

A Glossary

2010 Commerce Centre: Exists to inform British Columbia businesses and connect them to business opportunities arising from the Games.

2010 Legacies Now: Created by the Vancouver 2010 Bid Corporation and the Province of British Columbia to develop sustainable legacies benefiting all British Columbians.

2010 Sponsor Sustainability Initiative: An initiative led by Vancouver 2010 sponsors to promote sustainability as it relates to the 2010 Winter Games and the sponsors' own business activities.

AA1000 Stakeholder Engagement Standard: Provides global guidance on accountability through engagement with diverse interests; VANOC integrates AA1000 principles into their Sustainability Management and Reporting System (SMRS).

Aboriginal Peoples: Descendants of the original inhabitants of North America. Canada's constitution recognizes three distinct groups of Aboriginal peoples: Indian (now commonly referred to as First Nations), Inuit and Métis. These are three separate peoples, each with distinct heritages, languages, cultural practices and spiritual beliefs.

Aboriginal Recruitment Strategy: A VANOC strategy that focuses on building relationships within the Aboriginal community to increase awareness of Games-related employment opportunities and how Aboriginal peoples can access them.

accessWORKS: Established by a consortium of organizations with the specific goals of working with VANOC and other groups interested in hiring people with a disability and procuring from firms that are owned by and/or hire persons with a disability.

Active Fuel Management: Fuel-saving technology exclusive to General Motors enabling engines to automatically and seamlessly operate using half their cylinders when full power is not needed.

Accountability: The responsibility of an organization to account for its decisions and actions to those who have a legitimate interest in them, and the processes and structures through which the organization meets this responsibility.

Asset Disposal Plan: For VANOC, an asset disposal plan refers to the "total cost of ownership" (through the pre-sale of assets and the direct sale of assets from venues immediately following the Games), the lessening of environmental impact through waste minimization and the donation of assets to local community and non-profit organizations after the Games.

Affordable Beds in Whistler: Based on a non-subsidized operation that produces and/or administers resident-restricted housing, both for ownership and rent. In Whistler, the Whistler Housing Authority oversees the allocation of affordable beds for resident workers.

Barrier Free: Events that have been arranged and sites or buildings that have been built or modified to ensure that people with a disability can use the sites and buildings or participate in events as fully as people without a disability.

Board Advisory Committee on Sustainability Performance (BASCP): This committee serves an important governance role in that it provides independent third-party input on VANOC's sustainability performance, with a view to making the most of the sustainability potential of the 2010 Winter Games.

Building Opportunities with Business Inner-City Society (BOB): A non-profit organization with a private sector Board of Directors. Its role is to secure more transactions among private sector buyers and employers, and inner-city businesses, employment and training service providers.

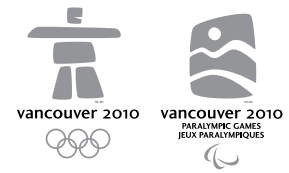
Buy Smart Program: A VANOC program to help source products, services and merchandise in a socially and environmentally responsible manner, as well as generate jobs and economic opportunities for all British Columbians and Canadians.

Canadian Olympic Committee (COC): A private, non-profit organization committed to sport excellence. The COC is responsible for all aspects of Canada's involvement in the Olympic Movement, including a wide variety of programs that promote the Olympic Movement in Canada through cultural and educational means.

Canadian Paralympic Committee (CPC): A private, non-profit organization that delivers programs to strengthen the Paralympic Movement in Canada, including sending Canadian teams to the Paralympic Games. The CPC empowers people with physical disabilities, through sport, at all levels.

Carbon Neutral: Achieved when carbon dioxide emissions from the use of fossil fuels are balanced with investments in projects that reduce carbon dioxide emissions. Carbon dioxide is the most important greenhouse gas by volume, hence the term carbon neutral.

Civil Liberties Advisory Committee: This committee provides independent and non-partisan advice, at an operating level, to security forces and other interested parties regarding civil liberties issues as they relate to the 2010 Winter Games.



Climate Change: Changes to the earth's climate resulting from increasing concentrations in the atmosphere of greenhouse gases (GHGs) such as carbon dioxide. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has determined that the marked increase in GHG concentrations since pre-industrial times is the result of human activity, including the burning of fossil fuels (such as oil), land clearing and agriculture. Because GHGs trap heat in the atmosphere, the dominant change has been a rise in average temperatures globally.

Corporate Sustainability Policy: Provides the governance authority for VANOC's six sustainability objectives and the processes whereby the Organizing Committee's performance on these objectives will be articulated, evaluated and reported.

