

Sustainability Policy

The basis of our sustainability policy and practices are these four themes:

- Energy: reducing energy consumption, being more energy efficient and using renewable energy and 'alternative technology'
- Materials: Choosing, using, re-using and recycling materials during design, manufacture, construction and maintenance to reduce resource requirements
- Waste: Producing less waste and recycling more.
- Pollution: Producing less toxicity, water, noise and spatial pollution.

Our method for implementing these themes is:

- Discussing with our suppliers about where and how materials are sourced, try to achieve a balance between the benefits of using renewable resources and energy and the cost of doing so.
- Ensuring that colleagues are trained to understand the importance of minimising waste, energy use and pollution

We implement it through our Environmental Management System

1. THE PURPOSE OF OUR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

- To understand the current environmental issues relating to the work sites, premises and practices of the company
- To identify and evaluate all environmental aspects of our operations that may be of concern
- To ensure the system is accurately reflected within our Environmental Policy
- To set objectives and targets to manage and improve our environmental performance.
- Comply with all relevant, current legislation
- Continually review our environmental performance on a regular basis.

2. LIFT SPECIALISTS LIMITED ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY STATEMENT

The management and all who work at Lift Specialists Limited are committed to the care of the environment through sustainable working practices, and the prevention of pollution.

Lift Specialists Limited is committed to ensuring that all its activities are carried out in accordance with the relevant environmental legislation and comply with all additional standards, to which the organisation subscribes, that relate to our environmental performance.

Lift Specialists Limited operates processes that are prescribed under environmental related legislation e.g. the Hazardous Waste Regulations; we seek to minimise waste, promote recycling, reduce energy consumption, reduce harmful emissions and, where possible, to work with suppliers who themselves have sound environmental policies.

Document Ref: 0056 – Sustainability Policy Revision: 2 Issue Date: 28/1/21

An essential feature of the Environmental Management System is a commitment to continually improving environmental performance. This is achieved by setting annual environmental improvement objectives and targets, which are regularly monitored and reviewed

The objectives and targets are publicised throughout the organisation and all stakeholders are committed to achieving their objectives.

In order to ensure the achievement of our environmental commitments, we implement and Environmental Management System that satisfies the requirements of ISO 14001.

This policy and the obligations and responsibilities required by the Environmental Management System is to all employees and sub-contractors. A copy of the policy is available to the public on request.

3. POLLUTION

Pollution can be caused by any action that is not undertaken with care. It can affect the air, water or ground and can be either obvious or invisible to the people around it. In order to manage the effect of Lift Specialists Limited on the environment it is important that anyone working for, or on behalf of, Lift Specialists Limited are not only careful about preventing pollution, but that they report it when it happens and deal with it correctly. Reporting a near miss or small accident may help prevent a major incident in the future.

Everyday signs and symbols indicate that some substances or processes are more likely to give rise to pollution than others, for example:

Containers bearing the above symbols contain substances that must not be allowed to enter the environment.

4. EMISSIONS TO AIR

Air pollution is caused when gas, vapour or dust is released into the air. Some types of air pollution are localised, for example the dust created by drilling concrete, and some are widespread, such as the emissions from vehicle exhausts.

The major man-made contributors of atmospheric pollution are smoke and CO₂ from combustion engines; methane released from mining of coal and oil, landfills and cattle farming; and CFCs from aerosols, air conditioning, etc.

Air pollution can have several effects. Among the more serious are:

- Acid rain, which has been linked to the death of fish, birds and trees, and can damage buildings.
- Climate change, which contributes to the melting of polar ice, and subsequent rise in sea levels. It may also contribute to more extreme weather events such as flooding or droughts.

- Direct effects on human health. Many atmospheric pollutants have been linked with harm to human health e.g. asthma and other severe problems such as brain damage.

Management of Lift Specialists Limited Emissions to Air

The main contribution by Lift Specialists Limited to air pollution is from its vehicle fleet. These emissions are reduced using a combination of fleet management and driver awareness training in the following areas:

Servicing: Regular servicing helps maintain the efficiency of the engine. A poorly serviced engine can use 10% more fuel.

