

Word	Definition	Reference
Acrylic	Acrylic - with reference to textiles, a synthetic polymer fibre made from acrylonitrile compounds	<a href="http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF">http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF</a>
Acrylonitrile Emissions	Acrylonitrile is used in the production of acrylic fibers and other chemicals and resins. It can also be found in auto exhaust, cigarette smoke, and releases from the manufacture of acrylic fibers and plastics...Acrylonitrile is a central nervous system depressant and a respiratory irritant. It is metabolized to cyanide.	<a href="http://scorecard.goodguide.com/chemical-profiles/html/acrylonitrile.html">http://scorecard.goodguide.com/chemical-profiles/html/acrylonitrile.html</a>
Air Emissions	Release of pollutants into the atmosphere from stationary sources (such as factory chimneys) and vehicles.	<a href="http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/air-emissions.html">http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/air-emissions.html</a>
Alkylphenolethoxylates (APEO)	APEO or alkylphenolethoxylates are compounds used in detergents, cleaning agents, or chemicals used for textile or leather production. They have hormone disruptive properties and they are toxic to aquatic organisms. APEO compounds are very persistent in nature.	<a href="http://www.eurofins.com/media/17648/apeo%20in%20textiles%20-%20en.pdf">http://www.eurofins.com/media/17648/apeo%20in%20textiles%20-%20en.pdf</a>
AOX	Absorbable organic halogens - AOX. Expresses the amount of chlorine-bound organic substances. Some of these substances accumulate in fish and fish-eating birds	<a href="http://www.sca.com/en/Pages/Glossary/Absorbable-organic-halogens/">http://www.sca.com/en/Pages/Glossary/Absorbable-organic-halogens/</a>
Azo	Azo Dyes are the major colourants in the textile industry. It allows colours with outstanding colorfastness and wide huge spectrum. However, these dyes may split off aromatic amines and some of them are proven carcinogenic (eg. Benzidine)	<a href="http://textilebulletin.blogspot.com/2009/01/what-is-azo-dye.html">http://textilebulletin.blogspot.com/2009/01/what-is-azo-dye.html</a>
Bast Fibres	Bast fibres - cellulosic fibres that come from the stem of a plant. Linen, from the stem of the flax plant, is probably the most common bast fibre used for fine textiles. Others include ramie, hemp and jute.	<a href="http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF">http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF</a>
Best Available Techniques	BAT is defined in Section 5 of Environmental Protection Agency Acts, 1992 and 2003, and Section 5(2) of the Waste Management Acts 1996 to 2005, as the "most effective and advance stage in the development of an activity and its methods of operation, which indicate the practical suitability of particular techniques for providing, in principle, the basis for emission limit values designed to prevent or eliminate or, where that is not practicable, generally to reduce an emission and its impact on the environment as a whole", where: 'best' in relation to techniques, means the most effective in achieving a high general level of protection of the environment as a whole; 'available techniques' means those techniques developed on a scale which allows implementation in the relevant class of activity under economically the technically viable conditions, taking into consideration the costs and advantages, whether or not the techniques are used or produced within the State, as long as they are reasonably accessible to the person carrying out the activity; 'techniques' includes both the technology used and the way in which the installation is designed, built, managed, maintained, operated and decommissioned.	<a href="http://www.epa.ie/whatwedo/advice/bat/">http://www.epa.ie/whatwedo/advice/bat/</a>
Best Available Technology	Best Available Technology— state-of-the-art technology, environmentally sustainable and representing the highest level with respect to design, installation, composition, maintenance, operation and also disposal; economically and technologically cost-effective.	<a href="http://www.bluesign.com/index.php?id=glossary">http://www.bluesign.com/index.php?id=glossary</a>
Biocidal	A chemical agent, such as a pesticide, that is capable of destroying living organisms.	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/biocide">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/biocide</a>
Biodegradability	The relative ease with which petroleum hydrocarbons will degrade as a result of biological metabolism. Although virtually all petroleum hydrocarbons are biodegradable, biodegradability is highly variable and dependent somewhat on the type of hydrocarbon. In general, biodegradability increases with increasing solubility; solubility is inversely proportional to molecular weight.	<a href="http://toxics.usgs.gov/definitions/biodegradation.html">http://toxics.usgs.gov/definitions/biodegradation.html</a>
Biostatic	That inhibits the growth or multiplication of an organism, especially of a microorganism	<a href="http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/biostatic">http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/biostatic</a>
BOD	Biochemical oxygen demand (B.O.D.) is the amount of dissolved oxygen needed by aerobic biological organisms in a body of water to break down organic material present in a given water sample. The BOD value is most commonly expressed in milligrams of oxygen consumed per litre of sample during 5 days of incubation at 20 °C. It is often used as a robust surrogate of the degree of organic pollution of water.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biochemical_oxygen_demand">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biochemical_oxygen_demand</a>
Carbon Footprint	A carbon footprint is defined as the total amount of greenhouse gases produced to directly and indirectly support human activities, usually expressed in equivalent tons of carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ).	<a href="http://timeforchange.org/what-is-a-carbon-footprint-definition">http://timeforchange.org/what-is-a-carbon-footprint-definition</a>
Carbon Total	All the carbon in the sample, including both inorganic and organic carbon.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Total_organic_carbon">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Total_organic_carbon</a>
Carbonizing	Carbonizing - treatment of wool with acid and heat to remove plant materials. Preparation of wool sometimes include treatment of the wool with sulfuric acid, followed by partial drying and heating. The hot acid will degrade or 'carbonize' bits of plant matter in the wool, so that it is easily removed by subsequent mechanical methods.	<a href="http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF">http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF</a>
Carcinogenic	Carcinogenic: Causing cancer or contributing to the causation of cancer.	<a href="http://www.medterms.com/script/main/art.asp?articlekey=11094">http://www.medterms.com/script/main/art.asp?articlekey=11094</a>
Caustic	Caustic - referring to a chemical that will 'burn' skin; may be acid or alkali; in dyeing, caustic is also often used as an abbreviation for caustic soda (sodium hydroxide)	<a href="http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF">http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF</a>
Cellulase	Cellulase - an enzyme that catalyzes the breakdown of cellulose. Cellulase enzymes are used for de-pilling and defibrillation of cotton fabrics. They can also be used to permanently soften cotton fabrics, as an aid in or replacement for stone washing of denim, and in methods for 'peaching' cotton fabrics. These enzymes are usually very difficult for the textile artist to obtain.	<a href="http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF">http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF</a>
Cellulose	Cellulose - a polymer of a very large numbers of units, each of the general formula C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>5</sub> . Cellulose is a structural polysaccharide made by plants. Essentially, units very similar to glucose are assembled into huge molecules that form strong fibres. Among cellulose textiles are cotton, linen, ramie, jute and hemp. Rayon is a man-made cellulose fibre (actually regenerated cellulose - natural cellulose is the starting material). Each unit of the cellulose molecule has a number of hydroxyl (-OH) groups. These are the binding sites for reactive dyes.	<a href="http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF">http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF</a>
Child Labour	The term 'child labour' is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that: is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and interferes with their schooling by: -depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; -obliging them to leave school prematurely; or -requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and	<a href="http://www.ilo.org/pec/facts/lang-en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/pec/facts/lang-en/index.htm</a>
Chlorinated Carriers	Chlorinated carriers are used in the dyeing process of polyester of wool/polyester fibers. Chlorinated carrier can effect the nervous system and might also have an irritating effect on the skin and the mucous membranes. Many chlorinated carriers are stable and will not be decomposed in the nature; they will be integrated in the bodies of animals and humans.	<a href="http://www.tvmania.de/Src/Chemical.pdf">http://www.tvmania.de/Src/Chemical.pdf</a>

Chrome Mordant Dyeing

These are special acid dyes in which certain metal atom can be introduced during dyeing. These are water soluble dyes and affinity for silk, wool and polyamides... Chromium acts as bridge between the dye and fiber , which gives rise to a very strong linkage , resulting into excellent fastness properties. However there are disadvantages of the chrome dyes also such as longer dyeing cycles, difficulties in shading , risk of chemical damage to the fiber and the potential release of chromium in the waste water.

