GLOSSARY

Benchmark - is a standard or point of reference against which to compare your carbon emissions and environmental impacts.

Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂-eq) - is a measure used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse gases based upon their global warming potential. For example, the global warming potential of methane over 100 years is 25. This means that emissions of one million metric tons of methane is equivalent to emissions of 25 million metric tons of carbon dioxide.

Calendar year - starts on January 1st and ends on December 31st of a specific year.

Carbon footprint (in the context of the Tools) - the amount of greenhouse gas emissions generated by an organization, event, tour, production, or office space activities, expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent.

Conversion factors - allows the calculation of your organization's carbon emissions by using reference factors that convert energy consumption levels and various activities (e.g. water consumption, waste, travel, etc) into common units of emissions.

Coroplast - is a light corrugated plastic sheet commonly used for signs and re-usable packaging.

Discharge - the 'kW of Discharge' corresponds to the wattage of any electrical discharge lamp that generates artificial light by producing an electrical discharge in a gas-filled glass enclosure.

Emission - is the production and discharge of something, specifically of greenhouse gases in the context of the Tools.

Environmental action plan - is a more detailed and specific document which should follow on from the environmental policy, and define what an organization will do to live up to its environmental commitment, achieve its environmental ambitions and meet its environmental aims, objectives and targets. It should include specific actions, responsibilities, and budget deadlines for achieving environmental improvement, reducing environmental impacts and embedding environmental practice.

Environmental footprint - is a measure of human demand on the quantity of land resources required to support an economy. It is measured in terms of land acquired in global hectares to meet the resources used by the ensemble of activities performed.

Environmental policy - is a broad statement of your organization's overall environmental commitment and ambitions and the environmental values and principles which underpin decision-making and action. It should include any overarching environmental aims, objectives and key targets and outline what environmental good practice means for your organization, given the size, scale and nature of the organization, its activities and impacts. It should also frame your organization's action plan.

Financial year - is a period of 12 consecutive months associated with your business income tax report, which generally spreads over two separate calendar years (e.g. 2018/19, 2019/2020 etc).

Footprint (in the context of the Tools) - refer to a full year of data associated with the impact of one of your Buildings; or to data associated with the impact of your Project for the duration of the event.

Formaldehyde - is a strong-smelling, colorless gas used in making building materials and many household products. It is used in pressed-wood products, such as particleboard, plywood, and fiberboard; glues and adhesives; permanent-press fabrics; paper product coatings; and certain insulation materials.

FSC certified - stands for 'Forest Stewardship Council'. This certification ensures that products come from responsibly managed forests that provide environmental, social and economic benefits.

Greenhouse gas - is a gas in Earth's atmosphere that traps heat by absorbing infrared radiation (heat energy) from the Earth's surface and radiating it back to the earth. Common greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, water vapor, nitrous oxide, methane, and ozone.

LED - stands for Light-Emitting Diode. The 'kW of LED' corresponds to the wattage of semiconductor light sources that emit light when an electrical current flows through it.

MDF - stands for Medium-Density Fibreboard. It is a composite material made from wood fibers combined with wax and resin binders through pressure and high temperature. It is stronger and denser than particle board.

Modal split - is the percentage of travellers using a certain mode of transportation to reach the location of your building or event compared to the total number of trips done to get to that location.

OSB - stands for Oriented Strand Board. It is a wood product similar to particle board, made from wood strands compressed together with wax and other synthetic resin adhesives.

Particle board - is a wood product made from wood chips compressed with synthetic resins. It is also known as low-density fiberboard and is less strong and dense as MDF.

Plasticine - is a brand name that refers to a synthetic paste material used as a substitute for clay or wax in modeling.

Plexiglass - is a resistant acrylic plastic often used in lieu of a glass.

Plywood - is a building material made from thin layers of wood glued together by alternating the grain direction of each layer.

PVC - stands for Polyvinyl Chloride. It is a commonly produced plastic material.

Sustainability - is a state where our own needs are met without compromising the needs of future generations, from an environmental, economic and social standpoint.

Tungsten - is a metal used as a filament in some light bulb. The 'kW of Tungsten' corresponds to the wattage of any tungsten lamp or other incandescent lamps that produce light by heating a metal wire or filament with electricity. This type of lighting is considered energy inefficient compared to discharge lamps or LEDs since a significant quantity of energy is wasted as heat rather than light.

Wattage - represents the rate at which electricity is consumed or generated. The electrical unit for wattage is the Watt, which represents a small amount of power. Power consumption of devices is expressed in watts or kilowatts (kW).