Specifications

Green Purchasing Product Specifications

Green purchasing is evolving, and we know developing specifications for the many different categories of green products and services is a challenging task for purchasing agents. This list is intended as a starting point for agencies to build upon going forward. Share this with your sourcing team for more specific feedback related to your procurement or you can use it to guide individual purchasing decisions.

This document identifies applicable state policies as well as credible third-party environmental and health certifications and standards that procurement coordinators can reference in their bid solicitation documents as mandatory requirements, price preferences, and additional desirable (best value) attributes.

The guide is organized into the following categories:

- Building construction and maintenance products
- Cleaning equipment and supplies
- Electronic equipment and supplies
- Energy-related equipment and supplies
- Fleet equipment and supplies
- Food service equipment and supplies
- Medical equipment and supplies
- Office supplies
- Outdoor products

Your agency green purchasing experts, the Washington State Efficiency and Environmental Performance workgroups, and departments of Ecology's and DES' green purchasing representatives are available to discuss green purchasing strategies for your contract proposals and awards. See contact information.

Contents

Building construction and maintenance products

Adhesives (for construction, carpet and flooring)

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options." It further states that "cutting harmful pollution caused by the burning of fossil fuels for state facilities and vehicles, and reducing solid waste pollution and the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will all have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children…"

Accordingly, adhesives must comply with the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 1168, which sets limits on volatile organic compounds (VOCs). In addition, construction and flooring adhesives may not contain chemicals on the CA Proposition 65 List of chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. This includes, but is not limited to, benzene, ethylbenzene, methylene chloride, n-hexane, perchloroethylene and toluene.

Additional environmental and health attributes of construction and flooring adhesives include:

- Cradle to Cradle Product Certificate or Material Health Certificate: v3.1 at the gold level or higher OR v4.0 at the Silver level or higher
- Green Seal
- UL ECOLOGO
- Carpet and Rug Institute (CRI) Green Label Plus
- Scientific Certification Systems (SCS) FloorScore
- UL GREENGUARD Gold (low emitting only)

- On the SCAQMD "super-compliant" list

Whenever possible, avoid adhesive products in aerosol cans because they can increase exposure to toxic chemicals and are relatively expensive.

RCW 39.26.310 and DES' Purchasing Preference for Products that Do Not Contain Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) (DES- 310-00) direct state agencies to offer at least 5% preference to vendors that bid products (e.g., adhesives and aerosols) that contain either (1) no HFCs or (2) HFCs with a relatively low global warming potential (GWP) if HFC-free products are unavailable. It also directs state agencies to purchase products that have been awarded a preference under this law.

Accordingly, adhesive products are eligible for a price preference if they do not contain hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) or contain HFCs with a relatively low global warming potential (i.e., they are listed as an Acceptable Substitute by the U.S.EPA's Significant New Alternatives Policy.)

Carpet (broadloom, carpet tiles, and carpet cushion/underlay)

EO 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals directs the state to make available for purchase by state agencies equipment, supplies, and other products that do not contain persistent and bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals unless there is no feasible alternative.

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options."

RCW 70A.350: the Pollution Prevention for Healthy People and Puget Sound Act directs Ecology to cyclically identify priority chemicals, priority products and then implement restrictions or reporting through rulemaking or take no action. At this point in time, PFAS in carpeting has been identified as a priority chemical-product combination but regulations have not been finalized.

Accordingly, all carpeting products offered must:

- Be tested and certified compliant with California's Section 01350 emissions test based on the CA Department of Public Health (CDPH) Standard Method v1.2-2017 or the most current version. To demonstrate compliance, the product shall currently have at least one of the following third-party certifications:
    - SCS FloorScore
    - UL GREENGUARD Gold
    - Carpet and Rug Institute Green Label Plus
    - Cradle to Cradle Product Certificate or Material Health Certificate: v3.1 at the Gold level or higher OR v4.0 at the Silver level or higher
    - A third party-verified transparency standard such as a health product declaration (HPD) verifying compliance
    - Additional equivalent low-emitting certifications may be approved by DES
- Be free of per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) (e.g., Stainmaster) which may be demonstrated by submitting:
    - Cradle to Cradle Product Certificate or Material Health Certificate: v4.0 at the Silver level
    - Test data verifying that the product does not contain >100 ppm total fluorine, or
    - A Declare label that is designated as "Red List free" or a Health Product Declaration (HPD) that demonstrates the product is free of intentionally added PFAS, or
    - Documentation of another third-party verified transparency standard stating that the product is free of intentionally added PFAS or does not contain >100 ppm total fluorine.
- Be attached mechanically without a chemical adhesive, or come with a peel-and-stick adhesive, or if a wet-applied carpet adhesive is utilized, it must:
    - Be certified low emitting per CA 01350 (as described above), and
    - Meet other specifications in the adhesives specifications described above

- Be free of coal fly ash, polyvinyl chloride (PVC or "vinyl"), other chlorinated polymers, tire-derived recycled rubber, brominated and chlorinated (halogenated) flame retardants, and antimicrobial surface treatments or materials
- Be a solution-dyed product, a manufacturing process where colored dye is thoroughly mixed into the liquid fiber solution before fibers are extruded
- Have at least a 10-year warranty from the certificate of installation date. Contractor must replace carpet that does not comply with specifications or fails within the specified warranty period

The contractor must collect and recycle used carpet removed during installation. In addition, the manufacturer must have an active take-back program for its products and must publicly report on the effectiveness of the effort annually. Bidders are encouraged to offer and label carpet with post-consumer recycled content.

Ceiling tiles

EO 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals directs the state to make available for purchase and use by state agencies equipment, supplies, and other products that do not contain persistent and bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals unless there is no feasible alternative. Accordingly, all ceiling tiles must be free of vinyl (PVC), PFAS, halogenated flame retardants, and antimicrobial coatings.

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options."

Accordingly, all ceiling tiles must have one of the following low-emitting certifications:

- Cradle to Cradle Product Certificate or Material Health Certificate: v3.1 at the Gold level or higher OR v4.0 at the Silver level or higher, or
- Scientific Certification Systems (SCS) Indoor Advantage Gold (low emitting only), or
- UL GREENGUARD (low emitting only), or
- A third party-verified transparency standard such as a Declare label or Health Product Declaration (HPD) verifying compliance, or
- Additional equivalent low-emitting certifications may be approved by DES

RCW 43.19A: Recycled Product Procurement set a goal of substantially increasing the state's purchases of recycled-content products, directs the state to set recycled-content standards, and authorizes state agencies to specify, give priority to and/or offer price preferences for products that contain recycled materials. Accordingly, bidders are encouraged to offer and clearly label ceiling tile products that have recycled content, preferably verified by SCS, UL or another third-party certifier.

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes of ceiling tiles include:

- Minimum 20% post-consumer recycled content or 50% total recycled content
- Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification (for wood, bamboo, etc.)
- Formaldehyde-free verification by SCS, UL or another certifier
- Products that are designated as Red List Free with a Declare Label
- Cradle to Cradle Product Certificate or Material Health Certificate: v3.1 at the Silver level or higher OR v4.0 at the Silver level or higher

Cement & concrete (for building construction)

EO 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals directs the state to make available for purchase and use by state agencies equipment, supplies, and other products that do not contain persistent and bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals unless there is no feasible alternative.

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options."

Accordingly, cement and concrete products may not be made with coal fly ash, which may contain high levels of PBTs such as lead and other heavy metal contaminants and supports the burning of coal, which releases greenhouse gas (GHG), mercury and other toxic chemical emissions into the environment.

In addition, bidders are encouraged to offer products that can reduce carbon and toxic chemical emissions, including products that are certified as "carbon neutral."

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes of cement and concrete include:

- Porous cement and concrete
- Cradle to Cradle Product Certificate or Material Health Certificate: v3.1 at the Silver level or higher OR v4.0 at the Silver level or higher
- Certification by UL GREENGUARD Gold (low emitting only)

Compost

A. Mandatory Minimum Requirements

1) Compost procured shall meet the following criteria:
   a) Acceptable materials include fine, medium, and coarse finished compost.
   b) As regulated by chapter 173-350 WAC or chapter 173-308 WAC, and meeting the compost quality standards in RCW 173-350-220 Table 220-B.
   c) Unacceptable materials include all processed organic materials not regulated by chapter 173-350 WAC or chapter 173-308 WAC, and that do not meet the compost quality standards of chapter 173-350 WAC or chapter 173-308 WAC.

2) Definitions
   a) **"Anaerobic digester"** means a vessel that processes organic material into biogas and digestate through microbial decomposition under anaerobic (low oxygen) conditions. From WAC 173-350-100.

   b) "**Biosolids**" means municipal sewage sludge that is a primarily organic, semisolid product resulting from the wastewater treatment process, that can be beneficially recycled and meets all applicable requirements under chapter 173-308 WAC, Biosolids management. Biosolids includes a material derived from biosolids and septic tank sludge, also known as septage, that can be beneficially recycled and meets all applicable requirements under chapter 173-308 WAC, Biosolids management. From 173-350-100.

   c) **"Composted material"** means organic solid waste that has undergone biological degradation and transformation under controlled conditions designed to promote aerobic decomposition at a solid waste facility in compliance with the requirements of this chapter. Composting is a form of organic material recycling. Natural decay of organic solid waste under uncontrolled conditions does not result in composted material. From WAC 173-350-100.

   d) **"Digestate"** means both solid and liquid substances that remain following anaerobic digestion of organic material in an anaerobic digester. From WAC 173-350-100.

   e) **"Manure and bedding"** means manure (feces) and bedding from livestock and zoo animals including, but not limited to, horses, cows, chickens, sheep, and goats, and includes wash water from cleanup of such manure and bedding. From WAC 173-350-100.

   f) "**Organic materials**" means any solid waste that is a biological substance of plant or animal origin capable of microbial degradation. Organic materials include, but are not limited to, manure, yard debris, food waste, food processing wastes, wood waste, and garden wastes. From WAC 173-350-100.
      i) Organic materials include, but are not limited to, manure, yard debris, food waste, food processing waste, wood waste, and garden waste.
      ii) "Organic materials" does not include any materials contaminated by herbicides, pesticides, pests, or other sources of chemical or biological contamination that would render a finished product of an organic material management process unsuitable for general public or agricultural use.

B. Additional Desirable Attributes

1) For local government entities, consistent with RCW 43.19A.130, the finished compost product:
   a) Is sourced from the local jurisdiction’s compost processor.

   b) Contains at least eight percent food waste, or an amount of food waste that is commensurate with that in the local jurisdiction's curbside collection program.

2) For state agencies and entities:

   a) Is sourced from Washington Compost Facilities: Composting - Washington State Department of Ecology.
   b) Contains at least eight percent food waste.

C. Preferences

1) Testing for PFAS (<100 ppm total fluorine). One fully fluorinated carbon.
2) Testing for PCBs.
3) Testing for phthalates.

Drywall, fiberboard, gypsum panels, and wallboard

RCW 43.19A: Recycled Product Procurement set a goal of substantially increasing the state's purchases of recycled-content products, directs the state to set recycled-content standards, and authorizes state agencies to specify, give priority to and/or offer price preferences for products that contain recycled materials.

Moreover, DES' Recycled Content Purchasing Preference Policy (POL-DES-255-00) states, "In establishing environmental requirements and preferences for products that contain recycled materials, agencies shall reference the current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (EPA CPGs) as the minimum standards for the state of Washington." This policy also directs state agencies to offer a purchasing preference of at least 10% to bidders whose products have a recycled-content percentage that exceeds the EPA CPG minimum.

Accordingly, structural fiberboard must contain at least 80% total recovered material, which meets the U.S. EPA's Comprehensive Procurement Guideline (CPG) for Structural Fiberboard. Products with a higher percentage of recycled content than the applicable U.S. EPA CPG for this category are eligible for a Bid Preference of at least 10%.

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases

(GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options."

Accordingly, products may not contain formaldehyde or other chemicals on the CA Proposition 65 List of chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes of drywall and other types of wallboard include the following:

  - Cradle to Cradle Product Certificate or Material Health Certificate: v3.1 at the Silver level or higher OR v4.0 at the Silver level or higher
  - A Declare Label designated as "Red List Free"
  - Scientific Certification Systems (SCS) Indoor Advantage Gold (low emitting only)
  - UL GREENGUARD (low emitting only)
  - Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) (for wood and bamboo products)
- Formaldehyde-free claim verified by SCS, UL or another third-party certifier
- Recycled content verified by SCS, UL or another third-party certifier

Flooring (bamboo, linoleum, rubber, stone, terrazzo, tile, wood, underlay, etc.)

EO 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals directs the state to make available for purchase and use by state agencies equipment, supplies, and other products that do not contain persistent and bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals unless there is no feasible alternative.

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options."

RCW 70A.350: the Pollution Prevention for Healthy People and Puget Sound Act directs Ecology to cyclically identify priority chemicals, priority products and then implement restrictions or reporting through rulemaking or take no action. At this point in time, phthalates in vinyl flooring have been identified as a priority chemical-product combination but regulations have not been finalized. Accordingly, all flooring products offered must:

- Be tested and certified compliant with California's Section 01350 emissions test based on the CA Department of Public Health (CDPH) Standard Method v1.2-2017 or the most current version. To demonstrate compliance, the product shall currently have at least one of the following third-party certifications:
  - SCS FloorScore
  - UL GREENGUARD Gold
  - Cradle to Cradle Product Certificate or Material Health Certificate: v3.1 at the Gold level or higher OR v4.0 at the Silver level or higher
  - A third party-verified Health Product Declaration (HPD) or Declare Label verifying compliance
  - Additional equivalent low-emitting certifications may be approved by DES
- Be free of ortho-phthalates . demonstrated by submitting:
  - Cradle to Cradle Certified or Material Health Certificate: v3.1 at the Gold level or higher OR v4.0 at the Silver level or higher
  - A Declare LBC Red List-Free label, or
  - SCS Assure Certified
    - Documentation of another third-party verified transparency standard stating that the product does not contain intentionally added ortho-phthalates Test data that demonstrated the individual or sum of ortho-phthalates using test method CPSC-CH-C1001-09.4 does not exceed 1000 ppm.
- Be attached mechanically without a chemical adhesive, or come with a peel-and-stick adhesive, or if a wet-applied flooring adhesive is utilized, it must:
  - Be certified low emitting per CA 01350 (as described above)
  - Meet other specifications in the Adhesives specifications described above
- Be free of coal fly ash, vinyl composite tile (VCT, which requires floor polish and strippers), PFAS, tire-derived recycled rubber, brominated and chlorinated flame retardants, and antimicrobial surface treatments or materials

RCW 43.19A: Recycled Product Procurement set a goal of substantially increasing the state's purchases of recycled-content products, directs the state to set recycled-content standards, and authorizes state agencies to specify, give priority to and/or offer price preferences for products that contain recycled materials. Accordingly, bidders are strongly encouraged to offer flooring products made with at least 30% post-consumer recycled content or 50% total recycled content (including reclaimed wood).

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes of flooring include the following:

- Free of polyvinyl chloride (PVC or "vinyl")
- Certified by SCS, UL or another third-party certifier to be "formaldehyde-free"
- Certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) (for wood, bamboo, etc.)
- Cradle to Cradle Product Certificate or Material Health Certificate: v3.1 or 4.0 at the Silver level or higher

Insulation (batt, board and blow-in products)

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options."

Accordingly, all insulation products must be certified low emitting – passing California's 01350 emissions test – under one or more of the following third-party standards:

- Cradle to Cradle Product Certificate or Material Health Certificate: v3.1 at the Gold level or higher OR v4.0 at the Silver level or higher
- Scientific Certification Systems (SCS) Indoor Advantage Gold
- UL GREENGUARD Gold

Loose-fill fiberglass insulation may not be offered due to serious respiratory health risks.

RCW 39.26.310 and DES' Purchasing Preference for Products that Do Not Contain Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) (DES- 310-00) direct state agencies to offer a preference of at least 5% to vendors that bid products that contain either (1) no HFCs or
(2) HFCs with a relatively low global warming potential (GWP) if HFC-free products are unavailable. It also directs state agencies to purchase products that have been awarded a preference under this law.

RCW 43.19A: Recycled Product Procurement set a goal of substantially increasing the state's purchases of recycled-content products, directs the state to set recycled-content standards, and authorizes state agencies to specify, give priority to and/or offer price preferences for products that contain recycled materials. In addition, DES' Recycled Content Purchasing Preference Policy (POL-DES-255-00) states, "In establishing environmental requirements and preferences for products that contain recycled materials, agencies shall reference the current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (EPA CPGs) as the

minimum standards for the state of Washington." This policy also directs state agencies to offer a purchasing preference of at least 10% to bidders whose products have a recycled-content percentage that exceeds the EPA CPG minimum.

Accordingly, cellulose insulation must have at least 75% post-consumer recycled content, which meets U.S. EPA's CPG for Cellulose Insulation. Fiberglass insulation must have at least 20% total recovered material, which meets U.S. EPA's CPG for Fiberglass Insulation. Products with a higher percentage of recycled content than the applicable U.S. EPA CPG for this category are eligible for a price preference of at least 10%.

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes of insulation include:

- ENERGY STAR certification
- Compliance with CA Title 24 Energy Efficiency Requirements
- Formaldehyde-Free verified by SCS, UL or another third-party certifier
- USDA Certified Biobased products by the USDA'sBioPreferred Program
- Have a third-party transparency label disclosing ingredients such as a Health Product Declaration (HPD) or Declare Label
- Cradle to Cradle Product Certificate or Material Health Certificate: v3.1 or 4.0 at the Silver level or higher

Lubricants (other than motor oil; including air tool lubricants, bar and chain oil, hydraulic fluid, penetrants, etc.)

EO 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals directs the state to make available for purchase and use by state agencies equipment, supplies, and other products that do not contain persistent and bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals, unless there is no feasible alternative. Accordingly, all lubricants must be free of Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) and other PFAS chemicals, which are PBTs. unless needed for safety or performance.

E0 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options." It further states that "cutting harmful pollution caused by the burning of fossil fuels for state facilities and vehicles, and reducing solid waste pollution and the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will all have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children…"

Accordingly, purchasers should avoid, to the greatest extent practicable, lubricants:

- With a Prop 65 warning that it "contains a chemical known to cause cancer, birth defects or reproductive harm." Such chemicals of concern in lubricants include chlorinated solvents such as 1,1,1-trichloroethane, ethyl benzene, methylene chloride, and toluene. Find a full list of Prop 65 chemicals
- Packaged in aerosol containers, which can increase exposure to toxic chemicals

RCW 39.26.310 and DES' Purchasing Preference for Products that Do Not Contain Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) (DES- 310-00) direct state agencies to offer a preference of at least 5% to vendors that bid products (e.g., aerosol lubricants) that contain either (1) no HFCs or (2) HFCs with a relatively low global warming potential (GWP) if HFC-free products are unavailable. It also directs state agencies to purchase products that have been awarded a preference under this law.

