

Company Name _____ Analyst: _____ Date: _____

Report Title _____

Pacific Sustainability Index 2.0™

Revised 9/20/05

Household and Personal Products Sectors Specific Scoring Sheet

Environmental Reporting and Performance

Qualitative Data

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

Materials usage

Page Score

1	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.		
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Quantitative Data

*1 point if there is a mention of the topic;
2 points if there is a discussion of the topic that includes numerical data.
Add one point if historical data are presented;
Add one point if there is a positive data trend;
Add one 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).*

Emissions to air

Page Score

2	Carbon dioxide (CO2)	CO2 emissions resulting from all company operations. For energy and utility sector, covers exploration and production, and emissions in general.		
3	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.		

Emissions to water

Page Score

4	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Measure the amount of organic compounds in water. Most applications of COD determine the amount of organic pollutants found in surface water (e.g. lakes and rivers). Compare with BOD, COD is less specific since it measures total organic levels rather than simply levels of biologically active organic matter.		
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