

HP's Environmental History

HP has a long and distinguished tradition of environmental activism with roots reaching deep into its past. The following timeline reflects the early, organic rise of environmental practices and shifts to corporate level practices and initiatives up to present day.



2010

2010

- HP introduces HP Flexible Data Center, a standardized, modular approach to designing and building data centers that can be expanded as needed, while conserving resources. Specific configurations and air-cooled mechanical systems optimize the use of power and cooling resources to lower energy and water use, potentially millions of gallons annually.
- HP Labs research shows how cow manure can be used to power a data center, creating a more economically and environmentally sustainable operation. In a research paper presented at the ASME International Convergence on Energy Sustainability, HP researchers explain how a farm of 10,000 dairy cows could fulfill the power requirements of a 1-megawatt data center—the equivalent of a medium-sized data center—with power left over to support other needs on the farm. The heat generated by the data center can be used to increase the efficiency of the anaerobic digestion of animal waste, resulting in the production of methane which can be used to generate power for the data center.
- HP wins the Uptime Institute's Enterprise Green IT Award for Data Center Design. The HP Wynyard Data Center, which takes advantage of the frigid North Sea climate to cool equipment, is expected to reduce energy consumption by 40 percent versus comparable data centers of its size. In a typical year, the facility is expected to produce 8,770 metric tons of CO₂, roughly half of what a standard data center would produce.
- HP Scitex FB700 Printer leads the market transition from solvent-based large format printers to UV-curable technologies as part of the expanded HP portfolio of sign and display printing solutions .
- HP is named #1 on Corporate Responsibility Magazine's 100 Best Corporate Citizens list as a result of its scores in seven criteria categories: environment, climate change, human rights, philanthropy, employee relations, financial and corporate governance.
- HP introduces the HP LaserJet Pro P1100 Printer, the most energy-efficient laser printer on the planet, which saves up to 72 percent on energy costs compared to its predecessor.
- HP contributes to the ITRI Tin Supply Chain Initiative Mineral Traceability Project in Democratic Republic of Congo.



2010



2009



2009

- HP tops Newsweek's Green Rankings of Americas 500 Largest Corporations. Strengths highlighted included programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reporting GHG emissions associated with its supply chain, an IT industry first.
- HP recovers for reuse 3.6 million hardware units weighing 30,000 tonnes and recycled 118,000 tonnes.
- HP ranks #1 in the Climate Counts Scorecard for the Electronics Sector.
- A year ahead of schedule, HP exceeds its goal to triple the amount of recycled materials used in HP inkjet printers relative to 2007.
- HP introduces HP Compaq 8000f Elite Ultra-slim PC, the first Windows-based desktop PC that is BFR/PVC-free from the wall to the mouse for every configuration sold.
- HP diverted 88.8 percent of waste from landfill, exceeding the 2009 goal of 87 percent.
- HP signs the 2009 Copenhagen Communique on Climate Change that calls for a UN climate framework to be developed.
- HP joins with other business leaders to support comprehensive U.S. legislation that will cut carbon pollution and create an economy-wide cap and trade program.
- A year ahead of schedule, HP meets its goal to reduce combined energy consumption and associated greenhouse gas emissions of HP operations and products to 25 percent below 2005 levels by 2010.
- HP is named in the list of "Global 100 Most Sustainable Corporations in the World" by Corporate Knights and Innovest.
- HP expands trade-in program, offering free recycling to U.S. customers. Consumers can receive cash for unwanted technology or, if there is no value, to recycle it. The program aims to reduce the amount of electronics in landfills and increase materials recovery by refurbishing technology for further use or safely recycling it.



