**Minutes of DOE Bi-Monthly Teleconference**

**SUSTAINABLE ACQUISITION WORKGROUP**

**December 4, 2014, 11:00-Noon EST**

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| Want to learn more about the Federal Strategic Sourcing Initiative?Check out the GSA Federal Strategic Sourcing website<https://strategicsourcing.gov/> |

**TOPICS**

* Near-Zero-Waste Picnic
* Federal Strategic Sourcing Initiative
* LEDs: What You Need to Know for a Good Fit

**MINUTES**

**Welcome and Updates**– Sandra Cannon (Contractor, DOE-HQ Office of Sustainability Support, AU-21)

Sandra Cannon opened the call with several reminders. The DOE Site Sustainable Products Database ([https://www.fedcenter.gov/members/workgroups/
sustainableacquisition/productsdatabase/](https://www.fedcenter.gov/members/workgroups/sustainableacquisition/productsdatabase/)) is available for sites to input/update information about the sustainable products they use. No site has yet done so, but as reporting and GreenBuy Award nominations are completed and the information on green purchases is available, site representatives should update the information for their site in the products database. This will help DOE sites looking for sustainable products know what has worked for other sites.

The DOE Sustainable Acquisition Online Training is available at <https://lms.ntc.doe.gov/u>. A certificate can be earned for course completion. The DOE National Training Center ended its accreditation program, so accreditation for this training is still to be determined.

Nominations for GreenBuy Awards are due December 19, 2014; nominations can be completed through the DOE Sustainable Acquisition website ((<http://www.fedcenter.gov/sustainableacquisition>) or directly at <https://www.fedcenter.gov/greenbuyawards>.

**Bottom Line:**

Online tools are available for your use:

* DOE Site Sustainable Products Database: <https://www.fedcenter.gov/members/workgroups/sustainableacquisition/productsdatabase/>
* DOE Sustainable Acquisition Online Training: <https://lms.ntc.doe.gov/u>
* GreenBuy Award Nominations: <http://www.fedcenter.gov/sustainableacquisition> or <https://www.fedcenter.gov/greenbuyawards>

**FermiLab’s Near-Zero-Waste Picnic** – Katie Kosirog (Fermi National Accelerator Lab)

Picnic events typically result in a large amount of waste, such as disposable glasses and plates, going to the landfill. However, FermiLab hosted a picnic that resulted in very-near-zero levels of waste. The only piece of trash to be sent to a landfill was leftover cellophane from the cake, and recyclables were limited to the caterer’s foil containers and 2-liter soda bottles.

The FermiLab ESH&Q Section picnic was held in early September 2014 for 100 people. A team of six staff from the Environmental Protection Group spent 3 months planning it with a budget of $12 per person for all costs.

Several elements helped the picnic achieve the goal of very-near-zero waste. Planners primarily used reusable plates, cups, and napkins, including inexpensive plates on hand at the office, unwanted cloth napkins from planners’ homes and yard sales, and plastic cups loaned from planners’ homes. These items were all taken home and washed after the event by planners. The mix of items, particularly those from planners’ homes, also provided a conversation starter.

Dessert plates were compostable Chinet, and planners also purchased compostable wood cutlery (100 wooden forks for less than $10 on Amazon.com). Planners kept in mind the limitations of the cutlery when choosing the food to serve. They opted for hand-held and easily cut items such as pulled pork sandwiches and salads over items that would require strong, durable cutlery.

Instead of bottled water, picnic planners used the office water cooler, and soda was provided in recyclable 2-liter containers for dispensing into reusable cups. The caterer used aluminum trays and lids to transport food, and these items were recycled.

The waste sorting area had signs to guide attendees in disposing their reusable, compostable, recyclable, and trash items. The signs also reminded attendees of the benefits of these practices. The area included a large recycling bin but only a small trash bin. Composting bins were lined with bio bags to hold the forks, knives, spoons, Chinet plates, and leftover food. Reusable dishes, cups, and napkins were placed in bins for later sorting and washing, and planners took loaned items home.

In addition to taking sustainability into account in planning the picnic, “green” was also the theme for the picnic. Attendees were asked to wear green, and the raffle prizes offered were also chosen for their sustainable attributes. Prizes included reusable bamboo cutlery, an organic cotton lunch bag, LED lights, green cleaning products, and a solar-powered Halloween decoration.

