



## IAEG Glossary

### Introduction

The **IAEG Glossary** contains a number of terms that have been selected as serving as a useful reference in the development of industry standards and other documents through the work of IAEG and its working groups. The glossary is intended to be the authority of any definition providing a consistent reference point for the work of IAEG, and has been endorsed by IAEG members.

### Composition

This glossary comprises a list of alphabetic terms and for each term provides a definition and a reference to the source<sup>1</sup>. Definitions have been taken from a number of independent reference sources and these are individually referenced in the glossary. In some cases the original source wording will have been amended to suit IAEG requirements. This list will be maintained and terms will be added to/amended/deleted over time. In particular, additional terms will be provided as needed to support the clear understanding of any requirements arising from future IAEG activities.

The glossary should not be relied upon for any work that is not connected to, authorized by or required by IAEG. It is the duty of all users to ensure that use of the defined terms is appropriate for their own uses.

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<sup>1</sup> Sources include Wikipedia, UNEP, NRDC, DTSC, Earth911, ESAB, GADSL, IAQG, ISO, GDRC, HSE, REACH, IAEG Working Groups. **See page 38.**

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE
abiotic	Non-living chemical and physical factors of the environment (see also biotic).	Adapted from Wikipedia
absorption	One substance taking in another, either physically or chemically.	Adapted from Wikipedia
acceptance	Action by an authorized representative of the user, customer or authority that signifies verification that the product is compliant with all the specified requirements, or to assume ownership of products as a partial or complete performance of contract and/or regulatory requirements. NOTE 1: The acceptance of a document does not involve the authority which accepts it taking responsibility on the use of the document.	Adapted from IAQG
acceptance criteria	Minimum requirements that an item must satisfy for formal acceptance.	Adapted from IAQG
acceptance test	Formal testing conducted to determine whether or not a product satisfies its acceptance criteria.	Adapted from IAQG
Accreditation Body (AB)	A body recognized by an organization that has the primary responsibility to grant recognition to Certification/registration Body (CRB) for the issue of certifications/registrations against standards.	Adapted from IAQG
acid rain	The precipitation of dilute solutions of strong mineral acids, formed by the mixing in the atmosphere of various pollutants -- primarily sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides -- with naturally occurring oxygen and water vapor.	Adapted from NRDC
acids	A class of compounds that can be corrosive when concentrated. Weak acids, such as vinegar and citric acid, are common in foods. Strong acids, such as muriatic (or hydrochloric), sulfuric and nitric acid have many industrial uses, and can be dangerous to those not familiar with handling them. Acids are chemical "opposites" to bases, in that they can neutralize each other. See Alkaline, Base, pH	Adapted from DTSC
action level	A guideline established by environmental protection agencies to identify the concentration of a substance in a particular medium (water, soil, etc.) that may present a health risk when exceeded. If contaminants are found at concentrations above their action levels, measures must be taken to decrease the contamination.	Adapted from DTSC
actors in the supply chain (REACH)	All manufacturers and/or importers and/or downstream users in a supply chain	Adapted from REACH
acute hazards	Hazards associated with short-term exposure to relatively large amounts of toxic substances.	Adapted from DTSC
adsorption	One substance taking up another at its surface.	Adapted from Wikipedia
adverse health effects	Effects of chemicals or other materials that impair a person's health. They can range from relatively mild temporary conditions such as minor eye or throat irritation, shortness of breath or headaches to permanent and serious conditions such as cancer, birth defects or damage to organs.	Adapted from DTSC
advisory level	The level above which an environmental protection agency suggests it is potentially harmful to be exposed to a contaminant, although no action is mandated.	Adapted from DTSC
aerobic	Requiring air or oxygen; used in reference to decomposition processes that occur in the presence of oxygen. Growing, living, or occurring in the presence of oxygen.	Adapted from Wikipedia
aerosol	A suspension of small liquid or solid particles in gas.	Adapted from NRDC

aerospace	Relating to aircraft, rockets, missiles, space vehicles, etc., that fly or operate in the atmosphere and space beyond.	IAQG
aerospace company	An entity principally engaged in carrying out the design, or manufacture, or support of civil or military aerospace original equipment, systems, or structures, and includes aircraft, rotorcraft, satellites, and space exploration vehicles. NOTE: Aerospace Companies include air framers as well as engine and avionics manufacturers, designers and assemblers.	Adapted from WG4
Aerospace and Defense (AD) industry	Business sector of companies producing products and services for aerospace and defense and their associated supply chains	Adapted from WG1
Aerospace and Defense Declarable Substance List (AD-DSL)	A list of substances derived from the RSL that are known or are suspected to be used in aerospace and defense industry products and processes.	Adapted from WG1
air pollution	The modification of the natural characteristics of the atmosphere by a chemical, particulate matter, biological, or geological agent.	Adapted from Wikipedia
aircraft	Any machine capable of flying by means of buoyancy or aerodynamic forces, such as a glider, helicopter, or aeroplane.	Adapted from IAQG
Aircraft on Ground (AOG)	Aircraft not in an airworthy condition, therefore not authorized to fly.	Adapted from IAQG
airworthy	Status of an aeronautical product when it conforms to its approved type design and is in a condition for safe operation.	Adapted from IAQG
algae	Rootless plants that grow in sunlit waters in relative proportion to the amounts of nutrients available. They can affect water quality adversely by lowering the dissolved oxygen in the water. They are food for fish and small aquatic animals. However, when algae exists in excess, it takes away oxygen from the water, thus killing all life.	Adapted from UNEP
algae blooms	The rapid growth of algae on the surface of lakes, streams, or ponds; stimulated by nutrient enrichment; an explosive increase in the density of phytoplankton within an area.	Adapted from UNEP
alloy	A metallic material, homogenous on a macroscopic scale, consisting of two or more elements so combined that they cannot be readily separated by mechanical means	Adapted from REACH
alternative energy	Energy that is not popularly used and is usually environmentally sound, such as solar or wind energy (as opposed to fossil fuels). Energy derived from sources that do not use up natural resources or harm the environment.	Adapted from NRDC
alternative fuels	Transportation fuels other than gasoline or diesel. Includes natural gas, methanol, and electricity.	Adapted from NRDC
ambient air	Refers to the surrounding air. Generally, ambient air refers to air outside and surrounding an air pollution source location. Often used interchangeably with "outdoor air."	DTSC
anaerobic	Not requiring air or oxygen; used in reference to decomposition processes that occur in the absence of oxygen.	Wikipedia
ancillary material	Material that is not used directly in the formation of a product or service.	GDRC
anthropogenic	Human-induced or human-caused	UNEP
applicable regulation	Requirements set forth in a law, regulation or directive posing potential (or actual) material obsolescence risks, substance use restrictions and/or reporting requirements for product or process.	WG1
approval	Written acceptance by an authorized representative of the customer or authority that a product/service/person or organization is suitable and accepted NOTE 1: Approval implies that the approving authority has verified that the item conforms to its requirements. NOTE 2: The approving authority commits its own responsibility on the use of the document contents.	IAQG

aquifer	A water-bearing layer of rock or sediment that is capable of yielding useable amounts of water.	Adapted from DTSC
Arable land	Land that can be used for growing crops.	Wikipedia
arid	A climatic condition where precipitation is insufficient in quantity for most crops and where agriculture is impractical without irrigation.	Adapted from UNEP
article	A manufactured object or item: (1) which is formed to a specific shape, surface or design during manufacture; (2) which has end-use function(s) dependent in whole or in part upon its shape, surface or design during end use more than its chemical composition; and (3) which has either no change of chemical composition during its end use or only those changes of composition which have no commercial purpose separate from that of the article, and that result from a chemical reaction that occurs upon end use of other chemical substances or mixtures.	Adapted from WG1
aspect	An element of an organization's activities, products or services that can interact with the environment. Note: A significant environmental aspect is an environmental aspect that has or can have a significant environmental impact.	Adapted from EMS-HSMS
assembly	Procedure of fitting together a number of parts, components or subassemblies of a product to make an identifiable unit capable of disassembly, such as an equipment, a machine or an aircraft. NOTE 1: An assembly also is the resulting product of fitting parts together	IAQG
assessment	Systematic process of collecting and analyzing data to determine the current status of a product, a process, a system, a person or an organization.	IAQG
atmosphere	General name for the layer of gases around a material body; the Earth's atmosphere consists, from the ground up, of the troposphere (which includes the planetary boundary layer or peplosphere, the lowest layer), stratosphere, mesosphere, ionosphere (or thermosphere), exosphere and magnetosphere.	Wikipedia
audit	Systematic, independent and documented process for obtaining audit evidence and evaluating it objectively to determine the extent to which audit criteria are fulfilled. NOTE 1: Internal audits, sometimes called first-party audits, are conducted by, or on behalf of, the organization itself for management review and other internal purposes, and may form the basis for an organization's declaration of conformity. In many cases, particularly in smaller organizations, independence can be demonstrated by the freedom from responsibility for the activity being audited. NOTE 2: External audits include those generally termed second- and third-party audits. Second-party audits are conducted by parties having an interest in the organization, such as customers or by other persons on their behalf. Third-party audits are conducted by external, independent auditing organizations, such as those providing certification/registration of conformity to ISO 9001:2000 or ISO 14001 NOTE 3: When two or more management systems are audited together, this is termed a combined audit. NOTE 4: When two or more auditing organizations cooperate to audit a single auditee, this is termed a joint audit. (ISO 9000:2005)	IAQG
auditor	Person with the competence to conduct an audit	Adapted from ISO 14001

authorisation (REACH)	Approval for continued marketing or use after a sunset date of a substance of very high concern, whether on its own or in a mixture.	Adapted from REACH
authority	Power that is formally delegated that includes a right to command a situation, commit resources, give orders with the expectation of them being obeyed. It is accompanied by equal responsibility for one's actions or a failure to act.	Adapted from IAQG
availability	The proportion of time that a system or component is accessible and operationally ready for use.	IAQG
avoidance (sustainability)	The first step in the waste hierarchy where waste generation is prevented (avoided).	Wikipedia
background concentrations	Concentration of substances (elements), which: - are naturally present in the relevant materials and therefore cannot be avoided - are accompanying substances with similar chemical properties and therefore cannot be separated by chemical procedures - are not intentionally added (e.g. for technological reasons)	Adapted from GADSL
baseload	The steady and reliable supply of energy through the grid.	Adapted from Wikipedia
batch	Definite quantity of items produced to the same design under conditions that are considered uniform (see also "lot").	IAQG
benchmarking	Structured approach for identifying the best practices from industry and government, and comparing and adapting them to the organization's operations.	IAQG
best practice	A process, technique, or innovative use of technology, equipment or resources or other measurable factors that have a proven record of success.	Wikipedia
Bill of Material (BoM)	List of all components/materials required to manufacture a product.	IAQG
bioaccumulation	The accumulation of a substance, such as a toxic chemical, in the tissues of a living organism.	Adapted from Wikipedia
biocide	A chemical substance or microorganism which can destroy, render harmless or exert a controlling effect on any harmful organism by chemical or biological means	Adapted from Wikipedia
biodegradable	Capable of being decomposed through the action of organisms, especially bacteria.	Adapted from Wikipedia
biodiversity	The variety of life in all its forms, levels and combinations; includes ecosystem diversity, species diversity, and genetic diversity.	Adapted from Wikipedia
bioenergy	Energy derived from biological sources	Adapted from Wikipedia
biofuel	The fuel composed of or produced by the chemical and/or biological processing of biomass. Biofuel can either be a solid (e.g. charcoal), liquid (e.g. ethanol) or gas (e.g. methane).	Adapted from Wikipedia
biogas	Landfill gas and sewage gas, also called biomass gas.	Wikipedia
biological diversity (biodiversity)	The variety of different living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the variety of different ecosystems that they form. This includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems, and the genetic variability of each species.	UNEP
Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)	A measure for determining how fast biological organisms use up oxygen in a body of water.	Adapted from Wikipedia
biological productivity - (bioproductivity)	The capacity of a given area to produce biomass; different ecosystems (i.e. pasture, forest, etc.) will have different levels of bioproductivity. Biological productivity is determined by dividing the total biological production (how much is grown and living) by the total area available.	Wikipedia

biological resources	Includes genetic resources, organisms or parts thereof, populations, or any other biotic component of ecosystems with actual or potential use or value for humanity.	UNEP
biomass	The quantity of organic material present in unit area at a particular time mostly expressed as tons of dry matter per unit area	Wikipedia
bioremediation	A process using organisms to remove or neutralize contaminants (e.g. petrol), mostly in soil or water.	Adapted from Wikipedia
biosphere	The part of the earth and atmosphere capable of supporting living organisms.	UNEP
biotic	Relating to, produced by, or caused by living organisms. (see also abiotic).	Adapted from Wikipedia
brownfields	Abandoned, idled, or under-used industrial and commercial facilities where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination.	NRDC
Brundtland Commission Report	A UN report, Our Common Future, published in 1987 and dealing with sustainable development and the policies required to achieve it. The definition of the term in the report is "sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."	Wikipedia
by-product	A useful and marketable product or service that is not the primary product or service being produced. See also co-product.	GDRC
calorific value	The energy content of a fuel measured as the heat released on complete combustion.	Wikipedia
cancer risk	A number, generally expressed in exponential form (i.e., $1 \times 10^{-6}$ , which means one in one million), which describes the increased possibility of an individual developing cancer from exposure to toxic materials. Calculations producing cancer risk numbers are complex and typically include a number of assumptions that tend to cause the final estimated risk number to be conservative.	DTSC
candidate List	A list of substances identified as Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC), and as candidates for authorization under REACH.	Adapted from WG1
capability	Ability of an organization, system or process to realize a product that will fulfil the requirements for that product.	IAQG
capable	Possessing the resources and competence to be compliant with requirements.	IAQG
carbon adsorption	A treatment system in which organic contaminants are removed from groundwater and surface water by forcing it through tanks containing activated carbon, a specially-treated material that retains such compounds. Activated carbon is also used to purify contaminated air by adsorbing the contaminants as the air passes through it.	DTSC
carbon budget	A measure of carbon inputs and outputs for a particular activity.	Wikipedia
carbon credit	A market-driven way of reducing the impact of greenhouse gas emissions; it allows an agent to benefit financially from an emission reduction.	Adapted from Wikipedia
carbon cycle	The biogeochemical cycle by which carbon is exchanged between the biosphere, geosphere, hydrosphere, and atmosphere of the Earth.	Wikipedia
carbon dioxide	A gas with the chemical formula $\text{CO}_2$ ; the most abundant greenhouse gas emitted from fossil fuels.	Adapted from Wikipedia

