CRH Plc

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
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05/11/2026, 02:47 pm

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:
☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:
☑ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

CRH is a leading provider of building materials solutions that build, connect and improve our world. Employing 79,800 people at c.3,800 operating locations in 28 countries (as at 31 December 2024), CRH has market leadership positions in both North America and Europe. As the essential partner for road and critical utility infrastructure, commercial building projects and outdoor living solutions, CRH's unique offering of materials, products and value-added services helps to deliver a more resilient and sustainable built environment. The company is ranked among sector leaders by Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) rating agencies. A Fortune 500 company, CRH's shares are listed on the NYSE and LSE. Our Sustainability Framework identifies three rapidly emerging and hard to solve global challenges for society and the built environment that CRH can help to solve: water, circularity and decarbonization. We are uniquely placed to provide value driven solutions to help solve these challenges, designing and innovating our products, services and solutions to capture further value and accelerate growth across CRH. In addition, we continue to invest in our strong sustainability foundations: protecting the natural world, helping our people and communities to thrive and ensuring we operate as a responsible business. Sustainability, including climate change impacts, is embedded in our strategy, business model, Sustainability Framework and Environmental Policy.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2024	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

35600000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

IE0001827041

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

NYSE: CRH

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ Italy

☑ Spain

☑ Norway

☑ Poland

☑ Serbia

☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Denmark
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Malaysia
☑ Slovakia
☑ Australia
☑ Netherlands
☑ Philippines
☑ Sweden
☑ Austria
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Romania
☑ Ukraine
☑ Switzerland
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No, this is confidential data	*There would significant complexities and commercial sensitivities publicly disclosing CRH's c.3,800 operating locations.*

[Fixed row]

(1.12) Which part of the concrete value chain does your organization operate in?

Select all that apply
☑ Blended cement
☑ Belite cements
☑ Lime production
☑ Clinker production
☑ Concrete production
☑ Aggregates production
☑ Portland cement manufacturing
☑ Concrete pavement / asphalt / tarmac

☑ Limestone quarrying

☑ Alternative ‘low CO2’ cementitious materials production

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

We source goods and services through different routes, from centralized procurement to local buying supported by e-sourcing. Our Group Procurement team works closely with our ERM team to continuously improve our approach to supply chain risk management. Our procurement category teams periodically review risks associated with specific categories and subcategories of commodities across various dimensions of risk. We also review sustainability risks in our sourcing process. Sustainability risks are reviewed by country, category and supplier as necessary. We perform sanctions and watchlists screenings and take business relevance into consideration. We assess risk at a commodity level, in line with best practice according to ISO 20400 Sustainable Procurement. We use 12 assessment criteria, including health and safety, human and labor rights, environment, climate change and governance to help us to understand potential risks and identify critical suppliers. Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.78.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

In 2023, CRH completed a double materiality assessment (incorporating the materiality requirements of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)).This assessment was refreshed in 2024 to ensure continued alignment with evolving stakeholder expectations and strategic priorities. The assessment was built on the regular formal and dynamic materiality assessments that CRH has conducted for many years and moves our processes from identifying the most important sustainability issues for CRH and our stakeholders, to also examining how external sustainability factors impact our business. CRH's approach was to: (1) Mapped and prioritise stakeholders (including "silent" stakeholders) that affect and are affected by our business and our upstream and downstream value chain; (2) Reviewed a wide range of sources for potentially relevant sustainability topics that impact and are impacted by CRH and produced a preliminary list of high-level priority topics; (3) Gathered stakeholder views through online surveys, focus groups, and interviews; and (4) Used quantitative results from the surveys to generate a weighted average rating for each of the topics, identifying 16 material sustainability topics which were reviewed and validated for alignment with strategic focus areas and the CRH Sustainability Framework. The final output was a materiality matrix of 16 topics to inform our strategy and reporting, where plastics was not identified as a material topic. Source: Summary of the information provided in the CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, page 14 and 15. Additionally, in terms of scale, plastics account for less than 0.05% of the materials used by weight or volume in 2024. On the basis of the above, plastics were not identified as a material environmental risk for CRH in our 2025 CDP reporting disclosure.
[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The risks, opportunities and actions reasonably foreseeable up to 2025 (1-year window) for which business planning has the highest degree of visibility. Source: CRH 2024 IFRS Report, p.124

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

6

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The period between 2025 and 2030 which represents the period up to our publicly-disclosed, Company-wide target of reducing our absolute CO2 emissions by 30% by 2030 and represents a transitional period between current planning and the longer-term strategic goals for the Company. Source: CRH 2024 IFRS Report, p.124

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

7

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

26

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The 2031 to 2050 period where transitioning to net-zero is fully embedded in the business structure and performance with climate-driven solutions at the forefront of value creation. Source: CRH 2024 IFRS Report, p.124
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from:	*Select from:*

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	☑ Yes	☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Sub-national

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Risk models

☑ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought
☑ Tornado
☑ Heat waves
☑ Cold wave/frost
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Change in land-use
☑ Heat stress
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Temperature variability

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation
☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources
☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability
☑ Exposure to litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In 2023, we completed our first double materiality assessment, also incorporating the materiality requirements of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) as part of the process. This assessment built on the regular formal and dynamic materiality assessments that we have conducted for many years and moves our processes from identifying the most important sustainability issues for CRH and our stakeholders, to also examining how external sustainability factors impact our business. We drew upon our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process, which is embedded throughout our business and provides a structured approach for the identification and management of CRH's most material impacts, risks and opportunities. Building on the formal double materiality assessment process completed in 2023, in 2024, we carried out a dynamic assessment to measure the changes across the specific aspects of sustainability. This consisted of a high-level desktop review of peer reports, media coverage, rating agencies and legislative changes, as well as engagement with relevant functions in CRH. The assessment was undertaken with the assistance of an external specialist and was included in the AA1000 assurance process. The outputs have been presented to the CRH Board designated Safety, Environment and Social Responsibility (SESR) Committee, which has responsibility for monitoring developments related to sustainability risks, and providing strategic direction, oversight, and risk assurance. Source: 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.14

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Sub-national

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools
☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management
☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
☑ Enterprise Risk Management
☑ Risk models
☑ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards
☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other
☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical
☑ Solifluction
☑ Water stress
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Coastal erosion
☑ Groundwater depletion
☑ Declining water quality
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Poorly managed sanitation

☑ Change in land-use
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies

Policy

☑ Increased pricing of water
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permit
☑ Introduction of regulatory standards for previously unregulated contaminants

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products
☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources
☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples
☑ Water utilities at a local level
☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In 2023, we completed our first double materiality assessment, also incorporating the materiality requirements of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) as part of the process. This assessment built on the regular formal and dynamic materiality assessments that we have conducted for many years and moves our processes from identifying the most important sustainability issues for CRH and our stakeholders, to also examining how external sustainability factors impact our business. We drew upon our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process, which is embedded throughout our business and provides a structured approach for the identification and management of CRH's most material impacts, risks and opportunities. Building on the formal double materiality assessment process completed in 2023, in 2024, we carried out a dynamic assessment to measure the changes across the specific aspects of sustainability. This consisted of a high-level desktop review of peer reports, media coverage, rating agencies and legislative changes, as well as engagement with relevant functions in CRH. The assessment was undertaken with the assistance of an external specialist and was included in the AA1000 assurance process. The outputs have been presented to the CRH Board designated Safety, Environment and Social Responsibility (SESR) Committee, which has responsibility for monitoring developments related to sustainability risks, and providing strategic direction, oversight, and risk assurance. Source: 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.14

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:
☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply
☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools
☑ Encore tool
☑ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool
☑ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management
☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
☑ Enterprise Risk Management
☑ Risk models

Other
☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

☑ Change in land-use

☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

☑ Other commodity users/producers at a local level

☑ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In 2023, we completed our first double materiality assessment, also incorporating the materiality requirements of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) as part of the process. This assessment built on the regular formal and dynamic materiality assessments that we have conducted for many years and moves our processes from identifying the most important sustainability issues for CRH and our stakeholders, to also examining how external sustainability factors impact our business. We drew upon our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process, which is embedded throughout our business and provides a structured approach for the identification and management of CRH's most material impacts, risks and opportunities. Building on the formal double materiality assessment process completed in 2023, in 2024, we carried out a dynamic assessment to measure the changes across the specific aspects of sustainability. This consisted of a high-level desktop review of peer reports, media coverage, rating agencies and legislative changes, as well as engagement with relevant functions in CRH. The assessment was undertaken with the assistance of an external specialist and was included in the AA1000 assurance process. The outputs have been presented to the CRH Board designated Safety, Environment and Social Responsibility (SESR) Committee, which has responsibility for monitoring developments related to sustainability risks, and providing strategic direction, oversight, and risk assurance. Source: 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.14

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Plastics

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Sub-national

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Risk models

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of recycled or renewable content

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In 2023, we completed our first double materiality assessment, also incorporating the materiality requirements of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) as part of the process. This assessment built on the regular formal and dynamic materiality assessments that we have conducted for many years and moves our processes from identifying the most important sustainability issues for CRH and our stakeholders, to also examining how external sustainability factors impact our business. We drew upon our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process, which is embedded throughout our business and provides a structured approach for the identification and management of CRH's most material impacts, risks and opportunities. Building on the formal double materiality assessment process completed in 2023, in 2024, we carried out a dynamic assessment to measure the changes across the specific aspects of sustainability. This consisted of a high-level desktop review of peer reports, media coverage, rating agencies and legislative changes, as well as engagement with relevant functions in CRH. The assessment was undertaken with the assistance of an external specialist and was included in the AA1000 assurance process. The outputs have been presented to the CRH Board designated Safety, Environment and Social Responsibility (SESR) Committee, which has responsibility for monitoring developments related to sustainability risks, and providing strategic direction, oversight, and risk assurance. Source: 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.14 [Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

We carry out regular materiality assessments to determine the most important sustainability issues for CRH. Combined with our risk management process, this allows us to identify the material topics for CRH and our stakeholders. The outcomes inform our business strategy and key disclosures. In 2023, we completed our first double materiality assessment, also incorporating the materiality requirements of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) as part of the process. This assessment built on the regular formal and dynamic materiality assessments that we have conducted for many years and moves our processes from identifying the most important sustainability issues for CRH and our stakeholders, to also examining how external sustainability factors impact our business. We drew upon our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process, which is embedded throughout our business and provides a structured approach for the identification and management of CRH's most material impacts, risks and opportunities. Building on the formal double materiality assessment process completed in 2023, in 2024, we carried out a dynamic assessment to measure the changes across the specific aspects of sustainability. This consisted of a high-level desktop review of peer reports, media coverage, rating agencies and legislative changes, as well as engagement with relevant functions in CRH. The assessment was undertaken with the assistance of an external specialist and was included in the AA1000 assurance process. The outputs have been presented to the CRH Board designated Safety, Environment and Social Responsibility (SESR) Committee, which has responsibility for monitoring developments related to sustainability risks, and providing strategic direction, oversight, and risk assurance. Source: 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.14
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Climate Scenario Analysis: CRH provided geocodes for its locations globally for input into a third-party platform for asset-level physical risks analysis. Each geocode was attributed revenue as per internal financial reporting systems to indicate a financial impact before considering mitigation processes which may be in place. Chronic weather events modelled included: heat stress, drought stress, increased precipitation, and sea level rise. Acute weather events modelled included: flooding, windstorms, tornados, and cyclones. The specific hazards and modelled exposures were multiplied by projected vulnerability to generate a spectrum of potential future financial implications. Source: CRH 2024 IFRS Report, p.130 Biodiversity: We use the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) to help us understand CRH's footprint and to inform our approach. IBAT enables us to map out the proximity of our extractive footprint to protected areas and key biodiversity areas (KBAs) and to gain knowledge about any red-listed species near our quarries. This supports the identification of our sites that are the most sensitive in terms of species and habitats that could be negatively impacted. Using this tool, along with others such as the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) biodiversity risk filter, ENCORE, and the Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) sector materiality tool, we have been able to assess our impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities, and focus our biodiversity program accordingly. Source: 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.48 Water: In 2024, we conducted a water risk assessment using the World Resource Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas Tool which identifies locations at high risk. We have analyzed our locations against regions where water stress is extremely high. This indicated that 8% of our locations are in areas classified at being in extremely high water stress. Focusing in on drought severity, 0.2% of our locations are situated within areas classified as high. The WRI results enable us to prioritize specific water stewardship actions to our most sensitive locations. Source: 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.26

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Qualitatively, CRH considers a substantive financial impact to be anything which has a significant impact on operations or the health and safety of its workforce. Quantitatively, CRH uses a scale to define a financial or strategic impacts on the organisation. This scale is as follows: Negligible: <2% of budgeted EBITDA Minor: 2-5% of budgeted EBITDA Moderate: 5-15% of budgeted EBITDA Major: 15-25% of budgeted EBITDA Severe:>25% of budgeted EBITDA When identifying or assessing climate-related risks, any sum greater than 5% of EBITDA is considered a substantive risk. EBITDA is defined as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortisation, asset impairment charges, profit on disposals and the Group's share of equity accounted investments' profit after tax. This could be a 5% increase or decrease.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Qualitatively, CRH considers a substantive financial impact to be anything which has a significant impact on operations or the health and safety of its workforce. Quantitatively, CRH uses a scale to define a financial or strategic impacts on the organisation. This scale is as follows: Negligible: <2% of budgeted EBITDA Minor: 2-5% of budgeted EBITDA Moderate: 5-15% of budgeted EBITDA Major: 15-25% of budgeted EBITDA Severe:>25% of budgeted EBITDA When identifying or assessing climate-related risks, any sum greater than 5% of EBITDA is considered a substantive risk. EBITDA is defined as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortisation, asset impairment charges, profit on disposals and the Group's share of equity accounted investments' profit after tax. This could be a 5% increase or decrease.
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Water pollutants are classified as per the operations permit requirements. At operating company level, water pollutants and their water impacts are risk assessed in terms of permit applications, annual reviews with the relevant regulatory bodies. Groundwater, Surface Water, and Ecological impacts are assessed via EIAs or by requested reports as per licensed conditions. Companies would use the Source, Pathway and Receptor model of risk assessment, to address this. Furthermore potential water pollutants are subject to identification by using CEN and ISO standards that ensure the provision of data of an equivalent scientific quality. Best practice for site operations to identity potential water pollutants is to have a EMS is place ie. ISO 14001 that will align with the operation's regulatory requirements. An example of such standards is outlined in Irish Cement Platin's Industrial Emission License (IEL) https://www.epa.ie/publications/licensing--permitting/industrial/ied/3/). Sections 5, 6, and Schedule C.2, detail the water related emissions, monitoring methodology and monitoring frequency. By adhering to the IED through the implementation of the IEL as detailed, the objective of the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) has been complied with which is to achieve a high level of protection of human health and the environment taken as a whole by reducing harmful industrial emissions. Similar standards are required by all CRH operating companies. [Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Degrades the quality of the receiving water which could have adverse effect on the local wildlife within the receiving water and its environs, if said receiving water is used as potable drinking water supply it would result in being unsuitable as a potable water supply

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Water pollutants are classified per operations permit requirements. At operating company level, water pollutants and their water impacts are risk assessed in terms of permit applications and annual reviews with relevant regulatory bodies. Groundwater, Surface Water, and Ecological impacts are assessed via EIAs or requested reports as per licensed conditions, companies would use the Source, Pathway and Receptor model of risk assessments. All locations where potential other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants have been identified onsite adhere to best practice and local regulatory guidance. Processes used on site that could be defined as a contributory factor to nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants are generally contained with and containers that are resistant to penetration by water or other materials i.e. Wastewater Treatment Plants for the treatment of domestic facilities on site. These units are serviced regularly and aligned to best practice which requires the integrity and water tightness of all underground pipes, tanks and containers and their resistance to penetration by water or other materials carried or stored therein shall be tested and demonstrated at least once every three years. Success is determined when there is no breach of the permit/license that is in place. Accident Prevention Procedure at locations are in place that addresses hazards onsite, particularly in relation to prevention of accidents with a possible impact on the environment.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Degrades the quality of the receiving water which could have adverse effect on the local wildlife within the receiving water and its environs, if said receiving water is used as potable drinking water supply it would result in being unsuitable as a potable water supply as inorganic contaminants impact taste, color, and odor of drinking water.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Water pollutants are classified per the operations permit requirements. At operating company level, water pollutants and their water impacts are risk assessed in terms of permit applications and discussions with relevant regulatory bodies. Groundwater, Surface Water, and Ecological impacts are assessed via EIAs or requested reports as per licensed conditions. Companies use the Source, Pathway and Receptor model of risk assessment. All locations where potential inorganic pollutants have been identified on site adhere to best practice and local regulatory guidance. Chemicals used on site that could be defined as inorganic pollutants are stored and managed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and industry best practice. Tanks and containers, including drums, used for inorganic chemicals are resistant to penetration by water and held within bunding. Best practice requires that the integrity and water tightness of such vessels and ancillary equipment be periodically reviewed. Furthermore, these chemicals are handled to avoid potential accidental spills and in accordance with SDS sheets. Where materials are stored using other methods, Companies comply with applicable permits, laws and regulations to mitigate releases to the environment. Success is determined when there is no violation of such permits. Companies employ Accident & Prevention Procedures and continuous education of employees to address hazards and prevent accidents that may impact on the environment.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Degrades the quality of the receiving water which could have adverse effect on the local wildlife within the receiving water and its environs, if said receiving water is used as potable drinking water supply it would result in been unsuitable if a spill was to occur

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Water pollutants are classified per the operations permit requirements. At operating company level, water pollutants and their water impacts are risk assessed in terms of permit applications and discussions with relevant regulatory bodies. Groundwater, Surface Water, and Ecological impacts are assessed via EIAs or requested reports as per licensed conditions. Companies use the Source, Pathway and Receptor model of risk assessment. All locations that have oil on site adhere to best practice and local regulatory guidance. Oil is stored and managed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and industry best practice. Tanks and containers, including drums, used for oils are resistant to penetration by water and held within bunding. Best practice requires that the integrity and water tightness of such vessels and ancillary equipment be periodically reviewed. Furthermore, oil is handled to avoid potential accidental spills and in accordance with SDS sheets. Where materials are stored using other methods, Companies comply with applicable permits, laws and regulations to mitigate releases to the environment. Success is determined when there is no violation of such permits. Companies employ Accident & Prevention Procedures and continuous education of employees to address hazards and prevent accidents that may impact on the environment.

