



2025 Bonus Metrics Report

Stanford Health Care Palo Alto Campus

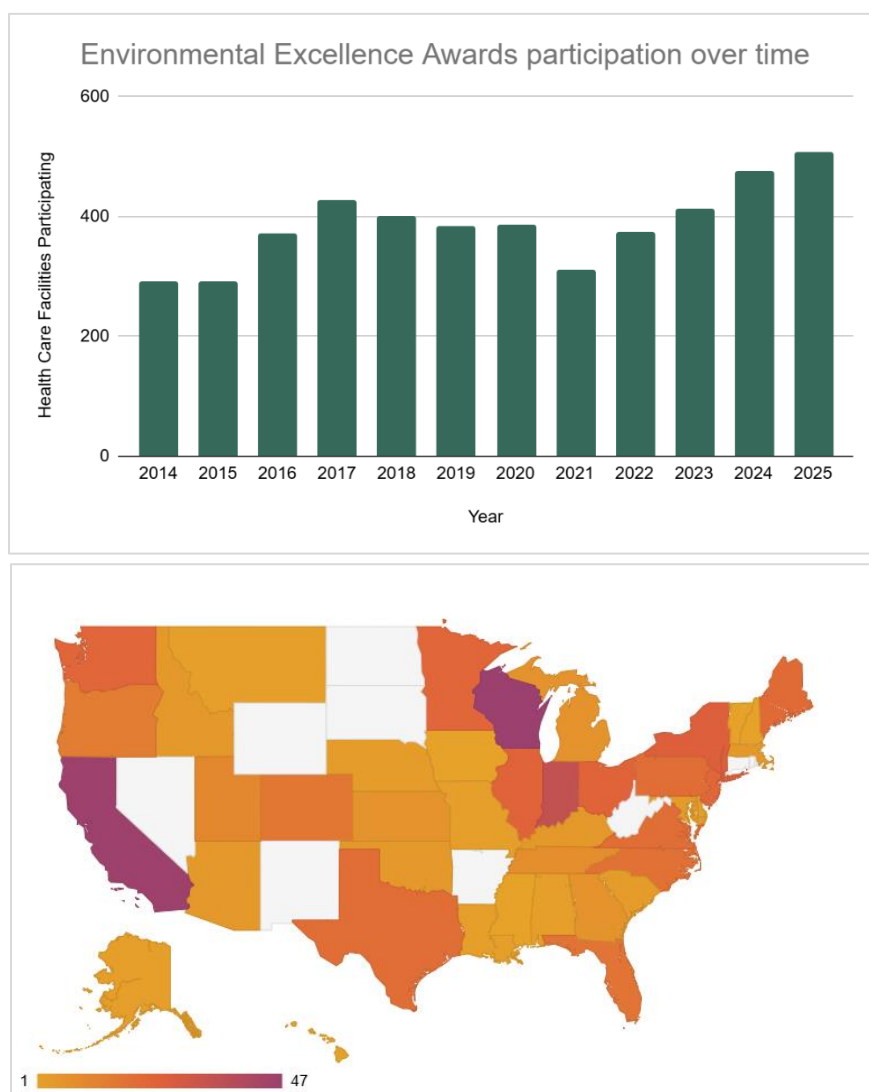
Report Generated: August 2025

Introduction

This "Bonus Metrics" report is a facility-level report that uses data from the current year's awards cycle to share insights.

New this year, our goal is to build, share, and elicit feedback from you on new metrics that we hope will be valuable to you. We will determine which reports we include in our standard reporting package in the future based on your feedback. Feedback we receive on this Bonus Metrics report will inform future Environmental Excellence Award reporting, including potential modifications to both Bonus Metrics reports and standardized reporting. Accordingly, we welcome your feedback on the metrics provided herein - a link to provide feedback on the metrics in this report and all other metrics included in the personalized reports can be found at the end of this document. This year's inaugural bonus report is designed to provide an overview of your facility's sustainability performance with an emphasis on cost-savings initiatives.

