



WELCOME

# Sustainability Purchasing Network

Reducing Carbon Emissions Through Purchasing

January 16, 2009



## Purpose & Learning Objectives

The purpose of this workshop is to help you understand:

- What are greenhouse gases?
- Types of emissions (Scope 1, 2 & 3)
- GHG accounting
- How purchasing can be used as a tool to reduce carbon emissions
- Top 5 carbon-intensive product/services
- Best practices of leading companies



## Workshop Agenda

- 12:45 Introduction, Business Case, Context for BC Public Agencies, Carbon Accounting
- 2:00 Break
- 2:15 Speaker
- 2:45 Top 5 Purchases
- 3:15 Group Work
- 3:45 Carbon Hotpots, Purchasing Tools, Carbon Footprints
- 4:30 Adjourn



# Introduction: Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Effects

## What are Greenhouse Gases?

- CO<sub>2</sub>, SF<sub>6</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFCs, PFCs
- Trapped in atmosphere

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# Greenhouse Gas Rise Effects

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# Greenhouse Gas Rise Effects

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Context:

# The Business Case for Reducing Carbon Emissions



## Traditional Organizational Drivers

- Stakeholder pressure
  - Investors
  - Employees
  - Consumers



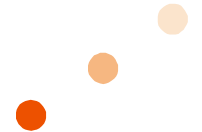
## Traditional Organizational Drivers

- Regulation
  - Europe
  - North America
  - B.C.



## Traditional Organizational Drivers

- Costs
  - Energy
  - Transport
  - Waste disposal
  - Raw material costs
  - Insurance
  - Access to capital



## New Opportunities Driver

- Develop and market low-carbon products/services
- Enhance existing brand/rebrand
- Examples:

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- Drive market innovation



## Trends in Carbon Management

- Consumer pressure
- Carbon disclosure
- Carbon labelling
- Full lifecycle accounting of products/services
- Carbon supply chain management

## Context for BC Public Sector

- GHG Reductions Targets Act 2007
- Legally-binding carbon neutral commitment
- Targets:
  - 33% below 2007 levels by 2020
  - 80% below 2007 levels by 2050
- Carbon neutral 2010, annual public report:
  - Provincial gov't (incl. ministries and agencies)
  - Schools, colleges, universities
  - Health authorities
  - Crown Corporations



Context:  
Carbon Management Framework

## Three Steps to Reducing Carbon Emissions



1. Measure



2. Reduce



3. Offset

# GHG Management Planning Process

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## GHG Inventories

“Method to measure of impact within defined organizational and operational boundary”

