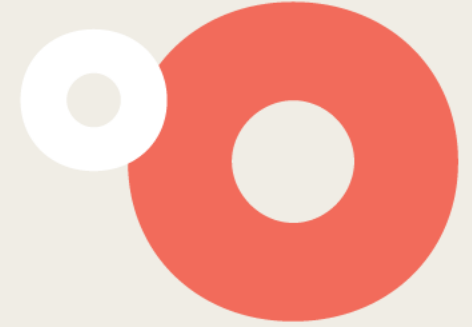




Pronto

Boosting public procurement
for sustainable innovation



National training – Slovakia

PPI Best Practices



This project has received funding from
the European Union's COSME programme
under grant agreement No 857810

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A fresh approach to cooling down a hospital

- **Main objective:** The hospital in Sucha Beskidzka was one of many Polish hospitals where the impact of elevated room temperatures on staff and patients' well-being, as well as on medical equipment, were of increasing concern.
- The Ministry of Public Health responded by requiring all health care providers to install "sun-blocking equipment in patients' rooms" exposed to excessive sunlight. However, air-conditioning patients' rooms in the summer months strained the budget of the Sucha Beskidzka hospital.
- **Solution:** The building's façade was equipped with solar panels, which provide shade without darkening the rooms
- **Outcome:** The temperature inside the hospital dropped by 10% even as the outside temperatures increased by 20%. The solar panels also supply 5% of the hospital's electricity needs, which compensates for the initial investment.
- **Approach:**
 - the hospital asked the market for available solutions within a technical dialogue Stanovené boli using functional criteria (temperature reduction of 2°C) instead of prescribing a specific solution in an open procedure
 - an open procedure
 - using a whole-lifecycle-costing model

Hospital uniforms with bio-based fibres



- **Main objective:** Procurement of new staff uniforms identified as a suitable pilot project to test new approaches. The previous generation of uniforms had not delivered against user expectations and the costs and environmental impact associated with their purchase and laundering had not been considered.
- **Solution:** The uniforms purchased contain a fibre made from eucalyptus wood. The eucalyptus is certified as originating from sustainable forest plantations. The production process requires only 1% of the water needed for conventional cotton. The resulting textile is resilient and comfortable to wear.
- **Outcome:** Approximately 80% of the costs associated with uniforms arise not from the initial purchase price but during the use phase - over a six-year period an estimated 18% saving will be realised.
- **Approach:**
 - Peer learning visits to LCB partners at the Erasmus University Medical Centre (The Netherlands) and Nottingham University Hospitals and Rotherham Hospital (UK)
 - Needs Assessment and Building Demand: the user consultation gave the project team some clear, well-defined parameters that formed the basis of the outcome-based specification.
 - A Prior Information Notice was published in the Official Journal explaining the hospitals' needs
 - The project was also publicised at national and international level
 - A technical dialogue procedure was launched to gather market knowledge in advance of the tender
 - Hospital staff were given the opportunity to test the offering of three companies over a period of three months
 - Whole-life costs were calculated and the environmental performance of the offered textiles was also taken into consideration

A concrete solution to reduce air pollution



- **Main objective:** The need for renovation and redesign was identified in order to improve traffic flow, accessibility, as well as reduce air pollution in the area
- **Solution:** The application of photocatalytic concrete in the pavements and road surfaces. Strong sunlight or ultraviolet light decomposes many organic materials in a slow, natural process. Pollutants are converted into harmless salts which flow through storm water drains. In addition to reducing airborne pollutants, photocatalytic concrete helps to avoid the heat gain associated with dark construction materials like asphalt and reduces the formation of smog. It also reduces the need for building maintenance and the environmental and cost impacts of cleaning.
- **Outcome:** reduction of the annual emissions of nitrogen oxides by up to 40% is to be expected. The additional cost of using the photocatalytic concrete was relatively low, amounting to €90,000 within a total project cost of €2.8 million.
- **Approach:**
 - cross-disciplinary planning group was formed
 - Market Consultation: Several producers were asked to send brochures and information on their product
 - Technical risks were assessed with reference to published research reports and manufacturer's specifications
 - Site visits were arranged to production facilities and the approach of different producers compared
 - Procurement: An open procedure was used and six bids were received from construction contractors



Consortium



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info@pronto-ppi.eu