

# ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS BOOKLET

in association with



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the Environmental Awareness Handbook for EnerSys Ltd. based in Newport, South Wales. The handbook aims to outline the Environmental issues we all face globally and detail the aspects and impacts of EnerSys' operations on the environment. It also explains how we manage our environmental effects and what we can all do to lessen our impact on the environment

EnerSys designs and manufactures rechargeable, sealed lead acid batteries for use in Military, Aircraft and Reserve Power applications. Battery manufacture at the Newport site has been ongoing since the 1950s with numerous Companies owning the operation. Approximately 450 people work at the site producing over half a million batteries per year. The factory is part of EnerSys group which is the largest industrial battery manufacturer in the world, operating manufacturing and assembly facilities worldwide for customers in over 100 countries. American headquarters are located in Reading, Pennsylvania, USA with regional headquarters in Europe (Zurich, Switzerland) and Asia (Shenzhen, China). At Newport, our management systems - ISO14001 for environmental management and ISO9001 for quality management - are rigorously audited annually by NSAi (National Standards Authority of Ireland). Both the Environment Agency and the Health and Safety Executive also conduct detailed assessments of our site operations.

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*We are committed to reducing the effects of our factory on the environment and every one of us must play our part. We only have one planet, so both at work and at home we must take responsibility for our actions*



## **2.0 THE ENVIRONMENT AND POLLUTION**

All human activity has some effect on the environment. Pollution of the environment occurs due to the release of any process or substance, which is capable of causing harm to man or any other living organism supported by the environment.

Pollution may cause substantial and possibly irreparable damage to the local or global environment and in many cases the polluter has to pay for this damage which is often costly.

Companies that are environmentally responsible manage their business activities to minimise their impact on the environment (both locally and globally) and make every effort to prevent pollution occurring in the first place.

### **2.1 Ozone Layer Depletion**

The Ozone layer protects the earth from UV radiation produced by the sun. Certain chemicals including CFCs in aerosols, spray paints, solvents and other Volatile Organic Compounds destroy this layer.

### **2.2 Resource Depletion**

Natural resources including oil and gas are not infinite. At the current rate of use, these resources are likely to be consumed within our generation. Sustainable energy sources (e.g. wind, hydroelectric and solar) are infinite and free and therefore contribute to the sustainability of all species.

### **2.3 Greenhouse Effect & Global Warming (Climate Change)**

Global warming of the Earth's surface occurs when radiation from the sun enters the atmosphere but cannot be radiated back into space as it becomes trapped by a variety of gases. This is the Greenhouse Effect. The gases which cause this include carbon dioxide, methane & CFCs.

### **2.4 Acid Rain**

Sulphur and nitrogen oxides produced by the burning of fossil fuels are converted to acid rain through complex atmospheric processes. The acid rain produced causes damage to trees, water courses, soil and buildings.

## 2.5 Smog

Chemical reactions between nitrogen oxide and Volatile Organic Compounds occurring in sunlight leads to the formation of ground level ozone, Smog, which can have significant effects on humans, plants and animals.

## 2.6 Solid Waste

Approximately 470 million tonnes of solid waste are generated each year in the UK alone. The limited number of landfill sites available are rapidly becoming saturated giving rise to problems, such as, methane pollution and leachate reaching watercourses.

## 2.7 Population Growth

World population is currently at approximately 6 1/2 billion and is expected to reach nearly 10 billion by the year 2030. Access to potable (drinking) water has grown fourfold between 1940 and 1990 and continues to rise. The abundance of fresh drinking water is very unevenly distributed with severe shortages, made worse by pollution in developing countries.



## 2.8 Declining Biodiversity

Many of the world's biological resources and needs are met through strong biodiversity. The richer the diversity of the life the greater the opportunity for medical discoveries and economic development. Currently, 50 to 100 species are lost per day with the last 100 years seeing the loss of both species and natural areas at a pace never seen before. Forest destruction has already reached a rate such that in 25 years all forests may have disappeared. The loss of species is caused by pollution, over hunting and habitat destruction amongst others – almost entirely as a result of human activities.

## 2.9 Is it all bad?

**No!** Some improvements can be seen, for example sensitive species are starting to recover from the impact of acid rain. However, we ALL can make small but significant changes to reduce the negative effects we have on the environment and we need to start NOW.

## **3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION – GLOBAL TO LOCAL**

All of these issues require action to be taken at different levels – both global and local.

