**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* **Disposal of Equipment**: Outdated or single-use equipment can result in significant waste, especially when involving hazardous materials like electronic parts.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.
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| **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.
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| **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.
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