Evolution of Environmental Stewardship.

Stewardship of the environment refers to protecting environment through recycling, conservation, regeneration & restoration.

It means taking responsibility of our choices.

The responsibility for environmental quality should be shared by all those whose actions affect the environment.

Organizations putting systems in place that will enable them to -

→ use resources efficiently.

→ Reduce waste & minimize on the negative impacts on environment.

→ Translate reduced consumption and waste into financial savings.

→ Provide a healthy, more efficient and effective working enviroment.

Embodies the concept of green office, a green school or green home which is conceptualized as smarter and better as it is -

→ ecological - using non-toxic, recycled, environmentally friendly products & supplies.

→ efficient - using as little energy and other resources as possible and putting out the small amount of waste as possible

→ healthy - will generate as little, visual, noise & physical pollution as possible

3 Rs – Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.

6 Rs – Rethink, Refuse, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Repair.

Conservation

Eco-efficiency.

Environmentally preferred products & services.

Environmental steward

The responsibility for environmental quality shared by those whose actions affect the environment.
This sense of responsibility is a value that can be reflected through the choices of individuals, companies, communities & governmental organizations and shaped by unique environmental, societal, economic interests
Its a behaviour, one demonstrated through continuous improvement of environmental performance, and a commitment to efficient use of natural resources, protection of ecosystem and where applicable ensuring a base line of compliance with environmental requirements.

Green Building – efficient use of energy, water and other resources.
- Use of renewable energy such as solar
- pollution & waste reduction measures and enabling reuse & recycling.
- Good indoor environmental air quality.
- use of materials that are non-toxic ethical & sustainable.
- Consideration of environment in design, Construction & Operation.
- a design that enables adaptation of changing envir

Green procurement - products & services that cause minimal environmental impacts.

- Reducing hazardous substances.
- Reducing CO_2 emissions.
- Improving competitiveness of eco-industry.
- Preserving natural resources.
- Promoting the uptake of green products.
- Redeeming the money.

Principle 1:

Resource conservation – making the most efficient use of resources (materials, energy & water) through –

i. Energy efficiency & conservation ←
ii. water " " "
iii. Solid waste management & conceptualizing waste as resources.
iv. Publications & Event management.

Principle 2:

Pollution prevention - minimizing contamination of the environment by chemicals or other materials.

i. vehicle/fleet management -
ii. Management of use of chemicals and other hazardous substances.

Principle 3:

Occupational health & safety.

i. Managing indoor air quality.
ii. comfort & productivity in the workplace.
iii. Emergency & disaster management.

Benefits of implementing Environmental stewardship Program.

1. Economic Benefits.
2. Human health benefits.
3. Protection & conservation of environment.

Imp of wastemanagement.

Resource conservation.
Environmental protection.
Landuse control.
Protection of human health & well being.
economic benefits.

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waste streams

Gaseous waste – NO_2, CO_2, SO_2 Methane
Liquid waste – sewage & trade effluent
Solid waste – household & comercial waste.

waste from office or construction site may be of any 3 categories.
Then the hazardous waste.

Occupational health & safety.

Chemicals within office

1. Cleaning & maintainance products.
2. Office products.
3. Office furnishing.
4. waste disposal practices.

Work environment.

other than home.

Contributes to good health and economic achievements.

May expose workers to health hazards

- injuries.
- respiratory or cardiovascular diseases.
- cancer
- musculoskeletal & reproductive disorders.
- Mental & neurological illness
- eye damage & hearing loss.
- Communicable diseases.

Many office products are harmful to environment if not disposed of properly.

- Toner
- light & ultraviolet lights.
- Ethylene glycol & acetone.
- Asbestos.
- Formaldehyde
- Trichloro ethylene.
- Ammonia/isopropyl alcohol.

hazardous chemical.

- used oil
- house hold hazardous waste
- Mercury lamps & devices
- batteries.
- Generator hazardous waste

Indicators of poor indoor air quality:

Malaise (depression)
Stress.
Absenteeism.
Loss of productivity.

Ergonomics — Fitting work to people.
process of designing or arranging workplace, products & systems so that they fit the people who use them.

Improper ergonomics — Tendonitis.
Carpal tunnel syndrome.

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motives for stewardship behaviours —

- Information & scientific evidence about the status of natural resources
- Increasing awareness of the risks and opportunities associated with business supply chains
- Growing public interest in environmentally responsible purchasing & investing.

hindrance from adoption of stewardship programs —

- Perception that small action won't make any difference
- Difficulty in making green products competetive in the market place.
- Lack of attention to environmental performance by investment & financial institutions
- Difficulty in measuring stewardship behaviour & performance

Focus on priority environmental problems where stewardship has great potential.
2. Engage individuals in environmental stewardship.
3. Showcase best practices & accomplishments.
4. Lead by an example.
5. Mainstream stewardship in EPA decision processes

Buy products containing recycled materials.
Reduce paper use.
Take public transport whenever possible
Turn off lights & other electronics when not in use
Buy local & organic food whenever possible