual improvement, further strengthening of assessment parameter has been taken up as a priority work, which has resulted into GreenCo Rating Version-3.

3. BENEFITS OF THE GREEN COMPANY RATING SYSTEM

Application of GreenCo rating addresses national priorities leading to benefits, such as energy efficiency, water conservation, renewable energy, waste management, green supply chain, etc. Some of the major benefits are highlighted below:

1. Energy Efficiency

Businesses consume energy for various reasons like operating machinery, running computers, office maintenance etc. The GreenCo rating system calls for energy monitoring and accounting system as well as technology that is less energy intensive. The rating system would help the organizations to benchmark themselves at the national / international level, guides them towards becoming national / global levels of energy efficiency. Involvement of employees and building capacity of them are also part of the rating system.

2. Water Conservation

Our requirements for water to meet our fundamental needs and our collective pursuit of higher living standards, coupled with the need for water to sustain our planet's fragile ecosystems, make water unique among natural resources. The increase in global population coupled with the rising economy increase the demand for water exponentially. According to World Bank estimates, today about 700 million people live in countries



experiencing water stress or scarcity. By 2035, it is projected that 3 billion people will be living in conditions of severe water stress. Many countries with limited water availability depend on shared water resources, increasing the risk of conflict over these scarce resources. Effective water management strategies are the call of the hour to address the water crisis.

The green business rating promotes sustainable use of water through “reduce, recycle, reuse and reclaim” strategies. It prescribes metering to monitoring water consumption, rain water harvesting and water use reduction strategies. Overall, this has the effect of reducing utility costs for businesses. The rating system also encourages companies to take efforts for groundwater recharge beyond the fence.

3. Renewable Energy

The adverse effects on environment caused by the production and consumption of energy have resulted in severe environmental impacts across the globe. With world economies taking commitments to reduce their share of carbon emissions contributing to the global warming; it requires countries to look at alternate sources of energy meet their growing energy demands. This not only allows for use of energy that is clean but also reduces the dependence on fossil fuels, which are major contributors of Green House Gases. Similarly, there are other sources of renewable energy that need to be explored and utilized. The Green Company Rating System encourages businesses to employ clean and renewable energy. The ultimate goal is to offset 100% of the electrical energy / thermal by renewable energy. Although the initial investment on installing equipment for generating renewable energy is relatively high, the long term benefits of reduced maintenance cost, low operating costs and cost savings on fossil fuels makes it a lucrative proposition for businesses.

4. Waste Management

The waste management sector is contributing 3-5 per cent of global man-made greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, equal to around the current emissions from international aviation and shipping, according to some estimates. Since the waste collection and disposal facilities are not very good, most of the waste stagnates at its place of origin. This leads to hazardous materials getting disposed to the environment and causing grave danger to ecology. The Green Company Rating System recommends waste management strategies that enable businesses to identify and segregate different types of waste. The system presents guidelines on waste inventory study to enable businesses to quantify data on amount of



waste generated and hence empower them to adopt suitable waste disposal strategies. The rating system also recommends waste reduction strategies. For businesses, this means that the work area is healthy and the clean surroundings present an inviting ambience for prospective customers. The reduction of waste generation also presents an excellent business case for the organization to pursue.

5. Material Conservation, Recycling and Recyclability

Material conservation and recycling is closely related to waste management. It is self-evident that the more we conserve and recycle/ re-use the less waste we generate. Apart from this, by reusing materials there is a definite saving in costs. The cost savings is in the form of reduced material costs (as we reuse the same material) as well reduced waste disposal cost (since lesser waste is generated). The rating system promotes reuse and recycling of raw materials and discourages use of virgin materials. It even goes a step further in encouraging businesses to ensure that not only they reuse/ recycle raw materials but their product too should be recyclable/ bio-degradable.

6. Green Supply Chain

As environmental awareness among consumers increase, the demand for products with lower environmental footprint will also increase. In keeping with consumer sentiments, businesses will have to not only green their operations, but also across their supply chain. This calls for a rethink of the business's current procurement process. Studies have shown that improved green supply chain processes mean lower waste-disposal, lower environmental impact at the vendor premises and, often, reduced materials costs. The green rating system aims to make businesses aware of these benefits to their bottom-line so that they are encouraged to implement green supply chain processes.

7. Green House Gases Reduction

The global average concentrations of various greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere reached their highest levels ever recorded, and continue increasing. The combustion of fossil fuels from human activities and land-use changes are largely responsible for the increase. The ill effects of greenhouse gases generated by the consumption of fossil fuels are very well known. The green rating system guides businesses on reducing their Green House Gas emission by setting short term goals while working on a long term strategy. The ultimate goal is to make businesses "Carbon Neutral" i.e. they should be able to remove as much carbon dioxide from the atmosphere as they generate



8. Product Stewardship

Product Stewardship is 'Extended Producer Responsibility' over the Life cycle of a product beyond production, during distribution, use and disposal of products. The rating system encourages businesses to design and develop a product that has 'Nil/Least' environmental impact (CO₂, Water, material and Toxic content) during its lifecycle. It guides businesses to perform a comprehensive analysis of all their products on environmental impacts over the lifecycle of the product and explore options for reducing such impacts.

9. Life Cycle Aspects

Several initiatives are being taken to reduce the environmental impact of products at different stages – production, distribution, use and disposal. There is a need to have an evaluation of the impact of the product throughout its life cycle, so that ultimately, only those with minimum life-cycle impact are made available. The life-cycle assessment parameters such as GHG, toxicity, material and water can guide organizations to move towards products of lower impact. The rating system facilitates in this direction.

10. Innovation

Innovation is paramount for gaining sustained competitive edge in the market. Similarly, it is the future technologies and business models, where the answer to the present environmental questions lies. Hence, it has become even more important that the company invests in innovation and imbibes a culture of strategic innovation inside the company. Through our focus on innovation, GreenCo, green company rating system helps companies focus on the technologies and models which are geared towards better environment for all. The ultimate aim of the rating system is to be as efficient as possible in the present environment with continual improvements, while keeping an eye out scouting for innovations which hold the key to a greener future.

3.1. STRATEGIC ADVANTAGES

1. Communicates the corporate commitment towards environmental sustainability to all stake holders.
2. Enhances the competitiveness of the company through resource conservation and improved efficiency
3. Current Standing- The rating system is an easy way for businesses/ companies to compare themselves against their peers or competitors

4. Businesses can use the recommendations of the rating system to develop a long term plan to improve competitiveness as well as ecologically sustainable
5. Most governments are prescribing strict environmental compliance guidelines for companies. Companies that accept the green rating system will have a 'head start' in complying with these requirements and thus have an advantage over non-complying competitors.
6. With consumer awareness related to the environment growing at a fast pace, green rated companies will enjoy considerable consumer support and goodwill.
7. Many business owners/ managers wish to adopt environmentally healthy practices but are not aware of what needs to be done. The rating system can act as an excellent guide for such businesses.

GreenCo rating helps to drive excellence and build global competitiveness in the following areas of ecological sustainability.



4. GREEN RATING SYSTEM: OVERVIEW

The objective of GreenCo, Green Company Rating System is to create a holistic framework to define and assess “how Green” a company is and highlight the way forward to become globally competitive in green.

The Green Company Rating System advocates a performance based approach. It is unique as it is highly performance oriented and significant weightage is provided for the performance / results achieved (70 %). The company has to perform and achieve superior performance in most of the Green parameters to reach highest rating level. The rating system evaluates green features for companies against the following performance parameters:

- ❖ **Energy Efficiency**
- ❖ **Water Conservation**
- ❖ **Renewable Energy**
- ❖ **Greenhouse Gas Emission**
- ❖ **Waste Management**
- ❖ **Material Conservation, Recycling and Recyclability**
- ❖ **Green Supply Chain**
- ❖ **Product Stewardship & Life Cycle Aspects**
- ❖ **Innovation for Environment**
- ❖ **Green Infrastructure & Ecology**

Weightages (points) are assigned to varying degrees of goals that are set for each of these parameters. For example, the points are awarded for reducing energy consumption. But points awarded will be higher for a business that demonstrates a higher degree of reduction in energy consumption compared to another business that demonstrates a lower degree of reduction in energy consumption. The companies at various levels of efficiency (for example; Top 5 energy efficient plants in the world) are also suitably recognized in this rating system

4.1. CHANGES IN VERSION 3

There have been changes in all parameters in terms of making those parameters more applicable and realistic for all round organizational and environmental sustainability. Taking inputs from the assessments, clients' feedback and expert opinion, the requirements of the individual credits in the parameters have been changed to suit the requirements. As the industry is marching towards green practises, CII-Godrej GBC also has the responsibility to handhold the companies to realise their optimum potential in environment sustainability. With this intent, the parameters have been more inclined to excellence in sustainability.

The major changes are listed below



1. Requirements in parameters such as Energy Efficiency, Water Conservation, Renewable Energy, Waste Management, Material Conservation, Green Supply Chain and GHG Emission Mitigation have been made superior.
2. The parameters of Product Stewardship and Life Cycle Assessment have been merged together as “Product Stewardship and Life Cycle Aspects”. This has been made to focus the company’s efforts on design and life cycle impact studies, even more.
3. A new parameter “Innovation for Environment” has been introduced to inculcate a culture of Innovation in the company. This parameter will focus on the efforts put by the company in bringing innovative technologies and business models to improve the environmental performance of the company through disruptive process or product innovations.