carbon dioxide equivalent (CO <sub>2</sub> e)	The unit used to measure the impacts of releasing (or avoiding the release of) the seven different greenhouse gases; it is obtained by multiplying the mass of the greenhouse gas by its global warming potential. For example, this would be 21 for methane and 310 for nitrous oxide.	Wikipedia
carbon equivalent (C-e)	Obtained by multiplying the CO <sub>2</sub> -e by the factor 12/44.	Wikipedia
carbon footprint	A measure of the carbon emissions that are emitted over the full life cycle of a product or service and usually expressed as grams of CO <sub>2</sub> -e.	Adapted from Wikipedia
carbon labelling	Use of product labels that display greenhouse emissions associated with goods (www.carbon-label.co.uk for product carbon footprint methodology).	Wikipedia
carbon neutral	Generally refers to activities where net carbon inputs and outputs are the same. For example, assuming a constant amount of vegetation on the planet, in the short term burning wood will add carbon to the atmosphere but this carbon will cycle back into new plant growth.	Adapted from Wikipedia
carbon offset	One way to compensate for a carbon footprint, essentially by investing money in a project that will benefit the environment and cancel out the emission of carbon dioxide from a certain activity.	Adapted from Earth 911
carbon sink	Any carbon storage system that causes a net removal of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere.	Wikipedia
carbon source	Opposite of carbon sink; a net source of carbon for the atmosphere.	Wikipedia
carbon stocks	The quantity of carbon held within a carbon pool at a specified time.	Wikipedia
carbon trading	See Emissions Trading	WG3
carcinogen	A substance, radionuclide or radiation that is an agent directly involved in the promotion of cancer or in the facilitation of its propagation.	Wikipedia
CAS No.	CAS-No. is the index number of Chemical Abstracts Service database. The CAS presents the unique identifier and is preferable used instead of the chemical name. It will be normally applied for searching substances. Each entry in the Reference list refers a CAS number. All single substances are listed in the reference list identified by its CAS No.	GADSL
catchment area	The area that is the source of water for a water supply whether a dam or rainwater tank.	Wikipedia
certificate	Document attesting that a particular product/service/organization conforms to specified requirements.	IAQG
certification	The procedure by which a party gives written assurance that a product, process, or service conforms to specific requirements. See also registration.	GDRC
characteristic	Distinguishing feature.NOTE 1: A characteristic can be inherent or assigned.NOTE 2: A characteristic can be qualitative or quantitative.NOTE 3: There are various classes of characteristic, such as the following:– physical (e.g. mechanical, electrical, chemical or biological characteristics);– sensory (e.g. related to smell, touch, taste, sight, hearing);– behavioral (e.g. courtesy, honesty, veracity);– temporal (e.g. punctuality, reliability, availability);– ergonomic (e.g. physiological characteristic, or related to human safety);– functional (e.g. maximum speed of an aircraft). (ISO 9000:2005)	IAQG

chemical or chemical substance	Is a form of matter that has constant chemical composition and characteristic properties. It cannot be separated into components by physical separation methods, i.e. without breaking chemical bonds. They can be liquid, powder, gas and/or a solid.	Adapted from WG1
chemicals management	The entire process of managing chemical products during their lifetime, from design up to and including disposal at the end of their lives, in such a way that optimal balance is obtained between acceptable risk and maximum benefit for society in the short, medium and long-term	Adapted from REACH
chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)	Any of the various compounds consisting of chlorine, hydrogen, fluorine, and carbon. Note: In 1972, scientists discovered that gaseous CFCs can deplete the ozone layer when they slowly rise into the stratosphere and their chlorine atoms react with ozone molecules.	UNEP
chronic exposure	Repeated contact with a chemical over a period of time, often involving small amounts of toxic substance.	DTSC
classification	Environmental interventions/aspects listed in an environmental inventory/environmental effects register according to environmental impact categories.	Adapted from GDRC
clean fuel	Fuels which have lower emissions than conventional gasoline and diesel. Refers to alternative fuels as well as to reformulated gasoline and diesel.	NRDC
cleanup	Treatment, remediation, or destruction of contaminated material.	NRDC
climate	Long term average condition of the weather in a given area.	UNEP
climate change	A change in weather over time and/or region; usually relating to changes in temperature, wind patterns and rainfall and may be natural or anthropogenic	Adapted from Wikipedia
climate system	The totality of the atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere, and geosphere and their interactions that characterize the average and extreme conditions of the atmosphere over a long period of time at any one place or region of the earth's surface.	UNEP
closed-loop recycling	A recycling system in which a particular mass of material is remanufactured into the same product (e.g. glass bottles into glass bottles). See also open-loop recycling.	Adapted from GDRC
CMR	Substance of very high concern that is carcinogenic (causes cancer), mutagenic (causes damage to genes) or reproductively-toxic (causes either a decrease in fertility or problems with development of the fetus).	REACH
CO <sub>2</sub>	A colorless, odorless gas vital to life on Earth. It is naturally present in the atmosphere and is formed when any fuel containing carbon is burned. It is also a product of respiration of all aerobic organisms. Also a versatile industrial material, used for example as an inert gas in welding and fire extinguishers, in refrigeration and in frozen solid form as a refrigerant and as an abrasive in dry-ice blasting. Carbon dioxide is also an important greenhouse gas and a major cause of ocean acidification.	Adapted from Wikipedia
code of conduct	A business' policy statement, where specific standards that go beyond what the law requires are defined. The statement would normally include requirements around acceptable behavior norms and instructions to handling ethical dilemmas. Note: Also known as "code of ethics".	Adapted from WG4
cogeneration	The simultaneous production of electricity and useful heat from an industrial process or the use of steam from electric power generation as a source of heat.	Adapted from Wikipedia



community right-to-know	(In the US) workplace and community environmental law, is the legal principle that the individual has the right to know the chemicals to which they may be exposed to in their daily living.	Adapted from NRDC
compatibility	Suitability of products, processes or services for use together under specific conditions to fulfill relevant requirements without causing unacceptable interactions (ISO Guide 2:2004)	IAQG
competence	Demonstrated ability to apply knowledge and skills. (ISO 9000:2005)	IAQG
competent authority	The authority or authorities or bodies established by the EU Member States to carry out the obligations arising from the REACH Regulation.	Adapted from HSE
compliance verification	Confirmation by the approving agency that all documentation provided to demonstrate fulfilment of requirements is satisfactory. NOTE 1: See also Part 21 Subpart J Design Assurance System GM No. 1 to 21A.239(a) (b) 3.1.3	IAQG
component	Hardware or software product, sub-assembly or assembly which is uniquely identified and qualified. NOTE 1: Hardware components may be further divided into lower tier products (sometimes given names such as subassemblies), parts, materials, processes, and data. software components may be further divided into additional components and/or software units (adapted from MIL-STD-499C and MIL-STD-973)	IAQG
compost	The aerobically decomposed remnants of organic matter.	Adapted from Wikipedia
composting	The natural biological decomposition of organic material in the presence of aerobic bacteria to form a rich, dark soil fertilizer.	Adapted from UNEP
configuration	Interrelated functional and physical characteristics of a product (hardware/software) defined in product design or build information.	IAQG
confined aquifer	Aquifers that have the water table above their upper boundary and are typically found below unconfined aquifers.	Wikipedia
conformity	Fulfilment of a requirement. NOTE 1: The term “conformance” is synonymous but deprecated. (ISO 9000:2005)	IAQG
conservation	The long-term protection and sustainable management of natural resources in accordance with principles that ensure long-term economic and social benefits.	Adapted from UNEP
consortia	A commercial arrangement for sharing data and costs by two or more companies in order to achieve a shared objective, whilst protecting commercial confidentiality and competition.	WG
consortium (REACH)	When a substance is manufactured within the European Community by two manufacturers or more and/or imported by two importers or more, manufacturers or importers can gather in order to share data and costs for registration and authorization.	Adapted from REACH
containment	Enclosing or containing hazardous substances in a structure to prevent the migration of contaminants into the environment.	Adapted from DTSC
contaminant	Any biological, chemical, physical or radiological substance that has a negative effect on air, soil or water.	UNEP
contamination	Pollution.	NRDC
continual improvement	The process of enhancing the environmental and/or health & safety management system to achieve improvements in overall performance in line with the organization’s overall performances and policy.	Adapted from EMS-HSMS
corporate social responsibility	Integration of social and environmental policies into day-to-day corporate business.	Wikipedia

corrective action	Action to eliminate the cause of a detected nonconformity.	Adapted from ISO 14001
CSA - Chemical Safety Assessment (REACH)	The evaluation of all available information in order to assess risks arising from the manufacture and/or use of a substance. The results are documented in a Chemical Safety Report.	Adapted from REACH
CSR - Chemical Safety Report (REACH)	Documents the Chemical Safety Assessment and details the hazards associated with a particular chemical	Adapted from REACH
customer	Organization, legal entity or person that receives a product. Example: consumer, client, end-user, retailer, beneficiary and purchaser. NOTE 1: A customer can be internal or external to the organization. (ISO 9000:2005)	IAQG
de minimis risk	A level of risk that the scientific and regulatory community asserts is too insignificant to regulate.	DTSC
declarable substance	A chemical or chemical substance for which information is needed to meet customer or regulatory restriction and/or reporting requirements.	WG1
defect	Non-conformity related to an integrated or specific use. NOTE 1: The distinction between the concepts defect and nonconformity is important as it has legal connotations, particularly those associated with product liability issues. Consequently the term “defect” should be used with extreme caution. NOTE 2: The intended use as intended by the customer can be affected by the nature of the information, such as operating or maintenance instructions, provided by the supplier (ISO 9000:2005)	IAQG
defence (or “defense”)	Market sector that uses products developed or produced by members of the Aerospace and Defence industry produced for the primary purpose of defence or national security, but that not covered by the definition of “aerospace”.	Adapted from WG2
deforestation	The conversion of forested areas to non-forest land for agriculture, urban use, development, or wasteland.	Adapted from Wikipedia
desertification	Land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities.	Adapted from UNEP
design	Preparation of a set of information that defines the characteristics of a product. (adapted from EN 13701:2001) NOTE 1: The information is structured in the design data file.	IAQG
design characteristics	Those dimensional, visual, functional, mechanical, and material features or properties, which describe and constitute the design of the article as specified by Drawing requirements. NOTE 1: These characteristics can be measured, inspected tested, or verified to determine conformance to the design requirements.	IAQG
Design for the Environment (DfE)	DfE considers 'cradle to grave' costs, benefits and environmental impacts associated with material acquisition, manufacture, use, and disposal.	Adapted from Wikipedia
development	Process by which the capability to adequately implement a technology or design or requirement is established before series production. NOTE 1: This process can include the building of various partial or complete models of the products and assessment of their performance. (adapted from EN 13701:2001)	IAQG
deviation	Difference between an observed value and the expected value of a variable or function.	IAQG
distributor (REACH)	Any natural or legal person established within the Community, including a retailer, who only stores and places on the market a substance, on its own or in a preparation, for third parties	Adapted from REACH

