GREEN AUDIT – 2020

NAIPUNNYA BUSINESS SCHOOL

PONGAM, THRISSUR
KERALA

EXECUTED BY

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March 2020

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PREFACE

Every institution should be imparting knowledge about the campus environment and its surroundings through activities that follows the principles of sustainability. Hence an evaluation is needed to understand where it stands in the path to be an environment friendly, talent nurturing educational institution. This Green Audit was done with the aim to assess and rate the sustainable nature of the campus. The college vision is "to enlighten and empower women in rural and suburban society and enable them to act as agents of social transformation and acquire knowledge of self and surroundings and to make the world a better place". And in the **social goals**, it is written as **"to make the students aware of the pressing global issues and the moral responsibility to handover to the coming generation an eco-friendly life style and an earth free from pollution, filth, bigotry and corruption".** It was observed by us from the students' participation during the green audit.

This report is compiled by the BEE certified energy auditor along with the project engineers who are experienced in the field of energy, environment and management. The student volunteers made a mammoth contribution with data collection and preparing an initial skeleton for the report.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We express our sincere gratitude to the Naipunnya Business School (NBS), Pongam, Thrissur for giving us an opportunity to carry out the project of Green Audit. We are extremely thankful to all the staffs for their support to carry out the studies and for input data, and measurements related to the project of Green audit. Special thanks to Prf. (Dr) Jacob P M - Director of NBS who is helping lot for completion of this audit

Also congratulating our Green audit team members for successfully completing the assignment in time and making their best efforts to add value.

GREEN AUDIT TEAM

1. **Mr. Santhosh A**
   Registered Energy Auditor of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE – Govt. of India)
   Accredited Energy Auditor No – EA 7597

2. **Mr. Jaideep P P,**
   Project Engineer - ME, Energy Engineering.

Yours faithfully

Managing Director
Athul Energy Consultants Pvt Ltd

GREEN AUDIT SUMMARY

- NBS Management taken considerable effort for maintaining the green and sustainable campus.
- All the varieties of living eco systems such as trees of varies varieties , gardens (Botanical, Herbal, Vegetable and Peace garden), Fish pond, pets and birds etc , are present in the campus.
- Staff and student's collaboration of Bhoomithra sena club is held responsible for maintenance of greenery inculcating a sustainable culture among the student's community.
- Creation of Kuttivanam is a best example of untouched forest coverage which is protected with boundary wall.
- By recogonising the importance of making youth compassionate towards animals NBS decided to keep pets and birds in the college. Local shelters are provided for pets and birds in the college campus at three locations.

- Well placed rainwater harvesting systems in different areas for raising up the ground water table and Kuttivanam helped to maintain the surface water in a better way.

Suggestions for improvement

- Display boards are to be placed in the Kuttivanam, herbal, botanical garden areas with name of trees in that areas.
- Water meter to be installed for measuring water consumption per day.
- Practice Institutional Ecology- Set an example of environmental responsibility by establishing institutional ecology policies and practices of resource conservation.

GENERAL DETAILS

The general details of the NBS are given below in table.

Sl. No:	Particulars	Details
1	Name of the College	Naipunnya Business School (NBS)
2	Address	Pongam, Koratti
		Thrissur - 68
3	Contact Person	IQAC Coordinator, Prof. Dr. Jacob P. M. Director, NBS
4	Contact Phone numbers & Fax	0480 273 0340, 9605078601
		0480-27335
5	E-mail ID	mail@mbanimit.ac.in, info@nbs.ac.in
6	Type of Building	Educational Institution
7	Annual Working Days	210
8	No: of Shifts	Day Shift (One) (9AM -4PM)
9	No: of students enrolled	87
10	Total campus area	2.5 Acre
11	Total Built Up area	5857 m^2

TABLE 1: GENERAL DETAILS

ABOUT NBS

NAIPUNNYA is set in a serene nature of 2.5 acres of landscaped gardens and aesthetically built buildings. The design is elevated by simplicity and full of flora and fauna. NBS is at Pongam and Nearby to National High way 544 and just 10 Kms away from CIAL airport