### **3.1 Global**

The United Nations (UN) has a key role to play in providing an avenue for international discussion and co-operation. Rio Conference in 1992 & Kyoto Conference in 1997. UN can also create international legislation.

### **3.2 European Union (EU)**

The European Union produces legislation on Environmental issues that applies to all Member States. The EU supports and funds UN initiatives and is very active in trying to address environmental problems.

### **3.3 United Kingdom (UK) Legislation**

The UK's legislation is influenced by the EU with tightening of environmental regulations increasing all the time. The Environment Agency was established in 1996 and is responsible for regulation and the enforcement of the law.

### **3.4 Welsh Assembly Government (WAG)**

The WAG has published a long term strategy for the environment of Wales over the next 20 years. This framework has the following priorities:

- Sustainable development
- Climate change
- Tackling waste
- Quality of the environment – air and water
- Local Environmental quality – fly tipping, litter and noise
- Chemicals and radioactivity

### **3.5 Pressure Groups**

Friends of the Earth and Greenpeace have highlighted environmental issues, drawing media attention and heightening public awareness.

### **3.6 Public Awareness**

Reflecting the growth in environmental concern, employees and site neighbours are all more aware of environmental impacts and demand better standards.

### **3.7 Media**

With increased public interest the media now reports environmental stories on a daily basis. Journalists investigate Companies carrying out bad environmental practices and broadcast or publish the story to large audiences.

### **3.8 Financial Sector**

Financial incentives are available for Companies with good environmental performance – less of a risk to insurers so lower premiums and better lending rates from banks and other financial institutions. Investors also require good returns and controlled environmental risks.

### **3.9 Supply Chain**

Customers often demand that their suppliers can demonstrate good environmental performance – EnerSys does this through the ISO14001 Environmental management accreditation which customers such as Nokia demand all suppliers must have.

### **3.10 Competitors**

With large customers demanding proof of good environmental performance those suppliers who fulfil this requirement will be chosen over those who cannot.



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## **4.0 ENERSYS ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS AND IMPACTS**

EnerSys Ltd. has completed a detailed analysis of its environmental aspects and impacts by Department or Manufacturing Cell. The outcomes from this – including action plans - are held on aspects registers. Pulling together the most significant aspects from each area gives a picture of the impact the site has as a whole.

### **4.1 Emissions of Lead to Air, Water and Sewer**

Lead is emitted to the environment through different emission points:

- Process effluent is discharged to the sewer.
- Surface water run off is discharged to the ree, which is a controlled water.
- We have 13 stacks on site for emissions to air.

All of the above are tightly regulated and a priority for the Newport site is ensuring 100% compliance with all set limits. Improvements in how we monitor and prevent emissions are ongoing. Results are issued monthly in the Environmental Report.

### **4.2 Waste Generation**

Another significant impact is the amount of waste produced that ends up in landfill. To tackle this the following actions have been taken:<sup>TM</sup>

- Increased recycling of material waste streams has been introduced.
- Posters, signage and labelling have been improved.
- Chartered Institute of Waste Management (CIWM) training course completed.
- Monthly monitoring of waste streams is completed, trended against production tonnages and reviewed.

### 4.3 Energy and Water Consumption

A significant amount of power is used unnecessarily. All employees can help by switching off machinery and systems when not in use, not leaving lights on or leaving water running.

- EnerSys has undertaken a Carbon Trust site energy audit.
- Each EHS Sub Committee is creating an equipment shutdown list to stop unnecessary energy usage.
- Monitoring of electricity, gas and water usage against production outputs is completed.
- Introduction of an Energy Policy for the site.

### 4.4 Use of Finite Resources

In order to make our batteries lead is used together with other natural resources that will not be available forever, for example tin and the plastic battery cases are made from oil. Our Design and Technical Departments at Newport are investigating ways of reducing the amount of lead used in our battery designs – they aim to improve performance, but with designs that use lead more efficiently, so that performance is optimized. Reducing packaging is another area that Design is tackling whilst still ensuring our batteries reach the customer in perfect condition.



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## 5.0 LEAD AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Lead is a naturally occurring chemical element found in combination with other elements in rocks and soils. Pure lead is a soft blue white metal.

Lead has been extracted and used by man for centuries but many lead containing substances can be toxic to humans and wildlife. Lead may affect the development of the brain in children and the unborn child.