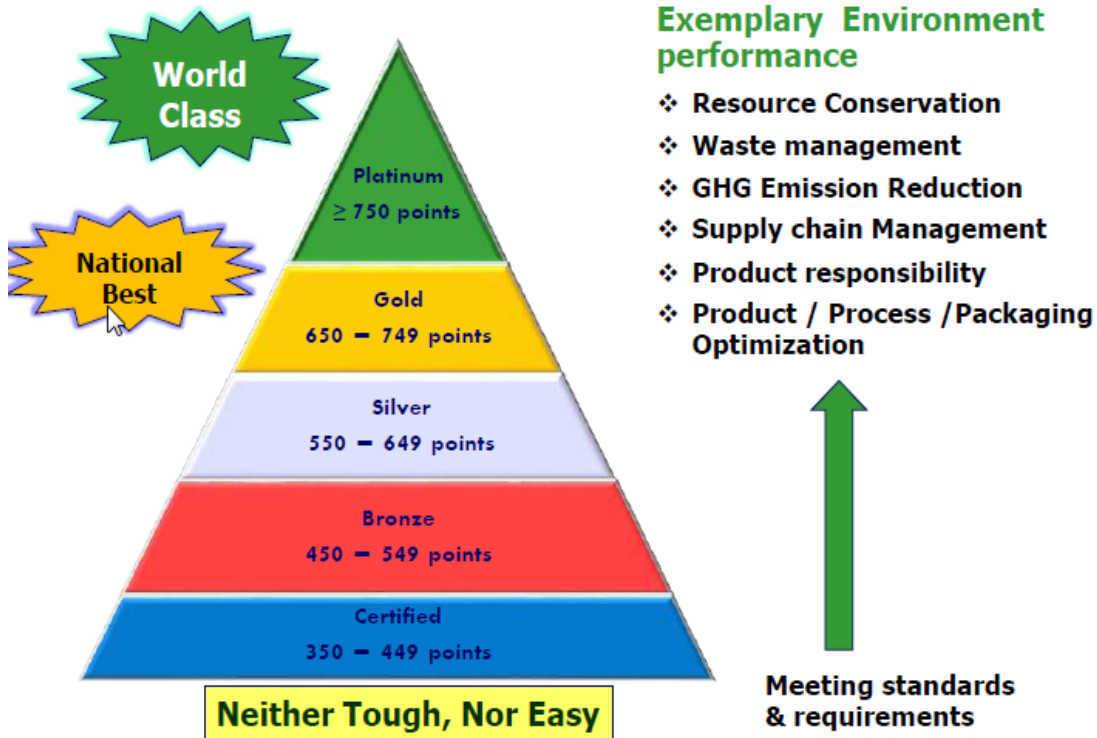
5. GREENCO CRITERIA AND LEVELS

Companies interested participating in GreenCo Certification must first register with CII Godrej GBC. Projects can be registered on CII – Godrej GBC website (www.greenco.in) under ‘Green Company Rating System’. Registration is the initial step, which helps establish contact with CII – Godrej GBC and provides access to the required documents, templates, important communications and other necessary information.

Threshold criteria for certification levels are as following:

Level	Points	GreenCo Rating
Level 1	350 – 449 points	Certified
Level 2	450 – 549 points	Bronze
Level 3	550 – 649 Points	Silver
Level 4	650 – 749 Points	Gold
Level 5	> 750 points	Platinum

GreenCo Rating Levels



5.1. CRITERIA AND WEIGHTAGES

5.1.1. MANUFACTURING SECTOR

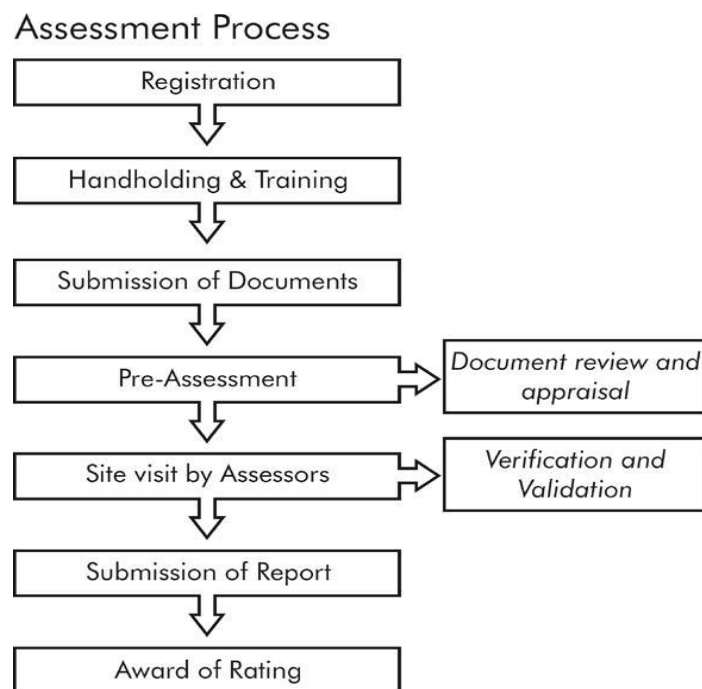
S. No	Parameters	Weightages
		(Points)
1	Energy Efficiency	150
2	Water Conservation	100
3	Renewable Energy	100
4	GHG Emission Reduction	100
5	Waste Management	100
6	Material Conservation, Recycling & Recyclables	100
7	Green Supply Chain	100
8	Product Stewardship & Life Cycle Aspects	125
9	Innovation for Environment	50
10	Green Infrastructure & Ecology	75
	Total	1000

5.1.2. SERVICE SECTOR

S. No	Parameters	Weightages
		(Points)
1	Energy Efficiency	150
2	Water Conservation	100
3	Renewable Energy	100
4	GHG Emission Reduction	100
5	Waste Management	100
6	Material Conservation, Recycling & Recyclables	75
7	Green Supply Chain	75
8	Innovation for Environment	50
9	Green Infrastructure & Ecology	75
	Total	825

6. ASSESSMENT PROCESS

Subsequent to the registration, the CII team will communicate with the plant team to explain the detailed process of the assessment. The various steps involved in the assessment process are detailed as under.





A training program would be organised for the companies registered for the GreenCo Rating. The objective of the training program is to aid the companies understand the rationale behind the various credit points, explain them which are relevant to the company and make the process of assessment easier for the company. The company submits the filled up rating questionnaire to CII.

After the receipt of the assessment questionnaire, site visit will be conducted by a team of independent assessors and representatives of CII. The number of site visits and assessors will be decided based on the size of the company / unit being assessed. The objective of site visit is to validate the data submitted as well as present to the company on improvement areas and opportunities.

The assessor team will report their findings to the judges' panel, which will review and award the rating to the company. The company also will have an opportunity to appeal once for a higher rating with the judges' panel. The judges' panel will then revisit the assessment and award the final rating. The rating awarded will be final.

The rating will be periodically communicated and will be in the website of CII – Godrej GBC. There would also be an annual review to revalidate the rating as well as guide the organisation towards improvement. The rating is valid for 3 years and at the end of 3 years the companies will have to apply for the rating again. In between, if the company feels that they have improved their performances they can apply for a fresh rating. During the period of rating, the certified units can use 'GreenCo' certified company in their letterheads and other corporate communications.



7. GREEN COMPANY RATING SYSTEM – CHECKLIST

Energy Efficiency (150 Points)				
Credit Number	Parameters	Maximum Credit		Requirement
Instruction	Energy Mix and Energy Flow Diagram			The unit has to provide - - Energy mix consisting of a pie chart showing the percentage and actual average consumption of thermal and electrical energy per month - Energy flow diagram showing thermal and electrical energy flow in the plant including various sources of energy
EE Mandatory Requirement 1	Energy Policy			An energy policy, duly signed by the head of the unit / facility or head of the organization, indicating - - Clearly defined objective and commitment to systematically reduce energy consumption and to improve energy efficiency - Targets for annual percentage reduction in energy consumption in short & long term
EE Mandatory Requirement 2	Energy Management Cell & Energy Manager			The energy management team should preferably - - Be a cross functional team (representatives from various departments such as operation, mechanical maintenance, electrical, instrumentation etc.) - Have clear responsibilities for improving energy efficiency in the plant - Be headed by full/part time energy manager directly reporting to the head of the plant
EE Credit 1	Leadership and Strategy	20		
EE Credit 1.1	Target Setting		10	
	Defined process of target setting		5	Highlight the methodology defined and used for setting the targets. The process of target setting should be well defined in the terms of logic behind setting of each targets.
	Target Setting		5	Set specific targets for reduction in specific energy consumption, separately for electrical energy and thermal energy, in addition to the overall target. Targets can be set in terms of internal or national or international benchmarking.
EE Credit 1.2	Financial Resource Allocation - Spent Vs Allocated		5	The plant should commit upfront financial resource to minimize the gestation period between the identification of the energy efficiency improvement projects and their implementation. To facilitate speedy implementation of projects, upfront allocation of financial resource can be done. The plant team has to be empowered to make use of the allocated resources with specific guidelines on investment / ROI / payback period. 1. Provide approved budget for energy efficiency projects. This can be shown as a note sheet/letter of commitment from the top management or dedicated budget head in ERP systems 2. Details of the budget allocated vs budget spent on energy efficiency projects until now in the current and past two financial years.



