



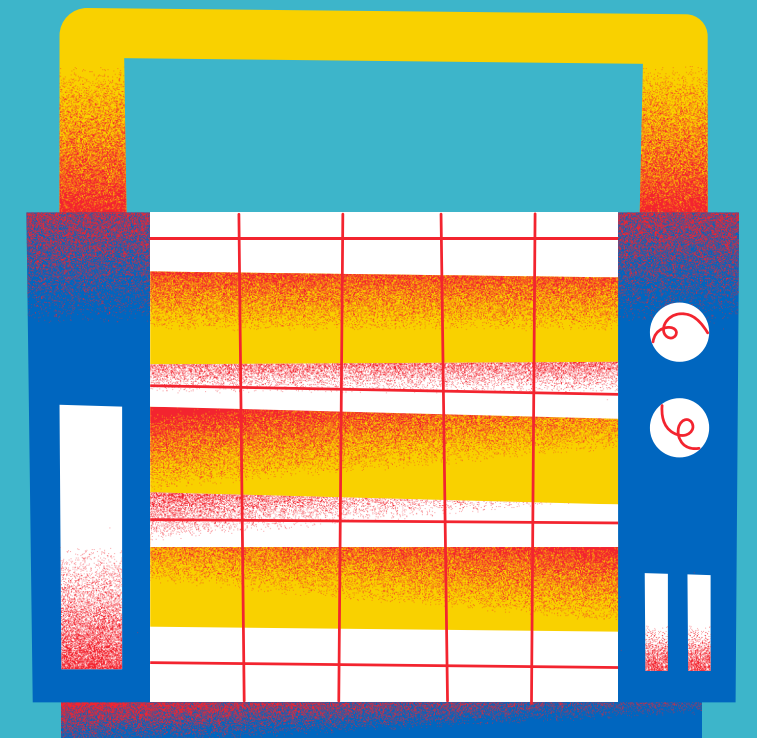
Together for a greener planet

Small actions, big impact

# SAVE ENERGY

# PEAK-HOUR RESILIENCE

Managing energy during 6pm-9pm peak hours reduces overload risks, prevents disruptions, and cuts operational stress – strengthening both business continuity and grid reliability.





# TURN OFF UNUSED LIGHTS

Switching off lights in unoccupied areas is one of the simplest ways to cut unnecessary energy use and reduce peak-time demand. It saves costs, lowers strain on the grid, and supports overall energy efficiency.

Switching off 20 LEDs for the evening peak saves 0.9 kWh and 0.75 kg CO<sub>2</sub> – roughly the emissions from driving 3 km. Now multiply that across hotels, malls, and offices.

# SMART LIGHTING



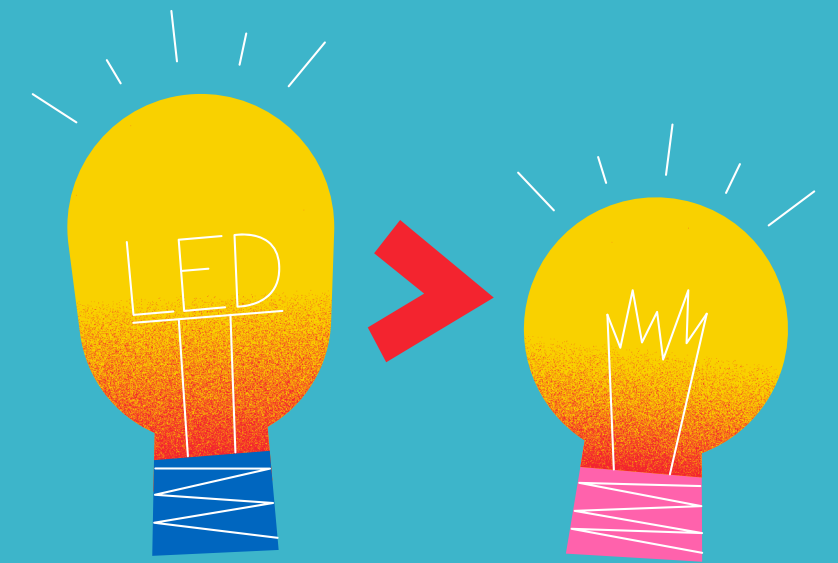
## Use Natural Light

Maximise daylight wherever possible by opening blinds, using lighter interior colours, and arranging workspaces near windows.



## Automate

Smart controls, such as occupancy sensors, daylight sensors, dimmers, and timers - ensure lights are used only when needed and at the right intensity. These systems prevent unnecessary lighting delivering consistent savings without relying on manual habits.



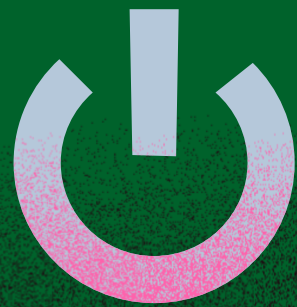
## Switch to LED

LEDs consume up to 70–80% less energy than traditional bulbs and have far longer lifespans. They also generate less heat – an important advantage in the summer months when cooling demand is high. Upgrading to LEDs is one of the quickest, most cost-effective ways to improve lighting efficiency.