Decommissioning Phase: In the life of a Games Organizing Committee, the period following the Games when the removal of temporary event infrastructure takes place.

/EDU: An online, interactive, bilingual e-magazine and portal that provides education resources in the areas of sport, culture and sustainability.

Environmental Assessment (EA): A process to predict the environmental effects of a proposed project throughout its life cycle (including construction, start-up, operation and shut-down) and to recommend ways to eliminate, minimize or mitigate those impacts. The *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* requires that the federal environmental assessment process is applied when a federal authority is involved in a project. British Columbia's *Environmental Assessment Act* requires that certain projects undergo environmental assessment and obtain an EA certificate before they can proceed. Environmental, economic, social, heritage and health effects are all considered in the BC environmental assessment process.

Environmental Management Plans (EMPs): Developed by VANOC for construction and operation of all new venues. EMPs include guidelines on how venues will be constructed and operated in an environmentally sensitive manner, and ways of addressing issues such as sedimentation and erosion control, solid waste management, air quality and dust control, wildlife management and archaeological values.

Environmental Management System Model (ISO 14001) of the International Organization for Standardization: A series of international standards on environmental management. A non-governmental organization, the ISO is the world's largest developer and publisher of international standards.

First Nations: One of the three distinct groups of Aboriginal peoples in Canada. The term First Nations came into common use in the 1970s to replace the word "Indian," which some people found offensive.

Footprint: In a spatial context, the area occupied by permanent and temporary facilities and their associated activities. In an ecological context, it measures humanity's demand on nature by considering the resources consumed and resources affected to support our activities.

Four Host First Nations (FHFN): The four First Nations — Lil'wat, Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh — on whose traditional and shared territories the 2010 Winter Games will be held. In 2004, these four First Nations signed a protocol outlining their commitment to work together in a cooperative and mutually supportive manner to participate fully in the Games, and to take advantage of the social, sport, cultural and economic opportunities and legacies that will arise as a result of the Games. They have since been recognized as Official Partners in the 2010 Winter Games — a first in Olympic and Paralympic history.

Gas-to-Energy Landfill: A landfill that captures and burns landfill gas for electrical power. Landfill gas is comprised primarily of methane, carbon dioxide and trace organic compounds.

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI): A global, multi-stakeholder initiative to develop a common framework for sustainability reporting. The GRI Sustainability Reporting Framework includes the sustainability reporting guidelines, sector supplements and protocols.

Governance: How VANOC organizes itself to make important decisions, steer the organization in the direction of its goals, manage relationships and hold itself accountable to its mandate and commitments.

Green Building: See Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED).

Greenhouse Gases (GHGs): The gases that contribute to the warming of the earth by trapping energy in the atmosphere. GHGs, which are generated by both natural processes and human activities, include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs).

Inclusivity: Enabling participation by everyone interested in, or affected by, an issue or activity.

Indigenous Peoples: VANOC has adopted the inclusive United Nations understanding of indigenous peoples, based on the following criteria:

- historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies
- distinct language, culture and beliefs
- distinct social, economic or political systems
- form non-dominant groups of society
- resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities
- self-identification as indigenous peoples at the individual level and accepted by the community as their members
- strong links to territories and surrounding natural resources

Inner-City Inclusive Commitment Statement

(ICI Commitment Statement): A document endorsed by the Bid Committee (now VANOC), the Government of Canada, the Province of British Columbia and the City of Vancouver at the time of the bid. It demonstrates their intention to work together to ensure the legacy of the 2010 Winter Games is one of creating direct benefits and managing potential adverse impacts for Vancouver's inner-city neighbourhoods. The ICI Commitment Statement contains 37 specific commitments.

Inner-City Neighbourhoods: Vancouver's communities of the Downtown Eastside, Downtown South and Mount Pleasant.

Integrated Public Safety (IPS): Develops plans for Games-time emergency preparedness including groups such as BC Ambulance Service, local fire and police departments and the Vancouver Coastal Health Authority.

International Olympic Committee (IOC): The IOC, created in 1894, is a non-governmental organization with volunteer members who represent its work around the world. The IOC and its 203 National Olympic Committees (NOCs) worldwide promote the Olympic Movement, whose vision is to contribute to building a peaceful and better world by educating youth through sport. In addition to selecting the Host City and coordinating the staging of the Olympic Games, the IOC and NOCs collaborate with a range of organizations and their members in the public and private sectors to place sport at the service of society. The main goal is to promote the values of Olympism, which include excellence, respect and friendship.

