Process consulting

Capability document

SHARP & TANNAN

Sharp & Tannan Group

1932
Founded by C.R. Sharp

INR 900+
Billion top line audited

500 +
Employees

11
Offices

22
Partners

30
Listed clients serviced

Russell Bedford
taking you further
Affiliations

MEMBER OF THE FORUM OF FIRMS

10th
***Ranked Assurance Firm in India**

* Prime Academy 2018 report

Introduction

Every business employs processes to carry out its business activities smoothly. The business processes adhere to the internal policies, the prevailing laws and regulations and are carried out within the internal control framework.

The management of the business needs to understand whether the processes employed effective and are up-to-date in terms of legal compliances. There is also a cost-benefit analysis

We conduct audits required under specific laws like energy audit, water audit, product carbon footprint audit according to green house gas protocol, sustainability reporting, assessment of ESG parameters, etc. We also assist the clients in carrying out the gap analysis and presenting a cost-benefit analysis of their business processes.

Energy audit

The need

Conservation of electricity is of prime importance for industrial growth. An informal survey indicates that by scientific use of electricity, fuels and water, energy bills can be brought down up to 20%. Besides, it also enhances the longevity of machineries and there would be reduction in repair and maintenance cost by about 10%.

As per the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, Energy Audit is defined as "the verification, monitoring and analysis of use of energy including submission of technical report containing recommendations for improving energy efficiency with cost benefit analysis and an action plan to reduce energy consumption".

It aims to decrease the usage of power and energy intensity in the economy.

A 3 step approach

Electrical System

- Industry/Building energy bills analysis
- Electrical supply and distribution system analysis
- Lighting system analysis
- Reactive compensation and power quality
- Harmonics effects analysis