Planning: Route planning can save both time and fuel by identifying the most direct or the least congested route between locations.

Tyres: Maintaining the correct tyre pressures reduces wear and improves fuel economy. Worn tyres are replaced immediately as they reduce both safety and efficiency.

Fuel: Use of low sulphur city diesel reduces the amount of harmful oxides being released. A vehicle needs to be stationary in traffic for around 3 minutes before switching off the engine becomes efficient.

Speed: Most vehicles are designed to be most efficient at a specific speed – some vehicles use as much as 25% less fuel when travelling at 70mph than when travelling at 56 mph.

Subject to legal requirements and safe driving our drivers travel at the most fuel-efficient speed for their vehicles.

Drag: We remove roof racks and carriers when they are not in use as well as unnecessary loads and heavy accessories. Driving with the window open and using air conditioning respectively increases drag and lowers fuel economy. Our colleagues are instructed to use the vehicle ventilation system whenever practical.

Parking: Reversing out of a space when the vehicle's engine is cold uses around 20 times more fuel in the first few seconds than it does when reversing into a space when warm, reversing in is our standard procedure

Air pollution effects from an office are reduced by:

- Reducing the likelihood of fire and maintaining the means to prevent its spread e.g. closing fire doors and knowing how to use the fire extinguishers
- Closing windows and doors to help keep the building cool or warm instead of using air conditioning or heating
- Turn off lights, computers, printers and other electronic equipment when they are not in use
- Using energy efficient printers, monitors, lighting etc.

Air pollution effects from assembly and installations operations are reduced by:

Document Ref: 0056 – Sustainability Policy Revision: 2 Issue Date: 28/1/21

- Using well maintained, energy efficient equipment
- Using means of suppressing dusts that may be created when drilling or cutting
- Using spill kits for absorbing fuel and solvent spills
- Proper disposal of materials containing harmful substances, such as asbestos, generated by refitting operations
- Taking care not to damage fluorescent light tubes, air conditioning units or other equipment that may contain harmful gases

5. DISCHARGES TO WATER

Water pollution occurs when a liquid is discharged into a river, lake or sea. This can either be directly or via the drains and sewers. In most cases an accidental discharge or spill is the cause of the pollution. The effect of the pollutant varies with, among other things, the size of the release, the size of the body of water being polluted and any use to which the water may be put; for example drinking water abstraction or bathing water on beaches.

Potential pollutants include:

- Chemicals such as raw sewage that remove oxygen from the water.
- Fuel and lubricant spilt during production or transport
- Toxic chemicals such as heavy metals and solvents
- Illegal dumping and litter.

Water pollution can have many effects including:

- Death of fish and other animals
- The loss of a watercourse as a source of drinking water
- Loss of recreational opportunities such as bathing or water sports
- Loss of visual appeal.

Management of Lift Specialists Limited Discharges to Water

The potential for water pollution from our activities is reduced by:

- Storing lubricant or chemicals, either on site or in vehicles, within a suitable container or bund efficient to contain the contents in the event of a spill
- Correct use and maintenance or spill kits by trained staff.
- Minimising storage of chemicals so that in the event of an emergency the hazard is reduced –order only what you need
- Being careful not to pour hazardous or unknown substances into sinks or drains
- Use of a spill kit instead of washing away small spills
- Take care to dispose of lubricants and solvents or contaminated rags in the approved Manner
- Ensuring colleagues are trained to use the materials and processes required by their work.
- Ensuring colleagues know what action to take in the event of a spillage

- Ensuring vehicles carrying lubricants, chemicals, etc display the necessary warning Signs and information

6. CONTAMINATION OF LAND

Contamination of land occurs when a substance that would not otherwise be there leaks into the ground after waste disposal or an accidental discharge e.g. diesel spilt while filling a vehicle. The contamination can travel great distances into and through the ground from the original source

The environmental impact of land contamination may include:

- Poisoning of nearby plant life
- Nuisance odours within buildings
- Damage to underground structures
- Poisoning of nearby watercourses.