RCW 39.26.280: Preference—Products and Products in Packaging That Do Not Contain Polychlorinated Biphenyls prohibits state agencies from knowingly purchasing "products or products in packaging containing polychlorinated biphenyls above the practical quantification limit except when it is not cost-effective or technically feasible to do so." It also authorizes state agencies to develop policies that offer a bid preference for PCB-free products and packaging. In addition, DES' Procurement Preference for Products and Product Packaging that Do Not Contain Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) (POL-DES-280-00) establishes a minimum 5% bid preference authorized in RCW 39.26.280 for bidders that offer products and packaging contain the lowest concentration of PCBs, when tested. The intent of this policy is to incentivize the state's contract suppliers to provide products and packaging that do not contain PCBs.

Accordingly, bidders must avoid offering PCB-containing products and packaging unless there is no cost-effective or technically feasible alternative. In such cases, they must identify all products and packaging in their offering that contain PCBs. Products and packaging that have been tested and confirmed to have a relatively low concentration of PCBs compared to those offered by other bidders are eligible for a bid preference of at least 5%. Purchasers should include on their bid/market basket list lubricants that are USDA Certified Biobased products listed in the USDA BioPreferred Catalog.

Paint removers & thinners

- EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options."

- Accordingly, all paint removers must be devoid of carcinogens and reproductive toxins including, notably, methylene chloride, n-Methyl pyrrolidone (NMP), ethyl benzene, formaldehyde, toluene and trichloroethylene. Find a full list of Prop 65 chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

- RCW 39.26.310 and DES' Purchasing Preference for Products that Do Not Contain Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) (DES- 310-00) direct state agencies to offer a preference of at least 5% to vendors that bid products (e.g., aerosol paint removers) that contain either (1) no HFCs or (2) HFCs with a relatively low global warming potential (GWP) if HFC-free products are unavailable. It also directs state agencies to purchase products that have been awarded a preference under this law.

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes include:

- USDA Certified Biobased products by the USDA's BioPreferred Program
- Have a third-party transparency label disclosing ingredients such as a Health Product Declaration (HPD) or Declare Label
- Safer Choice

Paints & primers (interior virgin latex wall and ceiling paints and primers only)

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options."

RCW 70A.350: the Pollution Prevention for Healthy People and Puget Sound Act directs Ecology to cyclically identify priority chemicals, priority products and then implement restrictions or reporting through rulemaking or take no action. Inadvertent PCBs in Paints has been identified as a priority chemical-product combination, but the regulatory determination was no action due to likely preemption by federal Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) regulations

Accordingly, all interior latex wall and ceiling paints and primers must have at least one of the following multi-attribute green certifications, which restrict chemicals of concern, limit volatile organic compound (VOC) content, and certify that products are "low emitting":

- Cradle to Cradle Certified or Material Health Certificate: v3.1 at the Gold level or higher OR v4.0 at the Silver level or higher
- Green Seal
- Greenwise Gold
- Master Painters Institute (MPI) Extreme Green

Painting service providers must meet the same minimum requirements
RCW 39.26.280: Preference—Products and Products in Packaging That Do Not Contain Polychlorinated Biphenyls prohibits state agencies from knowingly purchasing "products or products in packaging containing polychlorinated biphenyls above the practical quantification limit except when it is not cost-effective or technically feasible to do so." It also authorizes state agencies to develop policies that offer a bid preference for PCB-free products and packaging. In addition, DES' Procurement Preference for Products and Product Packaging that Do Not Contain Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) (POL-DES-280-00) establishes a minimum 5% bid preference authorized in RCW 39.26.280 for bidders that offer products and packaging contain the lowest concentration of PCBs, when tested. The intent of this policy is to incentivize the state's contract suppliers to provide products and packaging that do not contain PCBs.

Accordingly, bidders must avoid offering PCB-containing products and packaging unless there is no cost-effective or technically feasible alternative. In such cases, they must identify all products and packaging in their offering that contain PCBs. Products and packaging that have been tested and confirmed to have a relatively low concentration of PCBs compared to those

offered by other bidders are eligible for a bid preference of at least 5%.

Require or offer non-cost points to vendors that will takeback and recycle used latex paints and primers.

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes include:

- USDA Certified Biobased products by the USDA's BioPreferred Program
- Have a third-party transparency label disclosing ingredients such as a Health Product Declaration (HPD) or Declare Label
- Cradle to Cradle Product Certificate or Material Health Certificate: v3.1 or 4.0 at the Silver level or higher

Paints & coatings, except interior virgin latex wall and ceiling paints and primers (dry-fog, exterior paint/primers, floor, lacquers, recycled, metal/rust inhibiting, spray paints, stains, varnishes, etc.)

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options."

RCW 70A.350: the Pollution Prevention for Health People and Puget Sound Act directs Ecology to cyclically identify priority chemicals, priority products and then implement restrictions or reporting through rulemaking or take no action. , Inadvertent PCBs in Paints has been identified as a priority chemical-product combination, but the regulatory determination was no action due to likely preemption by federal Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) regulations.

Accordingly, all paints and coatings (except interior latex wall and ceiling paints and primers) must:

- Be compliant with the applicable South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) limit on volatile organic compounds (VOCs); OR
- Have a VOC content that does not exceed 100 grams/liter.

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes of paints and coatings include:

- Multi-attribute green certifications:
  - Cradle to Cradle Certified or Material Health Certificate: v3.1 at the Silver level or higher OR v4.0 at the Silver level or higher
  - Green Seal
  - ENERGY STAR (for roof coatings)
  - MPI Green Performance Standard (Extreme Green, GPS-2 or GPS-1)
  - Safer Choice (covers spray paint only)
- Single-attribute Green certifications:
  - SCS Indoor Advantage Gold (low emitting)
  - UL GREENGUARD Gold (low emitting)

RCW 39.26.280: Preference—Products and Products in Packaging That Do Not Contain Polychlorinated Biphenyls prohibits state agencies from knowingly purchasing "products or products in packaging containing polychlorinated biphenyls above the practical quantification limit except when it is not cost-effective or technically feasible to do so." It also authorizes state agencies to develop policies that offer a bid preference for PCB-free products and packaging. In addition, DES' Procurement Preference for Products and Product Packaging that Do Not Contain Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) (POL-DES-

280-00) establishes a minimum 5% bid preference authorized in RCW 39.26.280 for bidders that offer products and packaging contain the lowest concentration of PCBs, when tested. The intent of this policy is to incentivize the state's contract suppliers to provide products and packaging that do not contain PCBs.

Accordingly, bidders must avoid offering PCB-containing products and packaging unless there is no cost-effective or technically feasible alternative. In such cases, they must identify all products and packaging in their offering that contain PCBs. Products and packaging that have been tested and confirmed to have a relatively low concentration of PCBs compared to those offered by other bidders are eligible for a bid preference of at least 5%. Do not include spray paints or solvent-based paints on your market basket list. Offer non-cost points to vendors that accept and recycle used paints, primers, stains and varnishes (except spray paint). Find more information from PaintCare about recycling paint products. "Recycled paint may be appropriate for used in outdoor applications. Indoor use is not recommended due to potentially higher levels of VOCs and PCBs."

RCW 39.26.310 and DES' Purchasing Preference for Products that Do Not Contain Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) (DES- 310-00) direct state agencies to offer a preference of at least 5% to vendors that bid products (e.g., aerosol paint removers) that contain either (1) no HFCs or (2) HFCs with a relatively low global warming potential (GWP) if HFC-free products are unavailable. It also directs state agencies to purchase products that have been awarded a preference under this law.

Plumbing equipment (bathroom faucets, showerheads, toilets, urinals, etc.)

EO 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals directs the state to make available for purchase and use by state agencies equipment, supplies, and other products that do not contain persistent and bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals, unless there is no feasible alternative.

Accordingly, all plumbing fixtures, fittings and pipes must contain <=0.25% lead. Products certified to NSF/ANSI 372: Drinking Water System Components – Lead Content meet this legal requirement. Vendors must demonstrate that it is certified to NSF 372 or provide alternate documentation that the product meets this lead standard.

Bidders are strongly encouraged to offer and clearly label plumbing equipment that is PVC-free and certified water-efficient by the U.S. EPA's WaterSense Program, whenever the contract includes the types of products that are covered under that certification. If plumbing products meeting the state's needs are not available with the WaterSense label, they are encouraged to offer products that meet the WaterSense standard (e.g., in gallons per minute) but are not certified.

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes of include:

- a third-party transparency label disclosing ingredients such as a Health Product Declaration (HPD) or Declare Label.

Restroom & shower dividers & partitions

RCW 43.19A: Recycled Product Procurement set a goal of substantially increasing the state's purchases of recycled-content products, directs the state to set recycled-content standards, and authorizes state agencies to specify, give priority to and/or offer price preferences for products

that contain recycled materials.

Moreover, DES' Recycled Content Purchasing Preference Policy (POL-DES-255-00) states, "In establishing environmental requirements and preferences for products that contain recycled materials, agencies shall reference the current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (EPA CPGs) as the minimum standards for the state of Washington." This policy also directs state agencies to offer a purchasing preference of at least 10% to bidders whose products have a recycled-content percentage that exceeds the EPA CPG minimum.

Accordingly, restroom and shower dividers/partitions must be either (1) made of steel or (2) if plastic, have at least 20% post-consumer recycled content (PCRC), which meets U.S. EPA's CPG for Plastic Restroom and Shower Partitions/Dividers. Products with a higher percentage of PCRC than the applicable U.S. EPA CPG for this category are eligible for a price preference of at least 10%.

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options."

Accordingly, additional desirable environmental and health attributes of restroom and shower dividers and partitions include the following third-party certifications:

- Cradle to Cradle Certified or Material Health Certificate: v3.1 at the Silver level or higher OR v4.0 at the Silver level or higher
- a third-party transparency label disclosing ingredients such as a Declare Label or a Health Product Declaration (HPD)
- SCS Indoor Advantage Gold; or
- UL GREENGUARD Gold (low emitting only).

Roofing materials (roof shingles, elastomeric coatings, patching materials, etc.)

EO 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals directs the state to make available for purchase and use by state agencies equipment, supplies, and other products that do not contain persistent and bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals unless there is no feasible alternative. Accordingly, roofing products containing asbestos, coal tar and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) are prohibited.

RCW 43.19A: Recycled Product Procurement set a goal of substantially increasing the state's purchases of recycled-content products, directs the state to set recycled-content standards, and

authorizes state agencies to specify, give priority to and/or offer price preferences for products that contain recycled materials.

Moreover, DES' Recycled Content Purchasing Preference Policy (POL-DES-255-00) states, "In establishing environmental requirements and preferences for products that contain recycled materials, agencies shall reference the current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (EPA CPGs) as the minimum standards for the state of Washington." This policy also directs state agencies to offer a purchasing preference of at least 10% to bidders whose products have a recycled-content percentage that exceeds the EPA CPG minimum.

Accordingly, roofing products must comply with the U.S. EPA's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines for Roofing Materials. Products with a higher percentage of recycled content than the applicable U.S. EPA CPG for this category (which varies by material) are eligible for a price preference of at least 10%.

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes of roofing products include:

- Solar-ready, green roof or cool roof. The U.S. Department of Energy has information about cool roofs
- Complies with state of California's Title 24 Building Energy Efficiency Standards.
- Earned one or more of the following certifications:
    - Certified Red List Free with an International Living Future Institute (ILFI) Declare Label or a Health Product Declaration (HPD)
    - Cradle to Cradle Product Certificate or Material Health Certificate: v3.1 at the Silver level or higher OR v4.0 at the Silver level or higher
    - ENERGY STAR (reflective coatings)
    - Master Painters Institute (MPI) Green Performance Standard (Extreme Green, GPS-2 or GPS-1)
    - SCS Indoor Advantage Gold (certified low emitting)
    - UL GREENGUARD Gold (certified low emitting)
    - Certified Biobased products by the USDA's BioPreferred Program

Cleaning equipment & supplies

Plastic bags (composting, recycling, trash, medical waste bags, etc.)

RCW 43.19A: Recycled Product Procurement set a goal of substantially increasing the state's purchases of recycled-content products, directs the state to set recycled-content standards, and authorizes state agencies to specify, give priority to and/or offer price preferences for products that contain recycled materials.

In addition, DES' Recycled Content Purchasing Preference Policy (POL-DES-255-00) states, "In establishing environmental requirements and preferences for products that contain recycled materials, agencies shall reference the current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (EPA CPGs) as the minimum standards for the state of Washington." This policy also directs state agencies to offer a purchasing preference of at least 10% to bidders whose products have a recycled-content percentage that exceeds the EPA CPG minimum.

Accordingly, black, gray or brown plastic bags – also called trash can liners – made of low-density polyethylene (LDPE) must have at least 10% post-consumer recycled content, which meets the U.S. EPA's Comprehensive Procurement Guideline (CPG) for Plastic Bags. Products with a higher percentage of recycled content than the applicable U.S. EPA CPG for this category are eligible for a price preference of at least 10%.

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes of plastic bags include:

- Certification by UL ECOLOGO (multi-attribute standard)
- Recycled content verified by third party (e.g., Scientific Certification Systems (SCS))
- Recycled content in bags of other colors and materials

Biodegradable plastic bags must be certified by the Biodegradable Products Institute (BPI) and have the BPI logo and the words compostable printed on the bag.

Cleaning chemicals, concentrated (carpet, floor general purpose, glass, non-disinfecting restroom and toilet bowl cleaners, cleaners, degreasers, etc.)

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states that "reducing…the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will all have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children." It further states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options."

RCW 70A.350: the Pollution Prevention for Health People and Puget Sound Act directs Ecology to cyclically identify priority chemicals, priority products and then implement restrictions or reporting through rulemaking or take no action. At this point in time, alkylphenol ethoxylates in laundry detergents has been identified as a priority chemical-product combination but regulations have not been finalized.

Accordingly, all concentrated cleaning chemicals must have one of the following multi-attribute third-party low-toxicity certifications:

- Green Seal
- Safer Choice
- UL ECOLOGO
- Cradle to Cradle Certified or Material Health Certificate: v3.1 at the Gold level or higher OR v4.0 at the Silver level or higher

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes of cleaning chemicals include:

- Free of fragrances, such as Safer Choice Fragrance Free
- Free of dyes
- Certified low emitting (SCS Indoor Advantage Gold or UL GREENGUARD Gold)
- USDA Certified Biobased products by the USDA BioPreferred Program

Bidders are required to offer at least one product line in closed-loop containers that work with automatic dilution systems to prevent exposure to the concentrated chemicals.

Cleaning chemicals, ready to use (deodorizers, dish detergents, drain maintainers, glass cleaners, laundry detergent, metal polish, wipes, etc.)

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states that "reducing…the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will all have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children." It further states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options."

RCW 70A.350: the Pollution Prevention for Health People and Puget Sound Act directs Ecology to cyclically identify priority chemicals, priority products and then implement restrictions or reporting through rulemaking or take no action. At this point in time, alkylphenol ethoxylates in laundry detergents has been identified as a priority chemical-product combination but regulations have not been finalized.

Accordingly, all ready-to-use (RTU) cleaning chemicals (including liquids, powders and wipes) must have one of the following third-party certifications:

- Green Seal
- Safer Choice
- UL ECOLOGO
- Cradle to Cradle Certified or Material Health Certificate: v3.1 at the Gold level or higher OR v4.0 at the Silver level or higher

For wipes, we recommend you assess what you are using it for before determining what to purchase. If you only need to clean, look for a Safer Choice certification. If you need to both clean and sanitize or disinfect, look for a Design for the Environment certification. Follow the Directions to ensure efficacy.

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes include the following:

- Free of fragrances, such as Safer Choice Fragrance Free
- Free of dyes
- Certified low emitting (SCS Indoor Advantage Gold or UL GREENGUARD Gold)
- Certified Biobased products by the USDA BioPreferred Program

Consider blocking from your contracts products in aerosol containers, which can increase exposure to toxic chemicals, and are relatively expensive.

Floor maintenance chemicals (polishes, waxes, strippers and maintainers, etc.)

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states that "reducing…the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will all have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children." It further states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options."

Accordingly, all floor maintenance chemicals must have at least one of the following third-party certifications:

- Green Seal
- Safer Choice
- UL ECOLOGO

Floor maintenance products that also do not contain any asthmagens such as ammonia, styrene or ethanolamine are preferred. For a list of asthmagens identified by the Association of Occupational and Environmental Clinics (AOEC)

Hand cleaners (foam, liquid, cream and powdered hand cleaning products)

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states that "reducing…the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will all have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children." It further states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options."

Accordingly, all non-antimicrobial hand soaps must have one of the following third-party certifications:

- Green Seal
- Safer Choice
- UL ECOLOGO
- Cradle to Cradle Certificate or Material Health Certificate: v3.1 at the Gold level or higher OR v4.0 at the Silver level or higher

Vendors may not offer antibacterial hand soaps on your contract unless it is specifically requested by medical facilities. According to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), antibacterial hand soaps are not more effective at cleaning hands than non-antibacterial hand soaps and may contribute to antibacterial drug resistance and cause other negative human health and ecological impacts. If antibacterial hand soaps are needed, specify products free of Triclosan, which may alter human hormones.

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes include hand soaps that also:

- Have one of the following certifications: USDA Biobased or USDA Organic
- Are free of fragrances and dyes

Additional purchasing guidance:

- Avoid bulk hand soaps because bacteria can breed in bulk soap dispensers. Use individual cartridges, instead.
- Manual hand soap dispensers eliminate battery use but require users to touch them. If battery-operated hand soap dispensers are needed, try rechargeable batteries

Although foaming hand soap products reduce water consumption compared to liquid hand soaps, they may be less effective at getting rid of germs

Hand dryers

All hand dryers must meet the following criteria:

- Certification by Underwriters Laboratory verified by UL label (for electrical safety)
- Ability to dry hands in 15 seconds or less with maximum 135-degree F air
- Operate at a sound level of less than 80 dBA
- Energy consumption may not exceed 1400 watts
- Adherence to ADA protrusion requirements
- Include internal air filtration

Hand sanitizers

All hand sanitizers must contain at least 60% ethyl alcohol, which is consistent with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) recommendation for use against the COVID-19 virus.

Additional desirable environmental and health certifications of hand sanitizers include:

- UL ECOLOGO, Green Seal, USDA Certified Biobased, Cradle to Cradle (Silver or higher), or Design for the Environment
- No fragrances or dyes

Janitorial paper products (paper towels, toilet paper, facial tissues, and industrial wipes, etc.)

RCW 43.19A: Recycled Product Procurement set a goal of substantially increasing the state's purchases of recycled-content products, directs the state to set recycled-content standards, and authorizes state agencies to specify, give priority to and/or offer price preferences for products that contain recycled materials.

