



# The CARES Sustainability Report 2020/2021

## Your **Assured** Steel Products Supply Chain

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### PERFORMANCE

See the latest data and new targets to 2025, 2030 and 2050

### SPECIFY

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### About this report

This report focuses on how CARES impacts on sustainable development. It provides the context of CARES operations and the latest updates and performance of the CARES' Sustainable Constructional Steel (SCS) Scheme. The data covers calendar year 2020 and updates cover changes to the scheme or its operating environment to publication in Autumn 2021. It shows how a CARES-approved supply chain for constructional steel can help reduce business risk and provide a range of other benefits. For information on our wider operations and other certification schemes, please refer to our website and annual operating plan.

The principles within the BS 8902: 2009 standard (inclusivity, integrity, stewardship and transparency), and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standard 101 (materiality, context and report quality principles) inform the report's development. 2015 is the baseline year for the sector's environmental, social and economic metrics used in the report and we report on performance to 2020, the latest year of audited data and the last year of our previous targets. It introduces our new targets and our strategy to support industry reaching them.

We welcome your comments and feedback on this report and on how the constructional steel sector can contribute to a sustainable future.

### What is CARES?

CARES is an independent, not-for-profit certification and UK Conformity Assessment approved body. It operates for the benefit of the construction industry offering certification schemes for companies that produce materials, components or offer services, primarily to the reinforced concrete industry.

Clients can specify CARES approved companies and products with the confidence that they will comply with the relevant product or system standards and without the need for verification testing by the purchaser or contractor.



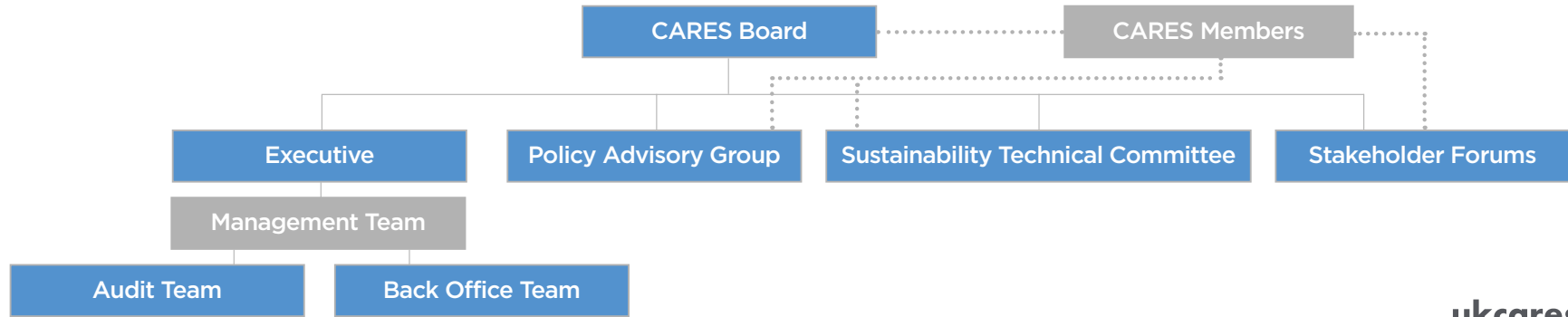
### How is CARES Accountable?

CARES is governed by its Board which is composed of the Chief Executive Officer, General Manager, Company Secretary and Digital Transformation & Technical Development Director along with four non-executive directors and an independent Chairman.

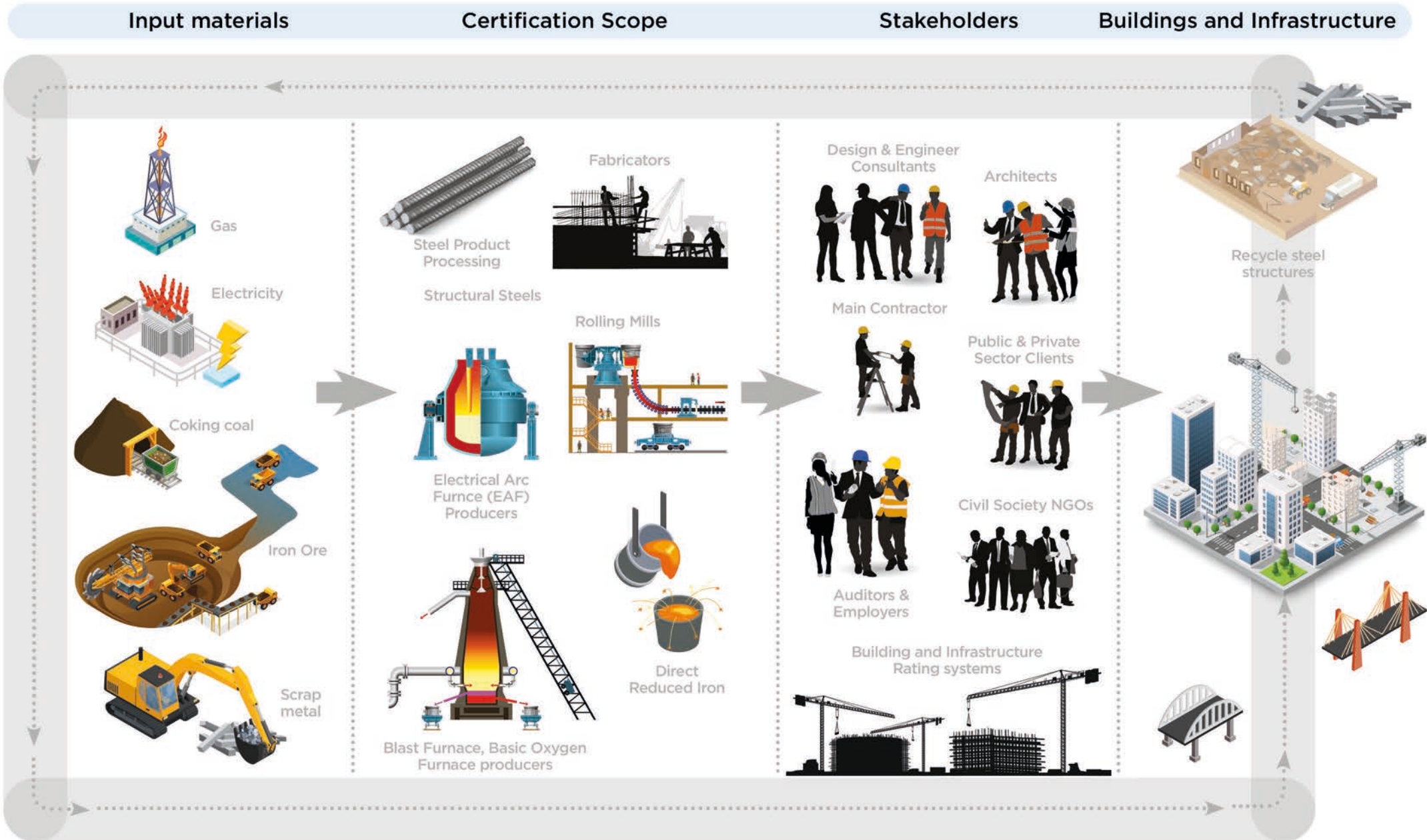
Its Policy Advisory Committee is composed of the following Members: Association for Consultancy and Engineering, Heathrow Airport Ltd, British Association of Reinforcement, Civil Engineering Contractors Association, CONSTRUCT, Highways England, Institution of Structural Engineers, Post-Tensioning Association, UK Steel Association. The Chairman's nominees are representatives from; the International Steel Trade Association, contractor MACE, the British Independent Reinforcement Fabricators Association, Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR/HSE) and Rail Safety and Standards Board.

The Sustainability Committee is a technical advisory group made up of stakeholders from the construction industry, building rating organisations, independent experts and representatives from the steel industry. Its role is to review and advise on CARES sustainability schemes and activities.