EE Credit 1.3	Monthly reviews pertaining to Energy Efficiency		5	The specific energy consumption must be presented and compared with previous month's performance and the respective target SEC. The meeting should be headed by the plant head. In addition to SEC, the progress of various projects identified under energy efficiency and the budget spent must be reviewed.
EE Credit 2	Employee Involvement & Capacity Building	15		
EE Credit 2.1	Strategies adopted for awareness creation & employee involvement		5	<p>Programs and initiatives taken by the plant team for employee involvement such as poster competitions, display of slogans, energy conservation week, incentives based on suggestion schemes arising out of kaizens, etc. should be carried out</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentation of programs conducted for employee involvement and awareness creation for employees (specific to energy efficiency) 2. List of suggestions which were provided by the employees and the cost-benefit analysis of each suggestion 3. List of suggestions implemented, incentive/award/recognition given to the employees, etc.
EE Credit 2.2	Training program, at least once in a year		5	<p>Specific training programs should be conducted for employees to build capacities to contribute toward energy efficiency activities, which can include -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identification of training needs of employees and provide required training - impart advanced training to all the employees who are directly involved in identification & implementation of encon projects and members of encon cell - identification of best practices in energy efficiency, both cross sector and intra sector - industry visits to learn and understand best practices - encourage employees to attempt for energy auditor/energy manager or similar courses
EE Credit 2.3	Energy scorecard		5	Energy Score card is a process of considering energy performance of the plant section as one of the criteria while appraising the performance of the plant personnel. This is applicable for plant personnel such as Energy managers, operation and maintenance engineers, operators where high manual intervention is required, who can make impact on energy efficiency of the plant.
EE Credit 3	Energy Monitoring System	20		
EE Credit 3.1	Energy monitoring for equipment (Electrical & thermal) having $\geq 10\%$ of total energy consumption		5	<p>Install energy monitoring system and monitor both electrical & thermal energy consumption at the supply and user ends. Balance the energy supply with the consumption at the individual user ends and generate a daily report for analysis. The monitoring must be done daily in standard formats and the reasons for variations, if any, must be recorded.</p>

	Energy monitoring for equipment (Electrical & thermal) having $\geq 5\%$ of total energy consumption		5	Highlight - 1. The percentage of overall average monthly energy consumption of all the major energy consumers (until 10% of the total energy consumption) 2. Daily monitoring sheets of energy consumer vs average energy consumption
EE Credit 3.2	Daily variance analysis		5	Analyze the daily report and note any increase or decrease in energy consumption. Document the reasons for increase or decrease in energy consumption, for every $\pm 10\%$ of variation from average daily consumption. For decrease, if there is no reason, then the new low will be taken as benchmark for target setting in the previous credit.
EE Credit 3.3	Corrective Action Taken		5	The corrective action taken to address the variance in energy consumption should be documented. The status of projects and the benefits gained must also be presented
EE Credit 4	Reduction in SEC in the past 3 years	50		
	Reduction in SEC in the past 3 years		50	Highlight the specific energy consumption of the unit on a daily, monthly and yearly basis, for the past three years - Specific electrical energy consumption and specific thermal energy consumption data - Note: In case of new plants without three years' data, atleast two years data should be provided - Fixed or variable energy classification and monitoring for thermal and electrical energy - Projects implemented for reduction of SEC in the past 3 years along with the percentage impact of each project on reduction of SEC Note: Points will be allocated as per the percentage reduction achieved in the past three years, as per the table given below
	<i>Note: In case, the unit has achieved its best performance figures (e.g. one of the lowest SEC at National level) and hence is not able to demonstrate high percentage reduction, the unit is eligible for maximum points under this credit</i>			
EE Credit 5	Equipment Wise Efficiency Improvement	25		

	Equipment wise efficiency monitoring and improvement		25	<p>Performance evaluation of the energy intensive equipment need to be carried out and recorded. The equipment accounting for major consumption i.e. 80% of the total energy consumption of the plant needs to be considered for performance evaluation, supported with -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumption details of energy intensive equipment i.e. equipment consuming 80% of the total energy consumption in the plant - Performance evaluation of at least top five energy consuming equipment. e.g. furnace efficiency, kW/CFM of Air compressors, kW/TR of ACs etc.) to be periodically monitored. - Display of major equipment (having more than 5% of the plant's consumption) (such as air compressors, furnaces etc.) must have a display of shift wise energy consumed and all operators on shift <p>Note: The points will be allocated based on the deviation of the present efficiency of the equipment from the design efficiency or the best efficiency of the equipment available in the market</p>
EE Credit 6	Benchmarking with World Class Performance	20		
	Process wise benchmark			Process benchmarking data needs to be compared both internally and sector wise, or. Benchmarking audit for all major energy consuming equipment to be conducted
EE Credit 6.1	Process of production is among top 10 best processes of production OR Conducted benchmarking audit for all major energy consuming equipment		5	Provide - Internal Benchmarking report and recommendations for all major energy consuming equipment or Process audit report and process benchmarking data denoting that the processes followed in the plant are among top 10 in the world
	At least 50% of the energy intensive equipment used in the factory is of best available market efficiency		5	Highlight the comparison of the equipment in the plant against the top 5 efficient equipment in the market from a verified source
EE Credit 6.2	National/ International SEC benchmark			The SEC of the plant must be among the top benchmarks at national and international level
	Among top 10 Units / Top 10% of the units at national level (National - Won any Energy Awards by premier institutions such as Govt of India, CII, IEA, BEE etc. : 2 points)		5	Provide - Comparison from a verified source denoting the SEC ranking of the plant among other plants in the sector, nationwide or Award certificate awarded for best energy performance or similar from a reputed body



	Among top 10 units / Top 10% of the units at international level		5	Highlight the comparison from a verified source denoting the global ranking in SEC of the plant among other plants in the sector
Total		150		

***Categorization of Sectors for Credit 4**

Categorization of sectors			
Category -1	Category -2	Category -3	Category -4
Automobile	Chemical	Cement	Fertilizer
Building	Pulp & Paper	Iron & steel	Refinery
Engineering	Petrochemical	Chlor Alkali	Aluminium Smelting
Service	Pharmaceutical		
FMCG	Metals – Non ferrous		
Textile	Glass		
Foundry	Tyres		

Category -1	Category -2	Category -3	Category -4
>2.5% - 5 Points	>1% - 5 Points	> 0.50% - 5 Points	> 0.25% - 5 Points
>5% - 10 Points	> 2% - 10 Points	> 1% - 10 Points	> 0.5%- 10 Points
>7.5 % - 15 Points	> 3 % - 15 Points	> 1.5 % - 15 Points	> 0.75 % - 15 Points
>10% - 20 Points	> 4% - 20 Points	> 2% - 20 Points	> 1.0% - 20 Points
>12.5% - 25 Points	> 5% - 25 Points	> 2.5% - 25 Points	> 1.25% - 25 Points
>15% - 30 Points	> 6% - 30 Points	> 3% - 30 Points	> 1.5% - 30 Points
>17.5% - 35 Points	> 7% - 35 Points	> 3.5% - 35 Points	> 1.75% - 35 Points
>20% - 40 Points	> 8% - 40 Points	> 4% - 40 Points	> 2.0% - 40 Points
>22.5% - 45 Points	> 9% - 45 Points	> 4.5% - 45 Points	> 2.25% - 45 Points
>25% - 50 Points	> 10% - 50 Points	> 5% - 50 Points	> 2.5% - 50 Points

Water Conservation (100 Points)				
Credit Number	Parameters	Maximum Credit Points Allocated		Requirement
WC Mandatory Requirement 1	Water Policy			The company should have a water policy signed by the head of the unit or organization. The policy statement should have a commitment from the top management on water conservation or reduction in water consumption over a period of time and the strategies for sustainable water management within the fence and beyond the fence. <i>Note:</i> The water policy can be a part of the sustainability policy or environmental policy
WC Mandatory Requirement 2	Water Manager & Accountability			The unit should have a dedicated water manager (part/full time) along with a cross functional team (part/full time) responsible for water management in the organization. Highlight the list of water management activities handled and projects implemented by the water manager and cross functional team.
WC Credit 1	Leadership and Strategy	10		
WC Credit 1.1	Target setting & action plan		5	1. Highlight specific targets for reduction in water consumption and regeneration or rain water harvesting. The targets should be based on specific water consumption and can be based on internal benchmarking. The process of target setting should be well defined in the terms of basis behind setting of each targets. 2. Action plan in terms of projects to achieve the targets should be mentioned, along with the anticipated benefits
WC Credit 1.2	Monthly reviews on water conservation & management		5	The specific water consumption must be presented and compared with previous month's performance and the respective target SWC. The meeting should be headed by the plant head. In addition to SWC, the progress of various projects identified under water conservation and the budget spent must be reviewed.
WC Credit 2	Employee Involvement & Capacity Building	10		

WC Credit 2.1	Awareness creation & employee involvement		5	<p>Programs and initiatives taken by the plant team for employee involvement such as poster competitions, display of slogans, world water day, incentives based on suggestion schemes arising out of kaizens, etc. should be carried out</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentation of programs conducted for employee involvement and awareness creation for employees (specific to water conservation) 2. List of suggestions which were provided by the employees and the cost-benefit analysis of each suggestion 3. List of suggestions implemented, incentive/award/recognition given to the employees, etc.
WC Credit 2.2	Training & Capacity building		5	<p>Specific training programs should be conducted for employees to build capacities to contribute toward water conservation activities, which can include -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identification of training needs of employees and provide required training - impart advanced training to all the employees who are directly involved in identification and implementation of water conservation projects - identification of best practices in water conservation, both cross sector and intra sector - industry visits to learn and understand best practices
WC Credit 3	Water Balance Diagram	10		
	Water balance diagram		10	<p>A complete water balance diagram must be made tracing the water from inlet to outlet. The water flow for domestic and process use must be separately shown. The overall mix of process to domestic use must be given in a pie chart. The water balance diagram is should include the following</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water metering for critical locations accounting for more than 80% of fresh water consumption and waste water discharge with complete accounting <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Intake from sources – all sources to be covered b. Fresh Water Users – all individual users of consumption accounting for more than 10% of the total water consumption c. Monitoring of waste water generated, waste water recycled and waste water discharged as effluent 2. Collection and monitoring of water consumption on a monthly / yearly basis
WC Credit 4	Reduction in Specific Fresh Water Consumption in Last 3 years	30		
	Reduction in specific fresh water consumption in the last 3 years		25	
	≥ 5% reduction		5	Highlight the specific fresh water consumption of the unit on a daily, monthly and yearly basis, for the past three years