2009



2008

- HP qualifies for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) SmartWay logo labeling program to reduce fuel consumption, greenhouse gas, and other air emissions of surface transportation carriers. HP is also the first company of the EPA's approximately 950 SmartWay Transport Partners to qualify to have the SmartWay logo placed on its product packaging.
- HP is the first IT company to release the greenhouse gas emissions associated with its products manufacturing by publishing the emissions attributed to its first tier suppliers.
- HP introduces the HP Deskjet D2545 Printer, the company's first printer made almost entirely from recycled plastic material. Eighty-three percent of the printer's total plastic weight is made from recycled plastics, and it uses HP 60 ink cartridges, which are molded from recycled plastic resins.
- HP wins Walmart's environmental design challenge by replacing a PC's conventional cardboard and plastic packaging with a reusable bag made from 100 percent recycled materials. The design reduces product packaging by 97 percent, conserves fuel and reduces CO₂ emissions by removing the equivalent of one out of every four trucks previously needed to deliver the notebooks.
- HP reduces the greenhouse gas emissions associated with its energy use by 4 percent compared to 2007 in absolute terms and 13 percent normalized to revenue.
- HP announces it has recovered for reuse 3.5 million hardware units weighing 75 million pounds (34,000 metric tonnes) and increased its recycling volume to 265 million pounds (120,000 metric tonnes) globally in 2008.
- In the United States, HP is one of the first companies awarded the Green Recycling and Asset Disposal for the Enterprise (GRADE) certification by the research organization IDC in 2008.
- Through the new HP Consumer Buyback and Planet Partners Recycling Program, consumers receive cash back for their unwanted PCs, monitors, printers, digital cameras, PDAs and smartphones of any brand. If there is no value, consumers can responsibly recycle their HP and Compaq-branded products free of charge.
- HP expands the HP Planet Partners print cartridge return and recycling program to include HP authorized retail recycling locations for HP ink cartridge and LaserJet toner cartridge collection, in addition to other recycling options.
- HP announces an industry-first engineering breakthrough that uses recycled content—from cartridges returned through the HP Planet Partners return and recycling program as well as materials such as plastic water bottles—in the manufacture of new Original HP inkjet cartridges.

2007

2007

- HP exceeds its 2007 goal to recycle 1 billion pounds of electronic products and supplies and ups the challenge to recover an additional 1 billion pounds for reuse and recycling by the end of 2010.
- HP continues its HP Workplace Transformation initiative, designed to reduce energy consumption and resulting greenhouse gas emissions of HP facilities worldwide. The initiative consolidates 85 of HP's data centers into six locations in three U.S. cities.
- HP increases its annual recycling volume by more than 50 percent over 2006 to 250 million pounds.
- Reaching its goal of reducing the energy consumption and associated greenhouse gas emissions of HP operations and products sold each year to 20 percent below 2005 levels by 2010; HP increases its target to 25 percent.
- HP offers over a thousand printers, PCs, notebooks, and monitors that meet key eco-label programs. These include U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA), Electronic Products Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT), Energy Star, Canada Environmental Choice, Germany's Blue Angel, TCO (Sweden), China's Energy Conservation Program, Japan's Green Mark, and Korea's Ecolabel.
- HP donates \$2 million to the World Wildlife Fund to advance the science and education of climate change. Comprised of three separate projects managed from North America, Asia and Europe, it tackles both the causes and consequences of global climate change.
- HP sets a goal to reduce its global energy use by 20 percent by 2010. To accomplish this reduction below 2005 levels, HP will deliver energy-efficient products and services to customers and institute energy-efficient operating practices in its facilities worldwide.
- HP's Halo Collaboration Studio simulates face-to-face meetings, enabling global interactive collaboration while avoiding CO₂ emissions related to travel.
- HP announces that its Dynamic Smart Cooling solution can save up to 45 percent of data center cooling costs and up to 18,000 metric tons of CO₂ per year.
- HP marks its 20th anniversary of the companywide inception of HP recycling programs.



2007

2005–2006

2006

- HP expands its product take back programs throughout Asia Pacific and Japan, where the company has aligned its trade-in, refurbishing and recycling operations to offer full asset-recovery services to commercial customers in the region.
- More than 30 HP business computing and display products are included in an independent online registry that helps institutional buyers select computer products based on their environmental attributes. Twenty-six of HP's 32 registered products have received "silver" recognition, the highest level bestowed to any manufacturer's product thus far.
- HP reduces onsite greenhouse gas emissions in 2006 by 31 percent from 2005 levels, surpassing its goal to reduce onsite greenhouse gas emissions by 18 percent from 2005 levels.
- HP and World Wildlife Fund, a joint initiative by HP to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from its operating facilities worldwide, educate and inspire others to adopt best practices, and use HP technology in conservation efforts around the world.