## How is CARES Accountable?



# What does CARES do?







## Chairman's statement:

### Pandemic learning and accelerating change

**The passion, commitment and dedication of countless people over the last year has shone out in what were otherwise challenging times for us all. Nations and business have been under pressure on many counts. Reinventing how they operate due to the pandemic to honing their strategies for swift and deep emissions reductions towards net zero. Covid 19 has continued to impact on many lives and we share sadness with families who have lost loved ones and those affected by long Covid. The dedication of our staff meant that CARES has been able to maintain its services throughout.**

These challenges have also inspired everyone to dig deep, to innovate, to focus on our health and wellbeing and how we can slow and reverse the declining health of our planet. Grenfell and its inquiry is leading to changes in the regulation of construction products through the

**Trust remains paramount, driven by transparency and integrity. All these events reiterate to me the importance of our mission at CARES 'To make the CARES reinforcing steel supply chain the safest, digitally assured, most efficient and sustainable in the world.'**

Building Safety Bill. Trust remains paramount, driven by transparency and integrity. All these events reiterate to me the importance of our mission at CARES 'To make the CARES reinforcing steel supply chain the safest, digitally assured, most efficient and sustainable in the world.'

Policy Guidance recently issued to all HMG Departments by the Department for Business Energy and Industrial Strategy's (BEIS) Office for Product Safety & Standards, concludes that conformity assessment is best carried out by expert bodies duly accredited to relevant national and international standards and this, in turn, should stimulate free market activity overseen by the appropriate accreditation bodies. This process will - above all - leave assessment schemes to be developed in pursuit of positive change "so that they facilitate, not discourage, innovation and change."

Grenfell report author Dame Judith Hackitt, in her recent lecture delivered to mark the 25th Anniversary of the formation of UKAS, succinctly described the current period of revolutionary change: "Business as usual is not coming back," she bluntly warned. Dame Judith's reference to a 'golden thread' of information is mission critical here. I wholeheartedly endorse Dame Judith's comments, and sense from speaking with colleagues across our industry that there is widespread acceptance of the need for revolutionary change, in terms of effectively leveraging digital capability and delivering a step change in the sustainability of construction materials. This can only be achieved through more collaborative ways of working.

The construction industries and its supply chains are moving rapidly to accelerate change towards net-zero and responsible sourcing. Sustainability data and information needs have not been neglected at CARES. Now in its second decade

of operation, version 9 of our Sustainable Constructional Steels (SCS) Certification Scheme enhancements, launched on 1st January 2021, include enhanced criteria relating to science-based targets and transition pathways, alignment of reporting requirements to the Taskforce for Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and to enable social valuation. We have digitised the Global Warming Potential (GWP) data, that shows the upfront emissions embodied in SCS approved constructional steel products and the other emissions from the full life cycle of these products and have improved the

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accuracy of transport emission impacts down to a project level. Our verified Environmental Product Declarations (EPD's) to EN 15804, a requirement of the scheme, are widely specified, referenced by engineering bodies and accepted by building rating systems and organisations across the globe. Our reach continues to develop and formalise, including through our partnership with the Australasian Certification Authority for Reinforcing and Structural Steels (ACRS). We are delighted to have recently become an approved certification body for ResponsibleSteel which is developing global steel standards, which support responsible sourcing and high levels of sustainability performance in steel production.

We invite you to explore CARES' impacts on sustainability and welcome your feedback.

**Steven Brunswick, Chairman of CARES**

## The Sustainable Constructional Steel (SCS) Scheme

**CARES is accredited by the UK Accreditation Service (UKAS) to provide certification for management systems, product conformity and sustainability management and performance. The SCS scheme, now in its 11th year, operates in compliance with BS 8902:2009 ‘Responsible sourcing sector certification schemes for construction products’. This Standard provides a framework for the responsible management, development, content and operation of sector certification schemes applicable to the supply of construction products. Specifically developed for the constructional steel supply chain, the SCS scheme enables suppliers to declare the sustainability performance of in scope products manufactured at specified production sites.**

To understand the SCS in context of CARES other certification schemes and assurance activities and the demands placed upon a modern construction material supply chain, we developed the CARES extended product concept. CARES Product conformity standards are the basis of assurance for the physical product, such as

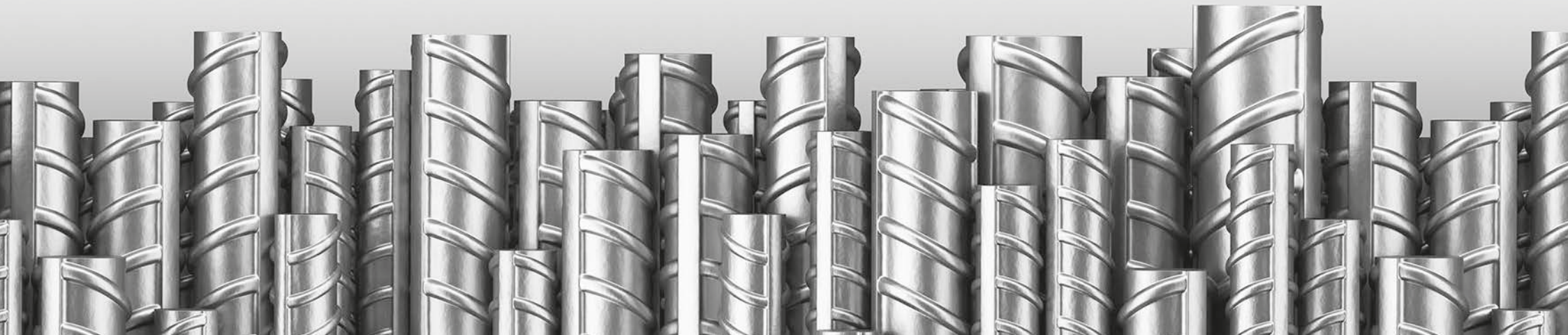
reinforcement bar or structural steels, as shown in the centre of the diagram. Clients also want reassurance beyond the physical product, extending their concern into the management of environmental impacts, human rights and labour conditions throughout the supply chain. This is underpinned by stakeholder engagement, shown in the outermost circle, the effectiveness of which is a requirement of the scheme.

Prerequisites for approval are product conformity/factory process control certificates; certification to ISO 9001 for product quality, ISO 14001 for environmental and ISO 45001 for Health and Safety management. This is supported by reporting on 72 mandatory criteria and up to another 48 voluntary criteria (120 in total) and 34 KPI’s. Our highly skilled auditors, all with extensive steel industry experience, verify the evidence provided and make a recommendation on certification. Certification to BES 6001: Framework Standard for Responsible Sourcing is also audited within the SCS audit, enabling companies to get a joint certification.

