

Sustainability glossary



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Biodegradable materials

“Biodegradability” is a property of organic substances and some synthetic compounds, to be decomposed by nature, or rather, by saprophyte bacteria.

Circular Economy

Circular economy is understood as the efficient use of resources.

It is a term that defines an economy designed to be able to regenerate itself. It is a system in which all the activities, starting from extraction and production, are organised in a way that extends the life cycle of the products, promotes the use of renewable resources and allows someone's waste to become someone else's resource. The circular economy is a model of production and consumption that involves sharing, lending, reuse, repair, refurbishing and recycling of the materials.

Circular Economy Performance (CEP)

The quantification and qualification of the types of resources used by the Organisation for the realisation of one or more products and/or services and/or projects, concerning an input and output process and considering the entire life cycle.

Circular Materials Mapping Azienda (CMMa)

Also known as Material Capital, it refers to the quantification and qualification of the types of material resources purchased and used by the Organisation for the performance of its business activities.

Circular Materials Mapping Prodotto (CMMP)

The quantification and qualification of the types of material resources used by the Organisation for the realisation of one or more products and/or services and/or projects.

Compostable materials

Compost is the result of the bio-oxidation and humification of a mixture of organic materials (e.g. pruning residues, kitchen scraps), by macro- and microorganisms under particular conditions: the presence of oxygen and the balance between the chemical elements of the matter involved in the transformation.

Economic Sustainability

Understood as the ability to generate income and work for the livelihood of the population.

Environmental Sustainability

Understood as the ability to maintain the quality and reproducibility of natural resources without altering the ecosystem.

Life cycle

Consecutive and interconnected phases of a production system, from the acquisition of raw materials or the generation of natural resources, to the final disposal of the product.

Non-renewable materials

Materials that have a specific, fixed quantity of stock that does not increase naturally. Nevertheless, even non-renewable materials follow their own process of regrowth. However, it is a very long cycle, of a geological nature, so great as to be difficult for humans to conceive of it.

Potential for disassembly

A characteristic of the design of a product and/or project that allows the product to be disassembled at the end of its useful life in such a way that parts and components can be reused, recycled, recovered for energy purposes or, in some other way, subtracted from the waste stream.

Recyclable

A characteristic of a product, packaging or associated component that can be subtracted from the waste stream through available processes and programmes and that can be collected, treated and returned to use in the form of raw materials or products.

Recycled materials

Material made using pre- and post-consumption waste, within the weight limits imposed by the technologies used for the production of the material itself.

Renewable materials

Renewable materials are composed of biomass from a living source that can be continuously replenished.

Social Sustainability

Understood as the ability to ensure conditions of human well-being (safety, health, education, democracy, participation, justice) equally distributed by class and gender.

Sustainable development

Sustainable development is defined as a development able to ensure that it “meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

UN Agenda setting out the 17 goals to be achieved that are closely linked to each other and aim at resolving a wide range of economic, social and environmental issues (such as poverty, hunger, health, education, climate change, gender equality, water, sanitation, energy, urbanisation, environment and social equality).



Company certifications:

UNI EN ISO 9001:2015

UNI EN ISO 14001:2015

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