<http://dyeingworld1.blogspot.com/2010/01/mordant-dyes.html>

Closed-Loop Systems	System in which some or all of its output is used as its input.	<a href="http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/closed-loop-system.html">http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/closed-loop-system.html</a>
Coating	A finishing, protecting, or enclosing layer.	<a href="http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/coating">http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/coating</a>
COD	In environmental chemistry, the chemical oxygen demand (COD) test is commonly used to indirectly measure the amount of organic compounds in water. Most applications of COD determine the amount of organic pollutants found in surface water (e.g. lakes and rivers) or wastewater, making COD a useful measure of water quality.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chemical_oxygen_demand">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chemical_oxygen_demand</a>
Colorfastness	The quality of a dyed material possessing resistance against washing, bright light exposition, gas or by rubbing When exposed to light, gas, water, use, the dyed material does not lose the color.	<a href="http://www.textileglossary.com/terms/color-fastness.html">http://www.textileglossary.com/terms/color-fastness.html</a>
Colour DFZ	Deutsche Farb Zahl (German color number); Units for expression of color concentrations in water.	<a href="http://www.otsil.net/articles/waste%20water%2001.pdf">http://www.otsil.net/articles/waste%20water%2001.pdf</a>
Competent Body	Competent Bodies are independent and impartial organisations, responsible for implementing the EU Ecolabel scheme at national level. They are members of the EUEB responsible for drafting Ecolabel criteria, assessing applications and awarding the Ecolabel to companies that apply.	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/about_ecolabel/who_does_what_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/about_ecolabel/who_does_what_en.htm</a>
Complexing	Soiling and hard water contain quantities of calcium- and magnesium ions which destroy the effects of the anionic surfactants. This means a lesser cleaning effect with the same amount of detergents. The complexing agents 'soften' the water by binding calcium and magnesium ions in a 'complex'. Another major function of the complexing agents is to stabilise the bleaching system by preventing the metal ions from acting as catalysts.	<a href="http://www.eco-forum.dk/detergents/index_files/Page693.htm">http://www.eco-forum.dk/detergents/index_files/Page693.htm</a>
Consumer Safety	Protect the public against unreasonable risks of injury from consumer products and prevention of product-related deaths, illnesses, and injuries.	<a href="http://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/Consumer+Product+Safety+Commission">http://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/Consumer+Product+Safety+Commission</a>
Controlled Emissions	A strategy for reducing or preventing atmospheric pollution, such as a catalytic converter used for pollutant removal from automotive exhaust.	<a href="http://www.answers.com/topic/emission-control-meteorology">http://www.answers.com/topic/emission-control-meteorology</a>
Cross-contamination	The process by which bacteria or other microorganisms are unintentionally transferred from one substance or object to another, with harmful effect.	<a href="http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1O999-crosscontamination.html">http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1O999-crosscontamination.html</a>
Detection Limits	The detection limit is commonly accepted as the smallest amount or concentration of a particular substance that can be reliably detected in a given type of sample or medium by a specific measurement process	L.A. Currie. Detection: International update, and some emerging di-lemmas involving calibration, the blank, and multiple detection decisions. <i>Chromometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems</i> , 37 (1997) p.152.
Direct Discharge	A flow of water into a lake, wetland, or perennial stream from a development site, which has not passed through a water quality improvement device designed to either percolate the flow into the subsurface or otherwise remove sediments and other pollutants.	<a href="http://www.nwccog.org/docs/wss/mwqps_defs.pdf">http://www.nwccog.org/docs/wss/mwqps_defs.pdf</a>
Disperse Dye	Disperse Dye - a dye that is almost totally insoluble in water. Disperse dyes exist in the dye bath as a suspension or dispersion of microscopic particles, with only a tiny amount in true solution at any time. They are the only dyes that are effective for 'normal' polyester. Some types are used for nylon and acetate. Polyester is dyed with disperse dyes by boiling with carrier chemicals, or by heating the liquor to about 130°C, which requires elevated pressure (like a pressure cooker). Thermosol dyeing, where the fabric is padded with dye liquor then dried and heated to about 200°C for about 90 seconds, is also used for polyester and for coloring the polyester component of poly-cotton blends. Disperse dyes on polyester are generally very washfast and resistant to bleaching. Nylon can be dyed at or below 100°C without the use of a carrier, but washfastness is only moderate. Disperse dyes are also used for sublimation printing of synthetic fibres, and are the colorant used in crayons and inks sold for making 'iron-on' transfers.	<a href="http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF">http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF</a>
DTPA	Diethylenetriamine Pentaacetic Acid. Diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid is a chelating agent that sequesters metal ions so they cannot combine with other ingredients in a product. Diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid is used in soaps as a water softener, and to protect dyes and perfumes from combining with metals in solution.	<a href="http://sci-toys.com/ingredients/diethylenetriaminepentaacetic_acid.html">http://sci-toys.com/ingredients/diethylenetriaminepentaacetic_acid.html</a>
Dye	Dye - in textile terms, a soluble colorant that attaches in molecular form to the fibres, as opposed to a pigment, which exists as much large particles that are attached to the fibre with a binder. Dyes get classified by the application technique used, and by their chemical structure. A class of dye based on chemical structure may have members in several different application classes.	<a href="http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF">http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF</a>
Eco-effectiveness	A term characterized by MBDC that focuses on the development of materials and products that are safe and suitable for recovery through technical or biological systems, many of the toxic legacies of the past designs can be transformed into helpful products and systems	<a href="http://www.mbdc.com/images/Outline_CertificationV2_1_1.pdf">http://www.mbdc.com/images/Outline_CertificationV2_1_1.pdf</a>
Eco-label	A voluntary approach to environmental performance certification that is practiced around the world. An 'eco-label' identifies a product that meets specified performance criteria or standards. In contrast to 'green' symbols or claim statements made by manufacturers and service providers, an eco-label is awarded by a third-party organization for products or services that are determined to meet specific environmental criteria.	<a href="http://www.federalelectronicschallenge.net/resources/docs/ecolabel.pdf">http://www.federalelectronicschallenge.net/resources/docs/ecolabel.pdf</a>
Ecologically-intelligent Products	Products that are designed based on an ecologically intelligent framework in which the safe, regenerative productivity of nature provides models for wholly positive human designs.	<a href="http://www.mcdonough.com/writings/21st.htm">http://www.mcdonough.com/writings/21st.htm</a>
Economizers	Mechanical devices intended to reduce energy consumption, or to perform another useful function such as preheating a fluid.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economizer">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economizer</a>
Ecotoxicological impact	Ecotoxicic' is defined as: Substances or wastes which, if released, present or may present immediate or delayed adverse impacts to the environment by means of bioaccumulation and/or toxic effects upon biotic systems. The ecotoxicological impact of a chemical substance or waste depends on the ability of the chemical substance or waste to act toxically on organisms in the environment as well as on the exposure of these organisms	<a href="http://basel.int/meetings/sbc/workdoc/techgh12-e.pdf">http://basel.int/meetings/sbc/workdoc/techgh12-e.pdf</a>