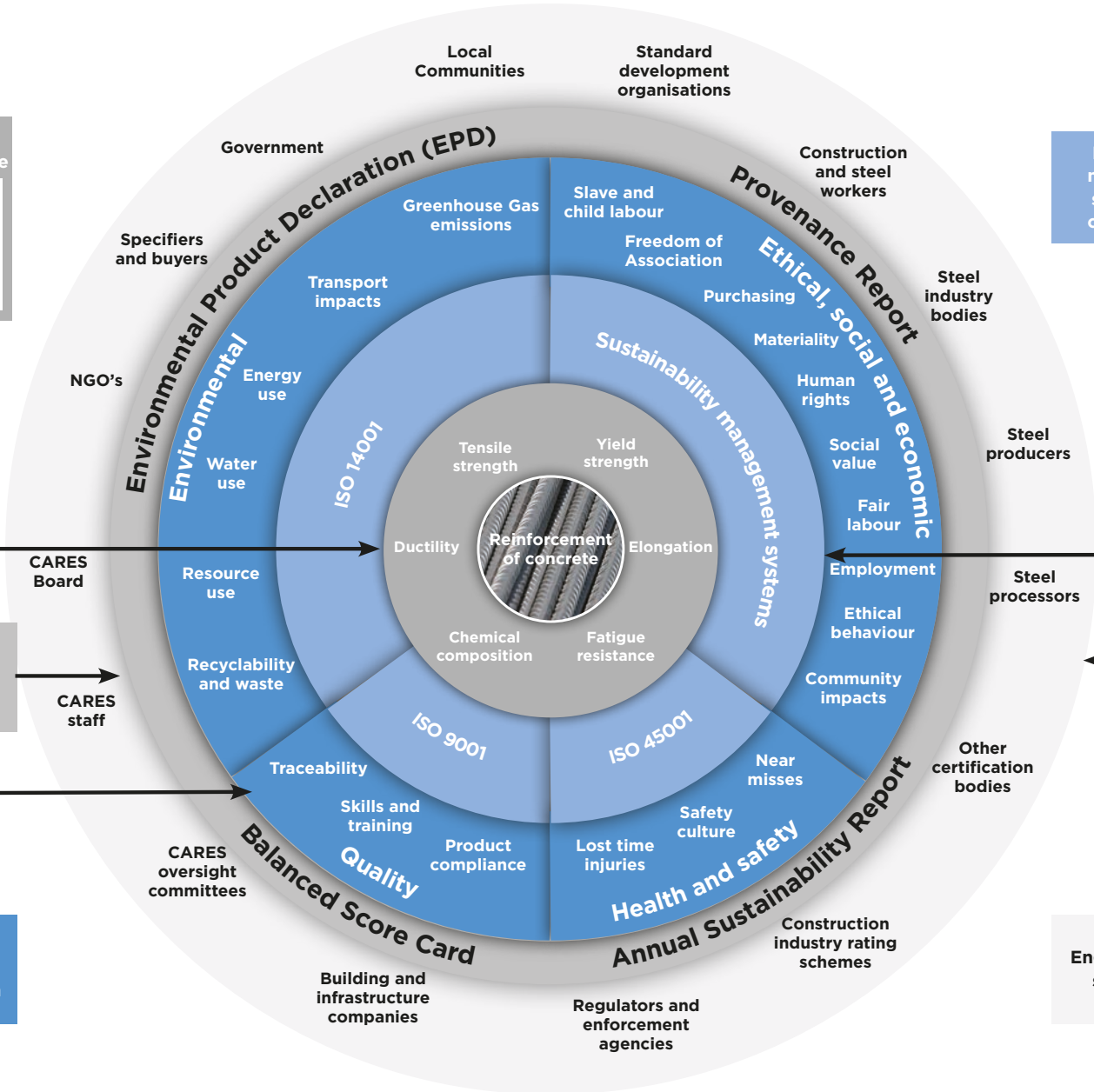
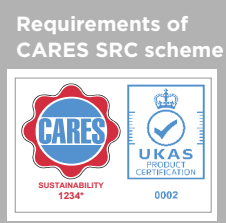
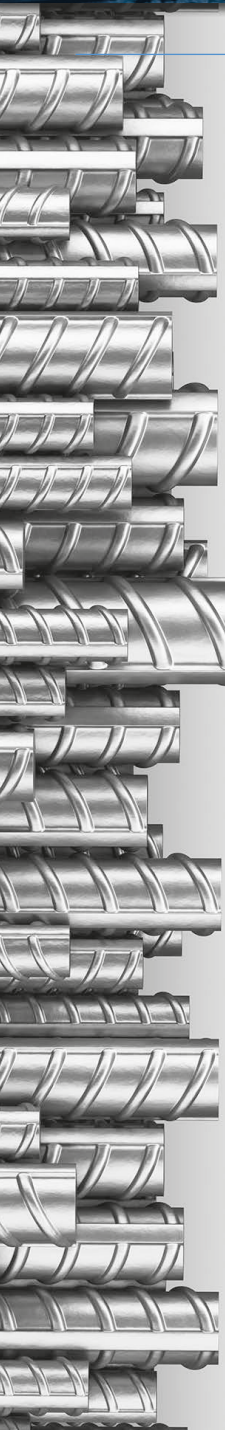
Recognition of higher levels of performance, beyond the mandatory pass level, can be gained through achieving 1, 2, 3 or 4 Rosettes in the CARES Rosette Rating System. The 4th Rosette represents a transition pathway approach to improvement towards science and context-based performance levels. The new aspirational ‘4 Rosette Rating’ requires zero emission steel production, responsibly sourcing, good safety record, sustainably produced and processed constructional steel, with a digital record. Its introduction was part of a series of improvements within the new version 9 of the scheme, based on extensive consultation. These are summarised in the Sustainability Strategy and transition section.

Through the SCS Scheme, CARES collates environmental and social performance indicators and sets targets for future performance as shown on page 13. A key benefit for the end user is that constructional steel products from CARES approved suppliers are traceable, allowing an assured, identity preserved, chain of custody from mill to site.

Extended Product Concept







Reporting  
CARES staff

Criteria managed systematically across value chain

Prerequisite management systems and certifications

**Extended Product Concept**  
Sustainable Constructional Steels (SCS) scheme requirements

Engagement with stakeholders

## Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)

An Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) is a transparent way of communicating a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of the environmental impacts of a product in a common format based on common rules. The CARES EPD covers Life Cycle stages from the extraction of raw materials, through processing, manufacture, refurbishment to eventual end-of-life and disposal.

The data, checked by CARES and verified by BRE, is produced in accordance with EN 15084 (Sustainability of construction works). EPD's are produced for each supplier and also as an average for updated EPD's from participants using the same production route within the SCS Scheme and are available here.

[Click to download](#)



## Case Study



Mace, is a global consultancy and construction firm which always seeks to find a better way to shape the built environment. Mace recognises its responsibility to create opportunities for communities to thrive, sustainably, which is reflected in its strategy based on three priorities: Pursue a sustainable world; Grow together; and Deliver distinctive value. As such, responsible procurement is key to its projects and typically reinforcing steels have a critical role in them. The London Energy Transformation Initiative (LETI) estimates that approximately 50% of emissions in buildings are from the transportation and manufacture of construction materials. The upfront 'embodied' emissions in constructional steels are a high proportion of these.

To enable Mace to meet its own and its clients demanding Net-Zero commitments it needs accurate Global Warming Potential (GWP) data. For reinforcing steels this relies on the data from Environmental Product Declarations (EPD). Mace uses CARES approved EPD's to get the information it needs. At the design stage it knows it can use the CARES sector average EPD to estimate the GWP of a project. During construction it enhances this based on the actual materials procured and the specific supplier EPD. CARES now offers additional transport GWP data to ensure it is as accurate as possible. Not content to rest, Mace understands the importance and opportunities of digitising the construction industry and has been working with CARES to pilot the digital exchange of key quality and GWP data.