In addition, DES' Recycled Content Purchasing Preference Policy (POL-DES-255-00) states, "In establishing environmental requirements and preferences for products that contain recycled materials, agencies shall reference the current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (EPA CPGs) as the minimum standards for the state of Washington." This policy also directs state agencies to offer a purchasing preference of at least 10% to bidders whose products have a recycled-content percentage that exceeds the EPA CPG minimum.

Accordingly, all janitorial paper products must be certified by EITHER Green Seal or UL ECOLOGO AND must meet the applicable minimum post-consumer recycled content (PCRC) percentage in the U.S. EPA's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (CPGs) for Janitorial Paper Products. See EPA CPGs for specific janitorial paper products below:

- Paper Towels: Minimum 40% PCRC
- Bathroom Tissues: toilet paper and toilet seat covers): Minimum 20% PCRC
- Facial Tissues: Minimum 10% PCRC
- Paper Napkins: Minimum 30% PCRC

- Industrial Wipers: Minimum 40% PCRC

In addition, paper towels and toilet paper must contain 100% total recycled content.

Products with a higher percentage of recycled content than the applicable U.S. EPA CPG for this category are eligible for a price preference of at least 10%.

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes for janitorial paper products include the following:

- Certification by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), which verifies recycled content and ensures that virgin fibers were grown sustainably
- Certification by the green-e program, which means the product was manufactured with 100% renewable energy
- Process chlorine-free (PCF), which means the product was not manufactured or bleached using chlorine gas or elemental chlorine. (Note: Elemental chlorine-free (ECF) is a weaker standard that uses some chlorinated compounds)
- US EPA Safer Choice or Design for the Environment (DfE) depending if they are for all purpose cleaning or sanitizing

Look for paper towel rolls, which are less wasteful than folded paper towels, as well as coreless toilet paper.

Note: Some janitorial paper products are labeled green because they are USDA's Certified Biobased. This is not meaningful for this category since all janitorial paper products are biobased.

Surface disinfectants & nonfood-contact surface sanitizers

All surface disinfectants and sanitizers must be registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. All surface disinfectants must be on the U.S. EPA's List N: Disinfectants for Coronavirus (COVID-19).

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states that "reducing…the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will all have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children." It further states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options."

Accordingly, state agencies are strongly encouraged to avoid surface disinfectant and non-food-contact sanitizers that:

- Contain chlorine bleach, quaternary ammonium chloride compounds, ortho-phenylphenol or hydrochloric acid since they can cause or aggravate asthma; and
- Are packaged in an aerosol container (e.g., disinfecting air fresheners) since they are relatively costly and can increase exposure to toxic chemicals

Instead, surface disinfectants and non-food-contact surface sanitizers should, to the greatest extent practicable, contain only the following active ingredients because they are not linked to asthma: hydrogen peroxide, citric acid, ethanol, lactic acid, isopropanol or chitosan.

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes of surface disinfectants and non-food-contact surface sanitizers include the following:

- Products that have earned the EPA's Design for Environment label
- Concentrated products packaged in a closed-loop container that does not allow access to the concentrate
  Products that are free of fragrances and dyes

For more information on green cleaning and safer disinfectants, see the University of Washington School of Public Health Fact Sheet on Safer Cleaning, Sanitizing and Disinfecting Strategies to Prevent Infection Transmission.

Vacuum cleaners & deep cleaning extractors

All surface disinfectants and sanitizers must All vacuum cleaners and deep cleaning extractors must have the Carpet and Rug Institute's Seal of Approval.

View a list of CRI-certified vacuums.

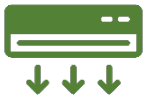
View a list of CRI-certified deep cleaning extractors.

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes include the following:

- CRI-certified vacuum cleaners and extractors with a CRI Gold or Platinum certification
- Have HEPA filters

Vacuum cleaners and extractors that are labeled RoHS-compliant

Electronic equipment



Appliances, except food service equipment (air conditioners, air purifiers, clothes washers and dryers, dehumidifiers, ventilating fans, water coolers, and water heaters)

RCW 19.27A: Energy Related Building Standards established the state's strong statutory commitment to making public buildings models of energy efficiency, including purchasing products and services that are highly energy-efficient or powered with renewable energy (e.g., solar or wind). EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) further directs state agencies to "dramatically reduce energy use in state-owned facilities."

Accordingly, appliances including, but not limited to air purifiers, clothes washers and dryers, dehumidifiers, ventilating fans, water coolers, and water heaters must be ENERGY STAR-certified unless unavailable for a specific application.

EO 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals directs the state to make available for purchase and use equipment, supplies, and other products that do not contain persistent and bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals, unless there is no feasible alternative.

In addition, RCW 70.95M: Mercury Education and Reduction Act, and DES' Nonmercury-Added Purchasing Preference Policy (POL-DES-70.95M.060-00) state: "The department of enterprise services must give priority and preference to the purchase of equipment, supplies, and other products that contain no mercury-added compounds or components, unless: (a) There is no economically feasible nonmercury-added alternative that performs a similar function; or (b) the product containing mercury is designed to reduce electricity consumption by at least 40% and there is no nonmercury or lower mercury alternative available that saves the same or a greater amount of electricity as the exempted product. In circumstances where a nonmercury-added product is not available, preference must be given to the purchase of products that contain the least amount of mercury added to the product necessary for the required performance."

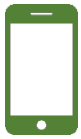
Accordingly, no appliances may contain mercury switches or other components unless there is no economically feasible mercury-free alternative.

RCW 70A.350: the Pollution Prevention for Health People and Puget Sound Act directs Ecology to cyclically identify priority chemicals, priority products and then implement restrictions or reporting through rulemaking or take no action. At this point in time, halogenated flame retardants in the casings of electric and electronic equipment have been identified as a priority chemical-product combination but regulations have not been finalized.

RCW 39.26.310 and DES' Purchasing Preference for Products that Do Not Contain Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) (DES- 310-00) direct state agencies to offer a preference of at least 5% to vendors that bid products (e.g., aerosol lubricants) that contain either (1) no HFCs or (2) HFCs with a relatively low global warming potential (GWP) if HFC-free products are unavailable. It also directs state agencies to purchase products that have been awarded a preference under this law.

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes of appliances include:

- High-efficiency (HE) washing machines
- Appliances that have earned this year's ENERGY STAR Most Efficient label
- Appliances that California's current Title 20 Appliance Efficiency Regulations
- Appliances that are labeled RoHS Compliant



Communications equipment (mobile phones, telephones, voice over internet protocol, phones, etc.)

RCW 39.26.265 directs state agencies to purchase sustainable electronic products meeting environmental performance standards that reduce or eliminate hazardous materials.

In addition, DES' Electronics Products Purchasing Preference (POL-DES-265-00) establishes bid preferences authorized in RCW 39.26.265 for agencies purchasing electronic products that meet environmental performance standards relating to the reduction or elimination of hazardous materials. Specifically:

- All applicable electronics (e.g., servers, computers and displays, imaging equipment, mobile phones, and televisions) must be on the Electronic Products Environmental Assessment Tool Registry (EPEAT Registry) at the Bronze level or higher or meet another environmental standard that reduces the use of hazardous substances (e.g., the EU's Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive); and
- Electronics on the EPEAT Registry at the Silver or Gold level are eligible for a purchasing preference of at least 5%

RCW 19.27A: Energy Related Building Standards established the state's strong statutory commitment to making public buildings models of energy efficiency, including purchasing products and services that are highly energy-efficient or powered with renewable energy (e.g., solar or wind).

RCW 70A.350: the Pollution Prevention for Health People and Puget Sound Act directs Ecology to cyclically identify priority chemicals, priority products and then implement restrictions or reporting through rulemaking or take no action. At this point in time, halogenated flame retardants in the casings of electric and electronic equipment have been identified as a priority chemical-product combination but regulations have not been finalized.

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) directs state agencies to "dramatically reduce energy use in state-owned facilities."

Accordingly, all mobile phones must be on the EPEAT Registry at the Bronze level, unless it is unavailable for a specific application. Mobile phones listed on the EPEAT Registry with a Silver or Gold rating are eligible for price preferences of 5% and 10%, respectively.

- If EPEAT-registered or TCO-certified communications equipment is not available, priority should be given to products that are on the ENERGY STAR certification list and/or that are RoHS-compliant. (Note: products on the EPEAT Registry or certified by TCO meet energy efficiency standards and have other environmental and health attributes)

Computer equipment (CPUs, laptops, monitors, notebooks, servers, etc.)

RCW 39.26.265 directs state agencies to purchase sustainable electronic products meeting environmental performance standards that reduce or eliminate hazardous materials.

EO 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals directs the State to make available for purchase and use equipment, supplies, and other products that do not contain persistent and bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals, unless there is no feasible alternative.

In addition, DES' Electronics Products Purchasing Preference (POL-DES-265-00) establishes bid preferences authorized in RCW 39.26.265 for agencies purchasing electronic products that meet environmental performance standards relating to the reduction or elimination of hazardous materials. Specifically:

- All applicable electronics (e.g., servers, computers and displays, imaging equipment, mobile phones, and televisions) must be on the EPEAT Registry at the Bronze level or higher or meet another environmental standard that reduces the use of hazardous substances (e.g., the EU's Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive); and
- Electronics on the EPEAT Registry at the Silver or Gold level are eligible for a purchasing preference of at least 5%

RCW 19.27A: Energy Related Building Standards established the state's strong statutory commitment to making public buildings models of energy efficiency, including purchasing products and services that are highly energy-efficient or powered with renewable energy (e.g., solar or wind).

RCW 70A.350: the Pollution Prevention for Health People and Puget Sound Act directs Ecology to cyclically identify priority chemicals, priority products and then implement restrictions or reporting through rulemaking or take no action. At this point in time, halogenated flame retardants in the casings of electric and electronic equipment have been identified as a priority chemical-product combination but regulations have not been finalized.

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) directs state agencies to "dramatically reduce energy use in state-owned facilities."

If computer equipment is not available on the EPEAT Registry, state agencies shall give priority to products with a TCO certification, that are RoHS compliant, or that are on the ENERGY STAR certification list.

State agencies can require or offer Best Value non-cost points to vendors that offer to takeback and recycle used computer equipment at the end of its life, preferably with manufacturers, e-Stewards- or R2-certified recyclers.

Also see Strategies to Reduce Toxic Materials in Computers, Monitors and Laptops.

Imaging equipment (copiers, multifunction devices, printers, scanners)

RCW 39.26.265 directs state agencies to purchase sustainable electronic products meeting environmental performance standards that reduce or eliminate hazardous materials.

In addition, DES' Electronics Products Purchasing Preference (POL-DES-265-00) establishes bid preferences authorized in RCW 39.26.265 for agencies purchasing electronic products that meet environmental performance standards relating to the reduction or elimination of hazardous materials. Specifically:

- All applicable electronics (e.g., servers, computers and displays, imaging equipment, mobile phones, and televisions) must be on the EPEAT Registry at the Bronze level or higher or meet another environmental standard that reduces the use of hazardous substances (e.g., the EU's Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive); and
- Electronics on the EPEAT Registry at the Silver or Gold level are eligible for a purchasing preference of at least 5%

RCW 19.27A: Energy Related Building Standards established the state's strong statutory commitment to making public buildings models of energy efficiency, including purchasing products and services that are highly energy-efficient or powered with renewable energy (e.g., solar or wind).

RCW 70A.350: the Pollution Prevention for Health People and Puget Sound Act directs Ecology to cyclically identify priority chemicals, priority products and then implement restrictions or reporting through rulemaking or take no action. At this point in time, halogenated flame retardants in the casings of electric and electronic equipment have been identified as a priority chemical-product combination but regulations have not been determined.

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) directs state agencies to "dramatically reduce energy use in state-owned facilities."

If imaging equipment is not available on the EPEAT Registry, state agencies shall give priority to products with a TCO certification, that are RoHS compliant, or that are on the ENERGY STAR certification list.

Pursuant to RCW 43.19A: Recycled Product Procurement, copiers, printers and multi-function devices must be able to work reliably with 100% recycled-content paper. Accordingly, state agencies should give Best Value non-cost points to imaging equipment with duplexing capability and direct vendors to set it to default to two-sided copying or printing. In order to reduce energy consumption, state agencies should specify and purchase multi-function devices (MFDs) rather than separate imaging equipment.

State agencies are encouraged to offer non-cost points to vendors that will takeback and recycle used imaging equipment at the end of its life, preferably with e-Stewards- or R2-certified recyclers. For more information, consult with Green Electronic Council (GEC) and see RPN's Green Purchasing Best Practices: Imaging Equipment.

Lighting equipment (lamps, ballasts, luminaries, retrofit kits, etc.)

RCW 19.27A: Energy Related Building Standards established the state's strong commitment to making public buildings models of energy efficiency, including purchasing products and services that are highly energy-efficient or powered with renewable energy (e.g., solar or wind).

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) directs state agencies to "dramatically reduce energy use in state-owned facilities."

RCW 70A.230.060: Mercury-free Product Preference and DES' Nonmercury-Added Purchasing Preference Policy (POL-DES-70.95M.060-00) state, "The department of enterprise services must give priority and preference to the purchase of equipment, supplies, and other products that contain no mercury-added compounds or components, unless: (a) There is no economically feasible nonmercury-added alternative that performs a similar function; or (b) the product containing mercury is designed to reduce electricity consumption by at least forty percent and there is no nonmercury or lower mercury alternative available that saves the same or a greater amount of electricity as the exempted product. In circumstances where a nonmercury-added product is not available, preference must be given to the purchase of products that contain the least amount of mercury added to the product necessary for the required performance."

EO 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals directs the state to make available for purchase and use equipment, supplies, and other products that do not contain persistent and bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals, unless there is no feasible alternative.

Accordingly, bidders should offer LED lamps, retrofit kits, and luminaires as replacements for incandescent, halogen, fluorescent and high-intensity discharge lighting equipment to the greatest extent practicable. Inefficient and mercury-containing lighting may be offered only when there is no practical LED alternative available. To ensure performance, all LED Lighting mist have one of the following third-party certifications:

- ENERGY STAR
- DesignLights Consortium (DLC)
- CA Title 20 compliant (applies to LED retrofit kits and replacements for HID lamps)

All exterior luminaires must be cutoff (i.e., nighttime-friendly).
Additional desirable environmental and health attributes of LED lighting equipment include the following:

- DLC Premium certified
- RoHS compliant
- Products with the longest rated life and warranties
- Outdoor luminaires certified by the International Dark Sky Association (IDA)

RCW 70A.230.150: Mercury Education and Reduction Act requires all government entities and businesses to recycle their end-of-life mercury-containing lamps.

Accordingly, bidders must offer recycling kits and/or takeback services, particularly for mercury-containing light equipment (e.g., fluorescent and HID lamps) and ballasts.

Televisions

RCW 39.26.265 directs state agencies to purchase sustainable electronic products meeting environmental performance standards that reduce or eliminate hazardous materials. EO 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals directs the State to make available for purchase and use equipment, supplies, and other products that do not contain persistent and bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals, unless there is no feasible alternative.

In addition, DES' Electronics Products Purchasing Preference (POL-DES-265-00) establishes bid preferences authorized in RCW 39.26.265 for agencies purchasing electronic products that meet environmental performance standards relating to the reduction or elimination of hazardous materials. Specifically:

- All applicable electronics (e.g., servers, computers and displays, imaging equipment, mobile phones, and televisions) must be on the EPEAT Registry at the Bronze level or higher or meet another environmental standard that reduces the use of hazardous substances (e.g., the EU's Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive); and
- Electronics on the EPEAT Registry at the Silver or Gold level are eligible for a purchasing preference of at least 5%

RCW 19.27A: Energy Related Building Standards established the state's strong commitment to making public buildings models of energy efficiency, including purchasing products and services that are highly energy-efficient or powered with renewable energy (e.g., solar or wind).

RCW 70A.350: the Pollution Prevention for Health People and Puget Sound Act directs Ecology to cyclically identify priority chemicals, priority products and then implement restrictions or reporting through rulemaking or take no action. At this point in time, halogenated flame retardants in the casings of electric and electronic equipment have been identified as a priority chemical-product combination but regulations have not been finalized.

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) directs state agencies to "dramatically reduce energy use in state-owned facilities." Accordingly, all televisions must be on the Electronic Products Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) Registry with a Bronze rating. Products that are on the EPEAT Registry with a Silver or Gold rating are eligible for a price preference of at least 5%.

If EPEAT-registered televisions are not available that meet the state's technical requirements, bidders shall offer and clearly label TCO Certified televisions and ENERGY STAR-certified and RoHS-compliant televisions.

Additional desirable EPP attributes for television purchases include the following:

- Products on the current ENERGY STAR Most Efficient List; and
- Products that comply with the European Union's Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive, which means it is free of lead solder, PBDE flame retardants, and several other chemicals of concern

Energy-related equipment, supplies & services

Batteries & flashlights

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options."

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states that "cutting harmful pollution caused by the burning of fossil fuels for state facilities and vehicles, and reducing solid waste pollution and the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will all have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children."

RCW 70A.230.060: Mercury-free Product Preference and DES' Nonmercury-Added Purchasing Preference Policy (POL-DES-70.95M.060-00) state, "The department of enterprise services must give priority and preference to the purchase of equipment, supplies, and other products that contain no mercury-added compounds or components, unless: (a) There is no economically feasible nonmercury-added alternative that performs a similar function; or (b) the product containing mercury is designed to reduce electricity consumption by at least forty percent and there is no nonmercury or lower mercury alternative available that saves the same or a greater amount of electricity as the exempted product. In circumstances where a nonmercury-added product is not available, preference must be given to the purchase of products that contain the least amount of mercury added to the product necessary for the required performance." Accordingly, bidders may not offer mercury-containing batteries on this contract unless there is no technically feasible alternative.

State agencies should include on their market basket list nickel-metal-halide (NiMH) rechargeable batteries in common sizes (AA, AAA and D) that have a relatively high power rating (in milliamp hours) and are low-self-discharge (LSD), which means they maintain a minimum of 80% of its capacity after 1 year in storage or 75% of their capacity after 3 years in storage. For specifications by battery type (AA, AAA and D cells), see Charging Ahead: How to Find Powerful Rechargeable Batteries that Go On and On… And on.

To save money and reduce consumption, state agencies should:

- Require all flashlights to have an LED light source, to help reduce battery consumption/waste
- Purchase and use rechargeable rather than single-use batteries, whenever possible
- Remove single-use alkaline batteries from their market basket list
- Pilot test rechargeable batteries in non-emergency battery-powered equipment such as flashlights, computer "mice", and automatic paper towel dispensers
- Look for battery-free equipment, whenever it is practical and safe to do so
- Offer Best Value non-cost points to bidders that offer to help state agencies collect and recycle used rechargeable and alkaline batteries
- Recycle used rechargeable batteries through the Call2Recycle Program.

