

Green Procurement Policy

Purchasing decision makers shall ensure that, where feasible, preference is given to Green products, to reduce impacts on the environment and human health through changing purchasing behaviour and to:

- a) Eliminate unnecessary purchasing;
- b) Increase staff awareness;
- c) Reduce its impact on the environment;
- d) Analyse the costs of operation and maintenance over the life of the goods
- e) Reduce its impact on human health; and
- f) Encourage the sustainable use of resources.

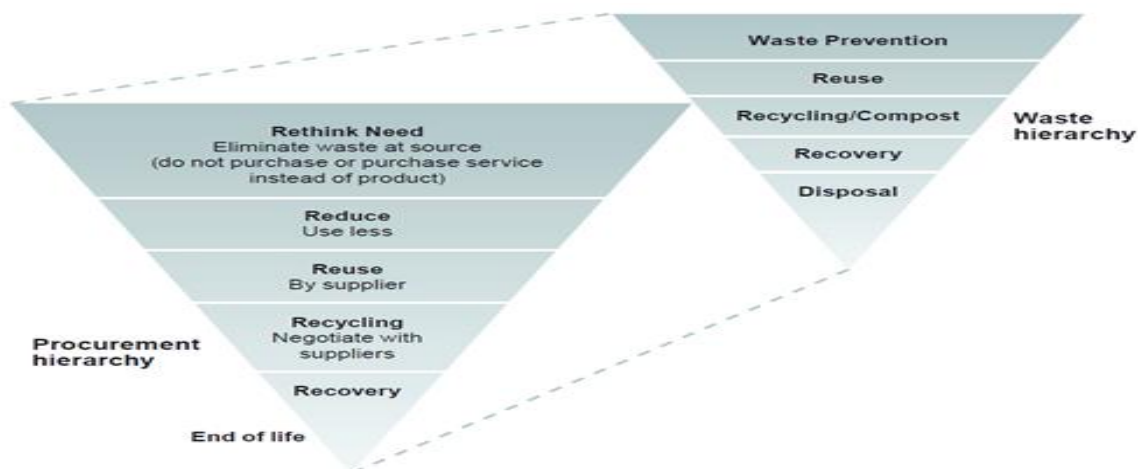
Purchasing Goals:

Wherever possible, Precise Air employees and contractors will pursue the following goals and adhere to the specified principles when purchasing products, material and services;

1. Purchases shall only be made once it has been determined that the product or service is necessary.
2. Purchasing decisions shall be made in the context of the waste hierarchy to avoid, reduce, reuse and recycle;
3. Purchasing decisions will be made on the basis of value for money, rather than just the cheapest up-front purchase price.

Waste minimisation with the procurement hierarchy:

The illustration outlines the relationship between the waste hierarchy and the procurement hierarchy. The key message is that considering sustainability at an early stage of procurement decision-making can identify opportunities.



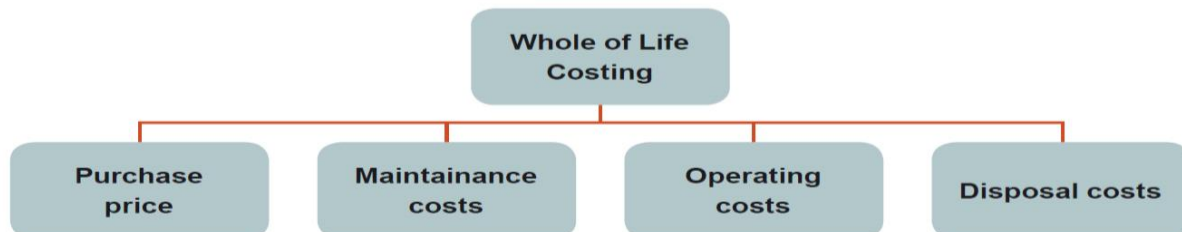
Suppliers:

Precise Air Group will endeavour to purchase products and materials from organisations or individuals that demonstrate a commitment to sustainability and equality. For example, preference will be given to suppliers who can demonstrate one or more of the following:

- An accredited environment management system;
- A documented waste reduction strategy;
- Meets the relevant standards for a particular product or service;
- A good track record for quality and environmental performance.

Lifecycle thinking:

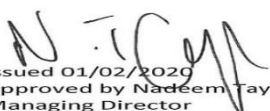
This refers to approaches that consider the whole life cycle of a good or service to help understand all the benefits and disadvantages of procurement decisions. Whole-of-life costing (also known as life-cycle costing or total cost of ownership) is the most relevant in a procurement context. This is the cost to the organisation of acquiring the product (including design and planning where applicable), installing or commissioning it, training others to use it, operating it, repairing it, maintaining it, and disposing of it at the end of its life. For some types of products, the lowest cost option up front may not be the cheapest over the life of the asset. This is typically the case for products that use power, water, fuel or other consumables, or have complexities associated with disposal (such as containing hazardous materials).



Value for Money:

The price of the goods and services is not the sole determining factor in assessing value for money. A comparative analysis of the relevant financial and non-financial costs and benefits of alternative solutions throughout the procurement will inform a value for money assessment. Factors to consider include, but are not limited to:

- Fitness for purpose;
- Supplier's experience and performance history;
- Flexibility (including innovation and adaptability over the lifecycle of the procurement);
- Environmental sustainability (such as energy efficiency and environmental impact);
- Whole of life costs.


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