This year saw a record-breaking 493 applications submitted, with nation-wide participation (see heatmap below). As a result, the dataset used to populate your reports is particularly robust and provides for more meaningful comparisons.



Total Stanford Health Care Palo Alto Campus Reported Savings in 2024 from Sustainability Initiatives:

Greening the OR Initiatives	Waste	Emissions Reductions Projects	Water	Energy	Grand Total ¹
\$1,570,893	\$1,016,114	-\$4,081	\$0	\$52,839	\$2,635,764

Summary of Savings & Conservation Stats from All 2025 Awards Applicants

Cost Savings from Sustainability Initiatives as reported in 2025 Environmental Excellence Awards Data (2024 Data)				
Category	Sustainability Initiative	2024 Total Savings: All Applicants	2024 Count of Facilities Reporting Savings (n)	Median 2024 Cost Savings per Facility
Climate	Dollar savings through GHG emission reduction projects	\$35,218,947	98	\$366,145
GOR	Collection and purchase of reprocessed medical devices (SUDs)	\$78,862,300	285	\$78,168
Energy	RCx Projects Savings	\$3,318,726	20	\$74,855
Chemicals	Total savings from green cleaners	\$706,376	8	\$70,473
GOR	OR kit reformulation	\$10,063,319	49	\$60,000
GOR	Reusable linens	\$2,522,776	21	\$56,954
Water	Cost savings from water reduction projects	\$540,307	13	\$55,670
GOR	HVAC setback	\$1,243,381	13	\$36,000
Energy	Energy efficiency projects	\$13,718,838	161	\$29,761
Waste	Dollar savings from solvent reprocessing (distilling)	\$189,613	5	\$29,550
Energy	CCx or MBCx Savings	\$3,480,222	43	\$26,500
Energy	Total dollars saved last year from cogen projects	\$32,181,860	13	\$24,900
GOR	Reduced anesthetic usage from baseline	\$6,161,235	106	\$12,461
GOR	Reusable sterilization containers	\$1,859,723	34	\$11,137
Waste	Cost savings from reusable sharps containers	\$13,758,208	192	\$10,073
GOR	LED surgical lighting	\$53,977	10	\$2,418
Total (All Categories)		\$203,879,808		

Resource Conservation from Sustainability Initiatives in 2025 Environmental Excellence Awards Data (2024 Data)				
Category	Description	2024 Total Resources Conserved: All Applicants	2024 Facility Count Reporting Resources Conserved (n)	2024 Median Conserved per Facility
Water Conservation	Alternative Landscaping Methods (gallons)	10,505,075	24	70,000
Water Conservation	Water Reduction Projects (gallons)	74,582,424	18	1,532,652
Waste Management	Waste Recycled (tons)	496,094	401	170
Waste Management	Waste Avoided through Reduction (tons)	24,515	137	8.0
Energy Conservation	Cogen Energy Savings (kWh)	430,297,497	11	7,363,419
Energy Conservation	RCx Projects Savings (kWh)	58,777,111	28	440,385
Energy Conservation	CCx or MBCx Projects Savings (kWh)	27,619,909	14	637,832
Energy Conservation	Energy Efficiency Projects (kWh)	148,377,692	188	385,009
Climate Impact	MTCO2e reduction from GHG emission reduction projects	185,893	164	317

¹ Note that it is very likely this sustainability program has incurred savings in areas outside of the ones reported above. Various savings categories within each impact area are collected in the Environmental Excellence Awards Application, but that list is not exhaustive. A breakdown of the categories of savings included in these impact areas can be found in the Detailed Savings Summary by Initiative later on in this report.

Achievements & Recognition

While our existing recognition categories - Top 25, Emerald, and Circles of Excellence Awards² - recognize the very top performers each year, there are hundreds of organizations that perform very well who did not qualify in those categories. This above-average performance nevertheless deserves recognition. This section is an opportunity to recognize your facility for demonstrating leadership on the following pages.

