JJ Mac Ltd

Sustainable Development Definition

Sustainable development is a strategy of driving growth while using resources efficiently. It takes into consideration the immediate and long-term well-being of our environment and people.

In business, the three pillars of sustainable development are:

- **Economic** – The efficient and responsible use of resources results in long-term profitability and business viability.

  JJMac Ground Stabilisation contribute to the Economic sustainability of every project we are involved with by delivering value engineered solutions to reduce import and export of materials from site. On-site stabilisation of soils generates cost savings and economic efficiencies for our clients

- **Environmental** – Reducing waste and carbon footprints while maximizing energy efficiency helps to reverse negative impacts on the environment such as pollution and global warming.

  JJMac Ground Stabilisation assist clients and developers to generate huge environmental savings through in-situ stabilisation of site generated soils. Stabilisation can facilitate the re-use of 100% of site won soils by engineering and innovative onsite recycling techniques.

- **Social** – A focus on initiatives like employee safety, wellness, and diversity and inclusion supports the creation of healthier communities that can sustain themselves

  JJMac Ground Stabilisation create a safer environment on site by reducing import of aggregate and export of soils from site. This greatly reduces vehicle movements to site and the surrounding villages and local road networks which greatly benefit the local communities living close to any major development projects.

There are numerous indicators which could be used as basis for sustainability measurement. Few commonly used indicators are:

Environmental sustainability indicators:

- Global warming potential
- Acidification potential
- Ozone depletion potential
- Aerosol optical depth
- Eutrophication potential
- Ionization radiation potential
- Photochemical ozone potential
- Waste treatment
- Freshwater use
- Energy resources use
- Level of Biodiversity

Economic indicators:

- Gross domestic product
- Trade balance
- Local government income
- Profit, value and tax
- Investments

Social indicators:

- Employment generated
- Equity
- Health and safety
- Education
- Housing/living conditions
- Community cohesion
- Social security