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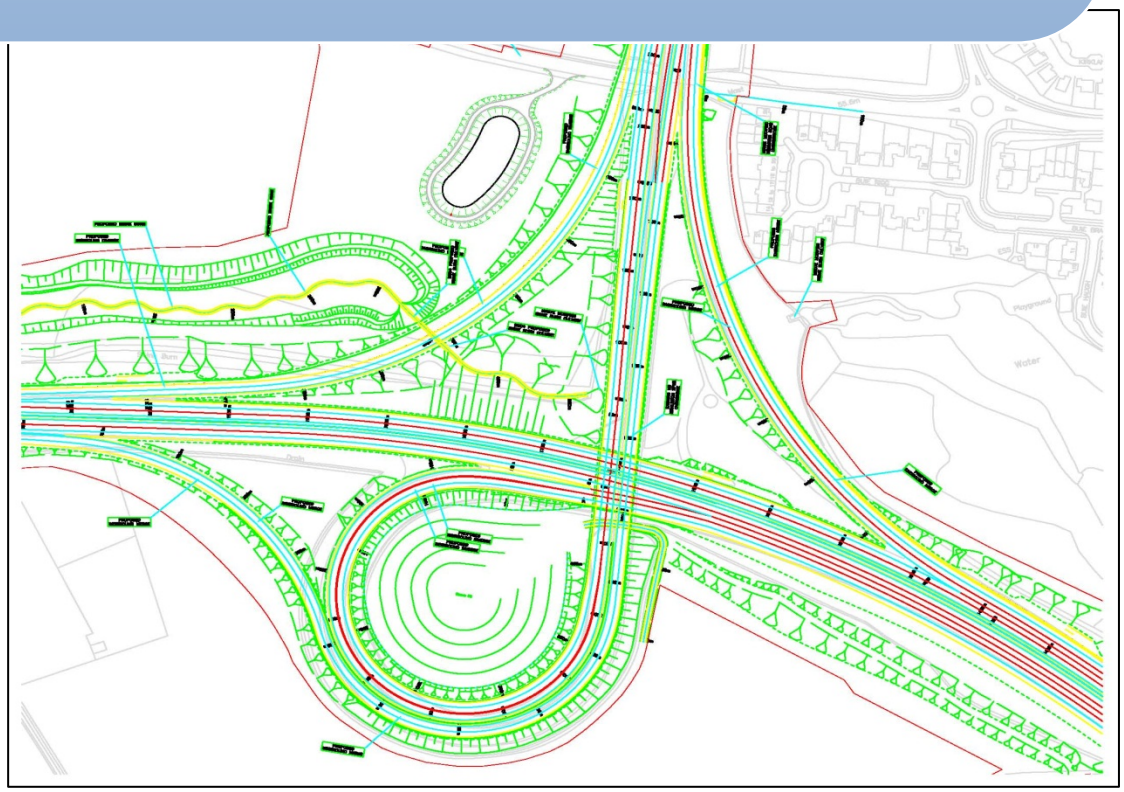
FORTH REPLACEMENT CROSSING
M9 Junction 1a – Project Quality Plan: Volume 4 Sustainable Resource Management Framework



TRANSPORT SCOTLAND

Construction Issue RSMF 02: May , 2012

FORTH REPLACEMENT CROSSING M9 JUNCTION A1

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

CONTROLLED DOCUMENT (Unless Printed)			
Report No: RSMF02			
Status:	**Construction Issue**	**Copy No:**	**Issue 2**

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Checked SRB:	Paraic McCarthy		May 2012
SRB Approved:	Paraic McCarthy		May2012

REVISION RECORD					
Rev	**Date**	**By**	**Summary of Changes**	**Chkd**	**Aprvd**
RSMF02	01st June 2012	RT	To reflect comments made in EDT compliance report CR00196	PMC	PMC

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Sustainable Resource Management Framework

1.0 Introduction

This Sustainable Resource Management Framework (SRMF) aims to address the key issues around the supply, management and use of the resources and materials needed to deliver the M9J1a Project and reflects a wider drive by Transport Scotland to adopt best sustainability practice within the organisation.

The Sustainable Resource Management Framework will sit within **The Project Quality Plan: Volume 4 Construction Environmental Management Plan, Appendix D – SRB Management Plans**

The FRC Sustainable Development Policy has set out two key policy objectives with regard to sustainable resource management these are:

- 'apply best practice in sustainability in the design, construction and implementation of the project where practicable'; and
- 'encourage contractors to adopt sustainability best practice for the construction industry'.

