



# AdvocateAuroraHealth™

## 2020 Q2 Environmental Sustainability Dashboard

Key	Achieved Stretch	Achieved Target	N/A
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**Chemical Free Furniture Purchases**

88%

Target = 90%

= \$4,256,328 of healthy furniture

**Certified Green Cleaner Purchases**

66%

Target = 70%

= \$95,614 of green cleaners

**Antibiotic Free Meat Purchases**

24%

Target = 40%

= approximately 1,756 cows raised without routine use of antibiotics

**Waste Reduction**

-0.2%

Target = -1%

= the weight of 145 elephants avoided from landfill

**Paper Reduction**

-8%

Target = -2%

= roughly the height of 6 Hancock Buildings

**Energy Use Intensity Increase**

0.12%

Target = <0%

**GHG Emission Intensity Increase**

0.12%

Target = -2%

**Green Building\***

95%

Target = 95%

LEED or Healthy Spaces Certified Projects  
= \$376,138,483 in capital spending

CATEGORY		2020 Q2 SYSTEM TARGET	2020 Q2 SYSTEM RESULTS*	2020 Q2 REGIONAL & PSA RESULTS*									
				Regional Results		Wisconsin Region PSAs				Illinois Region PSAs			
				WI	IL	N WI	C WI	G MIL	S WI	N IL	C CHI	S CHI	C IL
	Chemical Free Furniture Purchases	90%	88%	92%	87%	98%	87.7%	90%	72%	97%	95%	80%	95%
	Certified Green Cleaners Purchases	70%	66%	43%	88%	56%	22%	46%	26%	81%	87%	92%	88%
	Antibiotic Free Meat Purchases	40%	24%	20%	29%	21%	17%	20%	14%	30%	29%	28%	23%
	Waste Reduction (Solid + Regulated Medical Waste lbs./APD)	-1% from 2019 baseline	-0.2%	0.6%	-1.0%	-4.9%	0.3%	1.9%	-0.6%	5.0%	-3.8%	-2.2%	4.1%
	Paper Reduction (Reams/APD)	-2% from 2019 baseline	-8%	-3.9%	-8.1%	-0.3%	-4.2%	-11.3%	-1.5%	-6.5%	-11.6%	-8.1%	8.9%
	Energy Use Intensity Increase (Weather Normalized)	<0% from 2019 baseline	0.12%	0.2%	0.1%	-0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	-0.1%	1.2%	-0.8%	-1.3%
	Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Intensity Increase	-2% from 2019 baseline	0.12%	0.2%	0.1%	-0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	-0.1%	1.2%	-0.8%	-1.3%

\* Regional, PSA , and System results for Green Cleaners, Waste Reduction, Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions include hospital data only. Green Building results are based on 2019 data.

For more information regarding this report and assistance with sustainability initiatives please visit our website below:

<https://advocatehealth.sharepoint.com/sites/AO/sites/advocate/key-initiatives/go-green>