WC Credit 4.1	≥ 10% reduction		10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specify process water and non-process water consumption data - Overall percentage of reduction calculated from the weighted averages of the reduction of domestic and process water consumption - Projects implemented for reduction of SWC in the past 3 years along with the percentage impact of each project on reduction of SWC <p><i>Note:</i> In case of new plants without three years' data, atleast two years data should be provided</p>
	≥ 15% reduction		15	
	≥ 20% reduction		20	
	≥ 25% reduction		25	
<p><i>Note: In case, the unit has achieved its best performance figures (e.g. National best within the sector) and hence is not able to demonstrate high percentage reduction, the unit is eligible for maximum points under this credit</i></p>				
WC Credit 4.2	Best practices in water conservation		5	<p>Best practices that can be followed for water conservation are given for reference. Note that the list is not exhaustive and is presented only for reference.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water Stress Study 2. Water-Efficient Landscaping & Irrigation practices 3. Use of Water Management Tools such as WATSCAN <p>Allocation of points will be based on the efforts and the outcomes/benefits achieved by implementing best practices</p>
WC Credit 5	Rain Water Harvesting(RWH) in Roof and Non-Roof Areas	20		
WC Credit 5.1	Implementation of RWH structures		15	<p>Rain water harvesting system should be implemented for roof and non-roof areas. The rain water potential shall be calculated based on the formula given in the reference guide / training. Points will be allocated based on the actual size of RWH storage pond/lake and also its recharge potential. Support with -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design details of rain water harvesting systems - Details on the increase in water table - Details on the actual rain water captured on-surface pond <p><i>Note:</i> Effectiveness, maintenance/up-keep of the rain water harvesting system implemented will be verified on site</p>
	≥50% of the potential captured		5	
	≥65% of the potential captured		10	
	≥80% of the potential captured		15	
WC Credit 5.2	Substitution of process fresh water with harvested rain water		5	<p>The harvested rain water has to be used in the process with minimum treatment</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Recharge to ground wells, bore wells, etc. will not be awarded points</p>
WC Credit 6	Augmentation of ground water beyond fence	20		



	At least 1 project implemented on augmentation of ground water		5	Highlight water conservation initiatives carried out beyond the fence, highlighting - Resource allocation for water conservation projects outside the fence - Details of the water augmentation projects - Documents to substantiate project completion and tangible and intangible benefits for the community and the company
	1: 1 recharging/collection		10	
	1: 2 recharging/collection		15	
	1: 3 recharging/collection		20	
	Total		100	

Renewable Energy (100 Points)				
Credit Number	Parameters	Maximum Credit Points Allocated		Requirement
RE Mandatory Requirement	Renewable Energy Policy			A Renewable Energy policy duly signed by the head of the unit / facility or head of the organization, highlighting - - Clearly defined objective and commitment to systematically increase the renewable energy share of the unit - Targets for annual percentage reduction in energy consumption in the short and long term
RE Credit 1	Leadership and Strategy	10		
RE Credit 1.1	Target setting - short term & long term targets and action plan		5	1. Set specific targets for increase in renewable energy. The targets shall be in terms of absolute generation and specific energy generation. 2. Targets should be supported with projects identified for achieving the target. Projects should highlight its percentage contribution toward achieving the overall renewable energy substitution target
RE Credit 1.2	Approved budget allocation for current & ensuing year and monitoring mechanism		5	The plant should commit upfront financial resource to minimize the gestation period between the identification of the renewable energy projects and their implementation. - Provide details of the budget allocated vs budget spent on renewable energy projects in the past three years
RE Credit 2	On-site Renewable Energy Generation (Both Electrical & Thermal Energy)	25		
	>=1% substitution		5	Indicate the percentage substitution achieved through renewable energy with respect to the overall energy consumption of the unit (electrical and thermal energy)
	>=2% substitution		10	
	>=3% substitution		15	
	>=4% substitution		20	
	>=5% substitution		25	
RE Credit 3*	Offsetting both Electrical & Thermal energy through Renewable Energy Sources	65		The renewable energy projects implemented by the company offsite can be considered. The other offsetting mechanisms such as green power procurement, REC purchase, investments can also be submitted, supported with the following, if applicable - 1. Agreement with the external power producers for power purchase 2. If the power is wheeled through state grid, the monthly power bill containing the RE units wheeled also needs to be submitted
	Total	100		



Notes

1	In case the unit earns maximum points in RE Credit 1 & 2 , then the maximum number of points than can be earned in RE Credit 3 is only 65
2	In case the organization is unable to implement any onsite generation, it may choose to go up to 100 % offset through offsite RE generation, in which case the max points awarded will be 80 under RE Credit 3
3	If the company meets > 80% of its energy requirement through RE additional 5 points will be considered under innovation category
4	In case the onsite substitution exceeds 5 % the balance will be accounted in RE Credit 3
5	For Category 3 & 4, only electrical energy substitution will be considered.

CATEGORY-1 (90%)	CATEGORY-2 (70%)	CATEGORY-3 (50%)	CATEGORY-4 (30%)
Automobile	Chemical	Cement	Fertilizer
Building	Paper & Pulp	Iron & Steel	Refinery
Engineering	Petrochemical	Aluminium	
IT & Financial	Pharmaceutical		
Food processing	Non Ferrous Metals		
	Tyre		

Green House Gases (100 Points)

Credit Number	Parameters	Maximum Credit Points Allocated	Requirement
GHG Mandatory Requirement	GHG Emission Inventorization		1. Establish a system to monitor & account for the green house gas emission from various sources of operations annually based on internationally accepted protocols such as GHG protocol / ISO standards (ISO : 14064). 2. Scope 1 & Scope 2 emission are mandatory for the first year of GHG emission inventory and scope 3 emission are optional. However, it is compulsory to include all the 3 scopes of emission from the second year of Inventorization. - Scope 1: Direct GHG Emission: Direct GHG emission occur from sources that are owned or controlled by a company, for example, emission from combustion in owned or controlled boilers, furnaces, vehicles, etc.; - Scope 2: Electricity indirect GHG Emission: Scope 2 accounts for GHG emission from the generation of purchased electricity consumed by a company - Scope 3: Other indirect GHG Emission: Other indirect GHG Emission includes transportation emission due to movement of raw material & product, employee travel & product dispatch 3. Provide annual GHG inventory report containing the details of GHG emission under various scopes
GHG Credit 1	GHG Emission Intensity Reduction Targets	10	
GHG Credit 1.1	Target setting - short term & long term targets		5 1. Target setting for emission should be on the basis of emission intensity or absolute emission reduction from the baseline year 2. Short term targets - 1 – 2 years & long term targets - beyond 3 years 3. Highlight action plan in terms of emission mitigation opportunities to reduce the GHG emission levels, indicating analysis behind project identification and anticipated benefits (tangible and non-tangible) Approach & Methodology Based on the inventorization study, the present emission / emission intensity level, major emission source(s) / activities can be identified. Current emission intensity / level can then be compared with the national / international benchmark for similar unit / facility for setting the targets. There are various ways to identify the emission reduction options set as short term & long term targets. Few examples for emission reduction opportunities are:

GHG Credit 1.2	Action plan to achieve the targets		5	<p>Scope1: Process / product improvement changes, technology up-gradation & altering the energy source</p> <p>Scope 2: Energy efficiency projects, renewable energy substitution etc.</p> <p>Scope 3: Fuel efficient vehicles, Logistics optimization & supplier emission reduction Prioritize emission mitigation opportunities by minimum investment and maximum reduction. All the minimum investment for emission reduction could be taken for achieving short term targets and higher investments as long term targets.</p>
GHG Credit 2	Employee Involvement & Capacity Building	10		
GHG Credit 2.1	Awareness creation & employee involvement		5	Awareness creation for all employees on green house gas emission can be organized through organizing contests, environmental week celebrations, screening movies on climate change, etc.
GHG Credit 2.2	Organizing capacity building programmes to relevant employees once in a year to involve them in GHG emission activities		5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify training needs of the employees 2. Conduct training program for all employees regarding climate change, GHG Inventorization, mitigation opportunities, etc. 3. Highlight the number of employees trained per year, content of the training programs, effectiveness of the programs, etc.
GHG Credit 3	GHG Management Systems	10		
GHG Credit 3.1	GHG emission inventorization management		5	Implement a GHG management system for monitoring all three scopes of emission on a continuous basis. The GHG management system should consist of the following -
GHG Credit 3.2	Monitoring system for mitigation efforts		5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Systems to monitor, update & validate various scopes of emission, emission factors, boundary conditions of emission inventorization covering all three scopes of emission 2. Systems to monitor implementation of GHG emission reduction projects
GHG Credit 4	GHG Emission Intensity Reduction	25		
Option 1	For GHG intensive industries		25	
	> 3% in last 3 years		5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indicate the reduction in GHG emission intensity of the unit in the last three years. The credit points are based on the percentage reduction in GHG intensity achieved in scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emission. 2. List of projects implemented that has facilitated the reduction in GHG emission intensity
	> 6% in last 3 years		10	
	> 9% in last 3 years		15	
	> 12% in last 3 years		20	
> 15% in last 3 years		25		
Option 2	For non-GHG intensive industries			
	> 5% in last 3 years		5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indicate the reduction in GHG emission intensity of the unit in the last three years. The credit points are based on the percentage reduction in GHG intensity achieved in scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emission. 2. List of projects implemented that has facilitated the reduction in GHG emission intensity
	> 10% in last 3 years		10	
	> 15% in last 3 years		15	
	> 20% in last 3 years		20	
> 25% in last 3 years		25		