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other synthetic organic compounds

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Degrades the quality of the receiving water which could have adverse effect on the local wildlife within the receiving water and its environs, if said receiving water is used as potable drinking water supply it would result in being unsuitable as a potable water supply

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Water pollutants are classified per the operations permit requirements. At operating company level, water pollutants and their water impacts are risk assessed in terms of permit applications and discussions with relevant regulatory bodies. Groundwater, Surface Water, and Ecological impacts are assessed via EIAs or requested reports as per licensed conditions. Companies use the Source, Pathway and Receptor model of risk assessment. All locations that have other synthetic organic compounds on site adhere to best practice and local regulatory guidance. Other synthetic organic compounds are stored and managed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and industry best practice. Tanks and containers, including drums, used for these are resistant to penetration by water and held within bunding. Best practice requires that the integrity and water tightness of such vessels and ancillary equipment be periodically reviewed. Furthermore, other synthetic organic compounds are handled to avoid potential accidental spills and in accordance with SDS sheets. Where materials are stored using other methods, Companies comply with applicable permits, laws and regulations to mitigate releases to the environment. Success is determined when there is no violation of such permits. Companies employ Accident & Prevention Procedures and continuous education of employees to address hazards and prevent accidents that may impact on the environment.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Water security is a growing issue globally and can be a risk factor in some regions. In 2024, we conducted a water risk assessment using the World Resource Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas Tool to assess water risk at our locations. We have reviewed and updated our methodology and subsequent disclosures in line with definitions in emerging reporting initiatives. We have analyzed our locations against regions where water stress is extremely high. This indicated that 8% of our locations are in areas classified at being in extremely high water stress. Focusing in on drought severity, 0.2% of our locations are situated within areas classified as high. The WRI results enable us to prioritize specific water stewardship actions to our most sensitive locations. The WRI Tool enables future scenario impact assessments, which we continue to include in our water management processes and systems. Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.26

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

In 2024, CRH completed a double materiality assessment (incorporating the materiality requirements of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)).This assessment built on the regular formal and dynamic materiality assessments that CRH has conducted for many years and moves our processes from identifying the most important sustainability issues for CRH and our stakeholders, to also examining how external sustainability factors impact our business. CRH's approach was to: (1) Mapped stakeholders (including silent stakeholders, such as an ecosystem), that affect and are affected by our business, and our upstream and downstream value chain. (2) Reviewed a wide range of sources for potentially relevant sustainability topics that impact and are impacted by CRH and produced a preliminary list of high-level priority topics; (3) Identified effective engagement methods to ensure diverse internal and external perspectives were captured, including online surveys, focus groups and interviews (4) Applied quantitative results from the online surveys to generate a weighted average rating for each of the sustainability topics., identifying 16 material sustainability topics from the stakeholder engagement and rating process. The final output was a materiality matrix to inform our business strategy and key disclosures. Source: 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p. 14 Additionally, in terms of scale, plastics account for less than 0.05% of the materials used by weight or volume in 2025. On the basis of the above, plastics were not identified as a material environmental risk for CRH in our 2025 CDP reporting disclosure.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Spain

☑ Canada

☑ France

☑ Poland

☑ Finland

☑ United States of America

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ Germany

☑ Ireland

☑ Slovakia

☑ Australia

☑ Netherlands

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Regulations across CRH's markets could lead to increased direct and indirect carbon emission costs. CRH participates in ETS in the European Union (EU) and other regions. The EU ETS is CRH's largest emissions trading market. The gradual phase out of free carbon allowances between 2026 and 2034 poses a risk of carbon leakage to domestic producers from jurisdictions with lower regulatory standards or lower/no carbon price(s). In response, the European Union has introduced into law a Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) to create a level playing field on carbon costs between domestic producers and importers. CO2 emissions in CRH's supply chain are also a significant transition risk for the Company. Unless abated through lower carbon consumption, these regulatory changes will over time lead to increased costs of production. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p.125

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The risk of increased carbon pricing was modelled across all three warming scenarios and identified as most significant under a 1.5°C scenario. This was due to the high probability of increased operational costs associated with purchasing allowances under some scenarios. Although the EU ETS remains CRH's largest emissions trading market, accounting for 32% of the Company's direct carbon emissions, CRH also participates in ETS arrangements in other regions, including: Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States (Washington State). There may be further carbon pricing mechanisms and other forms of taxation introduced in other regions in which we operate. The projected carbon emissions were multiplied by a range of potential regional carbon prices using the IEA published carbon price assumptions under different scenarios to generate a spectrum of potential future financial implications. The IEA model projects that under each scenario there is an expectation that carbon pricing will increase from current prevailing levels, whereby the costs associated with carbon are most impactful within the 2030 to 2040 transition timeframe. While the overall impact and probability are high, under the IEA's 'Stated Policy' warming scenario, the projected increase will be gradual. This mostly impacts our cement activities which account for 14% of external revenue. CRH has extensive experience in absorbing increases in carbon costs through pricing and enhancing its margins. The impacts of carbon pricing will also provide opportunities for accelerated development of technologies and increased demand for energy efficient and lower-carbon products and services. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p.130

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

13100000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

131000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*48% of our direct CO2 emissions (13.1mt / 27.2mt) were covered by an emissions trading scheme in 2024. Hypothetically, there is a potential exposure from 1% up to 10% in the medium-term. Using a 12-month average of $85 per tonne of CO2 produced, there is a potential financial impact of between $11.1 million and $111 million. Please note that these potential costs are additional to current costs of carbon. Calculation (minimum-estimate): 13.1mt * 1% = [131,000t] * $85= $11.1m. Calculation (maximum-estimate): 13.1mt * 10% = [1,310,000t] * $85 = $131m. Please note this should not be considered a forecast of financial impacts of increases in carbon pricing but as an illustrative figure. By its nature, forward-looking information involves risk and uncertainty because it relates to events and depends on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future and reflects the Company's current expectations and assumptions as to such future events and circumstances that may not prove accurate. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking information. This forward-looking information, including potential financial impact of increased carbon pricing, is provided as of the date of this document. The Company expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to publicly update or revise this forward-looking information other than as required by applicable law.*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Develop a climate transition plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

150000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

CRH's roadmap includes an incremental capital expenditure of approximately $150 million per annum on average, to implement and execute, which is subject to strict internal investment criteria and the net business benefit is expected to increase revenue and profitability. Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.39.The purchase of ETS carbon allowances is managed by a central unit which buys forward to secure supply and de-risk the cost base ahead of time. This helps

provide the Company with near-term certainty on carbon prices and associated costs. CRH has extensive experience in absorbing increases in carbon costs through pricing and enhancing its margins. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p.125.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our 2030 Decarbonization Roadmap maps out the key steps in achieving our target to reduce our absolute CO2e emissions by 30% by 2030. A significant portion of the actions required to deliver on the 2030 roadmap are based on known technologies, well-established operational excellence programs and activities in which CRH has a proven track record of delivery. Our roadmap includes an incremental capital expenditure of approximately $150 million per annum on average, to implement and execute, which is subject to strict internal investment criteria. The net business benefit is expected to increase revenues and profitability. Our 2030 roadmap identifies eight decarbonization levers, which are aimed at addressing these emission sources. Each lever is important in decarbonizing our business, in turn allowing us to provide lower-carbon products and solutions for our customers. Source CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.39.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

150000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

150000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.6) Amount of CAPEX in the reporting year deployed towards risks related to this environmental issue

150000000

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

CRH's roadmap includes an incremental capital expenditure of approximately $150 million per annum on average, to implement and execute, which is subject to strict internal investment criteria and the net business benefit is expected to increase revenue and profitability. Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.39. A further $2.6 billion was invested in development and replacement capital expenditure projects in 2024, compared with $1.8 billion and $1.5 billion in 2023 and 2022, respectively. Source: 2024 CRH Form 10-K, p.31. Our annual incremental capital expenditure on average equates to c.10% of our annual development and replacement capital expenditure. Risks related to climate change that could affect the Company's operations and/or financial performance, are discussed on pages 14 and 15 of the 2024 CRH Form 10-K, and include reference to the fact that the Company may incur materially increased costs related to increases in the cost of carbon, requirements to make further capital investments and other risks.
[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.3.2) Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties

Select all that apply

☑ Fines, but none that are considered as significant

(3.3.3) Comment

We respect and comply with rigorous environmental regulations to ensure our processes including raw material extraction safeguard local surface water and groundwater. Water-related non-compliances are resolved through our extensive approach to environmental management. Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.26
[Fixed row]

(3.3.1) Provide the total number and financial value of all water-related fines.

(3.3.1.1) Total number of fines

3

(3.3.1.2) Total value of fines

19000

(3.3.1.3) % of total facilities/operations associated

1

(3.3.1.4) Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(3.3.1.5) Comment

Based upon data collected through the Annual Environmental Review CRH received fines for water in 2024 totaling c. $19,000 This is the same amount of fines, but a decrease in amount compared to the previous reporting period where CRH received 3 fines totaling c. $160,000. We respect and comply with rigorous environmental regulations to ensure our processes, including raw material extraction, safeguard local surface water and groundwater. Water-related non-compliances are resolved through our extensive approach to environmental management.
[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply
☑ Australia ERF Safeguard Mechanism - ETS
☑ Canada federal Output Based Pricing System (OBPS) - ETS
☑ EU ETS
☑ UK ETS
☑ Washington CAR - ETS

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

Australia ERF Safeguard Mechanism - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

6

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

1600000

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

1600000

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:
☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

0

Canada federal OBPS - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

4

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

1000000

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

1000000

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

0

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

32

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

8500000

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

8500000

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

0

UK ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

6

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

1600000

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

1600000

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

0

Washington CAR - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

1

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

400000

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

400000

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:
☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

0
[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

We comply with or exceed all applicable environmental legislation and continually implement and improve our environmental management systems, always striving to meet or exceed industry best practice standards, monitoring and reporting performance. Our Environmental Policy demonstrates our commitment to laws, regulations, policies and targets concerning environmental impacts, and forms the foundation of our continual environmental improvements to be made across our Group. Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report p.82 Certain government legislation designed to accelerate decarbonization (such as carbon pricing, CBAM and other tax-related measures) present opportunities as public policy changes begin to increase demand for low-carbon, sustainable products. We are well-positioned to capitalize on this increased demand, which is underpinned by significant U.S. and EU funding programs and regulatory policies. The purchase of ETS carbon allowances is managed by a central unit which buys forward to secure supply and de-risk the cost base ahead of time. This helps provide the Company with near-term certainty on carbon prices and associated costs. CRH has extensive experience in absorbing increases in carbon costs through pricing and enhancing its margins. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p. 125

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:
☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source
☑ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☑ China
- ☑ Italy
- ☑ Spain
- ☑ Canada
- ☑ France
- ☑ Belgium
- ☑ Croatia
- ☑ Denmark
- ☑ Estonia
- ☑ Finland
- ☑ Malaysia
- ☑ Slovakia
- ☑ Australia
- ☑ Netherlands
- ☑ Philippines
- ☑ Norway
- ☑ Poland
- ☑ Serbia
- ☑ Sweden
- ☑ Austria
- ☑ Germany
- ☑ Hungary
- ☑ Ireland
- ☑ Romania
- ☑ Ukraine
- ☑ Switzerland
- ☑ United States of America
- ☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As a large energy consumer there is an opportunity for CRH to further reduce its reliance on fossil fuels by transitioning to alternative low-carbon fuel sources. With ongoing technological advancements and CRH's focus on reducing its environmental impact, the scope for incremental fuel substitution continues to expand, which in turn creates new opportunities to reduce emissions from our production and transportation processes. Substituting traditional fuels with low-carbon alternatives is also proving a commercial advantage for CRH as it helps to manages our costs, diversifies supply, and mitigates the potential impact of changing energy prices on our operations. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p. 127 In 2024, our subsidiary cement plants used 2.2 million tonnes (2023: 2.1 million tonnes) of by-products and wastes as alternative fuels, providing 35.7% (2023: 35.9%) of the total thermal energy requirements, 53% for our EU cement plants. The carbon neutral biomass fraction of these fuels has decreased to 12.4% (2023: 12.5%) of thermal energy. We are also trialing and deploying a wide range of alternative fuels and new types of very low-carbon energy, such as Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil (HVO), biogas, and hydrogen. Some of our locations continue to reduce CO2 emissions by switching to transitional fuels, like natural gas, a lower-carbon fuel than oil. Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report p. 87, 89

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Substituting traditional fuels with low-carbon alternatives is also proving a commercial advantage for the Group as it: helps to manage costs, diversifies supply, and mitigates the potential impact of changing energy prices on operations. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p. 127

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

85000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

85000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

As an illustrative example, in 2024 CRH prevented 1.0 million tonnes of CO2 through the use of carbon neutral biomass. As a result the financial impact figure above is related to the potential to save future CO2 costs as CRH increases its alternative fuel use year on year. Using the reported figures from 2024 and our internal carbon price in Europe of $85/tonne, there is a potential financial impact of 85 million. Calculation 1.0 million t CO2 X 85 = 85 million. Please note this should not be considered a forecast of future impacts as a result of alternative fuel use but as an illustrative figure. By its nature, forward-looking information involves risk and uncertainty because it relates to events and depends on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future and reflects the Company's current expectations and assumptions as to such future events and circumstances that may not prove accurate. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking information. This forward-looking information, including potential financial impact of alternative fuel use, is provided as of the date of this document. The Company expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to publicly update or revise this forward-looking information other than as required by applicable law.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

276000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost of management figure is an estimation of resource time in managing and coordinating of efficiency measures and systems at CRH's cement plant portfolio. Considering the figures disclosed for the: (1) total number of employees, and (2) total spend on wages and salaries, as page 66 of the CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, it is fair to assume an FTE average wage of c.$69,000. As a result, the cost of management is the cost of four FTEs (4 x $69,000) managing and coordinating efficiency measures and systems. The reported figure does not include CAPEX/OPEX required to manage this project due to the commercial sensitivity of the associated figures. By its nature, forward-looking information involves risk and uncertainty because it relates to events and depends on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future and reflects the Company's current expectations and assumptions as to such future events and circumstances that may not prove accurate. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking information. This forward-looking information, including potential financial impact of increased carbon pricing, is provided as of the date of this document. The Company expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to publicly update or revise this forward-looking information other than as required by applicable law.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

CRH is using low-carbon energy sources. For example, we are advancing our use of alternative fuels in the cement sector and continue to work with suppliers on fuel substitution to low-carbon sources. CRH is also collaborating with partners in its own and other industries, such as Shell and Volvo, on decarbonization opportunities across the value chain that will benefit transport, operations and sourcing materials and energy. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p. 127 The practice of replacing traditional fuels in our manufacturing processes with lower-carbon fuels, such as those that are alternative fuels or bio-based, is well established within our business. As a result, we can reduce energy related CO2 emissions. Many of our cement plants already use a wide range of AFs, such as solid recovered fuels (SRF), used tires, bone meal, solvents, and used oil. This process in cement manufacturing is known as “coprocessing”, enabling the simultaneous recovery of energy and the integration of non-combustible content into the final cement product. We are reducing clinker content by substituting it with lower-carbon materials referred to as SCMs. The SCMs that we use include ground limestone, ground granulated blast-furnace slag (GGBFS), fly ash, natural pozzolans and calcined clay Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report p.40

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ Italy
☑ Spain
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Denmark
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Malaysia
☑ Slovakia
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Austria
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Romania
☑ Ukraine
☑ Switzerland
☑ United States of America

☑ Australia
☑ Netherlands
☑ Philippines
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :N/A

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Creating a more sustainable built environment is an imperative for net-zero living, especially as the global population continues to grow and urban areas expand. This trend results in: Increasing customer demand for low-carbon, sustainable, climate-resilient products and solutions; Major investment is needed in addressing water scarcity, temperature extremes and flood management in the built environment; and Infrastructure needs for clean energy, energy-efficient buildings, smart public transport networks and green infrastructure that are also central to building more sustainable urban centers. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p. 127.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

CRH already has in its portfolio a range of climate solutions as demonstrated by our progress on revenue derived from products with enhanced sustainability attributes. CRH will continue to invest in solutions that strengthen circularity and climate resilience in the built environment and our iCSC works to accelerate sustainable innovation opportunities. Currently, there are c.60 research projects ongoing across CRH through the $250 million Venturing and Innovation fund and iCSC. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p.127.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

596000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

1490000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

We have set a near-term target for 50% of our revenues to come from products with enhanced sustainability attributes by 2025. In 2024, we achieved 49% of our product revenues coming from this category (2023: 48%). Working with our customers on their specific needs, we will work to continue enhancing the sustainability of our products and solutions. Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report p.30 As an illustrative example, there is a financial opportunity in this timeframe for an increase in product revenue. 49% of product revenue as referenced above equates to $14.6 billion meaning total product revenue in the reporting year was $29.8 billion. Considering the gap between current and target year performance to the total product revenue figure, as well as indicative growth of 4% in sales of these products, there is a potential financial opportunity impact of between $596 million and $1.49 billion. Calculation $29.8 bn x 2% = $596m, $29.8 bn x 5% = $1.49bn. Please note this should not be considered a forecast of future sales or total revenue but as an illustrative figure. By its nature, forward-looking information involves risk and uncertainty because it relates to events and depends on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future and reflects the Company's current expectations and assumptions as to such future events and circumstances that may not prove accurate. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking information. This forward-looking information, including potential financial opportunities in the market for products with enhancing sustainability attributes, is provided as of the date of this document. The Company expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to publicly update or revise this forward-looking information other than as required by applicable law.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

276000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost of management figure is an estimation of resource time in managing and coordinating of efficiency measures and systems at CRH's cement plant portfolio. Considering the figures disclosed for the: (1) total number of employees, and (2) total spend on wages and salaries, as page 66 of the CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, it is fair to assume an FTE average wage of c.$69,000. As a result, the cost of management is the cost of four FTEs (4 x $69,000) managing and coordinating efficiency measures and systems. The reported figure does not include CAPEX/OPEX required to manage this project due to the commercial sensitivity of the associated figures. By its nature, forward-looking information involves risk and uncertainty because it relates to events and depends on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future and reflects the Company's current expectations and assumptions as to such future events and circumstances that may not prove accurate. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking information. This forward-looking information, including potential financial impact of increased carbon pricing, is provided as of the date of this document. The Company expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to publicly update or revise this forward-looking information other than as required by applicable law.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

CRH's Sustainability Framework is focused on how our products, services, and solutions can help to solve water challenges, enable a circular economy and support progress towards a resilient, net-zero built environment. Solutions for clean, waste and stormwater management are part of this approach. We are continuing to develop, innovate, and deliver new products and solutions for water management and distribution. Led by our venture capital unit, CRH Ventures, our strategic investment partnership with Sublime Systems, the pioneering U.S. based company in the field of sustainable cement production, marked a major step forward in our commitment to advancing decarbonization within the construction industry. Alongside this, our investment in FIDO AI, the artificial intelligence (AI) leak detection software company, emphasizes our commitment to addressing global water challenges. Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report p.8 We are advancing solutions to address global water challenges by enhancing flood resilience and improving water management. This includes upgrading water infrastructure, improving wastewater treatment, recharging groundwater and conserving water across the supply chain. Source: CRH Form 10-K, p. 4.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

85000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Total CRH Selling, general and administrative expenses in 2024 were $7.7bn and per section 3.6.1, the indicative estimate of $85m accounts for 1-10% of the total financial metric.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1490000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Total CRH Revenue in 2024 was $35.6bn and per section 3.6.1, the indicative estimate of $596m to $1,490m accounts for 1-10% of the total financial metric.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Board is committed to ensuring that the Board and senior executive team is sufficiently diverse and appropriately balanced. The objective of this policy is to ensure that diversity in all its forms is a core component in the decision-making process for Board renewal and management succession. In its work in the area of Board renewal and succession planning, the Nomination & Corporate Governance Committee looks at the following four criteria when considering Director roles: - International business experience, particularly in the regions in which the Group operates or into which it intends to expand; - Skills, knowledge and experience (including education or professional background) in areas relevant to the operation of the Board; - Diversity in all aspects, including nationality, gender, ethnicity,

sexual orientation, disability, educational, professional and socio-economic backgrounds, and personal strengths; and - The need for an appropriately sized Board. During the ongoing process of Board renewal, each, or a combination, of these factors can take priority. To date, the Board has not set any policy regarding age. Source: CRH Corporate Governance Guidelines, Section 3.6

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

crh-plc-corporate-governance-guidelines_december-2024.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Sustainability, including addressing the impact of climate change, is embedded in the Company's strategy and business model. The Board recognizes the importance of addressing the challenges of climate change and believes that the Company is well placed to provide value-driven solutions to help solve global challenges (such as water, circularity and decarbonization) by designing and innovating our products, services and solutions to capture further value and accelerate growth across CRH. Climate change and sustainability are frequent discussion topics at Board and Board Committee meetings, with the Board and its Committees discussing various aspects of the Company's climate strategy, the linkage between the Company's compensation policies and practices and the Company's sustainability (and climate-related) objectives, stakeholder expectations, the regulatory environment and CRH's carbon emissions reduction targets throughout the year. Mitigating and

managing the impact of climate change presents opportunities and challenges for both CRH and our customers. These opportunities and challenges form an integral part of discussions on the Company's strategy and business model, capital allocation, risk management and sustainability performance. The SESR Committee, to which the Board has delegated primary responsibility for monitoring developments related to sustainability, including climate, and providing strategic direction, oversight and support to the Board on these important topics, meets every quarter. The Board monitors and oversees progress against climate-related targets and goals through detailed reports of discussions and recommendations which are presented to it by the SESR Committee following the conclusion of each Committee meeting. Source: CRH Notice and Proxy Statement 2025, p. 48