document	Recorded information and its supporting medium NOTE 1: The medium can be paper, magnetic, electronic or optical computer disc, photograph or master sample, or a combination thereof. NOTE 2: Adapted from ISO 9000:2000, 3.7.2.	Adapted from ISO 14001
downcycling – (waste management)	Recycling in which the quality of an item is diminished with each recycling.	Adapted from Wikipedia
downstream processes	Those processes occurring after a particular activity e.g. the transport of a manufactured product from a factory to the wholesale or retail outlet cf. upstream.	Adapted from Wikipedia
downstream user (REACH)	Any natural or legal person established within the Community, other than the manufacturer or the importer, who uses a substance, either on its own or in a mixture, in the course of his industrial or professional activities. (A distributor or a consumer is not a downstream user. In addition, an assembler of articles, or a user of articles is not a downstream user.)	Adapted from REACH
drawing	Graphical representation of forms or objects with supporting data to provide a design definition.	IAQG
drinking water – (potable water)	Water fit for human consumption in accordance with World Health Organization guidelines.	Wikipedia
ECHA	See "European Chemicals Agency"	REACH
ecological footprint (eco-footprint, footprint)	A measure of the area of biologically productive land and water needed to produce the resources and absorb the wastes of a population using the prevailing technology and resource management schemes; a measure of the consumption of renewable natural resources by a human population, be it that of a country, a region or the whole world given as the total area of productive land or sea required to produce all the crops, meat, seafood, wood and fibre it consumes, to sustain its energy consumption and to give space for its infrastructure.	Wikipedia
ecological sustainability	The capacity of ecosystems to maintain their essential processes and function and to retain their biological diversity without impoverishment.	Wikipedia
ecology	The scientific study of living organisms and their relationships to one another and their environment;	Adapted from Wikipedia
ecosphere	Refers to the entire global ecosystem that comprises atmosphere, lithosphere, hydrosphere, and biosphere as inseparable components.	UNEP
ecosystem	A dynamic complex of plant, animal and microorganism communities and their non-living environment all interacting as a functional unit.	Adapted from Wikipedia
efficiency	Relationship between the result achieved and the resources used. (ISO 9000:2005)	Adapted from IAQG
effluent	A discharge of liquid or other waste product.	Adapted from Wikipedia
EIA	See Environmental Impact Assessment	UNEP
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances, NOTE: it is a list of all the so called "existing substances"	Adapted from HSE
Electrical, Electronic or Electromechanical (EEE) component	Device that performs an electrical, electronic or electromechanical function and consists of one or more elements so joined together that they cannot normally be disassembled without destroying this capability NOTE 1: The term 'EEE component' can be used interchangeably with the term 'EEE part. (EN 13701:2001)	IAQG
electronic signature	Electronically produced intangible equivalent of hand-written signature.	IAQG
EMAS	Eco Management and Audit Scheme	Adapted from ESAB

embodied energy	The energy consumed over the entire life cycle of a good or service cf. energy.	Adapted from Wikipedia
emission standard	A level of emissions that, under law, may not be exceeded.	Wikipedia
emissions	Substances such as gases or particles discharged into the atmosphere as a result of natural processes or human activities.	Adapted from Wikipedia
emissions cap	A limit on the amount of emissions that a company or country can legally emit.	Adapted from NRDC
emissions trading	A market-based approach used to control pollution by providing economic incentives or for achieving reductions in the emissions of pollutants.	Adapted from Wikipedia
endocrine disruptors	Any chemical tested for endocrine disruptive properties using the proper toxicological methodology and regulated specifically as an endocrine disruptor by a national regulatory agency.	WG1
end-of-life impacts	Phase of products Life Cycle Assessment aimed at understanding and evaluating the magnitude and significance of the potential environmental impacts for a product/service system at the end-of-life considering options of the product. Alternatively, an assessment aimed at understanding and evaluating the magnitude and significance of the Potential environmental impacts for a service given for the product's end-of-life phase (such as recycling, reuse, take-back etc.).	Adapted from WG4
end-user	Same as final customer in the complete supply chain	IAQG
energy	Energy cannot be destroyed only converted. Energy sources can be divided into three main groups — solar energy, fossil fuels and nuclear energy. Solar energy can be used directly as wind, water and biofuels. Fossil fuels are coal, oil and natural gas. Different carriers of energy such as electricity, water and air help to make it available for use. Energy can be used for work, lighting, heating and transport. In principle, all energy use has an environmental impact, but the impact varies depending on the source of energy that is used. Energy broadly means the capacity of something, a person, an animal or a physical system to do work and produce an effect.	Adapted from ESAB
energy accounting	Measuring value by the energy input required for goods or services. A form of accounting that builds in a measure of our impact on nature (rather than being restricted to human-based items).	Wikipedia
energy audit	A systematic gathering and analysis of energy use information that can be used to determine energy efficiency improvements.	Adapted from Wikipedia
energy conservation	Reduction of energy consumption through using less of an energy service	Adapted from Wikipedia
energy efficiency	Technologies and measures that reduce the amount of electricity and/or fuel required to do the same work, such as powering homes, offices and industries.	Adapted from NRDC
energy footprint	The area required to provide or absorb the waste from coal, oil, gas, fuelwood, nuclear energy and hydropower: the Fossil Fuel Footprint is the area required to sequester the emitted CO <sub>2</sub> taking into account CO <sub>2</sub> absorption by the sea etc.	Wikipedia
energy management	A program of well-planned actions aimed at reducing energy use, recurrent energy costs, and detrimental greenhouse gas emissions.	Wikipedia
energy recovery	The productive extraction of energy, usually electricity or heat, from waste or materials that would otherwise have gone to landfill.	Wikipedia
engineered nanomaterials	Any nanomaterial regulated specifically as an engineered nanomaterial by a national or international regulatory agency that was intentionally manufactured in the nanoscale range to obtain specific properties different from similar bulk materials.	Adapted from WG1

enhanced greenhouse effect	The increase in the natural greenhouse effect resulting from increases in atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases due to emissions from human activities.	Wikipedia
environment	Surroundings in which an organization operate, including air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, humans, and their interrelation. Note: Surroundings in this context extend from within an organization to the global system.	Adapted from EMS-HSMS
environmental aspect	Element of an organization's activities or products or services that can interact with the environment NOTE: A significant environmental aspect has or can have a significant environmental impact.	Adapted from ISO 14001
environmental audit	A systematic evaluation to ensure that a company's environmental management system is working and that environmental programmes are being run according to the law and in a satisfactory manner by internal standards. During this audit, the company's impact on the external environment, the way the internal organization handles environmental issues and the documentation which is designed to guide and control environmental programmes are all examined.	Adapted from ESAB
environmental claims	Assertions made by firms about the environmentally beneficial qualities or characteristics of their goods and services. They can refer to the manner in which products are produced, packaged, distributed, used, consumed and/or disposed of. In addition to environmental aspects, these claims are sometimes defined to include the socially responsible or ethical manner in which products are produced and distributed. Note: Environmental claims are also termed "green claims".	Adapted from WG4
environmental impact	Any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from an organization's environmental aspects.	Adapted from ISO 14001
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	The critical appraisal, both positive and negative, of the likely effects of a proposed project, development, activity or policy on the environment. NOTE: see Environmental Effect	UNEP
environmental indicator	Physical, chemical, biological or socio-economic measure that can be used to assess natural resources and environmental quality.	Wikipedia
environmental management	Those aspects of an overall management function (including planning) that determine and lead to implementation of an environmental policy. See also Environmental Management System.	GDRG
environmental management audit	A systematic evaluation to determine whether an environmental management system and environmental performance comply with planned arrangements, and whether a system is implemented effectively, and is suitable to fulfill an organization's environmental policy.	GDRG
environmental management program	A description of the means of achieving environmental objectives and targets.	GDRG
Environmental Management System (EMS)	Part of the overall management system that includes organizational structure, planning activities, responsibilities, practices, procedures, processes, and resources for developing, implementing, achieving, reviewing and maintaining the environmental policy.	Adapted from EMS-HSMS
environmental objective	Overall environmental goal, consistent with the environmental policy, that an organization sets itself to achieve.	Adapted from ISO 14001

environmental performance	Measurable results of an organization's management of its environmental aspects NOTE: In the context of environmental management systems, results can be measured against the organization's environmental policy, environmental objectives, environmental targets and other environmental performance requirements.	Adapted from ISO 14001
environmental policy	Overall intentions and direction of an organization related to its environmental performance as formally expressed by top management. NOTE: The environmental policy provides a framework for action and for the setting of environmental objectives and environmental targets.	Adapted from ISO 14001
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Commonly referred to as the EPA, a U.S. government agency founded in 1970 that protects human health and the environment through programs for consumers and businesses.	Adapted from Earth 911
environmental sustainability	A responsible interaction with the environment to avoid depletion or degradation of natural resources and allow for long-term environmental quality thus ensuring that the needs of today's population are met without jeopardizing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.	Adapted from WG4
environmental target	Detailed performance requirement, applicable to the organization or parts thereof, that arises from the environmental objectives (3.9) and that needs to be set and met in order to achieve those objectives	Adapted from ISO 14001
equipment	Associated assemblies intended to achieve a defined final objective.	Adapted from IAQG
erosion	Gradual breaking down: the gradual destruction or reduction and weakening of something by physical or chemical forces.	Adapted from UNEP
European Chemicals Agency	European Union Agency that manages the registration, evaluation, authorization and restriction processes for chemical substances to ensure consistency	Adapted from REACH
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances	A list of existing chemical substances that have been commercially available in the European Community between January 1, 1971 and September 18, 1981 (approximately 100,000 entries)	Adapted from REACH
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) Number	The European Commission number, or EC Number, also represented as EC No., EINECS No., and EC#, is a unique seven-digit identifier that is assigned to chemical substances for regulatory purposes within the European Union by the European Chemicals Agency. The list of substances having an EC number is called the EC Inventory.	Adapted from WG1
European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS) Number	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS) Number: A unique identifier established by ECHA for substances regulated under the Dangerous Substances Directive Notification of New Substances (NONS) requirements that became commercially available after 18 September 1981.	Adapted from WG1
evaluation	Process of appraising the performance of a person, process, product or system.	Adapted from IAQG
evaluation (REACH)	Review, clarification, and recommendation of actions relating to substance registration information. Recommendations may result in Registration update, harmonized classification, animal testing recommendations, candidate listing for Authorization, or proposals for restriction	Adapted from REACH
existing substances	Substances listed in EINECS	Adapted from REACH
expert	Person whose competence, independence and probity in a particular field qualifies him/her to be nominated by an authority to establish recognized reports. (adapted from NF X50-110:2003)	IAQG

exposure pathways	Existing or hypothetical routes by which chemicals in soil, water or other media can come in contact with humans, animals or plants.	DTSC
exposure scenario	The set of conditions that describe how the substance is manufactured or used during its life-cycle and how the manufacturer or importer controls or recommends downstream users to control exposures of humans and the environment.	Adapted from REACH
Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) (product take-back)	A requirement (often in law) that producers take back and accept responsibility for the responsible disposal of their products; this encourages the design of products that can be easily repaired, recycled, reused or upgraded.	Wikipedia
externality	A cost or benefit that is not borne by the producer or supplier of a good or service. In many environmental situations environmental deterioration may be caused by a few while the cost is borne by the community; examples would include overfishing, pollution (e.g. production of greenhouse emissions that are not compensated for in any way by taxes etc.), the environmental cost of land-clearing etc.	Wikipedia
failure	Termination of the ability of an item to perform a required function. NOTE 1: After failure, the item has a fault. NOTE 2: This concept as defined does not apply to items consisting of software only. (IEC Multilingual Dictionary:2001)	IAQG
footprint – (Ecological Footprint)	A measure of environmental impact, usually expressed as an area of productive land (the footprint) needed to counteract the impact.	Adapted from Wikipedia
fossil fuel	Any hydrocarbon deposit that can be burned for heat or power, such as coal, oil and natural gas (produces carbon dioxide when burnt); fuels formed from once-living organisms that have become fossilized over geological time.	Adapted from Wikipedia
freshwater	Water containing no significant amounts of salt; potable water suitable for all normal uses cf. potable water.	Wikipedia
fugitive emissions	Releases of pollutants to the atmosphere that occur when vapors are vented from containers or tanks where materials are stored. They can also be caused by spillage during the unloading of vehicles, leaks from pipes and valves, and through equipment operation.	Adapted from DTSC
geothermal energy	Energy derived from the natural heat of the earth contained in hot rocks, hot water, hot brine or steam.	Wikipedia
global warming	Increase in the average temperature of the earth's surface.	Adapted from NRDC
global warming potential	A system of multipliers devised to enable warming effects of different gases to be compared.	Wikipedia
globalisation	The expansion of interactions to a global or worldwide scale; the increasing interdependence, integration and interaction among people and organisations from around the world. A general term, used since the mid-1940s, referring to a mix of economic, social, technological, cultural and political interrelationships.	Wikipedia
globally harmonised system of classification and labelling of chemicals	International criteria agreed by the United Nations Economic and Social Council for the classification and labelling of hazardous substances and mixtures.	Adapted from REACH
green – (sustainability) like 'eco'	A word frequently used to indicate consideration for the environment e.g. green plumbers, green purchasing etc., sometimes used as a noun e.g. the Greens.	Wikipedia
green design	Environmentally sustainable design.	Adapted from Wikipedia

