



# British Lime Association Sustainable Development Report 2018



## MPA STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Following the launch of the MPA Charter in 2017, the British Lime Association (BLA) Sustainable Development Report is now set out to align with the 7 MPA strategic priorities. In particular, this report highlights the positive contribution made by the lime industry in 2017 on Health and Safety, People, Resource Use, Climate Change and Energy, the Natural Environment, and starts with comments on Communicating Industry Value.



## Communicating Industry Value

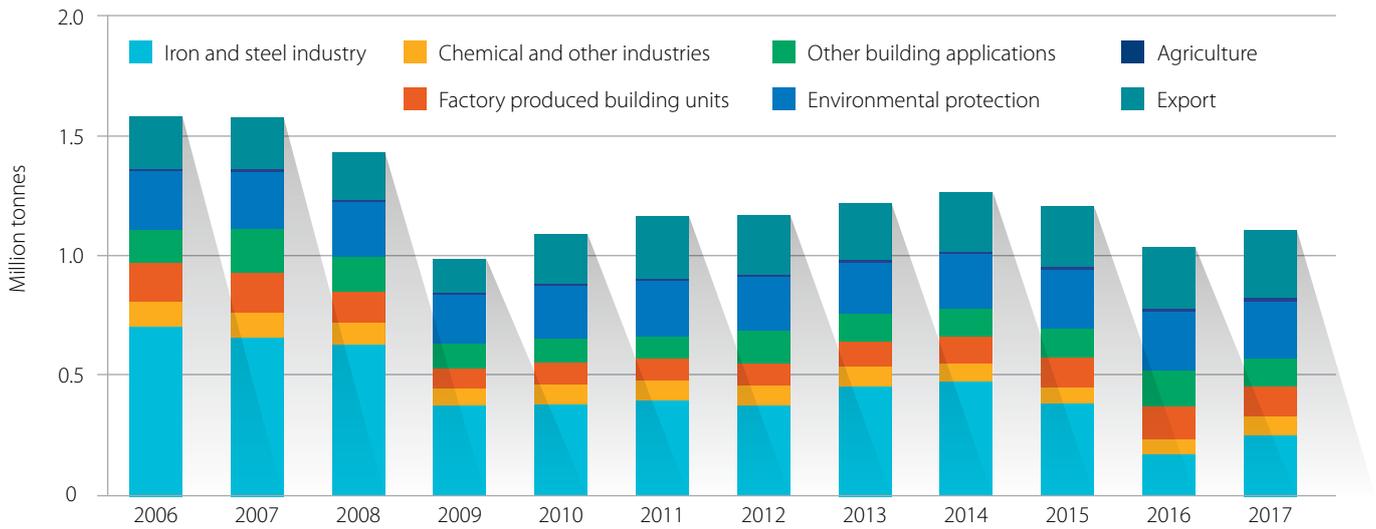


Lime is an essential material that we rely on everyday. It has a diverse range of uses and is often an undetected ingredient in many important processes. When we turn on a tap, use our cars, add sugar to our tea or even write a shopping list, we do not consider the ingredients that have gone into these everyday items. Lime helps

to provide us with all of them. You can find more information in the BLA publication "Lime - the versatile mineral that supports our vital industries" downloadable from the BLA website: <http://www.britishlime.org/downloads/publications.php>

The UK lime sector has responded to improved conditions in the domestic market, and the increased demand from the iron and steel sector in 2017.

Exports of lime by BLA Members have increased by 30% since 2006 and made up 26% of sales in 2017.