- HP launches the Focused Improvement Supplier Initiative in China and the Central European Supplier Responsibility project, two capability building projects to help suppliers build management skills and share best practices.
- HP collects more than 2.5 million units of hardware globally—weighing more than 50 million pounds to be refurbished for resale or donated.
- HP recycles more than 164 million pounds of hardware and HP print cartridges globally, an increase of 16 percent over the previous year and the equivalent weight of more than 600 jumbo jet airliners.

2005

- HP begins a free hardware recycling service for commercial and enterprise customers in European Union countries who purchase replacement HP products, in advance of the implementation of the EU Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive.
- HP establishes the Environmental Strategies (CES) Council to develop and recommend environmental strategies, policies and positions to the Executive Council and to help HP achieve its environmental mission.



2005–2006

2001–2004

2004

- To date, HP has recycled more than 750 million pounds of hardware and HP print cartridges globally and is well on the way to meet its goal to recycle 1 billion cumulative pounds by the end of 2007.
- The Recyclability Assessment Tool (RAT) is created to help HP product stewards evaluate product compliance with international product take-back initiatives such as WEEE, the EU's Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment directive which will take effect in 2005.
- HP co-develops the Electronic Industry Code of Conduct to promote industry standards for socially responsible business practices across global supply chains.
- HP announces that it is ranked No. 8 overall in the Accountability Rating, the first global index that evaluates how well the world's 100 largest companies account for their impacts on society and the environment. HP is the only U.S. company ranked in the top 10.

2003

- HP announces a "smart" cooling solution for the design of data centers that could dramatically reduce energy use and save enterprise users millions of dollars annually.
- HP creates its Supplier Code of Conduct to ensure that the companies it does business with meets its standards for facility management; labor, health and safety practices; environmental policies and materials restrictions; and ethics. HP's suppliers must also ensure that their own suppliers meet these standards.
- State of the art inkjet recycling facility in Germany begins operation.
- HP recycled plastic is included in first HP hardware product replacing virgin plastic with material obtained from end-of-life HP products.

- In the 12 years of Planet Partners operations, more than 176 million lbs, of HP LaserJet and Inkjet print cartridge materials have been returned and recycled worldwide.
- HP expands HP Planet Partners return and recycling program by including postage-paid recycling envelopes.
- HP Financial Services moves more than 1 million pieces of used computer equipment through its Technology Renewal Centers in the U.S. and Europe in 2003.

2002

- HP announces that it is working on a suite of technologies to address the growing problem of heat generation and energy use in increasingly powerful microprocessors and data centers.
- HP releases its Supply Chain Code of Conduct which extends the company's ability to manage the most complex supply chain in the IT industry and to implement systems for achieving long-lasting conformance to environmental standards.

2001

- Award-winning thermoformed clamshell DeskJet printer package enters the market. It is economical, lightweight, space efficient, made of postconsumer recyclable material, and is often recyclable.
- HP opens a second U.S. facility to offer state-of-the-art recycling facilities (similar to the Roseville, Calif. site) in Nashville, Tennessee. This facility can process approximately 1.5 million pounds of e-waste per month. Similar take-back services are offered in major European countries and Canada.

1992–2000

2000

- HP is one of the first global businesses to achieve companywide certification of its worldwide manufacturing operations to ISO 14001—a voluntary international standard that defines the elements of an environmental management system (EMS) needed for an organization to effectively manage its impact on the environment.

1999

- DeskJet 970 bundle offers first inkjet duplexer producing true two-sided copy capability and the opportunity to dramatically reduce paper consumption.
- HP Inkjet printer is the first on the market to achieve German eco-label Blue Angel certification three years earlier than any competitor.

1998

- A small group of HP employees come together with sponsorship from HP Labs, to hold a two-day, low-budget conference on the topic of “New Business Opportunities for HP in Sustainable Development.” The 100+ HP employees founded the HP Sustainability Network.

1997

- HP opens its first recycling facility in Roseville, Calif., becoming the only major computer manufacturer to operate its own end-to-end recycling facility.
- Planet Partners program expands to include the recycling of HP Inkjet print cartridges.