Electricity

RCW 19.27A: Energy Related Building Standards established the state's strong commitment to making public buildings models of energy efficiency, including purchasing products and services that are highly energy-efficient or powered with renewable energy (e.g., solar or wind).

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options." It further states that "cutting harmful pollution caused by the burning of fossil fuels for state facilities and vehicles and reducing solid waste pollution and the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will all have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children."

Accordingly, state agencies are strongly encouraged to purchase – through a power purchase agreement (PPA) – 100% electricity for state buildings and facilities that is generated by renewable sources such as solar or wind (or Green-e certified, which means its greenhouse gas emissions have been offset by Renewable Energy Credits). When using, contact Commerce Energy Division and DES Energy Team for further input.

Heating equipment (boilers, furnaces, heat pumps, space heaters, etc.)

RCW 19.27A: Energy Related Building Standards established the state's strong commitment to making public buildings models of energy efficiency, including purchasing products and services that are highly energy-efficient or powered with renewable energy (e.g., solar or wind).

In addition, EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) directs state agencies to "dramatically reduce energy use in state-owned facilities."

EO 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals directs the state to make available for purchase and use equipment, supplies, and other products that do not contain persistent and bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals, unless there is no feasible alternative.

Accordingly, all heating products must EITHER:

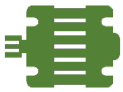
- Be ENERGY STAR-certified; OR
- Meet the state of California's Title 20 Appliance Efficiency Regulations

Additional environmental and health attributes of heating products include those with the following ecolabels:

- ENERGY STAR Most Efficient; and/or
- RoHS-compliant, which means they are free of lead and other chemicals of concern

RCW 70A.230.060: Mercury-free Product Preference and DES' Nonmercury-Added Purchasing Preference Policy (POL-DES-70.95M.060-00) state, "The department of enterprise services must give priority and preference to the purchase of equipment, supplies, and other products that contain no mercury-added compounds or components, unless: (a) There is no economically feasible nonmercury-added alternative that performs a similar function; or (b) the product containing mercury is designed to reduce electricity consumption by at least forty percent and there is no nonmercury or lower mercury alternative available that saves the same or a greater amount of electricity as the exempted product. In circumstances where a nonmercury-added product is not available, preference must be given to the purchase of products that contain the least amount of mercury added to the product necessary for the required performance."

Accordingly, bidders may not offer heating equipment with mercury-containing switches on this contract unless there is no technically feasible alternative.



Motors

RCW 19.27A: Energy Related Building Standards established the state's strong commitment to making public buildings models of energy efficiency, including purchasing products and services that are highly energy-efficient or powered with renewable energy (e.g., solar or wind).

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) directs state agencies to "dramatically reduce energy use in state-owned facilities."

EO 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals directs the state to make available for purchase and use equipment, supplies, and other products that do not contain persistent and bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals, unless there is no feasible alternative.

Accordingly, all electric motors must meet one of these criteria:

- Have a NEMA Premium Efficiency Designation.
- Be ENERGY STAR-certified.
- Meet the state of California's Title 20 Appliance Efficiency Regulations.
- Be variable speed.

Whenever possible, include on your contract and give preference to motors that are also labeled RoHS-compliant, which means they are free of lead and other chemicals of concern.

Power generators & storage systems

RCW 19.27A: Energy Related Building Standards established the state's strong commitment to making public buildings models of energy efficiency, including purchasing products and services that are highly energy-efficient or powered with renewable energy (e.g., solar or wind).

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) directs state agencies to "dramatically reduce energy use in state-owned facilities."

EO 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals directs the state to make available for purchase and use equipment, supplies, and other products that do not contain persistent and bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals, unless there is no feasible alternative.

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states that "reducing…the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will all have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children."

It further states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options."

Accordingly, state agencies should include solar-and battery-powered generators on their market basket list and avoid specifying, purchasing or using diesel-powered generators or equipment containing lead acid batteries, whenever possible. Puget Sound Energy has more information about battery-powered generators.

Consider natural gas-powered generators if battery-powered systems are not available or practical for your facility. The U.S. Department of Energy published a report comparing diesel versus natural gas generators.

Whenever possible, include on your contract and give preference to power generators and storage systems that are also labeled RoHS-compliant, which means they are free of lead and other chemicals of concern.

Fleet equipment & supplies

Brakes

RCW 70.285: Brake Friction Material and WAC 173-901: Better Brakes prohibit asbestos, cadmium, chromium VI, lead, mercury, and greater than 5% copper in brakes manufactured after 2021. The copper prohibition will be 0.5% in 2025.

EO 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals directs the state to make available for purchase and use equipment, supplies, and other products that do not contain persistent and bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals, unless there is no feasible alternative.

Accordingly, brakes and brake pads may not contain these chemicals of concern.

The Brake Manufacturers Council adopted the LeafMark to inform customers whether a brake pad meets the Better Brakes standards. Whenever possible, purchase brakes with a LeafMarkLevel N standard that complies with the 2025 restrictions.
See https://ecology.wa.gov/Waste-Toxics/Reducing-toxic-chemicals/Better-Brakes-law for more information.

Engine coolants (antifreeze)

RCW 43.19A: Recycled Product Procurement set a goal of substantially increasing the state's purchases of recycled-content products, directs the state to set recycled-content standards, and authorizes state agencies to specify, give priority to and/or offer price preferences for products that contain recycled materials.

In addition, DES' Recycled Content Purchasing Preference Policy (POL-DES-255-00) states, "In establishing environmental requirements and preferences for products that contain recycled materials, agencies shall reference the current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (EPA CPGs) as the minimum standards for the state of Washington." This policy also directs state agencies to offer a purchasing preference of at least 10% to bidders whose products have a recycled-content percentage that exceeds the EPA CPG minimum.

Accordingly, fleet managers are encouraged to set up a reclamation system for engine coolants and use reclaimed (recycled) antifreeze. This is consistent with the U.S. EPA's Comprehensive Procurement Guideline (CPG) for Engine Coolants

Electric vehicle charging stations

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) and EO 21-04 Zero Emission Vehicles direct state agencies to ensure that each lease or purchase of new vehicles shall prioritize the purchase of battery-electric vehicles (BEVs) (or better emerging technology) and support the installation of associated charging infrastructure.

All electric vehicle (EV) charging stations must be UL Listed.

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes of EV charging stations include the following:

- ENERGY STAR-certified
- Labeled RoHS Compliant

For more information and state agency fleet vehicle requirements, see EO 21-04 Zero Emission Vehicles and Energy Star information about EV chargers.

Fuel

RCW 43.19.642: Biodiesel Fuel Blends-Use by Agencies states that at least 20% of all diesel use by state agencies (except for state ferries) must be biodiesel. Accordingly, for each petroleum-based fuel products on state contracts, such as gasoline, bidders should offer equivalent biobased alternatives. For example, diesel fuel contracts should also offer biodiesel blends as well as "renewable diesel", which is made of nonpetroleum renewable resources such as natural fats, vegetable oils, and greases.

- Biodiesel products must meet ASTM D975: Standard Specification for Diesel Fuel.
- Bio-gasoline products must meet ASTM D4814: Standard Specification for Automotive Spark-Ignition Engine Fuel

The U.S. Department of Energy has more information about renewable hydrocarbon biofuels.

Motor oil

RCW 43.19A: Recycled Product Procurement set a goal of substantially increasing the state's purchases of recycled-content products, directs the state to set recycled-content standards, and authorizes state agencies to specify, give priority to and/or offer price preferences for products that contain recycled materials. In addition, DES' Recycled Content Purchasing Preference Policy (POL-DES-255-00) states, "In establishing environmental requirements and preferences for products that contain recycled materials, agencies shall reference the current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (EPA CPGs) as the minimum standards for the state of Washington." This policy also directs state agencies to offer a purchasing preference of at least 10% to bidders whose products have a recycled-content percentage that exceeds the EPA CPG minimum.
Accordingly, purchasers should include on their bid list re-refined motor oil that contains at least

25% re-refined base stock, which is consistent with U.S. EPA's Comprehensive Procurement Guideline (CPG) for Motor Oil. Motor oil products with more than 25% re-refined based stock are eligible for price preference of 10%.

Bidders and vendors should offer and clearly label motor oil that is listed in the USDA's BioPreferred Products Catalog. USDA BioPreferred vehicular lubricants (listed under crankcase oil) contain at least 25% biobased content. USDA Biobased Certified products are preferable.

All motor oil (including virgin, re-refined or biobased) must be certified by the American Petroleum Institute (API).

Oil change service providers must offer motor oil with at least 25% re-refined base stock unless it is unavailable. They must also recycle used motor oil at a state of Washington-approved used oil recycling center. In addition, they are eligible for a bid preference of at least 10% if they use motor oil exceeding 25% re-refined base stock.

Tires

RCW 43.19A: Recycled Product Procurement set a goal of substantially increasing the state's purchases of recycled-content products, directs the state to set recycled-content standards, and authorizes state agencies to specify, give priority to and/or offer price preferences for products that contain recycled materials. In addition, DES' Recycled Content Purchasing Preference Policy (POL-DES-255-00) states, "In establishing environmental requirements and preferences for products that contain recycled materials, agencies shall reference the current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (EPA CPGs) as the minimum standards for the state of Washington." This policy also directs state agencies to offer a purchasing preference of at least 10% to bidders whose products have a recycled-content percentage that exceeds the EPA CPG minimum.

Accordingly, state agencies should include on their contracts and purchase retread tires, when it is practical to do so. Retread tires comply with the U.S. EPA's Comprehensive Procurement Guideline (CPG) for this product category.

Bidders are encouraged offer and clearly label low-rolling resistance tires, which are more fuel-efficient than standard tires. Consumer Reports reported on rolling resistance of performance all-season tires.

Vehicular parts, cleaning solvents and degreasers

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options." It further states that "reducing…the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will all have a

direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children."

Accordingly, no degreasers or solvents may contain:

- Any chemicals that are known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm (including, but not limited to methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, etc.)
- 2-butoxyethanol ("butyl"), which can be easily absorbed through the skin, damaging organs
- PFAS compounds

RCW 39.26.310 and DES' Purchasing Preference for Products that Do Not Contain Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) (DES- 310-00) direct state agencies to offer a preference of at least 5% to vendors that bid products that contain either (1) no HFCs or (2) HFCs with a relatively low global warming potential (GWP) if HFC-free products are unavailable. It also directs state agencies to purchase products that have been awarded a preference under this law.

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes for degreasers include the following third-party certifications:

- Green Seal (especially products that are certified under its GS-34 degreaser standard)
- Safer Choice
- UL ECOLOGO
- Cradle to Cradle Product Certificate or Material Health Certificate: v3.1 at the Gold level or higher OR v4.0 at the Silver level or higher
- USDA Biobased

Replace solvent-based parts degreasing systems with water-based degreasing systems whenever possible.

Vehicle washing chemicals (vehicle glass, body and tire cleaners, waxes)

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options." It further states that "reducing…the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will all have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children."

Accordingly, vehicle washing chemicals must be free of chemicals of concern, including:

- 2-butoxyethanol ("butyl") as well as nonyl phenol ethoxylate (NPE) and other alkyl phenol ethoxylates (APEs); and
- Prop 65 chemicals (e.g., phthalates), which are known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or reproductive harm

Purchasers should encourage suppliers to offer vehicle cleaners and waxes that have earned one or more of the following third-party certifications:

- Safer Choice
- Green Seal
- UL ECOLOGO
- Cradle to Cradle Product Certificate or Material Health Certificate: v3.1 at the Gold level or higher OR v4.0 at the Silver level or higher

Vehicles (cars, trucks, vans, etc.)

RCW 43.19.637: Clean Fuel Vehicles—Purchasing Requirements states that at least 30% of all new vehicles purchased through a state contract shall be clean-fuel vehicles.

In addition, EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) and EO 21-04 Zero Emission Vehicles, which provide updated guidance, direct state agencies to ensure that each lease or purchase of new vehicles shall prioritize the purchase of battery-electric vehicles (BEVs) (or better emerging technology) and support the installation of associated charging infrastructure. For vehicle classes in which BEVs are not available, agencies shall prioritize the most cost-effective low-emission options available.

In January 2019, Governor Inslee announced that he was directing all state agencies "to purchase EVs in applicable vehicle categories unless they can prove that an EV option in the market place does not meet the operational needs of the agency" and that the Washington State Electric Vehicle Fleets Initiative set a new, more aggressive goal of "at least 50% of all new state passenger vehicle purchases are electric vehicles by 2020." Note: Seek DES Fleet input when using. For more information and state agency fleet vehicle requirements, see EO 21-04 Zero Emission Vehicles.

State agencies can find a variety of electric, alternative fuel, and highly fuel-efficient vehicles on state contracts. Vehicle orders are quoted and placed through the online Contract Automobile Request System (CARS). The U.S. Department of Energy lists the best and worst fuel-efficient vehicles. State agencies should also consider procuring a fuel-efficient car-, truck or bicycle-sharing service for state employee business transportation.

RCW 70A.230.060: Mercury-free Product Preference states, "The department of enterprise services must give priority and preference to the purchase of equipment, supplies, and other products that contain no mercury-added compounds or components, unless: (a) There is no economically feasible nonmercury-added alternative that performs a similar function… In circumstances where a nonmercury-added product is not available, preference must be given to the purchase of products that contain the least amount of mercury added to the product necessary for the required performance." Accordingly, bidders that offer mercury-free or relatively low-mercury vehicles may be eligible for a price preference of at least 5%.

Wheel weights

RCW 70.270: Replacement of Lead Wheel Weights with Environmentally Preferred Wheel Weights directs government agencies and businesses to replace lead wheel weights with environmentally preferred wheel weights on all vehicles when they replace or balance tires in Washington.

In addition, EO 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals directs the state to make available for purchase and use by state agencies equipment, supplies, and other products that do not contain persistent and bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals, unless there is no feasible alternative.

Accordingly, no wheel weights may contain lead or lead compounds.

Food service equipment & supplies

Beverages (coffee, juice, milk, tea, water, etc.)

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options." It further states that "reducing…the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will all have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children."

Accordingly, state employees and food service providers should avoid serving bottled water at state-sponsored events in order to save money and reduce waste. In addition, state agencies should include water fountains and water bottle refill stations on their contracts and look for opportunities to install them in their facilities.

State employees and food service providers should offer plant-based beverages (e.g., almond or soy milk) at state-sponsored events and venues.

Pursuant to DES policy DES-090-09: Purchases of Washington Grown Food and RCW 39.26.090(9)(a-b),
"All food contracts must include a Plan for acquiring Washington Grown Food."

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes of beverages include the following third-party certifications:

- CCOF, Oregon Tilth, USDA Organic, or an equivalent organic product certifier approved by the state
- Fair Trade (various certifications for coffee, tea and cocoa)
- Rainforest Alliance
- Green-e (made with renewable energy)

For more information, see RPN's Fair Trade Purchasing Guide for Cities and Towns.

Food (eggs, meat, poultry, produce, seafood, vegetables, proteins, etc.)

Pursuant to DES policy DES-090-09: Purchases of Washington Grown Food and RCW 39.26.090(9)(a-b),"All food contracts must include a Plan for acquiring Washington Grown Food."

Accordingly, state agencies should require food service providers to include a "Plan for acquiring Washington Grown Food" offer non-cost points to food vendors and service providers that can provide the most food products that are Washington Grown.

RCW 70A.350: the Pollution Prevention for Healthy People and Puget Sound Act directs Ecology to cyclically identify priority chemicals, priority products and then implement restrictions or reporting through rulemaking or take no action. At this point in time, bisphenols in the linings of food and beverage cans have been identified as a priority chemical-product combination but regulations have not been finalized.

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options." It further states that "reducing…the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will all have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children."

Accordingly, all state-owned or operated food service operations must offer vegetarian entrees, which generate fewer GHG emissions during production than meat and other non-vegetarian entrees. State agencies should offer non-cost points to food service providers that propose implementing climate-friendly food service strategies such as "Meatless Mondays" and food waste reduction initiatives. Food service providers must follow current USDA Dietary Guidelines for Americans.
State agencies should look for opportunities to include vegetarian proteins on their food commodity contracts.

For more information on climate-friendly food, see The Meat of the Matter: A Municipal Guide to Climate-Friendly Food Purchasing.

Pursuant to policy DES-090-09 and RCW 39.26.090 9(a-b), "All food contracts must include a Plan for acquiring Washington Grown Food."

Accordingly, state agencies should require food service providers to include a Plan for acquiring Washington Grown Food" offer non-cost points to food commodity vendors and service providers that can provide the most food products that are Washington Grown.

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes of food include the following:

- Third-party certifications:
    - CCOF, Oregon Tilth, or USDA Organic
    - Certified Humane

- Fair Trade (various certifiers)
- Food Alliance
- Salmon Safe or Sustainable Seafood
- Other certifications approved by the state

For more information, see Healthcare Without Harm's *Healthy Food in Health Care at* https://noharm-uscanada.org/issues/us-canada/healthy-food-health-care .

Food service equipment (commercial coffee brewers, dishwashers, freezers, fryers, griddles, hot food holding cabinets, ice makers, ovens, refrigerators, steam cookers, etc.)

RCW 19.27A: Energy Related Building Standards established the state's strong commitment to making public buildings models of energy efficiency, including purchasing products and services that are highly energy-efficient or powered with renewable energy (e.g., solar or wind). In addition, EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) directs state agencies to "dramatically reduce energy use in state-owned facilities."

Accordingly, state agencies shall specify and purchase ENERGY STAR-certified food service equipment except when there are no products available that meet your needs. View a list of ENERGY STAR-certified food service equipment.

Look for refrigerators and freezers that are on the ENERGY STAR most efficient list.

To quantify energy and cost savings, use the ENERGY STAR savings calculator.

RCW 39.26.310 and DES' Purchasing Preference for Products that Do Not Contain Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) (DES- 310-00) direct state agencies to offer a preference of at least 5% to vendors that bid products that contain either (1) no HFCs or (2) HFCs with a relatively low global warming potential (GWP) if HFC-free products are unavailable. It also directs state agencies to purchase products that have been awarded a preference under this law.

RCW 70A.350: the Pollution Prevention for Health People and Puget Sound Act directs Ecology to cyclically identify priority chemicals, priority products and then implement restrictions or reporting through rulemaking or take no action. At this point in time, halogenated flame retardants in the casings of electric and electronic equipment have been identified as a priority chemical-product combination but regulations have not been finalized.

RCW 70A.230.060: Mercury-free Product Preference states, "The department of enterprise services must give priority and preference to the purchase of equipment, supplies, and other products that contain no mercury-added compounds or components, unless: (a) There is no economically feasible nonmercury-added alternative that performs a similar function… In circumstances where a nonmercury-added product is not available, preference must be given to the purchase of products that contain the least amount of mercury added to the product necessary for the required performance."