Lead is one of 8 substances for which the government has established an air quality standard as part of its air quality strategy.

### 5.1 Use and Recycling of Lead

The primary use of lead is in lead acid batteries such as ours at EnerSys. Other important uses include lead roofing and flashing and radiation shielding.

60% of the lead used today is from the recycling of old lead scrap and in particular the recovery of lead from old lead-acid batteries. Our lead waste including dross, plate scrap and scrap batteries are all sent for recycling. At end of life our customers also send our batteries for recycling, either via ourselves or directly to a smelter.



Emissions of lead mainly come from industry - iron, steel and non-ferrous metal production (such as EnerSys) and the fuel, power and chemicals sectors.

The amount of lead in the environment has decreased in recent years due to its removal from petrol and paint.

## 5.2 Local Environmental Effects

High levels of lead are toxic to plants and animals. In the environment, lead is mostly found in soils and sediments. It is more soluble in acidic, soft water.

## 5.3 Possible Health Concerns

Lead and some of its compounds may affect the development of the brain in children and the unborn child.

Excessive exposure may affect the blood, blood vessels, digestive system, kidneys, nerves, reproductive system and may cause cancer. The Environment Agency aims to ensure that environmental exposures are too low to cause these effects.

## 5.4 Air Quality Standard for Lead

The air quality standard for lead is 0.25 ug/m3. At Newport, we have two analysers placed on site to monitor the amount of lead in the air outside. We also monitor the amount of lead in emissions from each of the 13 stacks on site and have tight limits on the amounts of lead that can be released.

## 5.5 EnerSys and Lead

We have to use lead to make our products, but it is dangerous to plants, animals and humans if not strictly controlled. We must ensure we do our bit by minimising the pathways for lead to reach air, water, land and ourselves.



## 6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

All businesses have an effect on the environment. In order to control and minimise these effects an environmental management system is used. There are different environmental management schemes operating in Wales:

- **Green Dragon**
- **ISO 14001**
- **EMAS**



The Green Dragon Environmental Standard operates in Wales and the UK has 5 different levels, allowing organisations with different complexities and resources to become certified to one level, before progressing to the next. Green Dragon Level 5, the most demanding, is similar to achieving ISO14001.

EnerSys Newport is certified to ISO14001, which is an international environmental standard. It is designed to help companies manage their environmental impacts and improve their performance.

EMAS (Eco-Management and Audit Scheme) is a European Union standard requiring a verified and public company statement. It is a progression from ISO14001 and encourages businesses to take the initiative in protecting the environment and promotes greater public disclosure of environmental performance.

### 6.1 Legal Compliance

The minimum requirement of all the above systems is legal compliance. Organisations **MUST** comply with a variety of regulations and acts that control emissions and an ever broadening scope of requirements such as recycling, energy consumption and use of packaging.

A new Environmental Permitting System from the Environment Agency came into place in April 2008, which merges previous separate permits and aims to make permitting simpler.

EnerSys Newport has an Environmental Permit – NP3030BJ that allows it to operate providing conditions laid down within the permit are met.

## 7.0 ENERSYS AND ISO14001

EnerSys Newport first became certified to ISO14001 in 2005. Audits are completed annually by NSAI (National Standards Authority of Ireland) to ensure we continue to comply with the requirements of the standard.

To achieve this we must have the following:

- An Environmental Policy.
- Environmental Objectives and Targets.
- Environmental programme – projects which aim to meet the O&T.
- Compilation of aspects register and legal register.
- Defined Structures and Responsibilities.
- Documentation of environmental procedures and retention of environmental records.
- Environmental training and awareness programmes.
- Periodic audits of the environmental management system both internally and externally by accredited auditing companies.
- Management review of environmental performance to drive continual improvement.

Our successful recertification audit for ISO14001 took place in August 2008 which demonstrated that we are striving to achieve better environmental performance with many activities taking place across site.



## 8.0 ENERSYS ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

EnerSys Ltd. is located in Newport, South Wales. It is part of EnerSys Group, the World's largest industrial battery manufacturer with its Head Office in Reading, Pennsylvania, US. The Newport site employs approximately 450 people, producing over half a million batteries a year and has an annual turnover exceeding £53million.



At Newport, high quality, rechargeable, sealed lead acid batteries are both designed and manufactured for military, aircraft and reserve power applications around the World. The site is accredited to the International Environmental Standard ISO14001.