Outcome

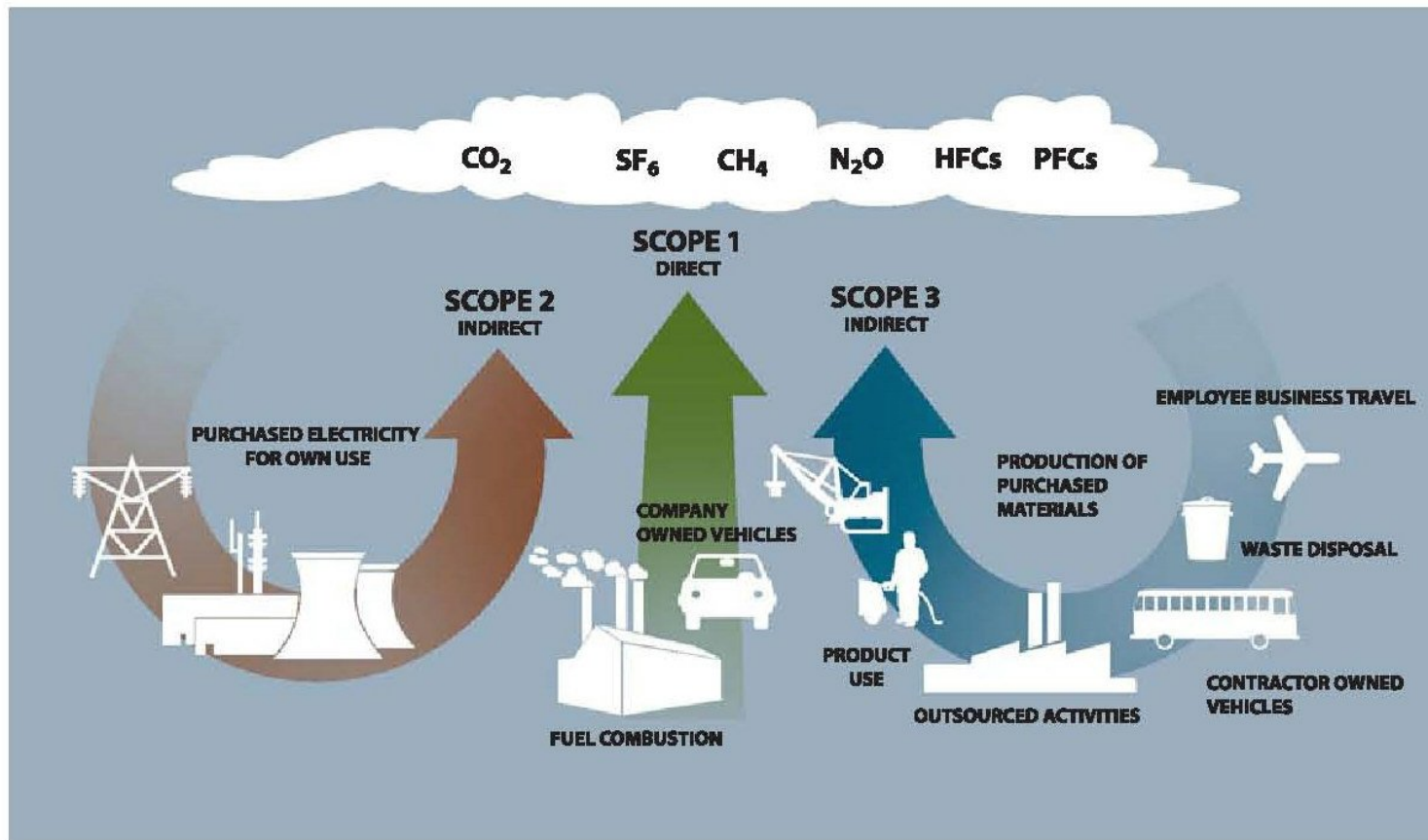
### Activities

- Define boundary Activities
- Map out direct/indirect emissions
- Select base year
- Identify and collect data
- Gather EFs for each activity
- Calculate emissions
- Set target

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# Types of Carbon Emissions



Source: New Zealand Business Council for Sustainable Development.



## Direct Emissions

- Generation of electricity, heat or steam
- Physical or chemical processing
- Transportation of materials, products, waste and employees
- Fugitive emissions

