

# Minutes of the Safety Group Fife

Held on Monday 12<sup>th</sup> November at

**Dunfermline Building Society,, Caledonia House, Carnegie Avenue, Dunfermline**

## Present

Eric Priessman	Aquarius Training
John Johnston	FMC Technologies
Graeme MacMillan	Fife Council
Ian Norton	North British Distillery
Neil Holden	Forbo Nairn
Sally Eddington	ADM Milling
William Miller	Strath Safety
Tom Cunningham	Fife Council
Cathy Welsh	Fife Council
John Auld	Quaker Oats Ltd
David Jones	Velux Company Ltd
David Cant	Lauder College
Peter Ager	Fife Council
Colin Sparling	Lauder College
Sheena Johnston	FMC Technologies
Brendan Reid	Carbon Trust
Mark Russell	Dunfermline Building Society

## Apologies for Absence

There were apologies for absence from David Birrell, Alan Harwood and Annette Torley.

## Chairman's Opening Remarks

In Andy's absence, Davy Cant assumed the role of Chair. He opened by welcoming everyone along to the meeting. DC went on to announce that the Speakers Programme for 2007/2008 was now complete and would be published on the website.

DC highlighted that Safety Group Fife had put an entry into the Alan Butler Awards for Excellence in 2007, these awards are aimed at promoting the work of the Safety Groups throughout the UK. The awards ceremony takes place 24<sup>th</sup> January 2008 and will be held at the House of Lords.

DC introduced Brendan Reid, an Account Manager from the Carbon Trust who presented on the work of the carbon trust. I have attached a synopsis of Brendan's presentation, minus the graphs

and pictures. The full presentation will be available on the website at [www.fifesafe.com](http://www.fifesafe.com) as the file size is too big to send out in its present form.

## **Carbon Issues and Opportunities**

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### **Questions for you?**

- Convinced climate change is happening and human activities main factor
- Climate change is happening but human influence unclear
- Climate change still to be proven, we've heard scare stories before
- Given world geo-political realities, its not possible to reduce global carbon emissions
- We must act now to stave off severe climate change

### **Agenda**

- Carbon Trust
- Climate change
- Stern Report
- Targets and UK Government Response
- Voluntary reporting
- Buzzwords
- Questions

### **The Carbon Trust and our Mission**

**The Carbon Trust's activities cover 5 main areas**

**Useful Tools – CT Website**

**Carbon Trust: Activities in Scotland**

**Long term CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations and global temperatures**

**CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations - recent**

**The environmental imperative**

**-our climate is changing**

**The environmental imperative**

**-Glaciers are in retreat**

*"Climate change is the most severe problem that we are facing today"*  
David King, UK government chief scientific adviser, January 2004.

## **Long time responses....**

*"An increase of two or three degrees wouldn't be so bad for a northern country like Russia. We could spend less on fur coats, and the grain harvest would go up."*

-Vladimir Putin, Russian President,  
October 2003.

## **A low carbon economy needs both energy efficiency AND cleaner energy** **Energy Demand**

*UK total electricity generating capacity*  
- approx 70 GW

*New plant to be installed in China next year* - approx 90GW (nearly  
all coal)  
- But who is driving this need?

## **Scotland's emissions**

### **What is a tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> (tCO<sub>2</sub>)?**

- 1 tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> gas
  - Occupies volume of ½ million litres (10m dia. Balloon)
- 1 tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> is equivalent to
  - 22 TVs left on standby all year
  - Driving 5,500 km (per car)
  - Flying 6,500 km (per passenger)
  - Train 18,000 km (per passenger)
- 1 tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> is equivalent to
  - £105 of gas (at 2p a unit)
  - £160 of electricity (at 7p a unit)
- See also Carbon Trust publication "CTL004 energy conversion factors"

## **What has been UK government response?**

### **Regulation – International & National Level**

- Kyoto
  - UK commitment to 12.5% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> by 2008-2012 (c.f. 1990)

- Actual is 2% rise driven by increased energy demand and transport sectors
- 2<sup>nd</sup> stage of Kyoto (CDM for developing countries just about to start)
- UK draft Energy Bill / Climate Change Bill
  - 26-32% cut by 2020 (c.f. 1990)
  - 60% reduction by 2050
  - 80% reduction in proposed Scottish Climate Change Bill

### **Regulation – Business Measures**

- Climate change levy (as before)
  - Introduced 2001
  - 0.43p extra on elec, 0.19p on gas
  - Applies to all business sector
- EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS)
  - Cap and trade for large combustion plant
  - 1<sup>st</sup> round has been criticised
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> round will be more stringent
- Climate Change Agreements (CCA)
  - Energy Intensive Industries get 80% rebate on CCL if they commit to meeting a sectoral target on energy e.g. kWh used per tonne of product

### **Regulation – Business Measures**

- Increased Building Standards (Part L and Part J)
  - Increased specifications for passive design measures such as insulation and air-tightness
- Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD)
  - Energy performance certificates needed for new or sale of old buildings
  - Display of performance for public access buildings
- Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC)
- New tougher Euro V targets on vehicles (grammes of CO2 per km)

### **Regulation – Business Measures**

- Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC)
  - 2009/2010 applies to >6000MWh businesses
  - Cap and trade (similar to EU ETS)
  - League table of best and worst performers published
  - Early stage will be light touch
  - Tighten the screw later
  - Get credits for fitting sub-metering now
- New tougher Euro V targets on vehicles (grammes of CO2 per km)

What more should we do?