GHG Credit 5	Carbon Neutral Approach	25		1. Implement carbon offset or carbon sequestration projects to offset the carbon emission 2. Inclusion of scope 3 emission is compulsory in GHG emission inventory while estimating the carbon neutrality of the unit
Option 1	For GHG intensive industries		25	1. List of projects implemented in carbon offset/sequestration areas and % offset/sequestration with respect to overall emission 2. Spreadsheet calculation demonstrating emission offset values
	Offset / sequestration \geq 5% of total GHG emission		5	
	Offset / sequestration \geq 10% of total GHG emission		10	
	Offset / sequestration \geq 15% of total GHG emission		15	
	Offset / sequestration \geq 20% of total GHG emission		20	
	Offset / sequestration \geq 25% of total GHG emission		25	
Option 2	For non-GHG intensive industries			1. Details of carbon offset/sequestration projects implemented through renewable power generation or green area development etc. 2. Spreadsheet calculation demonstrating emission offset values
	Offset / sequestration \geq 20% of total GHG emission		5	
	Offset / sequestration \geq 40% of total GHG emission		10	
	Offset / sequestration \geq 60% of total GHG emission		15	
	Offset / sequestration \geq 80% of total GHG emission		20	
Offset / sequestration 100% of total GHG emission		25		
GHG Credit 6	Scope 3 emission inventorization	20		
GHG Credit 6.1	Scope 3 emission inventorization		5	Units have to inventorize for the following scope 3 emission categories to attain full points - - Material logistics (upstream & downstream) - Business travel - Waste disposal - Employee commute
GHG Credit 6.2	Reduction in scope 3 emission intensity in the last three years		5	1. Indicate the reduction in scope 3 GHG emission intensity of the unit in the last three years 2. List of projects implemented that has facilitated the reduction in scope 3 emission intensity
	>5% Reduction in scope 3 emission intensity			
	>10% Reduction in scope 3 emission intensity		10	
	>15% Reduction in scope 3 emission intensity		15	
Total		100		

GHG Intensive Sector	GHG Non-Intensive Sector
Cement	Automobile
Chemical	Building
Fertilizer	Engineering
Iron & Steel	IT services & Financial
Non-Ferrous Metal	Hotels
Pulp & Paper	IT Hardware/Electronics
Petrochemical	FMCG
Refinery	Textile
	Pharmaceuticals

Waste Management (Max:100 Points)

Credit Number	Parameters	Maximum Credit Points Allocated		Requirement
WM Mandatory Requirement 1	Waste Management Policy			The waste management policy provides direction for all waste management activities in the company. A unit can have a policy exclusively for waste management or it can be a part of environment / sustainability policy that is signed by the Chief Executive of the company or unit head. It will form the basis upon which the unit can set its short and long term objectives and targets. This policy should be shared with all employees.
WM Mandatory Requirement 2	Inventorization for Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Waste			1. All types of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes (inclusive of e-waste) should be quantified at each stage of waste management highlighting quantity and source of waste - generation - recycle/reuse - treatment - disposal 2. Total hazardous & non-hazardous waste disposed off in the last three years. Under disposal mechanism, explain if waste generated is recycled, reused after treatment, sold to third party or sent to landfill. Also explain the percentage of waste that is recycled or reused.
WM Credit 1	Leadership & Strategy	10		
WM Credit 1.1	Short term & long term targets		5	The unit should have short and long term targets for reduction in waste disposal. Short term targets should be complied within 1-2 years period, medium term with 2 - 3 years, while long term targets can go beyond 3 years. The targets for reduction should be in terms of specific waste generation (waste / unit weight or volume of product) for all kind of wastes.
WM Credit 1.2	Action plan and resource allocation		5	Top management should ensure availability of appropriate resources (financial, infrastructural, technological, manpower etc.) , for effective implementation of waste management system The performance of the waste management system should be reviewed on a monthly basis by Environment Management Cell & Unit head.
WM Credit 2	Employee Involvement & Capacity Building	10		

WM Credit 2.1	Awareness creation and employee involvement		5	<p>Programs and initiatives taken by the plant team for employee involvement such as poster competitions, display of slogans, world environment day celebrations, incentives based on suggestion schemes arising out of kaizens, etc. should be carried out</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentation of programs conducted for employee involvement and awareness creation for employees (specific to waste management) 2. List of suggestions which were provided by the employees and the cost-benefit analysis of each suggestion 3. List of suggestions implemented, incentive/award/recognition given to the employees, etc.
WM Credit 2.2	Training programs and capacity building		5	<p>Specific training programs should be conducted for employees to build capacities to contribute toward waste management activities, which can include -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identification of training needs of employees and provide required training - impart training to all the employees over a span of two years - identification of best practices in waste management, both cross sector and intra sector - industry visits to learn and understand best practices
WM Credit 3	Waste Management System		10	
WM Credit 3.1	Waste collection, segregation, internal transport & handling, storage and disposal mechanism		5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The waste management systems such as SOP's, waste path and clearance frequencies shall be analyzed as per the requirements. The renewed SOP's and clearance frequencies shall be submitted 2. Similarly, the equipment for waste management such as bins, trucks, compactors, ETP/STP must be maintained as per maintenance schedules provided by the OEM. Provide details for maintenance of equipment for waste management as above 3. Waste management yard must have demarcated storage for hazardous waste and secondary containment for handling liquid spillage
WM Credit 3.2	Audit of authorized recyclers		5	<p>The recyclers to whom the waste is given for recycling shall be audited at least annually to confirm that the waste supplied from the client is processed in an environmentally-cautious manner. The audit reports of the recyclers shall be provided for analysis</p>
WM Credit 4	Solid Waste Management		25	
WM Credit 4.1	Hazardous Waste Management		10	
	Option 1 - Reduction in hazardous waste disposal			
	≥ 25% reduction in specific waste disposal (5 points)			<p>Highlight the specific waste disposal (hazardous waste) of the unit on a daily, monthly and yearly basis, for the past three years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overall percentage of reduction of the hazardous waste disposal - Projects implemented for reduction of specific waste disposal in the past 3 years

	≥ 40% reduction in specific waste disposal (10 points)			Reduction in specific waste generation from process / operation, through (a) change in process / operation / raw material, (b) increase in-house recycle/ reuse, (c) yield improvement etc.
	Option 2 - Usage of waste as alternate fuel/raw material			
	Usage of more than 50% of waste disposed as alternate fuel / raw material (5 points)			The unit can use the waste generated either as alternate fuel / raw material within the facility or by sending to other industries
	Usage of more than 80% of waste disposed as alternate fuel / raw material (10 points)			
WM Credit 4.2	Non-Hazardous Waste Management		10	
	≥ 25% reduction in (absolute) waste generation in non-hazardous waste (5 points)		5	Highlight the waste generation (non-hazardous) of the unit on a daily, monthly and yearly basis, for the past three years - Overall percentage of reduction of the non-hazardous waste generation - Projects implemented for reduction of waste generation in the last three years through a) change in process / operation / raw material, b) increase in-house recycle/ reuse, c) yield improvement, etc.
	≥ 40% reduction in (absolute) waste generation in non-hazardous waste (10 points)		10	
WM Credit 4.3	Zero waste to landfill		5	The organization should aim to achieve "Zero Waste Landfill" status for both hazardous and non hazardous waste. Proper evidence or internal audit report for the claim of Zero Waste to Landfill should be submitted. The unit management must also pay attention to the waste generated at the recycler's end.
WM Credit 5	Liquid Waste Management		25	
WM Credit 5.1	Percentage reduction in process effluent discharge		15	
	Reduction of process effluent generation		10	1. Percentage reduction in process effluent discharge during the last three years 2. The unit should meet the conditions prescribed by SPCB or relevant local authorities
	≥ 25% reduction (5 points)			
	≥ 40% reduction/zero effluent discharge (10 points)			
	≥ 25% recycling of process effluent in process applications		5	1. Percentage of process effluent recycled back into process applications
WM Credit 5.2	Percentage reduction in domestic / sewage waste generation		10	
	≥ 25% reduction of sewage waste generation / Zero liquid discharge		5	1. Percentage reduction in sewage waste generation during the last three years 2. The unit should meet the conditions prescribed by SPCB or relevant local authorities