greenhouse effect	A warming of the Earth's atmosphere caused by the presence in the atmosphere of certain heat-trapping gases (e.g., water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane). NOTE: These gases absorb radiation emitted by the Earth, thereby retarding the loss of energy from the system to space. The greenhouse effect has been a property of Earth's atmosphere for millions of years and is responsible for maintaining the Earth's surface at a temperature that makes it habitable for human beings. An Enhanced Greenhouse Effect is when the increased concentrations of these gases are "enhancing" the natural greenhouse effect. It is the "enhanced greenhouse effect" that is expected to cause a large and rapid rise in average global temperatures.	Adapted from UNEP
greenhouse gases	Any gas that contributes to the greenhouse effect; gaseous constituents of the atmosphere, both natural and from human activity that absorb and re-emit infrared radiation. Water vapor (H <sub>2</sub> O) is the most abundant greenhouse gas. Greenhouse gases are a natural part of the atmosphere and include carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), methane, nitrous oxide, ozone, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulfur hexafluoride.	Adapted from Wikipedia
greywater	Household waste water that has not come into contact with toilet waste; includes water from baths, showers, bathrooms, washing machines, laundry and kitchen sinks.	Wikipedia
ground-level ozone (tropospheric ozone)	Ozone (O <sub>3</sub> ) that occurs near the surface of the Earth. In pollution it causes concern because of its toxic effects.	UNEP
groundwater	Water beneath the earth's surface that flows through soil and rock openings, and aquifers.	Adapted from DTSC
halogens	The family of elements that includes fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine. Halogens are very reactive and have many industrial uses. They are also commonly used in disinfectants and insecticides. Many hazardous organic chemicals -- such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), some volatile compounds (VOCs) and dioxins contain halogens, especially chlorine.	DTSC
hazard	A source or situation with a potential for harm in terms of human injury or ill health, damage to property, damage to the workplace environment, or a combination of these.	Adapted from EMS-HSMS
hazardous materials (Haz Mat)	Material posing a risk to health, safety, property or the environment when handled or worked on.	IAQG
hazardous products	Products posing a risk to health, safety, property or the environment when handled or transported. NOTE 1: Also known as 'Dangerous goods' for international transportation purposes.	IAQG
hazardous waste	Waste substances which can pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed. Hazardous waste possesses at least one of these four characteristics: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity; or appears on special regulatory lists.	Adapted from DTSC
health risk assessment	A study prepared to assess health and environmental risks due to potential exposure to hazardous substances.	Adapted from DTSC
heat	Energy derived from the motion of molecules; a form of energy into which all other forms of energy may be degraded.	Wikipedia
heavy metals	A group of elements (such as chromium, lead, copper and zinc) that can be toxic at relatively low concentrations and tend to accumulate in the food chain.	Adapted from DTSC
herbicide	A chemical that kills or inhibits growth of a plant.	Adapted from Wikipedia



homogeneous material	A material which cannot be mechanically separated in single compounds. Mechanical separation means the principal separation by methods such as cutting off, turning on the lathe, grinding off, and abrasion. Examples of homogeneous materials are polymers, metals, metal-alloys and coatings.	Adapted from GADSL
hydrocarbons	Chemicals made up of carbon and hydrogen that are found in raw materials such as petroleum, coal and natural gas, and derived products such as plastics.	Wikipedia
Hydrological cycle (water cycle)	The natural cycle of water from evaporation, transpiration in the atmosphere, condensation (rain and snow), and flows back to the ocean (e.g. Rivers).	Adapted from Wikipedia
hydropower	Electrical energy or mechanical power produced by moving water.	Adapted from NRDC
hydrosphere	All the Earth's water; this would include water found in the sea, streams, lakes and other waterbodies, the soil, groundwater, and in the air.	Wikipedia
identification	Unique designation of a part or person OR the act of designating or identifying something.	IAQG
identified use	A use of a substance on its own or in a preparation, or a use of a preparation, that is intended by an actor in the supply chain (including his own use) or that is made known to him in writing by an immediate downstream user.	Adapted from REACH
incident	An incident is an event that gave rise to an accident or had the potential to lead to an accident. Note: An incident where no ill health, injury, damage, or other loss occurs is also referred to as a “near-miss”. The term “incident” includes “near-misses”.	Adapted from EMS-HSMS
impact	An environmental impact is any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from an organization's activities, products or services.	Adapted from EMS-HSMS
import	The physical introduction into a customs territory.	Adapted from REACH
importer	Any natural or legal person established within a customs territory who is responsible for import.	Adapted from REACH
incineration	Combustion (by chemical oxidation) of waste material to treat or dispose of that waste material.	Wikipedia
incinerators	Disposal systems that burn solid waste or other materials and reduce volume of waste.	Adapted from NRDC
indicators	Quantitative markers for monitoring progress towards desired goals.	Wikipedia
infiltration	The process by which water on the ground surface enters the soil. Permeate fluid through substance: to pass through a substance by filtration, or make a liquid or gas pass through a substance by filtration.	Adapted from Wikipedia
infrastructure	Organization system of facilities, equipment and services needed for the operation of an organization.	IAQG
inspection	Conformity evaluation by observation and judgment accompanied as appropriate by measurement, testing or gauging	IAQG
interchangeability	Attribute of design that enables exchanged products to be installed.	IAQG
interested parties	The Interested Party is the individual or group concerned with or affected by the environmental and/or occupational health and safety performance of an organization or an action.	Adapted from EMS-HSMS
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)	The IPCC was established in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization and the UN Environment Programme to provide the scientific and technical foundation for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), primarily through the publication of periodic assessment reports.	Wikipedia

intermediate (REACH)	A substance that is manufactured for and consumed in or used for chemical processing in order to be transformed into another substance.	Adapted from REACH
internal audit	Systematic, independent and documented process for obtaining audit evidence and evaluating it objectively to determine the extent to which the environmental management system audit criteria set by the organization are fulfilled NOTE: In many cases, particularly in smaller organizations, independence can be demonstrated by the freedom from responsibility for the activity being audited.	Adapted from ISO 14001
International Aerospace Quality Group (IAQG)	Body of prime aerospace Original Equipment Manufacturers chartered to develop common requirements for use by the aerospace industry for quality improvement.	IAQG
International Organization for Standardization (ISO)	Organization responsible to establish and control international standards in all domains except electro-technology and telecommunication.	IAQG
International Uniform Chemical Information Database (REACH)	The basic tool for the data collection and evaluation in the frame of the European Risk Assessment Programme on Existing Substances; software for the submission of dossiers, which will be used by industry, the European Chemical Agency and Member States' authorities.	Adapted from REACH
irritant	A chemical that can cause temporary irritation at the site of contact.	DTSC
ISO 14001	The international standard for companies seeking to certify their environmental management system. International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14001 standard was first published in 1996 specifying the requirements for an environmental management system in organization (companies and institutions) with the goal of minimizing harmful effects on the environment and the goal of continual improvement of environmental performance.	Adapted from Wikipedia
item/entity	Any part, component device, subsystem, functional unit, equipment or system that can be individually considered.	Adapted from IAQG
joint venture	A legal entity in the nature of a partnership engaged in the joint prosecution of a particular transaction or set of transactions for mutual profit.	Adapted from WG3
labeling	The name, address and telephone number of the supplier, product identifiers, hazard pictograms, signal words, hazard statements and precautionary statements as well as supplemental information on hazards not yet included in the GHS and the nominal quantity in the package, as placed on the market to the general public.	Adapted from REACH
land use	Human use of land. Includes "the arrangements, activities and inputs humans undertake in a certain land cover type to produce, change or maintain it".	Adapted from Wikipedia
landfill	A site for the disposal of waste materials by burial and is the oldest form of waste treatment.	Wikipedia
landfill gas	The gas emissions from biodegrading waste in landfill, including CO <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>4</sub> , and small amounts of nitrogen, oxygen with traces of toluene, benzene and vinyl chloride.	Wikipedia
leachate (waste)	The mixture of water and dissolved solids (possibly toxic) that accumulates as water passes through waste and collects at the bottom of a landfill site.	Adapted from Wikipedia
leaching	The movement of chemical in the upper layers of soil into lower layers or into groundwater by being dissolved in water.	Wikipedia
life cycle (of a product)	All stages of a product's development, from raw materials, manufacturing through to consumption and ultimate disposal.	Adapted from Wikipedia
life cycle assessment	Methodology developed to assess a product's full environmental costs, from raw material to final disposal.	NRDC

lot	Definite quantity of some product produced under conditions that are considered uniform. (See also the term batch)	IAQG
lot number	Number associated with a production batch in order to allow its traceability.	IAQG
low-emission vehicles	Vehicles which emit little air pollution compared to conventional internal combustion engines.	NRDC
maintenance	Performance of tasks required to ensure the continuing airworthiness of an aircraft or aircraft component, including any one or combination of overhaul, inspection, replacement, defect rectification, and the embodiment of a modification or repair. NOTE 1: for civil: the overhaul, repair, inspection, replacement, modification or defect rectification of an aircraft or an aircraft component that is performed after completion of manufacturing and initial airworthiness certification by the relevant Aviation Authority.	IAQG
management system	System to establish policy and objectives and the processes to achieve those objectives. NOTE 1: A management system of an organization can include different management systems, such as a quality management system, a financial management system or an environmental management system. (adapted from ISO 9000:2005).	IAQG
mandated body	Legal entity (person or organization) authorised and instructed to act on behalf of another entity.	IAQG
manufacturer	Hardware product creator/maker.	Adapted from IAQG
manufacturer (REACH)	Any natural or legal person established within the Community who manufactures a substance within the Community	Adapted from REACH
material	Raw, semi-finished or finished purchased item (gaseous, liquid, solid) of given characteristics from which processing into a functional element of the product is undertaken.	IAQG
material identification	Words, numbers or symbols used to designate composition of components of a product or packaging. Note: a material identification symbol does not indicate whether an item can be recycled.	Wikipedia
material obsolescence	Material/substance that is no longer going to be manufactured or has a sharply diminished availability for use in manufacturing. The reduced availability can potentially increase production costs, adversely affect delivery and/ or product reliability throughout the supply chain.	WG1
Material Performance Requirement Document	A document issued by IAEG that provides the minimum technical performance requirements to be used for the identification and assessment of material technology(ies) that could serve as environmentally-compliant replacement(s)	WG2
Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)	A centre for the reception and transfer of materials recovered from the waste stream. At a MRF, materials are also sorted by type and treated (e.g. cleaned, compressed).	Wikipedia
measurement	Act or process of determining physical characteristics.	IAQG
metals	A material (an element, compound, or alloy) that is typically hard, opaque, shiny, and has good electrical and thermal conductivity. Metals are generally malleable — that is, they can be hammered or pressed permanently out of shape without breaking or cracking — as well as fusible (able to be fused or melted) and ductile (able to be drawn out into a thin wire).	Adapted from Wikipedia
mixture, also called preparation	A mixture or solution of two or more substances that do not react.	Adapted from REACH

model	Physical or abstract representation of relevant aspects of an item or process that is put forward as a basis for calculations, predictions or further assessment. NOTE: Model can also be used to identify particular instances of the product e.g. flight model.	IAQG
monitoring	The process of collecting and analysing data and other relevant information by checking, observing or keeping track of something for a period of time or at specified intervals.	IAQG
monomer	A substance which is capable of forming covalent bonds with a sequence of additional like or unlike molecules under the conditions of the relevant polymer-forming reaction used for the particular process.	Adapted from REACH
municipal waste	Solid waste generated from domestic premises (garbage and hard waste) and council activities such as street sweeping, litter and street tree lopping. Also includes waste dropped at transfer stations and construction waste from owner/occupier renovations.	Wikipedia
National Aviation Authority (NAA)	Generic name for the national authority that govern civil aviation in all countries.	IAQG
natural	The existing air, water, land and energy resources from which all resources derive. Main functions include resource production (such as fish, timber or cereals), waste assimilation (such as CO <sub>2</sub> absorption, sewage decomposition), and life support services (UV protection, biodiversity, water cleansing, climate stability). The environmental services that must be maintained so that human development can be sustainable.	Wikipedia
natural gas	A fossil fuel (hydrocarbon gas mixture consisting primarily of methane) formed when layers of decomposing plant and animal matter are exposed to intense heat and pressure over thousands of years. It is a non-renewable resource because it cannot be replenished on a human time frame and is used as an energy source for heating and electricity generation, as a fuel for vehicles and as a chemical feedstock in the manufacture of plastics and other commercially important organic chemicals.	Adapted from Wikipedia
natural resources	Naturally occurring substances that are considered valuable in their relatively unmodified (natural) form.	Adapted from Wikipedia
net positive	Putting more back into the environment or society than an organisation takes out, with a resulting overall positive impact.	WG4
new chemical (REACH)	Any chemical substance which has been marketed after 18 September, 1981 (listed in ELINCS)	Adapted from REACH
nitrogen oxides	Harmful gases (which contribute to acid rain and global warming) emitted as a byproduct of fossil fuel combustion.	Adapted from NRDC
noise pollution (environmental noise)	Displeasing human or machine created sound that disrupts the activity or well-being of human or animal life.	Adapted from Wikipedia
nonconformance	A non-fulfillment of a requirement. Specifically, a nonconformance is any deviation from work standards, practices, procedures, regulations, management system performance etc. that could either directly or indirectly lead to injury or illness, property damage, damage to the workplace environment, or a combination of these.	Adapted from EMS-HSMS
non-conforming product	Product that does not meet the design, production or maintenance requirements.	IAQG
nonconformity	Non-fulfilment of a requirement	Adapted from ISO 14001
Non-ferrous metals	Those metals that contain little or no iron, e.g. Copper, brass and bronze.	Wikipedia
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)	An organization centred around a cause or causes that works outside the sphere of governments. NGOs often lobby governments in an attempt to influence policy.	UNEP