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Sustainability, including addressing the impact of climate change, is embedded in the Company's strategy and business model. The Board recognizes the importance of addressing the challenges of climate change and believes that the Company is well placed to provide value-driven solutions to help solve global challenges (such as water, circularity and decarbonization) by designing and innovating our products, services and solutions to capture further value and accelerate growth across CRH. Climate change and sustainability are frequent discussion topics at Board and Board Committee meetings, with the Board and its Committees discussing various aspects of the Company's climate strategy, the linkage between the Company's compensation policies and practices and the Company's sustainability (and climate-related) objectives, stakeholder expectations, the regulatory environment and CRH's carbon emissions reduction targets throughout the year. Mitigating and managing the impact of climate change presents opportunities and challenges for both CRH and our customers. These opportunities and challenges form an integral part of discussions on the Company's strategy and business model, capital allocation, risk management and sustainability performance. The SESR Committee, to which the Board has delegated primary responsibility for monitoring developments related to sustainability, including climate, and providing strategic direction, oversight and support to the Board on these important topics, meets every quarter. The Board monitors and oversees progress against climate-related targets and goals through detailed reports of discussions and recommendations which are presented to it by the SESR Committee following the conclusion of each Committee meeting. Source: CRH Notice and Proxy Statement 2025, p. 48

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Sustainability, including addressing the impact of climate change, is embedded in the Company's strategy and business model. The Board recognizes the importance of addressing the challenges of climate change and believes that the Company is well placed to provide value-driven solutions to help solve global challenges (such as water, circularity and decarbonization) by designing and innovating our products, services and solutions to capture further value and accelerate growth across CRH. Climate change and sustainability are frequent discussion topics at Board and Board Committee meetings, with the Board and its Committees discussing various aspects of the Company's climate strategy, the linkage between the Company's compensation policies and practices and the Company's sustainability (and climate-related) objectives, stakeholder expectations, the regulatory environment and CRH's carbon emissions reduction targets throughout the year. Mitigating and managing the impact of climate change presents opportunities and challenges for both CRH and our customers. These opportunities and challenges form an integral part of discussions on the Company's strategy and business model, capital allocation, risk management and sustainability performance. The SESR Committee, to which the Board has delegated primary responsibility for monitoring developments related to sustainability, including climate, and providing strategic direction, oversight and support to the Board on these important topics, meets every quarter. The Board monitors and oversees progress against climate-related targets and goals through detailed reports of discussions and recommendations which are presented to it by the SESR Committee following the conclusion of each Committee meeting. Source: CRH Notice and Proxy Statement 2025, p. 48
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Sustainability, including addressing the impact of climate change, is embedded in the Company's strategy and business model. The Chief Executive is responsible for the operational and profit performance of the Company and is accountable to the Board for all authority delegated to executive management. The Chief Executive executes strategy agreed with the Board and regularly reports to the Board on the progress and performance of the Company, including in relation to climate-related matters. The Chief Executive is supported by the Global Leadership Team, which is responsible for implementing strategy, pursuing performance delivery and progressing the Company's sustainability and climate-related agenda. Responsibility for formulating and executing our climate strategy sits with the Chief Operating Officer. The Global Leadership Team receives support from various executive-level committees and other working groups and functions on sustainability and climate-related issues. Source: CRH Proxy Statement 2025, p.53

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Sustainability, including addressing the impact of climate change, is embedded in the Company's strategy and business model. The Chief Executive is responsible for the operational and profit performance of the Company and is accountable to the Board for all authority delegated to executive management. The Chief Executive executes strategy agreed with the Board and regularly reports to the Board on the progress and performance of the Company, including in relation to climate-related matters. The Chief Executive is supported by the Global Leadership Team, which is responsible for implementing strategy, pursuing performance delivery and progressing the Company's sustainability and climate-related agenda. Responsibility for formulating and executing our climate strategy sits with the Chief Operating Officer. The Global Leadership Team receives support from various executive-level committees and other working groups and functions on sustainability and climate-related issues. Source: CRH Proxy Statement 2025, p.53

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Sustainability, including addressing the impact of climate change, is embedded in the Company's strategy and business model. The Chief Executive is responsible for the operational and profit performance of the Company and is accountable to the Board for all authority delegated to executive management. The Chief Executive executes strategy agreed with the Board and regularly reports to the Board on the progress and performance of the Company, including in relation to climate-related matters. The Chief Executive is supported by the Global Leadership Team, which is responsible for implementing strategy, pursuing performance delivery and progressing the Company's sustainability and climate-related agenda. Responsibility for formulating and executing our climate strategy sits with the Chief Operating Officer. The Global Leadership Team receives support from various executive-level committees and other working groups and functions on sustainability and climate-related issues. Source: CRH Proxy Statement 2025, p.53
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

Our climate-related targets are linked to our remuneration policy. For our 2022 Performance Share Plan (PSP), which matures in 2024, 15% relates to ESG metrics, of which 10% are specific to climate. Source: CRH Notice and Proxy Statement 2025, p. 64. Awards (in the form of conditional share awards) normally vest based on performance over a period of not less than three years Source: CRH Notice and Proxy Statement 2025, p. 62

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

5

(4.5.3) Please explain

Our climate-related targets are linked to our remuneration policy. For our 2022 Performance Share Plan (PSP), which matures in 2024, 15% relates to ESG metrics, of which 10% are specific to climate. Source: CRH Notice and Proxy Statement 2025, p. 64. Awards (in the form of conditional share awards) normally vest based on performance over a period of not less than three years. Source: CRH Notice and Proxy Statement 2025, p. 62.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Performance Share Plan ("PSP") awards were made to approximately 750 employees across the organization. The PSP awards made in 2022, which were subject to performance over the three-year period to December 31, 2024, have been assessed against the Cash Flow, RONA, Total Shareholder Return (TSR) and Sustainability & Diversity targets set by the Committee in 2022. Performance against these targets has resulted in a 98.75% of maximum vesting level. When

reviewing performance against the targets, the Committee considered a number of adjustments consistent with best practice, for example, the impact of significant development activity. The Committee is satisfied that the 98.75% vesting of the award is appropriate and that the value of these awards attributed to the increase in share price over the period is due to the Company's underlying performance. Source: CRH Notice and Proxy Statement 2025, p.54

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Sustainability & Diversity (15%) – Further Details/Alignment with Strategy: Sustainability is deeply embedded in all aspects of the Company's strategy and business model. We recognize the importance of decarbonization in addressing the challenges of climate change and we are fully committed to achieving our ambition to be a net-zero business by 2050. We also believe that our integrated model of value-added products and innovative solutions strategy has a key part to play in the delivery of a more resilient built environment and a more sustainable future. Furthermore, we consider that further developing the diversity of our workforce and leadership teams will positively contribute to growing shareholder value over the longer term. Source: CRH Notice and Proxy Statement 2025, p.59 Our climate-related targets are linked to our remuneration policy. For our 2022 Performance Share Plan (PSP), 15% relates to ESG metrics, of which 10% are specific to climate. Source: CRH Notice and Proxy Statement 2025, p. 64. Awards (in the form of conditional share awards) normally vest based on performance over a period of not less than three years. Source: CRH Notice and Proxy Statement 2025, p. 62

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Performance Share Plan ("PSP") awards were made to approximately 750 employees across the organization. The PSP awards made in 2022, which were subject to performance over the three-year period to December 31, 2024, have been assessed against the Cash Flow, RONA, Total Shareholder Return (TSR) and Sustainability & Diversity targets set by the Committee in 2022. Performance against these targets has resulted in a 98.75% of maximum vesting level. When reviewing performance against the targets, the Committee considered a number of adjustments consistent with best practice, for example, the impact of significant development activity. The Committee is satisfied that the 98.75% vesting of the award is appropriate and that the value of these awards attributed to the increase in share price over the period is due to the Company's underlying performance. Source: CRH Notice and Proxy Statement 2025, p.54

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Sustainability & Diversity (15%) – Further Details/Alignment with Strategy: Sustainability is deeply embedded in all aspects of the Company's strategy and business model. We recognize the importance of decarbonization in addressing the challenges of climate change and we are fully committed to achieving our ambition to be a net-zero business by 2050. We also believe that our integrated model of value-added products and innovative solutions strategy has a key part to play in the delivery of a more resilient built environment and a more sustainable future. Furthermore, we consider that further developing the diversity of our workforce and leadership teams will positively contribute to growing shareholder value over the longer term. Source: CRH Notice and Proxy Statement 2025, p.59 Our climate-related targets are linked to our remuneration policy. For our 2022 Performance Share Plan (PSP), 15% relates to ESG metrics, of which 10% are specific to climate. Source: CRH Notice and Proxy Statement 2025, p. 64. Awards (in the form of conditional share awards) normally vest based on performance over a period of not less than three years. Source: CRH Notice and Proxy Statement 2025, p. 62

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

We report on p.54 of the CRH Proxy Statement that "Our NEOs [Names Executive Officers] consist of our Principal Executive Officer, our Principal Financial Officer, and the three other most highly compensated executive officers"; as outlined on p.54, this includes our CEO, COO, International Division President, and Americas Division President. As reported on p.62 of the Proxy: "The purpose and goal of our long-term equity incentive compensation program (the "2014 Performance Share Plan") is to align the interests of the NEOs (and key management across different regions and nationalities) with those of shareholders through an interest in CRH shares by incentivizing the achievement of long-term performance goals". The "2024 PSP Awards – Structure" table on p. 63 describes the 15% Sustainability Scorecard performance PSP award.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Sustainability & Diversity (15%) – Further Details/Alignment with Strategy: Sustainability is deeply embedded in all aspects of the Company's strategy and business model. We recognize the importance of decarbonization in addressing the challenges of climate change and we are fully committed to achieving our ambition to be a net-zero business by 2050. We also believe that our integrated model of value-added products and innovative solutions strategy has a key part to play in the delivery of a more resilient built environment and a more sustainable future. Furthermore, we consider that further developing the diversity of our workforce and leadership teams will positively contribute to growing shareholder value over the longer term. Source: CRH Notice and Proxy Statement 2025, p.59 Sustainability & Diversity

(15%) – Further Details/Alignment with Strategy: Sustainability is deeply embedded in all aspects of the Company's strategy and business model. We recognize the importance of decarbonization in addressing the challenges of climate change and we are fully committed to achieving our ambition to be a net-zero business by 2050. We also believe that our integrated model of value-added products and innovative solutions strategy has a key part to play in the delivery of a more resilient built environment and a more sustainable future. Furthermore, we consider that further developing the diversity of our workforce and leadership teams will positively contribute to growing shareholder value over the longer term. Source: CRH Notice and Proxy Statement 2025, p.59
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The CRH Environmental Policy, applied across our operating companies, is to: • Address proactively the challenges of climate change, reduce emissions and waste, as well as optimize our use of energy, water, land, and other resources • Promote sustainable product and process innovation, and new business opportunities • Support and enhance biodiversity, ensuring responsible land use and biodiversity management • Comply with or exceed all applicable environmental legislation and continually implement and improve our environmental management systems, always striving to meet or exceed industry best practice standards, monitoring and reporting performance • Maintain open communications and ensure that our employees and contractors are aware of and adhere to their environmental responsibilities • Maintain positive relationships with stakeholders though engagement and consultation, always striving to be good neighbors in every community in which we operate Our Environmental Policy demonstrates our commitment to laws, regulations, policies and targets concerning environmental impacts, and forms the foundation of our continual environmental improvements to be made across our Group. Our Policy must be applied rigorously across all of our companies. There are clear lines of responsibility through operational management, the Chief Executive, the SESR Committee and ultimately the CRH Board. Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.82

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Water-specific commitments

☑ Other water-related commitment, please specify :Optimize our use of energy, water, land, and other resources

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

☑ Description of renewable electricity procurement practices
☑ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
☑ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:
☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

crh-2024-sustainability-performance-report_final_interactive (1).pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We are dedicated to growing and improving our business in a way that creates sustainable value with a focus on responsible sourcing in our supply chain as referenced in our Sustainability Performance Report. We meet the highest levels of legal, ethical and moral standards, as established in our Code of Business Conduct (CoBC), and we expect our suppliers to adhere to our Code of Business Conduct. We recognize that our direct and indirect suppliers are key stakeholders in the success of our vision to develop solutions that build, connect, and improve our world. This Supplier Code of Conduct (SCoC) sets out CRH's procurement requirements for our direct and indirect suppliers and how we will ensure compliance. Additional assurance procedures and supplier obligations may be required based on the nature of the relationship. Above all we choose suppliers who share our unwavering commitment to good ethical practices and who meet our standards in respect of health and safety, human rights and environmental stewardship. Source: CRH Supplier Code of Conduct, p.4

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

☑ Other water-related commitment, please specify :• Uphold a responsible stewardship over water resources, striving for reduced consumption and mindful discharge, mitigating negative impacts on water consumption. • Engage in initiatives that drive water conservation

Social commitments

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

☑ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

☑ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

crh-2024-sustainability-performance-report_final_interactive (1).pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

At CRH, we fully support the Paris Agreement and we are working to ensure that our businesses, products and the assets built from them are part of the solution to climate change. We are committed to further reducing carbon from our operations and supply chain and ensuring that the vital products we provide help us to deliver on our ambition to be net-zero by 2050. CRH has a long and proud history of setting ambitious carbon reduction targets and achieving them ahead of schedule. In 2022, we announced an industry-leading target to reduce our absolute carbon emissions by 2030. We are now raising our ambition and the Science Based Targets initiative has validated that our revised targets are in line with its updated 1.5°C science-based framework, which equates to a 30% reduction in absolute carbon emissions by 2030 (from a 2021 base year). Source: CRH Climate Advocacy Review (2024), p. 2

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of membership and financial support provided to organizations that seek to influence public policy

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

crh-2024-sustainability-performance-report_final_interactive (1).pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Climate Action 100+

☑ Transition Pathway Initiative

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☑ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

We are a signatory of the UN Global Compact, the world's largest sustainability initiative. In 2023, we completed our first double materiality assessment, also incorporating the materiality requirements of the Global Reporting Initiative. The Science Based Targets initiative validated our 2030 emissions reduction targets to be in line with a 1.5°C trajectory. Our climate-related disclosures and details of the risks, opportunities and actions that we are taking are consistent with all of the TCFD recommendations and recommended disclosures. CRH engages with Climate Action 100+, the global investor engagement initiative on climate change. CRH engages with the Transition Pathway Initiative on our decarbonization roadmap. CRH is a member of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, the CEO-led organization of more than 230 member companies that work together to build a net-zero, nature-positive future.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

download-climate-advocacy-review-2024.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Voluntary government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

EU Transparency Register: 923076644221-23. In Europe, CRH operating companies may lobby at national-level, and where appropriate register as required by applicable laws and regulations. In the US, CRH is not required to register its U.S. government relations staff under the federal Lobbying Disclosure Act. CRH and its operating companies also engage external firms to lobby on their behalf at the state and federal levels, and those firms register as required by applicable laws and regulations.

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

At CRH, we are committed to being transparent about our climate lobbying, including both direct advocacy and indirectly through trade associations. We have undertaken this review to ensure that our direct lobbying and trade groups' lobbying aligns with the Paris Agreement, as we recognize a supportive climate policy environment can help CRH realize its ambition to become a net-zero business. Source: CRH Climate Advocacy Review (2024), p.2.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America
☑ Portland Cement Association

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The PCA is committed to the goal of reaching carbon neutrality throughout the cement-concrete-construction value chain by 2050. Its 'Roadmap to Carbon Neutrality' outlines the opportunities and actions for the industry, starting at the cement plant and extending through the entire life cycle of the built environment. The five links in the value chain include the production of clinker, the manufacture and shipment of cement, the production of concrete, the construction of the built environment, and the capture of carbon dioxide using concrete as a carbon sink. Each link identifies specific targets, timelines, and technologies to reach the goal of carbon neutrality. PCA has been active on the PROVE IT (Providing Reliable, Objective, Verifiable Emissions Intensity and Transparency) Act, which seeks to create a comprehensive program at the Department of Energy that would study greenhouse gas emissions from certain imported products, including cement. Such a study is important to create a carbon border mechanism to protect domestic manufacturers from unfair advantages of products with higher greenhouse gas emissions. Similarly, PCA has been working on the Foreign Pollution Fee Act, which would place an import fee on certain products, including cement, based on the pollution intensity associated with producing imported products.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

1700000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Annual membership fee for trade group participation.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :National Ready Mixed Concrete Association

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

NRMCA has adopted the 'Architecture 2030 Challenge', which has goals to reduce operational carbon and embodied carbon from the built environment to net-zero by 2050. In addition, NRMCA has reaffirmed its commitment to reducing its carbon footprint by supporting the American Cement Association's 'Roadmap to Carbon Neutrality'. NRMCA supports and advocates for federal legislative and regulatory policies that partners with industry to lower its carbon footprint and work toward net-zero materials solutions, including the Clean Industrial Technologies Act, the USE IT Act, and expansion of the 45Q tax credit for carbon capture and storage. NRMCA has also engaged on the Concrete and Asphalt Innovation Act, which aims to promote low-carbon technologies, processes and products to support the cement, concrete and asphalt industries in decarbonizing.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

1200000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Annual membership fee for trade group participation.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :National Asphalt Pavement Association

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

NAPA promotes the asphalt pavement industry by engaging and educating decision-makers. This includes representing the interests of asphalt producers and contractors with Congress, government agencies and other national trade and business organizations. NAPA's 'The Road Forward' plan is a vision for net-zero carbon emissions for the asphalt pavement industry, which aligns with the Paris Agreement. The four goals of the plan include: achieve net-zero carbon emissions

during asphalt production and construction by 2050; partner with specifiers, suppliers, and equipment manufacturers to achieve net-zero carbon emissions through improved pavement quality, durability, longevity, and energy efficient use; develop a net-zero materials supply chain by 2050; and transition to electricity from net-zero energy providers in support of net-zero carbon electricity generation by 2050. NAPA continues to lead on sustainable policies, including leveraging the upcoming highway bill reauthorization package to increase deployment of Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) throughout the country. NAPA has worked on various legislative policy recommendations with Senate, House, and Department of Transportation (DOT) staff to facilitate more accurate reporting of current RAP use, increased deployment, and promotion of technical reports on RAP benefits to State DOTs. Along with prioritizing sustainable policies in an upcoming highway package, NAPA continues to work and improve on existing legislative vehicles, like the Concrete and Asphalt Innovation Act and IMPACT Act, ensuring asphalt producers and pavements are accurately measured and calculated in any bills that prioritizes decarbonization among construction materials. Lastly, NAPA supported various tax credits within the tax reconciliation package – One Big Beautiful Bill – including support for extending R&D tax credits as asphalt producers improve their efficiency with pavement and plant improvements.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

410000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Annual membership fee for trade group participation.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply
☑ GRI

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Water pollution indicators
☑ Content of environmental policies
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Dependencies & Impacts
☑ Biodiversity indicators
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

crh-2024-sustainability-performance-report_final_interactive.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

n/a

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ IFRS

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Our TCFD Disclosure is included on pages 12-13