Implicit within these objectives are a number of key themes that form the basis of the Sustainable Resource Management Framework, these are:

- management of natural resources: which includes the re-use or recycling of materials;
- responsible sourcing: which includes sustainable sourcing, local sourcing, reducing transportation, efficient logistics;
- supply chain management: including waste minimisation, management systems and site stewardship; and
- climate change and energy: including energy efficiency, fossil fuel consumption, renewable sources of energy.

Sustainability, allied closely to environmental considerations, will form a core thread throughout all the activities of the M9J1a project team and stages in the project lifecycle. SRB will therefore, as far as is reasonable practicable consider sustainability throughout the construction of the project and use this document as a guide for managing sustainability effectively within the contract.

The following resource and materials framework and associated action plan sets out, under key headings, the aspirational objectives and targets that will be set in order to deliver the above vision while seeking to ensure that the project follows responsible sourcing principles.

The Framework is based on the following key stages for dealing with resources and materials that are likely to be used during the project:

- materials specification;
- materials and resource sourcing;
- transportation of materials;
- workforce travel;
- storage and handling of materials;
- use of resources and materials; and
- disposal of materials.

Each is discussed in turn with key objectives, targets, requirements and actions set out in the following sections.

Requirements

The requirements of the Standard consist of actions to be taken to demonstrate adoption of the principles of responsible sourcing as described in Sub-clause 4.1. The requirements and associated actions have been structured into three components:

- Organisational Management Requirements
- Supply Chain Management Requirements
- Environmental and Social Requirements

Objectives

The requirements of this Standard provide a framework against which all construction products may be assessed. The framework comprises a number of criteria setting out the requirements of an organisation in managing the supply of construction products in accordance with a set of agreed principles of sustainability, the precise scope of which is determined by stakeholder engagement.

2.0 Materials Specification

Background

Consideration needs to be given to whether the selected materials come from primary, secondary or recycled sources. Primary materials are, in general, a depletion of natural resources, while secondary and recycled avoid depletion. In some cases, such as timber, primary materials may come from a sustainable source.

In specifying materials to be used, SRB will consider whether:

- the cost, performance and quality of reusable or recycled product and material is equivalent to that of the primary alternatives;
- there are any durability issues relating to the material selected;
- the potential for products and materials to be recovered at the end of their life has been taken into account in the design including the recyclability/reusability of materials at the end of their life; and
- whether the incorporation of recycled or secondary material into the product could have an affect on its recyclability in the long-term.
- Information needed to take performance, durability, longevity and recyclability into account in decision-making will include:
- material performance specifications;
- the life expectancy of the material; and
- the required working life of the material.

When considering material specifications there will also be opportunities to consider the implications of using hazardous materials and to focus on low-environmental impact materials and components.
SRB will produce a Materials Register (**Appendix A**) that sets out the key characteristics of materials including durability, recyclability, ease of disassembly, hazardous properties and maintenance requirements.

There will be opportunities to harmonise materials use with the Site Waste Management Plan and to therefore maximise the re-use of materials on site.

The following key objectives have been set to address materials specification within

the SRMF:

- to minimise the amount of materials used, maximise the re-use of materials and prevent the unnecessary production of waste;
- to minimise the contribution made to the depletion of finite resources from the materials used throughout the life cycle of the project;
- to minimise the use of hazardous materials and the impacts of any used; and
- to maximise the use of materials and components that can be readily disassembled and re-used.

To deliver the above objectives the following aspirational targets have been created:

- 100% of all earthworks materials used come from either re-used or recycled stocks;
- To minimise the % of materials used that are derived from fossil fuels;
- 90% of waterproofing and paint treatments have a low-VOC content;
- 100% of coatings and treatments for wood-based and other relevant materials are non-persistent and biodegradable; and
- 100% of all coatings and treatments for permanent work materials are factory applied (except for cut ends).

3.0 Materials Sourcing

Background

The level of employment and its location is an indicator of a range of social and economic issues for a given area. Using local products supports local livelihoods and keeps the value of goods within the area.
SRB will record and demonstrate:

- whether material has been generated within or produced locally to the site or outside the local area; and

SRB will work to a responsible sourcing code of practice (**Appendix B**) drawn up in partnership with the FRC Sustainability Team for the Project. This will set out key principles and guidance in relation to a number of areas including ethics, supply chain management, stakeholder engagement, management systems and site stewardship. The construction materials that would need to be considered in this section would include – aggregates, fill material, steel, pre-cast concrete, asphalt, ready mixed concrete and timber products.

