

GATE TO GATE: It is an environmental assessment tools restricted to the production process. A partial Life Cycle Analysis looking at only one value-added process in the entire production chain.

GENETIC ENGINEERING: It is a method of introducing desirable traits into an organism by using recombinant DNA (rDNA) technology.

GENETICALLY ENGINEERED (GE): Genetically engineered organisms have had foreign genes (genes from other plants or animals) inserted into their genetic codes.

GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISM (GMO): It can be defined as organisms (i.e. plants, animals or microorganisms) in which the genetic material (DNA) has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination.

GEO THERMAL ENERGY: Heat that comes from the earth.

GLOBAL WARMING: It refers to the recent and ongoing rise in global average temperature near Earth's surface. It is caused mostly by increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Global warming is causing climate patterns to change. However, global warming itself represents only one aspect of climate change. Global warming leads to a bigger set of changes referred to as global climate change.

GOING GREEN: A phrase refers to individual action that a person can consciously take to curb harmful effects on the environment through consumer habits, behavior, and lifestyle.

GREEN COLLAR JOB: A job connected to eco-friendly products and services.

GREEN COMPUTING: It is the environmentally responsible use of computers and related resources. Such practices include the implementation of energy-efficient central processing units (CPUs), servers and peripherals as well as reduced resource consumption and proper disposal of electronic waste (e-waste).

GREEN DESIGN: A term used in the building, furnishings, and product industries to indicate design sensitive to environmentally-friendly, ecological issues. A green building, for example, might make use of solar panels, skylights, and recycled building materials.

GREEN INDUSTRY: Economies striving for a more sustainable pathway of growth, by undertaking green public investments and implementing public policy initiatives that encourage environmentally responsible private investments.

GREEN INITIATIVE: It is the process to create awareness, knowledge and capacities to be green.

GREEN POWER: Energy that is generated from renewable resources like solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, and hydro energy.

GREENHOUSE EFFECT: It is a natural process that warms the Earth's surface. When the Sun's energy reaches the Earth's atmosphere, some of it is reflected back to space and the rest is absorbed and re-

radiated by greenhouse gases-water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, ozone and some artificial chemicals such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).

GREENHOUSE GASES (GHG): Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere are called greenhouse gases. These gases absorb infrared radiation in the atmosphere. Greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, ozone, chlorofluorocarbons, hydrochlorofluorocarbons, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride.

GREENWASHING: When a company, government or other group promotes green-based environmental initiatives or images but actually operates in a way that is damaging to the environment or in an opposite manner to the goal of the announced initiatives. This can also include misleading consumers about the environmental benefits of a product through misleading advertising and unsubstantiated claims.

GREENGUARD: Third-party certification program that identifies building products and materials which produce relatively low levels of emissions. GREENGUARD Certification is part of UL Environment, a business unit of UL (Underwriters Laboratories).

GREEN SEAL: It is a non-profit environmental standard development and certification organisation. The Green Seal Certification Mark is registered with the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

GREEN TECHNOLOGY: The technology which is environmentally friendly developed and used in such a way so that it doesn't disturb environment and conserves natural resources.

GREYWATER: Waste water with no sewage or faecal contamination (such as from the shower) and can be reused for irrigation after filtration.

HALONS: Substances that are used in fire suppression systems and fire extinguishers in buildings and deplete the stratospheric ozone layer.

HANDMADE PRODUCTS: All the products made or prepared by hand rather than by machine are known as handmade products.

HARDBOARD: A type of composite-wood construction material made from wood chips compressed into sheets and bound with a synthetic resin

HYBRID VEHICLE: Vehicle that uses a combination of two engine types. Cars are most commonly gasoline-electric hybrids

HYDROELECTRIC POWER: The process of generating electricity by harnessing the power of moving water is called hydroelectricity.

HYDROFLUOROCARBONS or HFCs : HFCs do not contain ozone-destroying chlorine or bromine atoms and are therefore used as substitutes for ozone-depleting compounds such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in such uses as refrigeration, air conditioning, and the manufacture of insulating foams. Though the HFCs do not deplete the ozone layer, they are potent greenhouse gases.

HYDROGEN FUEL CELLS: An alternative power source for engines that can replace carbon-based oil fuels. Hydrogen fuel cells generate power through a hydrogen and oxygen chemical reaction--with no combustion and no resulting pollution.

HYDRONIC HEATING: An environmentally-friendly way of heating indoor spaces using water as a heat transfer mechanism. The hydronic heating system is also quieter and can be less costly. Plastic tubing used in most hydronic systems is recyclable, adding to its green-living appeal.

INCANDESCENT LAMPS: These lamps operate without ballast. They light up instantly, providing a warm light and excellent colour rendition. It consumes more energy and is less efficient than CFLs or LEDs.

INDUSTRIAL ECOLOGY – A study or discipline that aims to follow energy and material use throughout the manufacturing process. Industrial ecology in making a car, for example, comes with the objective of improving the material and energy efficiency of manufacturing it.

INTEGRATED DESIGN- A concept in engineering and architecture that considers the many aspects of a building project and examines the interaction between aesthetics, construction and operations to optimize energy use and sustainability while minimizing environmental impact.

ISO 14000 STANDARDS: The ISO 14000 Standards are a set of environmental standards designed by the International Organization for Standardization to ensure that businesses are environmentally responsible.

Source:

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