

The Greater Toronto Airports Authority (GTAA) has a goal of achieving sustainability and maximizing environmental benefits by recommending the procurement of services and products to:

- Integrate fiscal responsibility and environmental stewardship;
- Reduce energy and water consumption;
- Reuse existing products or materials in product or service life cycle;
- Reduce toxicity of products used on-site;
- Conserve natural resources, materials and energy; and
- Maximize recyclability and recycled or compostable content.

The purchase of Environmentally Preferable Products, where criteria have been established (e.g. Energy Star, EcoLogo, Green Seal, and other environmentally recognized product ratings) is preferred whenever such products:

- Perform satisfactorily;
- Do not reduce safety, quality, durability or longevity or effectiveness, and/or;
- Are available at competitive costs

GTAA recognizes that competition exists not only in prices, but also in the technical competence of suppliers, in their ability to make timely deliveries, and in the quality and performance, including environmental performance, of their products and services. The *life-cycle cost methodology* or Total Cost of Ownership is used to calculate the cost of an asset or service during its entire life cycle, not just the initial cost of acquisition at the time the contract is awarded. This allows the GTAA to include the social and environmental costs of the use, maintenance, and recycling of a product or service.

For Services

GTAA's preference is for Environmentally Preferable Products to be used by the Services that are solicited, which are 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. (e.g. refined automotive oils and coolants; EcoLogo/Green Seal rated supplies, etc.).

For Products

GTAA's preference is for purchasing products with the highest amount of recycled content, particularly postconsumer material; that are remanufactured, refurbished, and minimize environmental impacts, reduce toxins, pollutants and hazards to workers and the community to the greatest extent practicable.

For consideration, e.g.:

Fleet

Eco-friendly tires; retread tires; re-refined oils and coolants for motors and engines; alternative fuels

Lighting

L.E.D lighting

Custodial consumables

Unbleached janitorial paper products that are processed without chlorine, green cleaning products; and

Other

Furniture, carpeting, and paint that are free of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and won't emit toxic chemicals. Latex paint, interior and exterior, low/no VOC paints; glass, including windows, fiberglass, insulation and beakers; paper and plastic products; steel; tire derived flooring and mats; less pollutant equipment, vehicles and machinery (i.e. Tier 4 construction equipment); water-based cleaning solutions for printers and equipment; Less toxic chemicals; Low/no VOC products; low energy use for lights, appliances and equipment; light colored roofing, recycled content roofing material etc.

Consider these attributes when determining whether a product is environmentally preferable:

- Biobased (Made from renewable materials)
- Biodegradable (Compostable)
- Carcinogen-free (Low toxicity)
- Durability (Less hazardous)
- Recycled content (Reusable)
- Heavy metal free (i.e., no lead, mercury, cadmium)
- Reduced greenhouse gas emissions
- Low volatile organic compound (VOC) content
- Energy, Resource and Water efficient

Definitions:

Ecolabels and Green Stickers are labeling systems for food and consumer products. Ecolabels are often voluntary, but green stickers are mandated by law in North America for major appliances and automobiles. They are a form of sustainability measurement directed at consumers, intended to make it easy to take environmental concerns into account when shopping. Some labels quantify pollution or energy consumption by way of index scores or units of measurement; others simply assert compliance with a set of practices or minimum requirements for sustainability or reduction of harm to the environment.

Energy Efficient Products meet the Natural Resources Canada (NRCAN) standards as set forth by the Federal Government (<https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/energy-efficiency/products/12509>)

Energy Star means the NRCAN energy efficiency product labeling program described at <https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/energy-efficiency/energy-star-canada/energy-star-products/list-energy-star-certified-products/13631>.

Environmentally Preferable Purchasing is the process of considering a product's environmental impacts in addition to its cost, quality and performance when making a product selection.

Environmentally Preferable Product has a lesser or reduced negative effect on human health and the environment when compared with competing products which serve the same purpose. This comparison may consider raw materials acquisition, production, manufacturing, packaging, distribution, reuse, operation, maintenance, and disposal of the product. This term includes, but is not limited to, recycled products, recyclable products, low toxicity products, and reusable products.

Green Seal is an independent, non-profit environmental labeling organization. Green Seal standards for products and services meet the U.S. EPA's criteria for third-party certifiers. The Green Seal is a registered certification mark that may appear only on certified products.

Life Cycle Analysis is the comprehensive examination of a product's environmental and economic effects throughout its lifetime, including new material extraction, transportation, manufacturing, use, and disposal.

ECOLOGO® Certified products, services and packaging are certified for reduced environmental impact. ECOLOGO Certifications are voluntary, multi attribute, life cycle-based environmental certifications that indicate a product has undergone rigorous scientific testing, exhaustive auditing, or both, to prove its compliance with stringent, third-party, environmental performance standards. These standards set metrics for a wide variety of criteria in some, or all of the following categories: materials, energy, manufacturing and operations, health and environment, product performance and use, and product stewardship and innovation.

<https://www.ul.com/resources/ecologo-certification-program>

Post-consumer Material means a finished material which would normally be disposed of as a solid waste, having reached its intended end-use and completed its life cycle as a consumer item, and does not include manufacturing or converting wastes.

Practicable means sufficient in performance and available at the lowest responsible bid. Final determination of the practicability of any given product must lie with the users of the product since it is the user who understands the product's performance and the user's budgetary requirements.

Pre-consumer Material means material or by products generated after manufacture of a product is completed but not before the product reaches the end-use consumer.

Recyclable Product is a product that, after its intended end use, can demonstrably be diverted from solid waste stream for use as a raw material in the manufacture of another product.

Recycled Product is a product containing recycled material.

Recycled Content is the highest percentage of post-consumer recovered material available in the marketplace and the highest percentage of secondary waste recovered material available in the marketplace.

Remanufactured Product means any product diverted from the supply of discarded materials by refurbishing and marketing said product without substantial change to its original form.

Reusable Product is a product that can be used several times for an intended use before being discarded, such as a washable food or beverage container or a refillable ballpoint pen.

Sustainable Purchasing is the practice of purchasing materials, products and labor in a manner that reflects fiscal responsibility and environmental stewardship.

***Scope 1 , 2 & 3:** The GHG Protocol Corporate Standard classifies a company's GHG emissions into three 'scopes'. Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions from owned or controlled sources. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Scope 3 emissions are all indirect emissions (not included in scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions. Product life cycle emissions are all the emissions associated with the production and use of a specific product, from cradle to grave, including

emissions from raw materials, manufacture, transport, storage, sale, use and disposal. Most of the largest companies in the world now account and report on the emissions from their direct operations (scopes 1 and 2). The new standards close the GHG gap: businesses can now act on the full range of corporate value chain and product emissions as well. Emissions along the value chain often represent a company's biggest greenhouse gas impacts, which means companies have been missing out on significant opportunities for improvement. For example, road tester Kraft Foods found that value chain emissions comprise more than 90 percent of the company's total emissions. Developing a full GHG emissions inventory – incorporating corporate-level scope 1, scope 2, and scope 3 emissions – enables companies to understand their full value chain emissions and to focus their efforts on the greatest GHG reduction opportunities. Businesses have found that developing corporate value chain (scope 3) and product GHG inventories delivers a positive return on investment. The new standards help companies to:

- Identify and understand risks and opportunities associated with value chain emissions;
- Identify GHG reduction opportunities, set reduction targets and track performance;
- Engage suppliers and other value chain partners in GHG management and sustainability;
- Enhance stakeholder information and corporate reputation through public reporting.

Through these activities, companies can reduce emissions and costs to meet strategic business objectives.