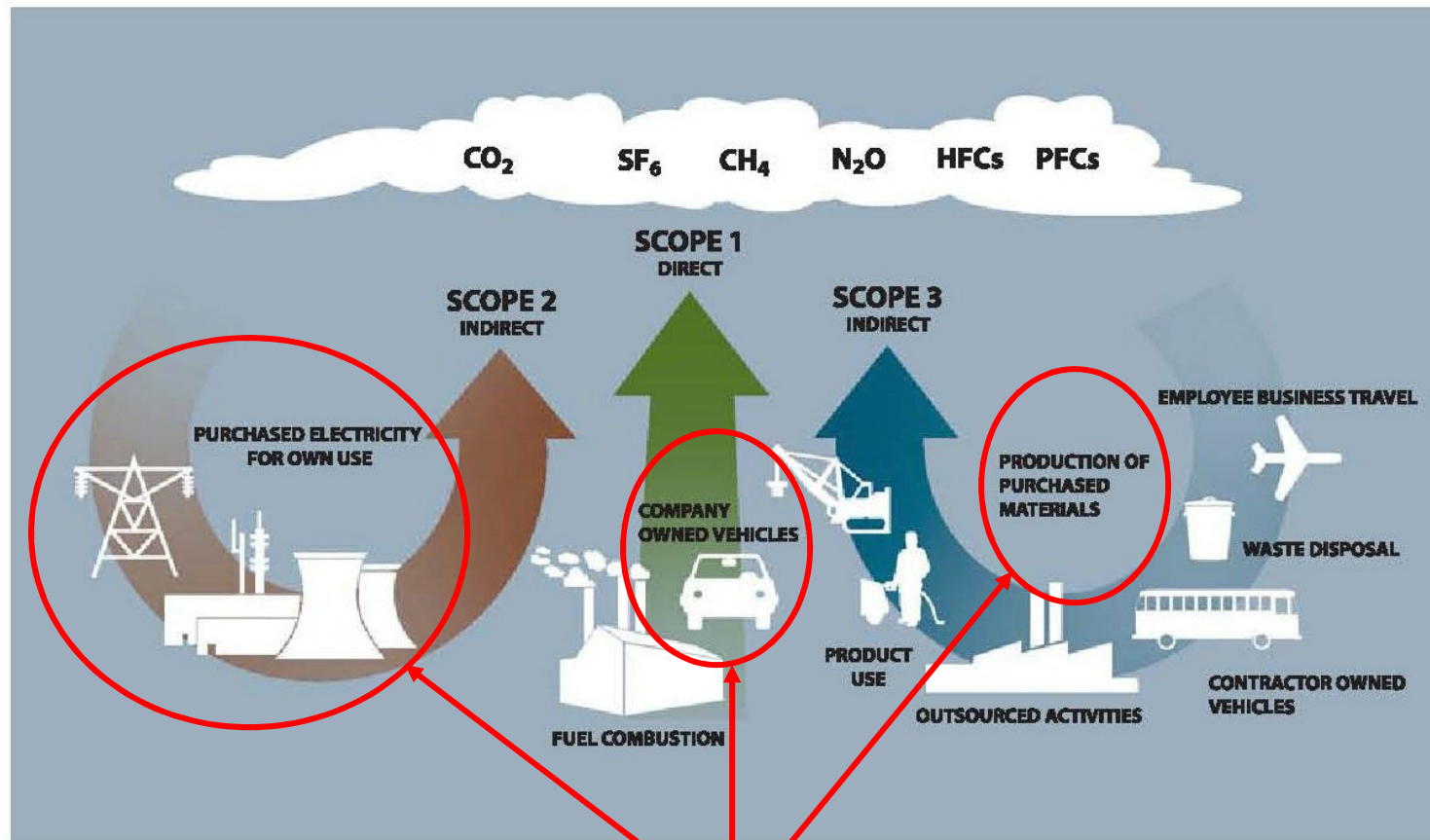


## Indirect Emissions

- Purchased electricity
- Supply chain
  - Extraction and production of purchased materials and fuels
  - Transport-related activities
  - Electricity-related activities
  - Leased assets, franchises, outsourced activities
  - Use of sold products and services
  - Waste disposal



# PHSA Emissions of Interest



Source: New Zealand Business Council for Sustainable Development.

## Greenhouse Measurement

- WRI Protocol
- ISO 14064 Standard
- UK Government/Carbon Trust Standard
- WRI Supply Chain (forthcoming) Standard



## Measurement Tools

- The WRI Calculators
- Pembina/Ecotrust Calculators
- SMART Tool

## GHG Accounting Benefits

- **SPUD:** Savings: \$14,500  
ROI: Immediate, \$14K annual savings, \$0 capital investment  
Carbon Reduction: 25.6 tonnes
- **Jamie's:** Savings: \$10,000 annual  
ROI: 1 year payback, \$10K annual savings, \$10K capital investment (fuel efficient propellers)  
Carbon Reduction: 24 tonnes
- **YWCA:** Savings: \$40,000 annual  
ROI: 5 year payback, \$40K annual savings, \$200K capital investment (fridges, lights)  
Carbon Reduction: 500+ tonnes



## Scope 3 (Supply Chain) Emissions

- What to consider
- Why?
- Defining scope
- Purchasing Techniques



## Accounting for Supply Chain Emissions

- Consider GHG inventory or business goals and relevance of categories to guide value chain choices
- To determine category relevance, consider:
  - Large size relative to the company's direct emissions and purchased electricity
  - Contribution to organization's risk exposure
  - Deemed critical by stakeholders
  - Control to undertake or influence reductions



## Indirect Emissions: Advice from the CDP

- Scope 3 GHG emissions
  - Not necessary for companies to report details of the wide range of activities that Scope 3 covers
  - Determining what to report - consider:
    - Scale
    - Importance to your business
    - Stakeholders

## Bell Canada Direct and Indirect Emissions

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e)			
	2006	2005	2004
<b>Direct emissions (Scope 1)</b>			
- Gas & fuel oil for buildings and fixed back-up generators	20,546	26,392	22,470
- Bell vehicle fleet	83,711	93,524	89,529
- Mobile generators	554	488	382
- Cooling systems (HFCs)	9,652	11,813	10,011
<b>Total direct emissions</b>	<b>114,463</b>	<b>132,218</b>	<b>122,392</b>
<b>Indirect emissions (Scope 2)</b>			
- Electricity for telecom network	128,720	128,010	125,073
- Electricity for heating and cooling buildings	58,895	60,145	59,086
<b>Indirect emissions (Scope 3)</b>			
- Vehicle rentals and use of employee vehicles for company business	4,239	4,724	4,598
- Air Travel (short haul)	827	972	851
- Air Travel (medium haul)	4,062	4,095	3,426
- Air Travel (long haul)	6,973	6,454	4,868
<b>Total indirect emissions</b>	<b>203,717</b>	<b>204,399</b>	<b>197,902</b>
<b>Total emissions</b>	<b>318,180</b>	<b>336,617</b>	<b>320,293</b>



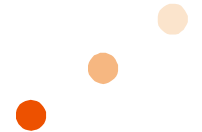
## PHSA Emissions of Interest

### Mandated

- Building Energy Use (direct and indirect, Scope 1 & 2)
- Fleets (direct, Scope 1)
- Paper (indirect, Scope 3)

### Potential

- Employee travel (indirect, Scope 3)
- Business travel (indirect, Scope 3)
- Couriers (indirect, Scope 3)



# Tools for Reducing Carbon

Purchasing



Behaviour Change



## 10 minute Break

Please stretch your legs and grab some refreshments

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Speaker

John Percival

▶▶ PHSA Energy Manager

Director of Supply Management



## Reduce Your Greenhouse Gas Emissions Through Purchasing: 5 Focus Areas

1. Paper
2. Fleets
3. Packaging
4. Local Procurement
5. Electronics



## Focus Area #1: Paper

- Why Paper?