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

ifrs-annual-report-2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

n/a
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

• A $0/tonne carbon price in 2020 was used as a starting point for the purposes of interpolation to future time periods where published IEA carbon prices were used. For Net Zero Emissions by 2050 scenario the following carbon prices were adopted: 2030 $25/tonne - $140/tonne, 2040 $85/tonne - $205/tonne, 2050 $180/tonne - $250/tonne • Carbon prices follow a linear interpolation between the IEA published 10-year intervals • Freely allocated emissions rights for cement activities - assumed to end by 2030 in the EU - were factored into the analysis • Gross costs to the business were modelled before considering any mitigation measures • Mitigating measures for the risks were then identified and included in the risk assessment and financial modelling where relevant. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p. 131

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

CRH used an external third-party tool for the screening of physical climate risk exposures for current and future (2030s, 2050s and beyond 2050) time horizons using a range of different climate scenarios in line with the recommendations of the IPCC. Underlying climate data was provided by Munich Re's climate change hazard layers which utilizes data from the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF), UKCP18, JBA Global Flood Model and the United Kingdom Met Office. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p. 129

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Reputation

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2080

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Model utilises 3 scenarios for modelling. 1. Business as Usual The "business as usual" scenario (SSP3 RCP7.0) represents a middle-of-the-road future where temperatures increase by 2.8°C to 4.6°C by 2100. SSP3 is a socioeconomic scenario characterized by regional competition and inequality, including slow economic growth, weak governance and institutions, low investment in the environment and technology, and high population growth, especially in developing countries.2. Optimistic The "optimistic" scenario (SSP1 RCP2.6) represents a future that limits the rise in average global surface temperatures by 2100 to 1.3°C to 2.4°C compared to preindustrial levels (1850-1900). SSP1 is characterized by sustainable socioeconomic growth: stringent environmental regulations and effective institutions, rapid technological change and improved water use efficiencies, and low population growth. 3. Pessimistic The "pessimistic" scenario (SSP5 RCP8.5) represents a future where temperatures increase up to 3.3°C to 5.7°C by 2100. SSP5 describes fossil-fueled development: rapid economic growth and globalization powered by carbon-intensive energy, strong institutions with high investment in education and technology but a lack of global environmental concern, and the population peaking and declining in the 21st century.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Model is a widely accepted tool for the modelling of current and future water risks.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

• A $0/tonne carbon price in 2020 was used as a starting point for the purposes of interpolation to future time periods where published IEA carbon prices were used. For Net Zero Emissions by 2050 scenario the following carbon prices were adopted: 2030 $25/tonne - $140/tonne, 2040 $85/tonne - $205/tonne, 2050 $180/tonne - $250/tonne • Carbon prices follow a linear interpolation between the IEA published 10-year intervals • Freely allocated emissions rights for cement activities - assumed to end by 2030 in the EU - were factored into the analysis • Gross costs to the business were modelled before considering any mitigation measures • Mitigating measures for the risks were then identified and included in the risk assessment and financial modelling where relevant. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p. 131

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

CRH used an external third-party tool for the screening of physical climate risk exposures for current and future (2030s, 2050s and beyond 2050) time horizons using a range of different climate scenarios in line with the recommendations of the IPCC. Underlying climate data was provided by Munich Re's climate change hazard layers which utilizes data from the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF), UKCP18, JBA Global Flood Model and the United Kingdom Met Office. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p. 129

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.0ºC - 3.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2050
☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

• A $0/tonne carbon price in 2020 was used as a starting point for the purposes of interpolation to future time periods where published IEA carbon prices were used. For Net Zero Emissions by 2050 scenario the following carbon prices were adopted: 2030 $25/tonne - $140/tonne, 2040 $85/tonne - $205/tonne, 2050 $180/tonne - $250/tonne • Carbon prices follow a linear interpolation between the IEA published 10-year intervals • Freely allocated emissions rights for cement activities - assumed to end by 2030 in the EU - were factored into the analysis • Gross costs to the business were modelled before considering any mitigation measures • Mitigating measures for the risks were then identified and included in the risk assessment and financial modelling where relevant. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p. 131

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

CRH used an external third-party tool for the screening of physical climate risk exposures for current and future (2030s, 2050s and beyond 2050) time horizons using a range of different climate scenarios in line with the recommendations of the IPCC. Underlying climate data was provided by Munich Re's climate change hazard layers which utilizes data from the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF), UKCP18, JBA Global Flood Model and the United Kingdom Met Office. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p. 129

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

• A $0/tonne carbon price in 2020 was used as a starting point for the purposes of interpolation to future time periods where published IEA carbon prices were used. For Net Zero Emissions by 2050 scenario the following carbon prices were adopted: 2030 $25/tonne - $140/tonne, 2040 $85/tonne - $205/tonne, 2050 $180/tonne - $250/tonne • Carbon prices follow a linear interpolation between the IEA published 10-year intervals • Freely allocated emissions rights for cement activities - assumed to end by 2030 in the EU - were factored into the analysis • Gross costs to the business were modelled before considering any mitigation measures • Mitigating measures for the risks were then identified and included in the risk assessment and financial modelling where relevant. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p. 131

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

CRH used an external third-party tool for the screening of physical climate risk exposures for current and future (2030s, 2050s and beyond 2050) time horizons using a range of different climate scenarios in line with the recommendations of the IPCC. Underlying climate data was provided by Munich Re's climate change hazard layers which utilizes data from the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF), UKCP18, JBA Global Flood Model and the United Kingdom Met Office. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p. 129

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Reputation

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2080

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Model utilises 3 scenarios for modelling. 1. Business as Usual The "business as usual" scenario (SSP3 RCP7.0) represents a middle-of-the-road future where temperatures increase by 2.8°C to 4.6°C by 2100. SSP3 is a socioeconomic scenario characterized by regional competition and inequality, including slow economic growth, weak governance and institutions, low investment in the environment and technology, and high population growth, especially in developing countries.2. Optimistic The "optimistic" scenario (SSP1 RCP2.6) represents a future that limits the rise in average global surface temperatures by 2100 to 1.3°C to 2.4°C compared to preindustrial levels (1850-1900). SSP1 is characterized by sustainable socioeconomic growth: stringent environmental regulations and effective institutions, rapid technological change and improved water use efficiencies, and low population growth. 3. Pessimistic The "pessimistic" scenario (SSP5 RCP8.5) represents a future where temperatures increase up to 3.3°C to 5.7°C by 2100. SSP5 describes fossil-fueled development: rapid economic growth and globalization powered by carbon-intensive energy, strong institutions with high investment in education and technology but a lack of global environmental concern, and the population peaking and declining in the 21st century.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Model is a widely accepted tool for the modelling of current and future water risks.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

The IEA model projects that under each scenario there is an expectation that carbon pricing will increase from current prevailing levels, whereby the costs associated with carbon are most impactful within the 2030 to 2040 transition timeframe. While the overall impact and probability are high, under the IEA's 'Stated Policy' warming scenario, the projected increase will be gradual. This mostly impacts our cement activities which account for 14% of external revenue. CRH has extensive experience in absorbing increases in carbon costs through pricing and enhancing its margins. The impacts of carbon pricing will also provide opportunities for accelerated development of technologies and increased demand for energy efficient and lower-carbon products and services. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p. 130. CRH completed a scenario analysis that was aligned to the Paris Agreement to assess the potential impacts of higher carbon costs past the strategic plan period. Key variables included carbon prices based upon the IEA Net Zero scenario (which assumes $140 per metric tonne in 2030 increasing to $250 per metric tonne in 2050) and higher costs arising from the European Union's (EU) introduction of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p. 76. In terms of business processes influenced by the results of the scenario analysis – CRH uses an internal carbon price in assessing capital investment projects and to facilitate strategic planning (in regions where such a system is in place). Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p. 130.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

We have analyzed our locations against regions where water stress is extremely high. This indicated that 8% of our locations are in areas classified at being in extremely high water stress. Focusing in on drought severity, 0.2% of our locations are situated within areas classified as high. The WRI results enable us to prioritize specific water stewardship actions to our most sensitive locations. The WRI Tool enables future scenario impact assessments, which we continue to include in our water management processes and systems Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.26.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Some of CRH´s operations and processes depend on the use of fossil fuels, like coal or petcoke for cement operations or diesel for some burners, driers, on-site equipment and transportation of cement and other operations. There is no viable alternative available at the moment. Replacement will need a collaborative effort of Government, Public finance, OEMs and other stakeholders to support and achieve the cessation of their consumption. CRH continuously works with key stakeholders and has strategic partners with relevant industry players (like Shell) to use lower carbon fuels and zero fuels, replacing fossil fuels with waste-derived and bio-based alternative fuels in cement production. We are also trying and deploying a wide range of alternative fuels and new types of very low-carbon energy, such as, Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil (HVO), bio-gas and hydrogen, to achieve our ambitions decarbonization target in 2030 and our commitment to be Net-Zero in 2050.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Communications with shareholders are given high priority and the Company devotes considerable time and resources each year to shareholder engagement. We recognize the importance of effective dialogue as an integral element of good corporate governance. The Investor Relations team, together with the Chief Executive,

Chief Financial Officer and other senior executives, regularly meet with institutional shareholders. Reports on the views of shareholders are regularly considered by the Board. Source: CRH Notice and Proxy Statement 2025, p. 2. Over the past 12 months, CRH's independent Board Chairreached out to shareholders representing 44% of CRH's ordinary shares outstanding leading to engagement with shareholders representing approximately 26% of CRH's ordinary shares outstanding, with the independent Board Chair participating in virtually all of these engagements, during which he outlined the Board's priorities and perspectives and sought to ascertain shareholders' views on a wide range of topics such as: Our strategy and the success of our customer-connected solutions strategy to deliver our sustainable construction offerings. The feedback from these meetings was provided to the Board and relevant Committees. Source: CRH Notice and Proxy Statement 2025, p. 42

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

A significant portion of the actions required to deliver on the 2030 roadmap are based on known technologies, well-established operational excellence programs and activities in which CRH has a proven track record of delivering. However, new technology and innovative solutions will play a pivotal role in CRH's ambition to be net-zero by 2050. The most significant reductions needed to reach net zero are in our cement activities which may be realized through innovative technologies such as CCUS, which are evaluated based on costs, technical feasibility, compatibility with CO2 usage opportunities and scalability. However, not every solution will be scalable and may have associated high energy demands (such as carbon capture), as well as challenges around availability of CO2 transportation and storage infrastructure. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p. 126 Our 2030 roadmap identifies eight decarbonization levers, which are aimed at addressing these emission sources. Each lever is important in decarbonizing our business, in turn allowing us to provide lower-carbon products and solutions for our customers. Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.39 If our assumptions as to technology development timelines and/or our ability to economically access them prove inaccurate, we may be unable to deliver our emissions targets. Source: 2024 CRH Form 10-K, p. 15 CRH primarily operates in North America and Europe and as such is subject to well-established regulatory processes. CRH's ambition is to be a net-zero business by 2050. Constructive collaboration between members of the industry and policymakers to create a regulatory environment that supports the green transition by promoting innovation and healthy competition will be required to realize this ambition.. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p. 126

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

We progressed on our target to deliver a 30% reduction in absolute carbon emissions by 2030, keeping us on the path to achieving our ambition of becoming a net-zero business by 2050. We reduced our Scope 1 and Scope 2 CO2e emissions by 4% in 2024.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

crh-2024-sustainability-performance-report_final_interactive.pdf,crh-2024-sustainability-performance-report_final_interactive.pdf,crh-2024-sustainability-performance-report_final_interactive.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ Water

☑ Other, please specify :Circularity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

For many years we have recycled significant amounts of lower-carbon wastes and by-products, sourced internally and from other industries - saving on energy, raw material use and reducing our CO2 emissions. We used 9 million tonnes of ARM in our cement plants in 2024, and 12.9 million tonnes of RAP and RAS in our road solutions. Our continued focus on recycling and increasing the use of ARM in our processes and products is driving down the carbon footprint in our processes. Source: CRH 2024 SPR p.40 The practice of replacing traditional fuels in our manufacturing processes with lower-carbon fuels, such as those that are AFs or bio-based, is well established within our business. As a result, we can reduce energy related CO2 emissions. Many of our cement plants already use a wide range of AFs, such as solid recovered fuels, used tires, bone meal, solvents, and used oil. This process in cement manufacturing is known as "coprocessing", enabling the simultaneous recovery of energy and the integration of non-combustible content into the final cement product. Source: CRH 2024 SPR, p.40 Water Our sustainability framework identifies three global challenges for society and the built environment - water, circularity and decarbonization. Our strategy focuses on transforming essential materials into value-added and innovative solutions to address these global challenges. By uniquely integrating our materials, products and services, we are positioned to capture further value and accelerate growth across CRH. We are advancing solutions to solve global water challenges and enhance flood resilience and water management including upgrading water infrastructure, wastewater treatment and groundwater recharging and conserving water across the value chain; Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p. 118 Creating a more sustainable built environment is an imperative for net-zero living, especially as the global population continues to grow and urban areas expand. Major investment is needed in addressing water scarcity, temperature extremes and flood management in the built environment. CRH already has in its portfolio a range of climate solutions as demonstrated by our progress on revenue derived from products with enhanced sustainability attributes. CRH will continue to invest in solutions that strengthen circularity and climate resilience in the built environment and our ICSC works to accelerate sustainable innovation opportunities. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p. 129
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

We are advancing solutions to solve global water challenges and enhance flood resilience and water management including upgrading water infrastructure, wastewater treatment and groundwater recharging and conserving water across the value chain. CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p. 118

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

CRH is also collaborating with partners in its own and other industries (an example being Shell and Volvo) on decarbonization opportunities across the value chain that will benefit transport, operations and sourcing materials and energy. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p. 127 We require our suppliers to disclose information about their compliance with all applicable regulations and sustainability initiatives, including: Water: Uphold a responsible stewardship over water resources, striving for reduced consumption and mindful discharge, mitigating negative impacts on water consumption. Engage in initiatives that drive water conservation and nurture improved water quality, resonating with the aspiration to conserve and sustainably use fresh water and marine resources. Source: 2024 Supplier Code of Conduct, p.6 We are advancing solutions to solve global water challenges and enhance flood resilience and water management including upgrading water infrastructure, wastewater treatment and groundwater recharging and conserving water across the value chain. CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p. 118

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The Company has also established Exploration Councils to accelerate the delivery of R&D projects. CRH's $250 million venturing and innovation fund is continuing to commercialize new technologies, products, processes and customer solutions which will support our decarbonizaton strategy. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p. 126 There are mounting challenges in accessing clean water and protecting communities from drought and flood. CRH is innovating and investing in value-driven solutions for smart water management, water treatment and flood prevention. Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Report, p. 24.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

We focus on optimizing the energy efficiency of our operations to reduce energy consumption and CO2 emissions. Our approach is built on applying good practice, continuous improvement, and process optimization. Our Performance teams have created programs and support our operating companies. In Europe, 600 of our locations have Energy Management Systems (EnMS) verified to ISO 50001, with 51% of our materials operations certified in 2024. We are switching to lower-carbon fuels to reduce the energy-related CO2 emissions of our production processes. We are investing in solutions for our off-road and on-road logistics. This includes upgrading our transportation and mobility practices, and increasing fuel efficiency, mainly through established fleet fuel reduction targets, and a sustainable transportation model across road, rail, and water. Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p. 41. We use water management plans as a risk management tool that supports our sites in good water stewardship. Actions can include water consumption reduction measures, improving the quality of discharged water, water recycling and working together with communities on water related issues. We have set a target for 100% of our operating companies to have water management plans in place by 2030. In 2024, 96% of our companies had them in place (2023: 89%). Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p. 25. [Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

☑ Direct costs

☑ Indirect costs

☑ Capital expenditures
☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

CRH's strategy and financial planning process is designed to identify, evaluate, and manage significant risks and threats that could inhibit the Company from operating in a stable and sustainable manner. The Sustainability, Risk and Finance teams work closely to ensure that climate-related considerations are integrated into the financial planning (including acquisitions and divestitures) process to ensure that adequate capital expenditure, investments and operational capital is directed to achieving the organization's financial and environmental objectives. We are creating value-added solutions to address the impacts of climate change to ensure that we can continue to drive growth and value for our business and support our customers and society in the transition to net-zero. IFRS 2024, p.124 The transition to a more sustainable built environment represents a commercial opportunity for CRH. CRH's roadmap includes an incremental capital expenditure of approximately $150m per annum on average, to implement and execute, which is subject to strict internal investment criteria and the net business benefit is expected to increase revenue and profitability. IFRS AR 2024, p.118 Regulations across CRH's markets could lead to increased direct and indirect carbon emission costs. CRH participates in ETS in the European Union (EU) and other regions. The gradual phase out of free carbon allowances between 2026 and 2034 poses a risk of carbon leakage to domestic producers from jurisdictions with lower regulatory standards or lower/no carbon price(s)... Unless abated through lower carbon consumption, these regulatory changes will over time lead to increased costs of production. The purchase of ETS carbon allowances is managed by a central unit which buys forward to secure supply and de-risk the cost base ahead of time. This helps provide the Company with near-term certainty on carbon prices and associated costs. CRH has extensive experience in absorbing increases in carbon costs through pricing and enhancing its margins. IFRS 2024 AR, p.125 To reduce water intake from local utilities, we use water from on-site settlement ponds and other methods where available to our companies. Effective water recycling reduces our water intake demand, its associated cost of withdrawal, and the need for wastewater treatment and discharge. 2024 SPR, p.25.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy	*Select from:* ☑ At both the organization and activity level

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:
☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:
☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:
☑ Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaption

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

323000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

1

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

3

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

5

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

13

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

86

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

We reviewed the Technical Screening Criteria to determine which of these eligible activities met the conditions of being Taxonomy-aligned. As a result of this assessment, we have identified 7% (2023: 5%) of turnover relating to economic activity 3.7 Manufacture of cement as Taxonomy-aligned. The level of alignment is low as the Technical Screening Criteria set is based upon the 10 lowest-emitting cement plants in the European Union. In addition, we also reviewed CapEx project expenditures for Taxonomy alignment for other economic activities. As part of our assessment, we verified the share of the economic activity that qualifies as contributing substantially to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation. Our assessment did not identify any economic activities that contribute specifically to the second environmental objective of climate change adaptation. This is in line with our business strategy which is focused on mitigating the impact of climate change through our decarbonization roadmap and other environmental initiatives. We also confirmed each economic activity caused no significant harm to any of the other environmental objectives. An assessment was also undertaken that confirmed compliance with the minimum safeguards. The assessment took into account the four overarching topics of Human rights (includes labor and consumer rights), Corruption/Bribery, Taxation and Fair competition. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p.131 Please note that the financial metric percentage alignment for 2025 and 2030 provided in 5.4.1.8 and 5.4.1.9, respectively, should not be considered a forecast of financial metric percentage alignment, but has been included for indicative purposes only. By its nature, forward-looking information involves risk and uncertainty because it relates to events and depends on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future and reflects the Company's current expectations and assumptions as to such future events and circumstances that may not prove accurate. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking information. This forward-looking information, including financial metric percentage alignment, is provided as of the date of this document. The Company expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to publicly update or revise this forward-looking information other than as required by applicable law.

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaption

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

89000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

1

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

3

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

5

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

50

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

49

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

We reviewed the Technical Screening Criteria to determine which of these eligible activities met the conditions of being Taxonomy-aligned. As a result of this assessment, we have identified 7% (2023: 5%) of turnover relating to economic activity 3.7 Manufacture of cement as Taxonomy-aligned. The level of alignment is low as the Technical Screening Criteria set is based upon the 10 lowest-emitting cement plants in the European Union. In addition, we also reviewed CapEx project

expenditures for Taxonomy alignment for other economic activities. As part of our assessment, we verified the share of the economic activity that qualifies as contributing substantially to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation. Our assessment did not identify any economic activities that contribute specifically to the second environmental objective of climate change adaptation. This is in line with our business strategy which is focused on mitigating the impact of climate change through our decarbonization roadmap and other environmental initiatives. We also confirmed each economic activity caused no significant harm to any of the other environmental objectives. An assessment was also undertaken that confirmed compliance with the minimum safeguards. The assessment took into account the four overarching topics of Human rights (includes labor and consumer rights), Corruption/Bribery, Taxation and Fair competition. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p.131 Please note that the financial metric percentage alignment for 2025 and 2030 provided in 5.4.1.8 and 5.4.1.9, respectively, should not be considered a forecast of financial metric percentage alignment, but has been included for indicative purposes only. By its nature, forward-looking information involves risk and uncertainty because it relates to events and depends on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future and reflects the Company's current expectations and assumptions as to such future events and circumstances that may not prove accurate. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking information. This forward-looking information, including financial metric percentage alignment, is provided as of the date of this document. The Company expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to publicly update or revise this forward-looking information other than as required by applicable law.