Naipunnya Business School, (NBS) Pongam, Koratty is a management institute, run by the Archdiocese of Ernakulam- Angamaly. NBS was launched in the year 2012, with a vision to create professionals, suitable for the industry. An offshoot of Naipunnya Group of Educational Institutions, NBS imparts premium professional education at an affordable cost. The institute provides an environment that is conducive to meet the needs of each student. NBS fosters in developing self-confidence and a positive self-image for Business Graduates. The Patron of the "Naipunnya Business School" is His Beatitude Cardinal Mar George Alencherry. The Co-Patrons is Archbishop Mar Antony Kariyil. The Executive Director is Rev. Fr. Dr.Paulachan K. J. and the coordinator of NBS is Rev. Fr. Varghese Assin. NBS is affiliated to the University of Calicut and recognized by AICTE.

Naipunnya Business School (NBS), an offshoot of Naipunnya Institute of Management and Information Technology (NIMIT) was set up in 2012 for creating Business professionals who meet the standards of the present industry and culture.

- ✓ Transform students into business leaders.
- ✓ Committed Holistic development of students
- ✓ Immersive & Experiential Learning Process.
- ✓ Regular winners in National Business Plan & Management fests
- ✓ Student-centered Teaching
- ✓ Global Exposure Program (GEP)

Eco-friendly green campus.

The MBA programme at NBS aims at holistic development of every student, which enables to explore the realms of professional life. The MBA programme at NBS is approved by ALL India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and is affiliated to the University of Calicut.

Vision

To be a global academy, one of the world's leading institutes that moulds students for management practices, striving continuously for excellence in education and service to the society.

Mission

Our mission is to equip students with management skills so that they may function efficiently and effectively in the modern world. We strive to produce leaders who have an awareness and involvement in wider societal concerns, such as the protection of the environment, conservation of

energy and concern for social justice. At NBS, students will Experience the joy of learning, Explore new horizons and Excel in all fields.

Core VALUES

The mission of Naipunnya Business School is to educate students to become business leaders who make a difference in the world. For achieving this mission it requires an environment of trust and mutual respect, free expression and a commitment to truth, excellence, and lifelong learning. All our students, faculty, staff, and alumni are trained to accept these principles when they join NBS. This also enables them to foster values useful for the business and community. We practice these values in our daily interactions so that students are able to:

- Respect for the rights, differences, and have a cultural immersion the larger community
- Practice honesty, transparency in all their dealings with members of the community
- To be a person who is prepared to change behavior, accept norms and be part of the community
- NBS strives to be a living model of these values. To this end, NBS community members have a personal responsibility to integrate these values into every aspect of their experience here. Through our personal commitment to these values, NBS will be able to change the economic and social for the good of all.

GREEN AUDIT

The whole world is on the road to a sustainable development, and the environment conservation is the top priority among the list as every human activity has its effect on their surroundings, which is the environment. Hence be it a house, a commercial building, an industrial building, or any other construction will disturb the balance of the environment. It is very important to do a detailed study about the effects on the environment. This is conducted under the name of *Green Audit*, which can be defined as *the official examination of the effects a company or other organization has on the environment, especially the damage that it causes*. The objectives of the green audit can be listed as follows:

- Including participants from every section of the organization in the auditing process.
- Understanding the environment by drawing a simple sketch of the total area.
- Identifying the activities in the premises and listing them.
- Calculating the resource consumption like the land and water.
- Assessing the waste management and disposal.
- Study the energy usage pattern.
- Identify the good practices.
- Suggest the viable solutions to improve the sustainable nature of the organization.
- Compile the report with the above-mentioned details.
- Conduct a walkthrough audit to check the suggestions implemented by the institution and suggest for further improvements
- Verify all the points with actual measurements is it is meeting the performance and gave suggestions for improvement


BLOCK

CAMPUS ENVIRONMENT

The environment in and around the college campus plays an important part in maintaining a healthy atmosphere in nurturing talents. Trees are the major source of the oxygen we breathe, and receiver of the carbon dioxide we exhale. The sustainability of an ecosystem depends on the number of plants and trees in and around the surroundings. The open space in the college is used for gardening and maintain a botanical garden, herbal garden and Kuttivanam, , large open garden, peace garden etc.

Ultimately the campus is maintaining natural equilibrium with trees, birds and cattle's and water bodies along with human interactions.