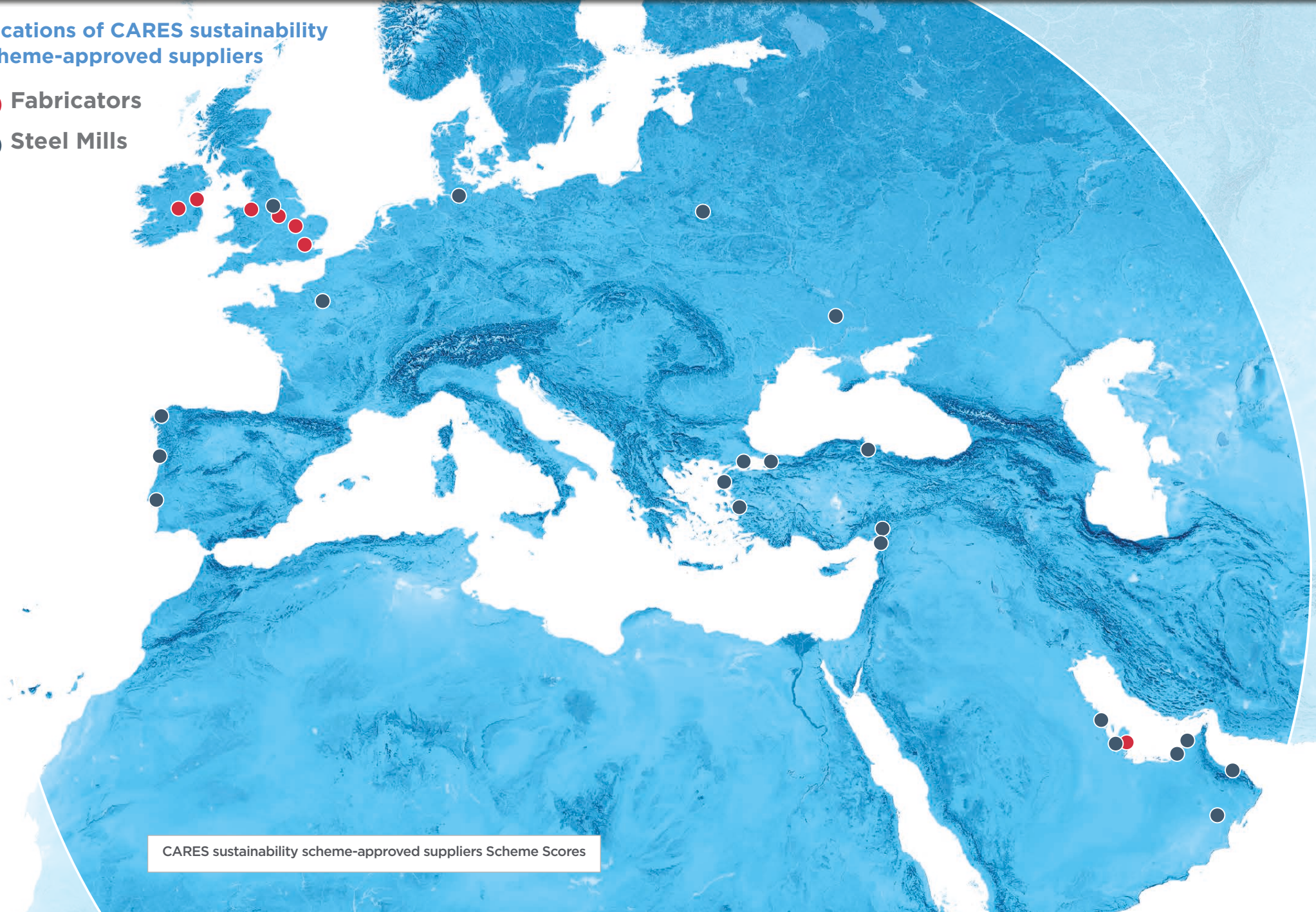
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### Locations of CARES sustainability scheme-approved suppliers











- Fabricators
- Steel Mills

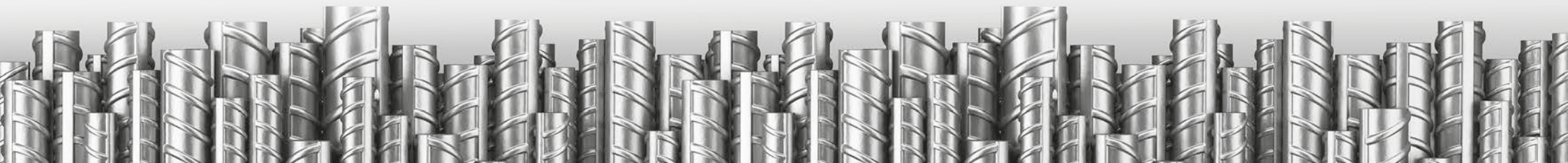


CARES sustainability scheme-approved suppliers Scheme Scores



## CARES sustainability scheme-approved suppliers • CARES SCS & BES 6001 SCHEME SCORES














| Fabricators |   | Steel Mills        | Map  |                        |                |  |
|-------------|---|--------------------|--|------------------------|----------------|--|
| No          | Auditee   | SCS Certificate No | CARES SCS Score  | BES6001 Certificate No | BES 6001 Score |  |
| 1           | Hy-Ten Reinforcement Co Ltd [Chatham, UK]                         | 1445               | 2 Rosettes        | 1477                   | Very Good      |  |
| 2           | Midland Steel Reinforcement Supplies [London Thamesport, UK]      | 1287               | 2 Rosettes        | 1476                   | Very Good      |  |
| 3           | Midland Steel Reinforcement Supplies [Mountmellick, Ireland]      | 1340               | 1 Rosette         | 1475                   | Good           |  |
| 4           | ArcelorMittal Kent Wire Limited [Chatham, UK]                     | 1554               | 1 Rosette (v9)    | 1463                   | Good           |  |
| 5           | ArcelorMittal Kent Wire Limited T\A AMCS [Chatham, UK]            | 1402               | 1 Rosette (v9)    | 1464                   | Good           |  |
| 6           | Thames Reinforcements Ltd [Sheerness, UK]                         | 1293               | 1 Rosette (v9)    | 1474                   | Very Good      |  |
| 7           | Thames Reinforcements Ltd. [Nottingham, UK]                       | 1749               | Pass (v9)  | 1750                   | Good           |  |
| 8           | Lemon Groundwork solutions Ltd [Creeksea, Essex, UK]              | 1743               | Pass   | 1744                   | Pass           |  |
| 9           | Roe Bros & Co Ltd [Peterborough, UK]                              | 1441               | Pass (v9)  | 1644                   | Good           |  |
| 10          | Capital Reinforcing Ltd [Bromborough, UK]                         | 1430               | 1 Rosette (v9)    | 1469                   | Very Good      |  |
| 11          | F Brazil Reinforcements Limited [Canvey Island, UK]               | 1352               | 1 Rosette         | 1510                   | Very Good      |  |
| 12          | Brazil & Co. (Steel) Ltd. T\A Fairyhouse Steel [Ratoath, Ireland] | 1339               | 1 Rosette (v9)   | 1491                   | Good           |  |
| 13          | Reinforcement Solutions Ltd - Site B [Wolverhampton, UK]          | 1756               | 1 Rosette (v9)  | 1652                   | Excellent      |  |
| 14          | Total Construction Supplies Ltd - Site A [Wolverhampton, UK]      |                    |  | 1754                   | Excellent      |  |
| 15          | Outokumpu Stainless Ltd (Fabrication) [Sheffield, UK]             |                    |  | 1603                   | Excellent      |  |
| 16          | Qatar Reinforcement Company W.L.L (F41) [Doha, Qatar]             | 1562               | Pass   | 1564                   | Pass           |  |
| 17          | Qatar Reinforcement Company W.L.L (F36) [Doha, Qatar]             | 1563               | Pass   | 1565                   | Pass           |  |





|                        |                |                     |                  |            |             |           |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| Home                   | Introduction   | What does CARES Do? | Chairs Statement | SCS Scheme | EPDs        | Locations |
| Traceability & Digital | How to specify | Case Study          | Performance      | Strategy   | New Targets | Contacts  |