1996

- The 10 millionth LaserJet cartridges is recycled through Planet Partners.
- HP signs a voluntary agreement with the EPA to reduce air emissions of per fluorocarbons, which are used in semiconductor manufacturing and are believed to contribute to global warming.

1995

- Product Life Cycle Integration begins ensuring that the lifecycle of a product encompasses everything from design and manufacture through packaging, customer use and recycling or disposal.

1994

- First multi-function printer/fax/copier ships. Product uses less power and represents a 30 percent reduction in materials used due to consolidation of three products in to one further reducing the company’s environmental footprint.
- HP becomes one of the first companies worldwide to encourage telecommuting by formalizing its telecommuting policy.
- HP’s first packaging management system is created and includes environmental guidelines. The aim of the systems is to decrease the environmental impact of HP’s product packaging.
- HP publishes its first annual “Commitment to the Environment” report.

1993

- HP stops the use of ozone-depleting chemicals in its manufacturing operations worldwide, two years ahead of an international ban on production of the chemicals. (Subject Files, Environment, General , Corporate facts, environment)
- HP replaces wood pallets with slip sheets made of 100 percent recycled and recyclable polyethylene for shipments between manufacturing sites and distribution centers.

1992

- HP launches a Design for Environment (DfE) program addressing environmental performance at the design stage of product development. DfE’s three priorities are: energy efficiency; design for recyclability; and materials innovation.
- HP is one of the first computer manufacturers to sign partnership agreements with the EPA to introduce PCs that can “power down” when not in use. It earns HP the right to use the Energy Star Label.

1992–2000

1985–1991

1991

- HP bulk packaging doubles products per pallet and thus halves the number of trucks and planes required for transport.
- HP initiates a program called Planet Partners for HP LaserJet print cartridge return and recycling. It becomes a highly successful long-term undertaking expanding to other product lines in time.
- The Boise, Idaho site invests thousands of man hours and more than \$3 million to find and implement alternatives to using chemicals containing CFCs in its manufacturing processes. The new alternative process reduces CFC usage by 85 percent in 18 months.
- HP adopts an expanded Environmental Health and Safety Policy which adds “minimizing energy and materials consumption in our products and processes.”

1989

- Dave Packard receives the Chevron Conservation Award.
- John Young, HP’s CEO is named to serve as a member of the Board of Directors for Earth Day 1990.
- Polyvinyl chloride (PVC), a widely used material that came to be associated with health and environmental issues, is removed from HP’s DeskJet packaging.
- A consolidated corporate policy for Hazardous Waste Minimization is announced. The policy states that while HP understands the economic advantages of waste minimization, it also recognizes its obligation to its employees and communities.
- Dave Packard serves as a director of the National Fish and Wild life Foundation.

1988

- HP Hazardous Waste Minimization Council formed. The Council’s initiatives include the development of a corporate-wide strategy for Site Pollution Prevention and Pollution Prevention Guidelines.

1987

- HP establishes its own hardware recycling program.

1986

- City of Palo Alto awards “Friends of Recycling” to HP for developing a comprehensive recycling program and “clearly leading the way among companies in Palo Alto in conserving resources.”

1985

- Each HP division has a basic wall- to-wall responsibility for its own environmental, health and safety. EHS programs and a staff of EHS professionals in turn oversee program execution and effectiveness.
- HP Corporate Environmental Lab in Palo Alto monitors the discharge water from up to 40 site manufacturing locations by testing and reporting on environmental and industrial hygiene each month.

1985–87

- The decision is made for a company-wide replacement of chlorine bleached white boxes with natural, more environmentally friendly Kraft/brown boxes. Paper mills that use chlorine to bleach paper release toxic dioxins in to water downstream.
- Dave Packard serves as director of the Alliance to Save Energy, an organization dedicated to promoting energy efficiency worldwide to achieve a healthier economy, a cleaner environment and greater energy security.

1971–1984

1983

- Dave Packard receives the Environmental Leadership Award from the Natural Resources Defense Council.

1983–90

- Dave Packard serves as Vice Chairman of the California Nature Conservancy.

1978

- Twenty-one vans are in service or on order for employee van pooling to bay area sites. All vans run on propane fuel.

1977

- There are 73 carpool locators organized to assist employees at the Stanford Plant.