Inuit: One of the three distinct groups of Aboriginal peoples in Canada. The Inuit live primarily in the four regions of the Canadian Arctic: Nunatsiavut (Labrador), Nunavik (northern Quebec), Nunavut and the Inuvialuit region in the Northwest Territories.

Landfill: A waste disposal site on land where the waste is generally spread in thin layers, compacted and then covered daily with a fresh layer of soil. Leachate and gases may be collected, but landfill refers to a site that does not burn the gases as an energy source.

Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED): A national rating system for developing high-performance, sustainable buildings. Canada's LEED system is tailored to Canadian climates, construction practices and regulations by the Canada Green Building Council. Points towards certification are awarded for meeting performance criteria in five categories: sustainable sites, water efficiency, energy and atmosphere, materials and resources, and indoor environmental quality.

Legacy of Safety Program: Health and safety program for all VANOC employees, volunteers and contractors.

Licensee Code of Conduct: Helps ensure that VANOC-licensed merchandise suppliers meet credible standards for ethical and social compliance.

Material: Refers to information that is both relevant and significant. VANOC considers information to be material (and therefore important to include in this report) if its inclusion or omission would likely influence the decisions or actions of report users.

Métis: One of the three distinct groups of Aboriginal peoples in Canada. Historically, the Métis were descendants of the European men and First Nations women living in mid-western Canada in the 18th and early 19th centuries.

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x): Refers to various highly reactive gases, all of which contain nitrogen and oxygen in varying amounts. Many nitrogen oxides are colourless and odourless. However, one common pollutant, nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), along with particles in the air, sometimes appears as a brownish haze over urban areas. Nitrogen oxides form when fuel is burned at high temperatures, for example in a combustion process. The main sources of NO_x are motor vehicles, electric utilities and other industrial, commercial and residential operations that burn fuels.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): Usually refers to groups that are organized around and advocating for a specific interest or serving a specific mission, including industry associations, community groups, environmental organizations and others.

Olympic Charter: The codification of the *Fundamental Principles of Olympism, Rules and Bye-Laws* adopted by the IOC. The Charter governs the organization, action and operation of the Olympic Movement and sets forth the conditions for the celebration of the Olympic Games.

Olympic Family: Members of the International Olympic Committee, National Olympic Committees, International Federations, Organizing Committees of the Olympic Games and, during the Games, broadcasting, media and sponsors.

Olympic Games Impact (OGI) Research Project: A research project developed by the International Olympic Committee to create a long-term assessment of the environmental, social and economic impacts of the Games on host communities and countries. This information is designed to be beneficial to future candidate and Host Cities.

Olympic Movement: Includes the International Olympic Committee, National Olympic Committees, Organizing Committees of the Olympic Games, International Federations, national associations, clubs and the athletes.

Overlay Fit-Out Phase: In the life of a Games Organizing Committee, the period prior to the Games when the installation of temporary event infrastructure takes place.

Particulate Matter (PM): Microscopic particles, both solids and droplets, that can remain suspended in the air for some time. These particles are generated by natural processes, human activities and reactions between air pollutants. Dust, pollen, soot, smoke and ammonia droplets are examples of PM. Fine particulate matter is one of smog's main components.

Priority Population: For VANOC, the term refers to segments of the population including the inner city, Aboriginal peoples, persons with a disability or new immigrants.

Riparian Areas: Areas adjacent to streams, lakes and wetlands that both influence and are influenced by the adjoining waterway. Riparian areas are important because of the effect they have on aquatic ecosystems — providing shade, stabilizing banks, contributing large and small debris, regulating runoff and sedimentation — and because they provide rich and important habitat for a variety of species.

RONA Vancouver 2010 Fabrication Shop: A fabrication shop with a carpentry training program designed to provide skills and job experience for inner-city residents and Aboriginal peoples; the shop produces many items needed at Games venues.

Sedimentation: The erosion and deposition of soil or other material into waterways. It can occur as a result of natural processes (such as landslides and stream bank erosion), but can be exacerbated by human activities such as construction, road work and deforestation. Sedimentation can affect the quality of drinking water and aquatic habitat.

Setbacks: The distance from a sensitive ecological feature such as a wetland or stream.

Smart Site Selection: One of six steps VANOC applies in the planning, building and operation of our Games venues. Smart Site Selection is the process of clustering and consolidating venues, and reusing and modifying existing facilities and sites to minimize potential impacts on biodiversity and habitat.