non-isolated intermediate (REACH)	A substance that is manufactured solely for the purpose of being transformed into another substance (or synthesis) and is used up within this reaction. This type of intermediate is not intentionally removed from the synthesising equipment (except for sampling). NOTE: this equipment does not include tanks or other vessels in which the substances is stored after manufacture.	Adapted from HSE
nonpoint source pollution	Pollution affecting a body from diffuse sources, rather than a point source which discharges to a body at a single location.	Adapted from Wikipedia
non-renewable resources	Natural resources that are not naturally replenished once they have been harvested. Non-renewable resources can be used up completely or else used up to such a degree that it is economically impractical to obtain any more of them. Fossil fuels and metal ores are examples of non-renewable resources.	Adapted from UNEP
normative document	Document that provides rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results. NOTE 1: The term 'normative document' is a generic term that covers such documents as standards, technical specifications, codes of practice and regulations. (adapted from EN 45020:1998).	IAQG
notification (REACH)	A formal communication to ECHA in accordance with applicable obligations, such as for substances in Articles (article 7), related to Articles with substances of very high concern in concentration > 0.1% (weight/weight).	Adapted from REACH
nuclear energy	Energy or power produced by nuclear reactions (fusion or fission).	Adapted from NRDC
objective	The overall environmental and/or health & safety goal, that an organization sets itself to achieve. Note: Objectives should be quantified wherever practicable.	Adapted from EMS-HSMS
objective evidence	Data supporting the existence or verity of something NOTE Objective evidence may be obtained through observation, measurement, test, or other means	IAQG
Occupational Health and Safety	Conditions and factors that affect the well-being of employees, temporary workers, contractor personnel, visitors and any other person in the workplace.	Adapted from EMS-HSMS
Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) Management System	Part of the overall management system that facilitates the management of the OH&S risks associated with the business of the organization. This includes the organizational structure, planning activities, responsibilities, practices, procedures, processes and resources for developing, implementing, achieving, reviewing and maintaining the organization's OH&S policy.	Adapted from EMS-HSMS
On the Job Training (OJT)	Gaining of knowledge and skills in the workplace rather than in a formal classroom setting.	IAQG
open-loop recycling	A recycling system in which a product made from one type of material is recycled into a different type of product (e.g. used newspapers into toilet paper). The product receiving recycled material itself may or may not be recycled. (See also closed-loop recycling.)	GDRG
operator	Individual or team who physically performs the process. "Approved Operators" are Self-Verification qualified individuals or teams. These may also be referred to through terminology considered suitable by the organization's program focus, cultural and customer environment, i.e. "Approved Technicians", "Certified/Approved process Team Members".	IAQG
operator competency	Means of objectively determining that identified operators or team members, have the necessary skills and knowledge to undertake an assigned process or the role of self-verification.	IAQG
organic compounds	Compounds composed of carbon and hydrogen. Organic compounds form the basic building blocks of living tissue.	UNEP

organization	Company, corporation, firm, enterprise, authority or institution, or part or combination thereof, whether incorporated or not, public or private, that has its own functions and administration NOTE: For organizations with more than one operating unit, a single operating unit may be defined as an organization.	Adapted from ISO 14001
organizational structure	Arrangement of responsibilities, authorities and relationships between people. NOTE 1: The arrangement is generally orderly NOTE 2: A formal expression of the organizational structure is often provided in a quality manual or a quality plan for a project. NOTE 3: The scope of an organizational structure can include relevant interfaces to external organizations.	IAQG
OSPAR Convention	The Convention for the Protection of the marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (the 'OSPAR Convention') was open for signature at the Ministerial Meeting of the Oslo and Paris Commissions in Paris on 22 September 1992. The OSPAR Convention entered into force on 25 March 1998. Contained within the OSPAR Convention are a series of Annexes which deal with these specific areas: • Annex I: Prevention and elimination of pollution from land-based sources; • Annex II: Prevention and elimination of pollution by dumping or incineration; • Annex III: Prevention and elimination of pollution from offshore sources; and • Annex IV: Assessment of the quality of the marine environment.	WG1
Other Parties (OP)	Independent and officially accredited Organizations engaged in audit and certification activities that are under control and oversight of Aerospace Industry.	IAQG
ozone depletion	The reduction of the protective layer of ozone in the upper atmosphere by chemical pollution.	NRDC
ozone hole	A hole or gap in the protective layer of ozone in the upper atmosphere.	NRDC
Ozone Layer (O3)	A thin stratospheric layer of ozone which provides protection from the sun's harmful UV radiation. Ozone consists of three oxygen molecules which in turn break up to form oxygen (with two oxygen atoms) and then form ozone again.	Adapted from ESAB
packaging	Protective physical envelope for product during movement, transportation, delivery and storage.	Adapted from IAQG
part	Distinct component, possibly consisting of two or more pieces permanently joined together, that can be separated from or attached to an assembly. NOTE 1: Hardware item that cannot be disassembled without destroying the capability to perform its required function.	IAQG
part number	Combination of numbers, letters, and symbols assigned by a designer-or supplier to identify a specific part, assembly or item of materiel. Manufacturers may add a suffix to indicate the identity of part-finished product.	IAQG
particulate pollution	Pollution made up of small liquid or solid particles suspended in the atmosphere or water supply.	NRDC
particulates	Small solid or liquid particles, especially those in the emission gases of incinerators, boilers, industrial furnaces or in exhaust from diesel and gasoline engines. Particles below 10 microns (10 one-millionths of a meter, 0.0004 inch) in diameter are considered potential health risks because, when inhaled, they are taken deep into the lungs.	Adapted from DTSC
parts list	List of parts, usually issued by the Design Organization, necessary to manufacture, assemble or maintain a product.	IAQG
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic	Adapted from REACH

per year (REACH)	For phase-in substances that have been imported or manufactured for at least three consecutive years, quantities per year shall be calculated on the basis of the average production or import volumes for the three preceding calendar years	Adapted from REACH
performance	Measurable results of the Environmental and/or Health & Safety management system, related to the organization's control of its environmental aspects and/or health & safety risks, based on its policy, objectives and targets.	Adapted from EMS-HSMS
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	Organic compounds that are resistant to environmental degradation through chemical, biological, and photolytic processes. Because of this, they have been observed to persist in the environment, to be capable of long-range transport, bio-accumulate in human and animal tissue, bio-magnify in food chains, and to have potential significant impacts on human health and the environment.	Adapted from WG1
Phase in Substance (REACH)	A substance which meets at least one of the following criteria: - It is listed in the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS). - It was manufactured in the Community, or in the countries acceding to the European Union on 1 January 1995 or on 1 May 2004, but not placed on the market by the manufacturer or importer, at least once in the 15 years before the entry into force of this Regulation, provided the manufacturer or importer has documentary evidence of this. - It was placed on the market in the Community, or in the countries acceding to the European Union on 1 January 1995 or on 1 May 2004, before entry into force of this Regulation by the manufacturer or importer and was considered as having been notified in accordance with the first indent of Article 8(1) of Directive 67/548/EEC but does not meet the definition of a polymer as set out in this Regulation, provided the manufacturer or importer has documentary evidence of this.	Adapted from HSE
placing on the market	Supplying or making available, whether in return for payment or free of charge, to a third party (import is considered placing on the market).	Adapted from REACH
PM10	Particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter.	NRDC
polluted runoff	Precipitation that captures pollution from agricultural lands, landfills, urban streets, parking lots and suburban lawns, and transports it to rivers, lakes or oceans.	Adapted from NRDC
Polluter Pays Principle (PPP)	The principle that producers of pollution should in some way compensate others for the effects of their pollution.	Wikipedia
pollution	Contamination of air, soil, or water with harmful substances.	Adapted from Earth 911
pollution prevention	Techniques that eliminate waste prior to treatment, such as by changing ingredients in a chemical reaction.	NRDC
polymer	A substance consisting of molecules characterized by the sequence of one or more types of monomer units. Such molecules must be distributed over a range of molecular weights wherein differences in the molecular weight are primarily attributable to molecular weights differences in the number of monomer units.	Adapted from REACH
postconsumer material or waste	Material or product that has served its intended purpose and has been discarded for disposal or recovery.	Adapted from Wikipedia
potable	Safe to drink.	Wikipedia
precautionary principle	Where there are threats of serious irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for introducing measures to prevent that degradation (Rio Declaration).	Wikipedia

preconsumer material or waste	Material diverted to the waste stream during a manufacturing process; waste from manufacture and production.	Wikipedia
preparation, also called mixture	A mixture or solution composed of two or more substances.	Adapted from REACH
pre-registration (REACH)	A process that allowed phase-in substances to benefit from transitional arrangements for Registration in REACH. Substances that are not pre-registered must be registered before the substance can be imported or manufactured in Europe in quantities over 1 tonne per year.	Adapted from REACH
preservation	Keep or maintain a product in a safe, intact and unblemished condition.	IAQG
prevention of pollution	Use of processes, practices, techniques, materials, products, services or energy to avoid, reduce or control (separately or in combination) the creation, emission or discharge of any type of pollutant or waste, in order to reduce adverse environmental impacts NOTE: Prevention of pollution can include source reduction or elimination, process, product or service changes, efficient use of resources, material and energy substitution, reuse, recovery, recycling, reclamation and treatment.	Adapted from ISO 14001
preventive action	Action to eliminate the cause of a potential nonconformity	Adapted from ISO 14001
primary product	The product or service which is the strategic focus of an organization. See also by-product and co-product.	GDRG
prime contractor	Physical or moral person or organization which is responsible to the customer, and within the framework of a contract, to carry out a complex whole, which may necessitate participation of several suppliers. NOTE 1: For aircraft development, the prime organization holds a type certificate. NOTE 2: In case of public markets, physical or legal entity who, for his technical competence, is in charge by the customer (or owner or procuring agency) to conduct and control the execution of works and to propose their reception and their payment; the prime contractor as moral person designates a physical person who has alone quality of representation, in particular for signing service orders.	IAQG
procedure	Specified way to carry out an activity or a process. NOTE 1: Procedures can be documented or not.	Adapted from ISO 14001
process	Set of interrelated or interacting activities which transforms inputs into outputs. NOTE 1: Inputs to a process are generally outputs of other processes. NOTE 2: Processes in an organization are generally planned and carried out under controlled conditions to add value. NOTE 3: A process where the conformity of the resulting product cannot be readily or economically verified is frequently referred to as a special process.	IAQG
process control document	Written definition of a manufacturing process developed to control variation in key characteristics. It is a living document and is updated under configuration control to reflect changes to, or the addition/deletion of, key characteristics. This may also be known as a "process layout".	IAQG
process flow chart	Chart showing the sequential steps of a process.	IAQG
Process Performance Requirement Document	A document issued by IAEG that provides the minimum technical performance requirements to be used for the identification and assessment of process technology(ies) that could serve as environmentally-compliant replacement(s)	WG2



process-only chemical	Substance used for the production of a delivered product, but that is not included in the product. (Note that facility maintenance chemicals are not included in this definition).	WG1
producer of an article (REACH)	Any natural or legal person who makes or assembles an article within the Community	Adapted from REACH
producer responsibility	The legal responsibilities of producers/manufacturers for the full life of their products.	Wikipedia
product	<p>Result of a process.</p> <p>NOTE 1: There are four generic product categories, as follows:– services (e.g. transport);– software e.g. computer program, dictionary); – hardware (e.g. engine mechanical part); – processed materials (e.g. lubricant). Many products comprise elements belonging to different generic product categories. Whether the product is then called service, software, hardware or processed material depends on the dominant element. For example, the offered product “automobile” consists of hardware (e.g. tyres), processed materials (e.g. fuel, cooling liquid), software (e.g. engine control software, driver's manual), and service (e.g. operating explanations given by the salesman).</p> <p>NOTE 2: Service is the result of at least one activity necessarily performed at the interface between the supplier and customer and is generally intangible. Provision of a service can involve, for example, the following: – an activity performed on a customer supplied tangible product (e.g. automobile to be repaired);– an activity performed on a customer supplied intangible product (e.g. the income statement needed to prepare a tax return); – the delivery of an intangible product (e.g. the delivery of information in the context of knowledge transmission); – the delivery of an intangible product (e.g. the delivery of information in the context of knowledge transmission). Software consists of information and is generally intangible and can be in the form of approaches, transactions or procedures. Hardware is generally intangible and its mount is a countable characteristic. Processed materials are generally tangible and their amount is a continuous characteristic hardware and processed materials often are referred to as goods.</p> <p>NOTE 3: Quality assurance is mainly focused on intended product</p> <p>NOTE 4: In this document product means any aerospace vehicle, engine, propeller, airframe part or equipment (within that vehicle) to be used in operating or controlling an aerospace vehicle in flight. The result of a process, which in the context of this Standard includes finished detailed parts and assemblies. It also includes forgings and castings.</p> <p>Product in this guideline means any aerospace vehicle, engine propeller, airframe part or equipment (within that vehicle) to be used in operating or controlling an aerospace vehicle in flight. Products are purchased as raw materials or components and sold as finished goods.</p>	Adapted from IAQG
product acceptance	Customer acceptance of a product.	IAQG
product family	Group of products that have similar functions and material compositions. (Note: A properly defined product family will have products that contain the same materials including declarable substances.).	WG1
Product and Process Orientated Research and Development (PPORD)	Any scientific development relating to product development or the further development of a substance (on its own, in mixtures or in articles) that involves a pilot plant or production trials to develop the production process and/or to test the fields of application of the substance.	Adapted from REACH
product maintenance chemical	Chemicals required to complete product maintenance or component replacement.	WG1

product operation and support requirement	Required use of a substance to meet product operation, maintenance and/or repair requirements	WG1
product qualification certificate	Certificate attesting that a product is qualified.	IAQG
product stewardship	The principle of shared responsibility by all sectors involved in the manufacture, distribution, use and disposal of products for the consequences of these activities; manufacturing responsibility extending to the entire life of the product.	Wikipedia
production organization	Organization which performs production of an aircraft, of a component, part, appliance or product.	IAQG
Production Organization Approval (POA)	Approval of an organization that is responsible for the manufacture of civil aeronautical product by a relevant regulatory authority.	IAQG
program	Projects managed in a coordinated way to obtain benefits not available from managing them individually. NOTE 1: A coordinated set of technical, administrative and financial tasks aimed to satisfy contract needs. This could cover any combination of design, development, production, usage or support.	IAQG
project	set of coordinated and controlled activities with start and finish dates, undertaken to achieve an objective conforming to specific requirements, including the constraints of time, cost and resources. NOTE 1: An individual project can form part of a larger project structure. NOTE 2: In some projects the objectives are refined and the product characteristics defined progressively as the project proceeds. NOTE 3: The outcome of a project can be one or several units of product.	IAQG
project requirements documents	Documents, including all normative references, which establish requirements. EXAMPLES: Examples of project requirements documents include, standards, management specifications, technical specifications, statements of work and data requirement lists. NOTE 1: This does not include the contract and associated terms and conditions.	IAQG
proprietary information (trade secret)	Information provided is proprietary if the owner demonstrates the following: the business has asserted a business confidentiality claim; the business has shown it has taken reasonable measures to protect the confidentiality of the information both within the company and from outside entities; the information is not, and has not been reasonably obtainable without the business' consent; no statute specifically requires disclosure of the information ; and either the business has shown that disclosure of the information is likely to cause substantial harm to its competitive position, or the information is voluntarily submitted and its disclosure would likely impair the government's ability to obtain necessary information in the future.	Adapted from DTSC
public health	The health or physical well-being of a whole community.	NRDC
qualification	Documented demonstration of the ability to fulfil specified requirements.	IAQG
qualification certificate	Certificate attesting the qualified status.	IAQG
quality	Degree to which a set of inherent characteristics fulfils requirements.NOTE 1: The term “quality” can be used with adjectives such as poor, good or excellent.NOTE 2: “Inherent”, as opposed to “assigned”, means existing in something, especially as a permanent characteristic.	IAQG
quality assurance	Part of quality management focused on providing confidence that quality requirements will be fulfilled.	IAQG