FermiLab planners identified several lessons learned from the event:

* Attendees did not like using the wood cutlery because it did not have a smooth texture. For future events, planners advise searching for a different solution, which will likely require spending more to obtain a better product. Planners should also note that some biobased disposable cutlery is not compostable.
* Dirty dishes and cups can lead to problems with bees and wasps. Planners need to determine in advance how this might be resolved, such as by placing the receptacles in a protected location away from attendees.
* Planners should work with the caterer to determine that the packaging they use for transporting food can be reused or recycled.
* Incorporating sustainability into the event made planning more fun because it generated creative thinking.

The Environmental Protection Group plans to help other organizations at FermiLab implement their own very-near-zero-waste events as well.

Ralph Wrons (Sandia National Laboratories): Sandia also has been implementing zero-waste catered events for celebrations such as Earth Day, Hispanic Heritage Month, and award ceremonies. These events incorporate recycling and composting of waste. The pollution prevention staff supported two such events in Fiscal Year (FY) 2011, growing to 14 in FY 2014, with attendees numbering from fewer than 10 to more than 1,000. The pollution prevention program staff is trying to have more of the Sandia workforce involved in such events by supporting any office that wishes to hold a zero-waste event. At first, the pollution prevention staff did most of the work in terms of planning for sustainability. Planners worked with vendors such as Sodexho to provide the appropriate items and with TerraCycle to recycle chip and cookie bags. Custodial staff have also been supportive by notifying the pollution prevention staff when they become aware of an upcoming event (such as when they are asked to provide large trash bins for an event) so that the staff can contact planners to offer their assistance. In FY 2015, the pollution prevention staff will provide support to the organizing office rather than doing all the work directly.

Sandra Cannon: Event organizers are usually focused on planning the event, such as setting agendas and procuring speakers. It is helpful to have assistance by another group to focus on the aspect of sustainability and waste reduction.

**Bottom Line:**

With advanced planning and creative thinking, events for large groups can generate very-near-zero waste.

**Federal Strategic Sourcing Initiative** – Scott Clemons and Chris Greene (DOE-HQ Office of Contract Management)

Link to <https://strategicsourcing.gov/>

All DOE sites are managed by different contractors, and all are separately trying to find suppliers of sustainable products. The Federal Strategic Sourcing Initiative (FSSI) provides an efficient means for DOE sites to find and obtain sustainable products.

The Office of Management and Budget’s Office of Federal Procurement has procurement policy initiatives together with the General Services Administration (GSA) to put together blanket purchase agreements (BPAs) across the federal government for sourcing commodities. DOE Headquarters communicates directly with procurement directors and heads of management and operations (M&O) contracting activities. We are also reaching out to the actual buyers at the federal and contractor sites to make sure they are aware that GSA has consciously addressed sustainability in several of these purchasing vehicles.

Strategic sourcing has long been in use in the private sector, and the Integrated Contractor Purchasing Team for M&Os has been working together since 1997. Strategic sourcing involves using common purchasing conditions and pricing arrangements for different commodities to facilitate purchasing across an organization. FSSI is a government-wide program that the entire federal government can use.

Two years ago, a Deputy Secretary memorandum mandated the use of FSSI Office Supply (OS3) BPAs by all federal procurement officers and encouraged its use by M&O contractors, with exceptions for AbilityOne. Other FSSI BPAs currently available but not mandatory include those for maintenance, repairs, and operations (MRO); janitorial and sanitation supplies (JanSan); wireless devices; domestic delivery service; print management; software; and information services. Those most likely to be sources for sustainable products are OS3, MRO, and JanSan.

OS3: OS3 includes office supplies of all types and will be available through GSA Advantage. Of its 23 vendors, 21 are small businesses. Products on the BPA are required to meet comprehensive procurement guidelines, including BioPreferred and ENERGY STAR.

MRO: Items under the new MRO BPA include hand and power tools, hoses and valves, paints, safety equipment, and portable generators. Of its 12 vendors, 11 are small businesses. Average pricing is 12% lower than that previously offered. Purchases can be made through GSA Advantage or by corporate credit card. Products meet applicable BioPreferred, recycled content, and ENERGY STAR requirements. Vendors offer monthly reports on purchases.

The MRO BPA items available through the GSA Advantage Environmental Program website at:

<https://www.gsaadvantage.gov/advantage/search/specialCategory.do;jsessionid=F3D9C06992B950A9631CC5357F2DECB8.G6?cat=ADV.ENV>

display a Green Leaf Icon when the selected product has environmental attributes, making it easy for the buyer to identify green products.

