**Product / Service:** Veterinary supplies (including animal tissue and specimens, consumables, equipment and apparatus)

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|  | **Negative Impacts / Risks** |  | **Positive Opportunities** |
| **Environmental** | * **Use of Animal Tissue/Specimens**: Collection and disposal of animal tissue and biological specimens can pose environmental risks and create hazardous waste. * **Production of Veterinary Apparatus**: Manufacturing of equipment (e.g., surgical tools, diagnostic devices) involves high energy consumption and the use of non-renewable resources like metals and plastics, impacting biodiversity. * **Disposal of Equipment**: Outdated or single-use equipment can result in significant waste, especially when involving hazardous materials like electronic parts. * **High Packaging Use**: Medical-grade packaging used for sterile equipment and specimens can generate large amounts of waste. * **Energy Usage**: Diagnostic and treatment equipment (e.g., X-ray machines, autoclaves) have high energy requirements. * **Chemical Usage**: Cleaning agents and chemicals used in laboratories may be toxic and impact water systems if not managed properly. | * **Reusable Alternatives**: Adoption of reusable surgical tools and apparatus, reducing waste and resource use. * **Sustainable Specimen Sourcing**: Using ethically sourced or synthetic alternatives for animal specimens to minimize environmental impact. * **Recycling Programs**: Implementing recycling systems for packaging materials and old equipment. * **Energy-Efficient Devices**: Investing in devices certified for energy efficiency (e.g., EnergyStar-rated equipment) to reduce carbon emissions. * **Chemical Management Plans**: Employing green cleaning agents and proper waste disposal protocols to minimize chemical pollution. * **Consolidated Deliveries**: Reduced delivery frequency using eco-friendly transportation to minimize emissions. * **Digitalisation**: Replacement of physical specimens and in-person training with digital software and virtual reality. |
| **Social** | * **Supply Chain Issues**: Global supply chains for veterinary equipment and animal specimens may involve labour rights violations or unethical sourcing practices (e.g., animal welfare concerns). * **Health and Safety Risks**: Improper handling and disposal of biological specimens or chemicals can create health risks for staff, students, and surrounding communities. Especially pertinent for certain pharmaceuticals. * **Frequent Deliveries**: High delivery volumes can contribute to traffic, noise, and congestion around the university campus. | * **Ethical Sourcing**: Establishing partnerships with suppliers who adhere to ethical and humane practices in specimen collection and product manufacturing. * **Hazardous Waste Training**: Providing training for staff and students on safe handling and disposal of hazardous materials to mitigate health risks. * **Consolidation of Orders**: Grouping orders to minimize delivery frequency and reduce congestion and environmental impact. |
| **Economic** | * **High Equipment Costs**: Advanced diagnostic and surgical tools have high upfront and maintenance costs. * **Inventory Mismanagement**: Poor tracking of consumables like animal tissue or equipment can result in over-ordering, storage costs, or waste. * **Disposal Costs**: Costs associated with the proper disposal of biological specimens and hazardous waste. * **Energy Costs**: High operational costs linked to the energy use of diagnostic equipment and sterilization systems. | * **Bulk Purchasing and Shared Resources**: Leveraging bulk orders and shared equipment between university departments (new medical school) to reduce costs. * **Inventory Optimization Programs**: Implementing inventory management systems to track and manage supplies efficiently, reducing waste and overstock. * **Investment in Energy-Efficient Technologies**: Using energy-efficient diagnostic and sterilization equipment to cut long-term energy costs. * **Recycling and Waste Reduction Initiatives**: Reducing costs associated with waste disposal by implementing recycling and waste segregation programs for non-hazardous materials. |