This year, **Stanford Health Care Palo Alto Campus** scored in the top one-third of all applicants on the following page(s):



Climate



Leadership



Waste



Chemicals



Food



Sustainable Procurement



Energy



Water



Transportation



Green Building

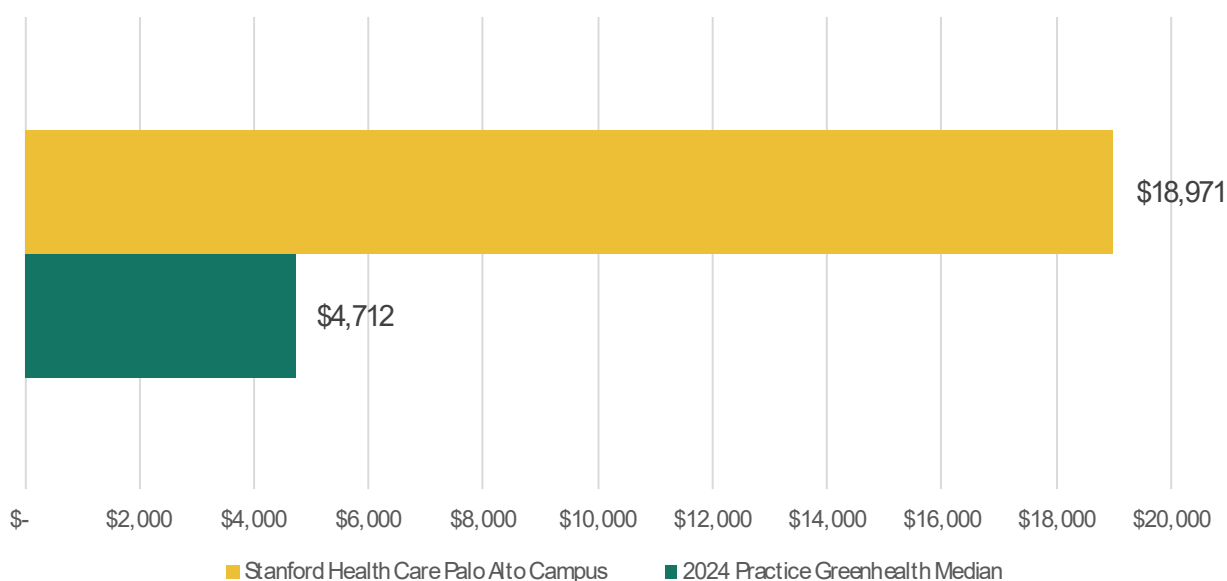
²Top 25 is Practice Greenhealth's highest honor for hospitals, honoring the top 25 who are leading in all-around sustainability performance. Emerald recognizes the top 20% of all-around performers. The Circles of Excellence awards identify the top 10 highest-scoring programs per page who demonstrate leadership through advanced actions for each sustainability category.

Single-Use Device Reprocessing: 2024 Savings

Single-use device (SUD) reprocessing is a powerful means of both reducing costs and mitigating Scope 3 emissions. On average, reprocessed SUDs have anywhere from a 25-60% lower climate impact relative to newly manufactured devices. SUD reprocessing also prevents tens of millions of devices from being landfilled each year, and reduces the emissions associated with manufacturing new products.

Current & Potential Savings from Reprocessed Devices	Stanford Health Care Palo Alto Campus	Practice Greenhealth 2024 Median
Number of Operating Rooms	78	
2024 Weight of devices collected (lbs)	89,483	
Calculated lbs of reprocessed devices collected per OR	1,147	216.4
Total \$ saved through medical device reprocessing program in 2024	\$1,479,766	
Calculated \$ savings from device reprocessing per OR	\$18,971	\$4,712
2024 Patient Days	572,163	
Calculated dollars saved on reprocessed devices per Patient Day ³	\$5.83	\$1.27

2024 Dollars Saved from Device Reprocessing per OR



³ Number of Operating Rooms and Total Patient Days were found to be the two normalizers most highly correlated with the weight of devices collected.