Accordingly, bidders must certify that none of their food service equipment products contain

mercury switches, unless no mercury-free products are available. In such cases, bidders that offer relatively low-mercury products may be eligible for a price preference of at least 5%.

Food service gloves

EO 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals directs the state to make available for purchase and use by state agencies equipment, supplies, and other products that do not contain persistent and bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals, unless there is no feasible alternative.

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options." It further states that "reducing…the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will all have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children."

Accordingly, food service gloves may not contain polyvinyl chloride (PVC), which may contain phthalates and can create dioxins, a class of highly persistent and bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals, when incinerated. Purchasers are encouraged to include on their contract compostable food service gloves that are certified by the Biodegradable Products Institute (BPI). Most compostable gloves are made of a plant-based plastic called polylactic acid (PLA).

Food service ware (bowls, cups, plates, takeout containers, utensils, deli bags and wraps, cup sleeves, paper bags, etc.) Note: Trash bags/can liners are in the cleaning products section.

RCW 70.95G: Packages Containing Metals and Toxic Chemicals prohibits food packaging containing intentionally added lead, mercury, cadmium and hexavalent chromium are also prohibited. PFAS is also prohibited in certain packaging beginning in 2023.
Accordingly, all food service ware (FSW) products must be free of intentionally added PFAS. No molded fiber products or grease-resistant wraps may be offered unless the vendor, manufacturer, BPI or another third-party certifier confirms that it contains 100 ppm or less total fluorine.

Compostable food service ware products must be EITHER:

- Certified by the Biodegradable Products Institute (BPI) and labeled "compostable"
- "Composter Approved" (i.e., Appear on the list of Commercially Accepted Items maintained by the Compost Manufacturing Alliance)

Additional desirable environmental and health certifications of food service ware include:

- Cradle to Cradle v 4.0 (Silver or higher), or GreenScreen Certified

On July 25, 2021, the Governor signed SB 5022: Recycling and Waste and Litter Reduction aimed at reducing single-use plastics. This new law will minimize plastic waste by**:**

- Requiring a minimum amount of post-consumer recycled content in trash bags as well as plastic beverage, household cleaning and personal care products and "setting the country's highest recycled-content requirements for trash bags"
- Prohibiting the sale and distribution of expanded polystyrene (e.g., Styrofoam) food containers and packing peanuts
- Becoming the first state to require food service establishments to only give customers single-use food service products and packaging when requested

Per SB 5022, the **effective dates** to meet the new requirements are as follows:

- **Plastic trash bags**. A producer **of plastic trash bags** must meet the following annual minimum postconsumer recycled content percentage on average for the total quantity of plastic trash bags, by weight, that are sold, offered for sale, or distributed in or into Washington by the producer effective:

  a. **January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2024**: No less than **10%** postconsumer recycled content plastic by weight;

  b. **January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2026**: No less than **15%** postconsumer recycled content plastic by weight; and

  c. **January 1, 2027 - forward**: No less than **20%** postconsumer recycled content plastic by weight.

- **Expanded polystyrene prohibitions**.

  (1)(a) **Beginning June 1, 2024**, the sale and distribution of the following expanded polystyrene products in or into Washington state is prohibited: (i) A portable container that is designed or intended to be used for cold storage, except for expanded polystyrene containers used for drugs, medical devices, and biological materials as defined in the federal food, drug, and cosmetic act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 301 et seq.) or shipping perishable commodities from a wholesale or retail establishment; and (ii) Food service products that include food containers, plates, clam shell-style containers, and hot and cold beverage cups. For the purposes of this subsection (1)(a)(ii), food service products do not include: Packaging for raw, uncooked, or butchered meat, fish, poultry, or seafood, vegetables, fruit, or egg cartons.

  (b) **Beginning June 1, 2023**, the sale and distribution of expanded polystyrene void filling packaging products, which means loose fill packaging material, also referred to as packing peanuts, in or into Washington state is prohibited.

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those

emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options." It further states that "reducing…the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will all have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children."

Accordingly, to the greatest extent practicable, products containing polystyrene foam (often referred to by the trademark Styrofoam) should be avoided. Purchasers should replace these products in their market basket list with non-polystyrene foam products.

RCW 43.19A: Recycled Product Procurement set a goal of substantially increasing the state's purchases of recycled-content products, directs the state to set recycled-content standards, and authorizes state agencies to specify, give priority to and/or offer price preferences for products that contain recycled materials.

Accordingly, state employees are encouraged to include food service ware products with post-consumer and total recycled content on their market basket list (as long as they don't contain PFAS). Examples of commonly available recycled-content food service ware products include, but are not limited to:

- Paper hot cups with at least 10% post-consumer recycled content (PCRC)
- Clear PET plastic cold cups, lids and takeout containers with at last 20% PCRC
- Paper takeout boxes, bags and hot cup sleeves with at least 30% PCRC or 100% total recycled content

Food service suppliers and operators may not provide plastic straws, which cannot be recycled and do not biodegrade in aquatic ecosystems. Paper straws are acceptable.
state agencies should offer non-cost points to food service providers that utilize reusable, certified compostable, recycled-content, and FSC-certified food service ware.

Napkins

RCW 43.19A: Recycled Product Procurement set a goal of substantially increasing the state's purchases of recycled-content products, directs the state to set recycled-content standards, and authorizes state agencies to specify, give priority to and/or offer price preferences for products that contain recycled materials.
In addition, DES' Recycled Content Purchasing Preference Policy (POL-DES-255-00) states, "In establishing environmental requirements and preferences for products that contain recycled materials, agencies shall reference the current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (EPA CPGs) as the minimum standards for the state of Washington." This policy also directs state agencies to offer a purchasing preference of at least 10% to bidders whose products have a recycled-content percentage that exceeds the EPA CPG minimum.
Accordingly, all napkins must contain at least 30% post-consumer recycled content (PCRC), which complies with the U.S. EPA's Comprehensive Procurement Guideline (CPG) for Napkins. Products with a higher percentage of recycled content than the applicable U.S. EPA CPG for this category are eligible for a price preference of 10%.
Additional desirable environmental and health attributes of napkins include the following:

- Certification by Green Seal or UL ECOLOGO (multi-attribute certifications)
- Certification by the Forest Stewardship Council (e.g., FSC Recycled)

- 100% total recycled content
- Napkins that are unbleached or labeled process chlorine-free (PCF). (Note: PCF is a stronger standard than elemental chlorine-free (ECF), which allows the use of some chlorine compounds)
- Napkins that go into a table-top or wall-mounted dispenser

Food service operators may offer non-cost points for offering napkins with the additional desirable attributes listed above.

Straws and stirrers

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states that "cutting harmful pollution caused by the burning of fossil fuels for state facilities and vehicles, and reducing solid waste pollution and the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will all have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children."

Accordingly, all straws and stir sticks offered at food service operations in state facilities or by other suppliers must be:

- Reusable; OR
- Certified compostable by the Biodegradable Products Institute (BPI) or another certifier approved by the state; OR
- Be made of paper, wood or agricultural fiber and be "Composter Approved (i.e., on the Compost Manufacturing Alliance or Cedar Grove Composting Facility's Accepted Products List).

Straws and stirrers should be given out at food service operations only upon request.

Medical equipment & supplies

Examination gloves

EO 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals directs the state to make available for purchase and use by state agencies equipment, supplies, and other products that do not contain persistent and bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals, unless there is no feasible alternative.

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options." It further states that "reducing…the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will all have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children."

Accordingly, medical examination gloves may not contain polyvinyl chloride (PVC), which can contain phthalates and can create dioxins and furans, two highly persistent and bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals, when incinerated, unless no PVC-free alternatives are available.

Avoid latex examination gloves due to allergies. Purchase nitrile examination gloves instead.

Additional desirable environmental and health certifications include:

- Cradle to Cradle Product Material Health v 4.0 (Silver or higher)

Medical equipment and supplies (thermometers, blood pressure devices, and other miscellaneous medical supplies)

70.95M RCW: Mercury prohibits mercury in medical supplies except when the replacement is determined not to be as effective as its mercury counterpart.

Accordingly, contractors may not offer mercury-containing medical equipment (e.g., thermometers and blood pressure devices) except when there is no reliable replacement, or it is requested by a hospital. In addition, bidders must certify that none of their medical equipment contains mercury, unless no mercury-free products are available, or it is needed by a hospital. In such cases, bidders that offer relatively low-mercury products are eligible for a bid preference of at least 5%.

EO 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals directs the state to make available for purchase and use by state agencies equipment, supplies, and other products that do not contain persistent and bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals, unless there is no feasible alternative.

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options." It further states that "reducing…the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will all have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children."

Accordingly, state employees should avoid purchasing medical supplies containing PVC (vinyl) and ortho-phthalates such as DEHP, whenever possible. state agencies should specify and choose products that are Greenhealth Approved.

Office supplies

Copy paper, white

RCW 43.19A.022: Recycled content paper for printers and copiers—Purchasing priority directs state agencies to purchase 100% recycled-content white cut sheet bond paper. It also encourages state agencies to give purchasing priority to copy paper products that are manufactured in facilities that generate energy from a clean renewable energy source such as solar or wind.

Accordingly, state agencies should include on their market basket list and contracts – and purchase – white copy paper in a variety of sizes (including reams, cases and pallets) with 100% recycled-content, including the highest percentage of post-consumer recycled content (PCRC) available.

RCW 43.19A: Recycled Product Procurement set a goal of substantially increasing the state's purchases of recycled-content products, directs the state to set recycled-content standards, and authorizes state agencies to specify, give priority to and/or offer price preferences for products that contain recycled materials.

Moreover, DES' Recycled Content Purchasing Preference Policy (POL-DES-255-00) states, "In establishing environmental requirements and preferences for products that contain recycled materials, agencies shall reference the current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (EPA CPGs) as the minimum standards for the state of Washington." This policy also directs state agencies to offer a purchasing preference of at least 10% to bidders whose products have a recycled-content percentage exceeding the EPA CPG minimum.

Accordingly, when 100% recycled-content white copy paper does not work in a high-speed copier or printer, state agencies must purchase paper that meets the EPA's CPG for this product category, which is 30% PCRC. Products with a higher percentage of recycled content than the applicable U.S. EPA CPG are eligible for a price preference of at least 10%. White copy paper with less than 30% PCRC should be blocked from contracts.

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes of white copy paper include:

- Certification by Green Seal
- Certification by Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), including FSC Recycled or FSC Mixed (FSC 100 is unacceptable because it contains 100% virgin material)
- Certified or labeled process chlorine-free (PCF). (Products labeled elemental chlorine-free (ECF) meet a weaker standard that allows some chlorinated bleaching compounds)
- Green-e certified, which means it was manufactured using renewable energy (e.g., solar or wind), which is encouraged in the law

All copy and print jobs must use white cut sheet bond paper with the highest percentage of recycled content that will work in the equipment. The paper must meet the U.S. EPA CPG (minimum of 30% PCRC). Purchasers should offer non-cost points to copying and printing services that use white paper with 50-100% PCRC or that have any of the additional environmental and health attributes listed above.

Use the Paper Calculator to quantify reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, energy and water use, deforestation, and other environmental benefits of purchasing recycled-content paper.

Envelopes (kraft, manila and wove paper)

RCW 43.19A: Recycled Product Procurement set a goal of substantially increasing the state's purchases of recycled-content products, directs the state to set recycled-content standards, and authorizes state agencies to specify, give priority to and/or offer price preferences for products that contain recycled materials.

Moreover, DES Recycled Content Purchasing Preference Policy (POL-DES-255-00) states, "In establishing environmental requirements and preferences for products that contain recycled materials, agencies shall reference the current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (EPA CPGs) as the minimum standards for the state of Washington." This policy also directs state agencies to offer a purchasing preference of at least 10% to bidders whose products have a recycled-content percentage that exceeds the EPA CPG minimum.

Accordingly, all envelopes must meet or exceed the applicable U.S. EPA Comprehensive Procurement Guideline (CPG) for Envelopes:

- Minimum 30% post-consumer recycled content for wove envelopes
- Minimum 10% post-consumer recycled content for kraft and manila envelopes

Products with a higher percentage of recycled content than the applicable U.S. EPA CPG for this category are eligible for a price preference of at least 10%.

RCW 39.26.280: Preference—Products and Products in Packaging That Do Not Contain Polychlorinated Biphenyls prohibits state agencies from knowingly purchasing "products or products in packaging containing polychlorinated biphenyls above the practical quantification limit except when it is not cost-effective or technically feasible to do so." It also authorizes state agencies to develop policies that offer a bid preference for PCB-free products and packaging. In addition, DES' Procurement Preference for Products and Product Packaging that Do Not Contain Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) (POL-DES-280-00) establishes a minimum 5% bid preference authorized in RCW 39.26.280 for bidders that offer products and packaging contain the lowest concentration of PCBs, when tested. The intent of this policy is to incentivize the state's contract suppliers to provide products and packaging that do not contain PCBs.

Accordingly, bidders must avoid offering PCB-containing products and packaging unless there is no cost-effective or technically feasible alternative. In such cases, they must identify all products and packaging in their offering that contain PCBs. Products and packaging that have been tested and confirmed to have a relatively low concentration of PCBs compared to those offered by other bidders are eligible for a bid preference of at least 5%.

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes of envelopes include:

- Envelopes available through the state of Washington's Surplus Program
- Reusable (interdepartmental) envelopes
- 100% recycled content in various sizes. Some of these are certified (or labeled) process chlorine-free (PCF), which prevents water pollution. (Elemental chlorine-free (ECF) is a weaker standard that allows for the use of chlorine compounds)
- Certified by Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) (FSC Recycled or FSC Mixed Sources)

File folders (hanging, manila, pocket and pressboard folders)

RCW 43.19A: Recycled Product Procurement set a goal of substantially increasing the state's purchases of recycled-content products, directs the state to set recycled-content standards, and authorizes state agencies to specify, give priority to and/or offer price preferences for products that contain recycled materials. In addition, DES' Recycled Content Purchasing Preference Policy (POL-DES-255-00) states, "In establishing environmental requirements and preferences for products that contain recycled materials, agencies shall reference the current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (EPA CPGs) as the minimum standards for the state of Washington." This policy also directs state agencies to offer a purchasing preference of at least 10% to bidders whose products have a recycled-content percentage that exceeds the EPA CPG minimum.

Accordingly, all file folders must meet the applicable U.S. EPA Comprehensive Procurement Guideline (CPG) for File Folders: 30% post-consumer recycled content (PCRC) for manila, hanging and pocket file folders, pockets and 20% PCRC for pressboard file folders.

Products with a higher percentage of recycled content than the applicable U.S. EPA CPG for this product category are eligible for a price preference of at least 10%. Manila and hanging file folders with at least 50% PCRC or 100% total recycled content (TRC) are available and should be offered on state contracts.

File folders may not contain chemicals of concern such as polyvinyl chloride (PVC), antimicrobial treatments, (e.g., Microban) or PFAS chemicals.

RCW 39.26.280: Preference—Products and Products in Packaging That Do Not Contain Polychlorinated Biphenyls prohibits state agencies from knowingly purchasing "products or products in packaging containing polychlorinated biphenyls above the practical quantification limit except when it is not cost-effective or technically feasible to do so." It also authorizes state agencies to develop policies that provide a preference for PCB-free products and packaging. In addition, DES' Procurement Preference for Products and Product Packaging that Do Not Contain Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) (POL-DES-280-00) establishes a minimum 5% bid preference authorized in RCW 39.26.280 for agencies purchasing products and product packaging that do not contain PCBs. The intent of this policy is to incentivize the State's contract suppliers to provide products and product packaging that do not contain PCBs."

Accordingly, bidders and contractors must avoid offering PCB-containing products and packaging unless there are no alternatives. In such cases, they must identify any products or packaging in their

offering that contain PCBs. Products and packaging that have been tested and confirmed to have a relatively low concentration of PCBs compared to products offered by other bidders are eligible for a price preference of at least 5%.

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes of file folders include products that are:

- Available through the state of Washington's Surplus Program
- Certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) (FSC Recycled or FSC Mixed only)
- Certified or labeled process chlorine-free (PCF). (Not ECF, which is a weaker standard that allows for the use of some chlorinated compounds)

Markers (flip chart, highlighters, non-permanent, permanent, whiteboard, etc.)

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options." It further states that "reducing…the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will all have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children."

Accordingly, markers must be free of Prop 65 chemicals (e.g., toluene, ethyl benzene, and phthalates), which are known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or reproductive harm and must have at least one of the following third-party certifications:

- Art and Creative Materials Institute (ACMI) as an Approved Product (ACMI AP)
- Cradle to Cradle Certificate or Material Health Certificate: v3.1 at the Gold level or higher OR v4.0 at the Silver level or higher
- UL ECOLOGO

Additional environmental and health attributes of markers include:

- Labeled low odor
- Refillable

RCW 39.26.280: Preference—Products and Products in Packaging That Do Not Contain Polychlorinated Biphenyls prohibits state agencies from knowingly purchasing "products or products in packaging containing polychlorinated biphenyls above the practical quantification limit except when it is not cost-effective or technically feasible to do so." It also authorizes state agencies to develop policies that offer a bid preference for PCB-free products and packaging.

In addition, DES' Procurement Preference for Products and Product Packaging that Do Not Contain Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) (POL-DES-280-00) establishes a minimum 5% bid preference authorized in RCW 39.26.280 for bidders that offer products and packaging contain the lowest concentration of PCBs, when tested. The intent of this policy is to incentivize the

state's contract suppliers to provide products and packaging that do not contain PCBs.

Accordingly, bidders must avoid offering PCB-containing products and packaging unless there is no cost-effective or technically feasible alternative. In such cases, they must identify all products and packaging in their offering that contain PCBs. Products and packaging that have been tested and confirmed to have a relatively low concentration of PCBs compared to those offered by other bidders are eligible for a bid preference of at least 5%.

Mats (chair mats and entryway mats, etc.)

EO 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals directs the state to make available for purchase and use by state agencies equipment, supplies, and other products that do not contain persistent and bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals, unless there is no feasible alternative.

Accordingly, floor mats, including chair mats and entryway mats, that contain vinyl (PVC), lead, cadmium, phthalates, and PFAS are prohibited.

RCW 43.19A: Recycled Product Procurement set a goal of substantially increasing the state's purchases of recycled-content products, directs the state to set recycled-content standards, and authorizes state agencies to specify, give priority to and/or offer price preferences for products that contain recycled materials.

In addition, DES' Recycled Content Purchasing Preference Policy (POL-DES-255-00) states, "In establishing environmental requirements and preferences for products that contain recycled materials, agencies shall reference the current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (EPA CPGs) as the minimum standards for the state of Washington." This policy also directs state agencies to offer a purchasing preference of at least 10% to bidders whose products have a recycled-content percentage that exceeds the EPA CPG minimum.