EDTA	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) is a quadridentate or hexadentate chelating agent; it is capable of forming either four or six bonds with metal ions. EDTA is widely used for enhancing the cleaning power of detergents and soaps by forming chelates with the magnesium and calcium metals in hard water. Chelating agents are also used as color retainers for textile dyes.	<a href="http://www.wisegeek.com/what-are-chelating-agents.htm">http://www.wisegeek.com/what-are-chelating-agents.htm</a>
EDTA	EDTA - ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (read as 'ethylene diamine tetra-acetic acid'). EDTA as the acid form or as various sodium salts, is a powerful sequestering or chelating agent used primarily where metals such as iron or copper are present in water and may interfere with preparation or dyeing processes. It is sometimes used to sequester hardness ions such as calcium and magnesium. EDTA may not be suitable for use with premetallized	<a href="http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF">http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF</a>
Effluent	Liquid waste flowing out of a factory, farm, commercial establishment, or a household into a water body such as a river, lake, or lagoon, or a sewer system or reservoir.	<a href="http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/effluent.html">http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/effluent.html</a>
Eliminability	Eliminable - Capable of being eliminated.	<a href="http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/eliminable">http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/eliminable</a>
EMAS	The EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) is a management tool for companies and other organisations to evaluate, report and improve their environmental performance.	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/emas/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/emas/index_en.htm</a>
End-consumer	A person who uses a product or service. An end consumer may not be the purchaser of a product or service and should be distinguished from a customer.	<a href="http://www.qfinance.com/dictionary/end-consumer">http://www.qfinance.com/dictionary/end-consumer</a>
End-of-pipe	An approach to pollution control which concentrates upon effluent treatment or filtration prior to discharge into the environment, as opposed to making changes in the process giving rise to the wastes.	<a href="http://www.mijnwoordenboek.nl/vertaal/NL/EN/end-of-pipe%20technologie">http://www.mijnwoordenboek.nl/vertaal/NL/EN/end-of-pipe%20technologie</a>

European Commission	The European Commission is the EU's executive body and represents the interests of Europe as a whole (as opposed to the interests of individual countries).	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/about/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/about/index_en.htm</a>
Exposure Models	Mathematical exposure modeling is an indirect method of determining exposure, particularly for human exposure to environmental contaminants. It is useful when direct measurement of pollutant concentration is not feasible because direct measurement sometimes requires skilled professionals and complex, expensive laboratory equipment. The ability to make inferences in the absence of direct measurements, makes exposure modeling a powerful tool for predicting exposures by exploring hypothetical situations. It allows researchers to ask 'what if' questions about exposure scenarios.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mathematical_exposure_modeling">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mathematical_exposure_modeling</a>
Finishing Processes	The whole cycle of finishing consists of mechanical and chemical processes, which are used depending on the kinds and end uses of the fabric. Mechanical processes include drying, calendaring, schreiner, embossing, sueding, raising etc and chemical processes include in the application of special substances on the fabric, impregnation with size, starch, dextrin and other polymeric substances.	<a href="http://www.textileschool.com/School/TextileFinishing/FinishingProcess.aspx">http://www.textileschool.com/School/TextileFinishing/FinishingProcess.aspx</a>
Fixative	Fixative - in dyeing, a chemical that helps improve washfastness of dyed fabric. Some types of dye do not bond strongly to fibres, and will wash out over time. Direct dyes are notorious for this. Fixatives applied after dyeing can help, although some will degrade lightfastness or cause shade changes. Some fixative contain a small amount of formaldehyde, which is now regarded as carcinogenic. Much care is warranted in use of these fixatives, and garments should be thoroughly washed before being worn. Many of the newer fixatives do not contain formaldehyde. The mechanisms by which fixatives work vary, but typically form large, relatively insoluble complexes with dye molecules inside the fibre. Soda ash is sometimes called a fixative for reactive dyes, but it actually creates the high-pH conditions that allow the reactive dye to bond directly to cellulose fibres, and is not a fixative in the accepted sense.	<a href="http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF">http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF</a>
Foreign Material	Any adherent matter that is not parent material of the raw material used in the recycling process.	<a href="http://www.made-by.org/sites/default/files/Global_Recycle_Standard_01_November_2008.pdf">http://www.made-by.org/sites/default/files/Global_Recycle_Standard_01_November_2008.pdf</a>
Formaldehyde	Formaldehyde is a volatile, colorless gas that is present in small amounts in the atmosphere, tobacco smoke, glue, pollution. Due to its volatility, formaldehyde is 'contagious'. If you place a garment near another with formaldehyde, the first garment will also become 'infected'. Formaldehyde can cause allergy, irritation and eczema. Fabric samples for testing need to be packed separately in plastic bags.	<a href="http://www.tvmania.de/Src/Chemical.pdf">http://www.tvmania.de/Src/Chemical.pdf</a>
Freedom of Association	Freedom of association is the individual right to come together with other individuals and collectively express, promote, pursue and defend common interests. The right to freedom of association has been included in a number of national constitutions and human rights instruments, including the European Convention on Human Rights and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Freedom of association in the sense of workers' right to organize is also recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Labor Organization Conventions, and the latter also protects collective bargaining in the conventions on freedom of association.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_association">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_association</a>
Genetically Engineered Organisms (GVO)s	Genetic engineering (GE) is the process of transferring specific traits, or genes, from one organism into a different plant or animal. The resulting organism is called <i>transgenic</i> or a <i>GMO</i> (genetically modified organism)	<a href="http://www.sustainabletable.org/issues/ge/">http://www.sustainabletable.org/issues/ge/</a>
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Good Housekeeping Practices	Good housekeeping involves every phase of industrial operations and should apply throughout the entire premises, indoors and out. It is more than mere cleanliness. It requires orderly conditions, the avoidance of congestion, and attention to such details as an orderly layout of the whole workplace, the marking of aisles, adequate storage arrangements, and suitable provision for cleaning and maintenance.	<a href="http://www.osh.govt.nz/order/catalogue/goodhousekeeping.shtml">http://www.osh.govt.nz/order/catalogue/goodhousekeeping.shtml</a>
Good Manufacturing Practice	Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) is understood to be the guidelines for the quality assurance of manufacturing processes and the manufacturing environment for the production of pharmaceuticals, active ingredients and medicines, but also for foodstuffs and fodder.	<a href="http://www.eppi-magazine.com/modules/smartsection/item.php?itemid=16&amp;page=2">http://www.eppi-magazine.com/modules/smartsection/item.php?itemid=16&amp;page=2</a>
Greige	Greige - grey-beige. North American equivalent to British grey. In North America, greige is often used to describe loom state fabric that is unbleached, contains size and lubricants, and may be a bit dirty. Greige goods are made ready for dyeing by singeing, desizing, scouring and usually bleaching.	<a href="http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF">http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF</a>
Halogenated Hydrocarbons	Halogenated hydrocarbons are derivatives of hydrocarbons (that is, organic compounds that only contain carbon and hydrogen atoms) which include some halogen atoms within their chemical structure...most species of halogenated hydrocarbons are synthetic, and are manufactured by humans as industrially useful materials, or are incidentally produced as a by-product during industrial chemical reactions, or during the incineration of municipal waste.	<a href="http://science.jrank.org/pages/3204/Halogenated-Hydrocarbons.html">http://science.jrank.org/pages/3204/Halogenated-Hydrocarbons.html</a>
