**Minutes of DOE Bi-Monthly Teleconference**

**SUSTAINABLE ACQUISITION WORKGROUP**

**July 26, 2012, 11:00-Noon EDT**

**TOPICS**

* FY2012 and FY2013 Sustainable Acquisition reporting
* Guide for identifying contracts requiring inclusion of sustainable acquisition
* New EPEAT standards for imaging equipment, televisions, and large screens
* Computer cleaners
* Green dry cleaning services
* Available blanket ordering agreements for energy and biobased products

**MINUTES**

**SUSTAINABLE ACQUISITION PROGRAM UPDATES**

**Welcome** – Shab Fardanesh (DOE-HQ Office of Sustainability Support, HS-21)

Shab Fardanesh opened the call by congratulating Sandia National Laboratories-New Mexico on being one of 8 finalists for the Federal 2012 Better Building Federal Award. SNL’s submission is for Building 753. The award recognizes those that achieve the greatest annual savings in energy intensity (energy consumed per square foot).

As discussed in an email sent on July 2, comments on the next round of proposed products for biobased designation by the U.S. Department of Agriculture are due on July 30.

**FY2012 and FY2013 Sustainable Acquisition Reporting** – Richard Langston (DOE-HQ Office of Procurement and Assistance Management) and Josh Silverman (DOE-HQ Office of Sustainability Support, HS-21)

Josh Silverman: DOE contractor reporting for fiscal year (FY) 2012 sustainable acquisition activities will be almost exactly the same as in FY 2011. Pollution Prevention Tracking and Reporting System (PPTRS) reporting will continue to track the incorporation of sustainable acquisition clauses into new contract actions for construction and custodial contracts. The wording of the PPTRS questions and supporting guidance may be clarified to improve the reporting process, but the content of the reporting form will remain the same.

The Green Buy Program and awards will continue next year, involving the voluntary reporting of purchases of priority products. The priority product list will not change for next year but may be updated in future years.

Reporting on biobased products will not be integrated into the FY 2012 PPTRS data call. It is too late in the FY, and there are not yet specific new regulations that define how this type of reporting is to be conducted. We will keep the DOE sustainable acquisition community updated on changes as they develop.

In summary, PPTRS reporting for FY 2012 has no substantial changes from FY 2011.

Richard Langston: By the middle of FY 2013, the requirement is that 50% of the products that could be purchased in biobased form are actually purchased in biobased form. The requirement will be 70% by the end of FY 2013. DOE is determining how to show this with its available data and purchasing practices. It may need to use contractor data from PPTRS to show progress, since such purchases do not tend to be made on the Federal side by DOE but instead by its operations and management contractors. Biofuel is not considered part of the biobased program for the purpose of meeting this goal.

**Highlights of “Guidelines for Identifying Contracts Susceptible to Executive Order 13514’s 95% Sustainable Acquisition Goal”** – Richard Langston

Link to <http://www.hss.doe.gov/sesa/sustainability/epp/guidelines_eo_13514_applicability.pdf>

DOE Procurement staff formed a working group to develop guidance regarding the goal that 95% of all new contract actions incorporate sustainable acquisition clauses, particularly with regard to what contracts count towards meeting this goal. This is needed because not all types of contracts present opportunities to be “green.” For example, contracts for training, software development, or legal services do not necessarily lend themselves to sustainable acquisition (beyond specifying the use of paper with recycled content). The resulting guidelines divide contracts into three categories. The first includes contracts for the purchase of items specified in Executive Order 13514, such as EPA-designated recycled content products, EPEAT-registered products, ENERGY STAR or FEMP-designated energy efficient products, USDA-designated biobased products, environmentally preferable products, water efficient products, and others. Agencies are required to buy these products if they have the required attributes, so the inclusion of actions related to such contracts in meeting the 95% goal is straightforward.

The second type of contract covers services procured by the federal government. These contracts may or may not be appropriate to count towards the goal. Architect and engineering contracts can be made sustainable in terms of designing “green” buildings. The operation of government-owned facilities offers opportunities to specify the purchase of green cleaning supplies, for example. Salvage services offer opportunities for reuse and then recycling. Utilities and housekeeping offer opportunities for specifying green products and energy-efficient equipment. Construction contracts can specify the use of products with recycled or biobased content. Contracts for leasing/rental and maintenance/repair may have similar opportunities.