Objectives and Targets

The following key objectives have been set to address materials sourcing within the Sustainable Resource Management Framework:

- to source all materials responsibly;
- to source materials locally where reasonably practicable; and
- to source all timber-based products (either temporary or permanent) from
- Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified (or equivalent) sustainably managed forests, where practicable.
- To deliver the above objectives, the following aspirational targets have been established:

Material	Percentage to be sourced locally
Earthworks – cut and fill: soils	100%
Earthworks – cut and fill: imported materials	100%
Concrete	100%
Asphalt	100%
Timber	100%

4.0 Transportation and Delivery of Materials

Background

In addressing the transportation issues consideration should be given as to whether there are any differences in the impacts of transport options both inside and outside the local area for the different material supply.

In the case of the impacts of transport within the local area consideration should be given to whether there are any differences in the number of road miles generated locally by selecting materials from different sources. This is an issue because of the potential impacts of road traffic on local roads and populations. Options that minimise the amount of road traffic or change the transport mode from road to rail or water would have positive effects on a range of issues including: energy consumption, air pollution (CO, CO_2, NOx, SO_2, particulates), congestion, highways maintenance costs, accidents and road safety.

In the case of the impacts of transport outside the local area there is the need to compare the supply alternatives in terms of transport modes, from point of production to the boundary of the local area. The distance travelled could be measured in road mile equivalents. This is converting the number of miles travelled by road, rail and water modes into a common scale (this could be achieved through the assumption that 1 tonne road mile has equivalent impacts to approximately 5 rail tonne miles and 6 water tonne miles). Supply options that reduce the number of tonne road miles equivalents will have a positive benefit on energy consumption, air pollution (CO, NOx, SO_2, particulates), congestion, highways maintenance costs, accidents and road safety. Road tonne mile equivalents can be reduced by change in mode of transport.

Carrying the same amount of material the same distance by rail or water rather than road can have large positive benefits on the impacts. The contractor will be expected to draw up a Construction Traffic Management Plan (or equivalent) that will ensure that the impacts of transport are kept to a minimum. This Construction TMP should also take cognisance of the Materials Transportation Strategy as appropriate.

Key questions that SRB will consider are:

- Where is the material being sourced from?
- What are the quantities being transported?
- What are the modes of transport open to them and what is likely to be used?
- How can more sustainable forms of transport be utilised?

Objectives and Targets

The following key objectives have been set to address the transportation and delivery of materials within the Sustainable Resource Management Framework:

- to promote more sustainable forms of transport for the transportation of all materials and freight; and
- to make sure that consideration is given to more sustainable transport routes (other than road) for all goods and services.

5.0 Transportation of Workforce

Background

Whether there are feasible options for workforce transportation that do not rely solely on car travel and provide more sustainable alternatives (such as buses, car sharing schemes, Park and Ride etc) should be looked into.

SRB will promote more sustainable forms of transport for site workers through the development of a 'Green Travel Plan'.

Objectives and Targets

- To promote more sustainable forms of transport for the transportation of the workforce; and
- to make sure that consideration is given to more sustainable transport routes (other than road) for the workforce.

6.0 Storage and Handling of Materials

Background

The storage of materials on site has implications for site design, clearance and preparation. Consideration should be given to how the construction site(s) will be cleared and prepared for future construction purposes. If there is vegetation present then consideration will need to be given to how best to clear and dispose of it.

SRB will consider the following key questions:

- What is the vegetation type?
- Could it be used for habitat?
- Can it be composted, mulched or put to other good use on site (i.e. reused/ recycled)?
- Does it pose complications for disposal (e.g. noxious weeds, Schedule 9 plants?)

SRB will consider how all earthworks material and aggregates are stored on site. Soils will need to be stripped and stored appropriately (i.e. topsoil separate from subsoil) making sure that spoil and waste materials are not included and that vegetation has been removed.

SRB will consider the following key questions:

- Have soil resources been clearly identified?
- Have designed storage areas been screened for environmental risk?
- Have stockpiles got suitably designed protection (e.g. seeding to prevent erosion for long term storage, etc)?
- Has a suitable use been found for any surplus soils (both topsoil and subsoil)?

Consideration will be given to the appropriate storage of the different grades of earthworks, fill and aggregate materials. Sites should be planned in order to minimise transportation movements on site. Consideration will also need to be given to the appropriate storage of any other construction materials or the suitable location of pre-fabrication compounds.