Halogenated Organics	Organic compounds in which at least a part of hydrogen atoms is replaced by fluorine, bromine or chlorine, as a means to make the compounds more stable.	<a href="http://www.balticuniv.uu.se/environmentalscience/ch13/words_13.htm">http://www.balticuniv.uu.se/environmentalscience/ch13/words_13.htm</a>
Heat Setting	Polyester textiles require a Heat Setting operation before dyeing. Heat setting eliminates the internal tensions within the fiber generated during manufacture and the new state can be fixed by rapid cooling. This heat setting fixes the fabrics in the relaxed state and thus avoids subsequent shrinkage or creasing of fabric.	<a href="http://www.thesmarttime.com/processing/disperse-dyeing.htm">http://www.thesmarttime.com/processing/disperse-dyeing.htm</a>
Heavy Metals	Heavy metal' is defined as any metallic element that has a relatively high density and is toxic or poisonous at low concentrations.	<a href="http://oecotextiles.wordpress.com/tag/heavy-metals/">http://oecotextiles.wordpress.com/tag/heavy-metals/</a>
Hexavalent Chrome	Hexavalent chromium (a.k.a. hex chrome or chromium-6) is a metal used in a number of industrial processes including chrome plating, steel production, paint and cement making. People are exposed to hex chrome, a potent human carcinogen, by breathing contaminated air and...drinking contaminated tap water.	<a href="http://www.simplesteps.org/chemicals/hexavalent-chromium">http://www.simplesteps.org/chemicals/hexavalent-chromium</a>
Human Ecology	Human ecology is the subdiscipline of ecology that focuses on humans. More broadly, it is an interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary study of the relationship between humans and their natural, social, and built environments.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_ecology">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_ecology</a>
Impregnating	To cause to be filled, imbued, permeated, or saturated (e.g. <i>impregnate</i> wood with varnish).	<a href="http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/impregnating">http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/impregnating</a>
In Conversion	Cotton in transition, transitional cotton or cotton in conversion, is cotton being grown on land in the transitional period according to the organic standard.	<a href="http://textileexchange.org/about-us/faq">http://textileexchange.org/about-us/faq</a>
Indigo	Indigo - a natural or synthetic vat dye; designated Colour Index Vat Blue 1. Indigo is probably one of the oldest colorants used for textiles. Originally it was extracted from plants, but now it is usually synthetic. It is of low substantivity, so multiple 'dips' are required to produce strong shades. Unlike other vat dyes, it exhibits quite poor washfastness. Natural and synthetic indigo are chemically the same.	<a href="http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF">http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF</a>
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	International Labour Organization ILO- is the only tripartite UN agency with government, employer, and worker representatives. This tripartite structure makes the ILO a unique forum in which the governments and the social partners of the economy of its 183 Member States can freely and openly debate and elaborate labour standards and policies.	<a href="http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/who-we-are/lang-en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/who-we-are/lang-en/index.htm</a>
ISO 14001	ISO 14000 is an environmental management standards that helps organizations (a) minimize how their operations (processes etc.) negatively affect the environment (i.e. cause adverse changes to air, water, or land); (b) comply with applicable laws, regulations, and other environmentally oriented requirements, and (c) continually improve in the above.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_14000">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_14000</a>
IVOC	Individual volatile organic compound (IVOC). Volatile organic compounds are organic chemicals that have a high vapor pressure at ordinary, room-temperature conditions. Their high vapor pressure results from a low boiling point, which causes large numbers of molecules to evaporate or sublimate from the liquid or solid form of the compound and enter the surrounding air. Many VOCs are dangerous to human health or cause harm to the environment. VOCs are numerous, varied, and ubiquitous. They include both man-made and naturally occurring chemical compounds.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volatile_organic_compound">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volatile_organic_compound</a>

kbA	Kontrolliert Biologischer Anbau (kbA), internationally translated to 'organic'. German certificate for organic grown products (following European Regulation).	<a href="http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%96kologische_Landwirtschaft">http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%96kologische_Landwirtschaft</a>
kbT	Kontrolliert Biologischer Tierhaltung (kbT). Translated it means organic animal husbandry. German certificate that applies to wool coming from sheep that graze on soil that is not sprayed with pesticides.	<a href="http://lanacare.com/modules/info/kbt-en.pdf">http://lanacare.com/modules/info/kbt-en.pdf</a>
LAS	Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate (LAS). A biodegradable salt that is used in laundry detergent. The chemicals in the LAS category possess properties indicating a hazard for the environment (fish, invertebrates and algae). LAS is 4x more toxic than tetrapropylenebenzenesulfonate, but it biodegrades more rapidly. Human hazard is relatively low but includes skin and eye irritation and toxicity when inhaled.	<a href="http://www.chem.unep.ch/irptc/sids/oecd/sids/las.pdf">http://www.chem.unep.ch/irptc/sids/oecd/sids/las.pdf</a> <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linear_alkylbenzene_sulfonate">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linear_alkylbenzene_sulfonate</a>
Life Cycle Analysis Method (LCA)	Life cycle assessment (LCA) – a systematic set of procedures for compiling and examining the inputs and outputs of a product and the associated environmental impacts directly attributable to the functioning of a product or service system throughout its life cycle.	<a href="http://www.gdrc.org/uem/lca/lca-define.html">http://www.gdrc.org/uem/lca/lca-define.html</a>
Lightfastness	Lightfastness - a measure of how resistant a coloring material, such as dye, is to fading due to exposure to light. There are a number of textile industry standard methods for evaluating how lightfast dyed fabric is. Differences in the lightfastness of individual dyes mixed to make a specific color can result in a color shift over time as the dyes of lesser fastness fade while others fade much less. Lightfastness mostly depends on the molecular structure of the dye itself, but can be influenced by the fibre or contaminants.	<a href="http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF">http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF</a>
Limit Values	Textiles may carry residues (due to unavoidable contamination). Limit values determine the maximum amount of residues that is allowed in a textile according to law or a certification standard.	<a href="http://tilth.org/files/certification/GOTSStandard.pdf">http://tilth.org/files/certification/GOTSStandard.pdf</a>
Liquor	Liquor - a solution of dye and/or other chemicals.	<a href="http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF">http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF</a>
Lyocell	Lyocell - a regenerated cellulose fibre made from wood pulp. Lyocell is produced with a process that is environmentally friendly in that the chemicals used are nearly completely recoverable and reusable in the process. It is stronger, both wet and dry, than other regenerated cellulose fibres such as viscose rayon, and is also stronger than cotton. In general, lyocell can be dyed much like any other cellulosic fibre. TENCEL® is one brand-name lyocell fibre.	<a href="http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF">http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF</a>
Mass Balance Calculation	A mass balance (also called a material balance) is an application of conservation of mass to the analysis of physical systems. By accounting for material entering and leaving a system, mass flows can be identified which might have been unknown, or difficult to measure without this technique. The exact conservation law used in the analysis of the system depends on the context of the problem but all revolve around mass conservation, i.e. that matter cannot disappear or be created spontaneously. Therefore, mass balances are used widely in engineering and environmental analyses. For example mass balance theory is used ...in pollution dispersion models and other models of physical systems.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mass_balance">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mass_balance</a>
