

Definitions



Biodegradable	Capable of decomposing under natural conditions. <i>Terms of Environment. 2007. www.epa.gov/ocepaterns/</i>
Carbon Footprint	The measure of the amount of CO2 emitted over the full life cycle of a product.
Compostable	Compostability encompasses three factors - biodegradability, disintegration and ecotoxicity. Biodegradability shows quantitatively the inherent nature of the material to be consumed by microorganisms. Biodegradability protects the environment by showing that the material will not accumulate. Disintegration measures whether the material breaks down and falls apart, thereby protecting the compost plant operator. It may or may not be biodegrading. Finally, ecotoxicity testing determines whether the material after composting shows any inhibition on plant growth or the survival of soil or aquatic fauna.
Cradle to Cradle	The design and production of products and materials that can be used, recycled, and used again without losing any material quality. Cradle to Cradle principals are the opposite of the Cradle to Grave lifecycle of products, or the take and make waste material model flow.
Cradle to Grave	Assessment of a products lifecycle from the moment natural resources are extracted to each stage of manufacturing, transportation, use, and disposal. This assessment provides a clear picture of the products impact on the environment and will indicate where opportunities should be investigated.
Elemental Chlorine Free (ECF)	Paper produced from the pulp that has been bleached with a chlorine derivative (ex. Chlorine dioxide (ClO2)) but without elemental chlorine.
Environmentally Benign Adhesive (EBA)	Those adhesives certified by the USPS that can be easily treated and removed during the paper recycling process.
Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)	Non-profit organization devoted to encouraging the responsible management of worlds forests. The FSC ensures that forestry is practiced in an environmentally friendly, responsible, socially beneficial, and economically viable way. <i>What is FSC-US?. 2007. www.fscus.org/faqs/what_is_fsc.php</i>
Non-Wood or Tree-Free Fiber	Paper fibers derived from sources other than trees. Examples are bamboo, hemp, kenaf, textiles, wild grasses, and agricultural byproducts (sugar cane husks, straw left in the field after harvesting of the main crop).
PEFC	The Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) is an international non-profit, non-governmental organization dedicated to promoting Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) through independent third-party certification. Most widely used in Europe. www.pefc.org
Permanent Paper	Papers certified by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) as being alkaline or neutral papers that resist aging for more than 100 years.
PLA (Polylactide / Polylactic Acid)	A biodegradable polymer (film) made from lactic acid. Lactic acid is made from fermenting the sugar dextrose, which is found in many different agricultural crops, but the renewable resource corn is the main source.
Post Consumer Waste (PCW)	A material (paper) that has served its intended use that has been recycled into new paper.
Post Industrial Fiber (Pre-consumer waste)	Materials that have not yet met their intended use by the consumer (converting scrap, coating waste, magazines and newspapers that were not purchased).



Earth Friendly
Film Products



Earth Friendly
Paper Products



BV-COC-020611-A,B,C

MActac® TAKES YOU THERE.



Definitions



Processed Chlorine Free (PCF)	Typically refers to recycled papers. No chlorine or chlorine derivatives were used in the recycling process. Papers that were originally bleached with chlorine or chlorine derivatives could have been used as feedstock.
Programme for the Endorsement of Forestry Certification (PEFC)	Certification system in Europe that promotes sustainable forest practices. The PEFC's efforts are supported by 149 governments in the world and over 85% of the world's forest area.
Recycle	Minimizing waste generation by recovering and reprocessing usable products that might otherwise become waste (i.e. recycling of aluminum cans, paper, and bottles, etc.). <i>Terms of Environment. 2007. www.epa.gov/ocepaterns/</i>
Recyclable	Product that can be converted back into material that can be used in the manufacturing of new goods.
Recycling Compatible Adhesives (RCA) / Repulpable Adhesives	An adhesive that does not persist as "stickies" in a paper recycling process, but which can be removed from the process water using conventional equipment found in a paper recycling mill. www.tlmi.com
Renewable Resource	A resource that can be used continuously without being depleted. The resource regenerates itself at the same rate as it is consumed.
Sustainability	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Sustainable Product	According to the Sustainable Packaging Coalition, a sustainable product is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Beneficial, safe & healthy for individuals and communities throughout its life cycle; B. Meets market criteria for performance and cost; C. Sourced, manufactured, transported, and recycled using renewable energy; D. Maximizes the use of renewable or recycled source materials; E. Manufactured using clean production technologies and best practices; F. Made from materials healthy in all probable end of life scenarios; G. Physically designed to optimize materials and energy; H. Effectively recovered and utilized in biological and/or industrial cradle to cradle cycles. <i>Sustainable Packaging. 2007.</i> www.sustainablepackaging.org/about_sustainable_packaging.asp
Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI)	The SFI program is based on the idea that responsible environmental behavior and sound business decisions can co-exist. SFI members practice sustainable forestry on all the lands they manage. www.aboutsfi.org
Sustainable Green Printing Partnership (SGP)	The SGP is an independent recognition organization providing benchmarking tools applicable to the printing industry, provides verification of green and sustainable business practices, and publically recognizes facilities that meet established criteria. <i>Sustainable Green Printing Partnership. 2007.</i> www.sgppartnership.org/index.php?PageID=2
Sustainable Packaging Coalition (SPC)	An industry working group inspired by Cradle to Cradle principles and dedicated to transforming packaging into a system that encourages economic prosperity and a sustainable flow of materials. <i>Who we Are. 2007. www.sustainablepackaging.org/</i>
TLMI L.I.F.E	TLMI introduced its L.I.F.E. (Label Initiative for the Environment) program to its converter and supplier members in order to assist the association's members with finding cost effective ways to reduce their company's environmental footprint. www.tlmi.com/about-life/
Totally Chlorine Free (TCF)	Paper produced with pulp that has been bleached without any type of chlorine or paper that has not been bleached at all. Applies to only virgin paper.
Wood-Free Paper	Papers made from chemical wood-based vs. mechanical pulping. It does not indicate that the paper was manufactured using non-wood or tree-free products.

