



TAHI Sustainability

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Considerations

- + Sustainability 'features' emerging from the provision of the network will come about driven by the entrepreneurial use of the data.
- + Sustainability of the products participating on the TAHI network:
 - Material Usage
 - Packaging.
 - Casework
 - Electronics
 - Manufacturing
 - Energy Usage
 - Operating
 - Standby
 - Manufacture
 - Product Lifetime
 - Recyclability/Reuse

General requirements

- + Design for disassembly –WEEE
- + Design for energy efficiency –energy rating, climate change
- + Design for dematerialisation –reduced weight, reduced costs –packaging
- + Design for longevity –buy right-buy once, higher retail prices, lower impact?
Design for modularity –future proofing, easy repair
- + Design for chemical safety –REACH
- + Design for recycling –extracting end value, WEEE
- + Design for maintenance and repair –extending product life
- + Design for short-life –avoids redundancy due to technological advancement

What do TAHI need to do?

- + Agree on a definition of sustainability(!)
- + Decide on scope of influence
- + Decide on sustainability using emergent properties of the TAHI network
- + Look at the *difference* in impact of TAHI requirements for each attribute of the product/system
- + Eliminate things that will be included in product design anyway (WEEE, ROHS, EUP(?), REACH,LVD,R&TTE)
- + Shortlist elements for consideration (e.g. energy consumption, packaging)

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Only if these were needed anyway!

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i.e. should we be defining the overall benefits of interconnectivity- or not?

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What do TAHI want to achieve