FIGURE 1: GARDEN

FIGURE 2: CAMPUS VIEW

Scientific studies are proved that the nature can able to cure any diseases and this will reduce the stress among students during theirs studies and also increase the compassion among them and to nature. Ultimately the campus is maintaining natural equilibrium trees, birds and water bodies with human beings. Gardens and landscape are an aesthetic delight and it promotes attentiveness of students. Persons exposed to plants have higher level of positive feelings (pleasant, calm) as opposed to negative feelings (anger, fear).

SUSTAINABLE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

Energy consuming devices installed to achieve the comfort levels for the occupants of the building gives rise to heat generation which adversely affects the environment within the building and in the surrounding. Buildings are thus the major pollutants that affect the urban air quality and contribute to climate change. Buildings are the major consumers of energy during their construction, operation and maintenance.

NBS has developed an ecological design in their buildings and adopted minimum negative impact on ecosystem. Their approach to the constructional activities consciously is to conserve energy and ecology and avoid the adverse effects of ecological damage.

Naipunnya management constructed the building to optimum utilisation of land and classrooms and with abundant light and natural ventilation. Maximum day light ingression and natural ventilation increases the indoor air quality and avoid the sick building syndrome. The whole facility and buildings are designed to maximum and optimum utilisation of land without affecting the natural hill area design and thus avoiding the landslides.

FIGURE 3: BUILDING VIEW

1. BUILT UP AREA

Sl.No:	Floor	Total Built Up Area
		m^2
1	MBA Block	3215
2	Chappel	500
3	Auditorium	1942
Total		**5657**

TABLE 2: BUILDING AREA

2. CARBON DIOXIDE LEVELS

Air quality is a major area of concern inside a building. The percentage share of oxygen and carbon dioxide should be such that the occupants are able to perform their tasks without any discomfort. This is generally done through a provision of fresh air duct for the air conditioning systems or by providing windows. Numerous factors need to be considered for the design and fabrication of the fresh air supply system like the number of occupants, weather pattern and air quality of the location, and so on. For the human comfort, production of carbon-dioxide (CO2) within a building space is the prime area of consideration. This is associated with respiration which produces CO2. As a result, the carbon-dioxide levels will increase if ventilations are not provided.

As per various standards (like the ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2016), indoor CO2 concentrations up to 1200 ppm is considered acceptable. For a typical outdoor condition, this value may change from 300 to 500 ppm.

The measurements were recorded along different locations inside the campus and the peak values are given in the following sections. The key concentration was on the study of carbon dioxide levels.

Sl. No.	AREA	Measured CO2	Standard CO2 level (Range)	Remarks
Main Block				
1	Class room	600	300-500	**Good**
2	Corridor	425	300-500	**Good**
3	Laboratory	600	300-500	**Good**
4	HOD room	650	300-500	**Good**
5	Front Office	340	300-500	**Good**
HM Block				
1	Class room	560	300-500	**Good**
2	Corridor	450	300-500	**Good**
3	Laboratory	550	300-500	**Good**
4	HOD room	550	300-500	**Good**
5	Front Office	360	300-500	**Good**
Miscellaneous				
1	Canteen	550	300-500	**Good**
2	**Auditorium**	**450**	**300-500**	**Good**

TABLE 3: CARBON DIOXIDE LEVELS

3. HERBAL GARDEN

The literal meaning of Ayurveda is "science of life," because ancient Indian system of health care focused on views of man and his illness. It has been pointed out that the positive health means metabolically well-balanced human beings. Ayurveda is also called the "science of longevity" because it offers a complete system to live a long healthy life. It is an interactive system that is user-friendly and educational. It teaches the patient to become responsible and self-empowered. It is a system for empowerment, a system of freedom, and long life. A significant part of knowledge and tradition is currently being eroded due to modernization, acculturation and availability of alternatives. Therefore, it is urgent to inculcate young minds to realize the fascinating knowledge and tradition associated with these resources, and help them understand the immense potentials the Kerala medicinal plants possess for the future.

The "Promoting Herbal Gardens in Schools and colleges" has been a fun-filled learning activity for the students where they got the opportunity to learn about the medicinal plants by actually planting the medicinal herbs and watching them grow in their gardens, and by exploring information about them from various sources.

