

**JUTE:** Jute is a bast fiber, chiefly from India, used primarily for gunny sacks, bags, cordage, and binding threads in carpets and rugs. It is 100% biodegradable and recyclable.

**KYOTO PROTOCOL** – It is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which commits its Parties by setting internationally binding emission reduction targets. It was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 December 1997 and entered into force on 16 February 2005. Under the agreement industrialised countries promised to reduce their combined greenhouse gas emissions to at least 5% below 1990 levels over the period 2008-2012.

**LEADERSHIP IN ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (LEED):** It is an ecology-oriented building certification programme run under the auspices of the US Green Building Council (USGBC). LEED concentrates its efforts on improving performance across five key areas of environmental and human health: energy efficiency, indoor environmental quality, materials selection, sustainable site development, and water savings. It is a third party certification programme.

**LIGHT EMITTING DIODES (LEDs):** Light-emitting diodes or LEDs are a semiconductor light source. These are being used as energy-efficient general lighting. LED light bulbs can now replace the light output of 75-100 watt incandescent bulbs with only 3-13 watt energy consumption.

**LIFE CYCLE:** It refers to the process of a product or material beginning with the accumulation of raw materials, then the design, manufacturing process and management of the waste involved in the manufacturing process. It also includes the usable life span of the product and its disposal or recycling.

**LIFE CYCLE ANALYSIS (LCA):** A quantitative approach that assesses a product's impact on the environment throughout its life. LCA attempts to quantify what comes in and what goes out of a product from cradle to grave. This includes the energy and material associated with materials extraction, product manufacture and assembly, distribution, use and disposal and the environmental emissions that result.

**LIFE-CYCLE INVENTORY:** A database that defines the environmental effects (inputs and outputs) for each step in a material's or assembly's life cycle. The database is specific to countries and regions within countries

**LIQUID WOOD:** A material developed as an eco-friendly alternative to plastic, which can also be used for a wide range of purposes. With environmental issues such as pollution, increased CO<sub>2</sub> levels causing global warming and depletion of oil reserves, scientists have chosen to look for sustainable alternatives to plastic use, so bioplastics were then developed. Liquid wood has less environmental impact than traditional plastics.

**LOW CARBON ECONOMY or LCE:** An economic system or area with has a minimal total output of greenhouse gases, specifically carbon emissions. Sometimes this is also referred to as Low Fossil Fuel Economy (LFFE).

**LOW-FLOW TOILETS:** Low-flow toilets use 1.6 gallons of water or less when flushing away waste versus the standard 6-7 gallons.

**LOW-VOC:** A term referring to reduced amounts of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in paint and finishes. Low-VOC paints do not off-gas as much as conventional paints and contain fewer toxins that are harmful to the environment.

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### **MBT (mechanical biological treatment)**

It is a way of sorting and treating waste. The waste is first sorted mechanically into materials that can and cannot be recycled. Any waste that can be recycled is then broken down biologically, often through composting, while the rest is usually sent to landfill.

**MDF (medium density fiberboard):** A type of engineered wood similar to particle board but stronger, denser and more moisture resistant; typically used for cabinets, furniture, and moldings. It is an environmentally friendly way of using timber.

**MILL BROKE:** Waste paper produced by mills during the paper making process that has traditionally been reused in manufacturing paper. Mill broke is among the three kinds of paper that can be used as feedstocks for making recycled paper--the other two are pre-consumer waste and post consumer waste.

<http://recyclenation.com/green-glossary/m>

**MOBIUS LOOP:** The universal recycling symbol is an internationally recognized symbol used to designate recyclable materials. It is composed of three mutually chasing arrows that form a Möbius strip. The Mobius Loop recycle symbol has no specific meaning but is generally understood to signify the interlocking steps of recycling: reuse, reduce, and recycle.

**MONOMER RECYCLING:** Plastic recycling method involves condensing polymers within the plastic so that it can undergo reverse polymerization. Monomer recycling causes chemical components of the plastic to reverse, creating a more stable recycled plastic. This allows recycled plastic to be used for the same function or to be re-made into the same material.

### **Sources:**

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