Thought should be given to the types of vehicle and plant used for the transference of all materials, together with the number and distance of movements, and with regard to earthworks/soils the degree of compaction and waterlogging. Contractors will be required to develop a soil handling and management strategy to minimise impacts of soil handling on the environment. This can usefully be based on the Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soil (DEFRA 2009a). This clearly sets out a range of soil handling procedures that safeguard soil quality.

Key questions SRB will need to be able to respond to are:

- Has the Code of Practice or Method Statement been clearly explained and communicated to the relevant staff?
- Is compliance with the Code being checked and verified (both by the Contractor and also the Client's Site Representative)?
- Are vehicle movements being kept to a minimum?

Objectives and Targets

The following key objectives have been set within the Sustainable Resource Management Framework to address the storage of materials on site:

- to make sure that topsoil and subsoil are stored correctly for re-use after construction;
- to ensure that all earthworks and other material storage sites are sited with minimum risk to the environment; and
- to keep all vehicle movements to a minimum.

7.0 Use of Materials

Background

How materials are actually used on site needs to be given consideration here and this will tie in very closely again to the Site Waste Management Plan. For example the optimisation of the cut and fill balance will help to reduce the quantity of material brought on site as well as reducing the amount taken off for disposal or re-use elsewhere. This type of initiative will make sure that materials are used more sustainably, will help to cut polluting emissions (e.g. from unnecessary transport) and also help to cut costs. Decisions as to whether structures involving large amounts of concrete are prefabricated and brought in to site or whether concrete is batched on site or brought in from batching plants in the local area or further a field will all need to be made.

SRB will address the following key questions:

- Has the cut and fill balance been optimised?
- Has the percentage by volume of bulk fill and sub-base material coming from previously used material on-site been maximised?
- Has the amount been maximised from previously used material sourced from nearby?

Objectives and Targets

The following key objectives have been set within the Sustainable Resource

Management Framework to address the use of materials on site:

- to optimise cut and fill to reduce the quantity of material brought on the site and to reduce the quantity of excavation spoil taken from the site as waste for re-use;
- to minimise the quantity of materials needed to be taken off-site; and
- to maximise the percentage by volume of bulk fill and sub-base material used in the project that comes from previously used material (either from onsite or elsewhere).

To deliver the above objectives the following aspirational targets have been established:

- where practicable, to re-use on site 100% of excavated material; and
- to aim for 100% use of previously used material as bulk fill or other appropriate uses.

8.0 Disposal of Materials

Background

The prevention and minimisation of waste and the close link with the Site Waste Management Plan are important features of this part of the Sustainable Resource Management Framework. Consideration needs to be given to preventing any waste being generated in the first place, to re-using any material waste on-site and to divert all waste from going to landfill. The focus on the waste management hierarchy of recover, re-use and recycle should help in this regard.

SRB will consider the following challenges and address these key questions:

- Can all waste be prevented?
- Can materials be segregated and diverted from landfill?
- Is there planned space for storage and re-use of materials on-site?

Objectives and Targets

The following key objectives have been set within the Sustainable Resource Management Framework to address the disposal of materials on site:

- to divert as much waste as possible from disposal to landfill; and
- to re-use all waste and unused materials.

To deliver the above objectives the following targets have been established:

- to divert 100% of inert and non-hazardous waste from landfill; and
- to re-use 100% of all potential inert and non-hazardous waste where practicable within the site as fill material.

9.0 Indicators

The Table below summarises the quantified indicators that will be used to address the key objectives for the principal materials to be used within the Project.

Indicators	Construction		
Materials Specification	**Material**	**Target**	**Actual 01-06-12**
• % of materials recovered, re-used and recycled	• Earthworks – cut and fill: soils • Earthworks – cut and fill: imported materials • Earthworks – rock and aggregate • Steel • Concrete • Asphalt • Timber	• 100% • 100% • 100% • 50% • 95-100% • 30% • 100%	• 100% • 100% • 100% • 100% • 100% • NA • 100%
• % of all coatings and treatments for permanent work materials that have been factory applied (except for cut ends)	• Paints and coatings • Timber treatments	• 90% • 100%	• 90% • 100%
• % of materials locally sourced	• Earthworks – cut and fill: soils • Earthworks – cut and fill: imported materials • Earthworks – rock and aggregate • Steel • Concrete • Asphalt	• 100% • 100% • 100% • 100% • 100% • 100% • 100%	• 100% • 100% • 100% • 100% • 100% • 100% • 100%
% of timber-based products that are certified as sustainable	• Timber • 100%	• Timber • 100%	• Timber • 70%
• % of materials transported by rail or boat	• Earthworks – cut and fill: imported materials • Earthworks – rock and aggregate • Steel • Concrete • Asphalt • Polymer membrane • Timber • Paints and coatings	• 100% (road) • 100% (road) • 100% (road) • 100% (road) • 100% (road) • 100%(road) • 100% (road) • 100%(road)	• 100% (road) • 100% (road) • 100% (road) • 100% (road) • 100% (road) • 100%(road) • 100% (road) • 100%(road)

