

VERMI COMPOSTING: The process whereby worms feed on slowly decomposing materials (e.g., vegetable scraps) in a controlled environment to produce nutrient-rich soil.

VINYL CHLORIDE: A chemical compound, used in producing some plastics, that is believed to be carcinogenic.

VOLATILE: Description of any substance that evaporates readily.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC): Any organic compound that participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions and has a high vapor pressure and low water solubility.

WASTE:--Objects or materials for which no use or reuse are intended.

WASTE-TO-ENERGY: The practice of processing waste products to generate steam, heat, or electricity.

WASTE MANAGEMENT: The management of waste collection, handling, processing, storage and transport from where it is produced to where it is finally disposed.

WASTE PREVENTION: An aspect of waste management that involves reducing the amount of waste we produce and minimizing the potential harm to human health or the environment from packaging or ingredients in products.

WASTE RECYCLING: A method of recovering waste to use them as resource materials. It involves the reuse of wastes or the collection and treatment of a waste product for use as a replacement of all or part of the raw material in the manufacturing process. It lessens new products and consumables that need to be produced, contributing to source reduction and reducing energy consumption.

WASTE REDUCTION: Reduction in the quantity (mass) of material entering the waste stream as a result of a change in the goods, process or packaging.

WASTE-TO-ENERGY: The practice of processing waste products to generate steam, heat or electricity.

WASTE WOOD: It describes wood refuse that typically comes from packaging, construction and demolition. Domestic or household waste wood usually comes from old furniture, do-it-yourself construction and discarded wood materials from home renovations. It comprises a big chunk of annual waste. But instead of being disposed of in landfills, they can now be used as a source of biomass energy.

WATER COOLING: It is an eco-friendly method used to lower the temperatures of computer processors, and sometimes other components such as graphics cards, using water rather than air as the cooling medium. Also known as "liquid cooling."

WATER FOOTPRINT: An estimation of the amount of water used.

WAVE ENERGY: Power derived from forces produced by ocean waves. Waves are caused by the wind blowing over the surface of the ocean.

WEEE: Short for Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), which are any unwanted devices with a plug or battery – from a remote control or digital camera to a vacuum cleaner or fridge freezer. These devices must be disposed of carefully to avoid damage to the environment. To get rid of an unwanted device, you can bring it to a civic amenity site or leave it with a retailer when you are buying a new device. All WEEE left in retail outlets and civic amenity sites are collected for recycling.

WIND ENERGY: Energy harnessed from the wind at wind farms and converted to power.

WIND FARM: A cluster of wind turbines used to harness power for producing electricity. Individual wind turbines are interconnected in a medium voltage power harnessing system, whose electrical current is boosted using a transformer. These farms do not consume fuel and do not emit pollution.

WIND POWER: Wind power is the conversion of wind energy into a useful form of energy by using wind turbines to make electrical power, windmills for mechanical power, wind pumps for water pumping or drainage, or sails to propel ships.

WIND TURBINE: It is a device that converts the kinetic energy of the wind into mechanical energy that can be used to drive equipment such as pumps. The addition of a generator allows the wind's kinetic energy to be converted into electricity. These are usually mounted on a tower.

WINDROW COMPOSTING: It spreads organic materials into long, semi-circle shaped piles which are mechanically turned using heavy equipment to maintain even decomposition. Piles generally range from 4-8 feet in height and 14-16 feet in length. The organic matter in compost improves soil nutrient-holding and water-retaining capabilities. It reduces fertilizer requirements and erosion while enhancing soil tilth. It requires no source of electricity.

WOOD ENERGY: Energy derived from wood in various forms.

WOODFREE: Paper that does not contain mechanical wood pulp.

WOODFUEL: It includes solids (fuel wood and charcoal), liquids (black liquor, methanol, and pyrolytic oil) and gases from the gasification of these fuels.

WOOD PELLETS: These are small particles used for energy generation made of dried, ground and pressed wood. Wood pellets are originally produced from wood waste (such as sawdust and shavings), rather than whole logs. The raw material is dried, mechanically fractioned to size, and extruded under intense pressure into pellets.

WOOD RESIDUES: Wood left behind in the forest after forest harvesting and wood by-products from wood processing, such as wood chips, slabs, edgings, sawdust and shavings.

WOOD WASTE: Unneeded or unusable wood from construction, demolition or renovation projects.

WORM BIN: Like a compost bin, a worm bin is used as a repository for food scraps and other organic waste materials to be converted into organic fertilizer. As the name implies, a worm bin uses live worms to digest organic wastes in a process known as vermicomposting. Worm bins contain certain types of worm species in order to break down the waste material into organic soil conditioners.

X

XERISCAPING: Refers to landscaping and gardening in ways that reduce or eliminate the need for supplemental irrigation. It is promoted in areas that do not have easily accessible supplies of fresh water, and is gaining acceptance in other areas as climate patterns shift.

Z

ZERO EMISSION: An engine, motor or other energy source that does not produce any gas or release any harmful gases directly into the environment.

ZERO EMISSION VEHICLES - Vehicles (usually powered by electricity) with no direct emissions from tailpipes or fuel evaporation.

ZERO ENERGY BUILDING (ZEB): Buildings do not consume energy from conventional power plants and produce zero carbon emissions. A zero energy building does not rely on supply from the energy grid because it uses its own means to harvest energy on site, usually through solar, wind or hydro power. Some buildings that use very little electricity from the grid can be called near-zero energy buildings or ultra-low energy homes.

ZERO WASTE: Zero waste is a philosophy that encourages the redesign of resource life cycles so that all products are reused. A production system aims to eliminate the volume and toxicity of waste and materials by conserving or recovering all resources.

Source:

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