The third category is contracts that are generally less susceptible to having opportunities for sustainable acquisition. These include contracts for research and development, special studies and analysis, information technology services (except the purchase of green information technology products), purchase of existing structures, natural resources management, social services, quality assurance testing and inspection, equipment maintenance (beyond the specifications for recycled or biobased content products), equipment modification, technical representative services, medical services, general support services, training, transportation, combat and enforcement, and emergency response. Although these contracts may require the use of recycled paper, that is not sufficient. All designated product categories need to be included to count toward meeting the 95% goal.

Contact Richard Langston with questions or comments on the guidance.

Question: In many cases, contracts considered to not have opportunities for sustainable acquisition in terms of product purchases can still be made “green.” For example, software and information technology development can include guidelines to provide systems that take energy use into consideration. Could contracts with such requirements be counted toward the goal?

Langston: Yes. There is always something to green in a contract in some way.

**EPEAT Update** – Jeff Eagan

Link to <http://www.epeat.net>

There are two new EPEAT standards. IEEE 1680.1 was the original standard for computers, monitors, and notebooks. IEEE 1680.2 now covers imaging equipment (meaning printers, copiers, facsimile machines, and multifunction units), and IEEE 1680.3 covers televisions and wide screens. The two new standards are being finalized, and manufacturers are readying products for posting on the EPEAT registry and website by the end of the calendar year.

There will be training this Fall. Purchasing staff in the areas of information technology, media, copying, and printing should be notified that new guidelines and product lists will be available by the beginning of 2013.

This notice is given now because there is no phase-in period for complying with the requirement. Compliance begins with the industry postings on the EPEAT website; the requirement is already in the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR). This means that the change will occur in the middle of FY 2013. Reporting will be updated for FY 2013 to incorporate these items in terms of tracking purchases of EPEAT conforming and nonconforming products. DOE needs to meet the 95% goal for purchase of EPEAT conforming products under the new standards.

An ENERGY STAR standard is being developed to include slate and tablet computers, since smaller portable devices are increasingly being used at DOE and other Federal facilities. This standard may be completed by the fall. Advance notification will be provided when the standard and a product list are in place. Most current equipment is expected to conform to the new standard.

We thank DOE green purchasing advocates, procurement specialists, and information technology staff for your involvement and advocacy regarding Apple's recent withdrawal from and return to the EPEAT standards. At the Federal level, DOE actively participated in discussions with Apple independently and through the Federal Electronics Stewardship Working Group. Many federal purchasers joined DOE in encouraging Apple to comply with the EPEAT standards. This remarkable victory demonstrates the power of Federal purchasing.

Question: Now that the new standards are in place, what is next for EPEAT?

Jeff Eagan – DOE is actively engaged in a working group to develop an EPEAT standard for servers. The working group consists of manufacturers, purchasers, government, environmental groups, and others. The standard for servers may be completed in the next 12 months and is important with the increase in cloud computing and more efficient data centers.

Additionally, once an ENERGY STAR standard for slates and tablets is in place, an EPEAT working group may be launched to develop a new standard incorporating ENERGY STAR and EPEAT environmental requirements.

**Non-Hazardous Computer Cleaner** – Brian Bowers (Isotek)

Isotek is a facility at Oak Ridge. Isotek’s spring cleaning plan was to order canned air to clean computer keyboards. Research showed, though, that canned air is not just air. Because canned air cleaners contain hazardous ingredients, we sought a substitute. Alternatives were not easy to locate. One Isotek found was the “Rocket Blaster.” The Rocket Blaster is a squeeze bulb that forces out air. It does not use compressed air. The product is an environmentally friendlier alternative to canned air in that it contains no hazardous chemicals, although the packaging is not particularly environmentally friendly and the “greenness” of the manufacturing process is not known. The Rocket Blaster is available for a low cost (around $8) and will last a long time. Three sizes are available. The largest works the best for cleaning computers. Although the product will not provide sufficiently high pressure to clean the inside of a computer, for example, it can be used to clean the keyboard. Such small changes in product selection can add up to make a big difference. Distributor information is at <http://www.giottos.com>, and the product is available through the General Services Administration (GSA) schedule for Federal agencies.

