Green Purchasing and Disposal Policy

Toxics Link
global crisis
Business as usual is not an option
Requires a transition to a new growth paradigm based on resource efficiency

Growth paradigm called green growth
New jobs, improves social well-being and reduces vulnerability towards imports of resources, while respecting the carrying capacity of ecosystems
What and Why – Green Purchasing

Products or services that have a lesser or reduced effect on human health and the environment when compared with competing products or services that serve the same purpose

- Conserve resources
- Improve our environmental footprint
- Market development
- Economic benefits
- Health and safety
- Reduced liabilities
- Reduced Solid and Hazardous Waste

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GREEN PURCHASING

Locally Produced

Recycled content products

Energy efficient products

Standby power devices

Take-back

Recyclability

Durability/Reusability

Social

Toxicity reduction/elimination

Upgradeable

Economic

Optimal Packaging

Product disassembly potential

Sustainability

Environment
The process of green purchasing

Users draw up demands on:
- Functionality
- Quality
- Delivery Terms

An environmental questionnaire is designed by the environmental department

The suppliers to bid are identified and the call for tender is published

Evaluation process:
- Users evaluate suppliers on price, functionality, quality, delivery terms etc.
- Environmental department evaluate suppliers on environmental performance

Evaluation is done by a point score system

The supplier with the highest point score is selected

Final goal: purchase products with the minimal negative environmental impacts
# Green Procurement Checklist for Electronics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Not Applicable</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is the equipment selected rated as the most energy efficient of the type of items needed and available?</td>
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<td>Is the least possible packaging used?</td>
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<td>Does the item or service to be procured include recycled parts or materials?</td>
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<td>Are maintenance and replacement parts readily available and reasonably priced?</td>
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<td>Can the item (and packaging) selected for procurement be reused or recycled after it is no longer?</td>
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<td>Will the supplier take back, or can another business be sold the item and recycle it, when it is no longer needed?</td>
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<td>Have alternate, environmentally friendly, energy sources been chosen when they are economically justified and can be supported by local capacities?</td>
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Reduce input (optimal input)

Materials:
- Non-hazardous
- Easy-to-recycle
- Energy efficient
- Resource saving

OUTPUT REDUCED

- Wastes
- Pollution
- Hazardous substances
- Carbon Dioxide
End-of-Life or Second Life?

- Avoid
- Reduce
- Reuse
- Recycle
- Dispose
Computer Disposal Policy

- Reasonable efforts should be made to see if any other department is able to make use of the equipment.
- Where equipment has limited resale value, consideration should be given to whether it can be provided to any charitable or community project.
- If the equipment cannot be reused or auctioned, then it should be recycled or disposed of in an environmentally-friendly manner.
- All sensitive data held on such computers must be irrevocably erased before disposal.
Selecting a recycler

A. Company profile

B. Legal Compliance, for example
   • Has the recycler got authorisation and registration under e-waste Rules?

C. Operations
   • Steps for processing
     Does the company have an approved technology for recycling?
   • What is the policy and practice for management of critical components (CFC, Mercury lamps, thermostats etc)

D. Environmental norms
   • What is the Environmental Policy of the recycling company?
   • Are the downstream vendors authorized and licensed companies?
   • Does the recycler have a tie up an authorized TSDF facility for the non-recyclables?