KAISER PERMANENTE®

National Environmental Purchasing Policy

October 2007

In support of Kaiser Permanente's mission to improve the health of our members and the communities we serve, the procurement and supply staff within Kaiser Permanente are committed to the principles of Environmentally Preferred Purchasing (EPP). The National Environmental Purchasing Policy requires that the principles of Environmentally Preferred Purchasing be applied to all major purchasing decisions. Kaiser Permanente's Sourcing Core Groups, supported by purchasing and environmental stewardship staff, will evaluate the environmental impacts (e.g., waste, toxicity) of products and services in their effort to select healthy and safe products and services that are also environmentally sound. The policy also requires that KP personnel involved with product selection communicate to the marketplace that Kaiser Permanente expects suppliers to continuously develop price competitive products that conform to our EPP principles.

Environmentally Preferred Purchasing Principles

The following EPP principles are incorporated into the deliberations on commonly used products, especially where more environmentally friendly alternatives may be available. A statement on the outcome of these deliberations is included in all product contract recommendations. These principles will not be the sole factors in determining product selection but will be weighed with other quality, service and total cost components. They also recognize that natural resources and landfill space are limited and that the cost of disposal is increasing. Most importantly, these principles support improving the health of our members and communities by reducing exposure to toxic substances.

General Utilization and Selection Strategy for Contracting Staff and Individual/Department Purchases

One should consider the following elements that make an alternative preferable:

- Use less of it
- Conserve resources (e.g. use less water, energy or virgin resources to produce or use, Energy Star rating)
- Eliminate/reduce waste
- Reduce toxicity (e.g. no chlorine)
- Ability to recycle
- Comparable functionality and effectiveness
- Consideration of total cost of ownership (including unit cost, cost of waste etc.)

Specific Environmental Criteria for all Purchasing Decisions

Avoid products containing:

Persistent bioaccumulative toxic compounds as defined in the Supplier Environmental Disclosure form, addendum to this policy
Bisphenol-A
Carcinogens, mutagens and reproductive toxic chemicals as defined in the Supplier Environmental Disclosure form, addendum to this policy
Halogenated flame retardants
Mercury
Phthalates (e.g. plasticizer DEHP (di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate)
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)

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This policy can and may be updated as priority chemicals and concerns emerge.

Environmental Stewardship PURCHASING

Promote the purchase of these products:

Building products, materials and furnishings that do not adversely impact indoor air quality

Building products, materials and furnishings that are approved by National Facilities Services Planning & Standards

Products with high post-consumer recycled content

Products that are readily recycled, reprocessed, and/or reused

Products that are latex-free

Products that do not contain or contain a reduced amount of toxins

Products that have “Take Back” provisions

Paper products that are chlorine-free

Encourage vendors to:

Package units in minimal packaging that is recyclable, non toxic or bio-based

Transport products with minimal packaging, move to bio-based packaging

Manufacture products that use less energy and water during normal use

Manufacture product that use less water and energy during manufacturing

Manufacture products with attributes listed above (i.e., chlorine-free, latex-free, non-toxic)

Definitions

Environmentally Preferred Purchasing is the purchase of products and services whose environmental impacts have been considered and found to be less damaging to the environment and human health when compared to competing products and services

DEHP (di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate) is a plasticizer (softener) used to increase the flexibility of polymers like polyvinyl chloride (PVC). DEHP is the plasticizer for most PVC medical devices such as IV bags and tubing. DEHP can leach out of the flexible PVC medical devices into the solution or medication it contains and subsequently into the patient. Animal studies indicate that DEHP is a potentially reproductive and development toxicant

Green Buildings is the practice of creating healthier and more resource-efficient models of design, construction, renovation, operation, maintenance and demolition. Elements of green building include, but are not limited to, designing and operating buildings to use energy efficiently and to use renewable sources of energy, including solar and wind; use water efficiently; use building materials that, in comparison to competing brands, have a reduced effect on the environment throughout their life cycle (e.g. recycled content, low toxicity, energy efficiency, biodegradability, and/or durability); reducing the waste from construction, remodeling, and demolition; designing and operating buildings that are healthy for their occupants. Reference Green Guidelines for Healthcare Construction

Persistent bioaccumulative toxic compounds A chemical that does not break down very readily in the environment and therefore exists in its toxic state for a long time, having the property of building-up (accumulating) in living things, which may cause an adverse effect or effects to biological systems.

Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) is a chlorinated plastic polymer adapted for many different uses by adding fillers, stabilizers, lubricants, plasticizers (DEHP), pigments and flame retardant, depending upon the intended application. It is used in gloves, tubing, IV bags, medical trays etc. Dioxins are formed during the production and incineration of PVC products, which accumulate in the environment. Dioxins are developmental toxicants and animal studies indicate dioxins cause cancer in multiple organ systems

Sourcing Core Groups – teams of Kaiser Permanente physicians and employees facilitated by purchasing and supply personnel who ensure that clinical and business requirements, such as environmental criteria, become part of the request for proposal (RFP) process. Each team is responsible for setting weighted criteria and through a team vote deciding which vendor/products are recommended for contracting.

Take Back Provisions encompass the ability to return items for credit, reuse and disposal such as the return of mercury sphygmomanometers, fluorescent lights, shipping containers and packaging etc.

Total Cost of Ownership consists of the costs, direct and indirect, incurred throughout the life cycle of an asset, including acquisition, deployment, operation, support and retirement.

Responsibilities

This policy is maintained by Kaiser Permanente's Chief Procurement Officer.

Maintenance

This policy shall be reviewed annually to assure continuing relevance and revised as necessary.

References – may be provided to suppliers to assist in filling out the attached environmental disclosures form

- Kaiser Permanente Environmental Stewardship Council Chemical Policy. http://kpnet.kp.org/ehs/resourceconservation...final location to be determined
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). [1986]. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter I, Subchapter I, Pts. 260-281). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/general/risk/risk-1.pdf
- Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations: *Environment of Care Standard Hazardous Materials and Wastes.* Oakbrook Terrace, IL: Joint Commission.
- Green Guide for Healthcare (GGHC) www.gghc.org
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). [1996]. Hazard Communication (Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations, Pt. 1910, Section 1200). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- California Department of Health Services, Indoor Air Quality Division, *Standard Practice for the Testing of Volatile Organic Emissions from Various Sources Using Small Scale Environmental Chambers*, CA/DHS/EHLB/R-174. The current version of this list is accessible at http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/deodc/ehlb/iaq/VOCS/Practice.htm
- Cal/EPA, *ARB list of Toxic Air Contaminants* (TACs). The current version of this list is accessible at http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/taclist.htm
- Cal/EPA OEHHA *Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act or 1986 (Proposition 65).* The current versions of these lists are accessible at http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65_list/newlist.html

This policy can and may be updated as priority chemicals and concerns emerge.

Environmental Stewardship PURCHASING

- Cal/EPA *OEHHA list of chemicals with noncancer chronic Reference Exposure Levels (RELs).* The current version of this list is accessible at http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/chronic_rels/AllChrels.html
- Collaborative for High Performance Schools (CHPS) Reference Specifications for Energy and Resource Efficiency, *Section 01350 Special Environmental Requirements.* The current version of this Specification is accessible at http://www.eley.com/specs/index.htm and http://www.chps.net/manual/documents/Sec_01350.doc
- Federal Trade Commission (FTC) *Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims* http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/grnrule/guides980427.htm
- ISO 9001-2000 *Quality Management Systems* – Requirements http://www.iso.org/iso/en/ISOOnline.frontpage
- ISO 14020 – *Environmental Labels and Declarations – General Principles* http://www.iso.org/iso/en/ISOOnline.frontpage
- ISO 14021 – *Environmental Labels and Declarations – Self-declared Environmental Claims* (Type II Environmental Labeling http://www.iso.org/iso/en/ISOOnline.frontpage
- ISO 14024 – *Environmental Labels and Declarations – Type I Environmental Labeling* – Principles and Procedures http://www.iso.org/iso/en/ISOOnline.frontpage
- South Coast Air Quality Management District *Rule 1113 – Architectural Coatings* http://www.aqmd.gov/rules/Rules/r1113.html
- South Coast Air Quality Management District *Rule 1168 – Adhesive and Sealant Applications* http://www.aqmd.gov/rules/html/r1168.html

This policy can and may be updated as priority chemicals and concerns emerge.

SUPPLIER'S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ISSUES DISCLOSURES

A. Mercury Reduction. KP is committed to minimizing the amount of mercury used in operations and desires to avoid the acquisition of Products that contain mercury whenever feasible alternatives exist that do not compromise patient care. Supplier must provide information in relation to those Products that contain mercury.