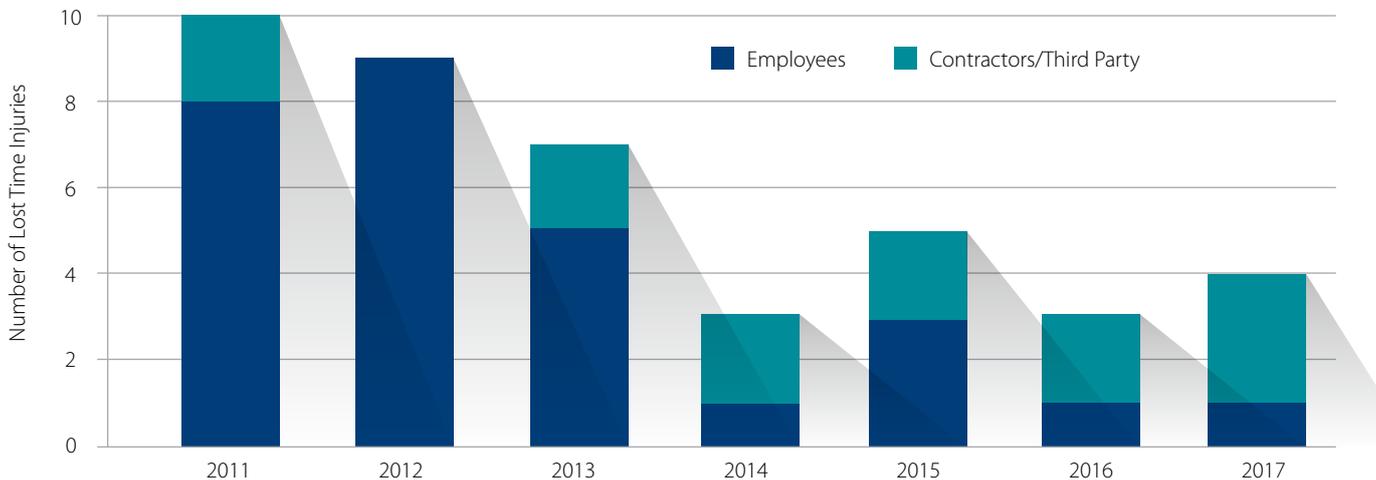
## Health and Safety



**OBJECTIVE: EMPLOYEE AND CONTRACTOR HEALTH AND SAFETY**

*Targeting Zero Harm to all employees and contractors.*

BLA Members are justifiably proud of the Health and Safety improvements they have implemented over recent years. However, Members continue to focus on the Zero Harm target and to work collaboratively to achieve this ambition.



## People



### OBJECTIVE: LOCAL COMMUNITIES

**Engaging fully with local communities and striving to be a good neighbour.**

BLA Members held 10 local community liaison meetings in 2017 and welcomed 472 visitors for liaison meetings, site tours, and visits.

BLA Members and Associate Members engage actively with their local communities, making the most of volunteering opportunities whenever possible and delivering around 630 volunteer hours in 2017.



Staff from BLA Members dry-stone walling at Edale, November 2017

## Resource Use



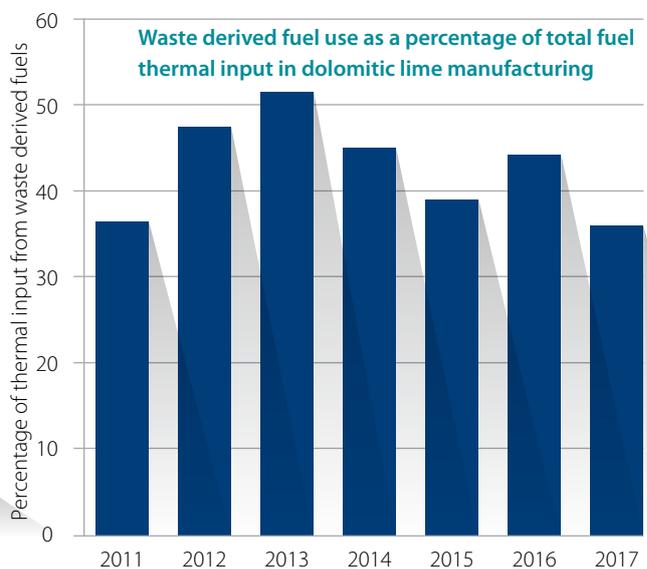
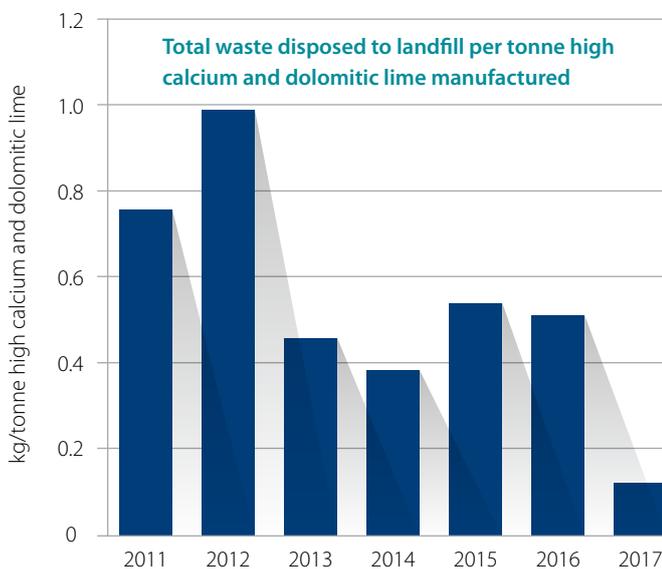
### OBJECTIVE: WASTE