Quality Management System (QMS)	Set of interrelated elements established with policies and objectives to direct and control an organization with a quality focus. ISO 9000 with IAQG 9100/9110/9120 provides a standard framework for an aerospace QMS.	IAQG
Quantitative Structure Activity Relationships (QSAR)	Computer based models which are designed to predict the physico-chemical properties, human health and environmental effects of a substance from knowledge of its chemical structure. Some models are qualitative and give an indication of a likely effect rather than try to quantify that effect.	Adapted from HSE
raw material	Basic material from which something is manufactured.	Adapted from IAQG
REACH	Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals	Adapted from REACH
REACH	REACH regulation ((EC) regulation no. 1907/2006 of the European parliament and Council, dated December 18, 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European chemicals agency, modifying directive 1999/45/EC and abrogating (EEC) regulation no. 793/93 of the Council and (EC) regulation no. 1488/94 of the Commission, as well as directive 76/769/EEC of the Council and directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC of the Commission).	WG1
recipient of a substance or a preparation (REACH)	A downstream user or a distributor being supplied with a substance or a preparation.	Adapted from REACH
recipient of an article (REACH)	An industrial or professional user, or a distributor, being supplied with an article but does not include consumers	Adapted from REACH
reclaimed water	Water taken from a waste (effluent) stream and purified to a level suitable for further use.	Wikipedia
record	Document stating results achieved or providing evidence of activities performed.	Adapted from ISO 14001
recovered material – (waste)	Material that would have otherwise been disposed of as waste or used for energy recovery, but has instead been collected and recovered (reclaimed) as a material input thus avoiding the use of new primary materials.	Wikipedia
recovery rate – (waste)	The recovery rate is the percentage of materials consumed that is recovered for recycling.	Wikipedia
recyclable	Refers to such products as paper, glass, plastic, oil and metals that can be reprocessed into products again instead of being disposed of as waste.	Adapted from UNEP
recycled content	Proportion, by mass, of recycled material in a product or packaging. Only pre-consumer and post-consumer materials are considered as recycled content.	Adapted from Wikipedia
recycled material	See recovered material.	Wikipedia
recycled water	Treated stormwater, greywater or blackwater suitable for uses like toilet flushing, irrigation, industry etc. It is non-drinking water.	Adapted from Wikipedia
recycling	A wide range of activities, including collection, sorting, reprocessing and manufacture of products into new goods.	Adapted from Wikipedia
reduce	Act of purchasing or consuming less to begin with, so as not to have to reuse or recycle later.	Adapted from NRDC
reforestation	The process of reestablishing a forest on previously cleared land.	Adapted from UNEP
refrigerants	A substance used to provide cooling either as the working substance of a refrigerator or by direct absorption of heat	Adapted from NRDC
registrant	The manufacturer or the importer of a substance or the producer or importer of an article submitting a registration for a substance	Adapted from REACH

registration (REACH)	Any manufacturer or importer of a substance (on its own or in one or more preparations, including substances in articles if intentionally released) in quantities of 1 tonne or more must follow the procedure under Title II of REACH, which requires submitting information to the Agency.	Adapted from REACH
Regulated Substance List (RSL)	The list of chemicals or substances that meet the regulatory requirements established by the IAEG for which information is needed to meet customer or regulatory restriction and/or reporting requirements.	Adapted from WG1
regulation	Rule enforced with legal power.	Adapted from IAQG
regulatory authority	Organization in charge of defining and implementing a regulation.	IAQG
regulatory watch	A company's organization's methodology/system designed to keep its operations and products constantly compliant with all relevant laws, regulations, permits and other obligations required by the local and international authorities.	WG4
release	Any spilling, leaking, emitting or disposing into the environment of any hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant.	Adapted from IAQG
relevant authority	Authority responsible for and competent in a specific matter.	IAQG
reliability	Ability of an item to perform a required function under given conditions for a given time interval. NOTE 1: It is generally assumed that the item is in a state to perform this required function at the beginning of the time interval. NOTE 2: Generally, reliability performance is quantified using appropriate measures. In some applications these measures include an expression of reliability performance as a probability, which is also called reliability.	IAQG
renewable energy	Any source of energy that can be used without depleting its reserves. These sources include sunlight (solar energy) and other sources such as, wind, wave, biomass, geothermal and hydro energy.	Adapted from Wikipedia
Renewable Energy Credits (REC)	The property rights to the environmental, social, and other non-power qualities of renewable electricity generation. A Renewable Energy Credit (REC), and its associated attributes and benefits, can be sold separately from the underlying physical electricity associated with a renewable-based generation source.	WG4
renewable resource	A resource that is capable of being naturally restored or replenished, such as a tree. It is most commonly used to describe alternative forms of energy such as solar and wind power, which can be continually reproduced using natural resources.	Adapted from Earth 911
repair	Action on a nonconforming product to make it acceptable for the intended use. NOTE 1: Repair includes remedial action taken on a previously conforming product to restore it for use, for example as part of maintenance. NOTE 2: Unlike rework, repair can affect or change parts of the nonconforming product. (ISO 9000:2005). NOTE 3: The restoration of an aeronautical product to an airworthy condition to ensure that the aircraft continues to comply with the design aspects of the appropriate airworthiness requirements used for the issuance of the Type Certificate for the respective aircraft type, after it has been damaged or subjected to wear.	IAQG

reprocessing – (waste)	Changing the physical structure and properties of a waste material that would otherwise have been sent to landfill, in order to add financial value to the processed material, this may involve a range of technologies including composting, anaerobic digestion and energy from waste technologies such as pyrolysis, gasification and incineration.	Wikipedia
requirement	Need or expectation, usually stated in a document. Requirements can be obligatory by contract or generally implied. NOTE 1: "Generally implied" means that it is custom or common practice for the organization, its customers and other interested parties, that the need or expectation under consideration is implied. NOTE 2: A qualifier can be used to denote a specific type of requirement, e.g. product requirement, quality management requirement, customer requirement. NOTE 3: A specified requirement is one that is stated, for example in a document. NOTE 4: Requirements can be generated by different interested parties. NOTE 5: This definition differs from that provided in 3.12.1 of ISO/IEC Directives, 3.12.1 requirement expression in the content of a document conveying criteria to be fulfilled if compliance with the document is to be claimed and from which no deviation is permitted. (ISO 9000:2005)	IAQG
residual risk	Remaining level of risk after implementation of risk reduction measures.	IAQG
residual waste – (waste)	Waste that remains after the separation of recyclable materials (including green waste).	Wikipedia
Resource Management	The process used to ensure manpower and equipment are available in an efficient manner to fulfil obligations. The techniques used in "resource levelling" enable the performance of most of the resource management function.	IAQG
resource recovery – (waste)	The process of obtaining matter or energy from discarded materials.	Wikipedia
resources (environmental)	Materials found in the environment that can be extracted from the environment in an economic process. There are abiotic resources (non-renewable) and biotic resources (renewable).	GDRG
respiration – (biology)	Uptake by a living organism of oxygen from the air (or water) which is then used to oxidize organic matter or food. The outputs of this oxidation are usually CO <sub>2</sub> and H <sub>2</sub> O; the metabolic process by which organisms meet their internal energy needs and release CO <sub>2</sub> .	Wikipedia
restriction (REACH)	Any condition for or prohibition of the manufacture, use or placing on the market	Adapted from REACH
retrofit	To replace existing items with updated items.	Wikipedia
reuse	Cleaning and/or refurbishing an old product to be used again.	Adapted from NRDC
review	Activity undertaken to determine the suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the subject matter to achieve established objectives NOTE 1: Review can also include the determination of efficiency. EXAMPLES: management review, design and development review, review of customer requirements and nonconformity review.	IAQG
rework	Action on non-conforming product to make it conform to the requirements NOTE 1: Unlike repair, rework cannot change parts of the nonconforming product.	IAQG

risk	The combination of the likelihood and consequence(s) of a specified hazardous event occurring.	Adapted from EMS-HSMS
risk assessment	The overall process of estimating the magnitude of risk and deciding whether or not the risk is tolerable.	Adapted from EMS-HSMS
risk management	The culture, processes and structures that are directed towards the effective management of potential opportunities and adverse effects. NOTE 1: Project risk management is the systematic and iterative optimization of the project resources, performed according to the established [project] risk management policy. NOTE 2: Risk management process is the systematic application of management policies, procedures and practices to the tasks of establishing the context, identifying, analysing, evaluating, treating, monitoring and communicating risk.	IAQG
run-off	Precipitation that the ground does not absorb and that ultimately reaches rivers, lakes or oceans.	NRDC
safety data sheets	Document that includes identity of the substance/preparation, uses, classification, composition, handling and storage requirements, first aid/fire measures to be taken, accidental release measures, exposure controls and personal protection and means of disposal	Adapted from REACH
safety warnings	Formal alert or notifications to stakeholders when safety is at risk.	IAQG
sanitary landfill	A landfill that has been designed and engineered to accept municipal waste while ensuring minimal negative impact upon the environment.	Adapted from Earth 911
scientific research and development	Any scientific experimentation, analysis or chemical research carried out under controlled conditions in a volume less than a tonne a year.	Adapted from HSE
scrap	Nonconforming or damaged product to be discarded.	IAQG
security	Protection from unauthorized access or uncontrolled losses or effect. NOTE 1: The characteristic of providing freedom from risk or danger.	IAQG
sediment – (ecology)	Soil or other particles that settle to the bottom of water bodies.	Adapted from Wikipedia
septic tank	A type of sedimentation tank in which the sludge is retained long enough for the organic content to undergo anaerobic digestion. Typically used for receiving the sewage from houses and other premises that are too isolated for connection to a sewer.	Adapted from Wikipedia
sequestration – (global warming)	The removal of carbon dioxide from the Earth's atmosphere and storage in a sink as when trees absorb CO <sub>2</sub> in photosynthesis and store it in their tissues.	Wikipedia
serial number	Number or alpha-numeric code that is one of a series, used to provide a unique identification of a product to enable traceability.	IAQG
sewage	Water and raw effluent disposed through toilets, kitchens and bathrooms. Includes water-borne wastes from domestic uses of water from households, or similar uses in trade or industry.	Wikipedia
sewer	A pipe conveying sewage.	Wikipedia
sewerage	A system of pipes and mechanical appliances for the collection and transportation of domestic and industrial sewages.	Wikipedia
shall	Indicates a required action, content or path, with mandatory application.	IAQG
shelf life	Length of time a product may be stored without becoming unsuitable for use or consumption.	IAQG
shipping documents	Set of documents associated with a product when it is transported, the documents may contain details of the product, quantity and other information depending on contractual and regulatory requirements.	IAQG

should	Indicates a recommended action, content or path, but not mandatory application.	IAQG
site (REACH)	A single location, in which, if there is more than one manufacturer of (a) substance(s), certain infrastructure and facilities are shared.	Adapted from REACH
sludge	Waste in a state between liquid and solid.	Wikipedia
small and medium-sized enterprises	Small and medium-sized enterprises or see SME Subject Matter Expert.	Adapted from REACH
smog	A dense, discolored fog containing large quantities of soot, ash, and gaseous pollutants such as sulfur dioxide and carbon dioxide, responsible for human respiratory ailments.	Adapted from NRDC
software	Digital programs and Instructions which direct electronic equipment, this includes code and associated documentation.	IAQG
solar energy	The radiant energy of the Sun, which can be converted into other forms of energy, such as heat or electricity.	Adapted from Wikipedia
solid industrial waste	Waste generated from commercial, industrial or trade activities.	Adapted from Wikipedia
solvent	A liquid capable of dissolving another substance to form a solution.	Adapted from DTSC
source inspection	Act of inspecting product at the supplier's premises (source).	IAQG
specification	Document stating requirements. NOTE 1: A specification can be related to activities (e.g. procedure document, process specification and test specification), or products (e.g. product specification, performance specification and drawing).	Adapted from IAQG
stakeholders	Parties having an interest in a particular project or outcome.	Wikipedia
standard	Document, established by consensus and approved by a recognized body, that provides rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order for common and repeated use, in a given context. NOTE 1: Standards should be based on the consolidated results of science, technology and experience, and aimed at the promotion of optimum community benefits.	Adapted from IAQG
Statistical Process Control (SPC)	Use of statistically based methods to evaluate a process or its output to achieve or maintain a state of control.	IAQG
stockist	Commercial retailer or wholesaler that stocks products.	IAQG
stockist distributor	Organization carrying out purchase, storage, splitting and sale of products without affecting the conformance.	IAQG
stratosphere	The layer of the atmosphere between about 10 and 40 km above the Earth's surface within which temperatures rise with altitude. The stratosphere contains 90 per cent of the atmosphere's ozone (O <sub>3</sub> ).	Adapted from UNEP
subcontractor	Supplier or other organization which enters into a subcontract with the primary contractor and assumes some of the obligations of the primary contractor.	IAQG
subsidiary	Recommend DEFRA definition	Adapted from WG3
substance	A chemical element and its compounds in the natural state or obtained by any manufacturing process, including any additive necessary to preserve its stability and any impurity deriving from the process used, but excluding any solvent which may be separated without affecting the stability of the substance or changing its composition.	Adapted from REACH

