

RAG PAPER: Paper made from pulp containing a high percentage of raga material, mainly cotton and recycled fabrics. The minimum percentage of pulp required for a paper to be considered rag paper varies from country to country.

RECOVERED/RECLAIMED MATERIAL: Material either disposed as waste or used for energy recovery but is instead collected and recovered/reclaimed as a material input, in lieu of new primary material, for a recycling or a manufacturing process.

RECOVERED ENERGY: A characteristic of goods or service that has been made using energy recovered from material or energy that would have been disposed of as waste but instead has been collected through managed processes.

RECOVERED MATERIALS: Materials either recovered or diverted from solid waste to be recycled for other use.

RECYCLABLE: A characteristic of goods, packaging or associated component that can be diverted from the waste stream through available processes and programmes and can be collected, processed and returned to use in the form of raw materials or goods.

RECYCLE: To break waste items down into their raw materials, which are then used to re-make the original item or make new items.

RECYCLED CONTENT: A finished product contains the recovered material either in part or as whole. Only pre-consumer and post-consumer materials shall be considered as recycled content and usually expressed as a percentage.

RECYCLED MATERIAL: Material reprocessed from recovered/reclaimed material by means of a manufacturing process and made into a final product or into a component for incorporation into goods or services.

RECYCLED: Items made from reprocessed waste materials.

RECYCLING: A process to change waste materials into new products to prevent waste of potentially useful materials, It reduces the consumption of fresh raw materials, energy usage, air pollution, water pollution by reducing the need for "conventional" waste disposal, and lower greenhouse gas emissions.

RECYCLE SYMBOL: The chasing arrow symbol used to show that a product or package can be recycled. The three arrows on the symbol represent different components of the recycling process. The top arrow represents the collection of recyclable materials. The second arrow (bottom right) represents the recyclables being processed into recycled products and the third arrow on the bottom left represents when the consumer actually buys a product with recycled content.

REDUCE: Not using or buying products in the first place so less waste, less recycling and less reusing.

REDUCED ENERGY CONSUMPTION: Reduction in the amount of energy associated with the use of goods or services performing the function for which it was conceived when compared with the energy used by other goods or services performing an equivalent function.

REDUCED RESOURCE USE: Reduction in the amount of material, energy or water used to produce or distribute goods, services or packaging or specified associated component.

REDUCED WATER CONSUMPTION: Reduction in the consumption of water associated with the use of goods or services performing the function for which it was conceived when compared with the amount of water used by other goods or services performing an equivalent function.

REFILLABLE: A characteristic of goods or packaging that can be filled with the same or similar goods more than once, in its original form and without additional processing except for specified requirements such as cleaning or washing.

REFORESTATION: Replanting of forests on lands. Reforestation is the natural or intentional restocking of existing forests and woodlands that have been depleted, usually through deforestation. Reforestation can be used to improve the quality of human life by soaking up air pollution and dust, rebuild natural habitats and ecosystems,

REFRIGERANT: A refrigerant is a substance or mixture, usually a fluid, used in a heat pump and refrigeration cycle. In most cycles it undergoes phase transitions from a liquid to a gas and back again.

REFUSE: Another name for waste.

RENEWABLES: Energy sources that are either inexhaustible (solar, wind) or replenished over a short period of time (low impact hydro, biomass, geothermal). Most renewable energy ultimately comes from the sun - indirectly in the case of wind, water, and biomass; directly in the case of solar power generation. Natural gas and coal, for example, are not renewables because their use consumes fossil fuel reserves at a much quicker rate than they can be replenished.

RENEWABLE ENERGY: Energy from renewable resources such as wind power, solar energy or biomass. They can keep producing energy indefinitely without being used up.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATES (RECs): Also known as green tags, renewable energy credits, or tradable renewable certificates (TRCs). It represents the environmental benefits of generating electricity from renewable generation sources. One REC is created each time a megawatt hour of energy from a renewable facility is generated.

RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES: Renewable energy comes from natural sources that are constantly and sustainably replenished. It includes solar, wind, hydro and geothermal energy.

RENEWABLE FUELS: Fuel produced from renewable biomass and that is used to replace or reduce the quantity of fossil fuel present in a transportation fuel.

RESOURCE-SAVING: Preservation or restoration of resources from loss, damage, or neglect.

REUSE: Before throwing away or recycling, a product that can be reused or to find a new function that has outgrown its original use in an effort to reduce waste.

REUSABLE: A characteristic of goods capable of being used again or repeatedly.

RUBBISH: Solid waste, excluding wood waste and ashes, from homes, institutions, and workplaces.