## CARES sustainability scheme-approved suppliers • CARES SCS & BES 6001 SCHEME SCORES

| Steel Mills |   | Fabricators        | Map  |                        |                |  |
|-------------|---|--------------------|--|------------------------|----------------|--|
| No          | Auditee   | SCS Certificate No | CARES SCS Score  | BES6001 Certificate No | BES 6001 Score |  |
| 1           | Outokumpu Stainless Ltd (ASR Rod Mill) [Sheffield, UK]                |                    |  | 1602                   | Good           |  |
| 2           | Liberty Steel, Rotherham Steel and Bar [Rotherham, UK]                | 1738               | 1 Rosette  | 1739                   | Very Good      |  |
| 3           | Izmir Demir Celik Sanayi AS [Izmir, Turkey]                           | 1234/1392          | Pass (Rebar)/Pass (Structural)   | 1453                   | Pass           |  |
| 4           | Yazici Iron & Steel Co Inc. [Iskenderun, Turkey]                      | 1235               | 1 Rosette                         | 1452                   | Good           |  |
| 5           | HABAS A.S - Rebar [Izmir, Turkey]                                     | 1273/1434          | Pass (Rebar)/Pass (Flat)   | 1472                   | Pass           |  |
| 6           | Diler Iron and Steel Co Inc. [Kocaeli, Turkey]                        | 1272               | Pass   | 1460                   | Pass           |  |
| 7           | Bastug Metalurji [Toprakkale, Osmaniye, Turkey]                       | 1391               | Pass   | 1471                   | Pass           |  |
| 8           | Ekinciler Iron & Steelworks Inc. [Iskenderun, Turkey]                 | 1239               | Pass   | 1457                   | Pass           |  |
| 9           | ICDAS Celik Enerji Tersane ve Ulasim Sanayisi A.S [Canakkale, Turkey] | 1285               | 1 Rosette                         | 1462                   | Pass           |  |
| 10          | Kroman Celik Sanayi A.S [Kocaeli, Turkey]                             | 1324               | 1 Rosette                         | 1461                   | Pass           |  |
| 11          | Colakoglu Metalurji A.S [Kocaeli, Turkey]                             | 1393/1429          | 1 Rosette (Rebar)/Pass (Flat)     | 1454                   | Pass           |  |
| 12          | Yesilyurt Demir Celik [Samsun, Turkey]                                | 1437               | Pass   | 1465                   | Pass           |  |
| 13          | Megasa Siderurgica SL [La Coruña, Spain]                              | 1302               | 1 Rosette                         | 1467                   | Good           |  |
| 14          | SN Maia - Siderurgia Nacional, S.A [Maia, Portugal]                   | 1328               | Pass   | 1455                   | Good           |  |
| 15          | SN Seixal - Siderurgia Nacional, S.A [Seixal, Portugal]               | 1329               | 1 Rosette                         | 1458                   | Good           |  |
| 16          | ALPA [Gargenville, France]  | 1344               | Pass   | 1478                   | Good           |  |
| 17          | ArcelorMittal Hamburg GmbH [Hamburg, Germany]                         | 1319               | 1 Rosette                       | 1468                   | Good           |  |
| 18          | Emirates Steel Industries [Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates]           | 1268/1338          | Pass (Rebar)/Pass (Structural)  | 1459                   | Pass           |  |
| 19          | Conares Metal Supply Ltd [Dubai, United Arab Emirates]                | 1377               | Pass   | 1470                   | Good           |  |
| 20          | Qatar Steel Company (QPSC) [Mesaieed, Qatar]                          | 1282               | 1 Rosette                       | 1451                   | Very Good      |  |
| 21          | Qatar Steel Company FZE [Dubai, United Arab Emirates]                 | 1687               | Pass   | 1688                   | Pass           |  |
| 22          | Sohar Steel LLC [Sohar, Sultanate of Oman]                            | 1532               | Pass (v9)  | 1533                   | Pass           |  |
| 23          | Union Iron & Steel Company L.L.C [Mussafah, United Arab Emirates]     | 1555               | Pass   | 1556                   | Pass           |  |
| 24          | Jindal Shadeed Iron and Steel LLC [Sohar, Sultanate of Oman]          | 1581               | 1 Rosette (v9)                  | 1582                   | Good           |  |
| 25          | OJSC BMZ [Zhlobin, Belarus]   | 1653               | 1 Rosette                       | 1654                   | Pass           |  |
| 26          | Hamriyah Steel FZC [Sharjah, United Arab Emirates]                    | 1661               | Pass   | 1662                   | Good           |  |
| 27          | Kaptan Demir Celik Endustrisi Ve Ticaret A.S [Tekirdag, Turkey]       | 1678               | 1 Rosette                       | 1679                   | Pass           |  |
| 28          | Al Ittefaq Steel Products Company [Dammam, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia]   | 1762               | 1 Rosette                       | 1763                   | Good           |  |
| 29          | ArcelorMittal Kryviy Rih PJSC [Kryviy Rih, Ukraine]                   | 1520               | Pass   | 1521                   | Pass           |  |



## Traceability and Digital Assurance

All CARES steels are 100% traceable at a batch and product level to the original steel producer. Many of its raw materials are also traceable to their source, with transport modes, distances and locations of key suppliers recorded as part of the scheme.

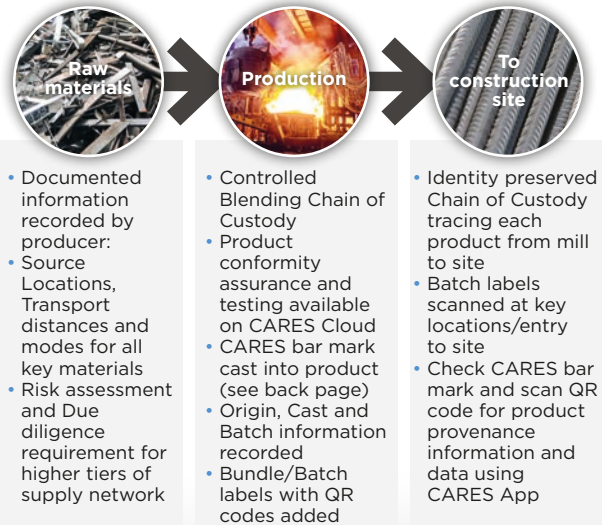
When the molten steel is cast and rolled the unique CARES bar marks are rolled into each piece of rebar, which enables the mill that made the rebar to be identified. It is then batched, labelled as shown and delivered to the fabricator. During cutting, bending and welding the batch (cast) number is recorded against the 'bar schedule reference' to maintain product traceability to the customer and the construction site.

### Product labelling:



The CARES Cloud ecosystem holds relevant assurance evidence and sustainability information sought by the client including the carbon footprint (Global Warming Potential). This information can be accessed by contractors using a dedicated dashboard on the CARES Cloud.

CARES is proud to be the lead partner in a UK Research and Innovation part funded project, which demonstrates the feasibility of digitally sharing this data across key construction project stakeholders to optimise the fabrication and construction process and support increased productivity and reduced emissions.



## Case Study



Capital Reinforcing is a UK based reinforcement fabricator with the capability of producing over 5000 tonnes of cut and bent steel reinforcing bar per month. It operates a Management System that complies the requirements of ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 45001 and the relevant CARES Quality and Operations Assessment Schedules to ensure it meets the regulatory and customer requirements in respect to the supply of steel, mesh and associated products.

Sustainability is increasingly important to Capital Reinforcing's customers and so it uses its approval to the CARES SCS scheme and BES 6001 to demonstrate its management of environmental, ethical, social and economic impacts and performance and as a structure for improvement. "Capital Reinforcing is committed to not only managing these impacts but also using the resources we have to make a real and sustainable difference" said Colm McAleer, HSEQ and Sustainability Manager.





## How to Specify

To specify CARES certification that meets government and private sector quality assurance and responsible sourcing requirements use the text below in your project specifications. Any references to standards refer to the current versions. To confirm any edits/changes or for more information, please contact us.

### Steel Reinforcement

All reinforcement shall conform to BS 4449, BS 4482 or BS 4483 as appropriate. All stainless steel reinforcement shall conform to BS 6744. All reinforcement shall be cut and bent in accordance with BS 8666. The reinforcement shall be obtained from firms holding valid CARES product conformity scheme certificate of approval for the production and supply of the steel reinforcement.