Social Enterprise: The practice of operating a business to fulfill a social goal. Organizations that operate this way are also called social enterprises and may be for-profit or non-profit entities.

Social Housing: Housing owned by government, a non-profit or a cooperative society and provided to those who cannot afford to pay market rents. Rents are usually determined by the residents' ability to pay or are paid by government.

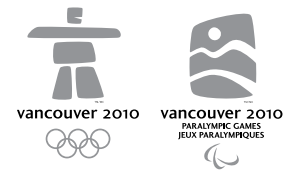
Sport Events: All pre-Games events that are held for the purpose of testing facilities, personnel and operations before the Games. This includes both competition and non-competition events.

Stakeholder: A person or organization that has a legitimate interest in a project or entity. Stakeholder also refers to people who could affect, or are affected by, an organization's social, environmental and economic performance.

Stakeholder Engagement: Participation by stakeholders, often in an effort to provide input to decision making.

Sulphur Oxides (SOx): Gases, including sulphur dioxide, produced during industrial processes and the burning of fossil fuels. These oxides contribute to air pollution, but are not greenhouse gases (GHGs).

Supplier Code of Conduct: This code helps ensure ethical, safe and healthy workplaces for people who supply products and services to VANOC.



Sustainability: For VANOC, sustainability is about managing the connections between the social, economic and environmental dimensions of our Games to produce lasting benefits, both locally and globally.

Sustainability Attributes: The qualities or features of a location, building, product or service that make it perform better in relation to sustainability criteria, and that make it more attractive to buyers or users with sustainability objectives.

Sustainability and Human Resources Committee (SHRC): This committee reviews VANOC's corporate sustainability performance (including the plans and performance of VANOC's Sustainability Management and Reporting System, SMRS) input from stakeholders and the Organizing Committee's annual sustainability report.

Sustainability Management and Reporting System (SMRS): A performance-based system that defines an organization's sustainability objectives, fosters an integrated approach to achieving them and provides transparent reporting to both internal and external audiences on results relative to sustainability-related bid commitments and corporate goals.

Sustainability Performance Objectives: An integral part of VANOC's strategic and business plans, these objectives are based on bid commitments, best management practices of other Organizing Committees, and input from sustainability experts and key partners and stakeholders. They define areas of focus for which VANOC is committed to generating material results.

Sustainable Purchasing: Involves the consideration of social, ethical and environmental criteria, in addition to other operational criteria, in the selection and monitoring of suppliers, contractors and licensees. In a social compliance program, the emphasis is on ensuring human rights and safe workplaces. VANOC's sustainable purchasing procedure includes sustainability and Aboriginal participation criteria in supplier/licensee selection and aims to extend business opportunities to traditionally disadvantaged groups.

Sustainability Standard Operating Procedures (SSOPs): These constitute the environmental procedures for all VANOC activities from the pre-Games period through the end of the decommissioning phase, which takes place following the conclusion of the Games.

Vancouver 2010 Venues' Aboriginal Art Program: An initiative to showcase traditional and contemporary artwork by Four Host First Nations, Inuit and Métis artists from across Canada at every venue during the Games.

Vancouver 2010 Integrated Security Unit (V2010ISU): Established to spearhead plans to maintain current levels of public safety, security and the right to peaceful democratic protest during the Games, this unit is led by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and is integrated with the Vancouver Police Department, the West Vancouver Police Department and the federal Department of National Defence.

Venue City/Venue Cities: Used by VANOC to refer, either individually or collectively, to the entities of the City of Richmond, the District of West Vancouver and the City of Surrey, the hosting municipalities of Games competition and non-competition venues.

Verification Protocols: The method by which VANOC reviews information provided by suppliers to ensure they have accurately represented their sustainability attributes to us and our stakeholders.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): A group of carbon-containing gases and vapours released primarily by the evaporation of petroleum products, solvents, paints and other volatile compounds. VOCs react with nitrogen oxides (NOx) in the presence of sunlight to form ground-level ozone, an air pollutant and a key element of smog. Some VOCs are carcinogenic. VOCs, together with NOx, sulphur oxides, fine particulate matter and ammonia are the main air pollutants associated with smog formation.

Waste-to-Energy Facility: In Metro Vancouver, this refers to the combustion of carbon-based waste materials to produce steam, which in turn co-generates electrical and industrial process heat energy.

Zero Waste: The concept that all activities are designed to eliminate waste, and that any residual waste is recovered for use as inputs to other processes.