

Prohibited Materials List

February 2020

Introduction

This list of prohibited materials has been put together in consideration of four aspects of sustainable sourcing of materials:

- Health impacts
- Responsible sourcing (both environmental and ethical)
- Embodied impact
- Resource efficiency

The requirements of this list are aligned with sustainability assessment schemes including BREEAM, LEED and WELL. For example, where “product manufacture” and “raw material extraction/production” are used, these terms align with the BREEAM 2018 Mat 03 methodology.

Any deviation from this list must have prior approval by Landsec and would only be permitted from a safety (e.g. fire proofing), structural or other critical perspective, and where it can be evidenced that no suitable alternatives are available.

Landsec expect that their contractors and suppliers are committed to addressing the human rights challenges within the industry and expects that they collaborate and engage with stakeholders to stay informed about workers’ issues and concerns, and find solutions to address modern slavery. Landsec expect their contractors, as a minimum to:

- Have a due diligence process which determines human rights risks in the supply chain and takes appropriate actions as a result.
- Have a training programme, which is implemented to all relevant decision-makers within the company (including procurement teams) on risks, policies and standards related to modern slavery, human trafficking and forced labour. For the rest of the staff, implement awareness raising of the signs of modern slavery, and information on how to raise complaints within the company.
- Publish clear policies on modern slavery.
- Implement company-level grievance mechanisms (such as an anonymous hotline that all workers have access to).
- Include clauses on modern slavery in contracts and processes of selecting contractors, suppliers, and agencies, that demonstrate consideration for practices regarding labour rights.



To enable us to assess geographical areas at higher risk of modern slavery, this list is based on the *Walkfree Foundation Global Slavery Index* and the *Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPRA) 2018 List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor*. We've identified countries at risk for each relevant raw material or product. Landsec will not tolerate any material sourced from a supplier at risk of modern slavery. To minimise risk, materials proposed from high risk areas are subject to prior approval from Landsec and must actively demonstrate compliance with each point listed above.

In addition to the requirements stated below, all products must comply with relevant legislation, including but not limited to legislation prohibiting asbestos, the EU Paints Directive, and the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulations (REACH).

In finished products, either the finished product or the constituent parts must comply with the requirements. For example, where furniture items contain finished timber, the timber must comply with the timber requirements and the finishes must comply with the paints and coatings requirements.

Where the labels "Acutely Toxic" and "Serious Health Hazard" are referred to in this document, they refer to labelling as per the Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation (CLP Regulation), which implements the United Nations' Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). The CLP Regulation classifications can be identified by the following red and white diamond labels on product packaging and literature:



Acutely Toxic



Serious Health Hazard

The following sections of this document set out materials prohibited on Landsec projects by material category.

All materials are to be sourced from the UK or European Union unless approved by Landsec.



1 Adhesives and Sealants

Products labelled as Acutely Toxic.

Products labelled as Serious Health Hazard.

2 Aluminium

Products manufactured with Chromium (VI) pre-treatment.

Products without BES 6001 certification, or ISO 14001 certification for the product manufacture and raw material extraction/manufacture.

3 Blockwork

Products without BES 6001 certification, or ISO 14001 certification for the product manufacture and raw material extraction/manufacture.

4 Bricks

Products without BES 6001 certification, or ISO 14001 certification for the product manufacture and raw material extraction/manufacture.

Countries at high risk of modern slavery for raw materials or finished products are: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Iran, Nepal, North Korea, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Russia, Uganda, and Vietnam (clay bricks).

5 Concrete

In-situ concrete without BES 6001 Very Good/Excellent certification.

Pre-cast concrete without ISO 14001 certification for the product manufacture and raw material extraction/manufacture.

6 Flooring

Products labelled as Acutely Toxic.

Products labelled as Serious Health Hazard.

PVC backing for carpets.

Antimicrobial treatments where the active ingredients are classified as Persistent Bio-accumulative Toxic (PBT).

Fly ash in carpet backing.

Rubber and vinyl flooring made from post-consumer recycled content.

Countries at high risk of modern slavery for carpets are: Afghanistan, India, Iran, Nepal and Pakistan.



7 Furniture

Products labelled as Acutely Toxic.

Products labelled as Serious Health Hazard.

Rayon.

Animal hides.

Countries at high risk of modern slavery for finished products are: Bangladesh (steel furniture), Turkey and Vietnam.

Countries at high risk of modern slavery for fabrics are: Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Ethiopia (hand woven), North Korea and Vietnam.

8 Glass

Cadmium and other heavy metals (for fritting or other treatment).

Products without BES 6001 certification, or ISO 14001 certification for the product manufacture and raw material extraction/manufacture.

Countries at high risk of modern slavery for finished products are: Bangladesh.

9 Gypsum

Plasterboard products without BES 6001 Very Good/Excellent certification.

10 Insulation (Thermal and Acoustic)

Products labelled as Acutely Toxic.

Products labelled as Serious Health Hazard.

Products with blowing agents containing Ozone Depleting Substances or Global Warming Potential over 10.

Products without BES 6001 certification, or ISO 14001 certification for the product manufacture and raw material extraction/manufacture.

11 Natural stone

Stones containing asbestos, for example some green serpentines.

Products without BES 6001 certification, or ISO 14001 certification for the product manufacture and raw material extraction/production.

12 Paints and Coatings (applied on site)

Products labelled as Acutely Toxic.



Products labelled as Serious Health Hazard.

Antimicrobial coatings where active ingredients are classed as PBT.

Products without BES 6001 certification or ISO 14001 certification for the product manufacture.

13 Plastic

The requirements for plastic apply where plastic is the key material in a product.

Products labelled as Acutely Toxic.

Products labelled as Serious Health Hazard.

Plastic lumber containing wood-plastic composites, multiple comingled recycled consumer plastics, fibreglass, polystyrene and polyvinyl chloride (PVC).

Products without BES 6001 certification or ISO 14001 certification for the product manufacture.

14 Steel

Structural steel without BES 6001 Pass/Good certification.

Steel plates and steel used in cladding or other key elements without ISO 14001 certification for the product manufacture and raw material extraction/production.

Reinforcement steel without BES 6001, Eco-reinforcement, or CARES Sustainability certification.

15 Timber

Products not meeting emission class E1 Formaldehyde.

Non-FSC or PEFC certified timber (full Chain of Custody) for structural timber.

Non-FSC certified timber (full Chain of Custody) for non-structural timber.

Countries at high risk of modern slavery for finished products are: Burma (teak), Brazil, Cambodia, North Korea, Peru, Russia and Vietnam.

16 Other Materials

Mercury (in illuminated exit signs, thermostats, switches, electrical relays and lighting).

Lead (in drinking water systems).

Countries at high risk of modern slavery for electronics are: China and Malaysia

In finished products or composite products, either the finished product or the constituent parts must comply with the requirements. For example, where furniture items contain finished timber, the timber must comply with the timber requirements and the finishes must comply with the paints and coatings requirements.