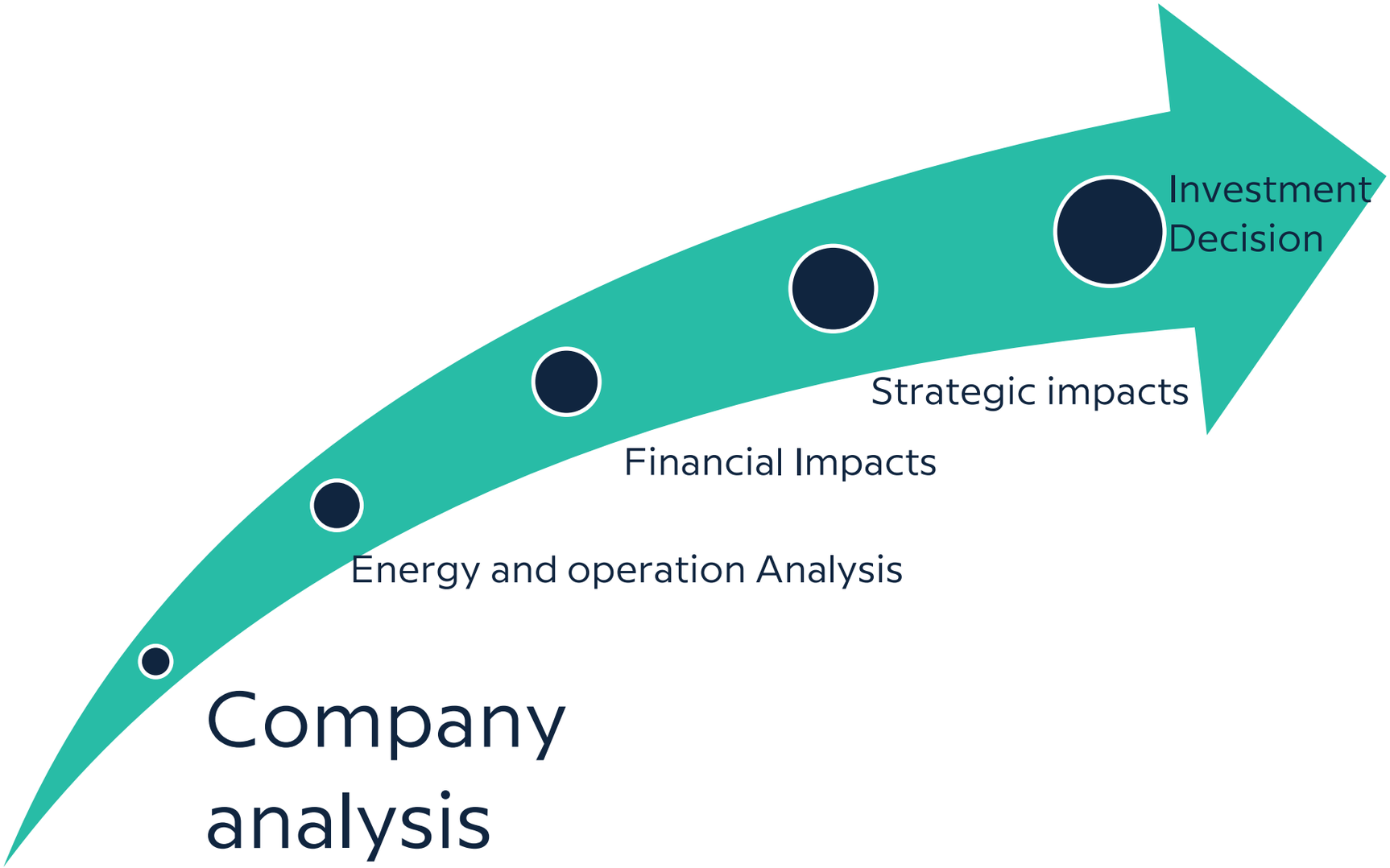
Engineering utilities

- Air conditioning and refrigeration system analysis
- Water pumping system analysis.
- Motor/compressor systems analysis.
- D.G. sets analysis.
- Boiler performance analysis
- Transformers analysis
- Blowers and Fan Analysis.

Ensure

- Various energy conservation measures that can be taken up
- Current conditions vs. proposed conditions analysis
- Energy efficiency technologies that can be adopted
- Potential for renewable energy and energy conversion
- Annual ROI analysis

Outcomes


Investment Decision
Strategic impacts
Financial Impacts
Energy and operation Analysis
Company analysis

Product carbon footprint audit

Introduction

In recent times, adapting to and mitigating climate change impact, inclusive growth and transitioning to a sustainable economy have emerged as major issues globally. There is an increased focus of investors and other stakeholders seeking businesses to be responsible and sustainable towards the environment and society.

The Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) is the most established method for determining the climate impact of a product. Throughout the entire life cycle of a product - from raw material extraction to recycling or disposal- climate-relevant impacts arise in the form of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

It is important to be able to measure the carbon intensity specifically in order to understand and reduce the impact on climate change. GHG (Green House Gases) emissions, which are the sources of climate change, can originated from a number of different processes.

The need

Product carbon foot-print reveals how products and supply chains impact carbon emissions.

It also helps to address communication with consumer on carbon information. Product carbon footprint helps to differentiate products for sensitive consumers in their purchasing decisions.

Evaluation of emissions over each stage of lifetime enables better targeted, more effective emissions reduction and cost savings initiatives, which may or may not fall under the company's direct control.

Customer requirements and external communication.
Brand differentiation - Differentiation from competitors has market benefits.

Internal communications – In order to further motivate internal engagement on sustainability projects.

Compliance to Government Requirement – Government requires carbon disclosure, and this could be at product level in the future.

Audit outcome

- Sharp and Tannan will conduct your Product Carbon Footprint Audit according to Green house Gas Protocol, CDP standards as applicable.
- As per the standards Scope 1,2 and 3 GHG emissions will be calculated for the product life cycle.
- For this Appropriate data requiems will be raised.
- On site assessment will be caried out and gap analysis will be done.
- Final evolution of the documentation and recommendation.
- Final audit report with summary of each scope and recommendation.

Scope 1

Stationary Combustion, Mobile Combustion, and Fugitive Emissions from Air Conditioning

Scope 2

Purchased Electricity and Purchased Heat/Steam

Scope 3

Upstream Transportation and Distribution, Business Travel, and Employee Commuting

Benefits

Reduction of GHG emissions and achievement of climate goals.

Analysis of the climate-relevant hotspots of a production system.

Increasing transparency in industry.

Development of internationally binding, harmonized standards and guidelines.

Sustainability audit

Introduction

In recent times, adapting to and mitigating climate change impact, inclusive growth and transitioning to a sustainable economy have emerged as major issues globally. There is an increased focus of investors and other stakeholders seeking businesses to be responsible and sustainable towards the environment and society. Thus, reporting of company's performance on sustainability related factors has become as vital as reporting on financial and operational performance.

The BRSR seeks disclosures from listed entities on their performance against the nine principles of the 'National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct' (NGBRCs) and reporting under each principle is divided into essential and leadership indicators. The essential indicators are required to be reported on a mandatory basis while the reporting of leadership indicators is on a voluntary basis. Listed entities should endeavor to report the leadership indictors also.

The BRSR is intended towards having quantitative and standardized disclosures on ESG parameters to enable comparability across companies, sectors and time. Such disclosures will be helpful for investors to make better investment decisions. The BRSR shall also enable companies to engage more meaningfully with their stakeholders, by encouraging them to look beyond financials and towards social and environmental impacts.