# Stern report commissioned to answer some economic questions related to climate change

## **Stern Report - Temperature**

- Carbon emissions have already pushed up global temperatures by half a degree Celsius
- If no action is taken on emissions, there is more than a 75% chance of global temperatures rising between two and three degrees Celsius over the next 50 years
- There is a 50% chance that average global temperatures could rise by five degrees Celsius

## **Stern Report – Economic Effects**

- Extreme weather could reduce global gross domestic product (GDP) by up to 1%
- A two to three degrees Celsius rise in temperatures could reduce global economic output by 3%
- If temperatures rise by five degrees Celsius, up to 10% of global output could be lost. The poorest countries would lose more than 10% of their output
- In the worst case scenario global consumption per head would fall 20%
- To stabilise at manageable levels, emissions would need to stabilise in the next 20 years and fall between 1% and 3% after that. This would cost 1% of GDP

## **Strong action required to limit the growth of global emissions**

### **Carbon , Carbon Dioxide**

- Terms often used interchangeably = they are not
- Use CO<sub>2</sub>!
- Molecular masses
  - C = 12
  - CO<sub>2</sub> = 12 + 16 + 16 = 44
- Ratio C: CO<sub>2</sub> = 12:44 = 1:3.67

## **Stern – relationship CO2 and temp**

### **UK target CO2 reduction**

- Target of 60% reduction set in 2000 with 1990 baseline
- Reduced manufacturing sector and “dash for gas” reduced emissions
- Increase demand has swallowed the difference

## **Response of global business sector?**

### **Voluntary Disclosure**

- 70% of top 500 world corporations now voluntarily report carbon emissions, policy and strategy
- Understand and manage

- Physical risks
- Regulatory risks
- Competitive risks
- Reputational risks

75 million barrels per day oil = approx 25% of total\*world CO2 emissions

\* (fossil fuel + deforestation)

\*\* (quick calc by me not official stat!)

## **Carbon – a new metric for successful companies**

\$ profit

\_\_\_\_\_

\$ revenue

\$ profit

\_\_\_\_\_

CO2 emitted

## **Carbon Buzzwords**

- Carbon Neutral
- Carbon Footprint
- Carbon Labelling

### **Buzzwords – Carbon Footprint**

- Introductory Guide
- Doc ref CTV033 via web
- Hard copy from 0800 085 2005
- Use with DEFRA conversion factors

### **Buzzwords – Carbon Neutral**

- Company X: “We have set a target of being carbon neutral by 2010”
- Think carefully about whether this is a good aim to set
- Only buy verified/certified offsets
- Do carbon reduction first

### **Buzzwords – Carbon Labeling**

- 35 grams of potato chips
- 75 grams of CO2 emitted during its manufacture from farm to shop

Climate change poses clear, catastrophic threats. We may not agree on the extent, but we certainly can't afford the risk of inaction.

- Rupert Murdoch, 2006

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

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DC thanked Brendan for a very interesting presentation, he then opened the floor for questions.

A number of questions were asked, the accuracy of the Al Gore film, BR commented that it was nearly right, although there were some minor inaccuracies within the material.

The effectiveness of Bio Fuels – Maize/Rape Seed/Corn etc. Observations about the paper industry which is on the decline in Scotland and the Co2 content of paper, in the UK due to the power used there are high carbon dioxide emissions (coal power stations), but low transport emissions. In France there are lower carbon Dioxide emissions in the generating side (nuclear generation) but higher transport emissions. How do you measure like with like?

Carbon labelling on products, how accurate is the scheme? BC commented that the Carbon Trust was auditing and approving the information before they allowed their logo to be used. Walkers Crisps was used as an example.

Policing of the emissions from the developing world – a question was ask on how this would be achieved. China will bring on line an additional 90GW of coal fired power generation in 2008, the total generated power for the UK is 70GW. BR commented that although China and India had no targets under Koyoto from the first phase, they were included in the second phase. Sanctions would have to be applied to address excess emissions.

### **Website Update**

John Johnstone stated that he had published the 2007/2008 events programme on the website and that he had completed the re-branding exercise. He encouraged everyone to visit the site and view. He had updated the site map, membership fields and subscription information. He was working his way through the T&C's and legal statements.

### **AOB**

Brendan Reid left details of a number of publications that are available free of charge from the Carbon Trust at [www.thecarbontrust.co.uk/energy](http://www.thecarbontrust.co.uk/energy) or 0800 085 2005, these are as follows;

- Case study – Biomass Heating – Ref CTS043
- Creating an awareness campaign – CTG001 v2
- The carbon trust three stage approach to developing a robust offsetting strategy – CTC621
- The Carbon Trust in Scotland – CTC712
- Case study – Low Carbon Headquarters for Scottish Natural History – CTS034
- Carbon Footprinting – CTV033

DC asked if anyone had attended the ARCO event held recently at Hopetoun House, 2 or 3 members said that they had and considered the time worthwhile.

The Date of the next meeting is Monday 10<sup>th</sup> December at 7.30pm and the speaker for the evening is Mark Ramsay talking about the role of the Radioactive Protection Advisor. DC thanked everyone for attending and brought the evening to a close.

Mark Russell  
Secretary  
Safety Group Fife