Material Health	This is a term used by Cradle to Cradle and is listed as one of the five key elements in Cradle to Cradle certification. Material health means defining all materials used in a product as either technical or biological nutrients that are safe and healthy for humans and the environment. This is achieved by examining the toxicity of every material that goes into a product (through an evaluation against 19 criteria specified by Cradle to Cradle®).	<a href="http://mbdc.com/detail.aspx?linkid=2&amp;sublink=9">http://mbdc.com/detail.aspx?linkid=2&amp;sublink=9</a>
Material Reutilization	Reusing materials in the design of the product, and reusing the materials after the end of the product life cycle. Reusing materials is an essential part of the Cradle-to-Cradle approach.	<a href="http://www.mbdc.com/detail.aspx?linkid=2&amp;sublink=9">http://www.mbdc.com/detail.aspx?linkid=2&amp;sublink=9</a>
Mercerization	Mercerization - treatment of cotton yarn or fabric with a strong solution of sodium hydroxide; named after its inventor, John Mercer. Mercerizing cotton can significantly improve its dye uptake, especially if there are immature fibres present. If yarn or fabric is held under tension during the process, a sheen will be imparted. 'Slack' mercerizing, which does not require tension, but causes the fabric to shrink, can be done at home, but requires a great deal of care because of the caustic used. Typically it is done using about 20% to 25% sodium hydroxide solution at around 20°C. Fabric becomes very stiff and hard to handle until the solution is all washed out.	<a href="http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF">http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF</a>
Mordant	Mordant - a chemical that aids attachment of a dyestuff to fibres by bonding to both the fibre and the dye. A mordant must have high affinity for both the dye and the fibre, acting to attach the dyestuff to the fibre. Mordants are necessary for dyes that have very low or no natural affinity for the fibre. They are often salts of metals such as chromium, copper, tin or iron. Mordants may be applied before, with or after the dye, depending on the nature of the dye, the fibre and the mordant. Some mordants, especially chromium compounds, are very serious health hazards.	<a href="http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF">http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF</a>
Mordant Dye	Mordant Dye - a dyestuff that requires the use of a mordant. There are very few synthetic dyestuffs currently in use that require a separate mordant, except for some dyes for wool, where mordant dyes are still quite popular. Since chromium is almost exclusively used as the mordant on wool, chrome dye has become essentially synonymous with mordant dye. Many natural dyes (plant extracts, etc.) require a mordant. The mordant used can significantly influence the hue produced with a particular dyestuff.	<a href="http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF">http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF</a>
mutagenic	The substance (or agent) can induce a genetic mutation in an organism.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mutagen">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mutagen</a>
nano-particles	Ultrafine particles, or nanoparticles are sized between 100 and 1 nanometers.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nanoparticle">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nanoparticle</a>
NOx	NOx is a generic term for the mono-nitrogen oxides NO and NO2 (nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide). They are produced from the reaction of nitrogen and oxygen gases in the air during combustion, especially at high temperatures. In areas of high motor vehicle traffic, such as in large cities, the amount of nitrogen oxides emitted into the atmosphere as air pollution can be significant.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NOx">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NOx</a>
Nutrient Reutilisation	Cradle to Cradle uses a Nutrient Reutilisation Score, which is a combination of the recyclability/compostability and recycled/renewable content of the product.	<a href="http://mbdc.com/images/Material%20Reutilization%20Criteria%20V2_1_1.pdf">http://mbdc.com/images/Material%20Reutilization%20Criteria%20V2_1_1.pdf</a>
Occupational Health and Safety	Occupational safety and health is a cross-disciplinary area concerned with protecting the safety, health and welfare of people engaged in work or employment. The goal of all occupational safety and health programs is to foster a safe work environment. As a secondary effect, it may also protect co-workers, family members, employers, customers, suppliers, nearby communities, and other members of the public who are impacted by the workplace environment. It may involve interactions among many subject areas, including occupational medicine, occupational (or industrial) hygiene, public health, safety engineering / industrial engineering, chemistry, health physics.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Occupational_safety_and_health">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Occupational_safety_and_health</a>
Off-gas	Offgassing is the evaporation of volatile chemicals in non-metallic materials at normal atmospheric pressure. This means that building materials, computers, paint or even toys can release chemicals into the air through evaporation. This evaporation can continue for years after the products are initially installed which means you continue to breathe these chemicals as you work, sleep and relax in your home or office. Off-gassing can lead to irritation of the eyes, nose, skin and cause asthma-like symptoms.	2) <a href="http://www.natureneutral.com/learnOff.php">http://www.natureneutral.com/learnOff.php</a> <a href="http://www.everydayhealth.com/health-report/allergy/off-gas.aspx">http://www.everydayhealth.com/health-report/allergy/off-gas.aspx</a>
Organic	Organic – Grown without the use of GMO seed, synthetic pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers or defoliants at any point during its growing season. For animal fibers no feed treated with synthetic chemical pesticides or fertilizers, with restricted use of antibiotics and growth hormones, and according to strict animal husbandry guideline	<a href="http://www.ecoindebta.org/content/glossary-of-terms/o">http://www.ecoindebta.org/content/glossary-of-terms/o</a>
Organohalogens	Many synthetic compounds such as plastic polymers, and a few natural ones, contain halogen atoms; they are known as halogenated compounds or organohalogens. Organohalogens are the group of compounds that contain a halogen atom (fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or iodine) bonded to a carbon atom. Carbon tetrachloride was once widely used as a dry-cleaning liquid, but its adverse health effects have curtailed its use.	<a href="http://www.c-1-c.com/supportdocs/halides.htm">http://www.c-1-c.com/supportdocs/halides.htm</a> <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halocarbon">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halocarbon</a>

Organotin	Organotin compounds or stannanes are chemical compounds based on tin with hydrocarbon substituents. An organotin compound is commercially applied as a hydrochloric acid scavenger (or heat stabilizer) in polyvinyl chloride and as a biocide. Tributyltin oxide has been extensively used as a wood preservative. Tributyltin compounds are used as marine anti-biofouling agents. Concerns over toxicity of these compounds have led to a worldwide ban by the International Maritime Organization.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organotin_chemistry">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organotin_chemistry</a>
Ozone Layer	The ozone layer is a layer in Earth's atmosphere which contains relatively high concentrations of ozone (O <sub>3</sub> ). This layer absorbs 97–99% of the Sun's high frequency ultraviolet light, which is potentially damaging to the life forms on Earth. It is mainly located in the lower portion of the stratosphere from approximately 20 to 30 kilometres (12 to 19 mi) above Earth, though the thickness varies seasonally and geographically.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ozone_layer">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ozone_layer</a>
Pentachlorophenol	Pentachlorophenol (PCP) is an organochlorine compound used a herbicide, insecticide, fungicide, algacide, and disinfectant. Some applications were in agricultural seeds (for nonfood uses), leather and rope. Its use has declined due to its high toxicity and slow biodegradation.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pentachlorophenol">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pentachlorophenol</a>