Workforce Travel		**Target**	**Actual 01-06-12**
• % of workforce using car sharing scheme	• Workforce	• 60%	• 45%
% topsoil and subsoil stored correctly for re-use after construction • All material storage sites sited with minimum risk to the environment	• Earthworks – cut and fill: soils • Earthworks – cut and fill: imported materials • Soils • Imported fill materials • Construction materials	• 100% • 100% • 100% • 100% • 100%	• 100% • 100% • 100% • 100% • 100%
• % of excavated material re-used on site	• Earthworks – cut and fill: soils	• 100%	• 100%
• % of previously used material as bulk fill or sub-base material	• Earthworks – cut and fill: imported materials • Earthworks – rock and aggregate	• 100% • 100%	• 100% • 100%
• % of waste diverted from landfill	• Earthworks – cut and fill: soils • Earthwork`s – cut and fill: imported materials • Earthworks – rock and aggregate	• 100% • 100% • 100%	• 100% • 100% • 100%
• % of waste re-used	• Earthworks – cut and fill: soils • Earthworks – cut and fill: imported materials • Earthworks – rock and aggregate	• 100% • 100% • 100%	• 100% • 100% • 100%

10.0 Roles and Responsibilities

SRB will be responsible for delivering the Client's requirements by implementing clear procedures to manage materials through the supply chain. The procedures will be based on estimated material quantities and comparing these to the actual quantities used. SRB will provide a regular report on the progress in delivering targets.
The SRB Sustainability Manager will co-ordinate the SRB implementation and delivery of the SRMC Plan objectives.

11.0 Training and Awareness

A training and communications programme should be developed by the Main Contractor to ensure all parties understand how they are to report the quantities and types of materials they will use throughout the duration of the project.

The training will include making sure that everyone is aware of any site-specific issues and logistic strategies. Training will be incorporated into existing training sessions such as induction and toolbox training.

12.0 Identifying Lessons Learned and Best Practice

SRB will maintain a project log that will identify any lessons learned as the Project evolves and also will monitor best practice in resource management and materials planning. Regular reviews will encourage procedures and strategies to be modified and updated as required.

Data gathering and management will be an important part of the continuing CEEQUAL assessment, verification and certification process.

13.0 Best Practice Overview

The following best practice documents and systems will be reviewed and consulted during the development and operation of the Sustainable Resource Management Framework.

- Highways Agency
- The HA report *Building Better Roads: Towards Sustainable Construction (2003)*,
- WRAP
- ` Building Research Establishment (BRE) – BRE BES 6001: Framework Standard for the Responsible Sourcing of Construction Products
- Civil Engineering Environmental Quality Assessment and Awards Scheme (CEEQUAL)

APPENDIX A
Materials Register

M9J1a Materials Register

Material	ISO14001 System / Policy	Supplier and Address	Source distance from site	Location Used	Class	Description	Durability	Recyclability	Ease of Disassembly	Hazardous Properties	Maintenance Requirements	Road Rail or Water
Blaze	No / No	Hunter Demolition, Niddry Bing, EH29 9GA	1 mile	Site Access Roads, Embankment Fill (Class 1A)	1A	Recycled Material						No Rail or Water Transport Link