Accordingly, all floor mats must meet the applicable U.S. EPA Comprehensive Procurement Guideline (CPG) for Mats:

- Rubber floor mats with at least 75% post-consumer recycled content (PCRC) rubber (e.g., used tires); and
- Plastic floor mats with at least 10% PCRC (e.g., PET water bottles)

Products with a higher percentage of recycled content than the applicable U.S. EPA CPG for this product category are eligible for a price preference of at least 10%.

(Note: Chair mats made with 100% PET water bottles are available and should be included on your market basket list if this type of product is needed.)

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes of floor mats include the following third-party certifications:

- SCS FloorScore

- SCS Indoor Advantage Gold (low emitting)
- UL GREENGUARD Gold (low emitting)
- USDA BioPreferred

Non-paper office supplies (binders, clipboards, paper clips, staples, scissors, etc.)

RCW 43.19A: Recycled Product Procurement set a goal of substantially increasing the state's purchases of recycled-content products, directs the state to set recycled-content standards, and authorizes state agencies to specify, give priority to and/or offer price preferences for products that contain recycled materials.

Moreover, DES' Recycled Content Purchasing Preference Policy (POL-DES-255-00) states, "In establishing environmental requirements and preferences for products that contain recycled materials, agencies shall reference the current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (EPA CPGs) as the minimum standards for the state of Washington." This policy directs state agencies to offer a purchasing preference of at least 10% to bidders whose products have a recycled-content percentage that exceeds the EPA CPG minimum.

Accordingly, whenever available, non-paper office supplies must contain at least 30% post-consumer recycled content or 50% total recycled content. Products with a higher percentage of recycled content than the applicable U.S. EPA Comprehensive Procurement Guideline for Non-Paper Office Supplies are eligible for a price preference of at least 10%.

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options." It further states that "reducing…the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will all have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children."

EO 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals directs the state to make available for purchase and use by state agencies equipment, supplies, and other products that do not contain persistent and bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals, unless there is no feasible alternative.

Accordingly, nonpaper office supplies may not contain vinyl (polyvinyl chloride or PVC), PFAS fluorinated stain-resistance chemicals, formaldehyde, antimicrobial coatings, or flame retardants.

Notebooks & notepads

RCW 43.19A: Recycled Product Procurement set a goal of substantially increasing the state's purchases of recycled-content products, directs the state to set recycled-content standards, and authorizes state agencies to specify, give priority to and/or offer price preferences for products that contain recycled materials.

Moreover, DES' Recycled Content Purchasing Preference Policy (POL-DES-255-00) states, "In establishing environmental requirements and preferences for products that contain recycled materials, agencies shall reference the current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (EPA CPGs) as the minimum standards for the state of Washington." This policy also directs state agencies to offer a purchasing preference of at least 10% to bidders whose products have a recycled-content percentage that exceeds the EPA CPG minimum.

Accordingly, all notepads and notebooks must contain at least 30% postconsumer recycled content (PCRC), which meets U.S. EPA's Comprehensive Procurement Guideline (CPG) for Printing and Writing Paper. Products with a higher percentage of recycled content than the applicable U.S. EPA CPG for this product category are eligible for a price preference of at least 10%.

EO 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals directs the state to make available for purchase and use by state agencies equipment, supplies, and other products that do not contain persistent and bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals, unless there is no feasible alternative.

Accordingly, notebooks and notepads may NOT contain vinyl (PVC) covers, dividers or binders (including faux leather) or antimicrobial treatments.

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes of notebooks and notepads include the following:

- Certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC Recycled or FSC Mixed)
- Paper is processed chlorine-free.

Office furniture (bookcases, chairs, cubicle walls, desks, filing and storage cabinets, tables, etc.)

Look for surplus or remanufactured furniture before buying new in order to save money and reduce environmental impacts. Find information about the Washington State Surplus Program, including its virtual storefront of available products.

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states that "reducing…the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will all have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children."

EO 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals directs the state to make available for purchase and use by state agencies equipment, supplies, and other products that do not contain persistent and bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals, unless there is no feasible alternative.

Accordingly, all furniture products must be free of vinyl (polyvinyl chloride or PVC), PFAS fluorinated stain-resistance chemicals, formaldehyde, antimicrobial coatings, and flame retardants as well as furniture with Prop 65 chemicals, which are "known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or reproductive harm." Products should be labeled that they meet California's flame retardancy standards without the use of chemical flame retardants. For more information, see Center for Environmental Health.

In addition, furniture must have at least one of the following environmental or health attributes:

- Made of reclaimed materials (e.g., wood)
- Products contain at least 30% post-consumer recycled material and/or 50% total recycled content (Total recycled is the amount of post-consumer recycled content and post-industrial recycled content that the product contains)
- Products that are have a Declare Label, preferably those that are designated as "Red List Free"
- BIFMA LEVEL 2 or higher certified (specify or look for highest level available including meeting credit 7.4.4 in the e-3 2019 standard)
- Cradle to Cradle Certificate or Material Health Certificate: v3.1 at the Gold level or higher OR v4.0 at the Silver level or higher
- Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) (for wood and bamboo)
- SCS Indoor Advantage Gold (low emitting)
- UL GREENGUARD Gold (low emitting)

Office paper (except white copy paper, including brochure paper, card stock, colored copy paper, dividers, mailing labels, stationary, etc.)

RCW 43.19A: Recycled Product Procurement set a goal of substantially increasing the state's purchases of recycled-content products, directs the state to set recycled-content standards, and authorizes state agencies to specify, give priority to and/or offer price preferences for products that contain recycled materials.

In addition, DES' Recycled Content Purchasing Preference Policy (POL-DES-255-00) states, "In establishing

environmental requirements and preferences for products that contain recycled materials, agencies shall reference the current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (EPA CPGs) as the minimum standards for the state of Washington." This policy also directs state agencies to offer a purchasing preference of at least 10% to bidders whose products have a recycled-content percentage that exceeds the EPA CPG minimum.

Accordingly, whenever available, white and colored office paper products (except white copy paper) must contain at least 30% post-consumer recycled (PCRC) content, which complies with the U.S. EPA's Comprehensive Procurement Guideline (CPG) for Office Paper. Products with a higher percentage of recycled content than the applicable U.S. EPA CPG for this product category are eligible for a price preference of at least 10%.

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes of office paper include the following:

- Certified by Green Seal or UL ECOLOGO (multi-attribute)
- Certified by Green-e (made with renewable energy)
- Certified by Forest Stewardship Council (FSC Recycled, FSC Mixed or FSC 100)
- Certified by Rainforest Alliance
- Certified or labeled processed chlorine-free (PCF). (Note: Products labeled elemental chlorine-free (ECF) meet a weaker standard that allows for the use of some chlorinated bleaching compounds)

Pens, pencils & mechanical pencils

RCW 43.19A: Recycled Product Procurement set a goal of substantially increasing the state's purchases of recycled-content products, directs the state to set recycled-content standards, and authorizes state agencies to specify, give priority to and/or offer price preferences for products that contain recycled materials.

Accordingly, all pens and mechanical pencils must be refillable or contain at least:

- 30% post-consumer recycled content (PCRC) OR
- 50% total recycled content

Additional desirable environmental attributes of pens, pencils and mechanical pencils include the following third-party certifications:

- Art and Creative Materials Institute (ACMI) as an Approved Product (AP)
- Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) (for wooden pencils)
- Products with higher levels of recycled content than listed above

Sticky notes & easel pads

RCW 43.19A: Recycled Product Procurement set a goal of substantially increasing the state's purchases of recycled-content products, directs the state to set recycled-content standards, and authorizes state agencies to specify, give priority to and/or offer price preferences for products that contain recycled materials.

Moreover, DES' Recycled Content Purchasing Preference Policy (POL-DES-255-00) states, "In

establishing environmental requirements and preferences for products that contain recycled materials, agencies shall reference the current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (EPA CPGs) as the minimum standards for the state of Washington." This policy also directs state agencies to offer a purchasing preference of at least 10% to bidders whose products have a recycled-content percentage that exceeds the EPA CPG minimum.

Accordingly, all paper sticky notes and easel pads must contain at least 30% post-consumer recycled content (PCRC), which complies with the applicable U.S. EPA's Comprehensive Procurement Guideline for Printing and Writing Papers. Products with a higher percentage of recycled content than the applicable U.S. EPA CPG for this product category are eligible for a bid preference of at least 10%.

RCW 39.26.280: Preference—Products and Products in Packaging That Do Not Contain Polychlorinated Biphenyls prohibits state agencies from knowingly purchasing "products or products in packaging containing polychlorinated biphenyls above the practical quantification limit except when it is not cost-effective or technically feasible to do so." It also authorizes state agencies to develop policies that offer a bid preference for PCB-free products and packaging.

In addition, DES' Procurement Preference for Products and Product Packaging that Do Not Contain Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) (POL-DES-280-00) establishes a minimum 5% bid preference authorized in RCW 39.26.280 for bidders that offer products and packaging contain the lowest concentration of PCBs, when tested. The intent of this policy is to incentivize the state's contract suppliers to provide products and packaging that do not contain PCBs.

Accordingly, bidders must avoid offering PCB-containing products and packaging unless there is no cost-effective or technically feasible alternative. In such cases, they must identify all products and packaging in their offering that contain PCBs. Products and packaging that have been tested and confirmed to have a relatively low concentration of PCBs compared to those offered by other bidders are eligible for a bid preference of at least 5%.

Toner and ink cartridges

RCW 43.19A: Recycled Product Procurement set a goal of substantially increasing the state's purchases of recycled-content products, directs the state to set recycled-content standards, and authorizes state agencies to specify, give priority to and/or offer price preferences for products that contain recycled materials.

Moreover, DES' Recycled Content Purchasing Preference Policy (POL-DES-255-00) states, "In establishing environmental requirements and preferences for products that contain recycled materials, agencies shall reference the current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (EPA CPGs) as the minimum standards for the state of

Washington." This policy also directs state agencies to offer a purchasing preference of at least 10% to bidders whose products have a recycled-content percentage that exceeds the EPA CPG minimum.

Accordingly, to the greatest extent practicable, all toner and ink cartridges must have at least one of the following environmental attributes:

- Remanufactured (which is consistent with the U.S. EPA's Comprehensive Procurement Guideline (CPG) for Toner Cartridges
- Contain at least 30% post-consumer recycled content (PCRC) or 50% total recycled content
- High yield (sometimes labeled HY, X, XL, XXL, XP)
- Remanufactured toner cartridges must be certified by UL ECOLOGO or the ITCC.

RCW 39.26.280: Preference—Products and Products in Packaging That Do Not Contain Polychlorinated Biphenyls prohibits state agencies from knowingly purchasing "products or products in packaging containing polychlorinated biphenyls above the practical quantification limit except when it is not cost-effective or technically feasible to do so." It also authorizes state agencies to develop policies that offer a bid preference for PCB-free products and packaging.

RCW 70A.350: the Pollution Prevention for Health People and Puget Sound Act directs Ecology to cyclically identify priority chemicals, priority products and then implement restrictions or reporting through rulemaking or take no action. At this point in time, inadvertent PCBs in printing inks has been identified as a priority chemical-product combination but the regulatory determination was no action due to likely preemption by federal Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) regulations

In addition, DES' Procurement Preference for Products and Product Packaging that Do Not Contain Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) (POL-DES-280-00) establishes a minimum 5% bid preference authorized in RCW 39.26.280 for bidders that offer products and packaging contain the lowest concentration of PCBs, when tested. The intent of this policy is to incentivize the state's contract suppliers to provide products and packaging that do not contain PCBs.

Accordingly, bidders must avoid offering PCB-containing products and packaging unless there is no cost-effective or technically feasible alternative. In such cases, they must identify all products and packaging in their offering that contain PCBs. Products and packaging that have been tested and confirmed to have a relatively low concentration of PCBs compared to those offered by other bidders are eligible for a bid preference of at least 5%.

Vendors of toner and ink cartridges must provide a viable method for collection of spent cartridges for recycling or remanufacturing that does not create any waste or expense for the customer (e.g., pre-paid shipping/mailing label to be used on original box in which cartridges were received, a collection container for pick up, etc.).

Whiteboard cleaners

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or

eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options." It further states that "reducing…the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will all have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children."

Accordingly, all whiteboard cleaners must have at least one of the following multi-attribute third-party certifications:

- ACMI Approved Product
- Safer Choice

Purchasers should avoid whiteboard cleaners in aerosol containers, which can increase exposure to toxic chemicals and choose mechanical whiteboard cleaners such as erasers and reusable cloths, whenever feasible.

Asphalt sealants (for hardscapes, sidewalks, roads)

RCW 70.295: Stormwater Pollution--Coal Tar prohibits the sale of coal tar sealant products in Washington.

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options." It further states that "reducing…the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will all have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children."

Accordingly, no asphalt sealant products may contain coal tar.

Vendors are strongly encouraged to offer products that have a third-party verified environmental product declaration (EPD) or health product declaration (HPD).

Cement & concrete (for roads, parking lots, driveways, sidewalks, etc.)

RCW 43.19A: Recycled Product Procurement set a goal of substantially increasing the state's purchases of recycled-content products, directs the state to set recycled-content standards, and authorizes state agencies to specify, give priority to and/or offer price preferences for products that contain recycled materials.

Moreover, DES' Recycled Content Purchasing Preference Policy (POL-DES-255-00) states, "In establishing environmental requirements and preferences for products that contain recycled materials, agencies shall reference the current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (EPA CPGs) as the minimum standards for the state of Washington." This policy also directs state agencies to offer a purchasing preference of at least 10% to bidders whose products have a recycled-content percentage that exceeds the EPA CPG minimum.

Accordingly, bidders shall offer (and use) concrete and cement with at least 50% recycled aggregate, except when it would not meet performance requirements. In addition, bidders that offer cement and concrete with a higher % of recycled content are eligible for a price preference of at least 10%.

EO 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals directs the state to make available for purchase and use by state agencies equipment, supplies, and other products that do not contain persistent and bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals unless there is no feasible alternative.

Accordingly, products may not be made with coal fly ash, which may contain high levels of PBTs such as lead and other heavy metal contaminants and supports the burning of coal, which releases greenhouse gas (GHG), mercury and other toxic chemical emissions into the environment.

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options." It further states that "reducing…the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will all have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children."

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes of cement and concrete include:

- Porous cement and concrete
- Certified Red List Free with an International Living Future Declare Health Product Declaration (HPD)
- Cradle to Cradle Certificate or Material Health Certificate: v3.1 or v4.0 at the Silver level or higher
- Certification by UL GREENGUARD Gold (low emitting only)
- Carbon neutral-certified cement products

Vendors are strongly encouraged to offer cement and concrete products that have a third-party verified environmental health declaration (EPD) or health product declaration (HPD).

De-icers (solid and liquid snow- and ice -melt products)

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options." It further states that "reducing…the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will all have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children."

Accordingly, all packaged snow- and ice-melt products (including solids up to 50 pounds and liquids up to 55 gallons) must be free of sodium chloride AND either:

- Certified by U.S. EPA's Safer Choice Program
- On the Clear Roads Qualified Products List (QPL)

All bulk liquid and solid deicers must contain a corrosion inhibitor. Note: When using seek input from DOT- Would DOT would be allowed to use Safer Choice products if they are not on the Clear Roads list? (Note: For sidewalk application - small, packaged snow & ice melt vs truckloads)

Additional desirable environmental and health attributes of bulk deicers:

- Certification by U.S. EPA's Safer Choice Program
- On the Clear Roads Qualified Products List (QPL)
- Free of sodium chloride (NaCl)
- Certified Biobased by the USDA's BioPreferred Program (e.g., snow-melt products made of agricultural materials such as beet juice)

Firefighting agents and personal protective equipment

(foam, gloves, coveralls, etc.)

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states that "reducing…the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will all have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children." It further states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options."

RCW 70.75A: Firefighting Agents And Equipment—Toxic Chemical Use prohibits the sale and use of Class B firefighting foam (for flammable liquid fires) containing intentionally added Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), a class of organic chemicals containing at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom that are sometimes called "forever chemicals" because of their persistence in the environment. This law also requires suppliers of firefighting personal protective equipment to notify purchasers if it contains PFAS.

Accordingly, no Class B firefighting foam offered on this contract may contain PFAS. In addition, suppliers must notify DES and other contract users of any PPE on this contract that contains PFAS. Purchasers should give preference to PPE free of PFAS. State agencies should specify and purchase firefighting foam that is free of fluorinated chemicals, with priority given to those products that have been approved using the GreenScreen Certified for Firefighting Foam.
RCW 70A.350: the Pollution Prevention for Health People and Puget Sound Act directs Ecology to cyclically identify priority chemicals, priority products and then implement restrictions or reporting through rulemaking or take no action. At this point in time, PFAS in Firefighting PPE have been identified as a priority chemical-product combination the regulatory action has not been determined.

RCW 39.26.310 and DES' Purchasing Preference for Products that Do Not Contain Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) (DES- 310-00) direct state agencies to offer a preference of at least 5% to vendors that bid products that contain either (1) no HFCs or (2) HFCs with a relatively low global warming potential (GWP) if HFC-free products are unavailable. It also directs state agencies to purchase products that have been awarded a preference under this law. Accordingly, bidders are strongly encouraged to offer firefighting agents and personal protective equipment that do not contain HFCs. If products that contain or use HFCs are unavailable, bidder should

offer products that contain HFCs with a low global warming potential. Products that contain or use HFC-free or low-GWP HFCs may be eligible for a price preference of at least 5%.

Irrigation equipment (irrigation controllers, soaker hoses, and spray sprinkler bodies, etc.)

Whenever feasible, irrigation controllers and spray sprinkler bodies must be certified by U.S. EPA's WaterSense Program.

RCW 43.19A: Recycled Product Procurement set a goal of substantially increasing the state's purchases of recycled-content products, directs the state to set recycled-content standards, and authorizes state agencies to specify, give priority to and/or offer price preferences for products that contain recycled materials.

Moreover, DES' Recycled Content Purchasing Preference Policy (POL-DES-255-00) states, "In establishing environmental requirements and preferences for products that contain recycled materials, agencies shall reference the current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (EPA CPGs) as the minimum standards for the state of Washington." This policy also directs state agencies to offer a purchasing preference of at least 10% to bidders whose products have a recycled-content percentage that exceeds the EPA CPG minimum.

Accordingly, bidders shall offer, to the greatest extent practicable soaker hoses made of at least 60% post-consumer recycled rubber or plastic (e.g., used tiers), which complies with the EPA's CPG for Landscaping Products. Bidders whose products have a higher % recycled content are eligible for a purchasing preference of at least 10%.