1976

- HP purchases vans for employee van pools and encourages their use for fuel conservation. Five vans are in service commuting to the Palo Alto site from around the region and four more are on order.

1975

- An HP team designs and installs a solar heating system at the Sunnyvale site that reduces electrical consumption and saves about \$1000 per month in heating costs.
- HP's newly constructed wastewater treatment system in Palo Alto is recognized as exemplary of good business citizenship by the California Water Pollution Control Association.

1972

- Four years before Congress passes the first legislation governing toxic substances and later, clean air and water, HP adopts a basic manufacturing policy for protecting the environment, including control of all types of known pollution at company facilities.

1971

- Bay Area Electronic Data Processing estimates 140 tons of computer print-out paper and punched cards will be recycled through the HP recycling program in the coming year.
- The environmental regulatory field heats up and HP manufacturing manager Ed Truitt is named to head the company's major push into the environmental instrument business.

The appointment formalizes a long-held interest in this field by HP's analytical products division.

- HP employees turn out in large numbers to rescue and clean up hundreds of birds affected by an oil spill that spread between Santa Cruz and Half Moon Bay on the California coastline.
- Bill Hewlett speaks about the practicality of addressing environmental issues and HP's potential contributions. He references the work going on at Avondale (Delaware) as well as in the Scientific Instruments division and states that it is clear both divisions are going to be important in pollution research, environmental control and the solution of (other) social problems.
- HP initiates the recycling of computer print-outs in its Palo Alto data processing center. Between January and June, 5½ tons of printout and 7½ tons of punched cards are recycled.
- Nine categories of HP instruments and systems having environmental applications are in wide use. They include: Gas Chromatographs, Multichannel Pulse Height Analyzers, Microwave Spectrometers, Mass Spectrometers, Loudness Analyzers, Aircraft Noise Monitoring Systems, GC Mass Spectrometers, Ultrasonic Translator Detectors, Oscilloscopes, Recorders, Counters, and Digital Voltmeters.

1971–1984

1912–1970

1970

- Glen Affleck is named to the newly created post of environment control coordinator for HP. His charter is to help focus company efforts regarding measurement and control of pollution in areas of HP operations. This is also the first time the new term “environmental” is referenced.

1969

- HP encourages the city and county health departments to make a basic study of the Colorado Springs air shed in a proactive step toward staving off air pollution problems in the area as a result of projected population growth.
- HP Corporate Objectives are updated. Citizenship is the final objective and details the obligation of HP and its people to help solve instead of contribute to the problems of traffic and pollution.

1967

- Measure Magazine announces the F&M gas chromatograph and declares, “HP Instruments Fight Pollution.”

1966

- Employee Walt Moy initiates a recycling program for HP punched cards in Palo Alto.

1963–1964

- HP enters important new markets by which environmental pollution is detected and measured when it acquires Mechrolab, which manufactures equipment for chemical analysis; Dymec, whose equipment is used for digital data acquisition using temperature sensors and recorders; Delcon, specializing

in ultrasonic devices for leak detection and F&M Scientific, manufacturer of gas chromatographs used for the scientific analysis of compounds such as pollutants in ground water.

1957

- The first set of HP corporate objectives, written by Bill and Dave, are introduced and adopted by HP senior managers. Objective number five is Citizenship—defined as “meeting the obligations of good citizenship by making contributions to the community and to the institutions in our society which generate the environment in which we operate.”

1939

- Hewlett-Packard Company is formed.

1934

- Following graduation from Stanford, Dave and Bill cement their friendship on a two-week pack trip in the mountains of Colorado.

1913

- Bill Hewlett is born in San Francisco, California and spends many boyhood summers roaming the Sierra Nevada Mountains where his parents belong to the North Fork Association, an outdoor club dedicated to wilderness appreciation.

1912

- Dave Packard is born on the edge of the prairie in Pueblo, Colorado, and as a boy finds solitude and adventure in hunting, fishing and horseback riding.



© Copyright 2010 Hewlett-Packard Development Company, L.P. The information contained herein is subject to change without notice. The only warranties for HP products and services are set forth in the express warranty statements accompanying such products and services. Nothing herein should be construed as constituting an additional warranty. HP shall not be liable for technical or editorial errors or omissions contained herein.

