Definition of green audit

Green auditing is a means of assessing environmental performance (Welford, 2002). It is a

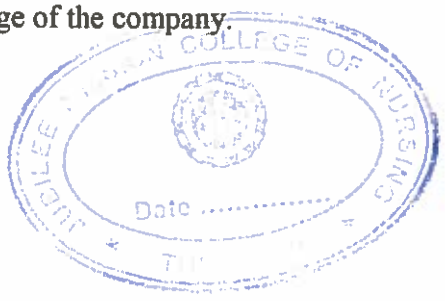
systematic, documented, periodic, and objective review by regulated entities of facility operations and practices related to meeting environmental requirements (EPA, 2003). It is otherwise the systematic examination of the interactions between any operation and its surroundings. This includes all emissions to air; land and water; legal constraints; the effects on the neighbouring community; landscape and ecology; the public's perception of the operating company in the local area. Green audit does not stop all compliance with legislation. Nor is it a 'green-washing' public relations exercise. Rather it is a total strategic approach to the organisation's activities (CBI, 1990).

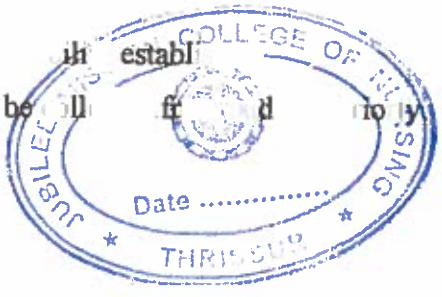
1. Audit is a systematic approach.
2. Audit is conducted objectively.
3. Auditor obtains and evaluates evidence.
4. Evidence obtained and evaluated by the auditor concerns assertions about economic actions and events.
5. Auditor ascertains the degree of correspondence between assertions and established criteria.
6. Goal, or objective, of the audit is communicating the results to interested users.

Objectives of a green audit

1. **Verifying compliance:** Verifying compliance with standards or best available techniques.
2. **Identifying problems:** Detecting any leakage, spills or other such problems with the operations and processes.
3. **Formulating environmental policy:** Formulating the organisation's environmental policy if there is no existing policy.
4. **Measuring environmental impact:** Measuring the environmental impact of each and every process and operation on the air, water, soil, worker health and safety and society at large.
5. **Measuring performance:** Measuring the environmental performance of an organisation against best practices.
7. **Confirming environmental management system effectiveness:** Giving an indication of the effectiveness of the system and suggestions for improvement.
8. **Providing a database:** Providing a database for corrective action and future plans.
9. **Developing the organization's environmental strategy:** Enabling management to develop its environmental strategy for moving towards a greener corporate and performance culture.
10. **Communication:** Communicating its environmental performance to its stakeholders though reporting will enhance the image of the company.

General steps

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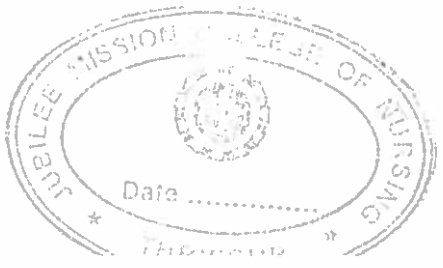

REPORT

PART I. Analysis of Environmental awareness among the staff and students

a. Questionnaire survey – Staff
b. Questionnaire survey – Students
c. Required time - One week
d. Mode of survey data collection - Survey form through Email by googlr forms
e. Questionnaire:
    1. Four point Likert scale
    2. Open ended question to gather data

The result of the environment awareness survey was as follows:

Level of awareness	Response obtained	Percentage of level of awareness
Adequate awareness	170	93.92
Moderate awareness	11	6.08
Inadequate awareness	0	0

Water quality parameters evaluated are

- ✓ Temperature
- ✓ Thermometry
- ✓ Ph
- ✓ Potentiometry
- ✓ DO
- ✓ Azide modification
- ✓ BOD
- ✓ Azide modification
- ✓ Nitrate Brucine
- ✓ Sulfanilic acid method
- ✓ Phosphate
- ✓ Stannous chloride method
- ✓ Potassium
- ✓ Flame photometry

Part IV – Analysis of Soil quality

Soil quality should be checked by using MAM App of Department of Kerala (Department of soil survey and soil conservation) at selected sampling points inside the campus.

Analysis for

- ✓ Organic carbon
- ✓ Phosphorous
- ✓ Pottassium
- ✓ Boron (B)
- ✓ Zinc (Zn)
- ✓ Manganese (Mn)
- ✓ Iron (Fe)
- ✓ Copper (Cu)
- ✓ Boron (Mo)

Nutrient Status

Potassium	308.79 Kg/Ha High
Manganese	43.78 ppm High
Boron	0.10 ppm Low
Copper	3.00 ppm High
Iron	89.24 ppm High
Sulphur	90.17 ppm High
Zinc	4.77 ppm High
Soil pH	6.60 Acidic

CHECK FERTILIZER RECOMMENDATION

Fertilizer Recommendation
Banana - Others

Organic Fertilizer

Type of Fertilizer	Quantity of fertilizer
Compost or Farmyard Manure	15.0 Kg
Vermi Compost	2.0 Kg
Ash	1.5 Kg
Groundnut Cake	1.0 Kg

Inorganic Fertilizer

Type of Fertilizer	Quantity of fertilizer
Urea	1.348 Kg
Rajphos	1.184 Kg

Fertilizer Recommendation
Coconut - Good management

Ash	5 Kg/palm
Azospirillum	200 g/palm
Groundnut Cake	1.0 Kg

Inorganic Fertilizer

Type of Fertilizer	Quantity of fertilizer
Urea	1054 g/palm
Rajphos	592 g/palm
MOP	960 g/palm
Lime	0.54 Kg/plant
Organic Matter	15-25 Kg/palm

Part VI - Analysis of Waste disposal

Waste generated per day is collected systematically in different colour bags. The inmates of jubilee are well aware of the waste disposal and they complete their roles perfectly by placing the waste in appropriate codes. The collected bags are safely transported to the disposal area on daily basis. The collected waste materials are taken to central incinerator situated at jubilee mission medical college campus for safe disposal. The menstrual pads collected are disposed in the incinerator in the campus itself which is collected in yellow colour bins.

The students of college are taking initiatives for the use of reuse of papers by collecting in different boxes. The green protocols are made by the college and students are taking part in these and plastic free campus is one of the near future goal of our institution.

Post-audit activities

Post-audit activities begin with the preparation of a draft report. The draft report should be reviewed by the facility personnel directly involved in the audit. The final report derived from it and then be distributed to all interested parties within the organization. It is important for management to follow-up the report and develops an action plan to implement those audit findings.

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