

PEARSON ECO-BUSINESS ZONE POLICY TOOLKIT



**POLICY TEMPLATES/TEMPLATE
LANGUAGE**

**GLOSSARY OF ECO-BUSINESS &
SUSTAINABILITY TERMS**

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Description

The following are commonly used terms in the context of eco-business, eco-industrial and green business activity. This list is not an exhaustive list of all terms associated with eco-business activity.

Eco-Business Zone Glossary

Definitions	References
<p>Cogeneration - The simultaneous production of electricity and useful thermal energy, where the surplus or otherwise wasted heat is captured and used. Also referred to as combined heat and power (CHP).</p>	<p>www.powertechnology.com/glossary/cogeneration.html</p> <p>www.epa.gov/greeningepa/glossary.htm#c</p>
<p>District Energy - An energy distribution system that delivers thermal energy (in the form of hot water, steam or chilled water) from a central plant to multiple buildings.</p>	<p>www.cdea.ca</p>
<p>Eco-Business/Eco-Business Zone - An Eco-Business Zone is a geographically defined area, mostly built-out, and largely consisting of commercial or industrial land uses where businesses and local government share an overarching goal to create collaborative strategies for sustainable business operations. Eco-Business Zones typically feature green, high performance buildings situated within ecologically respectful settings, and efficient, low impact infrastructure systems.</p>	<p>Partners in Project Green Strategy</p>
<p>Eco-Efficiency - Eco-efficiency is achieved by businesses who deliver competitively priced goods and services, while progressively reducing their ecological impacts and resource use throughout the life cycle of their product(s) and services.</p>	<p>Partners in Project Green Strategy</p>
<p>Sustainable Infrastructure - Sustainable infrastructure is characterized by design that minimizes the demand for and use of resources such as energy, water and land. It also reduces the generation of waste such as greenhouse gases (GHG's), wastewater, excess heat, and material waste, and supports the cascading and recycling of these resources. These considerations extend throughout the design, construction and ongoing operation of the infrastructure systems.</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p>Green Procurement - The integration of environmental performance considerations (such as potential impacts and costs over the life cycle of the goods and services) throughout the procurement process, including planning, acquisition, use and disposal.</p>	<p>www.tpsgc-pwgsc.gc.ca/ecologisation-greening/achats-procurement/politique-policy-eng.html</p>
<p>Greywater Recycling – Recovering and reusing non-potable water generated from commercial and industrial activity for applications where potable quality water is not required.</p>	<p>www.epa.gov/greeningepa/glossary.htm</p>

Eco-Business Zone Glossary

<p>High Performance Buildings - High performance buildings reflect design excellence through: site development, water efficiency, energy efficiency, materials selection, and indoor environmental quality. These buildings, also referred to as “green” or “sustainable”, minimize environmental impact, provide optimized healthy interiors, and produce cost savings over their life cycle. These buildings are best designed in a holistic, integrative fashion wherein owners, designers, and contractors commit from the onset to work together and follow green building principles.</p>	<p>www.cagbc.ca</p> <p>www.ubgreenoffice.com</p>
<p>Life Cycle Assessment - The compilation and examination of materials and energy inputs and outputs, and the associated environmental impacts directly attributable to a product or service throughout its life cycle.</p>	<p>www.gdrc.org/uem/lca/lca-define.html</p>
<p>Low Impact Development - A sustainable landscaping approach that can be used to replicate or restore natural watershed functions and/or address targeted watershed goals and objectives.</p>	<p>www.epa.gov/greeningepa/glossary.htm</p>
<p>Permeable/Pervious Paving - Materials and techniques in road paving that allow air and water to percolate through the paving material.</p>	<p>http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/index.cfm?action=browse&Rbutton=detail&bmp=137&minmeasure=5</p>
<p>Green Energy - Clean, sustainable production and use of energy, including generation from renewable sources and conservation and efficiency measures.</p>	<p>www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/statutes/english/elaws_statutes_09g12_e.htm</p>
<p>Waste Exchange - “Waste” is considered a misplaced resource: one business may find value in using the waste by-products from a different business. Also referred to as By-Product Synergy.</p>	<p>Partners in Project Green Strategy</p>
<p>Waste Reuse - Discarded materials are used again or for other purposes without requiring additional processing.</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p>Wastewater Cascading - Wastewater cascading involves the reuse of wastewater to displace potable water, by closely matching actual water use requirements with the quality of the water supply.</p>	<p>Partners in Project Green Strategy</p>
<p>Cool Roof - A roofing system (often a coating applied over an existing roof system or a new single-ply waterproofing membrane) with high solar reflectivity and thermal emissivity to reduce the urban heat island effect.</p>	<p>www.toronto.ca/livegreen/greenbusiness_greenroofs_eco-roof.htm</p>
<p>Green Jobs - Employment opportunities that substantially contribute to preserving and restoring environmental quality. This includes, but is not limited to jobs that are involved in: helping to protect ecosystems and biodiversity; reducing energy, materials and water consumption; decarbonizing the economy; and minimizing or avoiding generation of waste and pollution.</p>	<p>http://www.unep.org/labour_environment/features/greenjobs.asp</p>