JanSan: This is also a recent agreement. Items under the JanSan BPA include disinfectants, degreasers, brushes, trash receptacles, seat liners, vacuum cleaners, and floor buffers, among others. Of the 18 vendors, 15 are small businesses. Prices under this vehicle are 15.9% lower than previously offered. Purchases can be made through GSA Advantage or by corporate credit card. Products meet applicable BioPreferred, recycled content, and ENERGY STAR requirements. Vendors offer monthly reports on purchases.

The GSA Advantage website includes guidance on alternate ways to purchase the BPA items.

All of the GSA FSSI BPAs can be used by the DOE contractor community if they have a GSA Smart Pay card or if they have a delegation from the Contracting Officer under FAR Part 51, Use of Government Sources by Contractors. If they do not have access to GSA Advantage, they can go directly to the supplier by following the instructions at:

[http://www.gsa.gov/portal/mediaId/198083/fileName/JANSAN\_PC\_QuickGuide\_(Aug\_14\_2014).action](http://www.gsa.gov/portal/mediaId/198083/fileName/JANSAN_PC_QuickGuide_%28Aug_14_2014%29.action)

GSA Advantage staff will make coding changes so that such products will be identified in the database to help users make sustainable purchasing decisions. Users of GSA Advantage will also be able to generate reports on the purchases of sustainable items and the money saved through such purchases.

For the wireless product BPA, a fact sheet is available stating how GSA addresses EPEAT, ENERGY STAR, and BioPreferred requirements when soliciting for suppliers of these items. Although EPEAT was not considered in the OS3, MRO, and JanSan BPAs, it will be in the future.

FSSI vehicles are also a way to obtain strategic sourcing savings credit. Every federal procurement officer and major contractor has a goal that 4% of their spending needs to come back in savings. Since users of these contracts will save money as noted above, these savings can be kept by the site to use in purchasing other products and services. In addition, many of the vendors under these vehicles are small businesses, so these BPAs can also be a source for obtaining small business credits.

The GSA Advantage also allows users to hold online auctions and reverse buy events and conduct market research. From the start page at <https://www.gsaadvantage.gov/advantage/main/start_page.do>, use the Strategic Sourcing pull-down menus to access all the FSSI offerings. The Environmental Products link under Special Programs is a shortcut to the sustainable products offered in all of the BPAs. Users can search on a product to see what offerings meet the sustainability standards and how, and also obtain pricing and ordering information.

Ralph Wrons (Sandia National Labs): Can this information be provided directly to the procurement staff? How do goals to use local sources fit into the FSSI structure? Can sites that have existing “green” contract language with janitorial supply contractors still use the BPAs?

Scott Clemons and Chris Greene: The Office of Contract Management is also working directly with procurement staff, as well as those involved with service contracts. They are reaching out to the sustainability staff in forums such as this so that they can educate their buyers not to hold a separate procurement but rather use the FSSI BPAs already available.

The office is also working with small businesses and other “green” service providers local to DOE sites to have them participate in some of these BPAs.

Authorization to use the FSSI BPAs could potentially be flowed down to contractors so that the contractor can obtain products from these agreements. Second and third tier subcontractors with Time and Materials and other types of contracts have been able to do this.

**Bottom Line:**

Take advantage of the BPAs established through the FSSI that offer sustainable products with easy ordering at discount prices:

* Office Supplies (OS3): <http://www.gsa.gov/portal/content/141857>
* Maintenance, Repairs and Operations (MRO): <http://www.gsa.gov/fssimro>
* Janitorial and Sanitation Supplies (JanSan): <http://www.gsa.gov/fssijansan>

**LEDs: What You Need to Know for a Good Fit** – Eric Richman (Pacific Northwest National Lab)

LEDs offer many advantages. They generate light in a small format, which provides for more flexibility in their use in tough applications with limited space. Because they are directional and radiate in 180 degrees rather than 360 degrees, the light can be directed where needed for the application. They offer a potentially small environmental footprint because of their relatively small size and because they primarily contain recyclable material (aluminum).

LEDs are also promoted for their lack of radiant heat, long life, and high efficiency, but some caveats must be kept in mind about these points:

* LEDs do not radiate any significant waste heat, although they do produce and retain heat. This can lead to problems if used in a confined environment where heat can build up, such as in insulated or lensed fixtures.
* LEDs have a long lifespan, but as with all light sources the light will dim over time. The difference is that other lights tend to fail before the light output falls below useful levels. LED light output can degrade such that it is no longer useful although the unit has not yet failed. Once the lumen output is at 70%, the LED would likely require changing out to maintain effectiveness for the application.
* Many LEDs are highly efficient, while others are less so, especially in applications that differ from the laboratory conditions under which the lights are tested. While reported LED diode efficacies can be up to 250 lumens per watt (higher than other light sources), the diode is used as part of an overall system whose components affect the total product efficacy. Therefore, the efficacies of a complete LED luminaire (fixture) is more modest, at 10 to 120 lumens per watt (80 lumens and above would be considered good). This efficacy is increasing in the LED products currently under development.