Figure 4: Herbal garden in NBS

The task of making the garden itself has been enriching in terms of making students realize the importance of teamwork such as detailed planning, and allocation of tasks within a team. For the teachers, herbal garden project has been useful in terms of ease with which they could integrate the

concept with other subject matter activities, such as writing essays, poems and stories, making posters, drawing and painting, making herbariums, and even preparing food recipe using some of the culinary herbs students have planted in their gardens. Kerala Government is also making lot of initiatives to developing and inculcating the herbal gardens in schools and colleges.

4. KUTTIVANAM (SMALL FOREST)

Naipunya developed an untouched and protected version of forest in their premises. This is maintain in the form of old tradition such as Kavu, the small untouched forest which we can able to see in most parts Kerala. Kavu is maintained as forest areas that human beings are mostly prohibited and considered a sacred place in the Keralite.

Figure 5: Kuttivanam

Such a place can have following benefits to the ecosystem.

1. **Maintain the equilibrium of air and food:** Humans and animals need food and oxygen and excrete carbon dioxide and water. The plants, algae, etc, in the Kuttivanam use carbon dioxide and water and release or produce oxygen and food.
2. **Filter and store water, and drastically reduce storm-water runoff:** Forests filter and regulate the flow of water. The litter over the forest floor acts as a sponge which filters, stores and gradually releases the water to natural channels and ground water.
3. **Conserve valuable topsoil and reduce soil erosion:** A forest is like a protective green cloth over Mother Earth's fragile body.

4. **Conserve biodiversity and balance ecology:** In a natural environment, the populations of species are balanced to an optimum minimum level
5. **Reduce pollution:** Plants can remove and/or Phyto remediate pollutants and contaminants from soil and water.
6. **Arrest or reverse global warming:** Global warming can cause extinction of species, tropical cyclones, extreme weather, tsunamis, abrupt climatic change, sea level rise, increased human stress resulting in violence, etc. These are just a few of its catastrophic effects. Plants can lock CO2 in their bodies to save our planet and the life on it.

5. VEGETABLE GARDEN

It is a garden that exists to grow vegetables and other plants useful for human consumption. Gardening can provide students with hands-on learning opportunities while increasing environmental awareness and vital experience in problem-solving. The school gardens are changing the eating habits of the students

Gardens are a wonderful way to use the college campus as a classroom, reconnect students with the natural world and the true source of their food, and teach them valuable gardening and agriculture concepts and skills that integrate with several subjects, such as math, science, art, health and physical education, and social studies, as well as several educational goals, including personal and social responsibility.They gain self-confidence and a sense of "capableness" along with new skills and knowledge in food growing — soon-to-be-vital for the 21st century students become more fit and healthy as they spend more time active in the outdoors and start choosing healthy foods over junk food.

In NIMIT lots of vegetables are cultivated seasonally like Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brinjal, Ladies Finger, Turmeric, Ginger, Green Chilly, Birds eye Chilly (Kanthari Mulaku), Tapiaco, Plantain, banana, Pappaya, Curry leaves, etc.

Figure 6: Cabbage cultivation

6. PETS AND BIRDS

Animals plays an important role in many people's lives. Many studies indicated that pets will reduce the anxiety and blood pressure. Findings suggested that the social support to a pet provides a person feel more relaxed and reduction in stress. Pets develop great empathy, higher self-esteem, and increase of participation in social and physical activities. This attributes student's emotional development.