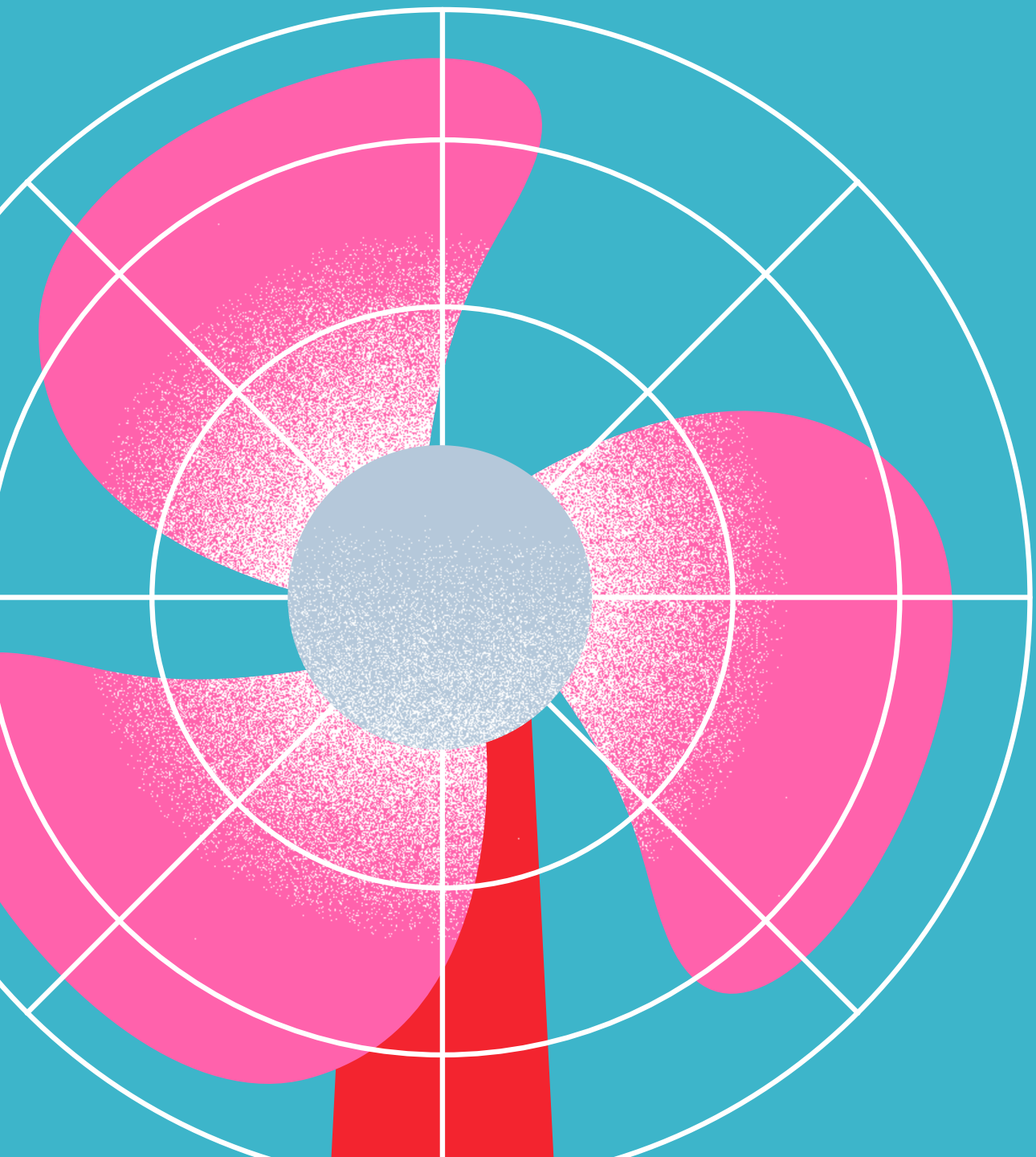
# EFFICIENT ELECTRONICS

Efficient electronics cut both electricity use and peak-hour demand. Simple changes – like enabling sleep modes and choosing low-wattage devices – deliver measurable savings across offices, hotels, factories, and retail spaces.

- Monitor On → Sleep: 25 W → 2 W
- → 0.06 kg CO<sub>2</sub> saved per monitor per evening
- Standby Power: 5–10% wasted electricity
- → 300–500 kWh/year saved in a medium office
- → 250–425 kg CO<sub>2</sub> avoided annually



# COOLING



Set air conditioners to  $>25^{\circ}\text{C}$  and maintain clean filters. Combine ceiling or portable fans with AC, and cool only occupied areas.

Open windows during cooler morning and evening hours to allow natural ventilation, and close windows and shades during the hottest part of the day to keep interiors cool.

Smart Scheduling & Automation – Use timers, programmable thermostats, or building management systems to run cooling systems only when needed, especially during the 6pm–9pm peak.