**Minimising waste and maximising re-use and recycling.**

All BLA Members and Associate Members continue to minimise the waste they send to landfill, seeking recycling and recovery routes where possible.

Dolomitic lime producers continue to use waste derived fuels as an alternative to fossil fuels.

As the mineral content of fuels is recycled into the dolomitic lime product, the specification of input materials is strictly controlled and the quantity of waste derived fuels used in any year will depend on market demand for different product types as well as on the availability of waste derived fuels.



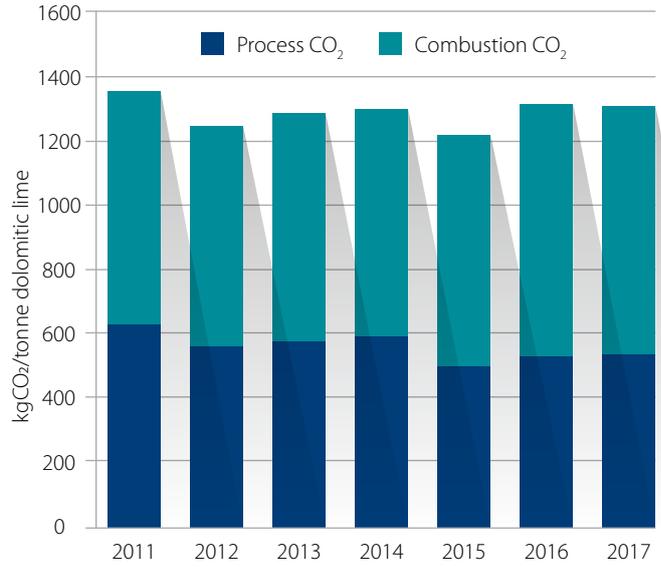
# Climate Change and Energy

## OBJECTIVE: CARBON AND ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS

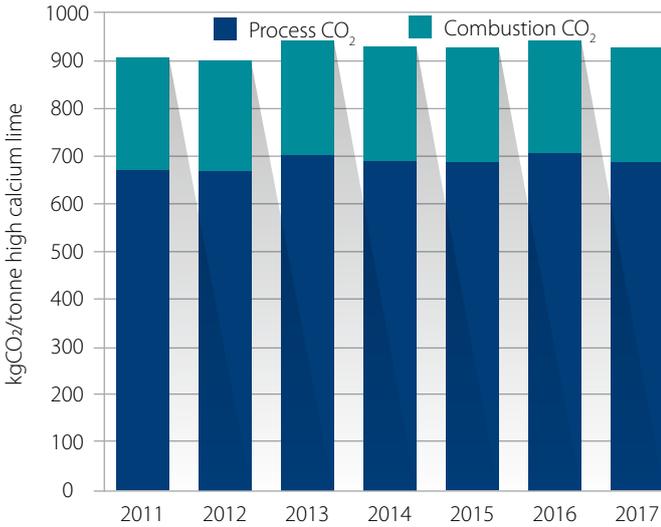
*Reducing emissions in accordance with the MPA carbon route maps and Government objectives.*

BLA Members and Associate Members manage carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions in accordance with the European Union Emissions Trading System (EUETS). Under the EUETS, emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> from high calcium lime production are normalised to a standard purity high calcium lime content <sup>1</sup>. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions result from the combustion of fuels and the thermal decomposition of input materials during the high temperature manufacturing process – referred to as combustion and process CO<sub>2</sub> respectively. Despite investments to improve energy efficiency and reduce fossil fuel use, a step change in decarbonisation will only be possible with the widespread deployment of carbon capture technologies. The lime industry remains engaged in the development of such technologies, such as the European LEILAC project - [www.project-leilac.eu](http://www.project-leilac.eu).