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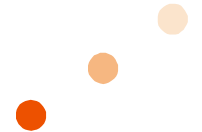




## Focus Area #1: Paper

- Why Paper?
  - Prolific
  - Recycled paper < energy to manufacture
  - Using virgin fibre destroys carbon sinks
  - Up to 80% ends up in landfills = methane
  - High quality, low cost

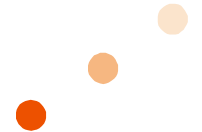




## Focus Area #1: Paper

- Purchasing Changes
  - Create goals/requirements
  - Communicate goals and requirements (contract language, custom specs)
  - Work with suppliers as required
  - Bulk buying/buying clubs
- Behaviour Changes
  - Reduction strategies
  - Recycling





# Focus Area #1: Paper

## Example: Paper Specifications

### Paper Specifications – What to Ask For

Below are a "best" list of paper specifications and a "good" list. For a discussion of each of these specifications, see the section Characteristics of Sustainable Papers on page 3. Also note that no one paper may contain all specifications – some additional research and tradeoffs between paper characteristics may be necessary.

#### Gold Paper Specifications

- 100% post consumer recycled content
- Process chlorine free
- No coatings or colors
- Old growth free
- Processed by sustainable energy
- FSC certified

#### Silver Paper Specifications

- 30-50% post consumer recycled content
- Process chlorine free or elemental chlorine free
- Minimal coatings or colors
- CSA certified or equivalent

## Focus Area #1: Paper

- Example: Catalogue Paper Procurement at MEC
  - 88% of paper use
  - Focused green paper procurement efforts
  - Difficult to source catalogue papers with high recycled content

Our primary goal is to source paper that is either 100% post-consumer recycled content (PCR) and/or Forest Stewardship Council<sup>3</sup> (FSC) certified, depending on the application. Our “bottom line” goal is to never purchase paper with less than 30% PCR content.

### CREATING A BETTER PAPER

In 2003, MEC embarked on a two-year collaboration with New Leaf Paper and Domtar to develop a catalogue paper that met MEC's exacting environmental needs.

The result, Domtar's EarthCote, was used to print more than 670,000 copies of MEC's 2005 Fall & Winter Catalogue. EarthCote contained 35% post-consumer waste content certified by the FSC as sourced from well-managed forests.

The EarthCote paper later spawned a complete line of EarthChoice papers. Earthcote is the most environmentally friendly glossy paper made in Canada to date, and MEC and Markets Initiative will continue to work with Domtar to make it Ancient Forest Friendly.

## Case Study: Paper Purchasing at Vancity

- Buying Greener Paper
  - Shift from 30% to 100% post consumer recycled paper

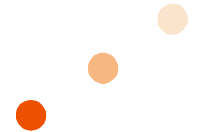
**using 100% post-consumer waste recycled paper only**

In 2005, the Vancity Group switched from office paper that was made of 30% post-consumer waste to top-of-the-line 100% post-consumer waste recycled paper.

By doing this, we save around 1,370 trees and keep around 57 tonnes of greenhouse gases out of the atmosphere.

## Case Study: Paper Purchasing at Vancity

- Reducing paper use
  - shifting to member e-communication
  - introduced robust recycling programs
  - set printers to automatically duplex
  - reduced the size of waste bins to increase awareness



## Focus Area #2: Fleets and Fuels

- Why Fleets and Fuels?
  - Fossil fuel extraction
  - Vehicle manufacturing
  - GHG Emissions, Pollution



## Focus Area #2: Fleets and Fuels



### Fleets

- Prevent purchase/manufacture
- Reduce GHG
- Reduce air pollutants
- Reduce congestion
- Reduce costs
- Optimize use
- Train and maintain
- Commercialization of new technologies

### Fuels

- Reduce use
- Commercialization of new fuels
- Speed infrastructure installation/  
improvements



## Focus Area #2: Fleets and Fuels

- Purchasing Changes
  - Prevent purchase
  - Right size
  - Buy more efficient vehicles
  - Buy alternative vehicles
  - Buy greener fuels
- Behaviour Changes
  - Anti-idling
  - Driver training
  - Track mileage
  - Install GPS tracking
  - Ensure intra-department billing

## Vehicles

- Leasing/Car Share
- Right sizing
- Fuel efficiency
- Alternative technology
  - Flex fuel
  - HEV
  - PHEV/retrofit
  - NGV/retrofit
  - Electric
- Pollution control
- Optimization

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Source: Hymotion

## Fuels

- Alternative fuels
  - Ethanol blended gasoline ("biofuel")
  - Biodiesel
  - Low sulphur diesel
  - Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)
  - Electricity

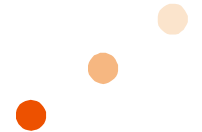


Source: Austin Energy

## UK Government

- Problem: “Grey Fleet” accounts for a large proportion of public sector mileage
- Solution:
  - Policy for corporate vehicle use >100 miles
  - More rigorous assessment of expense claims
  - Challenge non-compliance with above
- Results:
  - 50% reduction in grey fleet mileage
  - 85,000 miles, £29,000
  - Reduced Carbon
    - reduced miles
    - newer vehicle use





## Tools

- LCA: GREET
  - LCA Assessment Tool for Fleet Vehicles and Fuels  
[www.transportation.anl.gov/modeling\\_simulation/GREET/](http://www.transportation.anl.gov/modeling_simulation/GREET/)
- Air Care CO2 Calculator: [www.aircare.ca](http://www.aircare.ca)
- California Drive Clean
  - Lowest smog emitting cars  
[www.driveclean.ca.gov/index.php](http://www.driveclean.ca.gov/index.php)
- Hybrid calculator  
[www.hybridexperience.ca](http://www.hybridexperience.ca)
- Biodiesel calculator [www.biofleet.net](http://www.biofleet.net)

