

Glossary of Terminology

Green Purchasing Network

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This refers to purchasing environmentally friendly materials, parts and services that help to lighten the burden on the environment.

When consumers purchase items, it is called "green purchasing", and when corporate or government organizations take part, it is called "green procurement".



LCA (Life Cycle Assessment)

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This refers to quantitatively analyzing the burden placed on the environment by a product over its entire life cycle, starting with the resources used for the product, and continuing through the manufacturing, processing, marketing, usage, recycling, and discarding stages. It is used as an all-encompassing approach to improving the environment.



Zero Emissions

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This refers to activities designed to completely eliminate discarded products which cannot be reused as resources. In actuality, the total elimination of discarded items is not a realistic goal, so in many cases, corporations are aiming at completely eliminating discarded materials and items that end up in landfills.



PAM (Pulse Amplitude Modulation) Control

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This is a highly efficient operation method used in addition to the conventional technique of changing the voltage at a given pulse width. With PAM control, the voltage is controlled.



PRTR (Pollutant Release and Transfer Register)

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This is a register voluntarily submitted to the government by companies that monitor emissions released into the environment (air, water, or soil) by plants and other industrial entities, or that are transferred as discarded materials or items. The government compiles data on the volumes of emissions and organizes it for public disclosure.



SI Prefix

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μ (micro): 10^{-6} , n (nano): 10^{-9}



TEQ (Toxic Equivalents)

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These are used to indicate the toxicity levels of the 2, 3, 7, and 8 forms of di-benzo-paradoxine (?), which are among the most potent of the dioxin types.



COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand)

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The chemical oxygen demand is an index used to define water pollution caused by organic substances. It is calculated based on the amount of oxygen required for oxidized decomposition by oxidants of organic substances in the water.



BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)

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The biochemical oxygen demand is an index used to define water pollution caused by organic substances. It is calculated based on the amount of oxygen required for oxidized decomposition by microorganisms of organic substances in the water.