Row 3

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaption

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

24000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

1

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

3

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

5

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

20

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

79

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

We reviewed the Technical Screening Criteria to determine which of these eligible activities met the conditions of being Taxonomy-aligned. As a result of this assessment, we have identified 7% (2023: 5%) of turnover relating to economic activity 3.7 Manufacture of cement as Taxonomy-aligned. The level of alignment is low as the Technical Screening Criteria set is based upon the 10 lowest-emitting cement plants in the European Union. In addition, we also reviewed CapEx project expenditures for Taxonomy alignment for other economic activities. As part of our assessment, we verified the share of the economic activity that qualifies as contributing substantially to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation. Our assessment did not identify any economic activities that contribute specifically to the second environmental objective of climate change adaptation. This is in line with our business strategy which is focused on mitigating the impact of climate change through our decarbonization roadmap and other environmental initiatives. We also confirmed each economic activity caused no significant harm to any of the other environmental objectives. An assessment was also undertaken that confirmed compliance with the minimum safeguards. The assessment took into

account the four overarching topics of Human rights (includes labor and consumer rights), Corruption/Bribery, Taxation and Fair competition. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p.131 Please note that the financial metric percentage alignment for 2025 and 2030 provided in 5.4.1.8 and 5.4.1.9, respectively, should not be considered a forecast of financial metric percentage alignment, but has been included for indicative purposes only. By its nature, forward-looking information involves risk and uncertainty because it relates to events and depends on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future and reflects the Company's current expectations and assumptions as to such future events and circumstances that may not prove accurate. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking information. This forward-looking information, including financial metric percentage alignment, is provided as of the date of this document. The Company expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to publicly update or revise this forward-looking information other than as required by applicable law. [Add row]

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of cement

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Transitional activity

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

215000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

• The share of Taxonomy-aligned turnover is calculated by the proportion of turnover derived from economic activities that are Taxonomy-aligned (numerator) over total turnover as per the Consolidated Income Statement. Taxonomy-aligned turnover is comprised of turnover from the sale of grey cementitious materials to third-parties. The share of Taxonomy-aligned CapEx is calculated by the proportion of CapEx associated with economic activities that are Taxonomy-aligned (numerator) over total CapEx (denominator). Taxonomy-aligned CapEx primarily comprises additions to owned PP&E. The share of Taxonomy-aligned OpEx is calculated by the proportion of OpEx associated with economic activities that are Taxonomy-aligned (numerator) over total OpEx (denominator) as defined by the EU Taxonomy regulation. Taxonomy-aligned OpEx comprises repairs and maintenance costs and some short-term leases. All in line with EU Taxonomy definitions of revenue, OpEx and CapEx. Further details are available on page 132+133 of the CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Water, Pollution, Circular economy and Biodiversity are not included under Substantial contribution criteria as CRH will report under these criteria in line with the timeline for reporting under CSRD. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p.133.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

As part of our assessment, we verified the share of the economic activity that qualifies as contributing substantially to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation. Our assessment did not identify any economic activities that contribute specifically to the second environmental objective of climate change adaptation. This is in line with our business strategy which is focused on mitigating the impact of climate change through our decarbonization roadmap and other environmental initiatives. We also confirmed each economic activity caused no significant harm to any of the other environmental objectives. An assessment was also undertaken that confirmed compliance with the minimum safeguards. The assessment took into account the four overarching topics of Human rights (includes labor and consumer rights), Corruption/Bribery, Taxation and Fair competition. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p.131

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

ifrs-annual-report-2024.pdf
[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

As part of our assessment, we verified the share of the economic activity that qualifies as contributing substantially to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation. Our assessment did not identify any economic activities that contribute specifically to the second environmental objective of climate change adaptation. This is in line with our business strategy which is focused on mitigating the impact of climate change through our decarbonization roadmap and other environmental initiatives. We also confirmed each economic activity caused no significant harm to any of the other environmental objectives. An assessment was also undertaken that confirmed compliance with the minimum safeguards. The assessment took into account the four overarching topics of Human rights (includes labor and consumer rights), Corruption/Bribery, Taxation and Fair competition. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p. 131

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

N/A

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.3.4) Please explain why you will not be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Following the transition to a U.S. primary listing in September 2023, CRH is not currently in the scope of, and is not required to report in accordance with, the EU Taxonomy regulation for the year ended December 31, 2024. Therefore, the information in this section is provided on a voluntary basis. CRH will fall within scope of the EU Taxonomy regulation again in line with the timeline for reporting under the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p.131
[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

CRH engages in ongoing research and development. In particular, CRH is engaging in research and development projects to improve existing and develop new technologies that will empower more sustainable forms of construction in the future. The Company's research initiatives include: • Venturing and Innovation Fund, a $250 million fund to support the development of new technologies and innovative solutions. To date, research initiatives across the Company include hydrogen use, CO2 mineralization projects, novel cements, artificial intelligence (AI) technology and Carbon Capture Use and Storage; • Through CRH Ventures, the Company's venture capital arm, CRH is investing in, and partnering with, construction technology and climate technology companies across the construction value chain to pilot and scale new technologies and innovations that will enable safer, smarter and more sustainable construction; and • The ICSC is CRH's global center of excellence providing expertise and leadership to identify and analyze global market and construction trends and new growth opportunities to maximize the value of sustainable innovation. The ICSC incorporates a global network of laboratories and experts at CRH's operating companies collaborating to advance research on sustainable building materials and processes, such as low-carbon cement and concrete. Through these initiatives, CRH is supporting the development of new technologies and innovative solutions to meet the increasingly complex needs of customers and evolving trends in construction. Source: CRH Form 10-K, p.11 The Company has also established Exploration Councils to accelerate the delivery of R&D projects. CRH's $250 million venturing and innovation fund is continuing to commercialize new technologies, products, processes and customer solutions which will support our sustainability strategy. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p.126
[Fixed row]

(5.5.1) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for cement production activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :2030 Roadmap decarbonization levers

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Large scale commercial deployment

(5.5.1.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

15

(5.5.1.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

0

(5.5.1.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

20

(5.5.1.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our 2030 roadmap identifies eight decarbonization levers to address these emissions sources. Each lever is important in decarbonizing our business, which in turn allows us to provide lower-carbon products and solutions for our customers. Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.39. Please note: Per our EU Taxonomy disclosures on page 132 of our 2024 IFRS Annual Report, cement activities account for 13% of total Group capex. We have applied this figure as an illustrative estimate for the last three years. Per our EU Taxonomy disclosures on page 132 of the 2024 CRH IFRS Annual Report, cement activities which account for 20% of capital expenditure and we have taken this as an illustrative estimate for the % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years. Please note this should not be considered a forecast of cement activities as a percentage of the Company's capital expenditures but as an illustrative figure. By its nature, forward-looking information involves risk and uncertainty because it relates to events and depends on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future and reflects the Company's current expectations and assumptions as to such future events and circumstances that may not prove accurate. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking information. This forward-looking information, including cement activities as a percentage of the Company's capital expenditures, is provided as of the date of this document. The Company expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to publicly update or revise this forward-looking information other than as required by applicable law.
[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

12

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

12

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

12

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

12

(5.9.5) Please explain

In 2024, our investment in water management increased c.12%, which we included under both Opex & Capex (as they are not reported separately). In line with our 2030 target for 100% of our operating companies to have water management plans, we applied the annual increase as a proxy for the trend. This should be considered illustrative in line with our 2030 target. Forward-looking information ("FLI") involves risk and uncertainty because it relates to events and depends on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future and reflects the Company's current expectations and assumptions as to future events and circumstances that may not prove accurate. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any FLI. This FLI, including anticipated trends relating to investment in water management, is provided as of the date of this document. We expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to update/revise this FLI other than required by law.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Internal fee

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Navigate regulations

☑ Drive energy efficiency

☑ Stress test investments

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Conduct cost-benefit analysis

☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

☑ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

☑ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

☑ Alignment with the price of carbon border adjustment mechanism

☑ Scenario analysis

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

In assessing capital investment projects and to facilitate strategic planning, CRH uses an internal carbon price, in regions where such a system is in place. The Company's near-term internal carbon price is primarily based upon already purchased carbon allocations whereas longer-term assumptions are based on IEA projections for the respective region. For example, for 2024 in Europe, a price of $85 per tonne of CO2 was used with increases each year thereafter. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p.130

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

For Net Zero Emissions by 2050 scenario the following carbon prices were adopted: 2030 $25/tonne - $140/tonne, 2040 $85/tonne - $205/tonne, 2050 $180/tonne - $250/tonne

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

85

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

85

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Operations

☑ Product and R&D

☑ Risk management

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Opportunity management

☑ Public policy engagement

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :In assessing capital investment projects and to facilitate strategic planning, CRH uses an internal carbon price, in regions where such a system is in place. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report, p. 132

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

32

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Certain government legislation designed to accelerate decarbonization (such as carbon pricing, CBAM and other tax-related measures) present opportunities as public policy changes begin to increase demand for low-carbon, sustainable products. We are well-positioned to capitalize on this increased demand, which is underpinned by significant U.S. and EU funding programs and regulatory policies. The purchase of ETS carbon allowances is managed by a central unit which buys forward to secure supply and de-risk the cost base ahead of time. This helps provide the Company with near-term certainty on carbon prices and associated costs. CRH has extensive experience in absorbing increases in carbon costs through pricing and enhancing its margins. Source: CRH IFRS Annual Report 2024, p.125
[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Customers	*Select from:*	*Select all that apply*

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
	☑ Yes	☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
Water	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Product lifecycle

☑ Regulatory compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We also review sustainability risks in our sourcing process. Sustainability risks are reviewed by country, category and supplier as necessary. We perform sanctions and watchlists screenings and take business relevance into consideration. We assess risk at a commodity level, in line with best practice according to ISO 20400 Sustainable Procurement. We use 12 assessment criteria, including health and safety, human and labor rights, environment, climate change and governance to help us to understand potential risks and identify critical suppliers. To make an impact on issues in our supply chain and ensure we practice responsible sourcing, we have committed to developing more sustainable procurement strategies. This includes continuous monitoring of select suppliers to ensure compliance with applicable regulations, country risk assessments that include bribery and corruption, forced labor, and environmental factors, and tools for in-depth individual supplier risk assessments that include recommended mitigations. We build strong relationships with our suppliers based on trust and integrity. We support and collaborate with our suppliers to continually improve their social and environmental impacts and to enable CRH to achieve our business and sustainability ambitions. Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p. 78, 79

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Procurement spend

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We also review sustainability risks in our sourcing process. Sustainability risks are reviewed by country, category and supplier as necessary. We perform sanctions and watchlists screenings and take business relevance into consideration. We assess risk at a commodity level, in line with best practice according to ISO 20400 Sustainable Procurement. We use 12 assessment criteria, including health and safety, human and labor rights, environment, climate change and governance to help us to understand potential risks and identify critical suppliers. To make an impact on issues in our supply chain and ensure we practice responsible sourcing, we have committed to developing more sustainable procurement strategies. This includes continuous monitoring of select suppliers to ensure compliance with applicable regulations, country risk assessments that include bribery and corruption, forced labor, and environmental factors, and tools for in-depth individual supplier risk assessments that include recommended mitigations. We build strong relationships with our suppliers based on trust and integrity. We support and collaborate with our suppliers to continually improve their social and environmental impacts and to enable CRH to achieve our business and sustainability ambitions. Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p. 78, 79
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our SCoC sets out the supplier requirements to meet our standards in respect of health and safety, human rights and environmental stewardship. It is based on our Framework for a Sustainable Future and is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Supplier acknowledgment of commitment to the SCoC is a requirement in our general purchase conditions to ensure that our suppliers are aligned with our values. Acknowledgment of the CRH SCoC is a precondition to submit responses to all in e-tenders. Supplier requirements as set out in the SCoC - Our suppliers must be compliant with laws and regulations in all jurisdictions in which they operate and which apply to their supply chains. We require our suppliers to disclose information about their compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and to support these disclosures in a timely manner and to exercise due diligence in verifying their suppliers' compliance with laws and regulations. We expect our suppliers to share our commitment to good environmental practice and to support compliance with disclosure requests in a timely manner. We expect suppliers to have similar requirements in place for their upstream supply chains. For more information, see the CRH Supplier Code of Conduct, available at: https://www.crh.com/media/5380/supplier-code-of-conduct-2024-english.pdf

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our SCoC sets out the supplier requirements to meet our standards in respect of health and safety, human rights and environmental stewardship. It is based on our Framework for a Sustainable Future and is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Supplier acknowledgment of commitment to the SCoC is a requirement in our general purchase conditions to ensure that our suppliers are aligned with our values. Acknowledgment of the CRH SCoC is a precondition to submit responses Supplier requirements as set out in the SCoC. We expect our suppliers to share our commitment to good environmental practice and to support compliance with disclosure requests in a timely manner. We expect suppliers to have similar requirements in place for their upstream supply chains. Water • Uphold a responsible stewardship over water resources, striving for reduced consumption and mitigating negative impacts of water withdrawal and discharge. • Engage in initiatives that drive water conservation and nurture improved water quality, with the aspiration to conserve and sustainably use fresh water and marine resources. CRH has an ongoing target

of 100% of suppliers agree to abide by the tenets in CRH's Supplier Code of Conduct. Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p. 78; CRH Supplier Code of Conduct, p. 8
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply
☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
☑ Off-site third-party audit
☑ On-site third-party audit

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Our procurement practices are thorough: we expect current and potential suppliers to meet our requirements in this SCoC which is aligned with our Sustainability Framework (further details on page 8). Additionally, we expect our suppliers' full support and cooperation with CRH's due diligence procedures. The depth and nature of our engagement will be contingent on the perceived risk profile, encompassing one or several of the subsequent methods: • Direct engagement through regular communication, with an acknowledgment of the SCoC from suppliers. • Internal due diligence processes, including assessments, third-party software, and other methods. • External due diligence requiring suppliers to complete a questionnaire, ensuring clarity and alignment. • Integration of specific clauses within contractual provisions to underline adherence to the SCoC. • Direct site assessments, desktop assessments, or independent third-party assessments requested by CRH, as

necessary, with mutually agreed upon terms and procedures. • Collaborative development of actionable plans to rectify identified non-compliances or improvements. Source: CRH Supplier Code of Conduct, p.6

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Waste and resource reduction and material circularity

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ On-site third-party audit

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Our procurement practices are thorough: we expect current and potential suppliers to meet our requirements in this SCoC which is aligned with our Sustainability Framework (further details on page 8). Additionally, we expect our suppliers' full support and cooperation with CRH's due diligence procedures. The depth and nature of our engagement will be contingent on the perceived risk profile, encompassing one or several of the subsequent methods: • Direct engagement through regular communication, with an acknowledgment of the SCoC from suppliers. • Internal due diligence processes, including assessments, third-party software, and other methods. • External due diligence requiring suppliers to complete a questionnaire, ensuring clarity and alignment. • Integration of specific clauses within contractual provisions to underline adherence to the SCoC. • Direct site assessments, desktop assessments, or independent third-party assessments requested by CRH, as necessary, with mutually agreed upon terms and procedures. • Collaborative development of actionable plans to rectify identified non-compliances or improvements. Source: CRH Supplier Code of Conduct, p.6

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Waste and resource reduction and material circularity

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ On-site third-party audit

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Our procurement practices are thorough: we expect current and potential suppliers to meet our requirements in this SCoC which is aligned with our Sustainability Framework (further details on page 8). Additionally, we expect our suppliers' full support and cooperation with CRH's due diligence procedures. The depth and nature of our engagement will be contingent on the perceived risk profile, encompassing one or several of the subsequent methods: • Direct engagement through regular communication, with an acknowledgment of the SCoC from suppliers. • Internal due diligence processes, including assessments, third-party software, and other methods. • External due diligence requiring suppliers to complete a questionnaire, ensuring clarity and alignment. • Integration of specific clauses within contractual provisions to underline adherence to the SCoC. • Direct site assessments, desktop assessments, or independent third-party assessments requested by CRH, as necessary, with mutually agreed upon terms and procedures. • Collaborative development of actionable plans to rectify identified non-compliances or improvements. Source: CRH Supplier Code of Conduct, p.6

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1 and 2)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ On-site third-party audit

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Our procurement practices are thorough: we expect current and potential suppliers to meet our requirements in this SCoC which is aligned with our Sustainability Framework (further details on page 8). Additionally, we expect our suppliers' full support and cooperation with CRH's due diligence procedures. The depth and nature of our engagement will be contingent on the perceived risk profile, encompassing one or several of the subsequent methods: • Direct engagement through regular communication, with an acknowledgment of the SCoC from suppliers. • Internal due diligence processes, including assessments, third-party software, and other methods. • External due diligence requiring suppliers to complete a questionnaire, ensuring clarity and alignment. • Integration of specific clauses within contractual provisions to underline adherence to the SCoC. • Direct site assessments, desktop assessments, or independent third-party assessments requested by CRH, as necessary, with mutually agreed upon terms and procedures. • Collaborative development of actionable plans to rectify identified non-compliances or improvements. Source: CRH Supplier Code of Conduct, p.6

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1, 2 and 3)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ On-site third-party audit

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Our procurement practices are thorough: we expect current and potential suppliers to meet our requirements in this SCoC which is aligned with our Sustainability Framework (further details on page 8). Additionally, we expect our suppliers' full support and cooperation with CRH's due diligence procedures. The depth and nature of our engagement will be contingent on the perceived risk profile, encompassing one or several of the subsequent methods: • Direct engagement through regular communication, with an acknowledgment of the SCoC from suppliers. • Internal due diligence processes, including assessments, third-party software, and other methods. • External due diligence requiring suppliers to complete a questionnaire, ensuring clarity and alignment. • Integration of specific clauses within contractual provisions to underline adherence to the SCoC. • Direct site assessments, desktop assessments, or independent third-party assessments requested by CRH, as

necessary, with mutually agreed upon terms and procedures. • Collaborative development of actionable plans to rectify identified non-compliances or improvements.
Source: CRH Supplier Code of Conduct, p.6
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection
☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
☑ Invest jointly with suppliers in R&D of relevant low-carbon technologies

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We engage with large, global tier 1 suppliers on GHG collection and innovation. The processes we are establishing with these global suppliers will be improved and expanded in the future.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No other supplier engagement

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Implementation of water reduction initiatives

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Circular economy

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Collaborate with suppliers to develop reuse infrastructure and reuse models

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We engage with large, global tier 1 suppliers on GHG collection and innovation. The processes we are establishing with these global suppliers will be improved and expanded in the future.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Waste and resource reduction and material circularity

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Waste and resource reduction and improved end-of-life management

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Collaborate with suppliers to develop reuse infrastructure and reuse models

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We engage with large, global tier 1 suppliers on GHG collection and innovation. The processes we are establishing with these global suppliers will be improved and expanded in the future.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Waste and resource reduction and material circularity

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Unknown

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Public Policy - State Agency