Phthalates	Used as softener (plasticizer) in plastics and other products. Studies have shown that phthalates can migrate from a plastic in to the body if a child sucks or chews on the plastic. Phthalates are suspected to be carcinogenic and to disturb the hormone system.	<a href="http://www.tvmania.de/Src/Chemical.pdf">http://www.tvmania.de/Src/Chemical.pdf</a>
pH-value	pH is a measure of free hydrogen ions in a solutions. The pH-value represent the acidity of the solutions. A low value shows an acidic solution and a high value shows an alkaline solution. A high ph (more than 7,5) can cause skin sensitivity like rashes or irritation. A very high pH (more than 9) can cause burns on the human skin. Also a low pH value can cause skin irritations.	<a href="http://www.tvmania.de/Src/Chemical.pdf">http://www.tvmania.de/Src/Chemical.pdf</a>
Pigment	Pigment - a colored substance that is insoluble in water, usually in the form of a fine powder. Pigments are used to color many types of paint, including some textile paints, and almost all 'inks' used for screen printing ('silkscreen' printing). Pigments need some sort of binder to hold them onto fabric. Azoic dyes and vat dyes actually form pigment inside fibres. These pigments are physically trapped inside the fibre, so no binder is necessary. Inorganic pigments are often oxides of metals, such as iron oxide or titanium dioxide. Many organic pigments are chemically similar to parts of dye molecules, but lack the necessary features to make them soluble and to bond, unaided, to the fibre.	<a href="http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF">http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF</a>
Plasticisers	Plasticisers or dispersants are additives that increase the plasticity or fluidity of the material to which they are added; these include plastics, cement, concrete, wallboard, and clay. Plasticizers for plastics soften the final product increasing its flexibility.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plasticizers">en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plasticizers</a>
Plastisol	Plastisol is used as ink for screen-printing on to textiles. Plastisols are the most commonly used inks for printing designs on to garments, and are particularly useful for printing opaque graphics on dark fabrics. Plastisol inks are not water-soluble. The ink is composed of PVC particles suspended in a plasticizing emulsion, and will not dry if left in the screen for extended periods. Because of the convenience of not needing to wash a screen after printing, plastisol inks can be used without a source of running water. Plastisol inks are recommended for printing on colored fabric. On lighter fabric, plastisol is extremely opaque and can retain a bright image for many years with proper care. Plastisol inks will not dry, but must be cured. Curing can be done with a flash dryer, or more inexpensively, a home oven. Most plastisols need to reach a temperature of about 180 degrees celsius (350 Fahrenheit) for full curing. Plastisol tends to sit atop the threads instead of soaking into them, giving the print a raised, plasticized texture. Other inks can produce a softer feel.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plastisol#Textile_ink">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plastisol#Textile_ink</a>
Polyamide	Polyamide - a synthetic polymer family used for fibres and solid plastics; protein fibres are also technically polyamides, but the term is almost always used only for synthetic materials. Nylon is a polyamide, and the oldest of the commercial synthetic polymers. Polyamide can be dyed with acid dyes or disperse dyes. Some MX dyes will also work well for nylon if applied as if they were acid dyes (at acid pH and high temperature).	<a href="http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF">http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF</a>
Polyester	Polyester - a somewhat generic term used for a variety of synthetic polymers used both for solid plastics and for fibres; polyethylene terephthalate is probably the most common. Polyester is are harder to dye than many other fibre polymers. It is dyed almost exclusively with disperse dyes. Because of its high glass transition temperature, dyeing is usually done at high temperature (around 130°C) in a pressure vessel. Carriers can be used for dyeing at the boil. Washfastness of polyester is very high because it is almost impenetrable to water even at the boil. Some polyester is formulated to allow dyeing with basic dyes. Polyester containers (often labeled PET or PETE), very popular for beverages, can be used for dye solutions, at least for short term storage. Polyester is attacked by strong alkalis. A few stitches of brightly-colored polyester thread can be handy for 'labeling' items being dyed in almost any process other than disperse dyeing, because they will retain their original color.	<a href="http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF">http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF</a>
Polymerisation	In polymer chemistry, polymerization is a process of reacting monomer molecules together in a chemical reaction to form three-dimensional networks or polymer chains. They form useful compounds such as polyethylene and polyvinyl chloride (PVC). A dispersion resulting from emulsion polymerization is often called a latex (especially if derived from a synthetic rubber) or an emulsion. These emulsions find applications in adhesives, paints, paper coating and textile coatings. Polymerization that is not sufficiently moderated and proceeds at a fast rate can be very hazardous.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polymerisation">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polymerisation</a> <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emulsion_polymerization">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emulsion_polymerization</a>
Polymers	The term polymer refer to a large class of compounds comprising both natural and synthetic materials with a wide variety of properties. The list of synthetic polymers includes synthetic rubber, Bakelite, neoprene, nylon, PVC, polystyrene, polyethylene, polypropylene, polyacrylonitrile, PVB, silicone, and many more. A variety of natural polymers exist, such as cellulose, which is the main constituent of wood and paper.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polymers">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polymers</a>
Post-consumer Recycled Material	Post-Consumer Recycled Material: Paper, plastics, rubber, etc., recovered or recycled from discarded household, commercial, or industrial packages or products.	<a href="http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/post-consumer-materials.html">http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/post-consumer-materials.html</a>
PVC	Polyvinyl chloride is a fabric that is commonly known as PVC. This fabric type has significant stretch property differences and varies in thickness and weight. According to <i>Textile Fabrics and Their Selection</i> , "The term PVC is sometimes applied to a fabric treated with polyvinyl chloride in resin form to look and feel something like kid leather but at a much lower cost."	<a href="http://www.ehow.com/list_6507222_vinyl-fabric-types.html">http://www.ehow.com/list_6507222_vinyl-fabric-types.html</a> "Textile Fabrics and Their Selection"; Isabel B. Wingate and June F. Mohler; 1984
Raw Materials	Raw Material– crude, unprocessed, or partially processed material used as feedstock for a processing operation; sourced from agricultural goods, mining, water sources, etc.	<a href="http://www.ecoindexbeta.org/content/glossary-of-terms/r">http://www.ecoindexbeta.org/content/glossary-of-terms/r</a>
REACH (Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals)	REACH– Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals – strict EU regulation for the reformation of the EU chemicals legislation. According to REACH, only registered (data on physical properties, toxicity data, data on hazard for humans etc. have to be provided by chemical suppliers) and officially evaluated chemicals may be sold. The most hazardous chemicals can only be used if especially authorised.	<a href="http://rohantime.com/17533/green-glossary-of-outdoor-gear/">http://rohantime.com/17533/green-glossary-of-outdoor-gear/</a>
Reduction Clearing	This is the process to improve the fastness of the dyed material by removing all the dyestuff that is superficially adhering to the fabric and staining the cotton portion of the blend.	<a href="http://www.thesmarttime.com/processing/disperse-dyeing.htm">http://www.thesmarttime.com/processing/disperse-dyeing.htm</a>
REL (Reference Exposure Limit)	Highest allowable airborne concentration of a substance in a work area. REL is expressed either as a ceiling limit or as a time-weighted average.	<a href="http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/recommended-exposure-limit-REL.html">http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/recommended-exposure-limit-REL.html</a>