Substance Information Exchange Forum (REACH)	All potential registrants, downstream users and third parties who have pre-registered phase-in substances or whose substances have been regarded as registered due to applicable plant protection/biocidal products legislation, or registrants who have submitted a registration before the applicable phase-in substance deadline, become participants in a substance-specific SIEF and are subject to data sharing/data generation obligations.	Adapted from REACH
substance phase-in (REACH)	A substance that meets at least one of the following criteria: (a) it is listed in the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS); (b) it was manufactured in the Community, or in the countries acceding to the European Union on 1 January 1995 or on 1 May 2004, but not placed on the market by the manufacturer or importer, at least once in the 15 years before the entry into force of this Regulation (provided the manufacturer or importer has documentary evidence of this); (c) it was placed on the market in the Community, or in the countries acceding to the European Union on 1 January 1995 or on 1 May 2004, before entry into force of this Regulation by the manufacturer or importer and was considered as having been notified but does not meet the definition of a polymer as set out in this Regulation (provided the manufacturer or importer has documentary evidence of this)	Adapted from REACH
substances intended for release	Substances that are designed to be released from the article; Articles with an intended release are those that release substances during their use, and this release is intended as part of the main function of the article or to provide a desired other effect.	Adapted from WG1
Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC)	A chemical substance (or part of a group of chemical substances) for which it has been proposed that the use within the European Union be subject to authorization under the REACH Regulation. (REACH)	WG1
sub-tier supplier	Supplier not working under a direct purchase order from the prime contractor but performing work on related products at a lower level in the supply chain (via purchase order cascade).	IAQG
supplier	Organization or person that provides a product. EXAMPLES: producer, distributor, retailer or vendor of a product, provider of a service or information. NOTE 1: A supplier can be internal or external to the organization. NOTE 2: In a contractual situation, a supplier is sometimes called “contractor”.	Adapted from IAQG
supplier code	Code allocated to a supplier allowing him to be uniquely identified.	IAQG
supplier of a substance or a preparation (REACH)	Any manufacturer, importer, downstream user or distributor placing on the market a substance, on its own or in a preparation, or a preparation	Adapted from REACH
supplier of an article (REACH)	Any producer or importer of an article, distributor or other actor in the supply chain placing an article on the market	Adapted from REACH
supply chain	Network created by customer, prime contractor, sub-contractors and sub-tier suppliers producing, handling, and/or distributing a specific product.	IAQG
supply critical chemical	Substance used for the production of a delivered product, but that is not included in, or on the product. Note: The substance is critical to the production of a product or component and is not readily or easily replaced.	Adapted from WG1
surface runoff	That part of rainfall passing out of an area into the drainage system.	Wikipedia
surface water	Water located above ground (e.g., rivers, lakes).	NRDC



surveillance	Act of close observation or review of an activity, operation or process.	IAQG
Suspended Solids (SS)	Solid particles suspended in water; used as an indicator of water quality.	Wikipedia
sustainability	The Brundtland definition is 'Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'.	Adapted from Wikipedia
sustainable consumption	Sustainable resource use - a change to society's historical patterns of consumption and behaviour that enables consumers to satisfy their needs with better performing products or services that use fewer resources, cause less pollution and contribute to social progress worldwide.	Wikipedia
sustainable development	See Sustainability.	Adapted from Wikipedia
sustainable life-cycle management	Management of all phases of goods and services to be environmentally sustainable.	Adapted from Wikipedia
system	A collection of operations that perform a desired function.	Adapted from GDRC
take-back	a concept commonly associated with product stewardship, placing responsibility on brand-owners, retailers, manufacturers or other supply chain partners to accept products returned by consumers once they have reached the end of their useful life. Products may then be recycled, treated or sent to landfill.	Wikipedia
technical expert	Person who provides specific knowledge or expertise to the audit team. NOTE 1: Specific knowledge or expertise relates to the organization, the process or activity to be audited, or language or culture. NOTE 2: A technical expert does not act as an auditor in the audit team.	IAQG
technical specification [data]	Technical requirements for designing and developing the solution to be implemented. NOTE 1: Technical specification data evolve from the functional specification and define the technical requirements for the selected solution as part of a business agreement. NOTE 2: For aircraft maintenance, data that is necessary to ensure that the aircraft or aircraft component can be maintained in a condition such that serviceability and airworthiness of the aircraft and related operational and emergency equipment, is assured. This data includes maintenance programs, airworthiness directives, service bulletins, major repairs/modifications, operator maintenance manuals, drawings, engineering orders, component maintenance manuals, technical orders, etc.	IAQG
test	Determination of one or more characteristics according to a procedure.	IAQG
test plan	A plan containing all tests to be performed.	IAQG
test procedure	The specified way on how to perform a test.	IAQG
third-party	Person or body that is recognized as being independent of the parties involved, as concerns the issue in question. NOTE 1: Other parties involved are usually supplier ("first party") and purchaser ("second party").	IAQG
three R's	This is a group of terms crucial to sustainability: reduce, reuse and recycle. The first step is reducing things like energy use and waste output, then reusing products for a second purpose, and finally recycling them so they are diverted from landfills.	Earth 911

threshold	Threshold: Unless otherwise stated, the default content threshold at which substances become declarable is 0.1% (percent by weight). For reasons including regulatory compliance, some substances are subject to further clarification remarks on content threshold.	Adapted from GADSL
threshold – (ecology)	A point that, when crossed, can bring rapid and sometimes unpredictable change in a trend. An example would be the sudden altering of ocean currents due to the melting of ice at the poles.	Adapted from Wikipedia
topsoil	Mostly fertile surface soil moved or introduced to topdress gardens, roadbanks, lawns etc.	Wikipedia
total energy use	The total of combined direct and indirect energy use	Adapted from Wikipedia
total water use	The total of combined direct and indirect water use.	Adapted from Wikipedia
toxic	Means poisonous.	Adapted from ESAB
toxicity	Ability of a substance to harm human health or environment, such as injury, death or cancer or precipitous population decline of one or more species. One of the criteria that is used to determine whether a waste is a hazardous waste (the "Toxicity Characteristic").	Adapted from DTSC
traceability	Ability to trace the history, application or location of that which is under consideration. NOTE 1: When considering product, traceability can relate to – the origin of materials and parts, – the processing history, and – the distribution and location of the product after delivery. NOTE 2: In the field of metrology the definition in ISO VIM:1993, 6.10, is the accepted definition	Adapted from IAQG
training	Process to provide and develop knowledge, skills and behaviours to meet requirements.	Adapted from IAQG
transfer station – (waste)	A facility allowing drop-off and consolidation of garbage and a wide range of recyclable materials. Transfer stations have become an integral part of municipal waste management, playing an important role in materials recovery and improving transportation economics associated with municipal waste disposal.	Wikipedia
triple bottom line	A form of sustainability accounting going beyond the financial 'bottom line' to consider the social and environmental as well as economic consequences of an organization's activity; generally included with economic accounts. Term coined by John Elkington in 1994	Wikipedia
troposphere	Layer of the atmosphere that contains about 95 per cent of the Earth's air and extends about six to 17 km up from the Earth, depending upon latitude and season.	UNEP
TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) is a United States law, passed by the United States Congress in 1976 that regulates the introduction of new and/or existing chemicals in commerce and the environment.	WG1
Type Certificate (TC)	Document issued by a National Aviation Authority to define the design of an aircraft type and to certify that the design meets the appropriate airworthiness requirements.	IAQG
type model	Top level configuration designator nomenclature for the end item and, for civil aircraft, having Approved Design Data approval by a regulatory authority.	IAQG
uncertainty	Lack of certitude resulting from inaccuracies of input parameters, analysis process, or both.	Adapted from IAQG

unique process-only chemical	A process only chemical which is critical to the production of a product or component and is not readily or easily replaced.	WG1
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	The UNFCCC and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) were established at the 1992 U.N. Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The Kyoto Protocol was then formulated by the UNFCCC and sets specific timelines and timetables for reducing industrialized nations' GHG emissions and allows some international trading in carbon credits.	Adapted from Wikipedia
upstream	Those processes necessary before a particular activity is completed e.g. for a manufactured product this would be the extraction, transport of materials etc. needed prior to the process of manufacture cf. downstream.	Wikipedia
usability	Multidimensional attribute that relates to the impact a product has on its end-users. In general it refers to the efficiency with which a customer can do their tasks with the product, and their overall satisfaction with that product.	IAQG
use (REACH)	Any processing, formulation, consumption, storage, keeping, treatment, filling into containers, transfer from one container to another, mixing, production of an article or any other utilisation	Adapted from REACH
use and exposure category	An exposure scenario covering a wide range of processes or uses, where the processes or uses are communicated, as a minimum, in terms of the brief general description of use	Adapted from REACH
user	Individual person, entity or organization that receives and uses a product.	IAQG
validation	Confirmation, through the provision of objective evidence, that the requirements for a specific intended use or application have been fulfilled. NOTE 1: The term "validated" is used to designate the corresponding status. NOTE 2: The use conditions for validation can be real or simulated. NOTE 3: Definition for a baseline: the demonstration that it has its required attributes, that any assumptions necessary in its development are valid (i.e. acceptable to the customer), and that the effectiveness of the emerging system design can affordably satisfy the system technical requirements and constraints. NOTE 4: Definition for a system: The assessment of the operational test authority that the system is suitable for operation and continued production, if planned.	Adapted from IAQG
value stream	All of the actions, both value-creating and non-value creating, that are required to bring a product from concept to launch and from order to delivery.	IAQG
variables data	Quantitative measurements taken on a continuous scale to assess process variability. For example, the diameter of a cylinder or the gap between mating parts.	IAQG
vendor	See "supplier"; a person or company who promotes, sells or exchanges goods or services for money	IAQG
verification	Confirmation, through the provision of objective evidence, that specified requirements have been fulfilled. NOTE 1" The term "verified" is used to designate the corresponding status. NOTE 2" Confirmation can comprise activities such as – performing alternative calculations, – comparing a new design with a similar proven design , – undertaking tests and demonstrations and – reviewing documents prior to issue	Adapted from IAQG
verification activities	All inspection, test and monitoring work related to assurance that a product or service meets its intended use.	Adapted from GDRC

virgin product	Any product that is made with 100 percent new raw materials and containing no recycled content.	Earth 911
Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)	Volatile Organic Compounds, which consist of carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, chlorine and other atoms which easily produce gases. The organic solvents that are used in industry and at home are examples of VOCs. Note: VOCs have a high vapor pressure and easily form vapors at normal pressure and temperature They help to produce ground-level ozone and "smog".	Adapted from ESAB
waste	Any material (liquid, solid or gaseous) that is produced by domestic households and commercial, institutional, municipal or industrial organizations, and which will not be collected and recycled in any way for further use. Under the Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, March 1989) this relates to substance or objects which the holder intends or is required to dispose of. NOTE 1: can also relate to that proportion of material discarded/unused during a manufacturing process.	Adapted from Wikipedia
waste analysis	The quantifying of different waste streams, recording and detailing of it as a proportion of the total waste stream, determining its destination and recording details of waste practices.	Wikipedia
waste assessment	Observing, measuring, and recording data and collecting and analyzing waste samples.	Adapted from Wikipedia
waste avoidance	Efficiency-centered actions that remove or reduce the amount of materials needed to consume in the manufacture of a product, but deliver the same outcome.	Adapted from Wikipedia
waste generation	Generation of unwanted materials including recyclables as well as garbage.	Adapted from Wikipedia
waste management	Waste management is the collection, transport, processing or disposal, managing and monitoring of waste materials	Adapted from Wikipedia
waste minimisation	Measures or techniques that reduce the amount of waste generated during industrial production processes. The term is also applied to recycling and any other effort to reduce the amount of waste going into the waste stream.	Adapted from Wikipedia
waste reduction	Measures to reduce the amount of waste generated by an individual, household or organization.	Wikipedia
waste stream	A classification used to describe waste materials that are either of a particular type or produced a particular source	Adapted from Wikipedia
waste treatment	This may be done to reduce its toxicity, or increase its degradability or compostability. Biological, mechanical or chemical methods employed to remove pollutants, change the character and/or composition, or reduce or eliminate its potential to harm the environment.	Adapted from Wikipedia
wastewater	Used water; generally not suitable for drinking.	Adapted from Wikipedia
wastewater treatment plant	A facility containing a series of tanks, screens, filters, and other processes by which pollutants are removed from water.	UNEP
water consumption	Water that has been supplied to satisfy the various needs of the population or industry.	Adapted from Wikipedia
water cycle (hydrological cycle)	Passage of the water between the oceans and waterbodies, land and atmosphere. The constant circulation of water between atmosphere, land and sea by evaporation, precipitation and percolation between soils and rocks.	Adapted from Wikipedia
water harvesting	A collection of both runoff and rain water for future use.	Adapted from Wikipedia
water quality	The chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of water with respect to its suitability for a particular use.	Adapted from UNEP