	100% recycling of sewage waste for process / domestic application		5	1. 100% recycling of sewage waste water has to be reused in process / domestic applications in the last three years 2. More weightage will be given for process requirement substitution in addition to gardening
WM Credit 6	Gaseous Waste Management	20		
WM Credit 6.1*	Air quality		15	Air emissions shall consist of 2 parameters - 1. Stack: All point sources with a stack to extract the pollutants 2. Ambient/Fugitive: The emissions coming out from processes as general or from other small equipment. Fugitive emissions are not extracted from stack. Hence, ambient air quality is measured. Note: Depending upon the category of the industry in the table below, the points for ambient and stack monitoring shall be arrived at
WM Credit 6.2	Air pollution control technologies & best practices		5	
	Total	100		

***WM Credit 6.1 - Categorization of Industries for Air Quality**

		Credit Distribution		Indicative list of Pollutants to be checked
		Ambient & workplace emission	Stack	
Category 1	High Stack emissions , low fugitive emissions (CPCB Mandated CEMS industry)	5	10	Stack Monitoring - SOx, NOx, TPM, VOC (primary pollutants only) & additional as per CPCB/SPCB requirements
Category 2	Low stack emissions, high fugitive emission (other red category)	10	5	Ambient Air monitoring:- Sox, NOx, TPM, VOC. Depending on the processes in the industry, the applicable secondary pollutants shall be monitored. Note : Sampling to be conducted per National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)
Category 3	Mixed emissions (orange category)	7	8	

	Standard	Points
Stack Monitoring	Stack height at least 10% above requirement (stack height calculation)	30%
	Stack air quality at least 30% better than CPCB guidelines. Note: Max points will be awarded for maintaining international norms	70%
Ambient Monitoring	Ambient air quality monitoring as per NAAAQ standards	30%
	Work place monitoring (including fugitive emissions)	70%
Note : Ambient air and work place include both the outside air and the shop floor. Please see concept of Air shed for more information		

Indicative list of technologies and practices (may differ from sector to sector)	
Best Practices	Air Pollution Control Technologies
Personal monitoring	VOC Incinerator
DG set Stack emission control equipment	Emission reduction technologies like Chakr Innovation
Air filters	Scrubbers for stack
CO/CO2/VOC Sensors at critical locations	Electro Static Precipitators / Bag filters cyclone separators which contributes to lowest emission

Material Conservation, Recycling & Recyclability (100 Points)				
Credit Number	Parameters	Maximum Credit		Requirement
MCR Mandatory Requirement 1	Material Conservation & Recycling Policy			The company has to have a Material Conservation and Recyclability policy /statement or it can be part of other implemented environmental policy approved by the Chief Executive of the company. The policy statement must, also, include a declaration of commitment from senior management to maximize the use of recycled materials in production and packaging or utilization with clearly specified annual targets. This policy information is to be transparent and has to be shared with the employees.
MCR Credit 1	Leadership & Strategy	10		
MCR Credit 1.1	Short & long term targets		5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Targets for raw materials, consumables and packaging material (In terms of yield improvement (raw material) as well as sustainable sourcing 2. Specific targets to be set for raw / packaging material substitution 3. Target for reducing specific consumption of major consumables 4. Process of target setting needs to be explained
MCR Credit 1.2	Action plan and resource allocation		5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List of projects in terms of action plan to achieve the targets 2. Allocation of resources, both in terms of manpower and finance 3. Review of resources allocated vs utilized, project status, fund utilization, etc.
MCR Credit 2	Employee Involvement & Capacity Building	10		
MCR Credit 2.1	Awareness creation and employee involvement		5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The unit should develop appropriate training and capacity building plan 2. Records of trainings (training calendar, feedback, effectiveness, up gradation of skill matrix etc.) to be maintained 3. Awareness creation on materials used in the plant and their recyclability's and impact on environment. Suggestion schemes and Kaizen's for material efficiency and substitution
MCR Credit 2.2	Training programs and capacity building		5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training need identification 2. Number, types of capacity building and training programs conducted and its content
MCR Credit 3	Systems	10		
MCR Credit 3.1	Framework for material conservation		5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide overall material balance for the process / product(s) manufactured. A pie chart indicating the representative percentages of annual consumption of raw material, consumables, packaging shall be provided 2. Type of system used to monitor various raw material consumption, recycling & reusing of materials (Material includes – raw material, consumables, spares and packaging materials) 3. Tools , techniques & Technologies used for material reduction, reuse & recycling etc.
MCR Credit 3.2	Systematic monitoring plans		5	Describe the monitoring system for raw material consumption and yield improvement, its review mechanism and substantiate with cases
MCR Credit 4	Raw Material Conservation	35		
MCR Credit 4.1	Percentage reduction in specific raw material consumption ≥3% reduction in raw material consumption (5 points) ≥9% reduction in raw material consumption (10 points) ≥12% reduction in raw material consumption (15 points)		20	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction in specific raw material consumption in the last three years (Provide the absolute and specific numbers to arrive at a weighted average) 2. List of projects implemented in achieving the reduction

	≥15% reduction in raw material consumption (20 points)			
MCR Credit 4.2	Replacement of raw materials by recycled material / waste or equivalent		15	Use of Recycled material/waste or equivalent in the last three years (only raw material and not including fuel). The company should substitute the virgin material consumption in their process / product, through recycled / alternate / waste material or equivalent. Moreover, the focus should be usage for more eco-friendly, recyclable, renewable materials, rather than non-renewable ones
	≥15% usage of recycled / waste material or equivalent (5 points)			
	≥20% usage of recycled / waste material or equivalent (10 points)			
	≥25% usage of recycled / waste material or equivalent (15 points)			
MCR Credit 5	Specific Reduction in Consumables	15		
	≥5% reduction in consumables (5 points)			1. The list of major consumables and its specific intensity consumption to be provided 2. The company should optimize / reduce specific consumption of major consumables (lube oil, grease, coolants, chemicals & etc.), office stationary items, through in-house recycle, reuse etc.
	≥10% reduction in consumables (10 points)			
	≥15% reduction in consumables (15 points)			
MCR Credit 6	Management of Packaging Material	20		
MCR Credit 6.1	Reduction in packaging material		10	1. List of different packaging materials used in the plant 2. Initiatives taken by the company to reduce consumption of packaging material 3. Percentage reduction in packaging material used
	≥15% reduction in packaging material (5 points)			
	≥30% reduction in packaging material (10 points)			
MCR Credit 6.2	Recycled content in packaging material		10	1. Initiatives taken by the company to increase the recycled content of packaging material 2. Percentage recycled content in various packing material 3. Test certificate for recycled content in the packaging material
	≥20% recycled content in packaging material (5 points)			
	≥40% recycled content in packaging material (10 points)			
	Total	100		

Green Supply Chain (100 Points)			
Credit Number	Parameters	Maximum Credit Points	Requirement
GSC Mandatory Requirement 1	Identification of Critical Suppliers / Vendors		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List all of vendors / suppliers / associates, etc. 2. Describe the method of identification of Critical Suppliers/ Vendors for Green Supply chain program. The selection may be based on Environmental impact, criticality, geography, SME status etc. 3. Addition of vendors / associates / service providers involved in waste management and recycling (e.g.: e-waste recycler, hazardous waste management company, etc.) under critical suppliers / vendors
GSC Mandatory Requirement 2	Green Supply Chain Cell / Team		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presence of a green supply chain cell / team, a cross functional one, including representatives from production, maintenance, quality, EHS, etc. in addition to purchase / procurement, training / HR and logistic team and/or third party experts 2. The green supply chain cell should have clearly defined roles and responsibilities in this regard
GSC Credit 1	Leadership and Strategy	10	
GSC Credit 1.1	Green supply chain commitment	5	The commitment of the top management toward greening the supply chain should be demonstrated. For instance, the availability of a green supply chain policy which will serve as a guidance document to improve the efficiency of the supply chain. The green supply chain policy can be an exclusive policy or can be present as a part of the existing larger policies.
GSC Credit 1.2	Targets, action plan and resource allocation	5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Highlight the targets set by the unit in all the areas of green supply chain. E.g.: awareness creation, logistics, procurement, etc. Targets to be highlighted in terms of short term - <1 year, medium term 1-2 years, and long term targets >3 years 2. Action plan to meet the short, medium and long term targets 3. Resources allocated for executing the targets and action plan including financial resources, man power, infrastructure and / or technology
GSC Credit 2	Education and Awareness Creation	10	
GSC Credit 2.1	Awareness creation for the suppliers, vendors, associates, etc.	5	<p>Highlight the education and awareness programs conducted for vendors / suppliers / distribution channels / logistics service providers, etc. for improving their efficiency</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cluster approach / vendor development programs, etc. 2. Targeted trainings to the suppliers 3. Trainings conducted in annual vendor meet 4. Online forum/blogs for suppliers 5. Sharing education material via email, etc.