When specifying steel reinforcement do not refer to EN 10080 without referencing BS 4449 and the grade, B500A, B500B or B500C, because EN 10080 is an 'open Standard' and does not contain any product performance requirements.

### Digital construction

All reinforcement manufacturers and suppliers shall use the 'CARES Cloud' digital traceability platform.

### Sustainable construction and responsible sourcing

All reinforcement suppliers shall hold a valid CARES Sustainable Constructional Steel (SCS) Scheme Certificate of Approval for the manufacture and/or fabrication issued by CARES. They shall provide the Rosette Ratings achieved by the manufacturer and the fabricator, where achieved.

The reinforcement manufacturer shall additionally provide an independently verified Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) which conforms to EN 15804.

For more information on specification visit:  
<https://www.ukcares.com/Information/specification-guide>



## Case Study



İCDAS is one of Turkey's leading steel manufacturers and has been making significant contributions to the country's economy by producing structural steel and alloy steel since 1970. Our Değirmencik Integrated Plant in Biga, Çanakkale features three steel plants with a capacity of 4,5 million tons/year and four rolling mills with a capacity of 4.1 million tons/year of which 2.7 Mt is constructional steels and 1.4 Mt is wire rod.

"Corporate responsibility and sustainability management are of great importance to us. For this reason, İÇDAS has been a strong supporter and early implementer of the CARES SCS program." Says Mustafa Balci, Process Quality Control Manager.

The company operates a Management System that complies with the requirements of ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 45001, ISO 27001 and ISO 50001. It has implemented many projects including Sustainable Water Management, Conservation of Biodiversity, Renewable Energy Production and Reduction of Steel Slag.

Social responsibility is also of primary importance for İCDAS. It has constructed 1 Nursery School, 1 Primary School, 1 Science High School, 2 Vocational and Technical Anatolian High Schools and 1 High School Campus to facilitate education and healthy, self-confident, team spirited youth and provides scholarships to students. It also supports the development of young people in the region through the İCDAS Sports Club.

The company has long contributed to the development of Anatolian Cultural History by sponsoring excavations at the ancient cities of Troia (Troya), Parion, Apollon Smintheion, Assos, Alexandra Troas, Maydos Kilisetepe Tumulus and Güreçalti.



## Case Study



The Thames Tideway Tunnel is a major UK infrastructure project - a 25km Super Sewer under the River Thames, which is 70% complete - to intercept more than 95% of sewage overflows into the Thames, cleaning up the river for the good of the city, river users, wildlife and the London community.

Tideway have mapped their 54 Legacy commitments against 10 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) and 27 targets. It recognises that fulfilling the ambitions of the SDG's to achieve a better future for all by 2030 will take an unprecedented effort by all sectors of society.

SDG 12 seeks to ensure responsible consumption and production. In terms of responsible sourcing of materials, Tideway requires that 100% of key building materials (cement, aggregates, steel) are certified to either BES 6001 Responsible sourcing of construction products or CARES Sustainable Constructional Steels (SCS) Scheme, as applicable. For more information see:

[https://www.tideway.london/media/5106/j0115\\_sustainable-finance-report-vis9.pdf](https://www.tideway.london/media/5106/j0115_sustainable-finance-report-vis9.pdf)





## Summary performance 2015-2020

The following table summarises performance for a range of material metrics from 2015 (baseline) to 2020 and performance against the target. It includes the schemes

main impacts from 18 approved producers which use recycled steel in the Electric Arc Furnace (EAF) process. In 2015, all approved firms were Electric Arc Furnace producers and to enable performance comparisons across the years towards the targets, the scope boundaries have

remained the same. It excludes one integrated Blast Furnace/Basic Oxygen Furnace mill, and four mills using the Direct Reduced Iron process and five rolling mills which have non-comparable profiles. Fabricators impacts are also quite different and excluded from this data set.

| Aspect                        | Key Metrics  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Target 2020                | Performance achieved | Target Status |
|-------------------------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Environment                   | Employees at ISO 14001 certificated sites (%)  | 98   | 98   | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100%                       | 100%                 | Achieved      |
|                               | Material Efficiency - % for producer (tonnes billet, bloom or slab produced as % of total raw materials)   | 82.9 | 83.1 | 82.3 | 82.6 | 82.8 | 81.5 | Increase 2%                | -1.7%                | Not achieved  |
|                               | Global Warming Potential (kg CO2e per tonne of carbon steel bar produced) <sup>1, 2</sup>  | 840  | 840  | 898  | 760  | 755  | 741  | Decrease to 819 (2.5%)     | -12%                 | Achieved      |
|                               | Water Use m3 per tonne of steel  | 1.01 | 0.93 | 0.93 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 1.04 | Decrease 10%               | 3%                   | Not achieved  |
|                               | Post-consumer steel scrap recycled in approved product (% by mass)   | 96.9 | 98.1 | 97.3 | 94.7 | 95.8 | 95.9 | Increase 1.4%              | -1.1%                | Not achieved  |
|                               | Waste to landfill (kg per tonne of steel)  | 58   | 43   | 47   | 24   | 4    | 12   | Decrease 60% to 19         | -80%                 | Achieved      |
|                               | Waste to incineration (kg per tonne of steel)  | 0.46 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | Zero waste to incineration | -94%                 | Not achieved  |
| Health and Safety             | Employees at OHSAS 18001 or ISO 45001 certificated sites (%)   | 97   | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100%                       | 100%                 | Achieved      |
| Ethical, Social, and Economic | Total number of environmental and social complaints resulted in a successful prosecution by an external Regulator in the data collection/reporting period <sup>3</sup> | 0    | 1    | 5    | 0    | 3    | 0    | Maintain 0                 | 0                    | Achieved      |
|                               | Skills and Training (Development of Employees) (Number of training hours per employee and contractor)  | 27   | 22   | 23   | 24   | 27   | 28   | Increase by 5%             | 3%                   | Not achieved  |
|                               | Community Relations - Approved producers who have a policy in place to increase engagement with community stakeholders (%)   | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  | Maintain                   | 100%                 | Achieved      |
|                               | Community Relations - Approved producers who have specific systems in place to deal with local community complaints (%)  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  | Maintain                   | 100%                 | Achieved      |
|                               | Approved producers who have externally audited accounts for the latest financial reporting period (%)  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  | Maintain                   | 100%                 | Achieved      |
|                               | Approved producers who implement a policy to comply with ethical business practices (%)  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  | Maintain                   | 100%                 | Achieved      |
|                               | Suppliers evaluated against responsible sourcing policy and the social and environmental issues listed in CARES SCS Operational Assessment Schedule (%)                | n/a  | 13   | 20   | 13   | 18   | 6    | 75%                        | 6                    | Not achieved  |
|                               | Reporting Sustainability Performance to Stakeholders - Publication of CSR/Sustainability Report on yearly basis (%)  | n/a  | 19   | 27   | 24   | 36   | 53   | 100%                       | 53%                  | Not achieved  |

An 'Approved' product or 'approved' suppliers refer to product and suppliers approved under the CARES SCS Scheme.

<sup>1</sup> The Global Warming Potential (GWP) data point includes GWP from raw material supply, transport, and the manufacturing of steel products, i.e. Raw materials and Production: A1-3 as per EN 15804. It excludes impacts from the use of product, end-of-life stages and recovery stages (Construction: A4-5, Use stage: B1-7, End-of-life: C1-4 and Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary: D). The full data sets, commonly referred to as 'Cradle to Gate + options', are available in the published EPD.

<sup>2</sup> This figure represents the mean average GWP from the most recent CARES third-party verified EPD reports to EN 15804 available for each approved scrap-based producer.

<sup>3</sup> This includes a financial penalty, an enforcement notice, a prohibition notice, and/or a prosecution.