All significant environmental impacts of the Company's operations will be assessed and objectives and targets will be set and reviewed annually to promote the continual improvement of our environmental performance.

Following this assessment we have determined our main environmental impacts to be:

- Emissions of lead to air, water and sewer
- Energy use
- Generation of waste
- Use of finite raw materials including lead and tin

We are committed to preventing pollution and protecting the environment and will comply with all requirements of relevant legislation and codes of practise to which the company subscribes. Where feasible we will adopt best available techniques to minimise the environmental impacts of our activities and strive for best practice in environmental management.

**Our Environmental Objectives for 2008 are:**

- Reduction of waste
- Implementation of an energy reduction programme
- 100% compliance with legal and stakeholder environmental requirements
- Efficient use of lead
- Increase environmental awareness amongst employees

Communication of our environmental aims and training of employees and contractors is key to our success – with good environmental practice encouraged both at work and at home. Ultimate responsibility for the Environmental Management System is that of the Plant Manager, but care of and respect for the environment is the responsibility of **everyone** working within the Company or on its behalf.

The Senior Management at EnerSys have defined this policy, which is available to the Public and is reviewed at a minimum annually. Regular audits and reviews ensure the system remains effective.

Mark Thomas  
Environmental Health & Safety Manager

Huw Leonard  
Plant Manager

Date: February 2008

**“We value our environment.”**





## 9.0 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

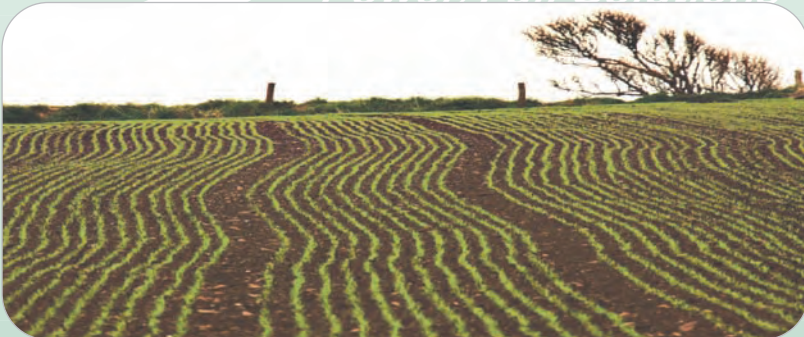
### 9.1 Plant Manager

Overall and final responsibility for the environmental performance of EnerSys Newport.

- Approves Environmental policy statement.
- Attends the formal review of EMS effectiveness – completed annually.
- Involved in discussion to set annual objectives and targets for the EMS – approves.
- Attends monthly EHS Plant Meetings, which all Sub Committees attend.
- Provides necessary resources to ensure legal environmental obligations are met.
- Completes site EHS audits.

### 9.2 Senior Management Team

- Allocate adequate resources to effectively manage environmental impacts.
- Demonstrate commitment to environmental management and continuous improvement through an annual management review of the environmental policy and associated documents.
- Attend EHS Plant Meetings
- Ensure all employees are adequately trained in environmental matters and understand how their activities could impact on the environment.



### **9.3 Production Managers/Team Leaders**

- Ensure they are familiar with all relevant environmental documents and procedures e.g. procedures and work instructions that apply to their areas.
- Actively monitor environmental emissions from their process areas.
- Record, report and investigate the root cause of all significant environmental incidents. Implement effective corrective actions to prevent reoccurrence.
- Establish segregated waste streams in their areas.
- Ensure all employees understand how their activities could impact on the environment.
- Minimise energy consumption
- Ensure housekeeping is excellent so that the visual impact of the site is good and waste cannot escape onto surrounding areas.

### **9.4 Environmental, Health and Safety Department**

- Prepare and maintain all relevant environmental management system documentation.
- Communicate environmental procedures.
- Prepare monthly environmental report and communicate to all employees.
- Liaise with external inspectors and auditors.
- Advise the Company on environmental matters.
- Organise monitoring of all emissions to air, water and sewer as required by our Environmental permit.
- Drive continual environmental awareness and improvement.

### **9.5 Technical and Design Department**

- Optimise battery performance to minimise the amount of lead and other resources required, whilst still meeting exacting specifications.

## 10.0 ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

Each year, following annual management review, the Company will establish a series of objectives and targets in order to ensure that our environmental performance continues to improve.