FIGURE 7: PET CAGES

7. LIST OF TREES IN THE CAMPUS

Sl.no.	Name of trees	Botanical name
1	Fern leaf tree	Filicium decipiens
2	Tree jasmine	Murraya paniculata
3	Opp leaves	Leathy leaves
4	Tree-cap leaves	
5	Teak	Tectona grandis
6	Ramboottan	Nephelium cappaceum
7	Coconut tree	Cocos nucifera
8	Mango	Mangifera indica
9	Bear apple	Ziziphus jujuba
10	Mahogany	Swietenia macrophylca
11	Hongkong orchid tree	Bauhinia blakeana
12	Copper pod tree	Peltophorum pterocarpum
13	Dividivi	Libidibia coriaria
14	Lovi lovi	Flacourtia inermis
15	Guava	Psidium guajava
16	Nutmug tree	Myristica fragrans
17	Vatta tree	Macarang peltata
18	Jamica cherry	Muntingia cacabura
19	Drumstick tree	Moringa olifera
20	Sapota	Manilkara zapota
21	Karinarakam	Zanthoxylum fagara
22	Apple chamba/bell fruit	Syzygium aqueum
23	Litchi	Litchi chinensis
24	Ulli chamba	Syzygium aqueum
25	Butter fruit0	Persea americana
26	Jack fruit tree	Artocarpus heterophyllus
27	Neem tree	azadirachta indica
28	Elanji	Mimusops elanji
29	Mangosteen	Garcinia mangostana
30	Yellow bells	Tecoma stans
31	Golden shower tree	Cassia fistula
32	Eugenia	Eugenia oliena
33	Acacia	Acacia nilotica
34	Ruty kamala	Mallotus tetracoccus
35	Mantaly tree	Terminalia mentalis
36	Weeping fig	Ficus nitida
37	Malabar tamarind	Garcinia gummigutta

Sl.no.	Name of trees	Botanical name
38	Bread fruit tree	Artocarpus alticis
39	Trumpet tree	Tabebuia rosea
40	Lakshmi tharu	Simarouba glauca
41	Star apple	Chrysophyllum cainito
42	Malabar plum	Syzygium jambos
43	Bilimbi	Averrhoa bilimbi
44	Cinnamon	Cinnamomum zeylankum
45	Gulmohar tree	Delonix regia
46	Yellow silk cotton tree	Cochlospermum religiosum
47	Egg fruit	Pouteria camperhina
48	Indian gooseberry	Elembica officinalis
49	Golden bottle brush	Melaleuca bracteata
50	Yellow mantharam	Bauhinia tomentosa
51	White mantharam	Bauhinia accuminta
52	Pride of india	Lagerstroemia speciosa
53	Glossy leaf fig	Ficus benjamina
54	Travellors plantain	Ravenala madagascariensis
55	Ylang ylang tree	Cananga odorata
56	Pride of babados	Caesalpinia pulcherrima
57	Wild jack	Artocarpus hirsutus
58	Rudraksha tree	Elaeolarpus ganitrus
59	Black daman tree	Canarium strictum
60	Champak tree	Michelia champaca
61	Soursop	Anona muricata
62	Thaanni	Terminalia bellarica
63	Pongam oil tree/oong	Pongamia pinnata
64	Aattuvanji	Homonoiariparia
65	Sappam	Caesalpinia sappan
66	Jamun tree	Syzygiumcumini
67	Pomelo	Citrus maxima
68	Tabebuia	Bignoniaceae
69	Bullock's heart	Anona reticulata
70	Coral jasmine	Nyctanthes arbortristis
71	Mort tree	Polyalthis longi folia
72	Tamerind tree	Tamarindus indica
73	Indian boel tree	Aegle marmelos
74	Rose apple	Syzygium aqueum
75	Indian asoka tree	Saraca asoca
76	Hog plum	Spondias mangifera

Sl.no.	Name of trees	Botanical name
77	Coffee	Coffea arabica
78	Rose wood	Dalbergia sisso
79	Mangium	Acacia mangium
80	Badam	Terminaliacatappa
81	False cinnamon tree	Cinnamomum verum
82	All spice	Pimenta dioica
83	Star fruit	Averroha carambola
84	Melastamo	Melastomacandidum

TABLE 4: LIST OF TREES

8. SPECIAL INITIATIVES OF COLLEGE

I. DISABLED FRIENDLY:

Disability is only disabling when it prevents someone from doing what they want or need to do. Government of India signed the UNCRPD (United Nations Convention on the Right OF Persons with Disabilities) on 1st October 2007. In this article 9 says about the requirements of disabled persons on accessibility to buildings. As per the signed UNCRPD Indian Parliament passed an act as RPD (Right to Persons Disability) act on March 2016. As per new act, all buildings should have ramps at the entry, exit, lifts for higher floors, separate toilet with suitable arrangements such as hand rails etc.

NIMIT provided all such facilities (Ramp, separate, toilet with hand rail in all floors, lifts etc.) shows their commitment to the society.