APPENDIX B
Responsible Sourcing Code of Practice

SRB Civil Engineering Limited

ROADBRIDGE
CIVIL ENGINEERING & BUILDING CONTRACTORS

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Established 1859

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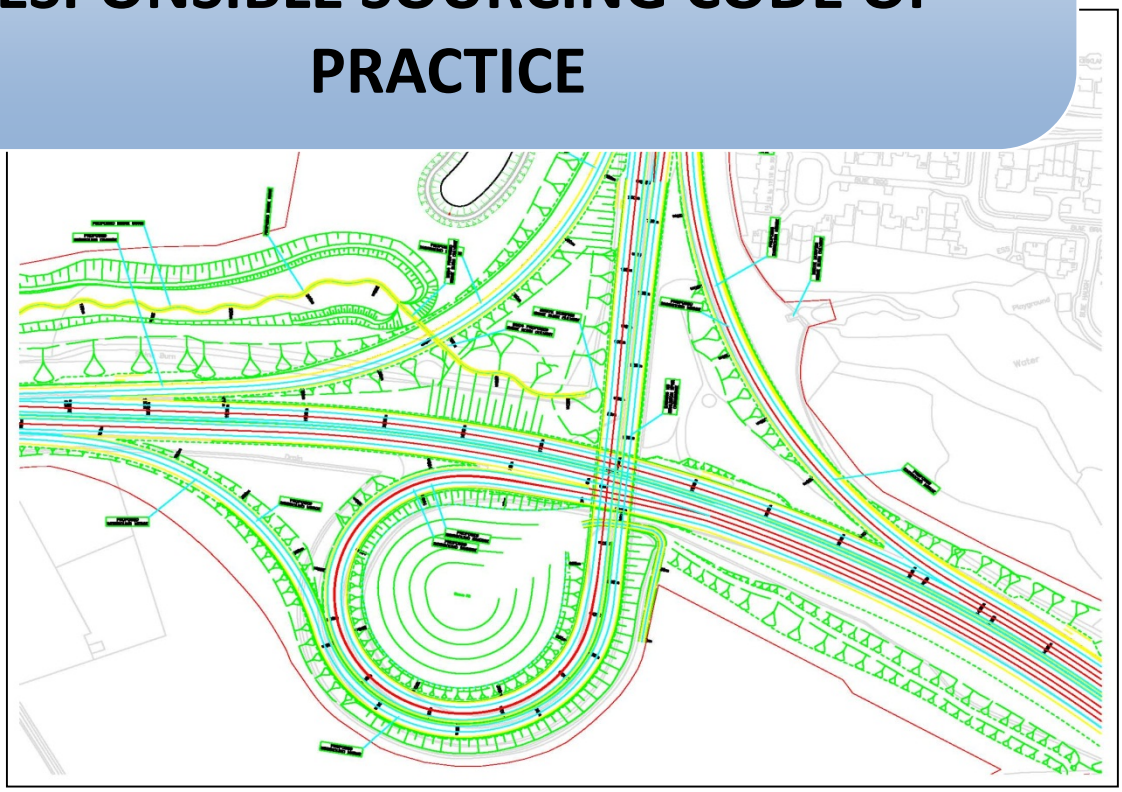
FORTH REPLACEMENT CROSSING
M9 Junction 1a
RESPONSIBLE SOURCING CODE OF PRACTICE



TRANSPORT SCOTLAND

Issue 1 : February 2012

FORTH REPLACEMENT CROSSING M9 Junction A1

RESPONSIBLE SOURCING CODE OF PRACTICE

CONTROLLED DOCUMENT (Unless Printed)			
Report No: OEP 01			
Status:	**Construction Issue**	**Copy No:**	**Issue 1**

	Name	**Signature**	**Date**
Prepared by:	Roland Tarrant		Feb 2012
Checked SRB:	Paraic McCarthy		Feb 2012
SRB Approved:	Paraic McCarthy		Feb 2012

Revision Record					
Rev	**Date**	**By**	**Summary of Changes**	**Chkd**	**Aprvd**

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RESPONSIBLE SOURCING CODE OF PRACTICE

Introduction

As detailed in CL3.6.3.21 Part A1 of the Employers Requirements, the purpose of this Code of Practice is to set out key principles and guidance in relation to supply chain management, stakeholder engagement, management systems and site stewardship relevant to the Works.

Definition of the Responsible Sourcing Code of Practice

Responsible Sourcing Code of Practice means a code of practice to be based on the BRE Sustainability Standard – BES 6001: Issue 2 *Framework Standard for the Responsible Sourcing of Construction Products*, and intended to set out key principles and guidance in relation to supply chain management, stakeholder engagement, management systems and site stewardship relevant to the Works;**.**

Responsible Sourcing – Roles

Roland Tarrant (SRB – Quality and Environmental Office) will act as the SRB Sustainability Manager to achieve the goals of the Responsible Sourcing Code of Practice.

