

DEMATERIALIZATION: Reducing the quantity of material and energy used in industrial production. It is an effective way of reducing impacts on the environment while increasing efficiency of manufacturing process.

DEGRADABLE: A characteristic of a product or packaging that, with respect to specific conditions, allows it to break down chemically or biologically to a specific extent within a given time.

DESIGNED FOR DISASSEMBLY: The product is designed in a way so it can be easily, cost-effectively and rapidly separated at the end of its life. Therefore its components can be reused, recovered and/or recycled.

DURABLE PRODUCTS: These are products made to last for a long time and no need to buy frequently. These exist for long without significant deterioration by resisting the effects of heavy use, drying, wetting, heating, freezing, thawing, corrosion, oxidation, volatilization, etc.

EARTH FRIENDLY: Generally practices or products that have a small impact on the earth's resources.

ECO-CERTIFICATION: A third-party endorsement of products, services or processes based on their relative impact on the environment.

ECOCERT: ecocert.com Ecocert is an inspection and certification body accredited to verify the conformity of organic products against the regulations of Europe, Japan and the United States.

ECO-CHIC: Fashionable and/or trendy design reflecting concern for the environment. It simply means a combination of trendiness and environment.

ECO-CONSCIOUS: Anything that is marked by or showing concern for the environment. Knowing or having an understanding of what effect while doing, buying or using has on the environment.

ECO- ELEGANT: Graceful and stylish in appearance or manner with ECO-CONSCIOUS.

ECO-FRIENDLY: Minimising the impact on the environment is at the heart of the production of these products. During production of the product or services that give minimum impact on environment.

ECO-FRIENDLY PRODUCTS: Less impact on the environment in their production, use or disposal.

ECO FRIENDLY TECHNOLOGY: Involved making use of alternative energy source which is abundant to generate renewable energy, reducing the amount of resource which is limited used through the conventional like fossil fuel.

ECOLABELS: Ecolabels are seals/logos of approval given to products that have lesser impacts on the environment than its counterpart.

ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT: It is a resource accounting tool that measures human demand on the Earth's ecosystems. The impact of human activities measured in terms of the area of biologically productive land and water required to produce the goods consumed and to assimilate the wastes generated.

ECOTECHNOLOGY: It is a class of technology that includes a living ecosystem as part of the method for solving a problem. It is a new means for environmental management. It is an applied knowledge and skill that searches for accomplishing human needs with minimal ecological disruption, by binding and subtly maneuvering natural forces to leverage their beneficial effects.

ECOTOURISM: It is consecrated for preserving and sustaining the diversity of the world's natural and cultural environments. It is more than a catch phrase for nature loving travel and recreation.

EMISSION: is the term used to describe the gases and particles which are put into the air or emitted by various sources.

ENERGY CONSERVATION: is reducing or going without a service to save energy. It is an effective way to lower overall energy consumption.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY: Energy efficiency is a way of managing and restraining the growth in energy consumption. Something is more energy efficient if it delivers more services for the same energy input, or the same services for less energy input.

ENERGY EFFICIENT PRODUCTS: These products are designed to make economical use of electricity, gas, or other forms of energy.

ENERGY INTENSITY: Energy intensity is an indicator to show how efficiently energy is used in the economy. It measures the amount of energy a country needs to generate a unit of gross domestic product (GDP).

ENERGY RATING: The name itself suggests that the rating is given based on energy consumption. It is an indication of the energy performance of a product.

ENERGY RATING LABELS: provide consumers with information on how much electricity an appliance uses in a year, plus a star rating to show how energy efficient it is. The label helps the buyer compare between models and choose the most energy-efficient appliance that suits their needs.

ENERGY RECOVERY: Energy recovery a process that converts waste material into energy. It provides a long term sustainable solution for waste disposal.

ENERGY STAR: An energy-efficiency rating system sponsored by the US Environmental Protection Agency. A high Energy Star rating means that the product is designed to minimise its energy consumption.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA): The EPA leads the nation's environmental science, research, education, and assessment efforts. The mission of the EPA is to protect human health and the environment. Since 1970, EPA has been working for a cleaner, healthier environment for the American people.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT: Environmental aspects are "elements of an organization's activities, products or services that can interact with the environment" according to the international standard ISO 14001:1996.

ENVIRONMENTAL CLAIM: The expression "environmental claims" refers to the practice of suggesting or otherwise creating the impression (in the context of a commercial communication, marketing or advertising) that a product or a service, is environmentally friendly (i.e. it has a positive impact on the environment) or is less damaging to the environment than competing goods or services.

ENVIRONMENTAL CLAIM VALIDATION: It provides independent verification that products live up to their marketing claims -- from recycled content to bio based content, to landfill waste diversions claims. Procedures with assurance of data reliability.

ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT: A human demand on ecosystem services required to support a certain level and type of consumption by an individual, product, or population.

ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY: Any product or service is called environmentally friendly when it inflicts reduced, less or no harm to environment.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT: Possible adverse effects caused by a development, industrial, or infrastructural project or by the release of a substance in the environment.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY: It involves making decisions and taking action that are in the interests of protecting the nature, with particular emphasis on preserving the capability of the environment to support human life.

EPEAT (Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool): It is a ranking system that helps purchasers in the public and private sectors evaluate, compare and select desktop computers, notebooks and monitors based on their environmental attributes.

EUROPEAN ECO LABEL: It is a voluntary scheme which aims to encourage businesses to market products and services that meet high standards of environmental performance and quality. It is a voluntary scheme, established in 1992 to encourage businesses to market products and services that are kinder to the environment.

EXTENDED LIFE PRODUCT: A product designed to provide prolonged use, based on either improved durability or an upgradability feature, which results in reduced resource use or reduced waste.

F

FAIRTRADE: Fairtrade is an organized social movement that aims to help producers in developing countries to make better trading conditions and promote sustainability. It is an alternative approach to conventional trade and is based on a partnership between producers and consumers.

FAIRTRADE MARK: When a product carries the FAIRTRADE Mark it means the producers and traders have met Fairtrade Standards.

FOREST STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL: An international organisation to promote responsible management of the forests across the world. They have developed standards and Certification systems that are recognised globally.

FOSSIL FUELS: Fossil fuels formed from the remains of dead plants and animals and are hydrocarbons, primarily coal, fuel oil or natural gas.

Source:

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/>
<http://whatis.techtarget.com/reference/Green-Technology-Terms-Glossary>
<http://toolkit.smallbiz.nsw.gov.au/part/17/86/371>
<http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/environmental-impact.html#ixzz3Zuk8yqzc>
<http://www.epa.gov/sustainability/analytics/environmental-footprint.htm>
<http://services.ul.com/service/environmental-claim-validation/>
http://ec.europa.eu/consumers/documents/consumer-summit-2013-mdec-report_en.pdf
http://www.indiaenergyportal.org/overview_detail.php
<http://www.iea.org/topics/energyefficiency/>
<http://www.incredibleindia.org/en/travel/eco-tourism>
<https://www.enst.umd.edu/research/research-centers/what-ecotechnology>
<http://www.seriecotech.com/ecotechnology.html>
<http://www.what-is-eco-friendly-technology.com/>
<http://www.greenecoservices.com/glossary-of-eco-word/>
<http://ecodesign.lboro.ac.uk/?section=97>
<http://www.ecobusiness-exchange.com/dematerialisation-and-happiness/>