Renewable Energy	Derived from resources that are naturally regenerative or are practically inexhaustible, such as biomass, heat (geothermal, solar, thermal gradient), moving water (hydro, tidal, and wave power), and wind energy. Municipal solid waste may also be considered a source of renewable (thermal) energy.	<a href="http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/renewable-energy.html">http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/renewable-energy.html</a>
Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)	A certificate to prove that energy or electricity produced is from a renewable source, such as wind, solar, hydro and biomass. REC is tradable and investors can exchange them in a barter style. REC is an essential component of a plan designed to promote the production of renewable and sustainable energy.	<a href="http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/Renewable-Energy-Certificate-REC.html">http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/Renewable-Energy-Certificate-REC.html</a>

Resource Productivity	Resource productivity describes the relation between economic outputs in monetary terms (Y – numerator) and a physical indicator (M – denominator) for material or resource input. According to the OECD (2008) the term 'resource productivity' is [...] put in a welfare perspective and is understood to contain both a quantitative dimension (e.g. the quantity of output produced with a given input of natural resources) and a qualitative dimension (e.g. the environmental impacts per unit of output produced with a given natural resource input).	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/enveco/economics_policy/pdf/part2_report_comp.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/enveco/economics_policy/pdf/part2_report_comp.pdf</a>
SA8000	The SA8000® is an auditable certification standard based on international workplace norms of International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. This standard is the benchmark against which companies and factories measure their performance. Those seeking to comply with SA8000® have adopted policies and procedures that protect the basic human rights of workers.	<a href="http://www.sai-intl.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=Page.viewPage&amp;pagelid=937&amp;parentID=479&amp;nodeID=1">http://www.sai-intl.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=Page.viewPage&amp;pagelid=937&amp;parentID=479&amp;nodeID=1</a>
Sizing	Size (or Sizing) - in textiles, a material applied to yarns or fabrics to make them stiffer or temporarily bind fibres together. Sizing is used extensively, especially for cellulose fibres, to make them easier to process or protect them from damage during high-speed weaving or the like. A wide variety of compounds, including starches and other plant derivatives, and synthetic organic compounds, such as polyvinyl alcohol, are used for sizing. Sizing materials can interfere with dyeing, so it is important that they are removed by <i>desizing</i> , usually prior to <i>scouring</i> but sometimes as part of the scouring process.	<a href="http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF">http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF</a>
SO2	Sulfur Dioxide - A colorless, poisonous gas or liquid with a strong odor. It is formed naturally by volcanic activity, and is a waste gas produced by burning coal and oil and by many industrial processes, such as smelting. It is also a hazardous air pollutant and a major contributor to acid rain. <i>Chemical formula:</i> SO <sub>2</sub>	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/SO2">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/SO2</a>
Solvents	Solvents are a class of chemicals that are used for the purposes of dissolving, extracting, or suspending materials, usually without altering their chemical make-up. Solvents are usually liquids, though they can also be in the form of a gas or solid, and generally work on the principle that the solvent will have similar properties to the substance it is attempting to dissolve, extract, or suspend.	<a href="http://www.ecolife.com/define/solvents.html">http://www.ecolife.com/define/solvents.html</a>
Sulfur Dye	Sulfur Dye - a class of dyes made by reacting sulfur with organic compounds; most are of unknown chemical structure. Sulfur dyes are insoluble in water, and must be converted to a soluble form for application. The process is a quite similar to that used for vat dyes. Sulfur dyes are typically inexpensive, but dull in color. They generally have good washfastness, but are sensitive to bleaches. Sulfur dyes on fabric, particularly some blacks, may decompose under warm, humid conditions, forming an acid. This can cause tendering of cellulose fibres, but can generally be prevented by making the finished fabric slightly alkaline. Sulfur dye is often used commercially to produce a good black at low cost on cellulosic fabrics.	<a href="http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF">http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF</a>
Supply Chain	Supply chain – is a chain of production involving suppliers and activities which take a raw material to end – product. Fashion chains are usually global involving multiple manufacturers in multiple countries.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supply_chain_management">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supply_chain_management</a> <a href="http://www.made-by.org/content/about-us">http://www.made-by.org/content/about-us</a>
Surfactant	Surfactant - surface active agent. When used in association with dyeing, this term almost invariably refers to a synthetic detergent. Detergents operate at the surface between a solvent (water) and some material that is to be removed from where it is, and made to enter solution or suspension in the solvent. One end of the surfactant molecule is hydrophilic ('likes' water), and the other is hydrophobic ('fears' water; or sometimes lipophilic - oil loving). Surfactants can be synthesized to have specific properties by varying the structure of the hydrophilic and hydrophobic ends. Surfactants are used to scour fibres or fabric, act as wetting agents in dyeing, as retarders in dyeing, and to help remove unfixed dye after dyeing. They may be classified as anionic, non-ionic or cationic. There are even types that can behave as anionic or cationic, depending on conditions. Some fabric softeners are surfactants. There is a vast array of surfactants on the market.	<a href="http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF">http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF</a>
Sustainable	Capable of being maintained at a steady level without exhausting natural resources or causing severe ecological damage.	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/sustainable">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/sustainable</a>
Teratogen	Any agent that can disturb the development of an embryo or fetus. Teratogens may cause a birth defect in the child. Or a teratogen may halt the pregnancy outright. The classes of teratogens include radiation, maternal infections, chemicals, and drugs.	<a href="http://www.medterms.com/script/main/art.asp?articlekey=11315">http://www.medterms.com/script/main/art.asp?articlekey=11315</a>
Thermosetting	Permanently hardening or solidifying on being heated. Used of certain synthetic resins.	<a href="http://www.thefreedictionary.com/thermosetting">http://www.thefreedictionary.com/thermosetting</a>
Thermosol Dyeing	Thermosol dyeing is a continuous dyeing method which is applied mainly for the polyester/cotton blended materials.	<a href="http://www.thesmarttime.com/processing/disperse-dyeing.htm">http://www.thesmarttime.com/processing/disperse-dyeing.htm</a>
thermosol process	Thermosol dyeing [is] where the fabric is padded with dye liquor then dried and heated to about 200°C for about 90 seconds, is used for polyester and for coloring the polyester component of poly-cotton blends.	<a href="http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF">http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF</a>
tin-organic	Organic tin compounds known to be environmental pollutants comprise mono-, di-, tri-, and tetrabutyl and triphenyltin compounds. Tributyltin (TBT) was used from the 1960s onwards in the marine environment as a biocide in antifouling coatings on underwater structures, ships and other craft. TBT has also been used for wood coatings and as an antiseptic agent in carpets and canvas... Triphenyltin (TPT) has been used as an agricultural pesticide. Tributyltin compounds are considered the most hazardous of all tin compounds and several studies in various parts of the world oceans have shown their effects: shell malformations of oysters, imposex in marine snails, reduced resistance to infection (e.g. in flounder), and effects on the human immune system. The effect of triphenyltin seems to be the same.	<a href="http://qsr2010.ospar.org/media/assessments/p00395_supplements/p00395_supp_04_organotins.pdf">http://qsr2010.ospar.org/media/assessments/p00395_supplements/p00395_supp_04_organotins.pdf</a>
