

How we report



Quality team inspecting finished good at Stone plant in Tijuana, Mexico

Sustainability reporting

This Sustainability Report outlines our performance and approach to material environmental and social issues, and how we govern sustainability. Our material sustainability issues are presented on page 26.

In FY2020, we continued to enhance our sustainability reporting. We:

- broadened our disclosure and metrics to align where possible with the Sustainability Accounting Standard Board (SASB) Construction Materials standard, and we are committed to strengthening our processes to progress further alignment with the standard
- improved our climate-related disclosure towards full alignment with the recommendations of the Financial Stability Board's Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures – see pages 34–44, and
- strengthened our approach to modern slavery in light of the *Modern Slavery Act 2018 (Cth)*. Our 2020 Joint Modern Slavery Statement is published in conjunction with this report.

Due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the need to take decisive action to preserve cash, we suspended independent assurance of our FY2020 sustainability metrics.

However, Boral Group's Internal Audit team completed limited assurance over our key sustainability metrics related to health and safety, climate-related impacts, people and community investment.

Reporting scope

This Sustainability Report covers Boral's wholly owned operations and joint ventures that were at least 50% owned by Boral for the year ended 30 June 2020, unless otherwise stated.

Boral's HSE data includes joint venture entities, irrespective of equity or management control. Safety data includes employees and contractors in all businesses. Safety data reported prior to, and in FY2017, includes 100% owned businesses and joint ventures where our equity interest was 50% or more – and has not been retrospectively adjusted.

While Boral's joint ventures have their own management structure and regulatory responsibilities, we expect them to meet the same minimum HSE standards as wholly owned Boral sites. HSE data for Headwaters businesses, acquired in May 2017, is consolidated from FY2018.

Supplementary information

Further sustainability information is available at boral.com/sustainability. This includes:

- sustainability data
- SASB Construction Materials standard content index
- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) content index
- 2020 Joint Modern Slavery Statement
- how we engage with our stakeholders
- Tax Transparency Report
- reports to the Workplace Gender Equality Agency
- Reconciliation Action Plan
- further information on our industry associations.



We welcome feedback on our reporting via info@boral.com.au

Glossary

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| CO₂-e | Carbon dioxide equivalent – a standard unit for measuring carbon footprints |
| (Portland) cement | A fine powdery material produced by milling clinker in combination with limestone, iron slags and fly ash. When mixed with water and sand, cement can be used to bind or join as a ‘mortar’ or, when combined with aggregates and sand, to create strong and hard ‘concrete’ surfaces and structures |
| Clinker | Lumps or nodules produced by sintering and calcining limestone and aluminosilicate materials such as clay during the cement kiln stage |
| EBIT | Earnings before interest and tax |
| EBITDA | Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation |
| Employee turnover | The number of employee departures during the year |
| FY | Financial year |
| Fly ash | A by-product of coal-fired electricity generating plants that is used as a substitute cementitious material |
| GHG emissions | Greenhouse gas emissions, mainly CO ₂ and methane |
| GJ | Gigajoule – equal to 1 billion joules |
| HSE | Health, safety and environment |
| HSEQ MS | Health, Safety, Environment and Quality Management System |
| LTIFR | Lost time injury frequency rate – the number of lost-time injuries per million hours worked during the period |
| Modern slavery | Defined by the Australian <i>Modern Slavery Act 2018</i> as including eight types of serious exploitation: trafficking in persons, slavery, servitude, forced marriage, forced labour, debt bondage, the worst forms of child labour, and deceptive recruiting for labour or services |
| NMFR | Near miss frequency rate per million hours worked |
| Operating site | A wholly owned or joint venture operating site excluding sales, administration and distribution sites |
| Paris Agreement | An agreement within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| PJ | Petajoule – equal to 1 million gigajoules |
| RIFR | Recordable injury frequency rate – the number of injuries that result in medical treatment as well as those that result in lost work time per million hours worked |
| ROFE | Return on funds employed calculated as EBIT before significant items on funds employed |
| Scope 1 emissions | Direct emissions from the combustion of fuels in manufacturing and transport, and chemical process emissions (such as from calcination of limestone). Calculated using factors and methodologies set out in legislation, regulatory or international best practice guidance |
| Scope 2 emissions | Indirect (attributed) emissions from electricity purchased, calculated using factors particular to regional electricity grids. Such factors are usually defined in legislation or regulatory guidance |
| Scope 3 emissions | Indirect emissions, other than from Scope 2 emissions, that are generated in the wider economy. These may include emissions from production of purchased goods and services, through to the use of sold products and services, and in particular for Boral, from transport of materials both upstream and downstream in our supply chain. Calculated based on a number of internationally accepted reporting standards |
| TCFD | The Financial Stability Board’s Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures |
| Ton | A weight measure commonly used in the USA, equivalent to 2,000 pounds or 907 kilograms |
| Tonne | A metric weight measure equivalent to 1,000 kilograms |