Single-Use Device Reprocessing: Summary of Devices Reprocessed

Out of 378 Applicants who chose to have the GOR page scored, this is a summary of the responses of types of devices reprocessed, and whether each device is collected, purchased, or collected and purchased:

	Reprocessed Device	% of 2024 Applicants Collecting this Device	% of 2024 Applicants <u>Collecting and Purchasing</u> this Device	Stanford Health Care Palo Alto Campus 2024 Response
Top 5 Categories of Devices Collected & Purchased by 2024 Applicants	Pneumatic tourniquet cuffs	31%	43%	Not Collected or Purchased
	Lateral transfer device (Hovermatt)	21%	42%	Collect only
	EP catheters	8%	34%	Collect only
	EP diagnostic catheters	8%	31%	Collect and Purchase
	EP cables	8%	30%	Collect and Purchase

Anesthetic Gas: Emissions & Savings

Optimizing anesthetic gas usage offers a dual benefit of lower operational costs and a significant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. As potent contributors to climate change, minimizing the release of these gases is a direct action hospitals can take to protect public health from climate-related impacts.

Stanford Health Care Palo Alto Campus: % Reduction in MTCO₂e and \$ from Inhaled Anesthetics from Baseline

	Baseline Year	2024	Total Reduction	% Reduction
Total Anesthetics Spend	\$341,262	\$311,496	\$29,766	8.7%
Emissions (MTCO ₂ e)	4,868	5,500	-631.9	-13.0%

Stanford Health Care Palo Alto Campus: Opportunity: Switching from Desflurane

A key opportunity for future savings is the complete substitution of Desflurane with the less expensive and less emissive Sevoflurane.

	Stanford Health Care Palo Alto Campus
Total mL of Desflurane Purchased Annually	0
Total Current Spend on Desflurane	\$0
Cost per mL of Desflurane ⁴	\$0.51
Cost per mL of Sevoflurane ⁵	\$0.30
Total Potential Financial Savings Replacing Desflurane with Sevoflurane ⁶	\$0

⁴ If the cost per mL was not provided in the application for this facility, the savings was calculated based on Practice Greenhealth 2024 median rates (\$0.51/mL for Desflurane, \$0.24/mL for Sevoflurane).

⁵ A dash symbol (-) indicates this data point was not provided in this year's application.

⁶ This calculation assumes a 1:1 volume switch (mL for mL) from Desflurane to Sevoflurane.

Energy Performance

Improving energy efficiency is one of the most effective ways to reduce operational costs and a facility's carbon footprint. This reduction in energy demand also lessens the burden on local power grids, leading to cleaner air and fewer respiratory irritants, which directly benefits community health. Additionally, lower energy needs enhance facility resilience during power outages.

Stanford Health Care Palo Alto Campus: Savings from Actual and Potential Reduction in Energy Use Intensity^{7,8}

2024 Gross Sq Ft	2,339,210
2024 Total Energy Costs	\$28,317,005
2024 kBtus	697,589,433
Baseline Year EUI	320.5
Current Year EUI	298.2
EUI Change from Baseline	-22.3
Calculated 2024 \$/kBtu	\$0.04
2024 Median \$/kBtu (used for calculations below if "Calculated 2024 \$/kBtu" is unavailable)	\$0.017
Cost Avoidance from Reduction in EUI from Baseline⁹	\$2,117,491
Future Opportunity: Potential Savings from a 10-point EUI Reduction	\$949,547

⁷ The cost and return on investment (ROI) for reducing EUI depend on the starting baseline. Facilities with higher EUIs can often achieve savings through low or no-cost initiatives. In contrast, those with already low EUIs typically require more significant capital investments for further reductions. Various grants are available to subsidize these projects, potentially shortening the ROI.

⁸ The total value of energy efficiency projects includes more than just initial utility savings. Over an asset's lifespan (e.g., 20-30 years), savings compound as utility prices inflate. These investments also deliver significant co-benefits, including lower maintenance costs, longer equipment life, and improved patient comfort.

⁹ This value is a calculation of (Baseline EUI - Current EUI) * 2024 Gross Sq Ft * 2024 \$/kbtu. A positive result indicates cost savings from reduced energy use. If the EUI increase from baseline year to 2024, the cost avoidance is shown as \$0.