## SCS Scheme Performance in perspective

**In the ten years of its operation, CARES has always strived to ensure that the SCS scheme provides confidence to the construction industry. Based on a set of sustainability principles; inclusivity, integrity, stewardship and transparency, public disclosure of verified information can inform decision making and drive performance improvements.**

Our ongoing stakeholder engagement programme ensures the scheme understands market needs and this is reflected through periodic updates - to its current version 9. The performance table above, includes collated information covering the most material impacts from 82% of our approved steelmills - all using the scrap-based Electric Arc Furnace production process. For detailed information about individual approved firms' performance, please review their own sustainability reporting and disclosures.

Scheme improvements reflect step changes in expectations of the steel supply chain, most recently through the inclusion of criteria relating to Climate Change transition strategies and mandatory emissions thresholds. When setting the scheme targets CARES uses a SMART approach, seeking to challenge the industry to improve its performance, while making the targets achievable and enabling a transition to the new performance levels. At a site level, approved firms are required to set their own science and context aligned objectives and targets.

Efficiency and yield are critical to effective steel making and core to improvement processes. The steel industry is approaching the technical maximums for key process efficiency as is evident from the material efficiency metric, where performance has remained steady since 2015. Global Warming Potential (GWP) performance has shown an improving trajectory since 2017, mainly as national electricity grids decarbonise, more mills increase their use of renewable electricity and increasingly focus on how to decarbonise this hard to abate sector. With global legal and voluntary commitments to Net-Zero increasing all the time, this is a key metric for the scheme as is shown in the section on new targets.

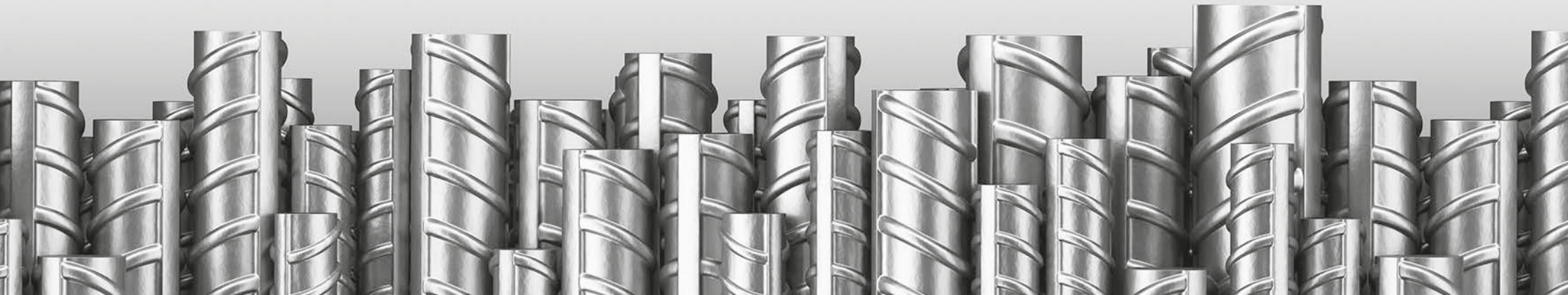
A reduction in water use intensity was achieved until the latest reporting year where it increased again, missing the target. Water use is best considered in the light of other catchment user needs and criteria related to improvement plans in the scheme include this expectation.

Stimulating circular economies is central to the SCS scheme. As steel is indefinitely recyclable and the most recycled material in the world, scrap-based production will continue to grow as steel in end-of-life assets enters recycling streams. While at the high level of 95.9% already, the ability to maximise the use of recycled scrap inputs depends on factors including the quality of scrap inputs and scrap availability, which has meant this target has

not been achieved. Waste to landfill and incineration have reduced dramatically by 80 and 94% respectively, however, the zero waste to incineration target was missed.

The target to maintain full compliance, was met in three of the six years to 2020 and where not met, approved firms are subject to improvement plans agreed with enforcement authorities. Skills development within the scheme includes assessing the effectiveness of training. The training hours target was narrowly missed due to Covid 19 constraints. Ethical business policies, community engagement, complaints mechanisms and financial reporting have all been fully maintained. The scheme seeks to leverage the approved firms influence over their supply chain and requires the evaluation of the range of impacts covered by the scheme. While the target was not fully met, 78% of the firms evaluated their suppliers against many or all of the relevant impacts and all are improving their procedures and scope of supplier evaluation.

Similarly public reporting of sustainability information is growing, both through tailored reports and directly on websites. Gaps remain and CARES has now made sustainability reporting of material metrics and information a mandatory requirement of version 9 of the scheme.





## Sustainability Strategy and transition plan

We support the UN's Sustainable Development Goals and its Race to Zero and have [committed](#) to reducing our direct emissions by 50% by 2030, to Net-Zero by 2050 and to disclosing our progress on an annual basis. Our transition strategy is based on developing our digital assurance practices and enhancing risk-based auditing to determine on-site audit needs. This blended approach can reduce auditor travel and costs to approved firms. We are building our localised audit capacity to further reduce travel and are encouraging alternate travel modes when appropriate. Virtual meeting technologies are being widely utilised, which also enhances access

to our stakeholder events, meetings and the events and conferences we attend. We are evaluating schemes to offset our residual emissions to stimulate further emissions reductions while recognising that absolute emissions reductions must be achieved.

The greater impact is from the widespread adoption, implementation and specification of our SCS schemes. The SCS scheme criteria are aligned to multiple SDG's and their targets. New criteria in version 9 introduce three mandatory thresholds: the evaluation of suppliers for responsible sourcing practices and the use of SCS

approved feedstock for processors and fabricators; maximum greenhouse gas emissions by process type; and transparency of safety performance. The thresholds will be reviewed and tightened over time. Paris aligned strategies, targets and reporting are requested. The ability to contribute to construction project based social valuations, gender and payment practices transparency are among other voluntary credit criteria that can contribute to higher Rosette Ratings. The SCS scheme targets have been extended out to 2025, 2030 and 2050.

We support the UN's Sustainable Development Goals and its Race to Zero and have committed to reducing our direct emissions by 50% by 2030, to Net-Zero by 2050 and to disclosing our progress on an annual basis.



## SCS Scheme Targets

| Aspect                    | Key Metrics   | Target 2025 | Target 2030 | Target 2050 |
|---------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Quality                   | Quality data: % of product quality data available digitally via the CARES Cloud   | 100         | Maintain    | Maintain    |
| Sustainability Management | Traceability: % of product fully traceable from construction site to steel mill with traceability information available through the CARES digital record.   | 100         | Maintain    | Maintain    |
|                           | Responsible sourcing: For Producers: % of key raw material suppliers evaluated for sustainability impact (Processors shall buy from SCS approved steel producers or from producers with sustainability certifications acceptable to CARES for product to be claimed as SCS certified) | 90          | 95          | 100         |
|                           | Responsible sourcing: % of key raw materials, by mass, fully traceable to their source or with human rights due diligence completed   | 90          | 100         | Maintain    |
|                           | Reporting Sustainability Performance to Stakeholders: Publication of CSR/Sustainability Report or equivalent on yearly basis (%)  | 100         | Maintain    | Maintain    |
|                           | Total number of environmental and social complaints resulted in a successful prosecution by an external regulator in the data collection/reporting period <sup>2</sup>  | 0           | Maintain    | Maintain    |
| Environment               | Material Efficiency - % for producer (tonnes billet, bloom or slab produced as % of total raw materials)  | 83          | Increase 1% | TBC         |
|                           | Global Warming Potential - maximum threshold (Kg CO2e per tonne of carbon steel bar produced) <sup>3</sup>  | 750         | 500         | Zero        |
|                           | Water Use - m <sup>3</sup> per tonne of steel   | 0.90        | 0.85        | TBC         |
|                           | Waste to landfill - kg per tonne of steel   | 5           | 3           | 0           |
|                           | Waste to incineration - kg per tonne of steel   | 0           | Maintain    | Maintain    |
| Social                    | Health and Safety, Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (Lost time injuries per million hours worked)  | 10          | 8           | 0           |
|                           | Skills and Training (Development of Employees) - Number of training hours per employee and contractor per year  | 30          | Maintain    | Maintain    |
|                           | Community Relations - Increase or Decrease in community initiatives <sup>4</sup>  | Increase    | Increase    | Increase    |
| Economic                  | Local Purchasing - Increase or Decrease in local purchasing <sup>5</sup>  | Increase    | Increase    | Increase    |
|                           | Local Employment - Increase or Decrease in local employment <sup>6</sup>  | Increase    | Increase    | Increase    |

Metrics and targets relate to EAF - scrap-based producers of steel to BS4449, which is a high percentage of approved steelmills (82% in 2020). DRI based (14% in 2020), integrated mills (1% in 2020) and processors are not included in these targets. This enables comparability of the data by making it meaningful to the specific production process. Inclusion of all the approved firms would skew the data. CARES is reviewing this approach with stakeholders to ensure it provides the most relevant and transparent presentation of the data.