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

New technologies, supporting regulations and changes in approach across the construction value chain are needed to transition to a circular economy. CRH collaborates with industry, academia, policymakers, and standards organizations to accelerate circularity and the use of recycled materials in construction and building products. Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.32

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Roadstone, a CRH Company, has developed an innovative, scalable solution that sets a new benchmark in high-performance roads. A groundbreaking asphalt mix featuring an ultra-high percentage (70%) of reclaimed asphalt pavement was made possible through the use of a novel rejuvenator. The innovative solution integrated multiple advanced technologies including; Replacing 10% of the total binder with lignin, derived from waste wood, which served as a partial bio-binder replacement for bitumen; The lignin also served as a component of the rejuvenation strategy; designed to restore the mechanical and chemical properties of aged RAP binder and enable the use of ultra-high RAP content, while also improving performance. The use of HVO & Renewable electricity (38.8% CO2 reduction) in the asphalt plant and in all transport and paving equipment, replacing diesel and fuel oil, to reduce carbon emissions; Warm Mix Asphalt (WMA) which is produced at lower temperatures to traditional asphalt mixes and helped minimize fuel usage and emissions, and Intelligent compaction technology, which created efficiencies in quality control, contributed to reduced carbon emissions. The project which was supported by CRH's Innovation Fund was deemed a successful trial and sets a new benchmark for high performance, circular road construction in Ireland, with a scalable, repeatable formula for other CRH markets. Source; crh.com/about-crh/global-project-portfolio/crh-pioneers-next-generation-asphalt-technology

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

CRH's approach to stormwater management is to address our customers' challenges by transforming stormwater from an increasing threat into a well-managed resource. Recently the city of Renton, Washington, needed a stormwater solution to protect local neighborhoods from flooding, in addition to dealing with pollutants like oils and metals that were being washed in with stormwater runoff. CRH companies across our Americas Division; Oldcastle Infrastructure, Ash Grove and ICON Materials, worked together to provide an integrated water management solution for this project. Oldcastle Infrastructure created a unique BioPod™ system that delivers high-capacity bio-filtration, treating water at a rate of 370 liters per second to remove sediment and dissolved pollutants. ICON Materials customized a mix of aggregates to enable the treated, cleaned water to be absorbed into the ground and to recharge the underlying groundwater. In addition, recycled materials and asphalt were used to pave the site. Ash Grove provided all of the cement for this project, ensuring the highest standards of durability and excellence. This example demonstrates our solutions approach, developing and combining expertise, scale and relationships to deliver innovative solutions for resilient communities. Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.20

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

This example demonstrates our solutions approach, developing and combining expertise, scale and relationships to deliver innovative solutions for resilient communities. Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.20

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We work with our customers to find integrated and reliable technical solutions to deal with extreme weather and aging infrastructure. Stradal and Hydro International, both in CRH's International Division in France and the UK respectively, recently partnered on a water infrastructure upgrade for the City of Strasbourg in France. Strasbourg was experiencing significant rainfall for the region and facing the threat of flooding due to wastewater network saturation, compounded by an old existing network. The city required a solution that disconnected the stormwater network from the existing wastewater system and re-routed the stormwater back to the river. To add complexities to this project, this area has one of the highest groundwater levels in Europe and is governed by strict environmental regulations to avoid any risk of pollutant contamination. However, through their collaboration, Stradal and Hydro International were able to offer an integrated solution across the entire value-chain to address the challenges of this project. Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.21

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

This involved incorporating a combination of access, connection and treatment systems with structural engineering for bespoke products that could address the needs of the customer, as well as providing environmental engineering support for the duration of the project. This solution had a better performance in a smaller footprint than initial designs, and saved the customer cost on installation, simplified future maintenance, and met the strict environmental regulations of the area. Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.21

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Engagement with our investors helps us better understand their expectations for our financial and sustainability performance. Over the past 12 months, CRH's independent Board Chair reached out to shareholders representing 44% of CRH's ordinary shares outstanding leading to engagement with shareholders representing approximately 26% of CRH's ordinary shares outstanding, with the independent Board Chair participating in virtually all of these engagements, during which he

outlined the Board's priorities and perspectives and sought to ascertain shareholders' views on a wide range of topics such as: Our strategy and the success of our customer-connected solutions strategy to deliver our sustainable construction offerings. Source: CRH Notice and Proxy Statement 2025, p.42

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The feedback from these meetings was provided to the Board and relevant Committees. Source: CRH Notice and Proxy Statement 2025, p.42

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

CRH engages investors on water to inform about initatives ongoing within the Group. For example, in 2024, CRH supported the development of pioneering water management technology through an investment in FIDO AI, the artificial intelligence (AI) leak detection software company. FIDO AI's technology is helping to improve water resilience by curating water data insights to minimise water leakage, reduce downtime and preserve valuable water resources.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Increased awareness of CRH's water initiatives.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Upstream Suppliers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

CRH through the companies Supplier Code of Contact raises awareness on water via engagement with key upstream suppliers. Key aspects of the supplier code of conduct is for suppliers to uphold a responsible stewardship over water resources, striving for reduced consumption and mindful discharge, mitigating negative impacts on water consumption. Engage in initiatives that drive water conservation and nurture improved water quality, resonating with the aspiration to conserve and sustainably use fresh water and marine resources.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Increased awareness of CRH's water initiatives. by encouraging our suppliers to adhere to the practices CRH does throughout our operations.
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Verizon Communications Inc.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☑ Other initiative type, please specify :$250m Venturing & Innovation Fund

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

:$250m Venturing & Innovation Fund

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Current year onwards

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

N/A
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

CRH has a strong track record of innovation aimed at solving our customers' complex construction problems, and making construction simpler, safer, and more sustainable. Through our 250 million Venturing and Innovation Fund, our Innovation Center for Sustainable Construction (iCSC), and CRH Ventures, we are building a pipeline of new business models and end-to end solutions. Our customer-centric approach to innovation gives CRH the ability to leverage the benefits of emerging technologies, including automation, artificial intelligence, and smart infrastructure. We have also partnered with industry leaders Shell, Volvo, Caterpillar, and others, to accelerate innovation in critical areas, such as decarbonization and transport. CRH aims to solve its customers problems proactively and, as of yet, has not used CDP.
[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

For performance data, CRH defines its consolidation approach on a financial control approach (entity driver based), and our data is reported on this basis (i.e. we account for 100 per cent of data from entities over which CRH or one of its subsidiaries has financial control, but not for data from entities in which CRH owns an interest or an equity investment, i.e. does not have financial control).

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

For performance data, CRH defines its consolidation approach on a financial control approach (entity driver based), and our data is reported on this basis (i.e. we account for 100 per cent of data from entities over which CRH or one of its subsidiaries has financial control, but not for data from entities in which CRH owns an interest or an equity investment, i.e. does not have financial control).

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

For performance data, CRH defines its consolidation approach on a financial control approach (entity driver based), and our data is reported on this basis (i.e. we account for 100 per cent of data from entities over which CRH or one of its subsidiaries has financial control, but not for data from entities in which CRH owns an interest or an equity investment, i.e. does not have financial control).

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

For performance data, CRH defines its consolidation approach on a financial control approach (entity driver based), and our data is reported on this basis (i.e. we account for 100 per cent of data from entities over which CRH or one of its subsidiaries has financial control, but not for data from entities in which CRH owns an interest or an equity investment, i.e. does not have financial control).
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, an acquisition
☑ Yes, a divestment
☑ Yes, other structural change, please specify

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

See page 32 of the 2024 Annual Report and Form 10-K (available at:https://www.crh.com/media/5659/crh-2024-annual-report-1.pdf) for information on acquisitions, and mergers in the reporting year.

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

In 2024, CRH completed 40 acquisitions for a total consideration of $5.0 billion. The largest acquisition in 2024 was in Americas Materials Solutions where CRH acquired an attractive portfolio of cement and readymixed concrete operations and assets in Texas, for a total consideration of $2.1 billion. In addition, Americas Materials Solutions completed a further 20 acquisitions and Americas Building Solutions completed 10 acquisitions for a total 2024 spend in the Americas of $3.8 billion. International Solutions completed nine acquisitions for a total 2024 spend of $1.2 billion, including the acquisition of a majority stake in Adbri, a market leader in cement and aggregates in Australia. CRH completed 10 divestitures and realized proceeds from divestitures and disposal of long-lived assets (including deferred divestiture consideration received) of $1.4 billion, primarily related to the divestiture of the European Lime operations.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in methodology

☑ Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

There were no major material changes in our emissions accounting methodology. Adjustments were made within our scope 3 category 1 to improve accuracy as better data has become available. Additional materials were also added to scope for category 1. Our approach to Scope 1 & 2 emission remains largely the same outside of updating emission factors on a yearly basis.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
	Select from: ☑ No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold	*N/A*	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources

☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources

☑ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

☑ Other, please specify :WBCSD: The Cement CO2 and Energy Protocol

(7.3) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

We calculate Scope 2 CO2 e emissions from electricity in line with the method of the World Resources Institute Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015), using the following: • ‘International Energy Agency (2024) Emissions Factors’ (published in 2024); • Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) European Residual Mixes report for 2023 (published in 2024); • Version 1.0, eGRID2022 ‘Summary Table’ for emissions factors (published in 2024); • 2024 Green-e® Residual Mix Emissions Rates (2022 data); and • Carbon Footprint Ltd’s ‘Country Specific Electricity Grid Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors (2024)’ published in 2024
[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33400000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For reporting Scope 1 CO2 cement emissions, we use the GCCA 'Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of CO2 from cement manufacturing' and the accompanying Excel spreadsheet, 'Cement CO2 and Energy Protocol, Version 3.1, CO2 Emissions and Energy Inventory'. For reporting Scope 1 CO2 lime emissions, we use the Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and amending Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012 and 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. We calculate Scope 1 CO2 e emissions from other activities in line with the World Resources Institute Greenhouse Gas Protocol (Revised Edition) using the United Kingdom Government 'GHG conversion factors for company reporting 2023'.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2600000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We calculate Scope 2 CO2 e emissions from electricity in line with the method of the World Resources Institute Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015), using the following: • 'International Energy Agency (2024) Emissions Factors' (published in 2024); • Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) European Residual Mixes report for 2023 (published in 2024); • Version 1.0, eGRID2022 'Summary Table' for emissions factors (published in 2024); • 2024 Green-e® Residual Mix Emissions Rates (2022 data); and • Carbon Footprint Ltd's 'Country Specific Electricity Grid Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors (2024)' published in 2024

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2900000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We calculate Scope 2 CO2 e emissions from electricity in line with the method of the World Resources Institute Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015), using the following: • 'International Energy Agency (2024) Emissions Factors' (published in 2024); • Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) European Residual Mixes report for 2023 (published in 2024); • Version 1.0, eGRID2022 'Summary Table' for emissions factors (published in 2024); • 2024 Green-e® Residual Mix Emissions Rates (2022 data); and • Carbon Footprint Ltd's 'Country Specific Electricity Grid Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors (2024)' published in 2024

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7500000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We calculate Scope 3 CO2 e emissions estimations in line with the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Standard and the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Standard for cement companies, using the United Kingdom Government 'GHG conversion factors for company reporting 2024'. Where applicable, we apply Scope 3 emissions factors for alternative fuels based on actual Scope 1 and 2 data from CRH operations that process waste into fuels. Reported Scope 3 CO2 e emissions include the most relevant emissions categories for CRH operating company activities. Reported Scope 3 CO2 e emissions include the most relevant emissions categories for CRH operating company activities;

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant or calculated. Following a materiality analysis on sources of Scope 3 CO2 e emissions, CRH has affirmed that the eight categories listed; Category 1: Purchased goods and services; Category 3: Fuel and energy-related activities; Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution; Category 5: Waste generated in operations; Category 7: Employee commuting; and Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution. In 2023, we expanded the categories to include Category 10 Processing of sold products and Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1800000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We calculate Scope 3 CO2 e emissions estimations in line with the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Standard and the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Standard for cement companies, using the United Kingdom Government 'GHG conversion factors for company reporting 2024'. Where applicable, we apply Scope 3 emissions factors for alternative fuels based on actual Scope 1 and 2 data from CRH operations that process waste into fuels. Reported Scope 3 CO2 e emissions include the most relevant emissions categories for CRH operating company activities. Reported Scope 3 CO2 e emissions include the most relevant emissions categories for CRH operating company activities;

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2100000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We calculate Scope 3 CO2 e emissions estimations in line with the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Standard and the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Standard for cement companies, using the United Kingdom Government 'GHG conversion factors for company reporting 2024'. Where applicable, we apply Scope 3 emissions factors for alternative fuels based on actual Scope 1 and 2 data from CRH operations that process waste into fuels. Reported Scope 3 CO2 e emissions include the most relevant emissions categories for CRH operating company activities. Reported Scope 3 CO2 e emissions include the most relevant emissions categories for CRH operating company activities;

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

100000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We calculate Scope 3 CO2 e emissions estimations in line with the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Standard and the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Standard for cement companies, using the United Kingdom Government 'GHG conversion factors for company reporting 2024'. Where applicable, we apply Scope 3 emissions factors for alternative fuels based on actual Scope 1 and 2 data from CRH operations that process waste into fuels. Reported Scope 3 CO2 e emissions include the most relevant emissions categories for CRH operating company activities. Reported Scope 3 CO2 e emissions include the most relevant emissions categories for CRH operating company activities;

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant or calculated. Following a materiality analysis on sources of Scope 3 CO2 e emissions, CRH has affirmed that the eight categories listed; Category 1: Purchased goods and services; Category 3: Fuel and energy-related activities; Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution; Category 5: Waste generated in operations; Category 7: Employee commuting; and Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution. In 2023, we expanded the categories to include Category 10 Processing of sold products and Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

200000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We calculate Scope 3 CO2 e emissions estimations in line with the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Standard and the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Standard for cement companies, using the United Kingdom Government 'GHG conversion factors for company reporting 2024'. Where applicable, we apply Scope 3 emissions factors for

alternative fuels based on actual Scope 1 and 2 data from CRH operations that process waste into fuels. Reported Scope 3 CO2 e emissions include the most relevant emissions categories for CRH operating company activities. Reported Scope 3 CO2 e emissions include the most relevant emissions categories for CRH operating company activities;

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant or calculated. Following a materiality analysis on sources of Scope 3 CO2 e emissions, CRH has affirmed that the eight categories listed; Category 1: Purchased goods and services; Category 3: Fuel and energy-related activities; Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution; Category 5: Waste generated in operations; Category 7: Employee commuting; and Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution. In 2023, we expanded the categories to include Category 10 Processing of sold products and Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

300000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We calculate Scope 3 CO2 e emissions estimations in line with the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Standard and the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Standard for cement companies, using the United Kingdom Government 'GHG conversion factors for company reporting 2024'. Where applicable, we apply Scope 3 emissions factors for alternative fuels based on actual Scope 1 and 2 data from CRH operations that process waste into fuels. Reported Scope 3 CO2 e emissions include the most

relevant emissions categories for CRH operating company activities. Reported Scope 3 CO2 e emissions include the most relevant emissions categories for CRH operating company activities;

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

400000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We calculate Scope 3 CO2 e emissions estimations in line with the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Standard and the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Standard for cement companies, using the United Kingdom Government 'GHG conversion factors for company reporting 2024'. Where applicable, we apply Scope 3 emissions factors for alternative fuels based on actual Scope 1 and 2 data from CRH operations that process waste into fuels. Reported Scope 3 CO2 e emissions include the most relevant emissions categories for CRH operating company activities. Reported Scope 3 CO2 e emissions include the most relevant emissions categories for CRH operating company activities;

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant or calculated. Following a materiality analysis on sources of Scope 3 CO2 e emissions, CRH has affirmed that the eight categories listed; Category 1: Purchased goods and services; Category 3: Fuel and energy-related activities; Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution; Category 5: Waste generated in operations; Category 7: Employee commuting; and Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution. In 2023, we expanded the categories to include Category 10 Processing of sold products and Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

300000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For further information on Scope 3 emissions, sources and methodology, please see page 88 of the 2024 CRH Sustainability Performance Report (found at https://www.crh.com/media/5661/crh-2024-sustainability-performance-report_final_interactive.pdf). Additionally see pages 3-4 in the CRH reporting methodology document (found at https://www.crh.com/media/5146/crh-sustainability-reporting-methodology.pdf).

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant or calculated. Following a materiality analysis on sources of Scope 3 CO2 e emissions, CRH has affirmed that the eight categories listed; Category 1: Purchased goods and services; Category 3: Fuel and energy-related activities; Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution; Category 5: Waste generated in operations; Category 7: Employee commuting; and Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution. In 2023, we expanded the categories to include Category 10 Processing of sold products and Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant or calculated. Following a materiality analysis on sources of Scope 3 CO2 e emissions, CRH has affirmed that the eight categories listed; Category 1: Purchased goods and services; Category 3: Fuel and energy-related activities; Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution; Category 5: Waste generated in operations; Category 7: Employee commuting; and Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution. In 2023, we expanded the categories to include Category 10 Processing of sold products and Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant or calculated. Following a materiality analysis on sources of Scope 3 CO2 e emissions, CRH has affirmed that the eight categories listed; Category 1: Purchased goods and services; Category 3: Fuel and energy-related activities; Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution; Category 5: Waste generated in operations; Category 7: Employee commuting; and Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution. In 2023, we expanded the categories to include Category 10 Processing of sold products and Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant or calculated. Following a materiality analysis on sources of Scope 3 CO2 e emissions, CRH has affirmed that the eight categories listed; Category 1: Purchased goods and services; Category 3: Fuel and energy-related activities; Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution; Category 5: Waste generated in operations; Category 7: Employee commuting; and Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution. In 2023, we expanded the categories to include Category 10 Processing of sold products and Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant or calculated. Following a materiality analysis on sources of Scope 3 CO2 e emissions, CRH has affirmed that the eight categories listed; Category 1: Purchased goods and services; Category 3: Fuel and energy-related activities; Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution; Category 5: Waste generated in operations; Category 7: Employee commuting; and Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution. In 2023, we expanded the categories to include Category 10 Processing of sold products and Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27200000

(7.6.3) Methodological details

For reporting Scope 1 CO2 cement emissions, we use the GCCA 'Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of CO2 from cement manufacturing' and the accompanying Excel spreadsheet, 'Cement CO2 and Energy Protocol, Version 3.1, CO2 Emissions and Energy Inventory'. For reporting Scope 1 CO2 lime emissions, we use the Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and amending Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012 and 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. We calculate Scope 1 CO2 e emissions from other activities in line with the World Resources Institute Greenhouse Gas Protocol (Revised Edition) using the United Kingdom Government 'GHG conversion factors for company reporting 2024'. These methodologies consider CO2 e emissions from biomass fuels as climate neutral.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2200000

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2500000

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We calculate Scope 2 CO2 e emissions from electricity in line with the method of the World Resources Institute Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015), using the following: • 'International Energy Agency (2024) Emissions Factors' (published in 2024); • Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) European Residual Mixes report for 2023 (published in 2024); • Version 1.0, eGRID2022 'Summary Table' for emissions factors (published in 2024); • 2024 Green-e® Residual Mix Emissions Rates (2022 data); and • Carbon Footprint Ltd's 'Country Specific Electricity Grid Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors (2024)' published in 2024
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

11500000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

As outlined in the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, extraction, production, and transportation of goods and services purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year is clustered under Category 1, Purchased goods and services. A Scope 3 assessment was developed and re-evaluated to highlight CRH's "material" Scope 3 emission sources. CRH used a range of internal and external processes to identify Scope 3 categories in the assessment that are relevant to our business and activities. For the 2024FY, CRH utilised the 'average-data' method as described in the Scope 3 Standard is used to calculate these emissions using industry average emission factors per material consumed from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), in addition to factors identified by external consultants, and CRH specific sourced factors internally. We do not have product-level cradle-to-gate GHG data from suppliers, in order to calculate Scope 3 emissions from this category.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

600000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Other, please specify :US EEIO Scope 3 Calculator

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

CRH accounts all its purchased goods under Category 1, Purchased goods and services and not as Capital goods, therefore Capital goods are not considered material in the assessment. CRH will further assess this category over the 2025FY. The entered figure is not currently reported officially in our Sustainability Performance Report 2024 and is considered an estimation (it is located in footnotes of the 2024 Sustainability Performance Report; p88) as part of our 17.4mt of CO2 Scope 3 emissions.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2200000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Other, please specify :GHG Protocol’s Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

As outlined in the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, emissions related to extraction, production, and transportation of fuels consumed by the reporting company is clustered under Category 3, Fuel and energy related activities. Fuel and energy related activities are relevant Scope 3 emission sources and contain all upstream emissions from purchased fuels in the reporting year. The 'average-data' method as described in the Scope 3 Standard is used to calculate these emissions with industry-average emissions factors for each fuel type applied to the relevant consumption volumes to calculate overall emissions estimate for this category. The year on year increase of category 2 stems from newly available data in addition to newly identified factors applied alongside UK Government 'GHG conversion factor for company reporting'.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2000000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Other, please specify :GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

As outlined in the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, transportation and distribution of products purchased by the reporting company in the reporting year between a company's tier 1 suppliers and its own operations (in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company) is clustered to Category 4, Upstream transportation, and distribution. Upstream transportation and distribution is a relevant scope 3 emission source, however, out of the Upstream transportation and distribution category only transportation is relevant. This category is a relevant Scope 3 emission source and contains emissions from transportation of products and services purchased, between the reporting company, its tier 1 suppliers and its customers in vehicles not owned by the reporting company. There are two types of upstream transportation categories at CRH: upstream transportation of goods and upstream transportation of services, both by contracting vehicles. Each category of transportation uses number of trips, average distance, average load and the relevant emission factor from DEFRA (most up-to date factors). Only wholly owned group subsidiaries had been considered. The overall emissions originate for rail/water from the number of trips/mode of transport times the average distance taken times the average load. In the case of "Road transport" the average load was not included in the calculations.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

100000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Other, please specify :GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

As outlined in the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, disposal and treatment of waste generated in the reporting company's operations in the reporting year (in facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company is clustered into Category 5, Waste generated in operations.