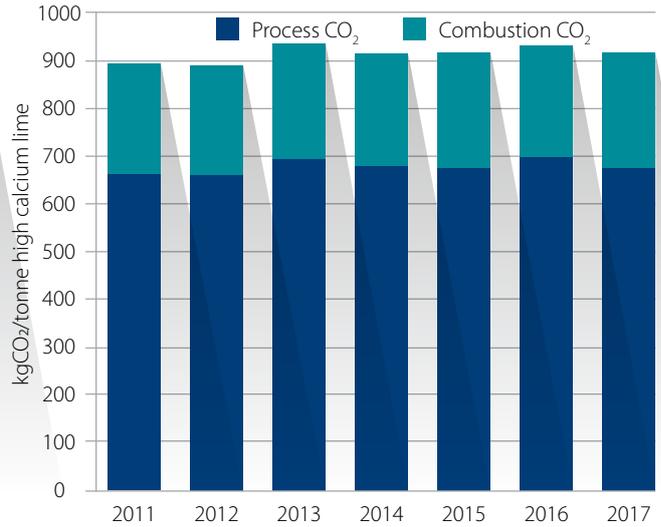
Emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> per tonne of dolomitic lime



Emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> per tonne of high calcium lime



Emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> per tonne of standard purity high calcium lime