Waste Management

Effective waste reduction and segregation not only lowers expensive disposal fees but also conserves valuable landfill space and reduces emissions. By minimizing its waste footprint, a hospital helps lessen the public health burdens associated with landfills, which are often located in vulnerable communities.

Stanford Health Care Palo Alto Campus: Waste Reduction from Reported Waste Reduced or Diverted

2024 Total Waste Tonnage	6,705.7
2024 Total Cost of Waste	\$4,143,444
2024 Calculated Cost per Ton of Waste	\$617.90
2024 Reported Tonnage of Waste Reduced or Diverted¹⁰	82
2024 Reported Waste Avoided through Reuse Programs¹¹	160
Estimated Savings from Reported Waste Reduction in 2024	\$50,544
Estimated Savings from Reported Waste Avoided through Reuse Programs in 2024	\$98,864

¹⁰ This value was a new question reported on the waste page under “Have you quantified waste avoided through any reduction programs at your facility?”

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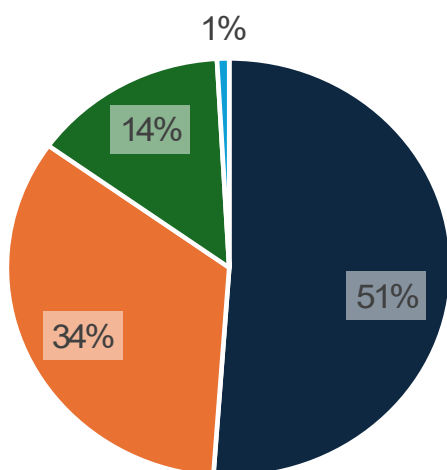
2024 Cost of Waste vs. Tonnage of Waste

Not all waste is created equal. The categories of waste that weigh the least often cost the most and cause the most environmental damage. If the tonnage and cost for all categories was provided in the 2025 application, this table and the pie charts below tell a story of the extreme variance in waste tonnage vs. waste cost, and indicates that focusing on reduction and diversion of expensive categories of waste (RMW and Hazardous Waste) will almost certainly have a large cost impact.

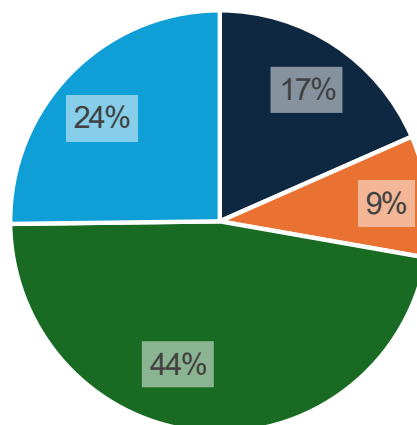
Stanford Health Care Palo Alto Campus: Total Waste Tonnage and Cost by Category

	MSW Solid Waste	Recycling	RMW	Hazardous Waste	Total Waste
2024 Total Tonnage	3,419.9	2,258.1	950.5	59.0	6,705.7
2024 Total Cost	\$719,194	\$364,191	\$1,836,608	\$983,603	\$4,143,444
2024 \$/Ton	\$210.30	\$161.28	\$1,932.32	\$16,671.25	\$617.90
2024 Practice Greenhealth Median \$/Ton	\$179.14	\$160.32	\$1,513.46	\$8,901.20	\$291.61