The baseline for any change in percentage is 2020.

An 'Approved' product or 'approved' suppliers refer to product and suppliers approved under the CARES SCS Scheme.

1. Special additional requirements apply where, due to market conditions, there is insufficient CARES SCS approved feedstock available. In these cases, the intention is that non-approved feedstock producers can demonstrate they meet equivalent requirements for key criteria in the scheme.

2. This includes a financial penalty, an enforcement notice, a prohibition notice, and/or a prosecution.

3. This figure represents the mean average from the current CARES third party verified EPD reports to EN 15804 available for scrap-based producers approved by the scheme each year. The Global Warming Potential (GWP) covers raw material supply, transport, manufacturing steel products, use of product, end-of-life stages and recovery stages (Raw materials

and Production: A1-3, Construction: A4-5, Use stage: B1-7, End-of-life: C1-4 and Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary: D, commonly referred to as 'Cradle to Gate + options') The data covers direct, indirect and avoided scrap burden - the world steel industry follows the 'substitution/avoided burden' approach to recycling at end-of-life and assigns environmental impacts to ferrous scrap. Consuming scrap increases GHG emissions. Producing scrap (for recycling) gives a credit, reducing the overall carbon footprint. It is assumed that the recycling rate at end of life is 92%.

Please note, the GWP targets to 2025 and 2030 are subject to a review process and may reduce.

4. On average, have the approved firms increased or decreased their community investment rate or employee volunteering initiatives.

5. On average, have the approved firms increased or decreased their local purchasing (% spend in local currency)

6. On average, have the approved firms increased or decreased local employment (% of total employment). Local is taken to mean 'national' unless other definitions of local apply in law at the approved firm.

**CARES own impacts**



## CARES own impacts

**Our most material impacts are through the adoption and implementation of our sustainability schemes at approved firms. CARES own operational impacts are relatively small. For example, our total annual greenhouse gas emissions, which is our most significant impact, are less than 0.5% of those from a single small steelmill. Nevertheless, we take our responsibilities to reduce them seriously. 86% of our greenhouse gas emissions come from flights (based on a typical auditing year of 2019, rather than 2020 when travel was reduced due to Covid restrictions). Our next most significant emissions impact is from hotel stays followed by surface transport, with the majority of all these emissions coming from auditors travelling to sites.**

We cannot operate without the dedication of our team of 35 employees operating from three continents. Their health, safety and wellbeing is of paramount importance to us. CARES auditors visit complex industrial facilities and construction sites with inherent safety risks. We also recognise the day-to-day challenges of life and how unsettling the last two years have been. CARES is proud to actively support its employees.

Our safety committee, led by our General Manager, oversees our safety management system and culture. Detailed risk assessments are completed for all operational activities and regular training is provided to all staff. Performance is monitored and regularly reviewed.

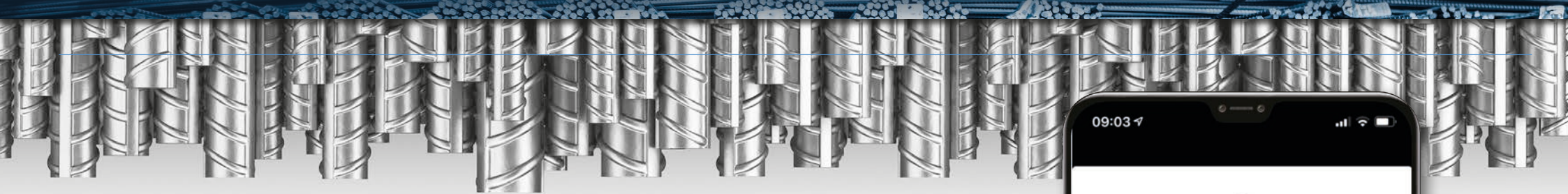
There have been no significant incidents in this and recent reporting periods. Five of our employees have been trained as Mental Health First Aiders ensuring availability across all our operations. Other employees and business partners have taken mental health awareness training. A Staff Wellbeing Intranet Site has been launched, weekly bulletins are shared, and we are supporting Self-Care week in Nov 2021. Physical wellbeing is also encouraged with two volunteer teams enjoying a virtual walk, run or swim from London to Istanbul completed in Autumn 2021.



**CARES is proud to actively support its employees. Our safety committee, led by our General Manager, oversees our safety management system and culture.**

**86% of our greenhouse gas emissions come from flights (based on a typical auditing year of 2019, rather than 2020 when travel was reduced due to Covid restrictions).**





## Better for customers

**Product Quality certification**

**Full traceability from steel mill to construction site**

**Sustainable Constructional Steel certification**

**Attract credits in Building and Infrastructure Rating Systems**

## Tell us what you think

This is our tenth report where we seek to capture how the CARES Sustainable Constructional Steel supply chain impacts on the environment, society and the economy. We welcome your feedback.

**CARES**  
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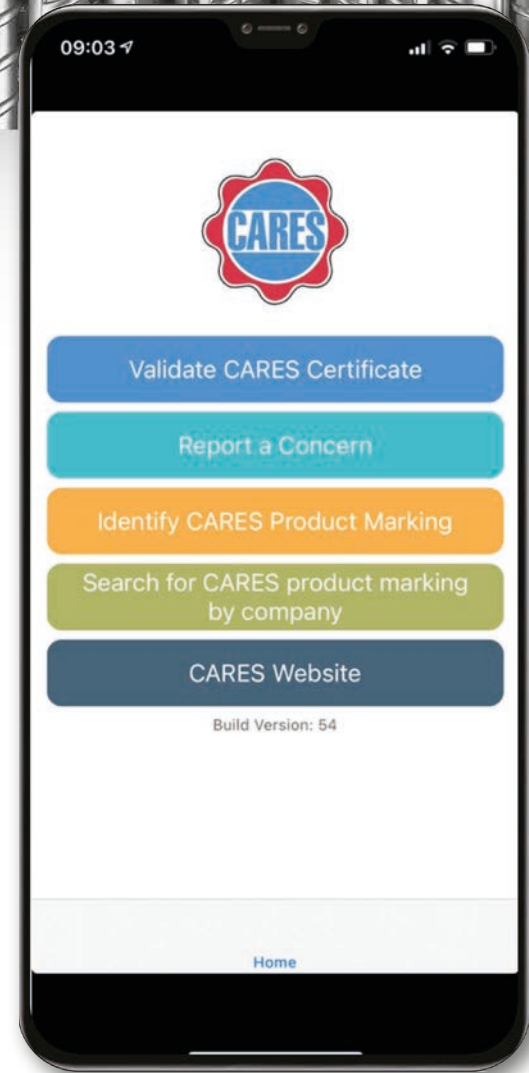
### The CARES mark identifies a specific mill in a specific country



Trust the CARES mark

Country = 7 ribs

Mill = 7 ribs



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