TOC	Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is a sum measure of the concentration of all organic carbon atoms covalently bonded in the organic molecules of a given sample of water... Many industries monitor TOC as a means of validating sanitary conditions.	<a href="http://www.larlif.com/html/glossary-toc.html">http://www.larlif.com/html/glossary-toc.html</a>
Traceability	A traceability system allows an organization to document and/or locate a product through the stages and operations involved in the manufacture, processing, distribution and handling of feed and food, from primary production to consumption. It can therefore facilitate the identification of the cause for nonconformity with a product(s), and the ability to withdraw and/or recall these if necessary.	<a href="http://www.iso.org/iso/pressrelease.htm?refid=Ref1063">http://www.iso.org/iso/pressrelease.htm?refid=Ref1063</a>
Transaction Certificate	A transaction certificate, which is issued for each shipment, is the key document needed to ensure that the products being purchased from the supplier are produced according to the designated standard.	<a href="http://cogent.controlunion.com/cusi_production_files/SIS1_files/FL_011210111922_EssentialCertificationGuide_let_081204.pdf">http://cogent.controlunion.com/cusi_production_files/SIS1_files/FL_011210111922_EssentialCertificationGuide_let_081204.pdf</a>
Transparency	Transparent: easy to perceive or detect.	<a href="http://oxforddictionaries.com/definition/transparent">http://oxforddictionaries.com/definition/transparent</a>
TVOC	Total Volatile Organic Compounds	<a href="http://oecotextiles.wordpress.com/2010/03/17/volatile-organic-compounds-vocs/">http://oecotextiles.wordpress.com/2010/03/17/volatile-organic-compounds-vocs/</a>
Type 1 Eco-label	According to ISO-14024, Type I environmental labelling is a voluntary, multiple-criteria based, third party program that awards a license which authorizes the use of environmental labels on products indicating overall environmental preferability of a product within a particular product category based on life cycle considerations.	<a href="http://project.ecolabel-products.eu/display/cid/_20.html">http://project.ecolabel-products.eu/display/cid/_20.html</a>
Vat Dye	Vat Dye - a classification of dyes that are converted from a water-insoluble pigment form to a soluble leuco form (using a reducing agent), applied by immersion to fabric, then converted back to the insoluble form (by oxidation). The name comes from 'vatting' which once meant using natural fermentation processes in a vat to produce the reducing conditions to make the dye soluble. Indigo, the blue of blue jeans, is a common vat dye. Vat dyes, with the notable exception of indigo, are generally very lightfast and washfast. Many have very good resistance to chlorine bleach. Multiple applications of dye may be required to build strong shades because of limited substantivity. Sulfur dyes use processes similar to vat dyes, but are distinguished by their sulfur content. Some modern vat dyes are supplied in already-reduced soluble form. Occasionally art dyes will say something is vat dyed when they mean it has been dyed with any dye type in a large volume of solution, as opposed to by direct application of dye or other techniques. This use should be avoided.	<a href="http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF">http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF</a>

Vertically Integrated	Vertical integration is integration along a supply chain. For example, if a retailer starts manufacturing the products it sells, it is increasing its level of vertical integration.	<a href="http://moneyterms.co.uk/horizontal-vertical-integration/">http://moneyterms.co.uk/horizontal-vertical-integration/</a>
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are emitted as gases from certain solids or liquids. VOCs include a variety of chemicals, some of which may have short- and long-term adverse health effects. Concentrations of many VOCs are consistently higher indoors (up to ten times higher) than outdoors. VOCs are emitted by a wide array of products numbering in the thousands. Examples include: paints and lacquers, paint strippers, cleaning supplies, pesticides, building materials and furnishings, office equipment such as copiers and printers, correction fluids and carbonless copy paper, graphics and craft materials including glues and adhesives, permanent markers, and photographic solutions.	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/iaq/voc.html">http://www.epa.gov/iaq/voc.html</a>
Washfastness	Washfastness - a measure of the resistance of a dye to washing out of the fibre. There are a number of industry-standard tests for washfastness, usually based on the equivalent to the home laundry process appropriate for the fibre. Washfastness tests are concerned not only with loss of dye from the colored fabric, but also transfer of dye from the wash liquor to other items. Washfastness depends to a great extent on the nature of the dye, but also on the fibre, the application process and the post-dyeing treatment. There is not necessarily any relationship between washfastness and lightfastness.	<a href="http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF">http://list.emich.edu/~dyers/pdfs/dyeglossary.PDF</a>
Waste Water Treatment	Waste Water Treatment– also known as sewage treatment is the process of removing contaminants from wastewater and household sewage, both runoff (effluents) and domestic. It includes physical, chemical, and biological processes to remove physical, chemical and biological contaminants. Its objective is to produce an environmentally-safe fluid waste stream (or treated effluent) and a solid waste (or treated sludge) suitable for disposal or reuse (usually as farm fertilizer).	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sewage_treatment">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sewage_treatment</a>
Water Retting	The process used to dissolve or rot away much of the cellular tissues and pectins surrounding bast-fibre bundles, which also facilitates separation of the fibre from the stem and is done by submerging bundles of stalks in water. This method is used in the production of fibre from plant materials such as flax and hemp stalks and coir from coconut husks. The water, penetrating to the central stalk portion, swells the inner cells, bursting the outermost layer, thus increasing absorption of both moisture and decay-producing bacteria.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Retting">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Retting</a>
Wet Processing	Textile Wet Processing - A textile fabric process in which the fabric is treated with a liquid. This includes bleaching, shrinking and liquid color dyes	<a href="http://www2.intota.com/experts.asp?strSearchType=all&amp;strQuery=textile+wet+processing">http://www2.intota.com/experts.asp?strSearchType=all&amp;strQuery=textile+wet+processing</a>
α-MES	Computerized system used in real time documenting, controlling, and management of an entire manufacturing process that includes machines, personnel, and support services. MES applications track activities and resources, link administration to the shop-floor activities, and are often integrated with other applications (such as MRP II) used in purchasing, shipping-receiving, inventory control, and maintenance and scheduling.	<a href="http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/manufacturing-execution-system-MES.html">http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/manufacturing-execution-system-MES.html</a>

Acronym	Definition
BSCI	Business Social Compliance Initiative
C2C	Cradle to Cradle
CBI	Caribbean Basin Initiative
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CO/COO	Country of Origin
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
CSO	Civil Society Organization
ETI	Ethical Trade Initiative
EU	European Union
FTA	Foreign Trade Association
FWF	Fair Wear Foundation
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GMO	genetically modified organism
GRS	Global Recycle Standard
GSP	Generalised System of Preferences
IFOAM	International Federation of Organic Agricultural Movements
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOAS	International Organic Accreditation Service
JO-IN	Joint Initiative on Corporate Accountability and Workers Rights
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment/ Life Cycle Analysis
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NFPO	Not-For-Profit Organization

NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NOP	United States Department of Agriculture's National Organic Program
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
REACH	Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals
RSL	Restrictive Substance List
SA8000	Social Accountability 8000
SAAS	Social Accountability Accreditation Services
SAI	Social Accountability International
TQM	Total Quality Management
UN	United Nations
WRAP	Worldwide Responsible Apparel Production