FIGURE 8: RAMP IN MAIN BLOCK

II. PARKING BAY FOR VEHICLES"

To avoid the air pollution the vehicles are not allowed in the campus, but they are parked in the parking area, reasonably away from college buildings.

III. ESTABLISHMENT OF OXYGEN PARK

Care taken by the college to have Plantation of oxygen rich plants in such as Neem Trees and Tulsi. The greenery has remained useful in developing Oxygen Park in our college.

FIGURE 9: OXYGEN RICH PLANTS

WATER RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION

The requirement of water for the college, hostels and gardening etc are met by supply from big well just outside of college boundary. The water is collected in one main tanks and it is located in main block. The water thus collected is supplied through gravity to other tanks of located in main building, hostels, canteen, etc.

The water from different wells are checked in an accredited laboratory in time to time to ensure its potability.

1. WATER RESOURCES

There are three wells in the college, one well is located near the chapel which is not use at present. Well located outside of campus is the main source of water for college and hostel

Location	Source
Behind the scrap yard	Well
Infront of chapel	Well

TABLE 5: WATER SOURCES

Water from the main well which is located just outside of boundary wall is pumped to main tank located of capacity 50kL. By pump. Then direct connection is given to HM block, separate tanks are installed in Hostel, MBA block, canteen, etc.

Sl.No:	Location	Capacity of Water Tanks	Quantity	Total Capacity	Consumption per day
		Litres	**Nos**	**Litres**	**Litres**
1	Main block	5000	2	10,000	15000
Total					**15000**

TABLE 6: WATER CONSUMPTION

2. WATER UTILITIES

The labs have the highest tap points whereas the toilet accounts for the major consumption. The water outlet points in the college campus and hostel are listed in the following table.

Location	No: of taps
Washing area taps	18
Urinals	12
Toilets for students	18
Flushes for students	12
College compound and garden	05
Staff rooms	08
Total	73

TABLE 7: WATER TAPS

3. GROUND WATER RECHARGING

Rainwater harvesting (RWH) is a technique of collection and storage of rainwater into natural reservoirs or tanks, or the infiltration of surface water into subsurface aquifers (before it is lost as surface runoff). One method of rainwater harvesting is rooftop harvesting. With rooftop harvesting, most any surface — tiles, metal sheets, plastics, but not grass or palm leaf can be used to intercept the flow of rainwater and provide a household with high-quality drinking water and year-round storage. Other uses include water for gardens, livestock, and irrigation, etc.

Rainwater harvesting for ground water recharge.

Aim and Objectives:

- Conservation of rainwater for future use
- To use rainwater for gardening Activity: Conservation of rainwater in soil or in a container is known as rainwater harvesting.

The rainwater from entire college campus and roof top of building is collected through PVC pipe s and feed into ground at four locations in the campus and details are given below table. These three natural sites are selected for rainwater harvesting, ground water recharge, and bore well recharge

Location	Source	Result
Well near the chapel	Water From Chapel and Nearby building	Reuse of water in the well
Kuttivanam	Main Block, old buildings, overflow from well	Water table will raise and moisture content
Auditorium front side	Auditorium	Increase of ground water table.