Waste, generated in operations, is a relevant Scope 3 emission source and includes emissions from disposal and treatment of waste generated by third parties from the reporting companies owned or controlled operations in the reporting year.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As outlined in the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, Category 6: Business travel include emissions from the transportation of employees for business-related activities in vehicles owned or operated by third parties, such as aircraft, trains, buses, and passenger cars. Having reviewed Category 6 Scope 3 emissions we conclude that the 'business travel' proportion of scope 3 emissions is not material and therefore, is not relevant. CRH will further assess this category over the 2025FY

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

200000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Other, please specify :GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Employee commuting is a relevant Scope 3 emission source and includes emissions from mode of transport that CRH employees use for commuting to work. Emissions from employee commuting was calculated by multiplying the specific distance travelled by mode of transport collected from employees by the emission factors of the selected mode of transport from DEFRA.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As outlined in the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, Category 8: Upstream leased assets include emissions from the operation of assets that are leased by CRH in the reporting year. As all of these emissions are included in the CRH's Scope 1 inventory, this category is not relevant to CRH's Scope 3 emissions. CRH will further assess this category over the 2025FY.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

500000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Other, please specify :GHG Protocol’s Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Downstream Transportation and Distribution is a relevant Scope 3 emission source and includes emissions from downstream transportation which was calculated by multiplying the number of trips that customers took in order to pick up the materials/products, average distance and the relevant emission factor from DEFRA (most up-to date factors). Only wholly owned group subsidiaries had been considered. Generally, the overall emissions originate from the number of trips/mode of transport times the average distance taken times the average load but in consideration of “Road transport” the average load was not included in the calculations as it is not applicable for the calculation.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

400000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

We calculate Scope 3 CO2e emissions estimations in line with the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Standard and the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Standard for cement companies, using the United Kingdom Government 'GHG conversion factors for company reporting 2024'. Processing of sold products are difficult to measure for companies making intermediate products like cement and concrete. The diversity and use of cement and concrete products are wide and in general unknown to the producer. In addition, it is difficult for producers to determine how the products are used, which would limit the use of data collected to report this category. However, CRH has reviewed this category under and developed data and a calculation which we can report. The 'average-data' method as described in the Scope 3 Standard is used to calculate these emissions, with internally calculated emissions factors applied based on the tonnage of the goods and services.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As outlined in the WBCSD's Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance, Category 11: Use of sold products are difficult to measure for companies making intermediate products like cement and concrete. The diversity and use of cement and concrete products are wide and in general unknown to the producer. In addition, it is difficult for producers to determine how the products are used, which would limit the use of data collected to report this category. CRH shall continually keep this category under review and develop data and report when metrics are more defined. For now, use of sold products are not relevant Scope 3 emission sources and therefore this category is not applicable to CRH Scope 3 emissions reporting.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

400000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

As outlined in the WBCSD's Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products are difficult to measure for companies making intermediate products like cement and concrete. The diversity and use of cement and concrete products is wide and in general unknown to the producer. In addition, it is difficult for producers to determine how the products are used, which would limit the use of data collected to report this category. However CRH has reviewed this category under and developed data and a calculation which we can report. By perform emissions screening under this category we focus on the building materials sold by CRH; we assume that all sold building products (ready-mix and concrete products, asphalt, aggregates and construction accessories) are demolished at the end of their lifetime and then processed to be recycled (30% recycling rate, higher than the actual one to be conservative), using CRH's own factor for crushing, material loading & movement and sorting. As of FY24, end-of-life treatment of sold products will be relevant in our Scope 3 emission sources and therefore this category is applicable to CRH Scope 3 emissions reporting. CRH shall continually keep this category under review and develop data and report when metrics are more defined.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As outlined in the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, Category 13: Downstream leased assets include emissions from the operation of assets that are owned by CRH in the reporting year. As all the emissions from this category is included in the CRH's Scope 1 inventory, this category is no longer applicable to CRH Scope 3 emissions. CRH will further assess this category over the 2025FY.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As outlined in the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, Category 14: Franchises which include emissions from the operation of franchises not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2. CRH does not operate a franchise business model therefore no emissions from this category is applicable for CRH.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As outlined in the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, Category 15: Investments include scope 3 emissions associated with CRH's investments in the reporting year. As all the emissions from this category is included in the CRH's Scope 1 inventory, this category is no longer applicable to CRH Scope 3 emissions.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All other upstream emissions have been discussed.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All other downstream emissions have been discussed.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

crh-2024-sustainability-performance-report_final_interactive.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

All pages with relevant emission data (Pages 87-90, 34-44). The attached document is an extract of CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report. CRH's DNV Assurance Statements is available on pages 105-108. A full copy of CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report is available at https://www.crh.com/media/5673/crh-2024-sustainability-performance-report_final_interactive.pdf

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

crh-2024-sustainability-performance-report_final_interactive.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

All pages with relevant emission data (Pages 87-90, 34-44). The attached document is an extract of CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report. CRH's DNV Assurance Statements is available on pages 105-108. A full copy of CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report is available at https://www.crh.com/media/5673/crh-2024-sustainability-performance-report_final_interactive.pdf

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

crh-2024-sustainability-performance-report_final_interactive.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

All pages with relevant emission data (Pages 87-90, 34-44). The attached document is an extract of CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report. CRH's DNV Assurance Statements is available on pages 105-108. A full copy of CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report is available at https://www.crh.com/media/5673/crh-2024-sustainability-performance-report_final_interactive.pdf

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

crh-2024-sustainability-performance-report_final_interactive.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

All pages with relevant emission data (Pages 87-90, 34-44). The attached document is an extract of CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report. CRH's DNV Assurance Statements is available on pages 105-108. A full copy of CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report is available at https://www.crh.com/media/5673/crh-2024-sustainability-performance-report_final_interactive.pdf

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

70000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The change in Scope 1 2 CO2 emissions from changes in renewable energy consumption between 2023 and 2024 (70,000 tonnes of CO2) divided by the total Scope 1 2 CO2 in 2023 (30.8m tonnes of CO2) multiplied by 100 which resulted in a 0.2% decrease in Gross Scope 1 2 CO2 emissions in 2024. CRH has experienced an decrease in CO2 related to renewable energy consumption.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1510000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The change in Scope 1 2 CO2 emissions from changes in other emissions reduction activities between 2023 and 2024 (1,510,000 tonnes of CO2) divided by the total Scope 1 2 CO2 in 2023 (30.8m tonnes of CO2) multiplied by 100 which resulted in a 4.9% decrease in Gross Scope 1 2 CO2 emissions in 2024.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3340000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

10.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The change in Scope 1 2 CO2 emissions from divestments between 2023 and 2024 (3,340,000 tonnes of CO2) divided by the total Scope 1 2 CO2 in 2023 (30.8m tonnes of CO2) multiplied by 100 which resulted in a 10.8% decrease in Gross Scope 1 2 CO2 emissions in 2024. This change is due to the removal of a number of carbon intensive operations from our portfolio.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3780000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

12.2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The change in Scope 1 2 CO2 emissions from acquisitions between 2023 and 2024 (3,780,000 tonnes of CO2) divided by the total Scope 1 2 CO2 in 2022 (30.8m tonnes of CO2) which resulted in a 12.2% increase in Gross Scope 1 2 CO2 emissions in 2024. This change is due to several acquisitions in our Materials businesses.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no mergers for CRH.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

200000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The change in Scope 1 2 CO2 emissions from change in output between 2023 and 2024 (200,000 tonnes of CO2) divided by the total Scope 1 2 CO2 in 2023 (30.8m tonnes of CO2) which resulted in a 0.7% decrease in Gross Scope 1 2 CO2 emissions in 2024.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There was no change in the methodology used for our Scope 1 and 2 inventory calculations.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There was no change in the boundary used for our Scope 1 and 2 inventory calculations.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There was no change in physical operating conditions.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

70000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There was no significant unidentified changes.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change in the 'other' category is not relevant for CRH.
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

(7.12.1.1) CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)

1000000

(7.12.1.2) Comment

Calculation looks at the energy contribution of all biomass (pure and incorporated in AF) and multiplies this by a factor of CO2/MWh form all other fuels to calculate CO2 avoided.
[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

☑ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Americas*	*9700000*
Row 2	*International*	*17500000*

[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Cement*	*23700000*
Row 2	*Building Products*	*50000*

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 3	*Materials*	*2000000*
Row 4	*Concrete*	*200000*
Row 5	*Lime*	*650000*
Row 6	*Transport*	*600000*

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Cement production activities

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

23700000

(7.19.2) Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e

21600000

(7.19.3) Comment

For reporting CO2 emissions we use the GCCA 'Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of CO2 from cement manufacturing' and the accompanying Excel spreadsheet, ‘Cement CO2 and Energy Protocol, Version 3.1, CO2 Emissions and Energy Inventory’.
[Fixed row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

☑ By activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Americas*	*1000000*	*1000000*
Row 2	*International*	*1200000*	*1500000*

[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Concrete*	*100000*	*150000*
Row 2	*Materials*	*400000*	*350000*
Row 3	*Building Products*	*50000*	*100000*
Row 4	*Cement*	*1600000*	*1850000*
Row 5	*Lime*	*50000*	*50000*

[Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Cement production activities

(7.21.1) Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e

1600000

(7.21.2) Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e

1850000

(7.21.3) Comment

We calculate Scope 2 CO2 e emissions from electricity in line with the method of the World Resources Institute Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015), using the following: • ‘International Energy Agency (2024) Emissions Factors’ (published in 2024); • Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) European Residual Mixes report for 2023 (published in 2024); • Version 1.0, eGRID2022 ‘Summary Table’ for emissions factors (published in 2024); • 2024 Green-e® Residual Mix Emissions Rates (2022 data); and • Carbon Footprint Ltd’s ‘Country Specific Electricity Grid Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors (2024)’ published in 2024
[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27200000

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2200000

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2500000

(7.22.4) Please explain

CRH defines its organizational boundary on a financial control approach (entity-driver based) and our Scope 1 and 2 CO2 e emissions are reported on this basis. See more about CRH's calculation methodology and boundary on page 4 of our Sustainability Reporting Methodology.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

CRH defines its organizational boundary on a financial control approach (entity-driver based) and our Scope 1 and 2 CO2 e emissions are reported on this basis. See more about CRH's calculation methodology and boundary on page 4 of our Sustainability Reporting Methodology.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Schlumberger Limited

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

120

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

17

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 - Company transport, supply chain inputs, fuel use and product delivery.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

CRH's Group level data is available in the CRH 2024 Sustainability Report. The data is collected through an internal Annual Environmental Review process (the Review) where all circa. 3,800 locations fill out a detailed questionnaire on their environmental performance which is consolidated at Group level for year-end non-financial metrics. The Review's primary purpose is to measure the environmental performance of CRH's Operating Companies. The Review provides an overview of the environmental compliance status of Group companies, outlines key environmental risk issues, summarises environmental performance and initiatives, describes climate change aspects and provides information on stakeholder engagement.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

2024 Sustainability Performance Report, available at https://www.crh.com/media/5673/crh-2024-sustainability-performance-report_final_interactive.pdf

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Schlumberger Limited

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

120

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

10

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 - Electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

CRH's Group level data is available in the CRH 2024 Sustainability Report. The data is collected through an internal Annual Environmental Review process (the Review) where all circa. 3,800 locations fill out a detailed questionnaire on their environmental performance which is consolidated at Group level for year-end non-financial metrics. The Review's primary purpose is to measure the environmental performance of CRH's Operating Companies. The Review provides an overview of the environmental compliance status of Group companies, outlines key environmental risk issues, summarises environmental performance and initiatives, describes climate change aspects and provides information on stakeholder engagement.

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Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Schlumberger Limited

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

120

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

46

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 - Contractor transport, fuel and energy related activities, process inputs and purchased goods, emissions from waste generation, employee commuting and customer transport

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

CRH's Group level data is available in the CRH 2024 Sustainability Report. The data is collected through an internal Annual Environmental Review process (the Review) where all circa. 3,800 locations fill out a detailed questionnaire on their environmental performance which is consolidated at Group level for year-end non-financial metrics. The Review's primary purpose is to measure the environmental performance of CRH's Operating Companies. The Review provides an overview of the environmental compliance status of Group companies, outlines key environmental risk issues, summarises environmental performance and initiatives, describes climate change aspects and provides information on stakeholder engagement.

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Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Walmart, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

200000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5800

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 - Company transport, supply chain inputs, fuel use and product delivery.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

CRH's Group level data is available in the CRH 2024 Sustainability Report. The data is collected through an internal Annual Environmental Review process (the Review) where all circa. 3,800 locations fill out a detailed questionnaire on their environmental performance which is consolidated at Group level for year-end non-financial metrics. The Review's primary purpose is to measure the environmental performance of CRH's Operating Companies. The Review provides an overview of the environmental compliance status of Group companies, outlines key environmental risk issues, summarises environmental performance and initiatives, describes climate change aspects and provides information on stakeholder engagement.

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Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Walmart, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

199999

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1400

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 - Electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

CRH's Group level data is available in the CRH 2024 Sustainability Report. The data is collected through an internal Annual Environmental Review process (the Review) where all circa. 3,800 locations fill out a detailed questionnaire on their environmental performance which is consolidated at Group level for year-end non-financial metrics. The Review's primary purpose is to measure the environmental performance of CRH's Operating Companies. The Review provides an overview of the environmental compliance status of Group companies, outlines key environmental risk issues, summarises environmental performance and initiatives, describes climate change aspects and provides information on stakeholder engagement.

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Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Walmart, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

200000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

20000

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 - Contractor transport, fuel and energy related activities, process inputs and purchased goods, emissions from waste generation, employee commuting and customer transport

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

CRH's Group level data is available in the CRH 2024 Sustainability Report. The data is collected through an internal Annual Environmental Review process (the Review) where all circa. 3,800 locations fill out a detailed questionnaire on their environmental performance which is consolidated at Group level for year-end non-financial metrics. The Review's primary purpose is to measure the environmental performance of CRH's Operating Companies. The Review provides an overview of the environmental compliance status of Group companies, outlines key environmental risk issues, summarises environmental performance and initiatives, describes climate change aspects and provides information on stakeholder engagement.

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Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Lowe's Companies, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4800000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6500

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 - Company transport, supply chain inputs, fuel use and product delivery.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

CRH's Group level data is available in the CRH 2024 Sustainability Report. The data is collected through an internal Annual Environmental Review process (the Review) where all circa. 3,800 locations fill out a detailed questionnaire on their environmental performance which is consolidated at Group level for year-end non-financial metrics. The Review's primary purpose is to measure the environmental performance of CRH's Operating Companies. The Review provides an overview of the environmental compliance status of Group companies, outlines key environmental risk issues, summarises environmental performance and initiatives, describes climate change aspects and provides information on stakeholder engagement.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

2024 Sustainability Performance Report, available at https://www.crh.com/media/5673/crh-2024-sustainability-performance-report_final_interactive.pdf

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Lowe's Companies, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4800000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

16000

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 - Electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

CRH's Group level data is available in the CRH 2024 Sustainability Report. The data is collected through an internal Annual Environmental Review process (the Review) where all circa. 3,800 locations fill out a detailed questionnaire on their environmental performance which is consolidated at Group level for year-end non-financial metrics. The Review's primary purpose is to measure the environmental performance of CRH's Operating Companies. The Review provides an overview of the environmental compliance status of Group companies, outlines key environmental risk issues, summarises environmental performance and initiatives, describes climate change aspects and provides information on stakeholder engagement.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

2024 Sustainability Performance Report, available at https://www.crh.com/media/5673/crh-2024-sustainability-performance-report_final_interactive.pdf

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Lowe's Companies, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4800000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

109000

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 - Contractor transport, fuel and energy related activities, process inputs and purchased goods, emissions from waste generation, employee commuting and customer transport

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

CRH's Group level data is available in the CRH 2024 Sustainability Report. The data is collected through an internal Annual Environmental Review process (the Review) where all circa. 3,800 locations fill out a detailed questionnaire on their environmental performance which is consolidated at Group level for year-end non-financial metrics. The Review's primary purpose is to measure the environmental performance of CRH's Operating Companies. The Review provides an overview of the environmental compliance status of Group companies, outlines key environmental risk issues, summarises environmental performance and initiatives, describes climate change aspects and provides information on stakeholder engagement.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Church & Dwight Co., Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

160000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

57

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 - Company transport, supply chain inputs, fuel use and product delivery.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

CRH's Group level data is available in the CRH 2024 Sustainability Report. The data is collected through an internal Annual Environmental Review process (the Review) where all circa. 3,800 locations fill out a detailed questionnaire on their environmental performance which is consolidated at Group level for year-end non-financial metrics. The Review's primary purpose is to measure the environmental performance of CRH's Operating Companies. The Review provides an overview of the environmental compliance status of Group companies, outlines key environmental risk issues, summarises environmental performance and initiatives, describes climate change aspects and provides information on stakeholder engagement.

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Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Church & Dwight Co., Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

160000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

245

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 - Electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

CRH's Group level data is available in the CRH 2024 Sustainability Report. The data is collected through an internal Annual Environmental Review process (the Review) where all circa. 3,800 locations fill out a detailed questionnaire on their environmental performance which is consolidated at Group level for year-end non-financial metrics. The Review's primary purpose is to measure the environmental performance of CRH's Operating Companies. The Review provides an overview of

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Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Church & Dwight Co., Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

160000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1933

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 - Contractor transport, fuel and energy related activities, process inputs and purchased goods, emissions from waste generation, employee commuting and customer transport

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

CRH's Group level data is available in the CRH 2024 Sustainability Report. The data is collected through an internal Annual Environmental Review process (the Review) where all circa. 3,800 locations fill out a detailed questionnaire on their environmental performance which is consolidated at Group level for year-end non-financial metrics. The Review's primary purpose is to measure the environmental performance of CRH's Operating Companies. The Review provides an overview of the environmental compliance status of Group companies, outlines key environmental risk issues, summarises environmental performance and initiatives, describes climate change aspects and provides information on stakeholder engagement.

