
Industrial trucks — Sustainability —
Part 1:
Vocabulary

Chariots de manutention — Durabilité —
Partie 1: Vocabulaire

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 110, *Industrial Trucks*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Sustainability*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 23434 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Industrial trucks — Sustainability —

Part 1: Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document establishes the sustainability terms and definitions of industrial trucks.

This document is applicable to the life cycle of industrial trucks (hereinafter referred to as trucks) as defined in ISO 5053-1.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 sustainability

state of the global system, including environmental, social and economic aspects, in which the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

Note 1 to entry: The environmental, social and economic aspects interact, are interdependent and are often referred to as the three dimensions of sustainability.

Note 2 to entry: Sustainability is the goal of *sustainable development* (3.2).

[SOURCE: ISO Guide 82:2019, 3.1]

3.2 sustainable development

development that meets the environmental, social and economic needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

[SOURCE: ISO Guide 82:2019, 3.2, modified — Note 1 to entry has been removed.]

3.3 sustainability factor sustainability indicator

factor related to economic, environmental or social impacts

[SOURCE: ISO 21929-1:2011, 3.33, modified — In the definition, the word "indicator" has been replaced by "factor", and "sustainability factor" has been added as a preferred term.]

3.4
environmental impact

any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from an organization's, a product's or service system's *environmental aspects* (3.7)

[SOURCE: ISO 14001:2015, 3.2.4, modified — In the definition, "any" has been added and the words "a product's or service system's" have been added before "environmental aspects".]

3.5
economic impact

impact to the economy, wholly or partially resulting from *economic aspects* (3.8)

[SOURCE: ISO 15392:2019, 3.17.1]

3.6
social impact

impact to society or quality of life, wholly or partially resulting from *social aspects* (3.9)

[SOURCE: ISO 15392:2019, 3.17.3]

3.7
environmental aspect
environmental dimension

element of an organization's activities or products or services that interacts or can interact with the environment

[SOURCE: ISO 14001:2015, 3.2.2, modified — Notes 1 and 2 to entry have been removed. "Environmental dimension" has been added as an admitted term.]

3.8
economic aspect
economic dimension

element of an organization's activities or products or services that interacts or can interact with the economy

3.9
social aspect
social dimension

element of an organization's activities or products or services that interacts or can interact with society or quality of life

3.10
social responsibility

responsibility of an organization for the impacts of its decisions and activities on society and the environment, through transparent and ethical behaviour that:

- contributes to *sustainable development* (3.2), including health and the welfare of society;
- takes into account the expectations of *stakeholders* (3.11);
- is in compliance with applicable law and consistent with international norms of behaviour; and
- is integrated throughout the organization and practised in its relationships.

Note 1 to entry: Activities include products, services and processes.

Note 2 to entry: Relationships refer to an organization's active within its sphere of influence.

[SOURCE: ISO 26000:2010, 2.18]

3.11**stakeholder**

individual or group that has an interest in any decision or activity of an organization

[SOURCE: ISO 26000:2010, 2.20]

3.12**life cycle**

consecutive and interlinked stages of a product (or service) system, from *raw material* (3.20) acquisition or generation from natural resources to final disposal

Note 1 to entry: The life cycle stages include acquisition of raw materials, design, production, transportation/delivery, use, end-of-life treatment and final disposal.

[SOURCE: ISO 14001:2015, 3.3.3]

3.13**life cycle assessment****LCA**

compilation and evaluation of the inputs, outputs and the potential *environmental impacts* (3.4) of a product system throughout its *life cycle* (3.12)

[SOURCE: ISO 14040:2006, 3.2]

3.14**life cycle impact assessment****LCIA**

phase of *life cycle assessment* (3.13) aimed at understanding and evaluating the magnitude and significance of the potential *environmental impacts* (3.4) for a product system throughout the *life cycle* (3.12) of the product

[SOURCE: ISO 14040:2006, 3.4]

3.15**life cycle inventory analysis****LCI**

phase of *life cycle assessment* (3.13) involving the compilation and quantification of inputs and outputs for a product, throughout its *life cycle* (3.12)

[SOURCE: ISO 14040:2006, 3.3]

3.16**useful life**

time period during which all the performance requirements are met

Note 1 to entry: Note 1 to entry: The determination of useful life can vary depending on user needs (e.g. economic).

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 41:2018, 3.23, modified — Note 1 to entry has been added.]

3.17**end-of-life**

stage which begins when the used product is ready for disposal, *recycling* (3.39), *reuse* (3.35), etc. and ends when the product is returned to nature (combustion, deterioration), or is recycled or reused

[SOURCE: ISO 16759:2013, 3.3.3]

3.18**end-of-life machine**

machine that has completed its *useful life* (3.16) and is taken out of service for end-of-life treatment

[SOURCE: ISO 16714:2008, 3.2, modified — In the definition, “end-of-life treatment” has been used instead of “disposal”.]

3.19

ecodesign

systematic approach that considers *environmental aspects* (3.7) in design and development with the aim to reduce adverse *environmental impacts* (3.4) throughout the *life cycle* (3.12) of a product

Note 1 to entry: Other terminology used worldwide includes “environmentally conscious design (ECD)”, “design for environment (DfE)”, “green design” and “environmentally sustainable design”.