**Green Dry Cleaning Services** – Anna Bou (Brookhaven National Lab)

Brookhaven National Lab uses Green Day Cleaners to clean uniforms. It procures their dry cleaning services through a purchase order, which contains no particular specifications other than the reference in the commercial terms and conditions to Executive Order 13514 for sustainable acquisition. Although 85% of the dry cleaners in the United States use PERC and other solvents in the dry cleaning process, Green Day does not. Brookhaven has attempted to find out more about Green Day’s actual practices, but it has not yet been successful in obtaining more information on how the company justifies its claim of environmental friendliness. The company does provide services at a competitive cost, of $3 for pants, $6.50 for jackets, and $20 for full suits.

Question: Is it an organic cleaner?

Anna Bou: Many dry cleaners claim to be green, organic, or environmentally friendly, but there is no oversight of the industry to confirm these claims, and many of those making these claims are in fact no better than other dry cleaners. Brookhaven is working with the procurement staff to determine what Green Day uses that makes it “earth friendly.”

Carrie Barber (Oak Ridge): Brookhaven should provide information to all the sites if it finds out what the dry cleaner uses. In Tennessee, some dry cleaners use silicon-based chemicals that EPA has not yet evaluated but that may cause cancer. A liquid carbon dioxide process is the only one that is truly “green” at this point, but dry cleaners that use the wet process are difficult to find.

Anna Bou: “Wet cleaning” may be the same as the liquid carbon dioxide process. It is supposed to be good but is not widely used.

Jeff Eagan: Similar questions can be asked about other vendors that claim to be green. DOE staff can ask for a walkthrough of a vendor’s facility and process, accompanied by a DOE subject matter expert on safety if desired, which can provide a lot of information. This has been done with electronics recyclers to determine whether a vendor is appropriate in terms of sustainability.

Anna Bou: Brookhaven tries to do periodic audits of its vendors. Green Day Cleaners is local to Brookhaven, so such a walkthrough should be possible. Vendors that receive a large amount of DOE business generally find it worth their time to comply with such requests.

Sandra Cannon: No DOE sites we know of have specifications for dry cleaning, but the City of Portland (Oregon) has. They call for no PERC or NPEs and include phosphate limits, water and energy efficiency requirements, and packaging limits. Contact information for the Portland specifications is Stacey Foreman, LEED Green Assoc., Sustainable Procurement Coordinator, City of Portland, Procurement Services, Ph: 503-823-3508, stacey.foreman@portlandoregon.gov  (<http://www.portlandonline.com/omf/index.cfm?c=53454&> - see “Laundry & Uniform Services”)

**Blanket Purchase Agreements Available for Energy Services** – Elizabeth Skolnik (General Services Administration)

Link to [www.gsa.gov/energyservicesbpa](file:///C:\Users\agross\Downloads\www.gsa.gov\energyservicesbpa)

The GSA Comprehensive Professional Energy Services Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA) was created 3 years ago to streamline the process of obtaining energy services, especially for those with deadlines pertaining to the stimulus fund. The Energy Services BPA is based on the 03 FAC Facilities and Maintenance Schedule. The Department of Veterans Affairs is a heavy user of the BPA. One of the BPA’s goals is to allow agencies to purchase services from companies that understand the additional requirements agencies face and to obtain best pricing. Although the stimulus funds have been used, the BPA is still available for several more years.

The scope of services includes Level 1-3 audits and ancillary services, program assessments, minor repairs and alterations, building commissioning and retro-commissioning services. The 21 companies listed under the BPA are willing to help agencies understand and meet reporting requirements. GSA provides assistance in determining if the work falls within the scope of the BPA.

The benefits of using the BPA are that it offers a streamlined, fast acquisition process and turnaround in 2–3 days. The 21 vendors include small businesses across the country. GSA collects feedback on the vendors from agency contracting officers, and agencies have provided positive feedback on the vendors to date.

Agencies rely on their own contracting officers and acquisition staff to use the BPA, and there is no fee to GSA to use it. Documentation and contract information, as well as sample statements of work, Request for Information support, past performance information, and evaluation criteria, are available on the GSA website (<http://www.gsa.gov>, search “CPES”) to help speed up the process to award.

Use of the BPA can help an agency achieve its sustainability goals at good prices, while maintaining control over the acquisition process and with no additional cost. The 03 schedule is available, but the BPA is a more streamlined subset of that schedule to allow for faster turnaround.

Question: Can authorized non-federal employees (such as, DOE M&O contractors) use the BPA?

Elizabeth Skolnik: GSA is working with its policy office on this issue. The contract may be amended to allow this or the contract language may already support the practice. For now Federal contracting officers can definitely tap into the BPA, and we will let DOE know concerning its availability to DOE M&O contracting officers.

