

## Waste Management Policy

### Introduction

According to WRAP, the construction industry accounts for 60% of all materials used, creates 33% of waste and generates 45% of all CO2 emissions in the UK. The true cost of waste in a construction project is often underestimated. When material and labour costs are factored in, costs on average can exceed £1,300/tonne. It is estimated that 13% of raw materials ordered are discarded unused. This leaves significant potential to improve through waste prevention and reuse. Implementing best practice on sites provide many benefits:

- Income generations from collecting materials for re-use
- Reduced costs by purchasing less material and maximising skip space
- Less accidents on-site through correct material storage and a tidy space.
- Regulatory compliance with Duty of Care requirements
- Conservation of natural resources
- Reduced CO2 emissions
- Increased environmental performance
- Enriched corporate social responsibility
- Enhanced community benefits.

Compc Fire Systems are dedicated to minimising all waste on all sites. The following hierarchical approach is undertaken on all projects and forms part of our ISO14001 aligned processes.



### Prevention

#### Design

The design stage is an important influencing factor in reducing waste on site. Ensuring design decisions not only prevent waste from being produced in the first place, but also positively improve recycled content and future recyclability of a project, is crucial.

Compc aim to optimise our designs in the following way:

- Use of 3D Revit and BIM modelling where possible to ensure that full coordination with other services is achieved before commencement on site thus ensuring material use is minimised through removal of clashes and on-site modifications.
- Fully hydraulically calculating systems to ensure pipe sizing is efficiently sized to minimise the amount of steel tube and fitting used.
- Designing major items such as pump skids and riser assemblies for off-site modularisation to eliminate waste and reduce packaging.
- Preference given to locally sourced materials to minimise transport and CO2 emissions.

#### Minimisation Procurement

The procurement stage must be focused on minimising environmental impact and reducing waste where practicable. The procurement team should where practicable ensure:

- Materials are locally sourced where practicable to reduce transport and CO2 emissions.

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- All components should where practicable be able to be tracked and from sustainable sources.
- Use of "just-in-time" deliveries to reduce waste created by improper storage and weather damage.
- Arrangement of deliveries of materials to align with project construction stages. This avoids materials being stored on site longer than necessary and reduce the risk of damage.
- Work with supply chain to reduce packaging where practicable through continual feedback and best practice.
- Where packaging is unable to be reused, ensure that it is disposed of responsibly

### On-Site

Project Managers should ensure that they have full knowledge of the Site Waste Management Plan. Where our practices could be considered more efficient, these should be discussed and where possible adopted with the main contractor. As a minimum:

- Carry out toolbox talks with labour to ensure awareness of good waste management and specific measures used at the site.
- Ensure materials are stored in such a way as to minimise the possibility of accidental or weather damage.
- Track progress and promote at site meetings. Motivate staff to meet goals.
- Photograph damaged materials to aid discussions and help prevent re-occurrence.
- Move materials around the site as little as possible – breakage is likely to happen during movement causing materials to be unusable.
- Check excess packaging is returned to suppliers by their haulier.

### Reuse

The reuse of materials must be implemented where at all possible to reduce any further processing. As a matter of course:

- Reusable plastic pallets should be used where practicable. These should be returned to the suppliers.
- Pipe stillage's to be collected when no longer required / at end of project for repair and reuse.
- Plastic cap ends should be re-used for protection and once no longer fit for use should be recycled appropriately.
- Transport straps etc. must be sent back with the haulier.

Any off cuts should be stored on site and either used in preference to new materials and where practicable use for site adaptations/alterations. When off cuts are on longer of any use, they shall be put in appropriate metal recycling container and sent for recycling.

### Recycle

If waste cannot be reduced or re-used, it should be segregated for recycling wherever possible. On sites where segregation of materials is not implemented, CompcO operate a waste carrier's license and materials should be brought back to the stores for sorting and disposal.

At site level, the following minimum standards should where practicable be followed:

- Sort different waste materials on-site, to assist with the sites recycling process
- Train staff on practical ways to manage and handle materials to maximise their re-use, recycling, and recovery potential.



## Waste Management Policy

Signed

\_\_\_\_\_  
Matt Baker (Responsible Person)

CEO

Dated

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Safety, Health and Environment Manager (Advisor)

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(Responsible Person)

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Target audience

All Staff

Type of policy

SHE

Relevant ISO45001 standard

ISO45001 Clause 6, 8, 9