Products may not be made of vinyl (polyvinyl chloride (PVC

Offer non-cost points to landscape professionals that:

- Commit to using products meeting or exceeding the environmental and health standards listed above; and/or
- Have earned the U.S. EPA's WaterSense Program's Landscape Irrigation Professional Certification

Landscape materials (plants, grasses, trees, flowers compost, mulch)

RCW 43.19A: Recycled Product Procurement set a goal of substantially increasing the state's purchases of recycled-content products, directs the state to set recycled-content standards, and authorizes state agencies to specify, give priority to and/or offer price preferences for products that contain recycled materials. In addition, DES' Recycled Content Purchasing Preference Policy (POL-DES-255-00) states, "In establishing environmental requirements and preferences for products that contain recycled materials, agencies shall reference the current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (EPA CPGs) as the

minimum standards for the state of Washington." It also directs state agencies to offer a bid preference of at least 10% to bidders whose products have a recycled-content percentage that exceeds the EPA CPG minimum.

Accordingly, bidders shall offer, to the greatest extent practicable, landscaping products that meet the U.S. EPA's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines for Landscaping Products, which recommend compost and mulch made of yard and food waste, manure and other organic materials; and hydraulic mulch made from 100% post-consumer recycled content paper.

RCW 39.26.280: Preference—Products and Products in Packaging That Do Not Contain Polychlorinated Biphenyls prohibits state agencies from knowingly purchasing "products or products in packaging containing polychlorinated biphenyls above the practical quantification limit except when it is not cost-effective or technically feasible to do so." It also authorizes state agencies to develop policies that offer a bid preference for PCB-free products and packaging. In addition, DES' Procurement Preference for Products and Product Packaging that Do Not Contain Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) (POL-DES-280-00) establishes a minimum 5% bid preference authorized in RCW 39.26.280 for bidders that offer products and packaging contain the lowest concentration of PCBs, when tested. The intent of this policy is to incentivize the state's contract suppliers to provide products and packaging that do not contain PCBs.

Accordingly, bidders must avoid offering PCB-containing products and packaging unless there is no cost-effective or technically feasible alternative. In such cases, they must identify all products and packaging in their offering that contain PCBs. Products and packaging that have been tested and confirmed to have a relatively low concentration of PCBs compared to those offered by other bidders are eligible for a bid preference of at least 5%.

Desirable environmental and health attributes of landscaping materials include:

- Locally sourced mulch, compost, and other landscaping materials.
- Plants that are Washington grown, drought-tolerant, perennial (instead of annual), and certified organic
- Flowers and shrubs that attract honeybees and other pollinators
- Fertilizers and pesticides listed by the Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI) as meeting the USDA's Organic Standards

State agencies should offer non-cost points to landscape professionals that:

- Offer products meeting the standards listed above
- Have earned a third-party certification for Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Landscaping timbers & posts (fences, lawn and garden edging, lumber, picnic tables and playground equipment)

RCW 43.19A: Recycled Product Procurement set a goal of substantially increasing the state's purchases of recycled-content products, directs the state to set recycled-content standards, and authorizes state agencies to specify, give priority to and/or offer price preferences for products that contain recycled materials.

In addition, DES' Recycled Content Purchasing Preference Policy (POL-DES-255-00) states, "In

establishing environmental requirements and preferences for products that contain recycled materials, agencies shall reference the current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (EPA CPGs) as the minimum standards for the state of Washington." This policy also directs state agencies to offer a purchasing preference of at least 10% to bidders whose products have a recycled-content percentage that exceeds the EPA CPG minimum.

Accordingly, bidders shall offer, to the greatest extent practicable, landscaping timbers and posts that meet EPA's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines for Landscaping Products, which recommend:

- Lawn and garden edging with at least 30% post-consumer recycled (PCR) rubber or plastics; and
- Landscaping timbers and posts with at least 25% PCR HDPE plastic, at least 50% PCR mixed plastics (alone or with sawdust) or at least 75% PCR plastic or fiberglass

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states that "reducing…the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will all have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children."

EO 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals limits state purchasing of products that contain persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) chemicals.

Accordingly, state agencies should avoid specifying and purchasing products made of PVC (vinyl) as well as timbers that contain arsenic, pentachlorophenol or creosote wood preservatives, which are highly persistent and toxic chemicals.

Traffic- and zone-marking paint, waterborne

EO 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals limits state purchasing of products that contain persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) chemicals. Accordingly, no traffic- or zone-marking paint may contain lead, cadmium or chromium VI.

RCW 39.26.280: Preference—Products and Products in Packaging That Do Not Contain Polychlorinated Biphenyls prohibits state agencies from knowingly purchasing "products or products in packaging containing polychlorinated biphenyls above the practical quantification limit except when it is not cost-effective or technically feasible to do so." It also authorizes state agencies to develop policies that offer a bid preference for PCB-free products and packaging.

In addition, DES' Procurement Preference for Products and Product Packaging that Do Not Contain Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) (POL-DES-280-00) establishes a minimum 5% bid preference authorized in RCW 39.26.280 for bidders that offer products and packaging contain the lowest concentration of PCBs, when tested. The intent of this policy is to incentivize the state's contract suppliers to provide products and packaging that do not contain PCBs.

Accordingly, bidders must avoid offering PCB-containing products and packaging unless there is no cost-effective or technically feasible alternative. In such cases, they must use notify all products and packaging in their offering that contain PCBs. Products and packaging that have been tested and confirmed to have a relatively low concentration of PCBs compared to those offered by other bidders are eligible for a bid preference of at least 5%.

EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance (SEEP) states, "reducing … the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will all have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children…" It further states, "When making purchasing, construction, leasing, and other decisions that affect state government's emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) or other toxic substances, agencies shall explicitly consider the benefits and costs (including the social costs of carbon) of available options to avoid those emissions. Where cost-effective and workable solutions are available that will reduce or eliminate emissions, decision makers shall select the lower-emissions options."

Accordingly, all traffic- and zone- marking paint products must comply with the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) VOC limit of 100 grams/liter).
Additional desirable environmental and health attributes of traffic- and zone-marking paint include certification by the Master Painters Institute (MPI) under its Extreme Green, or Green Performance Standards (GPS-1 or GPS-2). View a list of MPI-certified green products.

For more information see, Green Purchasing Best Practices: Traffic Paint.

Buying Guides

How to Create Buying Guides to Promote Green Products on Your Contracts

This section contains a template, instruction sheet and individual green buying guides for product categories to assist procurement coordinators in promoting environmentally preferred products on their contracts.

The samples explain how to find 100% recycled-content white copy paper, certified green cleaners, safer hand soaps, and LED lighting equipment on Washington's statewide contracts. The template can help procurement coordinators develop their own green buying guides for other contracts.

Template & instructions for developing green buying guides

For reviewers: this part is an instruction sheet that explains how to create your own green buying guide for products such as paper. The sample guides follow these instructions.

Instructions for each section

The intro section describes the scope of each buying guide (e.g., paper), and the health and environmental impacts it will address.

State contracts offering these products

This section provides:

Contract Title and Number [Link]

Catalog or Pricing [Link]

- List of Current Vendors, including each vendor's:
  - Contact Name(s) and Email/Phone Number
  - Environmentally Preferred Procurement (EPP)-Compliant Brands

State of Washington green purchasing guidance

Minimum requirements (specifications)

This section describes environmental and health specifications that products or services in this category have met to be considered environmentally preferred. This includes applicable third-party environmental and health certifications (e.g., ENERGY STAR, Green Seal, Safer Choice or Cradle to Cradle), or standards (e.g., U.S. EPA's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines, which establish minimum recycled-content levels; the EPEAT Registry of sustainable electronic products; free of chemicals of concern such as lead, mercury or PCBs; etc.) that products in this category have met to be considered environmentally preferred. These minimum requirements often support the state's laws, regulations and executive orders.

Additional desirable attributes

This section describes other applicable environmental and health standards that the product or service in this category may have. This can include third-party environmental or health certifications in addition to those that are required (e.g., Forest Stewardship Council or UL GREENGUARD Gold), a greater percentage of recycled content than the minimum in the specifications, a higher level on a tiered rating system (e.g., EPEAT Gold or Cradle to Cradle Gold) or additional chemicals of concern avoided. Some of these attributes may have earned price preferences or Best Value non-cost points during the bid evaluation process.

Look for these eco-labels

This section shows a picture of each eco-label that is referenced in the minimum requirements and additional desirable standards above.

Other green purchasing recommendations

This section includes other guidance about how products in this category should be used or managed at the end of its useful life.

Sustainability benefits

Environmental benefits

This section describes the environmental, health, economic and/or social benefits that will be gained when green products in this category are purchased and used. This may include protection of worker health, energy or water conservation, protection of forests or biodiversity, reduction of waste, prevention of air or water pollution, etc. Quantify environmental benefits as much as you can. For example:

- Replacing a fluorescent light bulb with an LED can lower electricity consumption by about 50%, which reduces greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. It also prevents mercury releases into buildings and the environment; and
- Purchasing recycled office paper and janitorial paper products prevents deforestation and reduces the amount of energy and water needed to manufacture these products (and resulting GHG emissions)

Human health benefits

This section describes how choosing green products in this category can benefit health by reducing exposure to toxic chemicals of concern, including specific chemicals of concern (such as mercury, lead, PCBs, or PFAS), or chemicals that are known to cause certain health hazards such as cancer or asthma. It can also note that certain products are certified low emitting, which means they are likely to improve indoor air quality by reducing emissions of formaldehyde and other volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

Economic/Social Benefits

This section describes how purchasing green products in this category will save money – either immediately or over the life of the product or service. It can also list other economic benefits such as supporting farmers in Washington state by buying Washington Grown food. Social benefits include support for products that are certified as fair trade or made without child labor, or suppliers that are certified as a green business (e.g., LEED) or a public benefit corporation.

Applicable green purchasing policies

This section includes applicable:

- State laws, rules and regulations
- Enterprise Services policies
- Executive Orders

Related green purchasing resources

This section provides:

- Surprising facts
- More Information on this topic
- What do I do with my used…?

Questions?

Contact Cheral Manke, SEEP EPP Chair, or Leatta Dahlhoff, DES EPP Coordinator (or your Agency's SEEP or EPP Coordinator).

Sample Washington green buying guides

100% recycled content white copy paper

Overview

State of Washington employees and other contract users purchase a significant amount of white copy and multi-use paper. Most of it is used in copiers, printers, and multi-function imaging equipment. The state aims to buy high-quality, environmentally preferred copy paper that contains 100% post-consumer recycled content. This not only complies with state law, but protects forests, which are critically important in the fight against climate change. Buyers should look for 100% recycled copy paper that is ALSO certified by Green Seal or the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and that is made without harmful chlorine bleaching compounds.

This guide is designed to make it easy for state of Washington employees and other contract users to:

- Identify 100% recycled-content white copy paper on Washington's contracts, including letter-, legal-, and ledger-sized products, which are available by the ream, case, or pallet
- Understand how purchasing 100% recycled-content white copy paper – and reducing paper consumption – can protect human health and the environment, often while saving money

State contracts offering these products

Contract title and number
Office Supplies and Paper (06019)

Vendor
Office Depot, LLC | Pricing
Green products
Boise Aspen 100, SKILCRAFT 100% Recycled, and SKILCRAFT Nature-Cycle
Contact
Tom Burns thomas.burns@officedepot.com
(425) 922-8078

Vendor
Pacific Office Solutions | Pricing
Green products
American Eagle Office 100, Boise Aspen 100, Hammermill Great White 100, Mohawk 100% Recycled, SKILCRAFT 100% Recycled, Universal One, and Xerox Vitality 100
Contact
Daniel Gomez dgomez@posolutions.com
(509) 375-5040

State of Washington green purchasing guidance

Minimum requirements (specifications)

Environmentally preferable white copy paper contains 100% post-consumer recycled content.

Additional desirable attributes

- Look for white copy paper that is ALSO:
- Certified by Green Seal, UL ECOLOGO or Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), which verify recycled content as well as environmentally sound manufacturing methods
- Made with process chlorine-free (PCF) bleaching, which reduces water pollution. (Elemental chlorine-free is a weaker standard that allows the use of chlorinated compounds in the manufacturing process)
- Green-e certified, which means it was manufactured using solar, wind or hydro power

Look for these eco-labels

Other green purchasing recommendations

- Reduce copy paper consumption by emailing rather than making paper copies and doing print and copy jobs double sided, whenever possible
- Before purchasing a new copier, printer or multi-function imaging device, test it to ensure that it will work reliably with 100% recycled-content copy paper
- Make sure white copy paper you specify and choose contains 100% post-consumer recycled content – not just 100% recycled content – since post-consumer material supports our recycling programs

Sustainability benefits

- **Environmental benefits**: Making copy paper from recycled paper instead of trees reduces demand for wood and generates less solid waste by diverting recyclable paper from the waste stream
- **Human health benefits:** Purchasing 100% recycled paper reduces air and water pollution during manufacturing. Making paper without chlorinated bleaching agents prevents worker exposure to dioxins and other persistent and bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals
- **Economic/Social benefits:** Reducing paper consumption saves state agencies significant amounts of money by lowering the costs of purchasing, storing and recycling paper

Applicable green purchasing policies

State laws, rules and enterprise services policies

- RCW 43.19A.022: Recycled Content Paper for Printers and Copiers: "All state agencies shall purchase 100% recycled content white cut sheet bond paper used in office printers and copiers." Also, "State agencies shall… either lease or purchase a [copier or printer] model that will efficiently utilize 100% recycled content white cut sheet bond paper."

Executive orders (EOs)

- EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance states "reducing the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children."
- EO 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals directs state agencies "to adopt measures to reduce the use of equipment, supplies and other products that contain persistent, toxic chemicals."

Related green purchasing resources

More Information on this topic:

- King County reduced its copy paper usage by 35% since 2010. To achieve this, it created a reducing office paper consumption webpage highlighting on-the-ground actions offices can take (e.g., sending/ receiving documents electronically, making double-sided copies, etc.)
- Use this paper calculator to see how many trees are saved and how much energy, water, and greenhouse emissions are reduced by purchasing paper with recycled content

Sample Washington green buying guide

Green cleaning chemicals

Overview

A wide array of cleaning chemicals remove dirt and grease from the floors, countertops, windows and other surfaces in our public buildings. Cleaning is also an important first step in eliminating bacteria, viruses and other pathogens. While cleaning chemicals are critically important for protecting the health of building occupants, many conventional cleaners release chemicals into indoor air that can cause asthma and other health problems among custodial workers and building occupants. Fortunately, many certified low-toxicity general purpose and specialty cleaners are offered at discounted prices on several of the statewide contracts.

This guide is designed to make it easy for state of Washington employees and contract users to:

- Identify green cleaners on Washington's contracts
- Understand how green cleaners will help the state of Washington protect human health and the environment, often while saving money

State contracts offering these products

Contract title and number
Janitorial Supplies and Industrial Paper, Green (00812)

Contract expiration date - Extended to 6/30/2023

Vendor - WAXIE Sanitary Supply | Catalog

Green products
PERdiem, Prominence, Stride), Envirox, Spartan (Green Solutions/Clean on the Go), WAXIE-Green

Contact - Thea Slanga, Customer Service Supervisor
tsalanga@waxie.com (800) 422-1888, ext. 215

Vendor
Staples Advantage | Catalog

Green products
Clorox Greenworks, Diversey (Crew, Glance NA, PERdiem, Prominence, Stride), Positiveffects, Seventh Generation, Sustainable Earth

Contact
Sid Tompkins
sid.tompkins@staples.com
(877) 826-7755

Contract title and number
Correctional Industries Janitorial Supplies (02118)

Contract expiration date
Extended to 9/30/2024

Vendor
Correctional Industries | Catalog

Green products
CorrectPac Cleaners (All Purpose, Bathroom, Degreaser, Glass, and Neutral Floor Cleaners)

Contact
support@washingtonci.com
(800) 628-4738

State of Washington green purchasing guidance

Minimum requirements (specifications)

All green cleaning products (except disinfectants and sanitizers) have at least one of the following multi-attribute third-party low-toxicity certifications: Green Seal, UL ECOLOGO, Safer Choice, Cradle to Cradle (Silver level or higher), or Design for the Environment.

Additional desirable attributes

Look for cleaning products that are also:

- Fragrance-free since some fragrances can trigger asthma attacks. Many fragrances are unregulated synthetic chemicals and manufacturers rarely disclose which fragrance ingredients the product contains.
- Certified low emitting (e.g., by SCS Indoor Advantage or UL GREENGUARD Gold) because they release fewer volatile organic compounds (VOCs), which are gases from certain solids or liquids that may be respiratory irritants or sensitizers.
- USDA Biobased Certified. These products replace petroleum solvents and other cleaning agents with plant-based ingredients.

Look for sanitizing and disinfecting products that are Design for the Environment.

Look for these eco-labels

Other green purchasing recommendations

- Look for other types of janitorial supplies with these green certifications, including laundry and dish detergents, floor polish and strippers, furniture and metal polish, degreasers and deodorizers.
- Concentrated cleaning solutions can save money and reduce packaging waste. Look for concentrates packaged in a closed-loop container, which prevents exposure to

concentrated chemical solutions. In addition, running concentrates through automatic dilution system prevents chemical overuse.

- Surface disinfectants, which kill bacteria, viruses and other pathogens, are not typically certified as a low-toxicity product. Look for disinfectants with active ingredients that are NOT known to cause asthma such as hydrogen peroxide, ethanol, isopropanol or citric acid instead of chlorine bleach (sodium hypochlorite) or quaternary ammonium compounds.
- Avoid aerosols, which are relatively costly and can expose workers to fine chemical mists.
- Avoid wipes, which are relatively costly and generate waste. Never flush wipes down the toilet.
- Pilot testing is an effective way to determine which products will best meet your needs as your agency transitions to certified green cleaning and safer disinfecting products.
- Ask suppliers to provide training materials and online or in-person workshops to demonstrate how to use their certified green cleaning products and related equipment.
- If you are unable to find the green cleaning products you need on the two statewide contracts listed above, you may be able to find products that meet the state's green cleaning specifications on other statewide contracts with vendors such as Office Depot, Grainger, Fastenal or MSC Industrial Supplies.

Sustainability benefits

- **Environmental benefits:** Certified green cleaners are biodegradable and are not toxic to fish or other aquatic species.
- **Human health benefits:** Certified green cleaners protect custodial workers and building occupants because they are free of chemicals that are known to cause cancer, asthma, chemical burns to the skin or eyes, or other serious human health hazards.
- **Economic:** Many certified green cleaning products are highly concentrated, which saves users money. Since they have low toxicity, they may also lower waste disposal costs.

Applicable green purchasing policies

State laws, rules and enterprise services policies

- RCW 39.26.160: Bid Awards—Considerations states that in determining the lowest responsive and responsible bidder, an agency may consider Best Value criteria, including but not limited to whether the bid considers human health and environmental impacts. Accordingly, state purchasers can specify and buy products that protect human health and the environment.

Executive orders (EOs)

- EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance commits the state to purchasing products that do not contain or generate emissions of toxic chemicals. It states, "…reducing the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children."