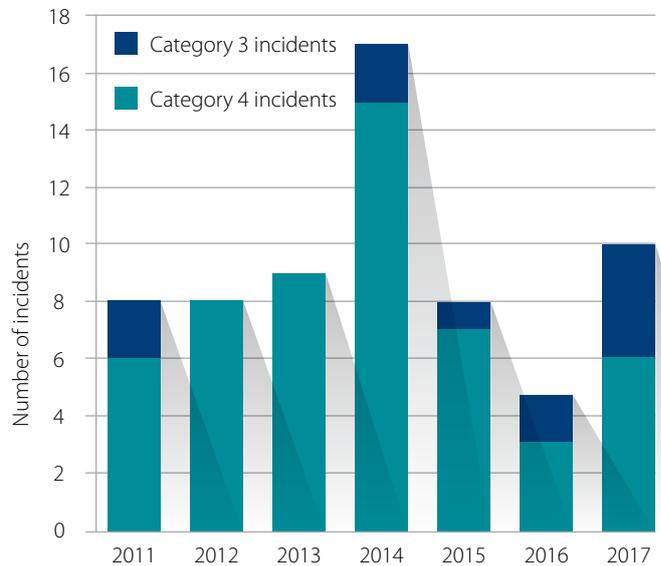
# Natural Environment

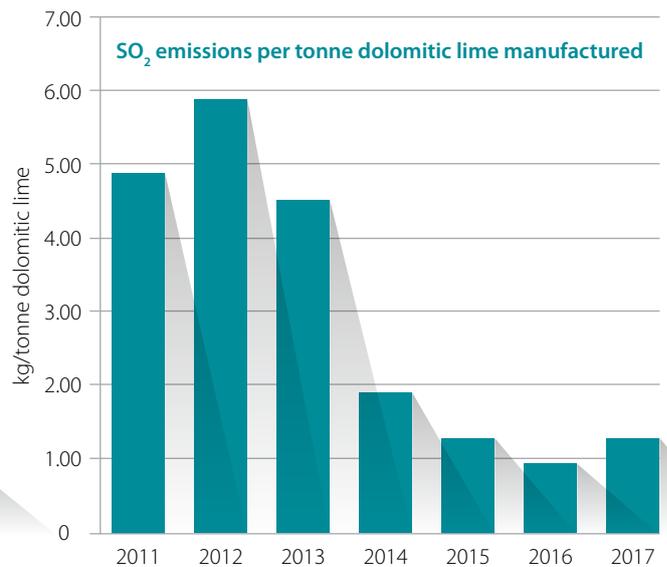
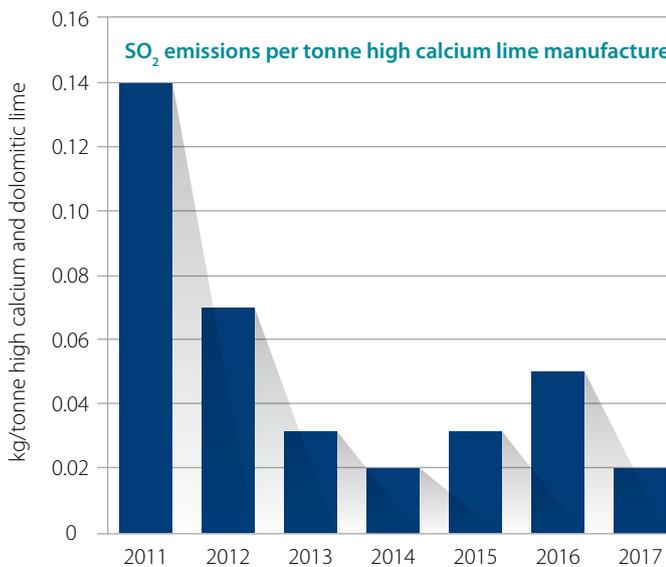
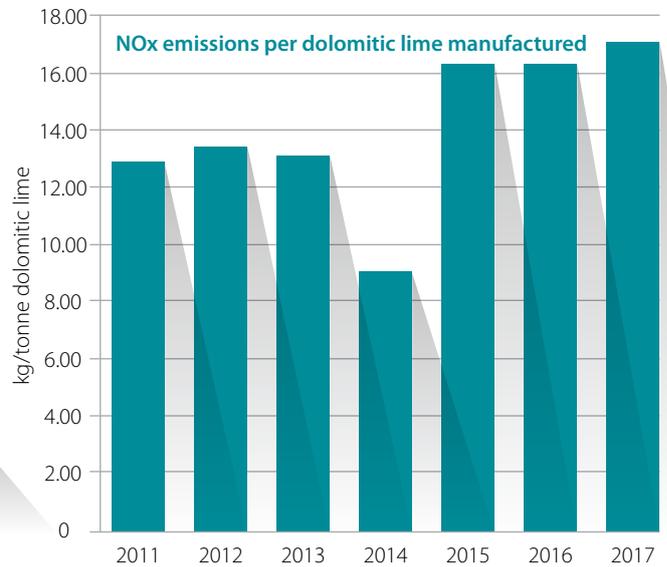
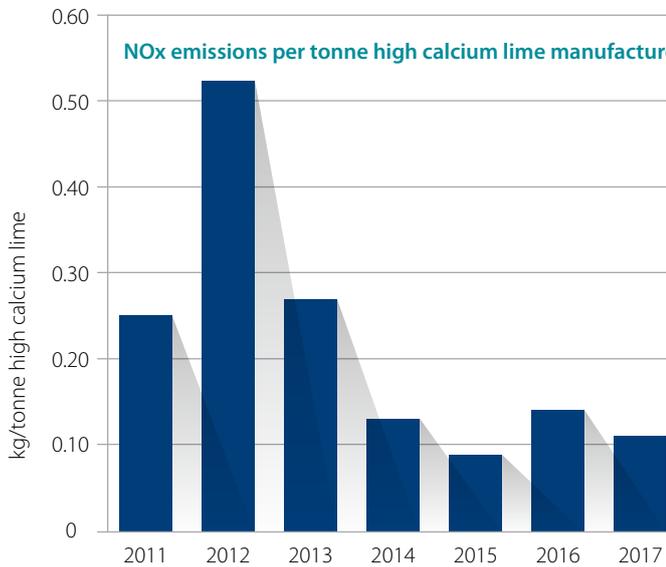
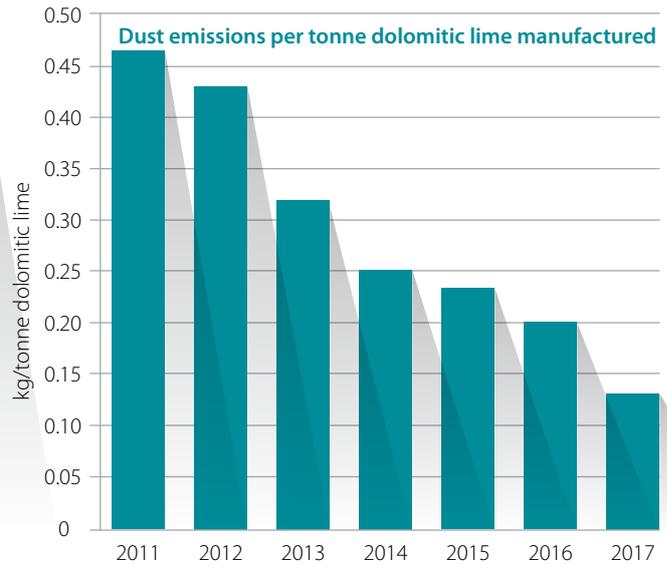
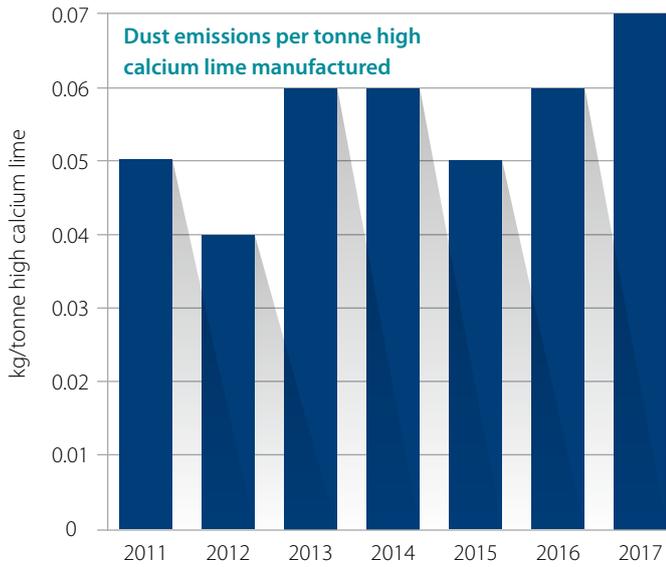
## OBJECTIVE: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