The following are our aims for 2008:

- **Reduction of waste**
- **Implementation of an energy reduction programme**
- **100% compliance with legal and stakeholder environmental requirements**
- **Efficient use of lead**
- **Increase environmental awareness amongst employees**

In addition to these 'Top 5' objectives there are many Environmental Improvement Projects being undertaken.

For 2008 these include improvements to chemical and oil storage on site, the set up of an inspection system for tanks containing large volumes of acid, chemicals, effluent etc and recycling of packaging between ourselves and a customer.



All projects are logged and monthly review meetings with Senior Management monitor progress. The minutes of these meetings are issued & are available on the Shared network for all to view.

Environmental improvements are also undertaken at a Department or Cell level by the Sub Committee Teams working on the actions highlighted by the aspects registers.

## 11.0 EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES

All employees should be aware of the existence of:

- Environmental Management System
- Company Environmental Policy
- Legal Environmental obligations placed on the Company.
- Emergency Response Team
- Environmental aspects and impacts in their area.



All employees must:

- Minimise, segregate and dispose of waste correctly as outlined by procedures for your area.
- Reduce energy use by turning off all equipment and lights when not needed.
- Report any abnormalities in your daily routine immediately – equipment not working correctly could result in pollution.
- Follow approved procedures to reduce the risks of any environmental incidents. Procedures such as MCMs, have been developed to ensure product quality, your safety and to protect the environment.
- Report all environmental incidents or near misses.
- Know the location of the nearest emergency spill kit and inform supervisor immediately in event of a spillage.

**Key Personnel with environmental responsibilities:**

- Environment, Health and Safety Committee Members from the Manufacturing, Supply Chain and Office areas.
- Emergency response team
- Engineers
- Maintenance engineers
- Waste operators in the Breaker Department
- Technical and Design departments
- Effluent Plant Operator

## 12.0 DOING YOUR BIT – EVERYDAY ACTIONS

If we all think about how our every day actions affect the environment and take steps to minimise the impact, the overall benefits will be significant.

The majority of our actions that influence the environment involve waste of some sort, whether it is in the form of materials, energy or water.

The following suggestions offer practical advice as to how you can help EnerSys and the environment.



### 12.1 Prevention

Be aware of the possibility of dangerous occurrences that could lead to environmental damage and act in a way to prevent them.

### 12.2 Prevent Emissions

Understand how the machinery you operate works and follow instructions correctly. If you can think of a way to improve the environmental performance speak to your supervisor.

### 12.3 Prevent Leaks

Ensure the equipment you are responsible for is properly maintained – report any faults. Even small leaks of oil or water can become significant losses. Report all compressed air leaks; even small ones as they are very costly in wasted electricity. Oil can contaminate soil and water and can prove costly if split. Ensure you are careful when handling or transporting. Use proper safety measures and equipment to prevent spillages.

### 12.4 Prevent Waste

Improved quality in the workplace is a positive way to reduce waste in both production and support activities. Reduce materials where possible e.g. paper, card and packaging. Take steps to avoid damaging equipment by accident through poor handling and storage. One of the simplest ways to reduce waste is to think about the amount of energy we use and whether we can do the task more economically.

## 12.5 Energy Consumption

The electricity used to power our equipment both at work and at home is generated using fossil fuels, which is harmful to the environment.

## 12.6 Suggestions for Saving Energy

- Switch lights off where possible.
- Switch off computer screens when not in use.
- Switch off equipment at the end of the shift /week – use your area's Equipment Shutdown List.

## 12.7 Reuse and Recycle

- Reuse waste paper on both sides e.g. for notepaper
- Reuse waste packaging e.g. boxes, bubble wrap, envelopes.
- Reuse pallets - make sure pallets are returned undamaged so they can be reused

Recycling means looking at waste to see if it can be reused in a different way. E.g. paper, cardboard, polythene, metals.

When dealing with things for recycling they must be placed in the right bin or skip. Incorrect disposal could lead to contamination and prevent waste from being recycled.



## 12.8 Responsible Waste Handling and Disposal

The casual dumping of waste or disposing liquids down drains can severely damage the environment and must **NEVER** be done.

Make sure any waste goes in the correct container.

## 12.9 Hazardous Waste

includes all chemicals, fluorescent tubes, waste electrical equipment, waste oil, lead or items contaminated with lead. Hazardous waste costs a lot more to dispose of.

