

Treasurer's Instruction No	1227
Title	Climate Change and Environmental Impact: building and construction/roads and bridges
Effective date	8 May 2014
Objective and Background	Details the climate change environmental policies that apply to government procurement, and provides instruction on how they are to be applied.
Version Number	7

Black letter (or bold) items within these Instructions are mandatory and other plain font items are instructional or for the purpose of providing guidance only

- (1) This Instruction applies to the procurement of building and construction and roads and bridges and is to be read in conjunction with other Instructions relating to such procurements which are contained in the I200 series of the Treasurer's Instructions.**

Further information on building and construction procurement, including a definition of "building and construction" and "roads and bridges" and information on the types of services that fall under these categories is located on the [Purchasing website - Buying for Government](http://www.purchasing.tas.gov.au) (www.purchasing.tas.gov.au).

For information in relation to procurement of goods and non-construction related services, refer to the I100 series of the Treasurer's Instructions.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Agencies should ensure that, where relevant, climate change factors are taken into account in the planning, design, specifications, construction, operation and ongoing maintenance of building and construction/roads and bridges projects.

Consideration and minimisation of climate change impacts should begin at the outset of the project. Consultants engaged by agencies should be made aware of the Government's commitment to minimise climate change impacts and the design brief should incorporate any climate change related requirements.

Climate change considerations could involve looking for opportunities to reduce energy and fuel consumption, and consideration of transport and waste disposal implications.

Climate change aspects of the evaluation process could include consideration of any environmental certification, the experience and qualifications of the relevant company/personnel and/or the company's own climate change policies and practices.

ENERGY CONSERVATION AND GREENHOUSE EMISSIONS

- (2) Agencies must give consideration to goods with the following attributes, so long as they represent value for money, are of appropriate quality and functionality, and there are no technical reasons for not doing so:**
- (a) energy efficient goods and mechanical services;**

- (b) goods manufactured with energy efficient practices and processes which will contribute to minimal greenhouse gas emissions;
- (c) goods which will contribute to minimal greenhouse gas emissions during operation; and
- (d) 'green power' (energy sourced from renewable sources) where possible.

OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES

- (3) Agencies must not purchase goods known to involve the use of ozone depleting substances (as defined in the *Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Regulations 1995*), either as a refrigerant or in the production of insulating foams, unless no practical alternatives are available.
- (4) Agencies must seek information from suppliers on whether the products offered involve the use of ozone depleting substances.
- (5) As there are strict legislative controls over ozone depleting substances, when decommissioning equipment that uses, or may have used such substances, agencies must ensure that every possible action is taken to ensure that residual amounts of these substances are recovered and disposed of in accordance with the law.

WASTE

- (6) Agencies must give consideration to goods with the following attributes, so long as they represent value for money, are of appropriate quality and functionality, and there are no technical reasons for not doing so:
 - (a) reclaimed materials eg crushed concrete aggregate;
 - (b) recycled/recyclable goods or goods with recycled composition or components;
 - (c) goods which have less packaging than alternatives;
 - (d) goods with take-back scheme at end-of-life;
 - (e) goods which have greater longevity or are reusable; and
 - (f) equipment which can use consumables made from recycled/recyclable materials.

WATER EFFICIENCY AND QUALITY

- (7) Agencies must give consideration to goods with the following attributes, so long as they represent value for money, are of appropriate quality and functionality, and there are no technical reasons for not doing so:
 - (a) water efficient goods;
 - (b) goods manufactured with water efficient practices and processes which do not contribute to water pollutions; and

- (c) **goods manufactured with water efficient practices and processes which do not contribute to decreased environmental flows.**

Further information on environmental policies can be located on the [Purchasing website - Buying for Government \(Climate Change and Environmental Policies\)](#).