water resources	Any of the entire range of natural waters (vapor, liquid or solid) that occur on the earth and are of potential use to humans.	Adapted from Wikipedia
water restrictions	Mandatory staged restrictions on the use of water.	Adapted from Wikipedia
water table	In a shallow aquifer, a water table is the depth at which free water is first encountered in a monitoring well.	Adapted from DTSC
water trading	Transactions involving water access entitlements or water allocations assigned to water access entitlements.	Wikipedia
water treatment	Process for enhancing the quality of water so that it meets the water quality criteria for its intended use.	Adapted from Wikipedia
watershed	The land area from which water drains to a given point.	Adapted from DTSC
welding	Operation by which two or more constituent parts of an assembly are permanently united by means of heat or pressure or both in such a way that there is continuity of the nature of the material between these parts (i.e. metals or alloys, plastics, glass, etc.). A filler material, usually of similar constitution to the metals being joined, and having a melting temperature which is of the same order as that of the parent material may or may not be used.	IAQG
wetlands	Lands where water saturation is the dominant factor that determines the nature of soil development and the types of plant and animal communities living in the surrounding environment.	Adapted from UNEP
wind energy	The kinetic energy present in the motion of the wind. Wind energy can be converted to mechanical or electrical energy.	Adapted from Wikipedia
wind turbine	Device that absorbs energy from wind through a propeller system which is transferred into renewable energy. The most common type of turbine is a windmill, which is pointed toward the wind and rotates when a gust comes.	Adapted from Earth 911
windpower	Power or energy derived from the wind (via windmills, sails, etc.).	Adapted from NRDC
work breakdown structure	Hierarchical representation of the activities necessary to complete a project.	Adapted from IAQG
work environment	All the factors that influence the way work is conducted. These encompass social, cultural, psychological, physical, and environmental conditions including lighting, temperature, and noise factors, as well as the whole range of ergonomic influences together with things like supervisory practices, reward and recognition programs.	Adapted from IAQG
work experience	Act of gaining competencies in a workplace where the acquisition of skills, knowledge, application and attitudes is related to tasks, processes and the work environment. It may also include informal self-initiated industry training courses.	IAQG
work instruction	Written description of how to carry out the operations of a particular process.	IAQG
work order	Device in the work cycle that authorizes, assigns, and tracks the completion of work within an organization.	IAQG
work package	Group of related tasks that are defined at the lowest level within a work breakdown structure.	Adapted from IAQG
World Trade Organization (WTO)	Organization that was formed in 1995 to control trade agreements between countries and to set rules on international trade.	Adapted from REACH
zero waste	Turning waste into resource; the redesign of resource-use so that waste can ultimately be reduced to zero; ensuring that by-products are used elsewhere and goods are recycled, in emulation of the cycling of wastes in nature.	Wikipedia

### Sources used in the preparation of the IAEG Glossary

1. **IAQG - International Aerospace Quality Group**
  2. **GDRC - Global Development Research Center** <http://www.gdrc.org/uem/ait-terms.html>
  3. **ESAB** <http://www.esab.com/global/en/about/environmental-glossary.cfm>
  4. **Earth911** <http://earth911.com/>
  5. **Global Automotive Stakeholders Group (GASG) - GADSL Declarable Substance List** <http://www.gadsl.org/>
  6. **ISO 14001 - International Standard specifies requirements for an environmental management system**
  7. **HSE Health & Safety Executive UK governmental organization**  
<http://www.hse.gov.uk/reach/definitions.htm>
  8. **EMS-HSMS** <http://blog.ems-hsms.com/ems-iso-14001-environmental/glossary-of-terms/>
  9. **nyo.unep** <http://www.nyo.unep.org/action/ap1.htm>
  10. **Reach - European Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals.**  
[http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/chemicals/reach/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/chemicals/reach/index_en.htm)
  11. **NRDC** <http://www.nrdc.org/reference/glossary/a.asp>
  12. **DTSC – Governmental Californian Organisation**  
[http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/InformationResources/Glossary\\_of\\_Environmental\\_Terms.cfm](http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/InformationResources/Glossary_of_Environmental_Terms.cfm)
  13. **Wikipedia Glossary of environmental science**  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary\\_of\\_environmental\\_science#A](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_environmental_science#A)
  14. **WG1**
  15. **WG2**
  16. **WG3**
  17. **WG4**
  18. **WG5**
  19. **WG6**
- } **Definitions either provided by or developed by individual IAEG Work Groups**

#### **Notes:**

1. *Wikipedia: All text sourced from Wikipedia, including where adapted is provided under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License.*
2. *HSE (Health & Safety Executive UK governmental organization): Contains public sector information published by the Health and Safety Executive and licensed under the Open Government Licence.*

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#### **GDRC** <http://www.gdrc.org/uem/ait-terms.html>

- The **Global Development Research Center** (gdrc.org) is an independent nonprofit think tank that carries out initiatives in education, research and practice, in the spheres of environment, urban, community and information, and at scales that are effective. The use of these terms and definitions varies largely from one author to another.
- The **Glossary of Environmental Terms** relies on definitions used by internationally recognized organizations (e.g. ISO, SCC, SETAC), environmental agencies (e.g. Environmental Protection Agency of the USA) or research reports of large groups of scientists and projects etc.

#### **ESAB** <http://www.esab.com/global/en/about/environmental-glossary.cfm>

- As a logical step following his invention of the covered welding electrode back in 1904, Oscar Kjellberg founded ESAB. Since then, the company has constantly improved on existing methods and materials. At the same time, ESAB has developed new methods to meet the challenge presented by technological progress.
- Today the company produces consumables and equipment for virtually every welding and cutting process and application. More than 100 years of continuous research, development and manufacture have made ESAB a world leader in welding, cutting and also an international supplier of products, know-how and services that none can match. ESAB's subsidiaries and distributors worldwide are ready to handle your requirements – large and small alike.

#### **Earth911** <http://earth911.com/>

- **Earth911** is a privately owned, for-profit company that specializes in providing consumers with accessible and actionable recycling information across the country. Earth911 Recycling Directory is the most accurate and comprehensive directory of its kind and **contains recycling information for over 300 materials**. Earth

911 have collected over 1 million ways to recycle that people can search for to find their nearest recycling options and resources. We also have the toll-free, bilingual 1-800 CLEANUP® environmental hotline and a free mobile application, iRecycle®.

- **Earth911** work with various corporate and industry partners to support the Earth911 Recycling Directory, which requires a significant investment to maintain and update on a daily basis. The information we provide through our directory, editorial, and resources maintain a strict neutrality policy and we take the distribution of fact-based, informational and actionable content very seriously.
- **Glossary of earth 911:** This glossary defines in non-technical language commonly used environmental terms employed throughout Earth911. This glossary will be updated periodically. Definitions or information about substances or program activities not included herein may be found in EPA's [Terms Of Environment](#).

#### **GADSL** <http://www.gadsl.org/>

- The GADSL (**Global Automotive Declarable Substance List**) is the result of a year-long global effort of representatives from the automotive, automotive parts supplier (tier supplier) and chemical/plastics industries who have organized the **Global Automotive Stakeholders Group (GASG)**. The GASG's purpose is to facilitate communication and exchange of information regarding the use of certain substances in automotive products throughout the supply chain. The GADSL only covers substances that are expected to be present in a material or part that remains in a vehicle at point of sale.

#### **ISO 14001**

- This International Standard specifies requirements for an **environmental management system** to enable an organization to develop and implement a policy and objectives which take into account legal requirements and information about significant environmental aspects. It is intended to apply to all types and sizes of organization and to accommodate diverse geographical, cultural and social conditions. A system of this kind enables an organization to develop an environmental policy, establish objectives and processes to achieve the policy commitments, take action as needed to improve its performance and demonstrate the conformity of the system to the requirements of this International Standard. The overall aim of this International Standard is to support environmental protection and prevention of pollution in balance with socio-economic needs. It should be noted that many of the requirements can be addressed concurrently or revisited at any time.
- The second edition of this Standard is focused on clarification of the first edition, and has taken due consideration of the provisions of ISO 9001 to enhance the compatibility of the two standards for the benefit of the user community.

#### **HSE** <http://www.hse.gov.uk/reach/definitions.htm>

- Health and Safety Executive/HSE is the UK national independent watchdog for work-related health, safety and illness. HSE is an independent regulator and act in the public interest to reduce work-related death and serious injury across Great Britain's workplaces

#### **EMS-HSMS** <http://blog.ems-hsms.com/ems-iso-14001-environmental/glossary-of-terms/>

- The EMS-HSMS.com website is intended to be a useful information resource for those seeking to implement and maintain effective environmental, health and safety and sustainability management systems. The EMS-HSMS Information Center website author, Capaccio Environmental Engineering, Inc., have been through the entire registration process from development and implementation of programs and necessary documents, all the way through to helping our clients achieve the certification. We can provide you with information on what to expect during the audit process and how to successfully plan and strategize to become registered to ISO14001 or OHSAS 18001. EMS-HSMS also provide you with assistance in sustaining your program to drive continual improvement beyond registration
- **Important Note to Users of this Site:** Although it is intended to be a useful information resource for those seeking to implement and maintain effective environmental management systems, the EH&S Management Systems Center Web Site ([www.ems-hsms.com](http://www.ems-hsms.com)) is not affiliated with and does not act on behalf of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), which is the organization that develops and issues international standards, including the ISO 14001 standard. The URL of the official web site for ISO is located at [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org). This web site is also not affiliated with and does not act on behalf of the Occupational

Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). The URL of the official web site for OSHA is located at <http://www.osha.gov/>.

**nyo.unep** <http://www.nyo.unep.org/action/ap1.htm>

**Reach** <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02006R1907-20140822>

- REACH is the Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals. It entered into force on 1st June 2007. It streamlines and improves the former legislative framework on chemicals of the European Union (EU).
- The main aims of REACH are to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment from the risks that can be posed by chemicals, the promotion of alternative test methods, the free circulation of substances on the internal market and enhancing competitiveness and innovation.
- REACH makes industry responsible for assessing and managing the risks posed by chemicals and providing appropriate safety information to their users. In parallel, the European Union can take additional measures on highly dangerous substances, where there is a need for complementing action at EU level.

**NRDC** <http://www.nrdc.org/reference/glossary/a.asp>

- NRDC is the nation's most effective environmental action group, combining the grassroots power of 1.3 million members and online activists with the courtroom clout and expertise of more than 350 lawyers, scientists and other professionals.
- The New York Times calls NRDC "One of the nation's most powerful environmental groups." The National Journal says we're "A credible and forceful advocate for stringent environmental protection."
- NRDC dedicated staff work with businesses, elected leaders, and community groups on the biggest issues we face today. Our priorities include:
  - Curbing Global Warming and Creating the Clean Energy Future
  - Reviving the World's Oceans
  - Defending Endangered Wildlife and Wild Places
  - Protecting Our Health by Preventing Pollution
  - Ensuring Safe and Sufficient Water
  - Fostering Sustainable Communities

**DTSC** [http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/InformationResources/Glossary\\_of\\_Environmental\\_Terms.cfm](http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/InformationResources/Glossary_of_Environmental_Terms.cfm)

- The mission of DTSC is to protect California's people and environment from harmful effects of toxic substances through the restoration of contaminated resources, enforcement, regulation and pollution prevention.
- **Vision:**
  - Californians enjoy a clean and healthy environment, and as a result of our efforts
  - Communities are confident that we protect them from toxic harm
  - Businesses are confident that we engage them with consistency and integrity
  - Consumers are confident that we stimulate innovation in the development of safer products
- The glossary (**Last updated 09/13/10**) contains terms and definitions extracted from fact sheets and other DTSC publications, most of which were developed to support public participation activities. It is a "working" glossary in that the public participation and technical staff use it as a starting place, but frequently modify the descriptions to match site, facility and community-specific needs. Send your comments to [shoughto@dtsc.ca.gov](mailto:shoughto@dtsc.ca.gov).

**Wikipedia** [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary\\_of\\_environmental\\_science#A](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_environmental_science#A)

- **Glossary of environmental science** from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. This is a **glossary of environmental science**.
- Environmental science is the study of interactions among physical, chemical, and biological components of the environment. Environmental science provides an integrated, quantitative, and interdisciplinary approach to the study of environmental systems.