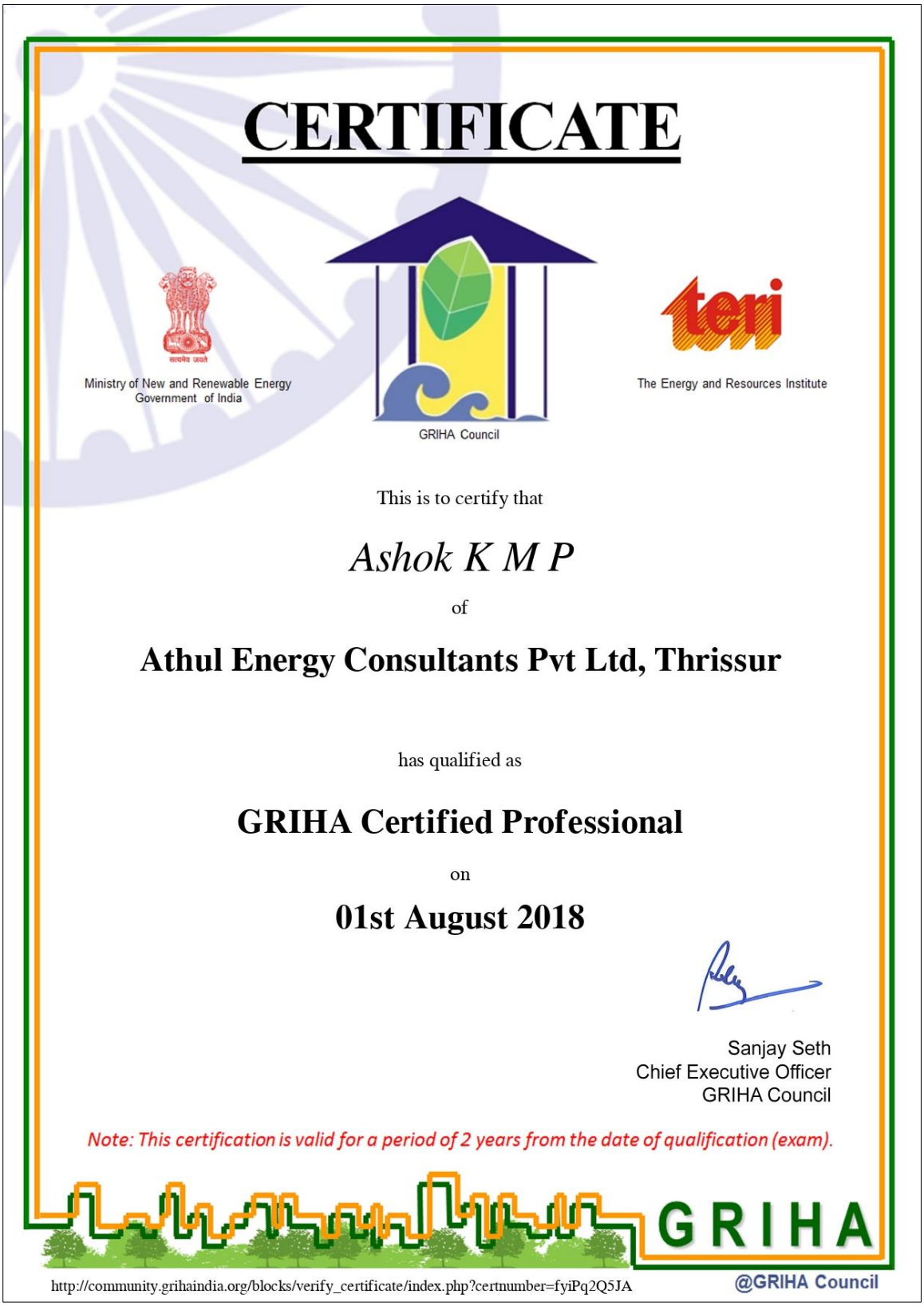
- The use of biomass in the form coconut shells can be used to cover the foot of the trees which can behave as recharging soak pits. There are 800 trees in the compound. The flora and fauna in the Kuttivanam will also develop

CONCLUSION:

Green Audit is the most efficient & ecological way to solve such an environmental problem. Green Audit is one kind of professional care which is the responsibility of each individual who are the part of economic, financial, social, environmental factor. Green audits can "add value" to the management approaches being taken by the college and is a way of identifying, evaluating and managing environmental risks (known and unknown). The green audit reports assist in the process of attaining an eco-friendly approach to the development of the college.

The auditors observed during the campus visit and after the conversation with the staff and students of NBS college, that they have taken continuous and considerable effort in several years for nurturing and maintaining the green coverage over the campus which is being well appreciated by us. There is still opportunity to attain the perfection some of the identified suggestions are listed in the executive summary.

ANNEXURE-1



CERTIFICATE

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
Government of India

GRIHA Council

The Energy and Resources Institute

This is to certify that

Ashok K M P

of

Athul Energy Consultants Pvt Ltd, Thrissur

has qualified as

GRIHA Certified Professional

on

01st August 2018

Sanjay Seth
Chief Executive Officer
GRIHA Council

Note: This certification is valid for a period of 2 years from the date of qualification (exam).

GRIHA

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