Jeff Eagan – DOE will be interested to know the outcome of the issue of use of the BPA by non-federal employees and hopes GSA will expedite its analysis of the issue.

**Integrated Contractor Purchasing Team Blanket Ordering Agreements for Designated Products** – Peggy Plyler (Savannah River Site) and Sam Grover (Idaho National Lab)

Link to <https://icpt.llnl.gov/>

The Integrated Contractor Purchasing Team was established in the late 1990s. The role of chairman of the team will be passing from Peggy Plyler to Sam Grover. The group was chartered to leverage the buying power of the DOE complex contractors. It follows the GSA model but is set up specifically for the DOE contractors and the items and services it typically uses.

The team is currently developing a “green” section on its website, <http://lcpt.llnl.gov>, under “ICPT goes Green.” On the current home page are links related to three relevant purchasing agreements. The Fisher Scientific agreement has three catalogs linked from the site, mostly related to cleaners and safety related products. The second agreement relates to biobased hydraulic fluid, and the third relates to biobased hydraulic fluid and penetrating oil. These agreements are in place and the suppliers are ready to work with DOE sites on sustainability. DOE sites should advise whether there are additional agreements that could be put into place to assist them. These agreements streamline the acquisition process, requiring no further negotiations or price competition, but the sites place and pay for their own orders. Green products are also available through other agreements (click on “ICPT BOA by Alphabetical” to access high-level information on all the agreements, except price), but those other agreements are not “green” in their entirety.

Sandra Cannon: Can the website list blanket ordering agreements (BOAs) by category (for example, cafeteria, custodial) rather than only by company, or will the website contain a search feature?

Sam Glover: There are no current plans to do so, since the vendors are major suppliers with well-known products, unless DOE sites believe this is needed.

Chris Payne (LBNL): Yes, a listing by products or at least product categories is needed. For example, the ordering agreement for 3M specifically mentions safety eyewear. Does this mean that this ordering agreement allows DOE sites to buy safety eyewear but no other 3M products at the discount price through the agreement?

Sam Glover: Yes, the current 3M agreement only covers safety eyewear. ICPT will look into clarifying the information on its website and providing information by product rather than only by company.

Shab Fardanesh: The next call will be in September, although the date has not yet been set. The call on November 29 will be the last one in 2012. The dates for 2013 are January 24, March 28, May 23, July 25, September 26, and November 21.

Jeff Eagan: Some on the call are coming to Washington, DC, for the GreenGov conference and the Green Buy awards. They should notify the Office of Sustainability Support if they are coming so office staff can meet with them.

Topic ideas for the next call should be shared with Jeff Eagan, Shab Fardanesh, or Sandra Cannon. Sites should also let these three know of any additions to the Priority Products list you recommend for FY 2013.

Noon **Adjourn**

**Next teleconference**

* Dates for 2012 – Oct 4, Nov 29
* Potential topics for the next teleconference. Please share your ideas with Jeff Eagan, Shab Fardanesh, and Sandra Cannon.

**Contact Information for July 26, 2012 Teleconference**

Moderator: Shab Fardanesh – [shabnam.fardanesh@hq.doe.gov](mailto:shabnam.fardanesh@hq.doe.gov), 202-586-7011

Webinar: Peter Blaney – [pblaney@pec1.net](mailto:pblaney@pec1.net), 240-686-3059 x214

Minutes: Deborah Schneider - [dschneider@scainc.com](mailto:dschneider@scainc.com), 703-893-6600x226

Technical Support: Sandra Cannon – [cannon@ecopurchasing.com](mailto:cannon@ecopurchasing.com), 509-529-1535

FY2012 and FY2013 Reporting:

Richard Langston – [richard.langston@hq.doe.gov](mailto:richard.langston@hq.doe.gov), 202-287-1339

Josh Silverman - [josh.silverman@hq.doe.gov](mailto:josh.silverman@hq.doe.gov), 202-586-6535

Guide for Identifying Contracts Requiring Inclusion of Sustainable Acquisition:

Richard Langston – [richard.langston@hq.doe.gov](mailto:richard.langston@hq.doe.gov), 202-287-1339

New EPEAT Standards:

Jeff Eagan – [jeff.eagan@hq.doe.gov](mailto:jeff.eagan@hq.doe.gov), 202-586-4598

Computer Cleaners:

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Green Dry Cleaning Services:

Anna Bou – [bou@bnl.gov](mailto:bou@bnl.gov), 631-344-5140

Blanket Purchase Agreements for Energy Services:

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Integrated Contractor Purchasing Team Blanket Ordering Agreements

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**RESOURCE MATERIALS AND UPDATED SA INFORMATION**

**NEWLY DESIGNATED RECYCLED PRODUCT AND NEW DEFINITION**

**Begin Specifying in Contracts and Other Purchasing Vehicles by September 15, 2008**

* Fertilizer
* Compost (new definition)

Web Info: http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/procure/products.htm

**NEWLY DESIGNATED BIOBASED PRODUCTS**

**Begin Specifying in Contracts and Other Purchasing Vehicles by April 4, 2013**

**(**http://www.biopreferred.gov/files/Round\_8\_Final\_Rule.pdf**)**

**CLEANERS/SOLVENTS**

* Asphalt and tar removers – 80%
* Electronic components cleaners – 91%
* Furniture cleaners and protectors – 71%

**CONSTRUCTION**

* Asphalt restorers – 68%
* \*Floor coverings (non-carpet) – 91%
* \* Insulating materials – 74%
* Wood and concrete stains – 39%

**LUBRICANTS**

* Pneumatic equipment lubricants – 67%

**SHIPPING**

* \*Packing materials – 74%

**MISCELLANEOUS**

* Air fresheners and deodorizers – 97%
* Blast media – 94%
* Candles and wax melts – 88%
* Foot care products – 83%
* Inks
  + Specialty – 66%
  + Sheetfed Color – 67%
  + Sheetfed Black – 49%
  + Printer toner <25 ppm – 34%
  + Printer toner =>25 ppm – 20%
  + News – 32%

**Begin Specifying in Contracts and Other Purchasing Vehicles by July 23, 2012**

**(**http://www.biopreferred.gov/files/Round\_7\_Final\_Rule.pdf?SMSESSION=NO**)**

**CLEANERS/SOLVENTS**

* Bath products (bar soaps, liquids, gels) – 61%
* Bioremediation materials – 86%
* Concrete and asphalt cleaners – 70%
* Dishwashing products – 58%
* Floor cleaners and protectors – 77%
* Oven and grill cleaners – 66%

**CONSTRUCTION**

* \*Paints and coatings – Interior
  + Latex, waterborne alkyd paints and coatings – 20%
  + Oil-based and solventborne alkyd paints and coatings – 67%

**LANDSCAPING**

* Compost activators/accelerators – 95%
* Erosion control materials – 77%

**LUBRICANTS**

* \*Lubricants - Slide way – 74%

**SHIPPING**

* Thermal shipping containers (insulated containers for shipping temperature sensitive materials)
  + Durable – 21%
  + Non-durable – 82%

**MISCELLANEOUS**

* **Animal repellents – 79%**
* Cuts, burns, and abrasions ointments – 84%
* Hair care products
  + Shampoos – 66%
  + Conditioners – 78%

**Begin Specifying in Contracts and Other Purchasing Vehicles by October 18, 2011**

**(**<http://www.biopreferred.gov/files/Round_6_Final_Rule.pdf>**)**

**CLEANERS/SOLVENTS**

* Expanded polystyrene foam recycling products (Products formulated to dissolve EPS foam to reduce the volume of recycled or discarded EPS items) – 90%%
* Ink removers and cleaners – 79%

**COOLANT**

* Heat transfer fluids (coolants/refrigerants) – 89%

**DISHWARE**

* Disposable tableware (not including cutlery, made from or coated with plastic resin) – 72%

**LANDSCAPING**

* \*Mulch and compost materials – 95%

**LUBRICANTS**

* \*Multipurpose lubricants (not greases or task specific lubricants such as cable, chain, gear lubricants) – 88%
* Turbine drip oils – 87%

**MISCELLANEOUS**

* Topical pain relief products – 91%

**Begin Specifying in Contracts and Other Purchasing Vehicles by October 27, 2010**

**(**<http://www.biopreferred.gov/files/Round_5_Final_Rule.pdf?SMSESSION=NO>**)**

**CLEANERS/SOLVENTS**

* Food cleaners – 53%
* General purpose household cleaners – 39%
* Industrial cleaners – 41%
* Multipurpose cleaners – 56%
* Parts wash solutions – 65%