Potential users should also note that while the LED diode itself is inherently dimmable, the success of the dimming will depend on the compatibility between the driver and dimmer control.

To determine which LED products would be worth the upgrade, look at the product performance information. Such information should be based on appropriate test data (LM079 for LED lamps and luminaires). The source of any claims about the LED’s “lifetime” should be understood. Different test methods are employed but data gathered under LM-80/TM-21 or LM-84/TM-28 are considered most reliable. Third parties have already looked at this information for the products they certify or list. ENERGY STAR has minimum performance requirements but primarily for residential products, while the DesignLights Consortium covers commercial items. The items on their lists can generally be considered to be of good quality, although they may not match the needs of every application. Likewise, not every product that would be appropriate for an application may be on one of the lists. In that case, compare the requirements for listing with the attributes of the product to see whether it would be likely to meet the requirements if the manufacturer sought listing. Finally, some products carry the Lighting Facts label. This is a voluntary label that includes performance details in a format that can be easily compared to other products, similar to nutrition facts labels on a cereal box.

In addition to product performance, the functional needs of a particular application are key when choosing to use LED technology. In general, the attributes of LED technology make the following typically good applications:

* Directional applications where the source efficacy and optical efficiency benefits are useful (for example, downlights, troffers, streetlights)
* Applications where the costs for energy and maintenance are high.
* Applications that benefit from “white light” and improved uniformity (for example, street and area lights)
* Applications with environmental constraints (for example, mercury restrictions, green building requirements)

LED MR-16 lamps are useful in federal facilities for highlighting wall displays and exhibits. They have a very high efficiency compared to their halogen counterparts, although the output capability does not quite equal that of halogen options in the 50-watt 12-volt category.

Many LED options are available for outdoor parking, area, and roadway applications that have a better efficacy and comparable output to other options of 400 watts or less. However, many LEDs have efficacies below other current technologies, particularly for larger (greater than 400 watts) applications, so research on a particular product is necessary to make a choice.

Similarly, there are many efficient options for LED downlights in the 400 to 2,000 lumen range, which covers most applications, but some LED products have efficacies below the typical CFL.

LED troffers are available in the 2,000 to 5,000 lumen range with efficacies similar to or better than common two-lamp and some three-lamp fluorescent fixtures.

Many LED linear replacement tubes are available with efficacy at and far above those of fluorescent troffers. However, the output of a common 4-foot product is in the 1,000 to 2,4000 lumen range, which is generally below that of a typical fluorescent although it can still meet the needs of most applications. Because LED is still struggling to meet the minimums for this application and retrofit is not always easy, it may be better to purchase a new fixture in its entirety.

LED replacement tubes are available in narrow, medium, and wide distributions. In general, the directionality of an LED can be an issue in those types of fixtures typically associated with fluorescents. Tests have been performed of typical LED replacement tubes retrofitted into various types of fluorescent fixtures. LEDs proved to be more efficient for K12 lens and parabolic fixtures but did not work as well in high-performance and recessed indirect fixtures. In fact, recessed indirect fixtures experienced a 15% loss in delivery efficiency when fitted with LED replacement tubes. The LED narrow and wide tubes were slightly better for volumetric fixtures, but LED medium tubes were slightly worse. Therefore, it is best to test an LED replacement tube in the fixture before investing in large-scale replacement.

LEDs are not always the best option. When performing an economic analysis of a switch to LEDs, lifetime considerations must be handled carefully. LED life is an estimate with a lot of potential variability, and a given application may not make use of the entire expected LED life (e.g., if the LED needs to be changed out as the light dims over time, before it would otherwise fail).

The initial costs can be high, although maintenance costs would be expected to be lower since lamps would likely not have to be changed as often. However, the potential long life of LEDs must be considered in the context of the practical life for the project, including the life of the driver and other components, other reasons for replacement (e.g., fixture aesthetics over time), and the expected dimming of the light over time and the likelihood of replacing the lamp before the end of its actual life. In addition, LED is a new technology, and maintenance staff may need to become more familiar with it to understand how maintenance costs might change accordingly. Also, reduction in maintenance costs may not accrue to the organization making the change. Similarly, energy savings from reduced light levels or controls or changes in operation need to be considered for other options as well to have a fair comparison.