*Minimising and mitigating operational impacts.*

BLA Members and Associate Members are regulated by the Environment Agency under the Environmental Permitting Regulations. As such, the sector implements the best available techniques for environmental protection and manufacturers comply with strict emission limits.

BLA Members and Associate Members commitment to high standards of environmental management are reflected by the low number of environmental incidents associated with the sector. No major incidents (Category 1 or 2) have been recorded and the majority of incidents are Category 4, where there is no environmental impact <sup>2</sup>.





Emissions are known to vary with the market demand for different products and with changes to production facilities. These variations explain the changes in emission levels on a year by year basis.

In 2015, production of dolomitic lime ceased at one facility. Hence, the figures from 2015 onwards represent production at a single facility manufacturing specialist dolomitic lime products.





## LIME PLANTS

### BLA members

Factory/Site Owner	Location
	Buxton 1
	Whitwell 2
	Thrislington 3

[www.lhoist.co.uk](http://www.lhoist.co.uk)

	Melton Ross 4
	Batts Combe 5

[www.singletonbirch.co.uk](http://www.singletonbirch.co.uk)

	Tunstead 6
	Hindlow 7

[www.tarmac.com/lime-and-powders](http://www.tarmac.com/lime-and-powders)

### BLA associate members

Factory/Site Owner	Location
	Birmingham 8

	Shapfell 9
---	------------

	Bury St Edmunds 10
	Cantly 11
	Newark 12
	Wissington 13



#### NOTES

1 Standard purity stated for lime (94.5%) is sourced from the EU Commission Decision of 27 April 2011 "determining transitional Union-wide rules for harmonised free allocation of emission allowances pursuant to Article 10a of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council", Page 37 Available: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:130:0001:0045:EN:PDF>

2 Environment Agency's Compliance Classification Scheme (CCS):

Category 1 incident defined as "a non-compliance which would have the potential to have a major environmental impact".

Category 2 incident defined as "a non-compliance which would have the potential to have a

significant environmental impact".

Category 3 incident defined as "a non-compliance which would have the potential to have a minor environmental impact".

Category 4 incident defined as "a non-compliance which has no potential to have an environmental impact".