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Source: Aircare



## Focus Area #3: Packaging

- Why Packaging?
  - Often unnecessary
  - Landfill GHGs
  - Recycling/waste costs
  - Labour costs

## Focus Area #3: Packaging

- Purchasing Changes
  - Measure packaging contribution to overall waste and hours/\$ required to manage/dispose
  - Specify right-sized packaging
  - Require locally recyclable materials
  - Require supplier take-back
  - Communicate goals and work with suppliers
  - Bulk wrapping for bulk orders
- Behaviour Changes
  - Reuse
  - Donation
  - Proper recycling

## Focus Area #3: Packaging

### Example: Nike Packaging Requirements

#### Minimum Recycled Material Content Requirements:

All rigid plastic containers (see definition below) must contain a minimum of 25% post-consumer materials. Note that some jurisdictions have more specific definitions and/or regulations regarding minimum recycled content.

A Rigid Plastic Packaging Container (RPPC) is defined as a container:

- Capable of holding between 8 fluid oz or 237 cubic centimeters and 5 gallons or 18297 cc<sup>3</sup>
- Made entirely of plastic, except caps, lids and labels
- Maintains its shape while holding product

Suppliers must be capable of providing certifiable information regarding compliance to the post-consumer recycled material content requirements.

Nike will give purchasing preference, where price and availability allow, to paper and paperboard containing at least 25% post-consumer and 50% total recycled content. If higher recycled content percentages have been previously specified then those standards must be met.

#### Empty Space Requirements and Restriction on Packaging Layers

This requirement only applies to those involved in the design, development or conceptualization of the packaging.

Any retail packaging for apparel items needs to meet two standards: (i) The package must have less than 10% packaging space and, (ii) the package is not to exceed 1 layer of packaging.

Please refer to the attached Technical File for more detailed information regarding material recoverability.

## Focus Area #3: Packaging

### Example: Nike Footwear Packaging

- Shoebox Procurement
  - Custom specification:
    - Standard boxes made from 100 percent recycled paper, 80 percent post-consumer content
    - Paper usage reduced 16% through redesign
    - Printed with water-based inks
    - Contain no glues, coatings or staples
  - Designed and produced packaging themselves and initially centralized production in US
  - Contracted to 2 US companies with factories in Asia
  - Results:
    - Reduced cardboard/box 16%
    - 5,000 t cardboard each year
    - 19,350 t GHG (recycling only)



## Focus Area #4: Local Procurement

- Why Local Procurement?
  - Reduce carbon intensity of globalized supply chains
  - Create and deepen relationships with local suppliers as a way to hedge against climate change



## Focus Area #4: Local Procurement

- Purchasing Changes
  - Specifications
  - Ensuring access
  - Measurement & Tracking



## Focus Area #4: Local Procurement

- Example: Purchasing Local Food at UVic
  - GHG Inventory quantified emissions from energy use, transportation, food and material resources
  - Food working group working on local food procurement for GHG reduction, food system and economic/social benefit

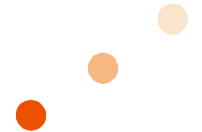
## Focus Area #4: Local Procurement

- UVic food working group
  - Factors affecting local food purchases:
    - Examined purchasing methods (Large contracts, spot buying, specialized contracts) for areas most conducive to local suppliers
    - Contract award on 'best value' - financial, and quality, reliability, delivery, and other criteria set by UVic
    - Rising fuel costs and the rising Canadian dollar are evening out cost competition between local foods and places like California
    - NAFTA and TILMA pose barriers for local procurement. TILMA lowers threshold from \$25,000 to \$10,000



## Focus Area #4: Local Procurement

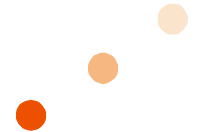
- UVic food working group
  - Purchasing:
    - UVic Purchasing protocol of “local where possible”
    - Focus impact at the level of ‘chef purchasing’; responded to contract discrimination worries by requesting the ‘chef purchasing limit’ for direct purchases be increased raised from \$500 to \$2500



## Focus Area #4: Local Procurement

- UK Government SME Purchasing
  - Situation
    - SMEs = 99.9% UK businesses, 56% public sector employment
    - Substantial hurdles for award of public contracts
  - Goal
    - Encourage more of £175 billion spend with SMEs
    - Report on contract value spend
    - Transparent, simple, strategic

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## Focus Area #4: Local Procurement

- Multnomah County
  - 2004 Pilot - County Jail local food purchases
    - \$57K (25-55%) produce from Oregon/SW Washington farms
    - Sustainability specifications to be included in RFPs
  - 2005 5-year contract
    - Aramark to track local purchases (fresh/frozen produce, dairy, eggs)



## Focus Area #5: Electronics

- Why Electronics?
  - Prolific
  - High energy use
  - Short life spans

## Focus Area #5: Electronics

- GHG Reductions Using EPEAT

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- Other benefits:
  - Reduces solid waste
  - Reduces hazardous waste
  - Reduces toxic materials, including lead & mercury, by 136 kg