2024 %of Waste by Tonnage



2024 %of Waste by Cost



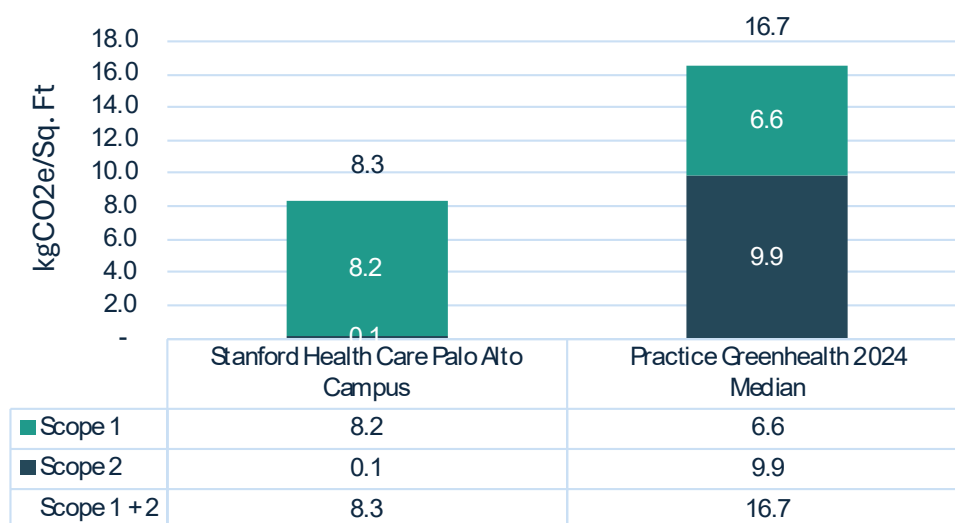
■ Solid Waste ■ Recycling ■ RMW ■ Hazardous Waste

Emissions Overview

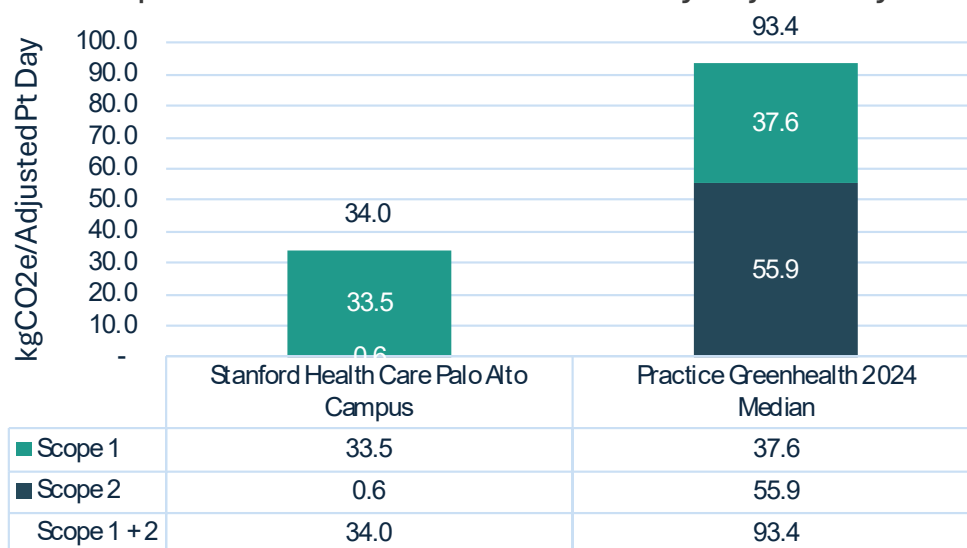
A key consideration in analyzing Scope 1 & 2 Emissions is the selection of an appropriate normalization factor. The healthcare sector commonly utilizes two primary metrics for this purpose: Gross Square Footage (Gross Sq. Ft.) and Adjusted Patient Days. Each provides a unique perspective; normalizing by Gross Sq. Ft. correlates emissions with the physical size of the facility, while using Adjusted Patient Days links emissions to the intensity of clinical services delivered.

The following graphs compare your facility's Scope 1 & 2 Emissions (normalized by both metrics) against the 2024 Practice Greenhealth Median. Lower values signify greater efficiency. We encourage you to use this dual comparison to assess how your emissions profile differs based on physical footprint versus clinical intensity. This analysis can reveal key drivers of energy consumption and help identify strategic opportunities for improvement.

Scope 1 & 2 Emissions Normalized by Sq Ft



Scope 1 & 2 Emissions Normalized by Adj. Pt. Day



Feedback

Please give us feedback on your 2025 personalized reports. What do you like about them? How usable were they? How comprehensible were they? What would you like to see more of? What would you like to see less of? What was missing? What could be better? Let us know by clicking here: [Survey Link](#)