Sustainability reporting coverage

ENVIRONMENTAL

Environmental policy & goals
Energy use and efficiency
Pollution and hazard waste
Natural resources conservation
Greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1&2)
Effluent treatment
Management system Certifications

SOCIAL

Human Rights
Labor standards
Adherence to health & safety standards
Integration into community
Impact of own activities in people and planet.
Code of Conduct
CSR activities

GOVERNANCE

Principles that define rights, responsibilities and expectations
Well defined system that aligns the interactions between stakeholders
Culture that defines ethical boundaries
Processes that empower responsible behaviour and achievements and enforce accountability.

Outcome and benefits

To Create & clarify sustainability strategy

Communicate commitment towards stakeholders

Demonstrate transparency and accountability to all stakeholders

Substantially improve public image and increase brand reputation

Achieve International recognition and drive performance within the organization

Create a sense of responsibility towards sustainability within the organisation

Be compliant to regulations

Water Audit

Introduction

In India , Industries consume more than 56 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) water per annum , which makes it the second highest consumer of water , after agriculture.

While the world bank study estimates that Industries consume 11 % of freshwater on a yearly basis , experts opine that to be a far greater number. According to one expert opinion, on an average, each liter of wastewater discharged further pollutes about five to eight liters of water, which raises the share of industrial water use to somewhere between 35–50 per cent of the total water used in India.

Quoting a Ministry of Water Resources report issued in 2014 " At present , the Industry plants in our countries, consume about 2 to 3.5 times more water per unit of production compared to other companies" . Thus - Water Audits.

Water use audits, like their energy counterparts, are an important first step toward understanding both a facility's water use and what can be done to reduce it. They trace water use from its point of entry into the facility through its discharge into the sewer. They identify each point of water use within and around the facility and estimate the quantity of water used at each of these points. They identify and quantify unaccountable water losses and possible leaks. They provide facility executives with a road map of potential savings, as well as implementation costs.

How - The 5 Step Approach

01 Reconnaissance or Walk through survey

- Understanding of existing water sourcing, storage and distribution facility.
- Assessing the water demand and water consumption areas/processes.
- Preparation/Analysis of detailed water circuit diagram

02 Secondary Data Collection.

- Analyze historic water use and wastewater generation
- Metered & unmetered supplies.
- understanding of “base” flow and usage trend at site
- Past Water Bills & Wastewater Treatment scheme & costs etc.

3 Planning

- Preparation of water flow measurement plan to quantify water use at various locations
- Wastewater flow measurement and sampling plan.
- Instruments availability like Ultrasonic Water Flow Meter, Stop Watch, measuring cylinders, Power Analyzer etc.

04 Execution

- Conduction of field measurements to Quantify water/wastewater streams.
- Wastewater sampling & analysis .
- Preparation of Water Balance Diagram & Establishing Water Consumption Pattern.
- Detection of potential leaks & water losses in the system
- Assessment of productive and unproductive usage of water
- Determine key opportunities for water consumption reduction, reuse & recycle with paybacks.

05 Reporting

- Documentation of collected & analyzed Water Balancing and Measurement details
- Projects and procedures to maximize water savings and minimize/eliminate water losses
- Water Metering and Accounting System
- Opportunities for Water Conservation based on Reduce/ Recycle/ Reuse/ Regeneration/ Recharge options with Cost Benefit Analysis

Outcomes and benefits

Water Balance

- Sharp & Tannan delivers a Water Balance report , which will identify the source and consumption of water and can lead to either of the 3 outcomes.

Reduce

- Reduce source of water & reduced Water Losses.
- Efficient use of Existing system.

Reuse

- Reuse of water should be made mandatory to reduce pressure on demand of fresh water.

Recycle

- Recycling the waste from such water intensive activities and making the reclaimed water available for use in the secondary activities within or outside the industry will save lot of water

- Develop a Monitoring plan to ensure that the three R's are sustained

Consulting partners and other key persons

Sapan Gandhi | Partner - Consulting

- Sapan has over 2 decades of experience in refining business processes through GRC services in companies across the board. He also looks after the data-driven services of the Firm.
- Sapan's experience spans over a variety of sectors including pharmaceuticals, FMCG, chemicals, textiles and consumer electronics, construction management solutions for the 'Industrial Capex' expenditure.

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Hardik Manvar | Engagement manager

- Hardik leads the process consulting division of Sharp and Tannan and has 8+ years of experience in the process consulting field.
- Before joining the firm Hardik has conducted a lot of engagements around process efficiency, pollution compliance and utility operations review.

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