Electronic environmental benefits calculator: [www.nerc.org](http://www.nerc.org)



## Focus Area #5: Electronics

- Purchasing Changes
  - Reduce packaging
  - Recycled content or bio-based materials
  - Require certifications
  - Require end-of-life considerations (supplier take-back)
  - Maximize energy efficiency
    - Equipment
    - Power Supplies
- Behaviour Changes
  - Equipment turn-off
  - Power save functions



## Focus Area #5: Electronics

- Example: California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB)
  - Upgrade desktop computers processor chips from Intel 486 to Pentium Overdrive POD83
  - Procurement staff worked with the vendor to reduce packaging
    - Moved from standard "boxed" processors to bulk packaging
      - 500 boxes and foam packing reduced to 5 boxes
      - Total packaging materials and storage space requirements was reduced by 95%
- Capilano college
  - Requirement for energy efficient power supplies (Super 80) resulted in \$15K/year in energy savings, associated GHG reductions

## Group Work

Organize into groups to discuss GHG reductions in:

- 1) Building energy use
- 2) Paper use
- 3) Fleets
- 4) Business travel
- 5) Waste/packaging
- 6) Couriers

In your groups, discuss:

- a) Successes to date
- b) Opportunities to reduce GHGs through:
  - purchasing decisions, and
  - behaviour change



# Supply Chain Carbon 'Hotspots'



## Supply Carbon 'Hotspots'

- GHG inventories make 'hotspots' more apparent
- Rule of thumb:
  - energy used in the building,
  - employee travel, and
  - paper consumption
- Product carbon footprints make high intensity carbon areas in the supply chain apparent



## Supply Carbon 'Hotspots': Examples

- Vancity:
  - Premises energy use
  - Paper use
  - Employee commuting
  - CEO air travel



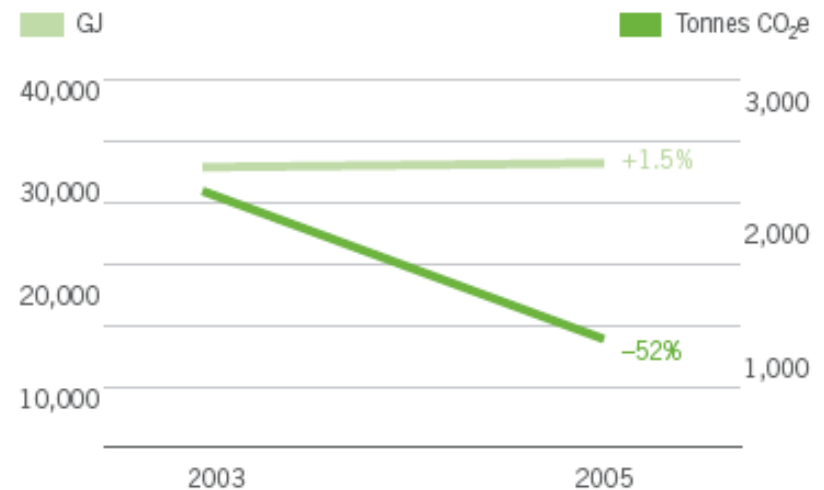
## Supply Carbon 'Hotspots': Examples

- Mountain Equipment Co-op GHG Transport Footprint 2005
  - Logistics department identified 'hotspots'
    - > Duplicate POs
    - > Canadian shipping (70% impact)

## Case Study: MEC Wind Power

- Mountain Equipment Co-op GHG Buildings Footprint 2003
  - Building energy consumption and GHGs by fuel type
  - 2 Alberta stores responsible for 56% emissions
  - Purchased 100% wind power

Energy consumption vs. GHG emissions





## Product Carbon Footprints

- Considers all raw materials and processes required to get a product to market
- Calculates the carbon footprint through LCA
- Identifies opportunities to make significant additional cuts in emissions and energy costs
- Allows forward-thinkers to develop low-carbon products



## GHG Inventory Vs. Footprints

- Greenhouse gas inventories
  - Method to measure of impact within defined organizational and operational boundary
- Product carbon footprints
  - Tool useful for supply chain (indirect) impacts
  - Allows product comparisons

## Lifecycle Analysis



- Product Lifecycle
  - Raw materials
  - Raw materials distribution
  - Manufacturing
  - Distribution
  - Retailing
  - Consumption/Product use
  - Disposal
- Single supply chain has emissions from multiple sites and operations



## Example of Product Carbon Footprints: Trinity Mirror Newspaper

- Operational emissions make up less than 1/5 of total carbon footprint; 80% of the carbon footprint is processed and raw materials used by other companies in the supply chain
- Energy source, rather than energy use, in paper manufacturing is the main driver of carbon emissions