**LUBRICANTS**

* Chain & cable lubricants – 77%
* Corrosion preventatives – 53%
* Forming lubricants – 68%
* \*Gear lubricants – 58%

**Begin Specifying in Contracts and Other Purchasing Vehicles by May 14, 2009 except where denoted**

**(**<http://www.biopreferred.gov/files/Round_2_Final_Rule.pdf?SMSESSION=NO>**)**

**(**<http://www.biopreferred.gov/files/Round_3_Final_Rule.pdf>**)**

**(**<http://www.biopreferred.gov/files/Round_4_Final_Rule.pdf>**)**

**CLEANERS/SOLVENTS**

* Adhesive and mastic removers – 58%
* Bath and spa cleaners – 74%
* Carpet and upholstery cleaners
  + General purpose cleaners – 54%
  + Spot removers – 7%
* Floor strippers – 78%
* Glass cleaners – 49%
* Graffiti and grease removers – 34%
* Hand cleaners and sanitizers
  + Hand cleaners – 64%
  + Sanitizers – 73%
* Laundry products
  + General purpose laundry – 34%
  + Pretreatment/spot removers – 46%

**CONSTRUCTION**

* \*Carpets - 7%
* \*Insulating foam (plastic) for residential and commercial construction – 7%
* \*Panels - composite panels
  + Acoustical composite panels – 37%
  + Interior panels – 55%
  + Plastic lumber composite panels – 23%
  + Structural interior panels – 89%
  + Structural wall panels – 94%
* Release fluids - concrete and asphalt – 87%

**DISHWARE**

* Cutlery - disposable – 48%
* \*Disposable containers – 72%

**LUBRICANTS**

* 2-cycle engine oils – 34%
* Firearm lubricants – 49%
* Greases
  + Food grade -42%
  + Multi-purpose – 72%
  + Rail track – 30%
  + Truck – 71%
  + Unspecified – 75%
* Metalworking fluids—straight oils
  + Straight oils – 66%
  + General purpose soluble, semi-synthetic, synthetic – 57%
  + High performance soluble, semi-synthetic, synthetic – 40%

**SEALANTS**

* Wood and concrete sealers
  + Membrane concrete sealers – 11%
  + Penetrating liquid sealers – 79%

**OTHER**

* De-icers - general purpose de-icers – 93%
* Dust suppressants – 85%
* \*Fertilizers - 71%
* Films
  + Non-durable – 85%
  + \*Semi-durable (plastic bags) – 45%
* Fluid filled transformers
  + Synthetic esterbased transformer fluids – 66%
  + Vegetable oil-based transformer fluids – 95%
* \*Hydraulic fluids - stationary equipment – 44%
* Lip care products – 82%
* \*Sorbents – 89% (proposed 52%)

**Begin Specifying in Contracts and Other Purchasing Vehicles by March 16, 2007 except where denoted**

**(**<http://www.biopreferred.gov/files/Round_1_Final_Rule.pdf>**)**

* Lubricants, penetrating – 68% biobased content by weight
* Diesel fuel additives – 90%
* Urethane roof coating/sealant – 20%
* Hydraulic fluids for mobile equipment (tractors, etc.) – 44%
* Bedding, bed linens, towels **(November 20, 2007 preference compliance date)** – 12%
* Water tank coating/sealant **(November 20, 2007 preference compliance date)** – 59%

\* May overlap with recycled content requirements. Recycled content requirements have precedence.

Regulations: <http://www.biopreferred.gov/ProposedAndFinalRegulations.aspx>

**SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

**DOE’s “Sustainable Acquisition Program” website for access to the reporting site, annual report, teleconference agenda and minutes, and sources of helpful information**

U.S. Department of Energy

<http://www.fedcenter.gov/sustainableacquisition>

**GreenGov Information**

Office of the Federal Environmental Executive

www.ofee.gov

**Acquisition - Buying Green**

FedCenter

http://www.fedcenter.gov/programs/buygreen/

**GENERAL PRODUCT INFORMATION**

**Compilation of Designated Products**

General Services Administration

<http://www.sftool.gov/Account/LogOn?ReturnUrl=%2fImplement>

**Environmentally Preferable Products**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

<http://yosemite1.epa.gov/oppt/eppstand2.nsf>

**Alternative Fuels and Vehicles**

U.S. Department of Energy

<http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/program/fedfleet_management.html>