Related green purchasing resources

Surprising facts

- Americans, on average, spend approximately 90% of their time indoors, where some pollutants are often 2 to 5 times higher than typical outdoor concentrations. (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)
- Microfiber mops are more effective at cleaning than conventional cotton mops. They also use less water and chemicals, and offer ergonomic benefits, which can reduce back injuries, according to — Comparing Mops: Microfiber, Cotton and Green (cleanlink.com), by Bruno Niklaus, vice president, global marketing, Unger Enterprises Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.

More information on this topic

- Responsible Purchasing Network's webpage on Cleaners/Disinfectants

Sample Washington green buying guide

Green hand soap

Overview

According to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC): "Regular handwashing is one of the best ways to remove germs, avoid getting sick, and prevent the spread of germs to others." With the outbreak of the COVID-19 disease, regular handwashing with soap and water – for at least 20 seconds – has become increasingly important.

While hand soaps are needed to protect the health of building occupants, some hand soap products contain ingredients that can cause negative health effects among users and release chemicals into the environment that can contaminate water supplies, fish and other aquatic life. Of particular concern are antibacterial ingredients – such as triclosan, which has been linked to cancer, and nonylphenol ethoxylate (NPE), an endocrine-disrupting chemical that does not safely biodegrade in water. Triclosan has been banned by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in over-the-counter consumer hand soaps, and both of these chemicals of concern are found in some commercial and institutional hand soaps.

Fortunately, a wide array of certified low-toxicity hand soaps that are free of triclosan and NPE are offered on the state of Washington's statewide contracts for janitorial, facility maintenance, and office supplies. This guide is designed to make it easy for Washington state employees and contract users to:

- Identify safer hand soaps on Washington's statewide contracts; and
- Understand how green hand soaps will help the state of Washington protect human health and the environment and yield other sustainability benefits.

State contracts offering these products

Contract title and number
Janitorial Supplies and Industrial Paper, Green (00812)

Contract expiration date
Extended to 6/30/2023

Vendor
WAXIE Sanitary Supply | Catalog

Green products
Dial Basics, Ecolab FaciliPro Concentrated Hand Soap, Georgia-Pacific EnMotion Gentle Hand Soap, GOJO Green Certified, Kutol Luxury Hand Soap, Purell Healthy Hand Soap, Spartan Lite'n Foamy, WAXIE Select Green Certified, WAXIE-Green

Contact
Thea Slanga, Customer Service Supervisor
tsalanga@waxie.com
(800) 422-1888, ext. 215

Vendor
Staples Advantage

Green products
Dial Basics, GOJO Green Certified, Mrs. Meyers, Purell Healthy Hand Soap, Provon Green Certified, Seventh Generation Professional Free & Clear, Sustainable Earth

Contact
Sid Tompkins
sid.tompkins@staples.com
(877) 826-7755

Contract title and number
Correctional Industries Janitorial Supplies (02118)

Contract expiration date
Extended to 9/30/2024

Vendor
Correctional Industries

Green products
PortionPac My Terra Hand Soap

Contact
support@washingtonci.com
(800) 628-4738

State of Washington green purchasing guidance

Minimum requirements (specifications)

Environmentally preferred hand soaps and cleaners (except hand sanitizers) are free of antibacterial ingredients (such as Triclosan) and have at least one of the following multi-attribute third-party low-toxicity certifications: Green Seal, UL ECOLOGO, Safer Choice, or Cradle to Cradle (Silver level or higher).

Additional desirable attributes

Look for hand soap products that are ALSO:

- Unscented since some fragrances contain chemicals that can trigger asthma attacks; and
- Certified bio-based by the USDA BioPreferred Program. These products replace petroleum solvents and other cleaning agents with plant-based ingredients.

Look for these eco-labels

Other green purchasing recommendations

- Avoid hand soaps designed to go into bulk dispensers, which can become a breeding ground for bacteria. Choose hand soap dispensers that use individual cartridges instead. If bulk hand soap dispensers are needed, make sure they are cleaned out regularly – and don't top off.
- If battery-operated dispensing equipment is needed, consider and test high-performance rechargeable batteries to reduce environmental impacts and save money.
- Pilot testing different brands of hand soaps is an effective way to determine which products will best meet your needs as you transition to certified low-toxicity products.
- If you are unable to find the green hand soaps you need on the statewide contracts listed above, you may be able to find products that meet the state's environmental specifications on other statewide contracts with vendors such as Office Depot, Grainger, Fastenal or MSC Industrial Supplies.

Sustainability benefits

- **Environmental benefits:** Purchasing certified low-toxicity, biodegradable hand soap protects water supplies, fish and other fresh water and marine ecosystems.
- **Human health benefits:** In 2016, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) declared "there isn't enough science to show that over the counter (OTC) antibacterial soaps are better at preventing illness than washing with plain soap and water."
- **Economic:** Since antibacterial hand soap is often more expensive than plain hand soap, using plain hand soap can often save money.

Applicable green purchasing policies

State laws, rules and enterprise services policies

- RCW 39.26.160: Bid Awards—Considerations states that in determining the lowest responsive and responsible bidder, an agency may consider Best Value criteria including, but not limited to, human health and environmental impacts.

Executive orders (EOs)

- EO 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals directs state agencies "to adopt measures to reduce the use of equipment, supplies and other products that contain persistent, toxic chemicals." [Note: Triclosan is considered a persistent toxic chemical.]
- EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance states "reducing the use of dangerous toxics in the products state agencies purchase will have a direct positive effect on human health, particularly for vulnerable children."

Related green purchasing resources

Surprising facts

- According to a study published in Applied Environmental Biology, "Bulk-soap-refillable dispensers are prone to extrinsic bacterial contamination, and recent studies demonstrated that approximately one in four dispensers in public restrooms are contaminated."
- Using foaming hand soap instead of liquid hand soap uses significantly less water; but at least one study found that it may not be as effective at removing germs.

More information on this topic

- In 2016, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) banned over-the-counter hand soaps containing 17 antibacterial ingredients, including triclosan, a controversial chemical linked to cancer and hormone disruption. It declared, "there isn't enough science to show that over the counter (OTC) antibacterial soaps are better at preventing illness than washing with plain soap and water." It also warned that some antibacterial hand soaps can pose human health risks, stating: "Animal studies have shown that triclosan alters the way some hormones work in the body and raises potential concerns for the effects of use in humans." The FDA noted that "laboratory studies have raised the possibility that triclosan contributes to making bacteria resistant to antibiotics. Some data shows this resistance may have a significant impact on the effectiveness of medical treatments, such as antibiotics."
- Washing hands with plain soap and running water remains one of the most important steps consumers can take to avoid getting sick and prevent spreading germs to others. If soap and water are unavailable, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends using an alcohol-based hand sanitizer containing at least 60% alcohol.
- The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has issued sustainable purchasing guidance for hand soap.

Sample Washington green buying guide

LED lamps & retrofit kits

Overview

Replacing incandescent, fluorescent and high-intensity discharge (HID) light bulbs with LED lamps and retrofit kits is one of the easiest, practical and high-impact sustainability strategies available to public agencies because it protects human health and the environment while saving money. Because LEDs are highly energy efficient, they can significantly lower electricity consumption and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. LEDs also reduce lamp replacement and disposal costs because they last a very long time – up to 10 years – and are free of toxic mercury.

This guide is designed to make it easy for Washington state employees and other contract users to:

- Identify high-performance LED lamps and retrofit kits – including products with a third-party certification from the ENERGY STAR Program or DesignLights Consortium – on statewide contracts.
- Understand how LED lighting equipment will help the state of Washington protect human health and the environment, while saving money.

State contracts offering these products

Contract title and number
Lamps, Ballasts, Retrofit Kits and Lamp Recycling Containers (03020)

Contract expiration date
Extended to 1/31/2027

Vendor
Consolidated Electrical Distributors (CED)

Green products
Cooper Lighting, Halco, and RAB

Contact
Jim O'Rourke
jim.orourke@ced.com
(206) 491-2520

Vendor
Lekson | Price List

Green products
Cooper Lighting, Halco, and RAB

Contact
Martin Choi
martin@leksoninc.com
(949) 488-7722

Vendor
North Coast Electric | Price List

Green products
PQL

Contact
Ben Weller
ben.weller@northcoast.com
(503) 833-2079

Vendor
Pacific Lamp and Supply | Price List

Green products
GE Lighting, Keystone, Philips (Signify), Satco, Sylvania (LEDVANCE)

Contact
John Elias, VP
johne@pacificlamp.com
(206) 767-5334

Vendor
Platt Electric Supply

Green products
Green Creative, Light Efficient Design, Litetronics, and TCP

Contact
Jeremy Defoe
jeremy.dafoe@platt.com
(360) 493-8480

State of Washington green purchasing guidance

Minimum requirements (specifications)

Environmentally preferred lighting equipment (e.g., lamps, retrofit kits, and luminaires) use LEDs as their lighting source and are either:

- ENERGY STAR-certified; OR
- On the DesignLights Consortium (DLC) Qualified Products List (QPL)

Additional desirable attributes

Look for LED lamps and retrofit kits that:

- Comply with California's Title 20 Appliance Efficiency Standards. A list of Title 20-compliant products are listed in the California Energy Commission's Modernized Appliance Efficiency Database System (MAEDbS).
- Are labeled RoHS-Compliant, which means it complies with the EU's Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive and is free of lead solder and several other highly persistent toxic chemicals.
- Have the longest rated life and warranty.

Look for these eco-labels

What do I do with my used lighting equipment?

Mercury-containing fluorescent and high-intensity discharge (HID) lamps as well as incandescent, halogen and LED lamps and PCB-free ballasts can be recycled using Statewide Contract 00615: Recycling Services: Electronic Equipment and Lights. Total Reclaim offers pre-paid mail-in recycling kits and other recycling services and provides contract users with certificates verifying their lamps and ballasts were responsibly recycled. For more information, contact Pete Keller at pkeller@totalreclaim.com or call (206) 343-1247.

Also, two vendors on Statewide Contract 03020: Lamps, Ballasts, Retrofit Kits and Lamp Recycling Containers offer lamp recycling containers: CED (via Waste Management) and Pacific Lamp and Supply.

Sustainability benefits

- **Environmental benefits:** Because LEDs are highly energy efficient, they can significantly lower electricity consumption and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other air pollutants.
- **Human health benefits**: Unlike fluorescent and high-intensity discharge (HID) lamps, LEDs do not contain toxic mercury. Purchasing LEDs eliminates exposure to this persistent and bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemical during the manufacturing, installation and recycling processes. LEDs that are RoHS-compliant have eliminated or reduced lead, brominated flame retardants and several other PBTs in these products.
- **Economic:** LED lamps and retrofit kits reduce energy costs over the life of the products and have a relatively short payback period. LEDs also reduce replacement and disposal costs because they last a very long time. LED products on the ENERGY STAR and DLC lists have been evaluated to ensure performance. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), "LEDs use up to 90% less energy than incandescent lighting and last 35 to 50 times longer." Use the ENERGY STAR Light Bulb Savings Calculator to estimate cost savings of using LED lamps.

Applicable green purchasing policies

State laws, rules and enterprise services policies

- RCW 19.27A: Energy Related Building Standards established the state's statutory commitment to making its buildings models of energy efficiency.
- RCW 70A.230.060: Mercury-free Product Preference directs DES to, "…give priority and preference to the purchase of equipment, supplies, and other products that contain no mercury-added compounds or components, unless: (a) There is no economically feasible nonmercury-added alternative that performs a similar function; or (b) the product containing mercury is designed to reduce electricity consumption by at least 40% and there is no nonmercury or lower mercury alternative available that saves the same or a greater amount of electricity as the exempted product. In circumstances where a nonmercury-added product is not available, preference must be given to the purchase of products that contain the least amount of mercury added

to the product necessary for the required performance".

Executive orders (EOs)

- EO 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance reinforces the state's commitment to energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions: "Improving the energy efficiency of state government operations reduces spending on energy, is a wise use of taxpayers' dollars, and allows agencies to redirect funds towards citizens' critical needs…Reducing levels of atmospheric GHGs will support Washington's fight against climate change, which is already costing Washington businesses and governments—and harming citizens—through more severe wildfires, droughts, heat waves, damaging storms and flooding, as well as degraded water supplies, rising sea levels, increased damage from invasive species, greater stresses on agricultural and forestry crops, damage to salmon fisheries, and harm to shellfish from ocean acidification, among other costly impacts."
- EO 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals directs state agencies "to adopt measures to reduce the use of equipment, supplies, and other products that contain persistent, toxic chemicals" and to "make available for purchase and use by all state agencies equipment, supplies, and other products that do not contain persistent, toxic chemicals unless there is no feasible alternative. In circumstances where a product that does not contain persistent, toxic chemicals is not available, preference shall be given to the purchase of products that contain the least amount of persistent, toxic chemicals."

Related green purchasing resources

Surprising facts

- LED tube lamps typically last 2-3 times longer than the linear fluorescent T8 or T5 lamps they replace.
- LED lamps are about twice as energy efficient as fluorescent lamps and often pay for themselves in a year.
- Plug and play LED lamps can be installed without replacing the luminaire or ballast.
- LEDs can replace nearly every type of general purpose incandescent, halogen, fluorescent and HID lamp.

More information on this topic

Eight Advantages of LED Lighting - GE Lighting

Using state surplus for sustainability

Washington state Surplus Operations takes back equipment and sells usable items to public agencies and the general public. Buying surplus equipment is not only good for your agency's finances, but it also helps repurpose equipment that would be discarded otherwise.

RCW 43.19.1919 directs state agencies to use Surplus Operations to dispose of their items if the value is more than $500. Public agencies, including state and local government, school districts, tribal government, and ports can send items they no longer need but still have usefulness. To get your organization started, view the Register to Use Surplus Request Management System webpage.

For items valued less than $500, public agencies can refer to How to Surplus Your Items for their options.

Surplus Operations is self-funded.

- What can my organization surplus?
- Register to use Surplus Request Management System
- How do I submit a surplus request?
- Surplus FAQs
- SRMS log-in

Green Purchasing Acronyms, Definitions and Contacts

Acronyms

BPA	Bisphenol-A, a toxic chemical linked to endocrine disruption and other health effects that is found in plastic water bottles, the lining of metal cans, coatings on cash register receipts, etc.
EO	Executive Order. See Executive Order 20-01: State Efficiency and Environmental Performance, Executive Order 04-01: Persistent Toxic Chemicals.
EPP	Environmentally preferred products or environmentally preferred purchasing.
EPEAT	Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool, a global rating system, ecolabel and registry for IT equipment such as computers, monitors, printers, copiers, etc.
EV	Electric vehicles
EVSE	Electric vehicle supply equipment (e.g., charging stations)
EV Plug-In/ Hybrid	A vehicle that runs on either gasoline or battery-powered electricity
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons, chemicals produced for use in refrigeration, air-conditioning, insulating foams and aerosol propellants, with minor uses as solvents and for fire protection. HFCs are potent greenhouse gases.
GHGs	Greenhouse gases, chemicals that contribute to climate change and are often measured in carbon dioxide (CO_2) equivalents.
PCBs	Polychlorinated biphenyls, highly persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic chemicals that are created as contaminants during the manufacture pigments of various colors (e.g., diaryl yellow, red dyes, etc.) detected in architectural and traffic paints, color toner and ink, and other products.
PCRC	Post-consumer recycled content, which refers to materials and products that have been collected in a municipal or commercial recycling program and incorporated into new materials or products.

PFAS	Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) non-stick "forever" chemicals used in coatings on cookware, disposable food service ware, carpeting, clothing, furniture, etc.
PLA	Polylactic acid, a biobased plastic used to make compostable bags and food service ware either on its own or as a coating on paper or cardboard.
PVC	Polyvinyl chloride, also known as vinyl, a type of plastic used in flooring and other building materials, gloves, office binders, packaging and other products. It has been linked to various cancers.
RPN	Responsible Purchasing Network
SEEP	State Efficiency and Environmental Performance, a workgroup housed at WA Department of Commerce and that "works with state agency partners to achieve reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and eliminate toxic materials from state agency operations."
SPLC	Sustainable Purchasing Leadership Council

Definitions

View common procurement definitions.

Biodegradable	Products that break down naturally and are not harmful to the environment.
Cadmium	A highly persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic heavy metal that is found in some rechargeable batteries (i.e., nickel-cadmium) and in some pigments that are used to make yellow paints and coatings.
Certified Green products	Refers to environmentally preferred products for which environmental claims have been verified by a third-party entity such as EPA, Green Seal, etc.
Compostable	Waste products that require a specific setting in order to break down; typically, a faster process, but "capable of undergoing aerobic biological decomposition in a compost system, such that the material becomes visually indistinguishable and breaks down into carbon dioxide, water, inorganic compounds, and biomass," according to the U.S. Composting Council. Compostable products are those that have been approved by the U.S. Compost Manufacturing Alliance or certified by the Biodegradable Products Institute (BPI) or an equivalent third-party certifier.
Lead	A highly persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic heavy metal used in products such as wheel weights, batteries, plumbing fixtures, and PVC building materials due to its high density, weight-to-volume ratio, and resistance against corrosion. Lead has been linked to brain damage, especially in children.
Mercury	A highly persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic heavy metal linked to brain damage in all fluorescent lighting equipment as well as in some non-electronic appliance and vehicle switches, high-intensity discharge (HID) lamps, thermometers, thermostats, and other products. Mercury is also used to manufacture some fertilizers and pesticides.
Phthalates	A group of chemicals linked to reproductive toxicity that is used to make plastics, primarily vinyl, more flexible and to make cosmetics as well as floor and vehicle waxes spread more easily and evenly. Phthalates are also found in some fragrances.

Recycling	The process of converting waste materials such as paper, glass and metal, into new materials and products.
Styrofoam	A commonly used trade name for expanded polystyrene, often found in disposable food service ware and packaging.
Sustainable electronics	Computers, laptops, monitors, copiers or other electronics identified on the EPEAT Registry that can prevent indoor air pollution and reduce energy consumption and yield other environmental, health and economic benefits.

Contacts

Cheral Manke, NIGP-CPP, CPPO, CPPB
SEEP EPP Chair, Procurement Innovation Project Manager
Department of Enterprise Services
Contracts & Procurement
360-407-9042 | cheral.manke@des.wa.gov

Leatta Dahlhoff
Environmental Technical Analyst
Department of Enterprise Services
Contracts & Procurement
360-407-8108 | leatta.dahlhoff@des.wa.gov

Hanna Waterstrat
Director
Department of Commerce
State Efficiency and Environmental Performance Office Energy Division
360-764-0015 | hanna.waterstrat@commerce.wa.gov

Alicia Culver
Environmental Consultant
Responsible Purchasing Network (RPN)
510-367-3676 | alicia@responsiblepurchasing.org