Responsible Sourcing Code of Practice Objectives

The Key Objectives of the plan are to determine how the execution and completion of the Works is to be powered. This will be carried out for the following areas:

- to source all materials responsibly; and
- to ensure that all timber-based products (either temporary or permanent) are sourced from Forest Stewardship Council certified (or equivalent) sustainably managed forests.

The requirements of this Standard provide a framework against which all construction products may be assessed. The framework comprises a number of criteria setting out the requirements of an organisation in managing the supply of construction products in accordance with a set of agreed principles of sustainability, the precise scope of which is determined by stakeholder engagement.

The requirements and associated actions have been structured into three components:

- Organisational Management Requirements
- Supply Chain Management Requirements
- Environmental and Social Requirements

1. Organisational Management Requirements

a) Responsible Sourcing Policy

Requirement	Provision
The organisation shall have a written policy, appropriate to the purpose and activities of the organisation, to address the responsible sourcing principles described in Sub-clause 4.1. The policy shall be approved by the organisation's senior management.	The SRB Environmental Policy is included in the Project Quality Plan: Volume 4 CEMP, Appendix C. This addresses responsible sourcing principles and is approved by the SRB Director.

b) Legal Compliance

Requirement	Provision
The organisation shall establish, implement and maintain a procedure(s) o to identify and have access to all applicable legal requirements to which the organisation subscribes, and o to determine how these requirements apply to the implementation of its policy established in Sub-clause 3.2.1(a). The organisation shall ensure that these applicable legal requirements to which the organisation subscribes are taken into account in establishing, implementing and maintaining its management systems.	SRB utilise the following web based service to establish and monitor legal compliance with Health and Safety and Environmental Legislation: PegasusRegisteroflegislation.com Regular Audits of the System ensure that compliance is reviewed for all aspects of operations including responsible sourcing.

c) Quality Management System

Requirement	Provision
The organisation shall have in place a documented quality management system, following the principles of ISO 9001, to implement its quality and responsible sourcing procedures, and which includes in its scope the assessed product.	SRB operate a documented quality management system to ISO 9001 for all of its management procedures.

Supplier Management System

Requirement	Provision
The organisation shall have in place, appropriate to the purpose and activities of the organisation and its products, a documented management system for its purchasing process and approval of its suppliers to implement the policy established in Sub-clause 3.2.1 of this Standard. This shall follow the principles of Sub-clause 7.4 of ISO 9001 and be integrated in the organisation's quality management system. The organisation shall maintain a list of the suppliers that provide constituent materials of the assessed product. ***Note: It is not envisaged that any materials will be sourced from outside the EU***	Purchasing Process is documented and supplier approvals process is implemented under ISO 9001 Principles. A list approved suppliers and the products supplied are maintained.

2. Supply Chain Management Requirements

a) Material Traceability through the supply chain

Requirement	Provision
60% of the constituent material(s) in the assessed product shall be traceable to the supply chain organisation(s) in the supply chain responsible for: o The extraction and acquisition of raw materials; or o The recovery of recycled materials; or o The production of by-products or production residues; or o The processing of commodity traded chemicals As appropriate to the source of the constituent material(s). The 60% threshold shall satisfy all of the following: o 60% of the volume of constituent materials in the assessed product o 60% of the mass of constituent materials in the assessed product	Documented evidence of material traceability will be maintained and summarised in the Register of Materials for the Project. At least 60% of all materials will be recorded in this way.

b) Environmental Management Systems in the Supply Chain

Requirement	Provision
The traceable constituent material(s) in the assessed product (as established in Sub-clause 3.3.1) shall be traceable to supply chain organisation(s) with a documented environmental management system (EMS) for all processes associated with raw material extraction and acquisition, energy and material production and manufacture in the supply chain. The EMS shall follow the relevant principles of ISO 14001.	Relevant supplier documentation will be maintained on file. Supplier and Sub-contractor questionnaire forms will be used to compile data.

c) Health and Safety Management Systems in the Supply Chain

Requirement	Provision
The traceable constituent material(s) in the assessed product (as established in Sub-clause 3.3.1) shall be traceable to supply chain	Relevant supplier documentation will be maintained on file. Supplier and Sub-contractor questionnaire forms will be used to compile data.

organisation(s) with a documented health and safety management system for all processes associated with raw material extraction and acquisition, energy and material production and manufacture in the supply chain. The health and safety management system shall be compliant with local legislation and incorporate the recording of: o Near miss incidents o Time loss incidents o Fatal incidents	

3. Environmental and Social Requirements

Policy and Metrics

SRB CEMP includes the Environmental Policy and metrics for the measurement of performance in implementing this policy. The policy is approved at director level.