___ The Products do not contain mercury.

___ The Products that contain mercury are identified in Exhibit A to this Agreement, which specifies the amount of mercury contained in each product that contains mercury and indicates if a feasible mercury-free alternative is available. **Supplier must specify the alternative component that is replacing mercury.**

B. Polyvinyl Chloride Plastic Reduction. KP is committed to minimizing the amount of polyvinyl chloride plastic (PVC) used in their operation and desires to avoid the acquisition of Products that contain PVC whenever feasible alternatives exist that do not compromise patient care. Supplier must provide information in relation to those Products that contain PVC.

___ The Products do not contain PVC.

___ The Products that contain PVC are identified in Exhibit A to this Agreement, which specifies the amount of PVC contained in each product that contains PVC and indicates if a feasible PVC-free alternative is available. **Supplier must specify the alternative component that is replacing PVC.**

C. Phthalate Reduction. KP is committed to minimizing the amount of phthalates, including di-ethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP), used in their operation and desires to avoid the acquisition of Products that contain phthalates whenever feasible alternatives exist that do not compromise patient care. Supplier must provide information in relation to those Products that contain phthalates. Chemicals considered phthalates include but are not limited to bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) (CAS 117-81-7); dibutyl phthalate (DBP) 84-74-2 201-557-4; benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP) (CAS 85-68-7); di-isononyl phthalate (DINP) (CAS 28553-12-0 and 68515-48-0); di-isodecyl phthalate (DIDP) (CAS 26761-40-0 and 68515-49-1); dioctyl phthalate (DNOP) (CAS 117-84-0)

___ The Products do not contain phthalates

___ The Products that contain phthalates are identified in Exhibit A to this Agreement, which specifies the chemical name of the phthalate and the amount of phthalates contained in each product that contains phthalates and indicates if a feasible phthalate-free alternative is available. **Supplier must specify the alternative component that is replacing DEHP**.

D. Halogenated Flame Retardants and other halogenated organic chemicals. KP is committed to minimizing the amount of halogenated organic chemicals (HOCs) used in their operation and desires to avoid the acquisition of Products that contain HOCs whenever feasible alternatives exist that do not compromise patient care. HOCs are defined as chemicals containing a carbon-halogen bond. Halogens include fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine. Supplier must provide information in relation to those Products that contain HFRs and HOCs.

___ The Products do not contain HOCs

___ The Products that contain HOCs are identified in Exhibit A to this Agreement, which specifies the amount of HOCs contained in each product that contains HOCs and indicates if a feasible HOC-free alternative is available. **Supplier must specify the alternative component that is replacing halogenated flame retardants**.

E. Persistent, Accumulative and Toxic Compounds Reduction. KP is committed to minimizing the amount of persistent, accumulative and toxic compounds (PBTs) designated as an EPA Waste Minimization Priority Chemical at http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/minimize/chemlist.htm, and the Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy- at http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/p2/bns.html , used in their operation and desires to avoid the acquisition of Products that contain PBTs whenever feasible alternatives exist that do not compromise patient care. Supplier must provide information in relation to those Products that contain PBTs.

___ The Products do not contain PBTs.

___ The Products that contain PBTs are identified in Exhibit A to this Agreement, which specifies the amount of the PBTs contained in each product that contains PBTs and indicates if a feasible PBT-free alternative is available. **Supplier must specify the alternative component that is replacing the PBTs.**

F. Carcinogens and Reproductive Toxins Reduction: KP is committed to minimizing the amount of carcinogens and reproductive toxins (as delineated on the lists for California Proposition 65- http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65_list/newlist.html,) used in their operations and desires to avoid the acquisition of Products that contain carcinogens and reproductive toxins whenever feasible alternatives exist that do not compromise patient care. Supplier must provide information in relation to those Products that contain carcinogens or reproductive toxins.

___ The Products do not contain carcinogens or reproductive toxins.

___ The Products that contain carcinogens or reproductive toxins are identified in Exhibit A to this Agreement, which specifies the amount of carcinogen or reproductive toxin contained in each product that contains a carcinogen or reproductive toxin and indicates if a feasible carcinogen-free or reproductive toxin-free alternative is available. **Supplier must specify the alternative component that is replacing the carcinogen or reproductive toxin.**

G. Renewable Materials. KP is committed to conserving natural resources and purchasing products made from renewable resources. Supplier will notify KP if the product or packaging is made from renewable materials. If so, what percentage of the product and packaging contain renewable materials. Renewable materials are defined as those made from resources that are not depleted by human use, such as corn and soybeans.

