

Fourteen proposed sustainability indicator targets were discussed at a British Precast Council meeting in December 2009 and were approved and signed by President Steve Parker. British Precast members are committed to achieving the following targets by 2012 compared with the baseline year of 2008:

Reducing overall kWh / tonne of energy used in production by 10%

Reducing CO₂ emissions from production by 10%

Reducing kg / tonne waste to landfill by 10%

Increasing the proportion of alternative cement additions (as a % of total cement) to 25%

Increasing the proportion of recycled / secondary aggregates (as a % of total aggregates) to 25%

Reducing mains water consumption by 5%

Reducing ground water consumption by 5%

Reducing reportable injuries per 100,000 direct employees by 10% per year

Increasing the % of production sites covered by an EMS (e.g. ISO 14001) to 85%

Increasing the % of production sites covered by a Quality system (e.g. ISO 9001) to 85%

Reducing the convictions for air and water emissions to zero

Improving the capture of Transport data

Increasing the % of employees covered by a certified management system (e.g. ISO 9001 / ISO 14001 / OHSAS 18001) to 85%

Maintaining the % of relevant production sites that have community liaison activities at 100%

For further information, please contact
Norman Richards, British Precast Environmental Consultant,
norman.richards@britishprecast.org

or refer to the British Precast website:

www.britishprecast.org

www.sustainableprecast.com

www.sustainableconcrete.org.uk

ANNOUNCING THE NEW CERTIFICATE IN SUSTAINABLE CONCRETE

As part of the industry's signed commitment to transform the sustainability skills base of the industry by 2012, the Sustainable Concrete Forum has endorsed a new Certificate in Sustainable Concrete comprising two one-day and four half-day modules to be run in conjunction with the Forum and Proskills by the National Construction College, part of Construction Skills.

Details of the first modules are:

April 23 Sustainability for managers (full day)

April 29 Waste management (am); water management (pm)

April 30 Social issues management (am); energy management (pm)

May 27 Environmental management systems and responsible sourcing (full day)

This first series will be run in Leicester at the BPCF offices and administered by BPCF staff. Cost per person will be:

£130 plus vat for one day courses

£75 plus vat for half day courses

All modules will carry CPD status – all six must be attended to attain the Certificate. Further dates will be reserved in the summer once we have a better idea of demand. Further information can be obtained from British Precast.

TEL 0116 253 6161
FAX 0116 251 4568
info@britishprecast.org
www.britishprecast.org
60 Charles Street, Leicester, LE1 1FB

**BRITISH
PRECAST**

BRITISH PRECAST

SUSTAINABILITY
MATTERS



ECOBUILD
UPDATE

The logo for ecobuild, featuring a green curved line above the word "ecobuild" in a bold, lowercase, sans-serif font.

tuesday 02 — thursday 04 march 2010
earls court, london | www.ecobuild.co.uk

BRITISH PRECAST COUNCIL AGREES 2012 SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS FOR THE PRECAST CONCRETE INDUSTRY

In July 2008, the Federation signed up to the Sustainable Construction Strategy for the UK Concrete Industries developed by the Concrete Industry Sustainable Construction Forum (CISCF), in which it made eight commitments, including the “Setting of targets for Performance Indicators by the end of 2009”.

British Precast representatives have been actively involved in a series of Working Groups throughout 2009 to help the industry meet these demanding targets. During the year they consulted with members to produce a set of draft sustainability targets that have been combined with the rest of the industry to form targets for the concrete industry.



BPCF President Steve Parker of Roger Bullivant signs the targets, flanked by Martin Clarke (left), Chief Executive BPCF and Darren Waters (right) of Tarmac Building Products, Vice-President BPCF.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

These indicators provide an overview of the impact environment, and how that impact is managed. The year, and notes are included to indicate how perform



COVERAGE

Data has been provided by 26 companies relating to 120 production units and approximately 12 m tonnes of production; there are believed to be in the region of 800 precast production units in the UK and the total production output for the industry in 2008 was estimated to be 28.5m tonnes. Thus, despite some contraction in the industry in the course of the year, data has been reported for approximately 42% of the year's production, compared with 47% in 2008. The following statistics have been calculated from the data supplied.

PRODUCTIVITY

The companies reporting data employed 8,405 full time equivalent staff.

1,427 tonnes of concrete was produced per employee compared with 1,842 tonnes in 2007.

RESPECT FOR PEOPLE AND THEIR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT

Fifteen factories operated formal local liaison schemes during the year.

QUALITY AND SATISFACTION

10.1m tonnes or 84.5% of reported production was covered by an ISO 9001 certified quality management system or a recognised Manufacturers Quality Assurance Scheme, which is marginally improved compared with the 80% coverage in 2007.

ENERGY, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE

62.70 kWh of energy was used per tonne of concrete produced, of which 56.9% was gas, 19.8% electricity and 20.6% gas oil or diesel. This is equivalent to 17.3kg of CO₂ per tonne of concrete produced. These figures are slightly higher than the data reported in 2007 due mainly to the use of a different conversion factor.

RESOURCE USE - MATERIALS

0.130 tonnes of cementitious materials were used per tonne of concrete produced, of which 4.9% was fly ash and 7.7% was ground granulated blast-furnace slag, 8.8% quicklime and 76.7% CEM1.

Aggregate usage shows little change from 2008, with 0.832 tonnes of aggregates being used per tonne of concrete produced, of which 77.4% was primary aggregate and 22.6% secondary aggregate.

of the precast industry on society and the figures reported here relate to the 2008 calendar performance has changed compared with 2007.



RESOURCE USE - WATER

182.6 litres of water was used per tonne of concrete produced. The proportions changed with 62% coming from mains supplies and 38% from licensed non-mains sources, compared with 70.4% of mains water and 29.6% non mains water in 2007. *Note: water from other sources such as harvesting and recycling is not included in this figure.*

RESOURCE USE - WASTE

42.1 kg of waste was produced per tonne of concrete produced, of which 15% was disposed of to landfill, 35% was recycled on site and 49% recycled off site.

This is a small increase compared with 2007, but reflects more accurate data capture and reporting by companies.

POLLUTION/EMISSIONS, INCLUDING TRANSPORT

10.1 million tonnes or 85% of reported production was covered by an ISO 14000 or EMAS certified environmental management system, compared with 81% of reported production in 2007.

One environmental incident was recorded and reported to external regulatory authorities, equivalent to one incident per 10 million tonnes of concrete produced.

HEALTH & SAFETY

35 million tonnes or 29.2% of reported production was covered by an OHSAS 18001 certified health and safety management system, which is a slight increase over 2007.

Health and safety data is collected separately through the Concrete Targets 2010 Scheme operated by British Precast; this HSE recognised scheme promotes improvement activities and sharing of information, both within companies and across the industry.

Over 15,000 employees in the industry were covered by the scheme in 2007.

The RIDDOR incident rate was its lowest ever in 2008 at 1343 incidents per 100,000 employees, compared with 1466 in 2007 and 3930 for the base reporting year of 2000. Only 0.18 days were lost per employee compared with 0.36 in 2000.

EMPLOYMENT POLICIES INCLUDING TRAINING

7513 or 89.4% of reported employees were covered by formal training and development policies, and an average of 13.0 hours of training was provided per employee. Thus a slightly higher number of employees were provided with a greater amount of training compared with 2007.