We have numerous hazardous wastes at EnerSys Newport and specific waste streams set up to deal with them – if you are unsure where to put something **ALWAYS ASK**.

Waste should always be stored safely and securely so that it won't leak or be blown by the wind. Ensure that waste is packed so that it is secure for subsequent holders.



## 12.10 Guard Against Litter

Failing to dispose of waste responsibly can result in litter. Litter can encourage vermin, create a fire hazard and cause accidents. It can lead to blocked drains, and cause other environmental problems.

Litter results in a poor environmental image for the company.

Put litter in the bin and ensure that they are not overfilled.

## **IN SUMMARY - TO IMPROVE, CREATE LESS WASTE, USE LESS ENERGY**

Wherever we work on the shop floor, offices, warehouse or stores, we all use equipment to get the job done.

### **All equipment has two similarities:**

It can waste energy

It can make waste products

### **To minimise waste, you can:**

- Keep the work area tidy-you can spot problems a lot more quickly
- Check your equipment is working properly
- Make sure you know what you are doing – mistakes can lead to wasting energy and resources

### **Think about improvements:**

- How can you do it better?
- Can you do it better by reducing waste or energy?
- How about talking with your team about your ideas on improvements and innovations?





## 13.0 ACTIONS AT HOME

Saving energy and reducing waste is not just for work, it also applies at home. There are many things you can do easily to save energy and save money for example:

### 13.1 Energy - Heating

- Turn your central heating thermostat down to between 18°C and 22°C. Turning it down by 1% can save as much as 10% from fuel bills.
- Heavy curtains keep out draughts, especially if they have a thick lining, reach the floor or window sill and have a number of folds. Don't hang curtains in front of radiators though!

### 13.2 Cooking

- Only heat the amount of water you need.
- Use boiled water immediately rather than leaving it and then re-boiling.
- Put well-fitting lids on pans.
- Keep heat on the base of the saucepan, do not let flames lick the sides of the pan.

### 13.3 Fridges/Freezers

- Door seals should be able to grip a piece of paper tightly.
- Keep your fridge temperature at 2 to 3°C and freezer at -15°C. Check the fridge is not near a cooker or any other heat sources.
- Defrost your fridge and freezer regularly.

### 13.4 Washing

- Use low temperature washes whenever possible.
- Try to dry clothes naturally.



### 13.5 Appliances

- Turn televisions and other appliances off at the mains. Leaving appliances on standby still uses energy.
- Turn off your home computer when it is not in use.
- Lagging pipes can save £5 to £10 from heating bills.
- Energy efficient light bulbs are more expensive than standard bulbs but they will last up to 10 times longer which conserves significant energy. They are most effective when used for lights that are left switched on for long periods of time
- Try placing foil behind radiators. Household foil will do, although it is possible to buy foil for this purpose from DIY stores.
- Don't put furniture in front of radiators, but if appropriate, fit shelves above them as this deflects heat into the middle of the room.
- Investigate further draught proofing of windows and doors.
- Look into cavity wall insulation, condensing boilers and loft insulation, all of which could save energy and money.
- If possible, buy the most energy efficient products possible. Ask retailers and manufacturers for information, and look out for the **Energy Efficiency Recommended** Logo.

### 13.6 Water

- Check for and fix dripping taps.
- Turn off taps if you do not need them, for example when cleaning your teeth.
- Have a shower instead of a bath when possible.
- Keeping cool water in the fridge means you won't have to run a tap continually to get cold water.
- Think about how much bleach and household cleaner is flushed down the loo. The chemicals do affect the water course.
- Flushing the loo can use around 15 litres of water. Placing a brick in the cistern or using a hippo from the water company can lead to considerable savings. Toilet cisterns manufactured after 1993 usually use less water per flush.
- Think of ways to use 'grey water', from cooking or fish tanks. This water can often be used in the garden and for watering household plants.



### 13.7 Waste

- Recycling saves the Earth's resources. Every tonne of recycled glass saves over a tonne of raw materials.
- Recycling saves energy. Recycling aluminum cans saves 95% of the energy required to extract natural resources and make a new can.
- Recycling helps conserve the environment as it reduces the need to mine raw materials, limiting the impacts of mineral extraction on the landscape.
- Remember the 3R's and apply them to your own waste before disposing of it - Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.
- Try not to make a special trip for recycling. Where possible, visit recycling sites when making a trip to the local shops.