GSC Credit 2.2	Training program for suppliers, vendors, associates, etc.		5	Highlight the various training programs carried out for suppliers, vendors, associates, etc. The organization should have a system to - - create platforms to engage and train suppliers / vendors - develop programs such as cluster activities, vendor development programs, etc. Along with the above-mentioned details, provide more information on content of the trainings, frequency of trainings and impact of the trainings
GSC Credit 3	Resource Conservation through Supply Chain Management Systems		5	1. Describe the systems employed for supply chain management (e.g.: software tools for supply chain transactions , customer requirement processing, purchase order processing, etc.) 2. How does the system measure the reduction in resource intensity in the supply chain on regular basis? 3. How does the system monitor specific requirements with respect to - - procurement - supplier packaging - logistics - supplier audits, etc.
GSC Credit 4	Suppliers and Vendors Management		40	
GSC Credit 4.1	Baseline development for all critical suppliers and vendors		10	Baseline performance of the critical suppliers in the relevant areas (e.g.: energy, water, waste, material, carbon, toxicity, etc.) should be framed along with a clear timeline for implementation Guideline to frame a baseline - • Choose and report a base year for which verifiable performance numbers are available (Specify reasons for choosing that particular year) • A single year can be chosen as a base year • Also, an average of annual performance figures over several consecutive years can be chosen as the baseline figure (A multi-year average may help smooth out unusual fluctuations that would make a single year's data unrepresentative) • Recalculate the baseline, if there are – - errors in accounting - changes in suppliers / vendors whose numbers were used in baseline calculation • The base line has to be used as a basis for setting and tracking progress towards target
GSC Credit 4.2	% improvement in performance over the set baseline 5% improvement		15 5	% improvement in performance of the critical suppliers with respect to the baseline framed should be monitored and points will be allocated based on the %

	10% improvement		10	Improvement
	15% improvement		15	
GSC Credit 4.3	Supplier / vendor audits for >90% of the critical suppliers / vendors		5	1. Copy of the supplier audit questionnaire 2. Number of supplier audits carried out and the frequency of audits 3. Sample audit reports
GSC Credit 4.4	Recognition programs of the critical suppliers / vendors		5	The company should conduct supplier recognition programs as a planned event, by considering the following; - evaluation criteria and questionnaire - awards and recognition programs
GSC Credit 4.5	GreenCo rated SMEs		5	1. Units while selecting new vendors or suppliers should ensure they are rated as per GreenCo / GreenCo SMEs guidelines or equivalent 2. Units should encourage and support existing suppliers and vendors to implement the GreenCo rating system. Maximum points will be allocated if atleast 10% of the critical suppliers are GreenCo rated.
GSC Credit 5	Green Procurement		15	
GSC Credit 5.1	Implementation of green procurement guidelines		10	1. Copy of the green procurement guidelines. Guidelines should address the following - a) Raw Material, (b) Consumables, (C) Packaging Material, (D) Building Materials, (E) Capital items / fixtures, (F) Housekeeping Chemicals, (G) Paints etc. 2. Describe the % of procurement for every category based on the green procurement guidelines. Support with documents, etc.
GSC Credit 5.2	Purchase of green certified products or materials		5	Describe with supporting the documents the purchase of green certified products or materials such as BEE star rated appliances, CII-GreenPro certified materials, GS-37 or equivalent standard certified house-keeping chemicals, FSC certified raw / packaging materials, RoHS complied products / materials etc.
GSC Credit 6	Supply chain efficiency improvement		20	
GSC Credit 6.1	Packaging		10	Improvement in packaging efficiency of the materials received from the supplier-delivered products / goods. Points will be given for the efforts taken to identify alternate materials that will also lead to reduction in packaging material. (Since the credit requirement varies from case to case, the points distribution for this credit can be kept variable) The credit is not applicable for the company's product
	Reduction in >15% of the incoming packaging		5	
	Reduction in >30% of the incoming packaging		5	

GSC Credit 6.2	Logistics		10	<p>Note: Transport emissions indicate upstream and downstream emissions</p> <p>Initiatives taken to enhance logistics efficiency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - development of local vendors / local purchase - influencing vendors to set up local manufacturing facility / vendor park development - initiatives taken to minimize GHG impacts in supply chain (Milk Run System, Route Optimization, Bulk transportation, mode of transportation, Utilization of energy efficient fleets / transportation mode, Application of tools / technologies to track the logistics movement, etc.)
	Reduction in >10% of the GHG emissions from transportation		5	
	Reduction in >20% of the GHG emissions from transportation		5	Note: In case the vendor park is already developed, as a part of the initial planning, the % reduction will be appropriately apportioned
	Total		100	

Product Stewardship & Life Cycle Aspects (125 points)				
Credit Number	Parameters	Maximum Credit		Requirement
PSLCA Credit 1	Leadership and Strategy	10		
PSLCA Credit 1.1	Strategy & commitment		5	The top management can demonstrate their commitment toward product stewardship and life cycle thinking using the following approach - 1. Use of LCA as a tool for product design / sustainability 2. Commitment to LCA by adding its methodology to any of the policies concerning environment 3. Strategy for incorporation of Safety, Health and Environmental aspects at the design phase of their product(s) (e.g. DFE, Eco-design etc.), as well as ensure the quality of the product(s) (<i>as its intended for</i>) till its lifetime / shelf-life (<i>to be defined by the company</i>) 4. Strategy for managing the end-of-life of the product(s) 5. Strategy to communicate to the customers about the importance of their product(s), including the use of product efficiently, safely and with the least environmental impact as well as scientific disposal at the end of life 6. Strategy to influence customer / consumer behavior of proper handling, storage, usage, transportation and scientific disposal (<i>wherever applicable</i>) of product(s), etc.
PSLCA Credit 1.2	Targets and action plan		5	Company should develop the target as well as time-based action plan for - 1. Conducting LCA study for their product(s) within a given time frame vis-a-vis an action plan for conducting the LCA study (Objective of study, Boundary of study, data requirements, literature review, resource allocation, etc.) 2. Action plan for reducing the negative impact of the product/services, minimize/eliminate the hazardous/toxic substance(s), develop Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) for the product(s), etc.
PSLCA Credit 2	Life Cycle Aspects	25		
PSLCA Credit 2.1	Internal life cycle assessment (LCA) study		10	Conduct Life Cycle Assessment study for their product(s), by internal technical team, considering one of the following product boundaries - a. Gate to Gate b. Cradle to Gate c. Cradle to cradle To conduct internal LCA study, companies should (a) develop the employees' capability, (b) can use openly available software or external software tools such as Gabi, Simapro with a clear scope & boundary
PSLCA Credit 2.2	External LCA study		10	Companies can use internally trained experts or engage external LCA experts to conduct the LCA study using external verified software tools such as Gabi, Simapro, etc.
PSLCA Credit 2.3	Peer review of external LCA study		5	LCA study shall be reviewed by a third party based on the ISO 14040 & 14044 standards. The study report must be used in some projects relating to improvement of bottom line and/or environmental footprint of the company
PSLCA Credit 3	Product Responsibility Management	20		

PSLCA Credit 3.1	Ensure product quality and conduct environment risk assessment of the product during transport, handling, storage, use and disposal phase		5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Companies should develop system to ensure that the quality of the products and services is being maintained until its final delivery to the end user. Provide the details of the quality management systems implemented by the company for reducing waste / rejection during transport, handling, storage, use and disposal phase 2. Companies should develop a system for evaluating the environmental risk associated during transport, handling, storage, use and disposal of the product 3. Documentation of all the aspects related to Quality, Safety, Health and Environment faced by the customer during the usage and at the end of life of the product
PSLCA Credit 3.2	System to capture customer feedback		5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish system to capture customer feedback 2. Brief on design changes or process changes as a result of customer feedback to be documented 3. In case of any complaints on the containers/content of the product - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the product has to be withdrawn from the supply chain - failure analysis has to be done - comparison with initial design/pilot test reports has to be done (E.g.: Destructive testing and non destructive testing parameters) so that recurrence of failure can be avoided - Detailed procedures on this to be made available
PSLCA Credit 3.3	Environmental impact reduction based on LCA (Carbon/Material/Water/Toxicity)		10	<p>Based upon the LCA study, companies should identify</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - potential economic, social, environment risks & opportunities at each stage of the life cycle for products - manage/reduce the environmental impacts by a significant amount over a specified timeline. The reduction can be in terms of Acidification, Eutrophication, Global warming potential, Ozone Depletion, Photochemical smog. <p>Note: Companies should submit the details of projects identified / implemented / under implementation, for reduction in environmental impacts of any of the impact categories</p>
PSLCA Credit 4	Communicating with Stakeholders		20	
PSLCA Credit 4.1	Stakeholder communication		5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Informing consumers about the environmental attributes of product <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) explaining how to use the product efficiently, (b) "Dos and Don'ts, (c) Labels and symbols that are indicative of standards and regulations that the product meets 2. Encouraging and assisting consumers to dispose of product in a responsible manner at the end of its life, for example in a litter bin, through a recycling program or home composting system etc. 3. Programs to educate the consumers on the health , safety environmental aspects of product 4. Communication on improvement of Product design/working together with customer for improving the product design
PSLCA Credit 4.2	Detailed Environmental Product Declaration for Products			
	Self-declaration of environmental footprint (Type 2)		5	Companies are encouraged to publish self-declared environmental claim as a part of EPD
	Verified declaration of environmental footprint (Type 1) or Adhering to Environment Labelling programs such as CII-GreenPro, Ecolabel, as applicable		10	Program for verification of the self environment product declaration by approved agencies