LED technology is continually under development. LEDs from 2012 have about one-fourth of the life-cycle energy use of incandescent lamps based on energy used in all phases (manufacturing through consumer use). LED life-cycle consumption is currently slightly lower than that of CFLs, but the gap will continue to widen as the aluminum heat sinks on LEDs shrink. In 5 years, the environmental impact of LEDs will be significantly lower than those of today’s LED products.

Many resources and references are available on LED labeling (ENERGYSTAR, DesignLights Consortium, and Lighting Facts); LED characteristics and issues, including color characteristics and stability, dimming, and optical safety; DOE Commercial Building Energy Alliances Lighting Specifications; lighting project economics analysis tools; and life-cycle energy cost of LEDs vs. other technologies.

**Bottom Line:**

 LEDs on the market may be able to meet the needs of DOE sites for a reasonable price. Consider both the attributes of the LED product and the intended application to determine whether to make the switch.

**Adjourn**

**Next teleconferences**

* 2015 – Jan 22, Mar 26, May 28, Jul 23, Sep 24, Dec 3
* Potential topics for the next teleconference. Please share your ideas with Shab Fardanesh (shabnam.fardanesh@hq.doe.gov) and Sandra Cannon (cannon@ecopurchasing.com)

**Contact Information for December 4, 2014 Teleconference**

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Fermi’s Near-Zero-Waste Picnic

Katie Kosirog – kswanson@fnal.gov, 630-840-6497

Federal Strategic Sourcing Initiative

Scott Clemons – scott.clemons@hq.doe.gov, 202-287-1554

Chris Greene – christopher.greene@hq.doe.gov, 202-287-1719

LEDs: What You Need to Know for a Good Fit

Eric Richman – eric.richman@pnnl.gov, 509-375-3655**RESOURCE MATERIALS AND UPDATED**

**SUSTAINABLE ACQUISITION 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**

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

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

**Begin Specifying in Contracts and Other Purchasing Vehicles by Jun 11, 2014**

**(**http://www.biopreferred.gov/files/Round\_10\_Final\_Rule.pdf**)**

* Cleaners/Solvents
	+ Aircraft – 48%
	+ Boat – 38%
	+ Corrosion removers – 71%
	+ Metal cleaners (not stainless steel) – 56%
	+ Metal cleaners for stainless steel – 75%
	+ Microbial drain maintenance – 45%
	+ Microbial general cleaners – 50%
	+ Microbial waste water maintenance – 44%
* Composite Panels
	+ Countertops – 89%
* Fleet
	+ Auto care products (buffing compound, degreaser, interior cleaners, leather care products, polish, soap, tire and wheel cleaners wax) – 75%
	+ Gasoline fuel additives – 92%
* Lubricants
	+ \*Engine crankcase oil (4-cycle & diesel) – 25%
	+ Water bearing turbine oil – 46%
* Operations
	+ Paint remover – 41%

**Begin Specifying in Contracts and Other Purchasing Vehicles by Nov 19, 2013**

**(**http://www.regulations.gov/#!documentDetail;D=OPPM\_FRDOC\_0001-0002**)**

**CLEANERS/SOLVENTS/CUSTODIAL**

* Specialty precision cleaners & solvents – 56%

**GROUNDS/LANDSCAPING**

* Dethatcher products – 87%

**OPERATIONS/FLEET**

* Fuel conditioners – 64%

**MISCELLANEOUS**

* Agricultural spray adjuvants (improve effectiveness of pesticides, herbicides) – 50%
* Animal cleaning products – 57%
* Deodorants – 73%
* Leather, vinyl, rubber care products – 55%
* Lotions and moisturizers – 59%
* Shaving products – 92%
* Sun care products – 53%
* Wastewater systems coatings – 47%
* Water clarifying agents - 92%

**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%

**SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

**DOE’s “Sustainable Acquisition Program” website for access to template language for contracts, teleconference agendas and minutes, and other sources of helpful information**

U.S. Department of Energy

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

**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>

**Priority Products**

U.S. Department of Energy

<http://sftool.gov/green-products/35/greenbuy-program-doe-optional?agencyId=7>

**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/companies.php>

EcoLogo CCD-039 Printing Cartridges Remanufactured

<http://www.ecologo.org/en/seeourcriteria/details.asp?ccd_id=461>

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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