[SOURCE: ISO 14006:2020, 3.2.2]

3.20

raw material

primary or secondary material that is used to produce a product

Note 1 to entry: Secondary material includes recycled material.

[SOURCE: ISO 14040:2006, 3.15]

3.21

hazardous substance

substance which can adversely affect human health or the environment with immediate or retarded effect

Note 1 to entry: Manufacturers can determine the hazardous substances according to national or regional regulations.

[SOURCE: IEC Guide 109:2012, 3.6, modified — Note 1 to entry has been added.]

3.22

energy recovery

process that converts one kind of energy to another kind of energy and realizes *recovery* (3.42) of energy

3.23

energy consumption

quantity of energy applied

[SOURCE: ISO 50001:2018, 3.5.2]

3.24

energy efficiency

effectiveness of converting energy into useful work

[SOURCE: ISO 10987:2012, 3.11]

3.25

pollutants emission

release or discharge that negatively affects the environment

3.26

exhaust emission

pollutants contained in the exhaust gas from internal combustion engines or phenomenon of emitting such pollutants

[SOURCE: ISO 7967-12:2014, 3.1.1]

3.27**greenhouse gas
GHG**

gaseous constituent of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorbs and emits radiation at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere and clouds

Note 1 to entry: For a list of GHGs, see the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Assessment Report.

Note 2 to entry: Water vapour and ozone are anthropogenic as well as natural GHGs, but are not included as recognized GHGs due to difficulties, in most cases, in isolating the human-induced component of global warming attributable to their presence in the atmosphere

[SOURCE: ISO 14064-1:2018, 3.1.1]

3.28**greenhouse gas emission
GHG emission**

release of a *GHG* (3.27) into the atmosphere

[SOURCE: ISO 14064-1:2018, 3.1.5]

3.29**carbon dioxide equivalent
CDE**

quantity that describes, for a given mixture and amount of *greenhouse gas (GHG)* (3.27), the amount of CO₂ that would have the same *global warming potential (GWP)* (3.30)

[SOURCE: ISO 23308-1:2020, 3.3]

3.30**global warming potential
GWP**

index, based on radiative properties of *GHGs* (3.27), measuring the radiative forcing following a pulse emission of a unit mass of a given GHG in the present-day atmosphere integrated over a chosen time horizon, relative to that of carbon dioxide (CO₂)

[SOURCE: ISO 14064-1:2018, 3.1.12]

3.31**noise**

sound that is deemed to be unpleasant, unexpected, undesired or harmful

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 12913-2:2018, 3.6, modified — Note 1 to entry has been removed.]

3.32**vibration**

mechanical oscillations about an equilibrium point

Note 1 to entry: The oscillations may be periodic or random.

[SOURCE: ISO 2041:2018, 3.2.1, modified — Note 2 to entry has been removed.]

3.33**electromagnetic compatibility
EMC**

degree of immunity to incident electromagnetic radiation and level of emitted electromagnetic radiation of electrical apparatus

[SOURCE: ISO 8100-20:2018, 3.6]

**3.34
safety**

freedom from risk which is not tolerable

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 51:2014, 3.14]

**3.35
reuse**

any operation by which component parts of *end-of-life machines* (3.18) are used for the same purpose for which they were conceived

Note 1 to entry: Reuse includes *remanufacturing* (3.37).

[SOURCE: ISO 16714:2008, 3.11, modified — Note 2 to entry has been removed.]

**3.36
core**

component at the end of its *useful life* (3.16) that can be processed so that it can be reused

Note 1 to entry: A core has monetary value and is not waste.

[SOURCE: ISO 10987-2:2017, 3.1, modified — In the definition, the word “service” has been omitted.]

**3.37
remanufacturing**

industrial process which produces a product from used products or used parts where at least one change is made which influences the safety, original performance, purpose or type of the product

Note 1 to entry: The product created by the remanufacturing process may be considered as a new product when placed on the market.

**3.38
refurbishing**

industrial process which produces a product from used products or used parts where no change is made which influences the safety, original performance, purpose or type of the product

**3.39
recycling**

reprocessing in a production process of the waste materials for the original purpose or for other purposes, excluding processing as a means of generating energy

[SOURCE: ISO 22628:2002, 3.3]

**3.40
recyclability**

ability of component parts, materials or both that can be diverted from an *end-of-life* (3.17) stream to be recycled

[SOURCE: ISO 22628:2002, 3.7]

**3.41
recyclability rate**

R_{cyc}
percentage by mass (mass fraction in percent) of the new machine potentially able to be recycled, reused or both

[SOURCE: ISO 16714:2008, 3.8, modified — Note 1 to entry has been removed.]

3.42**recovery**

reprocessing in a production process of the waste materials for the original purpose or for other purposes, together with processing as a means of generating energy

[SOURCE: ISO 22628:2002, 3.4]

3.43**recoverability**

ability of component parts, materials or both that can be diverted from an *end-of-life* (3.17) stream to be recovered

[SOURCE: ISO 22628:2002, 3.9]

3.44**recoverability rate**

R_{cov}

percentage by mass (mass fraction in percent) of the new machine potentially able to be recovered, reused or both

[SOURCE: ISO 16714:2008, 3.5, modified — Note 1 to entry has been removed.]