### 13.8 Some Tips

- Plan your shopping. Surplus food is often thrown away, think whether you really need everything you buy.
- Avoid buying products which are over-packaged.
- As much as 20% of what is thrown away could be compostable. Have you got a composter or can someone help you compost?
- Reduce unwanted junk mail by joining the Mailing Preference Service.
- Take your own reusable bag with you to the supermarket.
- Try to use returnable or reusable containers.
- Buy goods in refillable containers.
- Avoid disposable goods where not necessary.
- Can it be repaired? Think before you bin!
- Donate unwanted items to charity shops or jumble sales.



### 13.9 Transport

- There is no doubt the car has revolutionised our lives and many of us see it as a necessity. However, cars carry a significant environmental impact through consumption of fossil fuels and by causing harmful emissions. Here are some green transport tips:
- Consider using public transport, walking, or cycling for your journey.
- Drive with consideration for cyclists and pedestrians.
- Turn off your car engine if in a traffic jam or are stationary for more than 2 minutes.
- Keep the car engine properly serviced and maintained. By ensuring maximum efficiency, you can save fuel and decrease emissions.
- Ensure tyres are correctly inflated.
- Don't drive too fast as exhaust emissions rise dramatically in cars travelling over 55 mph.
- Car share if possible and only undertake necessary journeys.

The logo for EnerSys, featuring the word "EnerSys" in a large, bold, italicized sans-serif font. A white diagonal swoosh underline starts under the 'E' and extends under the 'S'. A small "TM" trademark symbol is located to the right of the 'S'.

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## 14.0 ENERSYS ACHIEVEMENTS

- Accredited to ISO14001 – recertified August 2008.
- Addition of Environment to the scope of the existing Health and Safety Committees. Now called Environment, Health and Safety Sub Committees.
- Introduction of Monthly Environmental Report that is circulated to all employees. Report covers all key aspects.
- Introduced Environmental Permit to Work
- Reduction in the volume of waste going to landfill.
- Increased waste recycling streams.
- Batch release introduced on effluent treatment plant – all testing completed prior to sewer discharge
- Shared spreadsheet established to monitor pressures on the extraction systems in Cells 1A, 1B, 2 and the Breaker.
- Environmental aspects assessment completed at a Cell/ Department level to encourage greater participation and control.
- Recycling of polystyrene packaging with a customer.
- Reuse and repair of pallets on site.
- 5S programme now running in pilot areas on site including the Breaker Department.



- Products designed fully in compliance with EU Directive 2006/66--- Batteries and Waste Batteries.
- Products designed fully in compliance with the RoHS EU Directive
- General policy to reduce lead content of products through design and optimised manufacturing process routes
- Elimination of plastics that carry halogenated flame retardant compounds
- Approvals to use lead from UK based smelter, rather than from Belgium, reducing the environmental impacts of transportation.
- Segregation and recycling of bottles, cans, paper etc introduced to offices, canteen.
- Introduction of a bulk storage tank inspection system.
- Centralised, banded oil and chemical storage.
- Platforms installed across site to improve stack emissions monitoring access.

#### **Environmental Training completed on:**

- Waste
- Environmental Management and Responsibilities
- Continuous Monitoring of Lead Emissions
- Environment Agency's Operator Monitoring Assessment
- Environmental Audit Training
- Registration Evaluation Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)



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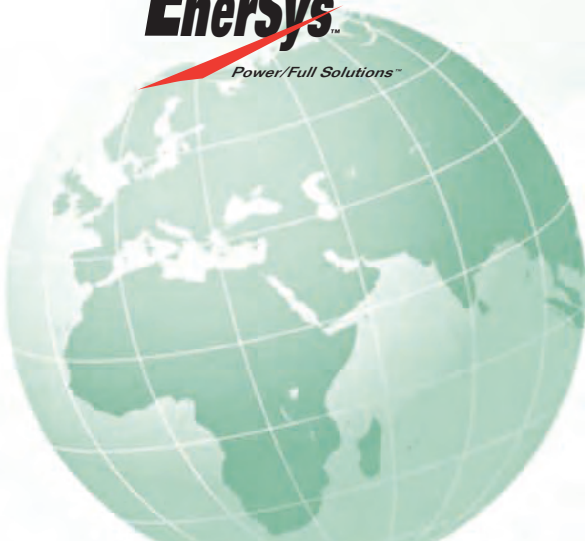
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