**Biobased Products**

U.S. Department of Agriculture

<http://www.biopreferred.gov/?SMSESSION=NO>

**Construction**

Whole Building Design Guide -- Technical Guidance for Implementing the

Guiding Principles for Federal Leadership in High Performance and

Sustainable Buildings Memorandum of Understanding

http://www.wbdg.org/

The Federal Green Construction Guide for Specifiers with more than

60 model green construction spec sections

<http://fedgreenspecs.wbdg.org>

**Energy/Water Efficient Products**

Federal Energy Management Program

<http://www.eere.energy.gov/femp/procurement/>

**Recycled Products and Suppliers**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines

<http://www.epa.gov/wastes/conserve/tools/cpg/products/index.htm>

**Substitutes for Ozone-Depleting Products**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

<http://www.epa.gov/ozone/snap/lists/index.html>

**SPECIFIC PRODUCT CATEGORIES**

**Carpet**

**Contract Language and Standards/Guidelines**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Select “carpet” at <http://yosemite.epa.gov/oppt/eppstand2.nsf/Pages/Search.html?Open>

California Carpet Standard

http://www.documents.dgs.ca.gov/green/epp/standards.pdf

**Recycled Content Specifications and Suppliers**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/procure/products/carpet.htm

**Suppliers Meeting California Carpet Standard**

http://www.green.ca.gov/EPP/carpets.htm

**Cement/Concrete**

**Recycled Content Specifications and Suppliers**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/procure/products/cement.htm

**Cleaning Products**

**Contract Language and Standards/Guidelines**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Select “cleaning supplies” at http://yosemite.epa.gov/oppt/eppstand2.nsf/Pages/Search.html?Open

**Suppliers**

EcoLogo CCD 104 Hand Cleaners – Industrial

http://www.ecologo.org/en/seeourcriteria/details.asp?ccd\_id=329

EcoLogo CCD 110 Cleaning and Degreasing Compounds

http://www.ecologo.org/en/seeourcriteria/details.asp?ccd\_id=335

EcoLogo CCD 115 Odor Control Additives

<http://www.ecologo.org/en/seeourcriteria/details.asp?ccd_id=340>

EcoLogo CCD-146 Hard Surface Cleaners

<http://www.ecologo.org/en/seeourcriteria/details.asp?ccd_id=371>

EcoLogo CCD-147 Floor Care Products

<http://www.ecologo.org/en/seeourcriteria/details.asp?ccd_id=372>

EcoLogo CCD 148 Carpet and Upholstery Cleaners

http://www.ecologo.org/en/seeourcriteria/details.asp?ccd\_id=373

EcoLogo CCD 166 Disinfectants and Disinfectant Cleaners

http://www.ecologo.org/en/seeourcriteria/details.asp?ccd\_id=391

Green Seal GS-37 Industrial and Institutional Cleaners

<http://www.greenseal.org/findaproduct/index.cfm#cleaners>

**Construction Materials and Products**

**Contract Language**

U.S. Department of Energy

http://www.hss.doe.gov/pp/epp/epspecs.html , see “Construction Services”

**Green Format Index to Construction Products**

Construction Specifications Institute

http://www.greenformat.com/home

**Materials Evaluation Tool - BEES**

National Institute of Standards and Technology

<http://www.nist.gov/el/economics/BEESSoftware.cfm/bees.html>

**Sustainable Renovation of Small Projects**

General Services Administration

<http://www.sftool.org>

**Paint**

**Recycled Content Specifications and Suppliers**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/procure/products/paint.htm

**Suppliers**

EcoLogo CCD-47 Surface Coatings (Paints, Stains, and Varnishes)

<http://www.ecologo.org/en/seeourcriteria/details.asp?ccd_id=272>

EcoLogo CCD-48 Surface Coatings (Recycled)

http://www.ecologo.org/en/seeourcriteria/details.asp?ccd\_id=273

Green Seal GS-43 Recycled Content Latex Paint

http://www.greenseal.org/newsroom/GS-43\_Recycled\_Content\_Latex\_Paint.pdf

**Toner Cartridges**

**Recycled Content Specifications and Suppliers**

International Imaging Technology Council

<http://www.i-itc.org/stmcompanies.htm>

EcoLogo CCD-039 Printing Cartridges Remanufactured

http://www.ecologo.org/en/seeourcriteria/details.asp?ccd\_id=264

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

<http://www.epa.gov/wastes/conserve/tools/cpg/products/toner.htm>