Please consider the environment before printing

## Environmental Sustainability Dashboard Glossary

Term/Metric	Definition	Fact	Resources
<b>Adjusted Patient Days (APD)</b>	A measure used to provide a comparative snapshot of patient volumes and activity for a hospital, including both inpatient and outpatient activity. Adjusted patient days are measured by inpatient days divided by the percentage of inpatient revenues to total patient revenues.		
<b>Antibiotic-Free Meat Purchases</b>	Percent of meat purchased from animals raised without the routine use of antibiotics. Low doses of antibiotics are often given to farm animals to boost growth and prevent disease in otherwise healthy animals; this practice contributes to antibiotic resistance.	The overuse of antibiotics on farms makes bacteria more drug-resistant and our antibiotics less effective against infections.	<a href="https://www.healthline.com/health-news/why-you-should-buy-meat-that-doesnt-have-antibiotics">https://www.healthline.com/health-news/why-you-should-buy-meat-that-doesnt-have-antibiotics</a>
<b>Certified Green Cleaners Purchases</b>	Percent of general-purpose, window/glass, bathroom, carpet/rug, and floor cleaner purchases that are certified by a third-party for having reduced environmental and public health impacts compared to similar products.	Some traditional cleaning products contain ingredients that are harmful to personal and environmental health.	<a href="https://practicegreenhealth.org/topics/safer-chemicals/green-cleaning">https://practicegreenhealth.org/topics/safer-chemicals/green-cleaning</a>
<b>Chemical-Free Furniture Purchases</b>	Percent of freestanding furniture and medical furnishing purchases without the use formaldehyde, perfluorinated compounds, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), antimicrobials, and flame retardants (where code permits).	These chemicals exhibit human health risks, including endocrine disruption, neurotoxicity, and carcinogenic effects, among others.	<a href="https://practicegreenhealth.org/topics/safer-chemicals/healthy-interiors">https://practicegreenhealth.org/topics/safer-chemicals/healthy-interiors</a>
<b>Climate Change</b>	A change in global or regional climate patterns, in particular, a change apparent from the mid to late 20th century onwards attributed largely to the increased levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide produced by the use of fossil fuels.	Scientific consensus shows climate change is damaging human health and health care delivery and will have a greater impact in the future.	<a href="https://practicegreenhealth.org/topics/climate-and-health/climate-and-health">https://practicegreenhealth.org/topics/climate-and-health/climate-and-health</a>
<b>Energy Use Intensity (EUI) Reduction</b>	Percent reduction of the building's weather-normalized energy use intensity (12-month rolling). Energy Use Intensity (EUI) calculates the amount of energy used per square foot in the building (total energy usage/gross floor area).	Inpatient health care is ranked by EPA as the second largest commercial energy user in the United States.	<a href="https://practicegreenhealth.org/topics/energy/energy">https://practicegreenhealth.org/topics/energy/energy</a>
<b>Greenhouse Gas (GHG)</b>	Any of various gaseous compounds (such as carbon dioxide or methane) that absorb infrared radiation, trap heat in the atmosphere, and contribute to the greenhouse effect and climate change.	The primary greenhouse gases are water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and ozone.	<a href="https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/sources-greenhouse-gas-emissions">https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/sources-greenhouse-gas-emissions</a>
<b>Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Intensity Reduction</b>	Percent reduction of the buildings GHG intensity. GHG intensity is calculated by dividing the total GHG emissions of the building in one year by the total gross floor area of the building.	Health care's energy footprint encompasses 8 percent of all U.S. energy consumption and generates about eight percent of CO2 emissions.	<a href="https://practicegreenhealth.org/topics/energy/energy">https://practicegreenhealth.org/topics/energy/energy</a>
<b>Paper Reduction</b>	Percent reduction in paper utilization from the previous year.	The average 1,500-bed hospital prints more than 8 million pages per month, costing about \$3.8 million per year.	<a href="https://www.healthcarefinance.com/news/hospitals-are-increasing-their-printing-activity-resulting-drain-revenue">https://www.healthcarefinance.com/news/hospitals-are-increasing-their-printing-activity-resulting-drain-revenue</a>
<b>Paper Utilization</b>	Pages of copy paper purchased divided by adjusted patient days.	The U.S. has less than 5% of the world's population, yet consumes more than 30% of the world's paper	<a href="https://www.recordnations.com/2016/02/how-much-paper-is-used-in-one-day/">https://www.recordnations.com/2016/02/how-much-paper-is-used-in-one-day/</a>
<b>Solid Waste</b>	Municipal solid waste or solid waste, consist of everyday items or "typical" garbage that ends up in landfills.	Solid waste is the largest waste stream for health care organizations and goes directly to landfill, contributing to pollution and GHG emissions.	<a href="https://www.epa.gov/hw/criteria-definition-solid-waste-and-solid-and-hazardous-waste-exclusions">https://www.epa.gov/hw/criteria-definition-solid-waste-and-solid-and-hazardous-waste-exclusions</a>
<b>Sustainable Purchasing</b>	Purchasing products that provide environmental, social and economic benefits while safeguarding public health and the environment.	Some products used in health care may contain or release carcinogens, reproductive toxins, or other hazardous materials.	<a href="https://www.epa.gov/greenerproducts/why-buy-greener-products">https://www.epa.gov/greenerproducts/why-buy-greener-products</a>
<b>Waste Reduction</b>	Percent reduction of the volume of solid and medical waste produced per adjusted patient day (APD) from baseline. Waste reduction activities include waste prevention, reprocessing, donation, and recycling.	Hospitals produce more than 5 million tons of waste each year.	<a href="https://practicegreenhealth.org/topics/waste/waste-0">https://practicegreenhealth.org/topics/waste/waste-0</a>
<b>Weather Normalized Energy</b>	Accounts for variations in weather when compared to the energy your property would have used if you had experienced 30-year average temperatures. The weather in a given year may be much hotter or colder than your building's normal climate; weather normalized energy accounts for this difference.	Hospital energy costs have been on the rise for 15 years, doubling from 2003 to 2008 and are expected to increase with climate change.	<a href="https://practicegreenhealth.org/topics/energy/energy">https://practicegreenhealth.org/topics/energy/energy</a>