S

SCIENTIFIC CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS (SCS): It is a leading third-party provider of certification, auditing and testing services, and standards, founded in 1984. Their goal is to recognize the highest levels of performance in food safety and quality, environmental protection and social responsibility in the private and public sectors, and to stimulate continuous improvement in sustainable development.

SOLAR ENERGY: Energy comes from the sun.

SOLAR HEATING – Heat from the sun is absorbed by collectors and transferred by pumps or fans to a storage unit for later use or to the house interior directly. Controls regulating the operation are needed. Or the heat can be transferred to water pumps for hot water.

SOLAR PANEL: A panel fixed to the roof of a building that uses special cells to collect energy from the sun and convert it to electricity to heat the building and/or power the lights, appliances or equipment.

SOURCE REDUCTION: The elimination of waste before it is created. It involves the design, manufacture, purchase or use of materials and products to reduce the amount or toxicity of what is thrown away. By source reduction, we can reduce the amount of natural resource used in the design, manufacturing, purchasing, delivering, or usage of a product.

SUSTAINABILITY: Meeting the needs of the present without depleting resources or harming natural cycles for future generations.

SUSTAINABLE: An item that minimizes its impact on the environment at each life-cycle phase.

SUSTAINABLE DESIGN – Also referred to as "green design", "eco-design", or "design for environment". It is the art of designing physical objects and the built environment to comply with the principles of economic, social, and ecological sustainability.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: Development that utilizes tools, supplies and strategies that protect and enhance the earth's natural resources and diverse ecosystems so that future generations may also have their needs met.

SUSTAINABLE FOOTPRINT: It is a complex sustainability indicator that answers a simple question: How much of the Earth's resources does your lifestyle require?

SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY INITIATIVE (SFI): This programme is based on the premise that responsible environmental behavior and sound business decisions can co-exist. Its participants practice sustainable forestry on all the lands they manage. They also influence millions of additional acres through the training of loggers and foresters in best management practices and landowner outreach programs.

SUSTAINABLE HARVESTED WOOD: Wood grown and developed using responsible forestry techniques.

SUSTAINABLE TOURISM: A form of tourism that meets the needs of current tourists and host communities while protecting and enhancing tourism for the future by balancing economic and social needs with a respect for different cultures and the environment.

T

TOXIC: Poisonous or harmful to the body. It causes damage to the environment also.

TOXIC SUBSTANCE: Any substance or product that is unpleasant or harmful to human health and environment.

TOXIN: A poisonous substance that can either be natural (produced by plants, animals or bacteria) or manufactured.

TRASH: Waste material that cannot be recycled and reused.

TREE-FREE: Paper products that are not made from bleached wood pulp, but from recycled, post-consumer waste (like previously used paper) combined with substances such as industrial hemp or organic cotton.

TRIPLE BOTTOM LINE: People, Planet and Profit or “the three pillars”, captures an expanded spectrum of values and criteria for measuring organizational (and societal) success: economic, ecological and social.

U

UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE: An international treaty joined by 192 countries that has the goal of preventing ‘dangerous’ human interference with the climate system and sets general rules for tackling climate change.

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP): An international organization established in 1972 to catalyse and coordinate activities to increase scientific understanding of environmental change and develop environmental management tools.

UPCYCLED: Use of discarded objects or materials that create a product in such a way it lends itself to a higher quality or value than in its original format.

UPCYCLING: It converts waste materials and unused products into new materials and products that are of higher quality.

USDA SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION PROGRAM (SARE): It grants funding and support to small farmers who practice environmentally-conscious agriculture methods. Established in 1988, the program aims to advance farming systems that are profitable, environmentally-sound and good for communities through a nationwide research and education program. Members include farmers and ranchers along with representatives from universities, government, agribusiness and nonprofit organizations. Among their endeavors is to promote American agritourism. SARE funds the Farm Stay US project to promote rural farms as travel destinations.

U.S. GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL (USGBC): A private, membership-based, nonprofit organization of designers, architects and engineers who promote sustainable building practices in the U.S. The organisation promotes the use of environmentally friendly materials, sustainable architecture, engineering and design as well as supporting public policy on green-building standards. USGBC provides education and training opportunities for the public and professionals on various elements in the field of sustainable construction. Professional can also be accredited the organization through their LEED Program.

U.S. MADE: Designed and made in the United States. These items mean less carbon emitted in transportation.

Source:

<http://www.polytrade-paper.com.hk/gloss.php>

<http://www.c2es.org/federal/executive/renewable-fuel-standard>

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

<http://testweb.epa.ie/irelandsenvironment/glossary/>

<http://www.carpetexchangeonline.com/greenglossary>

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

<http://www.nrdc.org/reference/glossary/t.asp>

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/environmentgl/search.asp?letter=U>

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

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