**Product / Service:** Clothing, Gloves & PPE

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|  | **Negative Impacts / Risks** |  | **Positive Opportunities** |
| **Environmental** | * Synthetic textiles made from petrochemicals – hazardous
* Use of pesticides in the growth / cultivation of natural textiles
* Hazardous chemicals involved in textile processing
* Production of plastic products uses petroleum (scarce natural resource) and creates chemical waste & air pollution from waste gases
* Vehicle fuel & emissions (carbon impact) – high order frequency
* May be delivered in excessive packaging
* Disposal of contaminated products (e.g. gloves) – must be disposed of as per the contaminate itself
* Disposal of products – landfill impact / some materials have low decomposition rates / high disposal rates
 | * Use of natural (organic) textiles from sustainable sources
* Avoid textiles processed using hazardous chemicals & bleach
* Consider biodegradable & ‘compostable’ plastics (c.f. oil-based plastics)
* Recycle plastics or consider as a source of thermal ‘energy from waste’ (via incineration)
* Reusable/washable products rather than ‘one time use’ disposable products
* Consolidated orders & reduced delivery frequency
* Low CO2 vehicles for delivery
* Reduce levels of packaging / use recycled packaging
* Opportunity to reuse/recycle products (various waste streams)
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| **Social** | * International supply chains (potential for issues such as child labour / poor pay & working conditions / health and safety breaches)
* Frequency & timing of deliveries – congestion & noise impacting residents
 | * Job creation in rural communities in fair trade textile production
* Opportunity area for supported businesses (clothing) – majority of workers are people with a disability
* Apprenticeship opportunities
* Consolidated orders & deliveries
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| **Economic** | * Potential duplication of purchases across multiple sites - disconnected orders / multiple delivery charges
* Individual preference for particular product types
* Recycled / Fairtrade / organic products may be more expensive
* Poor inventory management may result in over-ordering of consumables / leftover stock / high storage costs
* Waste disposal costs
 | * Rationalise suppliers & deliveries
* Product standardisation
* Rural communities benefit fair trade revenues (but products may be more expensive)
* Many UK manufacturers & distributors – opportunity to support local economy
* Reduce waste through effective inventory management / redistribute over-orders of consumables internally
* Invest in robust and durable products – whole life cost
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**RELATED PROC HE:** DE / HC / HF / HR / HS / LJ / UD