Objective and Targets and Review Performance

SRB shall have objectives and targets approved by the organisation's senior management for Environmental and Social Requirements.
SRB will review performance against relevant industry benchmarks according to the requirement at six-monthly intervals.

Report to its Stakeholders

Audit reports on performance will be made available to all stakeholders including the EDT, supply chain organisations and sub-contractors.

External Verification

Third party audits of the CEMP will be undertaken as required. This shall include an assessment of compliance with the Responsible Sourcing Code of Practice

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Requirement	Provision
The organisation shall establish a policy and metrics for the reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases, as defined within BS ISO 14064-1, in line with Government and industry aspirations. The policy shall address the processes of extraction and acquisition of raw materials, and/or energy and material production, and/or manufacture of its assessed product, as appropriate to the purpose and activities of the organisation.	SRB shall use the Transport Scotland CMS Road Infrastructure Projects Tool to monitor and track carbon emissions during the construction of the Project.

Resource use

Requirement	Provision
The organisation shall establish a policy and metrics in line with industry aspirations for the efficient use of constituent materials, to address the following issues, as appropriate to the product under assessment: • Use of renewable materials over non-renewable materials • Resource efficiency – using fewer materials • Re-use of materials • Use of recycled materials/production residues[5] • Use of recyclable materials The policy should include a requirement for demonstration of environmental stewardship at the source of all constituent materials.	These are provided in the M9J1a Sustainable Resource Management Framework, including Materials Register, submitted to the EDT on 22nd Dec. 2011.

Waste Management

Requirement	Provision
The organisation shall establish a policy and metrics for the diversion of waste from landfill or incineration without energy recovery in accordance with the waste hierarchy. The policy shall address the processes of extraction and acquisition of raw materials, and/or energy and material production, and/or manufacture of its assessed product, as appropriate to the purpose and activities of the organisation.	A Site Waste Management Plan is in operation which manages and controls the diversion of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy. SRB shall meet with WRAP – Zero Waste Scotland to further develop appropriate benchmarks in relation to this policy.

Water Extraction

Requirement	Provision
The organisation shall establish a policy and metrics for the reduction of water extraction. The policy shall address the processes of extraction and acquisition of raw materials, and/or energy and material production, and/or manufacture of its assessed product, as appropriate to the purpose and activities of the organisation.	**Not Mandatory** . However, in the interests of developing an SRB responsible sourcing across all our sites, SRB will attempt to develop an initial water sourcing strategy. This includes at present: • Water extraction for the purposes of dust prevention is limited to Attenuation ponds and surface runoff sources. • Mains water supply is metered and monthly water use is monitored.

Transport Impacts

Requirement	Provision
The organisation shall establish a policy and metrics for reducing the adverse social and environmental impacts of transport associated with the delivery of its assessed product to its customers; AND The organisation shall have in place a documented system to record the supply of traceable constituent material(s) in the assessed product (according to the criteria described in Sub-clause 3.3.1), the distances and types of transport used to deliver the constituent material(s) from the source, and the distances transported to deliver the assessed product to its customers and types of transport used.	**Not Mandatory** These are provided in the M9J1a Sustainable Resource Management Framework, including the Materials Register, submitted to the EDT on 22nd Dec. 2011. In addition, SRB have restricted all personnel including sub-contractors and suppliers from using routes through nearby urban areas.

Employment and Skills

Requirement	Provision
The organisation shall establish a policy and metrics for the learning and development of its employees. The policy shall include an objective to clearly outline the organisation's vision for sustainable development in its recruitment and induction programmes, and in all relevant professional and functional training.	**Not Mandatory**

Local Communities

Requirement	Provision
The organisation shall establish a policy and metrics to identify and consult with local community stakeholders affected by extraction and acquisition of raw materials, and/or energy and material production, and/or manufacture of its assessed product, as appropriate to the purpose and activities of the organisation; and The organisation shall have written procedures to record all complaints from local community stakeholders and any subsequent prosecutions and associated corrective actions.	**Not Mandatory** Provided by the Communities Liaison and Communications Procedures Plan, within the CEMP. Complaints from the community stakeholders are recorded and actioned against agreed timeframes.

Review of Responsible Sourcing Code of Practice

The Responsible Sourcing Code of Practice will be reviewed every six months or sooner, depending on results from site audits and reviews.