**Requirements for TRSA Clean Green Certification**

February 1, 2015

TRSA Clean Green certification requires a facility to implement enough Best Management Practices (BMPs) such that enough points (Table 1) are accumulated to meet the requirements established in Table 3 or Table 4 below. The total BMP points required depends on whether a facility meets the water and energy standards in Table 2. Sixty points from Tier 1 BMPs are required for certification whether the water and energy standards are met or not. If the water and energy standards are met, 40 additional BMP points are required from either the remaining Tier 1 BMPs or Tier 2 BMPs. If only the water or energy standard are met, 70 additional BMP points are required.

**Table 1**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Best Management Practices** | Points |
| Tier 1 BMPs |  |
| Boiler Heat Recovery or Direct-fired Hot Water Heater | 20 |
| Completion of Industry Sustainability Survey | 20 |
| Wastewater Heat Recovery | 20 |
| Wastewater Pre-treatment, Mechanical Solids Removal | 20 |
| Wastewater Pre-treatment, Advanced Treatment Technologies | 20 |
| Water Reuse Technology | 20 |
| Tier 2 BMPs |  |
| Alternative Energy, Solar or Geothermal | 10 |
| Dryer Heat Recovery | 10 |
| Energy audit (every 3-years) | 10 |
| Energy efficient lighting and/or Skylights | 10 |
| Fleet Vehicle Route Optimization | 10 |
| Fleet vehicles - alternative fuels (minimum 15%) | 10 |
| Low temperature detergents | 10 |
| Preventative Maintenance (boiler or direct-fired hot water heater) | 10 |
| Recycling Program | 10 |
| Spill Prevention Plan or Slug Discharge Control Plan | 10 |

**Table 2**

**Water and Energy Standards**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | > 5MM pounds annual production | ≤ 5MM pounds annual production |
| Water Standard | ≤ 2.6 gal/lb. | ≤ 3.2 gal/lb. |
| Energy Standard | ≤ 3,000 BTU’s/lb. | ≤ 3,700 BTU’s/lb. |

**Table 3**

**BMP Point Requirements for TRSA Clean Green Certification**

**If Water and Energy Standards Are Met**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Minimum Tier 1 BMP Points** | **Tier 1 or Tier 2 BMP Points** | **TOTAL** |
| 60 | 40 | 100 |

**Table 4**

**BMP Point Requirements for TRSA Clean Green Certification**

**If Water OR Energy Standards Are Met**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Minimum Tier 1 BMP Points** | **Tier 1 or Tier 2 BMP Points** | **TOTAL** |
| 60 | 70 | 130 |

Other Requirements for TRSA Clean Green Certification

1. Initial certification will be by a paper audit.
2. This is a company-wide certification program.
   1. All of a company’s eligible plants must submit documents for certification. (See (c) and (d) for exemptions to this requirement).
   2. To be certified, a company with 10 or more plants must have 90% of their submitting plants meet the BMP point requirements in Table 3 or Table 4. Companies with less than 10 plants must have at least 75% of their submitting plants meet the BMP point requirements.
   3. New acquisitions are exempt from applying for certification for three years from the date of acquisition.
   4. Facilities with cleanrooms are exempt from applying for certification until water and energy standards can be developed for them.
3. Physical inspections – After initial certification based on a paper audit, 10% of a company’s plants will have a physical inspection over a three-year period.
4. Each certification interval will be for a three-year period.
5. **Best Management Practices – Tier 1**

The implementation or use of the following:

* 1. *Water Reuse Technology* – A technology or equipment within a laundry facility which reuses, reclaims or recycles water. The technology or equipment must be visible, in use, and designed for the purpose of reusing, reclaiming or recycling water. Examples include: water reuse systems that capture and reuse final rinses drained from washers; water recycling or reclamation systems that capture and recycle treated wastewater; and special washers (e.g., tunnel washers) that use the same water more than once for washing linen.
  2. *Boiler Heat Recovery* – A technology or equipment within a laundry facility that recovers heat produced from the facility’s water boiler system. The technology or equipment must be visible, in use, and designed for the purpose of recovering heat from the boiler system. An example includes: stack economizers which capture the "lost or waste heat" from the boiler's hot stack gas.
  3. *Direct-fired Hot Water Heating System –* A water heating system that does not use a boiler to create steam but uses direct heat to create on-demand hot water.
  4. *Completion of the Industry Sustainability Survey –* Participation in the annual survey ensures accurate data collection for water and energy usage and current industry sustainable practices.
  5. *Wastewater Heat Recovery –* A technology or equipment within a laundry facility that recovers heat present in the facility’s wastewater. The technology or equipment must be visible, in use, and designed for the purpose of recovering heat present in the wastewater. Examples include: “shell and tube” or “plate” heat exchangers which capture the “lost or waste heat” from the wastewater.
  6. *Wastewater Pre-treatment, Mechanical Solids Removal* – A technology or equipment within a laundry facility which pretreats more than 50% of the total wastewater before being discharged to the sanitary sewer utilizing mechanical solids removal. The technology or equipment must be visible, in use, and designed for the purpose of filtering out suspended solids (e.g., lint solids) from the wastewater and the associated oil & grease and biological oxygen demand (BOD) that is removed with the solids. Examples include: shaker screens or rotary drum screens.
  7. *Wastewater Pre-treatment, Advanced Treatment Technologies* – A technology or equipment within a laundry facility which pretreats more than 50% of the total wastewater before being discharged to the sanitary sewer utilizing a mechanical and/or chemical means of advanced treatment. The technology or equipment must be visible, in use, and designed for the purpose of removing emulsified oil & grease from the wastewater along with suspended solids, BOD, metals and toxic organics. Examples include: dissolved air flotation (DAF) systems, and filtration systems (micro-, ultra-, nano-).

1. Tier 2
   1. *Dryer Heat Recovery (system), n –* is an engineered device which reduces drying times by preheating incoming air with hot exhaust air.
   2. *Energy Efficient Low Temperature Detergents* – Detergents that are effective in eliminating pathogenic bacteria at low wash temperatures (21oC instead of 60-71oC).
   3. *Energy Efficient Lighting and/or Skylights*– Low energy lighting and/or skylights within a laundry facility which clearly provide more than 50% of the laundry’s lighting. The lighting and/or skylights must be visible and in use. The lighting must be certified as compliant with the EPA’s Energy Star program or other equivalent programs.
   4. *Energy audit –* An energy audit conducted by a third-party independent contractor to ascertain areas where a laundry facility may save energy by implementing recommendations made by the auditing organization. Audits must be conducted at least once every three years.
   5. *Alternative Energy* – Solar or geothermal technology that clearly provides a minimum of 10% (individually or in combination) of the electrical energy used in the laundry.
   6. *Recycling Programs* – Qualified waste recycling programs within a laundry facility. Examples include; hanger recycling, cardboard and paper recycling, bottles and cans recycling, electronic waste recycling, and waste oil recycling. The facility must have at least three of the above recycling programs in place, and they must be able to demonstrate that these programs are being utilized on a consistent basis.
   7. *Fleet Vehicle Route Optimization* – The use of software or technologies to maximize the efficiency of routes driven by fleet vehicles in order to minimize fuel usage and exhaust emissions.
   8. *Spill Prevention Plan or Slug Discharge Control Plan* – A written plan which is in place and describes procedures to prevent the spill or release of hazardous substances into the environment (spill prevention plan) or discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature (slug discharge plan).
   9. *Preventative Boiler or Direct-fired Hot Water Heating System Maintenance –*Maintenance of the boiler or direct-fired hot water heating systems as prescribed by the manufacturer or appropriate regulatory requirement to ensure maximum efficiency of the system. The facility must provide documentation of the prescribed maintenance schedule from the manufacturer or appropriate regulatory requirement. Records must also be kept of when preventative maintenance was conducted and the name, address, phone number, and contact person of the organization doing the preventative maintenance.
   10. *Fleet Vehicles - Alternative Fuels –* Facilities must have at least 15 percent of their fleet vehicles equipped to run on alternative fuels, e.g. propane.