Register of Environmental Aspects and Impacts

Ranking	Category	Aspect	Impact Description	Impact Comment
High	Water and Energy	Water Consumption	Water resource depletion. Use of chlorine / ozone in treatment and potential risk of damage to human health and ecosystems.	Use water sparingly. Slow fill cisterns in toilets. Auto fill water softener and water boiler to reduce spills. Ensure plumbing is secure and taps do not leak.
High	Water and Energy	Use of gas and electricity from National Supply	Production of CO2 leading to climate change and global warming resulting in sea level rise, changing weather patterns, increased incidence of pest / diseases, damage to human health / quality of life and biodiversity. Depletion of finite gas and oil resources. Production of oxides of nitrogen leading to photochemical smog formation, resulting in damage to human health, damage to plants and reduction of biodiversity. Production of sulphur dioxide leading to damage to human respiratory health and formation of acid rain resulting in forest decline and lake acidification.	Central heating boiler changed for fuel efficient Combi-boiler to reduce impact. Use of energy efficient bulbs and energy efficient computers and printers.
High	Transport	Use of fossil fuel for transport.	Production of CO2 leading to climate change and global warming resulting in sea level rise, changing weather patterns, increased incidence of pest / diseases, damage to human health / quality of life and biodiversity. Production of oxides of nitrogen leading to photochemical smog formation, resulting in damage to human health, damage to plants and reduction of biodiversity. Production of sulphur dioxide leading to damage to human respiratory health and formation of acid rain resulting in forest decline and lake acidification. Production of carbon monoxide and volatile organic carbons resulting in damage to human respiratory health. Production of PM10 and PM2.5 particulates resulting in damage to human respiratory health. Depletion of finite natural resources.	Nature of our business results in reliance of transport having an inevitable impact. To mitigate against this, use low emission vehicles and the use of locally sourced labour.

Ranking	Category	Aspect	Impact Description	Impact Comment
High	Waste	Waste electrical & electronic equipment (WEEE)	Breaches of environmental legislation. Human environment, health and safety issues, potential for spillage into the surrounding environment leading to pollution to land or water. Inadequate storage/containment leading to increased risk of pollution to local and wider environment resulting in damage to bio-diversity. Contribution to global warming through landfill gas or incinerator emissions leading to production of CO2 into atmosphere. Pollution through emissions/effluent to air, land or water from production process, production related nergy usage which releases emissions and discharges to land, water or air causing pollution to the environment. Increased risk of damaging bio-diversity at a local and national level.	Disposal of WEEE (e.g. Computer Monitors, Fridges & Freezers, TVs, Fluorescent tubes, Batteries via local recycling centre.
High	Waste	Waste management and recycling	Reduced waste to landfill and correct disposal and storage of waste leading to Human and Environmental benefits in terms of reduced pollution and risk to health, reduced depletion of natural resources and reduced deforestation, erosion and loss of habitat. Significant benefit in terms of rodent/pest control and minimisation of onsite waste storage. Reduced potential contamination and eco toxicity but negative contribution to global warming arises from emission of C02 and resource use from transport and recycling processes.	NCS.DOC.390.Waste Disposal refers.
High	Purchasing	Purchase of non-sustainable goods and services	Depletion of natural resources. Negative contribution to global warming through transport emissions and emissions during construction resulting from the release of CO^2 into atmosphere, increased waste generation, low cost may be indicative of poor quality and less attention to detail in meeting the required need, resulting in e.g. high repair costs – increased waste, frequent replacement – increased waste, Cheap raw materials or components could mean no attention has been paid to difficulty of waste disposal (e.g. Hazardous or WEEE waste thus increasing environmental risk) o In the case of Electrical and Electronic Equipment cheaper product may have higher energy consumption).	NCS.DOC. 030 Environmental & Sustainability Policy and NCS.DOC.270 Procurement Policy refers.

Ranking	Category	Aspect	Impact Description	Impact Comment
High	Health & Safety	Smoking in public areas	Production of cancer causing airborne chemicals, litter production, air pollution for nearby staff	NCS.DOC.015 Smoke free Policy refers.
High	Health & Safety	Asbestos	Potential release of asbestos fibres into the atmosphere resulting in potential damage to human health. Potential waste disposal issues leading to global warming through landfill gas or incinerator emissions resulting from the release of CO2 into atmosphere	NCS is located in an asbestos free building. See also NCS.DOC.470 Asbestos Policy.
High	Health & Safety	Noise	Generation of nuisance in the local environment including disturbance to neighbours and habitats	NCS.DOC.240 Noise refers

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