Company Name_____ Analyst:_____ Date:_____

Report Title_____

Pacific Sustainability Index 2.0 ™

Revised 1/27/06

Electronics Sector Specific Scoring Sheet

Environmental Reporting

Qualitative Data

1 point if there is a mention of the topic;
Add 1 point if there is a discussion a program/policy the company uses to implement the program.
Add 1 point if there is a discussion on the benefits or advantages from the program;
Add 1 point if the program is continuously being monitored or improved by the company;
Add 1 point if the company is a leader or role model as evidenced by external recogonition or awards.

F. Management

133	R&D on green technologies	Research and development on green technologies		

G. Products

139	Product stewardship or take-back	Inclusion of maintenance, recycling or disposal services in the sales price of a product. The car battery industry, for example, recycles nearly 100% of returned batteries.		
140	Product environmental performance	Analysis of the environmental impacts and aspects of the company's product.		
144	Eco-efficiency monitoring	Eco-efficiency is a numerical indicator to measure the degree of environmental impact caused relative to the scale of business activities. Many such indicators exist.		

H. Materials usage

147	Life Cycle Analysis (LCA)	Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) is a formal procedure that examines the environmental aspects and impacts of a process or product from "cradle to grave". To get credit here, it must be referred to as life cycle analyses or planning.		

Quantitative Data

1 point if there is a mention of the topic;
Add 1 point if there is a discussion of the topic that includes numerical data.
Add 1 point if historical data are presented;
Add 1 point if there is a positive data trend;
Add 1 point if data are better than peer average, if the company is clearly taking a leadership position for the sector, or if data are at maximum performance (e.g. 100% recycling rate, 0 emissions, 0 injuries).

C. Recycling

105	Recycled materials used	Recycled materials used in the manufacturing of products.		

D. Waste

109	Packaging materials waste	The disposal of materials specified as packaging materials by the company. This could be in the form of landfill or incineration.		
110	Waste water released	The amount of liquid waste released to natural waters.		

E.i. Emissions to air

111	Greenhouse gases, total	The sum of all greenhouse gases released, which could include CO2, CH4 (methane), N2O (nitrous oxide), SF6 (Sulphur hexafluoride), PFCs (Perfluorocarbons) and HFCs (hydrofluorocarbons). The report should label this indicator as "greenhouse gases released" or similar.		
112	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	CO2 emissions resulting from all company operations. For energy and utility sector, covers exploration and production, and emissions in general.		

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114	Volatile organic carbon (VOC)	Total emissions of volatile organic compounds, airborn chemicals most often released during the painting process.		
116	Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6)	SF6 (Sulfur hexaflouride) emissions (most often given in CO2 equivalents; the CO2 equivalent for SF6 is 23,900).		
121	Nitrogen oxides (NOx)	Emissions of all nitrogen oxides to air.		
123	Particulate matter	"Particulate matter" usually refers to all material emitted to air smaller than 10 microns in diameter (PM10). Smaller, more toxic material such as PM 2.5, smaller than 2.5 microns, may also be called out.		
127	Sulfur oxides (SOx)	Emissions of all sulfur oxides, including sulfur dioxide (SO2).		
E.ii. Emissions to soil				
128	Emissions contaminating soil	Releases to soil (other than in designated landfills) are usually unintentional but can be highly contaminating both onsite (e.g. leaking underground storage tanks) and off (e.g. wind transport of chemical dusts, contaminants adjacent to railways), such as fuel spillage or leakage (not including landfilled waste). Permits are issued for industrial releases to air and water, but not usually for soil contamination other than landfills.		
E.iii. Emissions to water				
132	Emissions to water, total, including fuel s	The release of chemicals or waste to water bodies. Typically called emissions to water, releases to water, or effluent emissions.		
H. Materials usage				
145	Hazardous material used	Description and quantification of hazardous materials use.		
146	Green Material Used	Materials used in production generated from recycled materials or easily recyclable or reusable after product life.		
148	Packaging materials used	Materials such as cardboard, plastics, or wood, used to package any goods sold or delivered to a disributor. Should be specifically referred to as "packaging materials".		