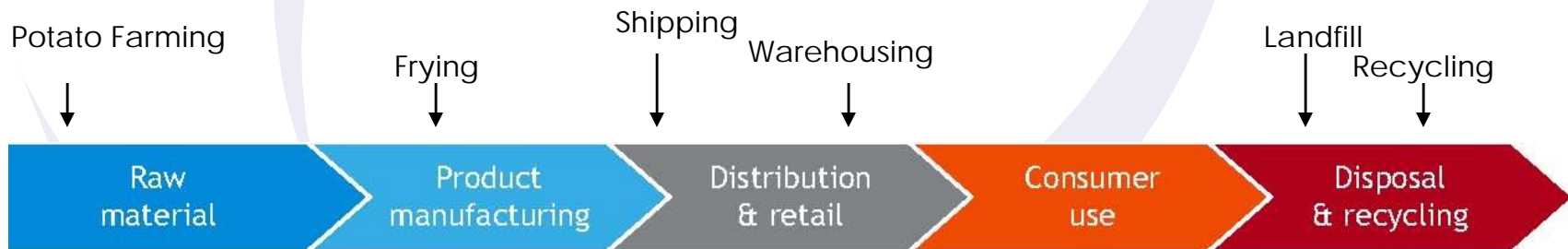
## Example of Product Carbon Footprints: Marks & Spencer

- Stores, fleets represent approximately 10% of footprint
- Example: Clothing
  - 80% of company's clothing footprint is from washing and ironing
  - First step to reduce product related emissions is a program to lower wash temperatures on clothing to 40°C (potential to reduce UK's household electricity consumption by 0.25%)



# LCA Walker's Potato Chips

- Example: Walker's Snackfoods





# Purchasing Tools and Case Studies

## Tools for Purchasers to Reduce GHGs: Purchasing Program

### City of Ann Arbor Green Fleets Program

- Goals:
  - Reduce fuel use 10% in 10 years (gas, diesel)
  - Alternative fuel vehicles to comprise at least 10% of annual vehicle purchases
- Strategies:
  - Purchase fuel efficient and alternative fuel vehicles
  - Green incentive if greener product is w/i 20% of lowest bid
- Implementation:
  - Green Fleets Team to review purchase/operation of City vehicles, fuel using equipment
  - One year policy development process
    - Inventory, assessment and options



# City of Ann Arbor: Green Fleets Policy

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## City of Ann Arbor: Results

- Results (2006):
  - 11% reduction in vehicles
  - 7% reduction in GHGs
  - All PAPs reduced
  - 50% biodiesel in summer; 20% in winter
  - 10% ethanol gasoline



## Tools for Purchasers to Reduce GHGs: Avoid The Purchase

### City of Vancouver Fleets

- Contract with  
CAN Company Car
- Low-emission CAN vehicles  
replace 41 fleet vehicles
- Fleet use:
  - Work hours: car share vehicles used by City employees for work-related travel
  - Evenings/weekends: car share vehicles available for CAN members.
- Benefits:
  - Facilitates more rapid growth of car sharing in Vancouver
  - Provides city with a more efficient fleet



## Tools for Purchasers to Reduce GHGs

Certifications and Rating Systems

E3 Fleets

- Fleet action plan training and awareness
- idling reduction
- Vehicle purchasing
- Fuel data management
- Operations and maintenance
- Trip and route planning
- Utilization management
- Fuel efficiency
- GHG performance

EPEAT

Energy Star

Carbon Labels

## Tools for Purchasers to Reduce GHGs

### Scorecards

- Example: Wal-Mart Packaging Scorecard
  - Evaluates sustainability of packaging:
    - greenhouse gas emissions related to production,
    - material value,
    - ratio of servings to packaging,
    - cube utilization,
    - recycled content,
    - innovation,
    - the amount of renewable energy used to manufacture the packaging,
    - recovery value of the raw materials and,
    - emissions related to transportation of the packaging materials



## Tools for Purchasers to Reduce GHGs

- Wal-Mart Packaging Scorecard
  - Not mandatory
  - Suppliers receive a score per package relative to competitive packages. The scorecard considers primary and secondary packaging as well as transport packaging such as pallets
  - Goal to reduce overall packaging 5% by 2013, estimated to prevent 667,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide from entering the atmosphere
  - First month of use:
    - 2,268 vendors logged onto the site
    - 117 products had been entered into the system



## Tools for Purchasers to Reduce GHGs

- Questionnaires:
  - Language seeking information or data on greenhouse emissions/energy reductions

<p><b>Indicate if your company has implemented any initiatives to reduce energy or water consumption? (Check off as many answers as relevant)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, reduction of energy (5)</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, reduction of water (5)</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> No current initiatives (0)</li><li><input type="checkbox"/></li></ul>
<p><b>Indicate if your company has implemented any initiatives to reduce waste generation? (Check off as many answers as relevant)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, zero waste policy (5)</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, waste reduction policy (3)</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, waste reduction projects (4)</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, recycle office paper, cardboard and containers (2)</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> No current initiatives (0)</li></ul>
<p><b>Indicate if your company has implemented any initiatives to reduce the impact of packaging? (Check off as many answers as relevant)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, packaging take back programs (5)</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, reduce packaging (4)</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, substituted packaging to more environmental sound materials (4)</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> No current initiatives (0)</li></ul>



## Tools for Purchasers to Reduce GHGs

- Questionnaires:
  - Language seeking information or data on greenhouse emissions/energy reductions
  
