

Standardisation process & NO WASTE terminology

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Standardisation process

Standards are documents that define the characteristics of a product, service, process or person according to the “state of the art”.

The standardization allows to define things in a clear and unambiguous way to give way to the community to use shared languages and to avoid the risk of abuse in the use of words by the media and employees as is happening with the great themes that are transforming society.

UNI Ente Italiano Normazione

UNI represents Italy in the European standardisation organisations (CEN) and worldwide (ISO) and organise the participation of national delegations in their standardisation work. (1)



CEN Comité Européen de Normalisation

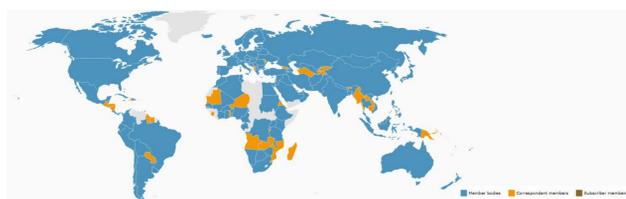
CEN, the European Committee for Standardization, is an association that brings together the National Standardization Bodies of 34 European countries. (2)



ISO International Organization for Standardization

ISO is an independent, non-governmental international organization with a membership of 164 national standards bodies.

Through its members, it brings together experts to share knowledge and develop voluntary, consensus-based, market relevant International Standards that support innovation and provide solutions to global challenges. (3)



Map of ISO members. (3)

NO WASTE Terminology

Nowadays, there are a lots of confusion in the meaning of words, due to the large amount of labels, marketing strategies and also ignorance. Here, we try to clarify the meaning of some useful NO WASTE words.

Circular Economy

The circular economy is a model of production and consumption that involves sharing, lending, reuse, repair, reconditioning and recycling of existing materials and products for as long as possible. (4)



Sustainability

A condition of a development capable of ensuring the satisfaction of the needs of the present generation without compromising the possibility of future generations to realize their own. (5)



Recyclable

Waste recycling means the set of strategies and methodologies for recovering useful materials from waste in order to reuse them instead of disposing of them directly in landfill. The recycled material therefore prevents the waste of potentially useful materials, ensures greater sustainability to the cycle of production/use of materials, reduces the consumption of raw materials, the use of energy and the emission of associated greenhouse gases. (6)



Composting

Composting is a process that occurs in nature and transforms organic waste (from the vegetable and animal world) into carbon dioxide, water and organic substance stabilized and humified. A compostable product must decompose in less than 3 months. (7)

Industrial composting: stable and controlled conditions of temperature and humidity

Home composting: unstable environmental conditions



Biodegradable

Biodegradable is any material that can be broken down by bacteria, sunlight and other natural physical agents into simple chemical compounds such as water, carbon dioxide and methane. To be defined as biodegradable a product must decompose by 90% within 6 months. (8)



References

- (1) www.uni.com; (2) cen.eu; (3) www.iso.org; (4) www.europarl.europa.eu; (5) www.treccani.it; (6) www.wikipedia.org; (7) www.compost.it; (8) www.focus.it.