	Environmental product declaration (Type 3)		15	Type III environmental declarations present quantified environmental information on the life cycle of a product to enable comparisons between products fulfilling the same function
PSLCA Credit 5	Reduction in Materials of Concern	20		
PSLCA Credit 5.1	Products		10	List of raw materials and chemicals used in manufacturing process and products manufactured with clear demonstration of RoHS or REACH compliant or IARC(international association for research on cancer) or European blacklist compliant or Greylis of EU's 1. List of hazardous substances present in the product for all products with concentrations - for the present the following may be included: Pb, Hg, Cr(VI), Cd, PBB, PBBE, Halogenated hydrocarbons, Sb, As, Be, Benzene, Toluene, Phthalates etc., may be included 2. Substances of concern used in the process: e.g. trichloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, perchloroethylene, Cellosolve, Cellosolve acetate 3. Compliance status with respect to customer requirements, standards and regulations vis-a-vis the substances for each of the products 4. Results achieved in the last three years on elimination of hazardous substances - company policy or guidelines as a part of the design process 5. Voluntary elimination targets for each of the substances of concern
PSLCA Credit 5.2	Process		10	
PSLCA Credit 6	Extended Producer Responsibility	25		
PSLCA Credit 6.1	Design for environment		10	Sustainable Design (To reduce negative impacts of the products/service) Companies should indicate the various modifications adopted in new and existing products or processes to reduce the negative impact during procurement, manufacturing and use of the Product. For this, the companies should ensure the following - 1. Demonstrate life cycle considerations in the product design even in the absence of LCA study 2. Demonstrate new products' design change to incorporate learnings from LCA study Some of the principles of Design for Environment - 1. Design for manufacturability 2. Design for resource efficiency / dematerialization 3. Design for recycling 4. Design for remanufacture / reconditioning 5. Design for reduction of substances of concern 6. Design for longevity 7. Design for dis-assembly, etc.
PSLCA Credit 6.2	Product take back and recycling		10	Company should have a system for product take back which will involve collection, environmentally sound treatment of collected products, use of products and materials in the form of reuse and recycling. To ensure, companies should ensure the following; 1. Take back programs for products such as remanufacture & repair programs, upgrading programs, etc. 2. Evidence of product take back or any other EPR process resulting in Circular Economy based on the % products covered by the process

PSLCA Credit 6.3	Safe disposal		5	Companies should employ an environmental friendly treatment procedure or method to dispose off products which cannot be reused or recycled. The disposal method for the product should be as per applicable laws and regulations
PSLCA Credit 7	Engagements to voluntary codes and standards and also directives for reducing environmental impacts		5	Company shall adopt any voluntary engagements & codes such as GRI Sustainability standards, CII Mission on Sustainability, Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), FSC certification, Cement Sustainability, Responsible Care or any other voluntary engagements & codes which are sector/industry specific
	Total		125	

Innovation for Environment (50 Points)				
Credit Number	Parameters	Maximum Credit Requirement		
IE Credit 1	Strategy and Targets	5		
	Strategies adopted for inculcating culture of innovation		5	Plant should have a strategy to work on innovation and define the method. Ideally, the strategy can be designed to focus on the following - - Invest in employees education & training (through in-house experts, external experts, etc.) - Recognition programs for employees on contributing to innovation - Separation of innovations from corrections and / or improvements projects - Review, benchmark and implement best practices - Involve senior management to assist in identification and implementation of innovation
IE Credit 2	Continual improvement	5		
	Continual improvement projects		5	Apart from innovations, continual improvement projects also have a considerable impact on the environmental aspects of the organization. Hence, management is expected to enhance the culture of continual improvement on the shop floor. - List of projects implemented via suggestion schemes/Kaizen already in place in the company. The project explanation must have the impact on environment, cost benefits and the benefit awarded to employee for the suggestion given.
IE Credit 3	Innovative projects	40		
	8 Innovation projects	5 X 8		Innovative projects implemented in the past 3 years. The innovative projects needs to be classified under process innovation and design innovation. Projects to be furnished as per the shared template and specifically include details on Title of project, Date of ideation, date of implementation, environmental benefits (Energy, Carbon, Water, Toxicity, Material), replicability, details on patent. Every accepted innovative project will fetch 5 points.
Total		50		

Green Infrastructure and Ecology (75 Points)				
Credit Number	Parameters	Maximum Credit		Requirement
GI Credit 1	Green Building - Units that are rated as per IGBC green factory building rating system / equivalent can choose option 1 - Units that are not IGBC green factory building rated, can attempt for option 2 for the same number of points			
Option 1	Green building (As per IGBC Green Factory Rating / Equivalent)	40		
OR				
Option 2	Green Building	40		
GI Credit 1.1	Fresh Air Ventilation		10	
Air conditioned	>20% improvement over minimum fresh air requirement (5 points)			Note 1. The unit has to identify the type of ventilation provided and calculate fresh air ventilation accordingly 2. For areas having different types of ventilation systems, a weighted average will be arrived at
	>30% improvement over minimum fresh air requirement (10 points)			
And / Or				
Naturally Conditioned	Opening to carpet Area Ratio $\geq 8\%$ (5 points)			
	Opening to carpet Area Ratio $\geq 10\%$ (10 points)			
And / Or				
Forced ventilation	>20% improvement over minimum Air changes / hour (5 points)			
	>30% improvement over minimum Air changes / hour (10 points)			
GI Credit 1.2	Utilization of Eco-friendly Materials for factory and / office building		5	
	Use of paints, adhesives and sealants with low / No VOC content for interiors		2	
	Utilization of Eco-friendly housekeeping Chemicals		3	
GI Credit 1.3	Minimization of Environmental Impact, due to employee commute to workplace		10	
Option 1	Initiative taken by the company to provide transport / shuttle services (pick-up / drop arrangement) for the employees - 50%, employee opted (5 points) - >90% employee opted (10 points)			The factories providing housing facility more than 40% of its employee within 5 km radius, will be eligible for 5 points. Remaining 5 points will be either on Option 1 / Option 2

Option 2	% of employee opt for car-pooling / public transport/walk/cycle, while commuting to workplace - 50% employee opted (5 points) - 90% employee opted (10 points)			
GI Credit 1.4	Landscaping		15	
GI Credit 1.4.1	Maintain Additional Green belt \geq 10% of CPCB's requirement		10	Develop Green belt with adequate width & density. Consideration will be given on the following factors while awarding points; 1) Plantation of native and / adoptive plant species 2) Usage of Organic fertilizers, 2) Application of Vermi Composting 3) Development of Butterfly gardens, flower bearing trees 4) Preference to fruit bearing trees etc.
	Maintain Additional Green belt \geq 20% of CPCB's requirement			
	Develop green belt \geq 50% in the unused site area (units without CPCB requirement)			
	Develop green belt \geq 75% in the unused site area (units without CPCB requirement)			
GI Credit 1.4.2	Efforts to create and maintain biodiversity by preserving native & adoptive species		5	
GI Credit 2	Workplace safety		10	
	Key workplace safety principles		10	Company should maintain key safety principles at the workplace as per 'Chapter IV on Safety' in 'The Factories Act, 1948', broadly covering the following - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fencing of machinery • Work on or near machinery in motion • Employment of young persons on dangerous machines • Striking gear and devices for cutting off power • Self-acting machines • Casing of new machinery • Prohibition of employment of women and children near dangerous equipment • Hoists and lifts



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifting machines, chains, ropes and lifting tackles • Revolving machinery • Pressure plant • Floors, stairs and means of access • Pits, sumps, openings in floors, etc. • Excessive weights • Protection of eyes • Precaution against dangerous fumes, gases, etc. • Explosive or inflammable dust, gas, etc. • Precaution in case of fire • Power to require specifications of defective parts or tests of stability • Safety of buildings and machinery • Chapter IV A - Provisions relating to hazardous processes
GI Credit 3	Environment sustainability efforts taken by the company beyond the fence	15	<p>Efforts taken by the company to promote environment sustainability beyond the fence - Green Schools / Villages / Townships, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environment-related projects - energy, renewable energy, waste, etc. - Sustenance of initiated activities / projects <p>Note: water-related projects are covered under WC Credit 6</p>
GI Credit 4	Accredited Green Professionals	10	
	1% of total employees		10
	Total	75	



About CII

The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) works to create and sustain an environment conducive to the growth of industry in India, partnering industry and government alike through advisory and consultative processes.

CII is a non-government, not-for-profit, industry led and industry managed organisation, playing a proactive role in India's development process. Founded over 117 years ago, it is India's premier business association, with a direct membership of over 6600 organisations from the private as well as public sectors, including SMEs and MNCs, and an indirect membership of over 90,000 companies from around 250 national and regional sectoral associations.

With 63 offices including 10 Centres of Excellence in India, and 7 overseas offices in Australia, China, France, Singapore, South Africa, UK, and USA, as well as institutional partnerships with 223 counterpart organisations in 90 countries, CII serves as a reference point for Indian industry and the international business community.

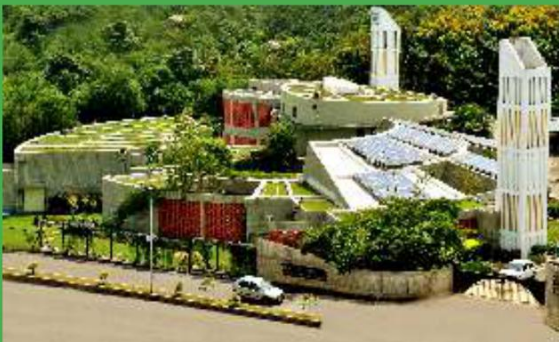
About CII-Godrej GBC

CII — Sohrabji Godrej Green Business Centre (CII — Godrej GBC) is one of the 10 Centres of Excellences of the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII).

CII-Sohrabji Godrej Green Business Centre offers advisory services in environmental issues and policies. The Services of Green Business Centre include- Energy Management, Green Buildings, Green Companies, Renewable Energy, GHG Inventorization, Green Product Certification, Waste Management and Cleaner Production Process. CII-Godrej GBC works closely with the stakeholders in facilitating India emerge as one of the global leaders in Green Business by the year 2022.

The Centre is housed in Hyderabad and is one of the greenest buildings in the world. The Centre was inaugurated by H.E Dr A P J Abdul Kalam, the then President of India, on July 14, 2004.

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