- 2. How does your organization reduce waste and promote recycling?
  - a) Zero Waste Policy
  - b) Eco-efficiency to reduce material use
  - c) Take-back programs for products and packaging / product stewardship programs
  - d) Office recycling program
  - e) None
  
- 3. How does your organization reduce energy use and greenhouse gas emissions?
  - a) Carbon neutral commitment or carbon off-sets
  - b) Employee trip reduction program and/or fleet management program
  - c) Purchase of renewable and sustainable energy and/or alternative fuels
  - d) Energy efficiency retrofits and strategies
  - e) None

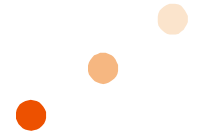


## Tools for Purchasers to Reduce GHGs

- Questionnaires:
  - Language seeking information or data on greenhouse emissions/energy reductions

Waste management phase		
C	Overall, is your product or service carbon neutral?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes(5) <input type="checkbox"/> Almost(4) <input type="checkbox"/> No(1)
D	Is the proper waste management process of your product or service considered energy intensive?	<input type="checkbox"/> No(3) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes(0)

3. Transportation		
Production phase		
A	What is the distance your product or service must travel from your production site to the delivery location?	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 100 Km(4) <input type="checkbox"/> Less that 500 Km(3) <input type="checkbox"/> Less that 1000 Km(2) <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 5000Km(1) <input type="checkbox"/> More than 5000Km(0)
B	Has your company been through a formal process of minimizing the amount of packaging needed for freight?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes(3) <input type="checkbox"/> No(0)
C	Does your company take back all packaging and handle it in an environmentally responsible manner?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes(4) <input type="checkbox"/> No(0)



## Tools for Purchasers to Reduce GHGs

- Questionnaires:
  - CDP questionnaire

### 3 Performance

**Objective:** To determine performance against targets and plans to reduce GHG emissions.

#### a Reduction Plans (CDP5 Questions 1d and 4a)

- Does your company have a GHG emissions reduction plan in place? If so, please provide details along with the information requested below. If there is currently no plan in place, please explain why.
- What is the baseline year for the emissions reduction plan?
- What are the emissions reduction targets and over what period do those targets extend?
- What activities are you undertaking to reduce your emissions eg: renewable energy, energy efficiency, process modifications, offsets, sequestration etc? What targets have you set for each and over what timescales do they extend?
- What investment has been or will be required to achieve the targets and over what time period?
- What emissions reductions and associated costs or savings have been achieved to date as a result of the plan?

#### b Emissions Intensity (CDP 5 Question 4c)

- What is the most appropriate measurement of emissions intensity for your company?
- Please state your GHG emissions intensity in terms of total tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-e reported under Scope 1 and Scope 2 per US \$m turnover and EBITDA for the reporting year.
- Has your company developed emissions intensity targets? If so:
  - Please state your emissions intensity targets.
  - Please state what reductions in emissions intensity have been achieved against targets and over what time period.

*If not, please explain why.*

## Tools for Purchasers to Reduce GHGs

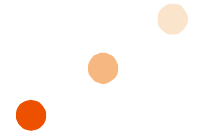
- Contract Language:
  - Contract Clauses indicating environmental performance or requiring standards

**REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL NO. PS06034  
COURIER AND CARTAGE-RELATED SERVICES  
PART B - INSTRUCTIONS TO PROPONENTS**

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### 17.0 Environmental Responsibility

- 17.1 The City is committed to preserving the environment. Proponents are to provide environmentally sensitive products or services wherever possible. Where there is a requirement that the Proponent supplies materials, and where such materials may cause adverse effects, the Proponent is to indicate the nature of the hazard in its Proposal.
- 17.2 The Proponent is to advise the City of any known alternatives or substitutes for such materials that would mitigate or offset the effects of any adverse conditions on the environment.



## Tools for Purchasers to Reduce GHGs: GHG Disclosure

### Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP - CDProject.net)

- Largest registry of Corporate Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the world
- Searchable
- Many corporate reports are disclosed

### Corporate Sustainability Reports

- Many report on GHG emissions



## Tools for Purchasers to Reduce GHGs

### CDP's Supply Chain Leadership Collaboration

- Launched May 2007
- Wal-mart, Tesco, Coca-Cola, Loreal, Cadbury-Schweppes
- Infrastructure of CDP (questionnaire, database) used for supply chain
- Tiered approach - 1) top suppliers, 2) larger supply group with internal reporting, 3) public disclosure
- Focus on public procurement initially in Canada

## Tools and Resources

Your resource CD contains:

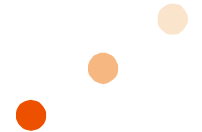
### Carbon Resources

- WRI: GHG Protocol and Calculators
- WRI: Office Guide to Climate Change + Calculators
- Carbon Trust: Carbon Footprints in the Supply Chain
- SPN Backgrounder: Carbon Neutral Supply Chains
- Strandberg Consulting: Guide to Going Carbon Neutral



## Workshop Evaluation

- Content / Information Level
- Expectations
- Length of Session
- Format



# Thank you!

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