# WATER PUMPS

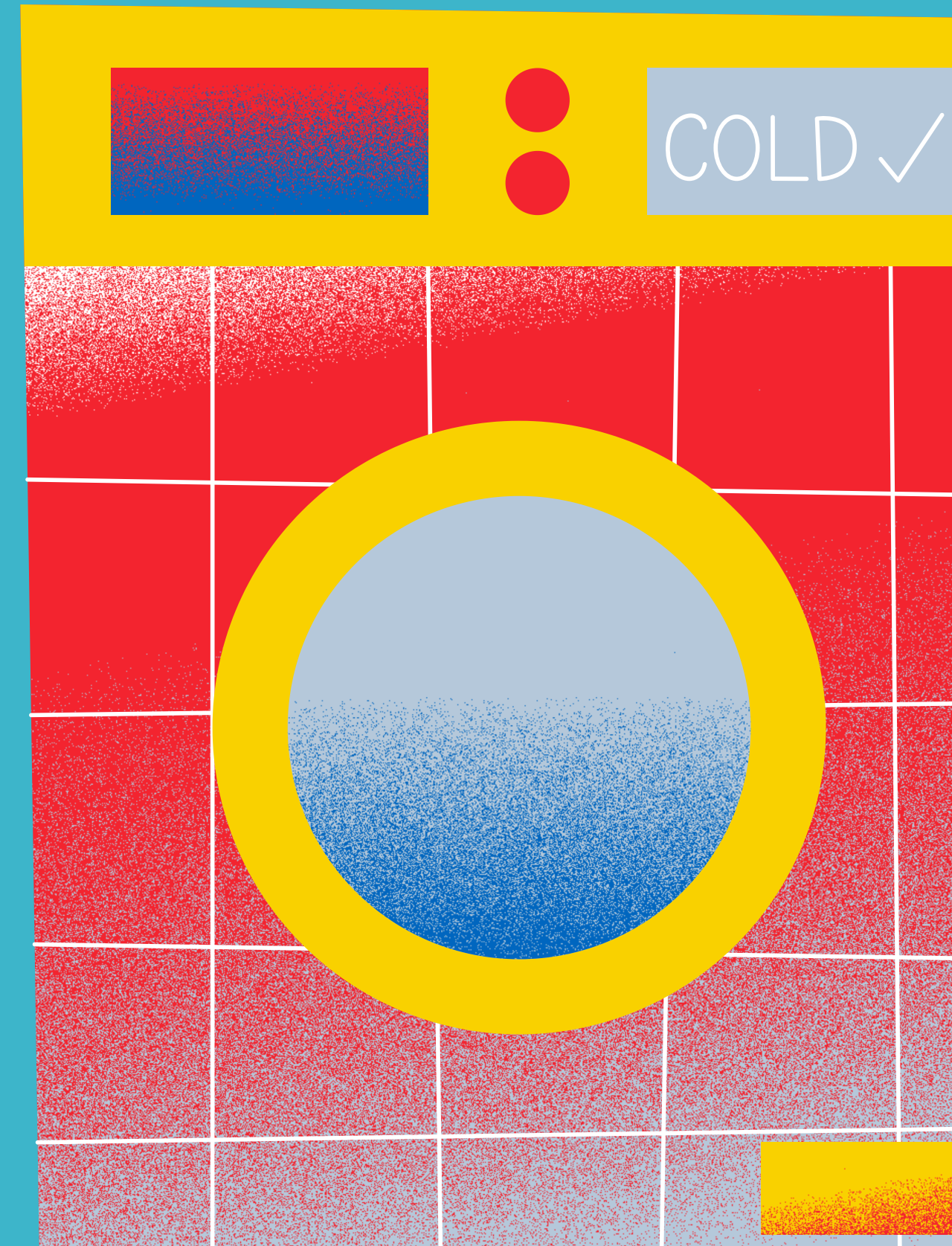
Efficient Pump Operation – Pumps account for a significant share of energy use in hotels, commercial buildings, and industry; reducing water demand lowers electricity consumption

Run pumps during off-peak hours when possible to reduce strain on the grid while maintaining water supply. Think Swimming pools

Conserving water not only preserves a vital resource but also cuts energy use and reduces peak-hour electricity demand.

# LAUNDRY & DISHWASHING

- Full Loads Only – Run washing machines and dishwashers only when fully loaded to maximise energy and water efficiency.
- Use Lower Temperatures – Cold washes are effective for lightly soiled clothes, delicates, and dark colors, while preserving fabric and reducing fading. Most clothes get just as clean at 30°C, saving energy and protecting fabrics.
- Air-Dry Where Possible
- Avoid Peak Hours – Schedule laundry and dishwashing outside 6pm–9pm to reduce strain on the electricity grid.





# DAILY ECO HABITS





## Switch off

Even small devices add up; unplug chargers and equipment when not in use.

## Shading

Trees, shrubs, and awnings outside windows block direct sunlight, reducing the need for AC.





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Efficiency  
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# THANKYOU

Together we can make a difference