Management of Lift Specialists Limited Contamination of Land

From the office:

- Dispose of printer cartridges, fluorescent light tubes and other controlled waste using an approved special waste contractor. The approved disposal method for a product is when purchased

From a workshop or workshop:

- Ensure that all large quantities of liquid contaminants such as oil are held in secure containers
- Taking care when colleagues fill or empty containers of solvents or lubricants
- Always absorbing spills before they reach watercourses or seep into the ground
- Storing small containers in the appropriate locations such as banded pallets.

When installing equipment:

- Only removing from storage the materials needed for the job in hand
- Replace container lids and seals when not in use
- Always absorbing spills before they reach watercourses or seep into the ground
- Make sure colleagues have been trained to use the materials and processes required for the work they are doing

7. WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste consists of any material or mixture of materials that is produced as a by-product of a process or action. It is broadly defined in two categories:

a) Hazardous waste is anything that presents a potential hazard to human health or the environment and is classed according to its properties as toxic, ecotoxic, irritant, etc. Examples are lead-acid batteries, lubricants, solvents and fluorescent tubes

b) Non-hazardous waste is anything that does not pose a risk to human health or the environment and covers everything from domestic rubbish to old pallets and broken glass

Currently the most common method of waste disposal is to landfill, which is liable to tax and uses up valuable raw materials. Landfills also continue to produce toxic leachate and the greenhouse gas methane for many years after their closure. Our sustainability policy aims to reduce landfill usage as much as possible. Much waste can be recycled. Many hazardous materials can be recycled as well.

Management of Lift Specialists Limited Waste

In an office environment waste is reduced by

- Use of recycling bins wherever possible
- Avoiding the use of disposable cutlery, cups etc.
- Where possible, print using both sides of the paper
- Keeping hazardous and non-hazardous waste streams separate and arranging for appropriate disposal by a licensed waste carrier
- Arranging for empty printer and photocopier cartridges to be collected
- Keeping bubble wrap and other packaging materials and reusing them

Field staff manage the waste they produce by:

- Keeping replaced parts and materials for refurbishment or recycling as an alternative to disposal
- Recovering packaging materials for recycling
- Recovering waste fluorescent tubes, lubricants and other hazardous materials for disposal
- Following the waste management plan in place for the site they are working at

8. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Our business uses power and raw materials to produce products and services. If the method of use is inefficient then waste in the form of raw materials, electricity, fuel, paper, etc. is produced. Not only has the cost of the resource been lost, but also we may be liable for charges to remove waste or control pollution from these processes

The environmental impact of poor resource management may include:

- Increased use of raw materials
- Increased amounts of air pollution
- Increased amounts of waste sent to landfill
- Increased possibility of water pollution
- Increased possibility of land contamination

Management of Lift Specialists Limited Resource Usage

In the office we ensure that we:

- Switch off lights in empty rooms, and electronic equipment when not in use
- Turn down/off office heating in the summer
- Open windows before using fans or air conditioning
- Print on both sides of the paper
- Avoid printing whole documents if you only need a few pages

In the field and workshop we:

- Regularly service plant and equipment
- Plan use of aluminium, plastic, etc. to make best use of materials
- Where possible, reuse materials

9. ABNORMAL & EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

Abnormal situations include equipment servicing, annual factory cleaning, breakdowns etc. Emergencies can be described as unplanned, unforeseen or sudden occurrences and include anything that is not part of the normal operating practice. Examples of these include fires, major spillages, etc.

The environmental impact depends upon the nature of the emergency, but may include contamination of land, water or air, health and safety issues or a mixture of any or all of the above.

Management of Lift Specialists Limited Resource Usage

In the office we prevent situations from becoming emergencies by:

- Isolate and replace faulty electrical equipment, don't store large amounts of paper or flammable waste next to heaters, keep fire exits clear etc.
- Ensuring colleagues know and follow the fire procedures for the site you are working on
- Have fire alarms and extinguishers checked regularly and ensure the extinguishers are kept in the intended locations.

In the field or workshop we ensure:

- Colleagues are familiar with the method of reporting and responding to liquid spills
- Remain vigilant for possible fire or spillage hazards