___ All Products use 100% renewable materials

___ The Products that contain renewable materials are identified in Exhibit A to this Agreement, which specifies the name and source of the renewable material, and the amount of the renewable material contained in each product.

H. Hazardous Waste. KP is committed to reducing its generation of hazardous waste. Supplier will indicate any products which qualify as hazardous waste as delivered or which generally qualify as hazardous waste after use as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

___ No products qualify as RCRA hazardous waste as delivered or after use.

___ The Products that qualify as RCRA hazardous waste as delivered or after use are indicated in Exhibit A to this Agreement.

I. Comprehensive Screening. KP is committed to using products where all ingredients have been fully evaluated for toxicity and environmental impact. Can supplier deliver to KP an estimate of the percentage of the chemical components of your product and packaging for which basic toxicity testing has been done? Basic toxicity testing is defined as sufficient to qualify under the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)'s Screening Information Dataset (SIDS) for High Volume Production (HPV) Chemicals. Information on what tests are needed are referenced in the Manual for Investigation of HPV Chemicals Chapter 2: SIDS, The SIDS Plan and the SIDS Dossier found at http://www.oecd.org/ http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/13/18/36045056.pdf, http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/13/14/36045229.pdf

___ Yes, percentage of chemical components and packaging for which basic toxicity testing has been done is: _____%

__ No, at this time the supplier cannot deliver an estimate of the percentage of the chemical components of your product and packaging for which basic toxicity testing has been done.

J. Packaging: KP is committed to reducing packaging waste. Supplier must indicate in Exhibit B the percentage of packaging that contains recycled content, is recyclable, and is compostable for each product.

K. End of Life: KP is committed to reducing its costs and liability related to product disposal and to reducing its contribution to solid waste. Supplier must indicate in Exhibit B whether the product is recyclable, compostable, or has a manufacturer- or supplier-operated take-back program.

L. Recycled Content: KP is committed to supporting markets for recycled content products. Supplier must indicate on Exhibit B what percentage of the product contains post-consumer recycled content.

Exhibit A

Use additional sheets if necessary.

Product/Item	MSDS Submitted? (Check for yes)	Name of Chemical/Material of Concern[1] Write "none" if product contains no chemicals (listed on Suppliers Environmental and Social Issues disclosure form) or materials. Chemicals present at less than 0.1% for carcinogens or 1% for other chemicals need not be disclosed.	Concentration (milligrams per liter) or amount (in grams) per product of Chemical/Material of Concern in product.	Name of available substitute product that does not contain chemical of concern	Alternative chemical/component material replacing Chemical/Material of Concern

I certify that I have reviewed the ingredient lists for these products and compared them to the EPA Waste Minimization Priority Chemical List (at http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/minimize/chemlist.htm) and the California Proposition 65 list (at http://www.oehha.org/prop65.html) and the Great Lake Binational Toxics Strategy List(at http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/p2/bns.html.). This information above is complete and true to the best of my knowledge.

Name of chemist _____ Signature of chemist _____ _____

[1] Chemicals/Materials of Concern include Mercury, Latex, PVC, DEHP, or any chemical on the EPA Waste Minimization Priority Chemical List (at http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/minimize/chemlist.htm) or the California Proposition 65 list (at http://www.oehha.org/prop65/prop65_list/files/P65single3405.pdf) or the Great Lake Binationational Toxics Strategy List(at http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/p2/bns.html.)

Exhibit B

Use additional sheets if necessary.

Product/Item	Percentage by weight of post-consumer recycled content packaging[2]	Percentage by weight of recyclable packaging[1]	Percentage by weight of compostable packaging[1]	Is this product easily recyclable in the majority of geographical markets in the continental United States?	Is this product compostable?	Does supplier or manufacturer offer a take-back program for this product at the end of its life?	Percentage by weight of post-consumer recycled content in product.

I certify that I have reviewed the product and packaging components and am able to produce documentation upon request for the recycled content, recyclable, and compostable claims made above.

_____ _____ _____

Name of supplier representative | Signature of supplier representative | Date

Date

[2] Percentage by weight is calculated by dividing the weight of the portion of the packaging with the environmentally preferable attribute (post-consumer recycled content, recyclable, or compostable) by the total weight of all packaging for this product..