

# Sustainability Glossary

**Acidification:** A process whereby air pollution—mainly composed of ammonia, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides—is converted into acidic substances that cause damage, e.g., to forests, lakes and buildings. Sulfur dioxide and the nitrogen oxides are mainly emitted by burning fossil fuels.

**AFR:** Accident Frequency Rate indicates the number of occupational accidents with more than one lost day per million working hours.

**Blacklist of Potentially Hazardous Materials:** A tool to identify usage risks of chemicals. It covers currently or potentially regulated hazardous substances.

**Classification of Countries:** The classification of developing, emerging and developed countries is in accordance with the World Bank's list of economies as of July 2008.

**EBIT:** Earnings Before Interest and Taxes.

**EBITDA:** Earnings Before Interest, Taxes and Depreciation/Amortization.

**Employees:** Number of full-time employees unless mentioned otherwise,

**Greenhouse Gases:** The Kyoto Protocol regulates the most important greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) and synthetic gases, such as fluorocarbons (FKW/HFC), perfluorinated hydrocarbon and sulfur hexafluoride. Fossil fuels are the main cause for the emission of CO<sub>2</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O.

**GRI:** Global Reporting Initiative is a global standard for sustainable reporting ([www.globalreporting.org](http://www.globalreporting.org)).

**Hazardous Waste:** Sulzer maintains a list of 18 types of waste that are considered hazardous. Local legislations can define additional types of hazardous waste. The treatment of a significant share of these materials can be defined as recycling (e.g., waste oil). At Sulzer, hazardous waste includes liquid and solid waste—most often used paints and sol-

vents, used emulsions from machinery, metallic sludge, waste water from galvanic processes and filter dusts, for example, from sand blasting equipment.

**ISO 9001:** International standard that defines the general conditions of a quality management system requiring a process-oriented approach and the commitment to continuous improvement.

**ISO 13485:** The ISO 9001 derivative for suppliers of medical devices or related services.

**ISO 14001:** International standard that defines the general conditions of an environmental management system.

**ISO 16949:** The ISO 9001 derivative for suppliers to the automotive industries.

**Lean Management:** An approach that seeks to engage the whole business in a team-based program of improvement. It puts the customer first, seeks to eliminate any type of waste, guarantees on-time delivery and improves quality.

**MSDS:** Material Safety Data Sheet is a document prepared by the manufacturer of a chemical product for the purpose of providing information on the safe use, handling and potential hazards of the product. This information can be used to ensure a proper response in the event of an emergency.

**Municipal Waste:** Waste that is collected and treated by municipalities. It includes waste that cannot be given to recycling, such as waste from households, e.g., tetrabriks and composite packaging.

**Nadcap:** A worldwide cooperative program of companies that is designed to manage a consensus approach to products and processes within the aerospace and automotive industries.

**Net Value Added:** EBITDA plus personnel costs.

**OHS/OHSAS 18001:** Occupational Health

and Safety Assessment Series is an internationally applied standard that defines an occupational health and safety management system designed to continuously improve workplace safety.

**Ozone Depletion:** Destruction of the ozone layer due to chemical degradation processes. Main cause for the degradation processes are man-made chlorofluorocarbons. The ozone layer protects all living things from ultraviolet solar radiation.

**Photosmog (or photochemical smog):** refers to the impact of high ozone concentration levels on ground-level air layers, which originates from the interaction of sunlight, hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides.

**QESH:** Quality, Environment, Safety and Health.

**SA 8000:** Social Accountability 8000. An auditable social standard based on the eleven conventions of the International Labor Organization, the declaration of human rights, and the United Nations convention of children's rights.

**SAE AS 9100:** Aerospace standard, the international ISO 9001 derivative for suppliers to the aerospace industry.

**SCC:** Safety Certificate Contractors. A certifiable standard of safety management systems that is important between suppliers and purchasers.

**SEED:** Social, Economic and Ecological Data. Sulzer uses the database to collect, validate and report on sustainability data.

**SEED light:** A simplified version of SEED for smaller sites.

**SEED mini:** A simplified version of SEED adopted for service sites.

**VOC:** Volatile Organic Compounds, e.g., solvents. There are non-halogenated and halogenated VOCs; halogenated VOCs destroy the ozone layer.