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Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Nokia Group

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

250

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

17

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 - Company transport, supply chain inputs, fuel use and product delivery.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

CRH's Group level data is available in the CRH 2024 Sustainability Report. The data is collected through an internal Annual Environmental Review process (the Review) where all circa. 3,800 locations fill out a detailed questionnaire on their environmental performance which is consolidated at Group level for year-end non-financial metrics. The Review's primary purpose is to measure the environmental performance of CRH's Operating Companies. The Review provides an overview of

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Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Nokia Group

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

250

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

10

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 - Electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Nokia Group

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

247

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

46

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 - Contractor transport, fuel and energy related activities, process inputs and purchased goods, emissions from waste generation, employee commuting and customer transport

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Cementir Holding N.V.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

103000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

37

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 - Company transport, supply chain inputs, fuel use and product delivery.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

CRH's Group level data is available in the CRH 2024 Sustainability Report. The data is collected through an internal Annual Environmental Review process (the Review) where all circa. 3,800 locations fill out a detailed questionnaire on their environmental performance which is consolidated at Group level for year-end non-financial metrics. The Review's primary purpose is to measure the environmental performance of CRH's Operating Companies. The Review provides an overview of the environmental compliance status of Group companies, outlines key environmental risk issues, summarises environmental performance and initiatives, describes climate change aspects and provides information on stakeholder engagement.

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Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Cementir Holding N.V.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

103000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

158

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 - Electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Cementir Holding N.V.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

103000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1245

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 - Contractor transport, fuel and energy related activities, process inputs and purchased goods, emissions from waste generation, employee commuting and customer transport

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 19

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Telus Corporation

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

700

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 - Company transport, supply chain inputs, fuel use and product delivery.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

CRH's Group level data is available in the CRH 2024 Sustainability Report. The data is collected through an internal Annual Environmental Review process (the Review) where all circa. 3,800 locations fill out a detailed questionnaire on their environmental performance which is consolidated at Group level for year-end non-financial metrics. The Review's primary purpose is to measure the environmental performance of CRH's Operating Companies. The Review provides an overview of the environmental compliance status of Group companies, outlines key environmental risk issues, summarises environmental performance and initiatives, describes climate change aspects and provides information on stakeholder engagement.

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Row 20

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Telus Corporation

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

700

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 - Electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 21

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Telus Corporation

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

699

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

138

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 - Contractor transport, fuel and energy related activities, process inputs and purchased goods, emissions from waste generation, employee commuting and customer transport

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

CRH's Group level data is available in the CRH 2024 Sustainability Report. The data is collected through an internal Annual Environmental Review process (the Review) where all circa. 3,800 locations fill out a detailed questionnaire on their environmental performance which is consolidated at Group level for year-end non-financial metrics. The Review's primary purpose is to measure the environmental performance of CRH's Operating Companies. The Review provides an overview of the environmental compliance status of Group companies, outlines key environmental risk issues, summarises environmental performance and initiatives, describes climate change aspects and provides information on stakeholder engagement.

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Row 22

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Ferguson Enterprises Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

650

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 - Company transport, supply chain inputs, fuel use and product delivery.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

CRH's Group level data is available in the CRH 2024 Sustainability Report. The data is collected through an internal Annual Environmental Review process (the Review) where all circa. 3,800 locations fill out a detailed questionnaire on their environmental performance which is consolidated at Group level for year-end non-financial metrics. The Review's primary purpose is to measure the environmental performance of CRH's Operating Companies. The Review provides an overview of the environmental compliance status of Group companies, outlines key environmental risk issues, summarises environmental performance and initiatives, describes climate change aspects and provides information on stakeholder engagement.

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Row 23

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Ferguson Enterprises Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

420

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 - Electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

CRH's Group level data is available in the CRH 2024 Sustainability Report. The data is collected through an internal Annual Environmental Review process (the Review) where all circa. 3,800 locations fill out a detailed questionnaire on their environmental performance which is consolidated at Group level for year-end non-financial metrics. The Review's primary purpose is to measure the environmental performance of CRH's Operating Companies. The Review provides an overview of the environmental compliance status of Group companies, outlines key environmental risk issues, summarises environmental performance and initiatives, describes climate change aspects and provides information on stakeholder engagement.

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Row 24

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Ferguson Enterprises Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

37998

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7900

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 - Contractor transport, fuel and energy related activities, process inputs and purchased goods, emissions from waste generation, employee commuting and customer transport

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

CRH's Group level data is available in the CRH 2024 Sustainability Report. The data is collected through an internal Annual Environmental Review process (the Review) where all circa. 3,800 locations fill out a detailed questionnaire on their environmental performance which is consolidated at Group level for year-end non-financial metrics. The Review's primary purpose is to measure the environmental performance of CRH's Operating Companies. The Review provides an overview of the environmental compliance status of Group companies, outlines key environmental risk issues, summarises environmental performance and initiatives, describes climate change aspects and provides information on stakeholder engagement.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

2024 Sustainability Performance Report, available at https://www.crh.com/media/5673/crh-2024-sustainability-performance-report_final_interactive.pdf

Row 25

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Verizon Communications Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

12000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

230

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 - Company transport, supply chain inputs, fuel use and product delivery.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

CRH's Group level data is available in the CRH 2024 Sustainability Report. The data is collected through an internal Annual Environmental Review process (the Review) where all circa. 3,800 locations fill out a detailed questionnaire on their environmental performance which is consolidated at Group level for year-end non-financial metrics. The Review's primary purpose is to measure the environmental performance of CRH's Operating Companies. The Review provides an overview of the environmental compliance status of Group companies, outlines key environmental risk issues, summarises environmental performance and initiatives, describes climate change aspects and provides information on stakeholder engagement.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 26

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Verizon Communications Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

12000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

150

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 - Electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

CRH's Group level data is available in the CRH 2024 Sustainability Report. The data is collected through an internal Annual Environmental Review process (the Review) where all circa. 3,800 locations fill out a detailed questionnaire on their environmental performance which is consolidated at Group level for year-end non-financial metrics. The Review's primary purpose is to measure the environmental performance of CRH's Operating Companies. The Review provides an overview of

the environmental compliance status of Group companies, outlines key environmental risk issues, summarises environmental performance and initiatives, describes climate change aspects and provides information on stakeholder engagement.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

2024 Sustainability Performance Report, available at https://www.crh.com/media/5673/crh-2024-sustainability-performance-report_final_interactive.pdf

Row 27

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Verizon Communications Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

12000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2700

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 - Contractor transport, fuel and energy related activities, process inputs and purchased goods, emissions from waste generation, employee commuting and customer transport

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

CRH's Group level data is available in the CRH 2024 Sustainability Report. The data is collected through an internal Annual Environmental Review process (the Review) where all circa. 3,800 locations fill out a detailed questionnaire on their environmental performance which is consolidated at Group level for year-end non-financial metrics. The Review's primary purpose is to measure the environmental performance of CRH's Operating Companies. The Review provides an overview of the environmental compliance status of Group companies, outlines key environmental risk issues, summarises environmental performance and initiatives, describes climate change aspects and provides information on stakeholder engagement.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

2024 Sustainability Performance Report, available at https://www.crh.com/media/5673/crh-2024-sustainability-performance-report_final_interactive.pdf
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:
☑ We face no challenges

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

We face no challenges because the systems in place are adequate to cater for the allocation of emissions to different customers. If customer data requirements on climate-related metrics were to increase we would review our systems at that point.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

CRH is already allocating emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) to our customers based on the allocated number of units purchased. The data is collected through an internal Annual Environmental Review process (the Review) where all circa. 3,390 locations fill out a detailed questionnaire on their environmental performance which is consolidated at Group level for year-end non-financial metrics. The capabilities of the Review process are examined annually to ensure data gathering is fit for external expectations. The Review's primary purpose is to measure the environmental performance of CRH's Operating Companies. The Review provides an overview of the environmental compliance status of Group companies, outlines key environmental risk issues, summarises environmental performance and initiatives, describes climate change aspects and provides information on stakeholder engagement. For the 2025 cycle of data collection, CRH plans to enhance the capabilities of its questionnaire to capture Scope 3 emissions in addition to further analysis on appropriate scope 3 reporting categories, in the process delivering a more robust figure for the entire Group. Furthermore, CRH are currently in the process of deploying more frequent reporting, beyond the annual end of year Sustainability Report. CRH continues to look for ways to enhance and develop its data collection capabilities.
[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☑ More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

11800000

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

30900000

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

42700000.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1700000

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

5000000

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

6700000.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

0.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

100000

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

100000.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

13600000

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

35900000

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

49500000.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.2) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for cement production activities in MWh.

	Heating value	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ LHV (lower heating value)	*31700000*
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Unable to confirm heating value	*4800000*
Consumption of other purchased or acquired energy (heat, steam and/or cooling)	*Select from:* ☑ Unable to confirm heating value	*0*
Total energy consumption	*Select from:* ☑ LHV (lower heating value)	*36500000*

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

CRH's energy use in 2024 totaled 49.5 TWh of energy (2023: 50.2TWh).

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3900000

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

CRH's energy use in 2024 totaled 49.5 TWh of energy (2023: 50.2TWh).

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

7900000

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

CRH's energy use in 2024 totaled 49.5 TWh of energy (2023: 50.2TWh).

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

6600000

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

CRH's energy use in 2024 totaled 49.5 TWh of energy (2023: 50.2TWh).

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

200000

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

CRH's energy use in 2024 totaled 49.5 TWh of energy (2023: 50.2TWh).

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

14000000

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

CRH's energy use in 2024 totaled 49.5 TWh of energy (2023: 50.2TWh).

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

10100000

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

CRH's energy use in 2024 totaled 49.5 TWh of energy (2023: 50.2TWh).

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

42700000

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

CRH's energy use in 2024 totaled 49.5 TWh of energy (2023: 50.2TWh).
[Fixed row]

(7.30.8) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel for cement production activities.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

0

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

0

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.5) MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

CRH's energy use in 2024 totaled 49.5 TWh of energy (2023: 50.2TWh).

Other biomass

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

3800000

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

0

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.5) MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

CRH's energy use in 2024 totaled 49.5 TWh of energy (2023: 50.2TWh).

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

7200000

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

0

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.5) MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

CRH's energy use in 2024 totaled 49.5 TWh of energy (2023: 50.2TWh).

Coal

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

6500000

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

0

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.5) MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

CRH's energy use in 2024 totaled 49.5 TWh of energy (2023: 50.2TWh).

Oil

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

100000

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

0

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.5) MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

CRH's energy use in 2024 totaled 49.5 TWh of energy (2023: 50.2TWh).

Gas

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

7300000

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

0

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.5) MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

CRH's energy use in 2024 totaled 49.5 TWh of energy (2023: 50.2TWh).

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

6800000

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

0

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.5) MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

CRH's energy use in 2024 totaled 49.5 TWh of energy (2023: 50.2TWh).

Total fuel

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

31700000

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

0

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.5) MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

CRH's energy use in 2024 totaled 49.5 TWh of energy (2023: 50.2TWh).
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

100000

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

100000

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

100000

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

100000

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.10) Provide details on the electricity and heat your organization has generated and consumed for cement production activities.

	Total gross generation (MWh) inside the cement sector boundary	Generation that is consumed (MWh) inside the cement sector boundary
Electricity	*50000*	*50000*
Heat	*0*	*0*
Steam	*0*	*0*

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

420000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ REGO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Entered into contract in 2021.
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0009

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

29700000

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

35600000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

7.83

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Other, please specify :Production, and Levers involved in decarbonisation roadmap

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2024, our Scope 1 and 2 absolute carbon emissions decreased by 4% as we executed against the levers in our decarbonisation roadmap, and lower clinker production. Source: 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.3. Revenue has increased to 35.6bn in 2024 from 34.9bn in 2023. Source: 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.4
[Add row]

(7.47) State your organization's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensities related to cement production activities.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions intensity, metric tons CO2e per metric ton	Net Scope 1 emissions intensity, metric tons CO2e per metric ton	Scope 2, location-based emissions intensity, metric tons CO2e per metric ton
Clinker	*0.818*	*0.745*	*0.053*
Cement equivalent	*0.629*	*0.573*	*0.041*
Cementitious products	*0.591*	*0.537*	*0.039*
Low-CO2 materials	*0.569*	*0.518*	*0.037*

[Fixed row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Land use

(7.52.2) Metric value

91

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

% active cement quarries with rehabilitation plans

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% active cement quarries

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

8

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Continued efforts to integrate relevant acquisitions.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply
☑ Absolute target
☑ Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

33400000

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2600000

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7500000

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1800000

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2100000

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100000

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

200000

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

300000

(7.53.1.23) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12000000.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

48000000.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.44) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

33600000.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

27200000

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2200000

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11500000

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2300000

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2000000

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100000

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

200000

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

500000

(7.53.1.68) Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

400000

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

400000

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17400000.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

46800000.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

8.33

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

CRH has a target to reduce our absolute CO2e emissions by 30% by 2030 (from a 2021 base year). This target, which is inclusive of organic business growth, applies to our group-wide gross emissions, covers our footprint across Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions and aligns with our 2050 net-zero ambition. The Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) has validated our targets for both the cement and non-cement businesses for Scope 1 and 2, as well as Scope 3 for purchased clinker and cement, to be in line with a 1.5°C trajectory: • CRH commits to reduce gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 33.5% per tonne of cementitious product by 2030 from a 2021 base year1. • CRH also commits to reduce absolute gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions from other activities by 42.0% by 2030 from a 2021 base year1. • CRH further commits to reduce gross Scope 3 GHG emissions by 23.5% from purchased clinker and cement per tonne purchased over the same timeframe. Source: 2024 Sustainability Performance Report p.39

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

30% reduction in absolute group- wide CO2 e emissions by 2030 (on a 2021 base year).

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our 2030 decarbonization roadmap sets out the key steps to achieve our 2030 target. These steps are based on known technologies, well established operational excellence programs and activities in which CRH has a proven track record of delivering. Our roadmap is based on a bottom-up process and consists of local action plans managed and implemented by our operating companies. Delivery of our 2030 decarbonization roadmap includes incremental capital expenditure of approximately 150 million per annum on average, which is subject to strict internal investment criteria, and the net business benefit is expected to increase revenues and profitability. CRH discusses the target, plan, and approach to levers as part of our decarbonisation roadmap on pages 39-43 of the 2024 Sustainability Performance Report. Levers include; Clinker substitution, energy efficiency, low carbon fuels, clean electricity, and next-generation technologies.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

20230211 CRH SBTi Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Business activity

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4280000

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

640000

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4920000.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

14

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

24

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

14

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2853600.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3500000

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

500000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4000000.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

44.52

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In early 2023, the SBTi validated our revised targets in line with the updated 1.5°C science-based framework: This includes a commitment to reduce absolute gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions from other activities 42.0% by 2030 from a 2021 base year. The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

In early 2023, the SBTi validated our revised targets in line with the updated 1.5°C science-based framework: This includes a commitment to reduce absolute gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions from other activities 42.0% by 2030 from a 2021 base year. The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

In 2024, our Scope 1 and Scope 2 (Market) absolute CO2e emissions decreased by 4%, from 31.0 million tonnes in 2023 to 29.7 million tonnes in 2024, as we made further progress implementing the key levers in our decarbonization roadmap which offset the impact of an increase in emissions arising from changes in our business portfolio. Adjusting for the impact of acquisitions, divestitures, and other reporting methodology changes, CRH's Scope 1 and Scope 2 (Market) CO2e emissions have decreased by 17% since 2021. Source: pg 43, Sustainability Performance Report 2024
[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

20230211 CRH SBTi Certificate.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

01/01/2022

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

0.645

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

0.047

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.6920000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

86

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

76

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

86

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

33.5

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.4601800000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

29.3

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.59

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

0.039

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.6290000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

27.18

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In early 2023, the SBTi validated our revised targets in line with the updated 1.5°C science-based framework: CRH commits to reduce gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 33.5% per tonne of cementitious product by 2030 from a 2021 base year. The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Target objective is to reduce gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 33.5% per tonne of cementitious product by 2030 from a 2021 base year. The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our 2030 decarbonization roadmap sets out the key steps to achieve our 2030 target. These steps are based on known technologies, well established operational excellence programs and activities in which CRH has a proven track record of delivering. Our roadmap is based on a bottom-up process and consists of local action plans managed and implemented by our operating companies. Delivery of our 2030 decarbonization roadmap includes incremental capital expenditure of approximately 150 million per annum on average, which is subject to strict internal investment criteria, and the net business benefit is expected to increase revenues and profitability. CRH discusses the target, plan, and approach to levers as part of our decarbonisation roadmap on pages 40-42 of the 2024 Sustainability Performance Report. Levers include; Clinker substitution, energy efficiency, low carbon fuels, clean electricity, and next-generation technologies. CRH has also made progress on our cement specific net CO2 emissions per tonne of cementitious product target of 520kg by 2025. Our cement-specific net CO2 emissions per tonne of cementitious product reduced to 537kg (2023: 562kg) on an as reported basis. Adjusting for the impact of changes in CRH's portfolio since the target was set in 2019, CRH's cement-specific net CO2 emissions per tonne of cementitious product was 530kg in 2024. This represents a 32% reduction on 1990 levels. Source: page 44, 2024 Sustainability Performance Report

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 2

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 2

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

20230211 CRH SBTi Certificate.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

01/01/2022

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :CO2 from purchased clinker and cement per tonne purchased

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.696

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

0.6960000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.6960000000

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

70.0

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

43

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

43

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

23.5

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.5324400000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

23.5

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.642

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

0.6420000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.6420000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

33.02

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

CRH further commits to reduce gross Scope 3 GHG emissions 23.5% from purchased clinker and cement per tonne purchased over the same timeframe.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

CRH further commits to reduce gross Scope 3 GHG emissions 23.5% from purchased clinker and cement per tonne purchased over the same timeframe.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We are actively working to reduce clinker content in our cements and concretes by substituting with low-carbon ingredients called supplementary cementitious materials (SCMs). SCMs contribute to the properties of cement and concrete but have lower carbon footprints, and include ground limestone, Ground Granulated Blast-furnace Slag (GGBS), fly ash, natural pozzolans, and calcined clay. Our 2030 decarbonization roadmap sets out the key steps to achieve our 2030 target. These steps are based on known technologies, well established operational excellence programs and activities in which CRH has a proven track record of delivering. Our roadmap is based on a bottom-up process and consists of local action plans managed and implemented by our operating companies. Delivery of our 2030 decarbonization roadmap includes incremental capital expenditure of approximately 150 million per annum on average, which is subject to strict internal investment criteria, and the net business benefit is expected to increase revenues and profitability. CRH discusses the target, plan, and approach to levers as part of our decarbonisation roadmap on pages 39-43 of the 2024 Sustainability Performance Report. Levers include; Clinker substitution, energy efficiency, low carbon fuels, clean electricity, and next-generation technologies

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 3

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 3

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/1990

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

0.777

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.7770000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

83

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

83

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

33

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.5205900000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

0

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.53

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.5300000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

96.33

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2021, we accelerated our target to decrease the carbon intensity of our cement production, bringing forward our cement specific net CO2 emissions per tonne of cementitious product target of 520kg from 2030 to 2025.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

In 2021, we accelerated our target to decrease the carbon intensity of our cement production, bringing forward our cement specific net CO2 emissions per tonne of cementitious product target of 520kg from 2030 to 2025.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our 2030 decarbonization roadmap sets out the key steps to achieve our 2030 target. These steps are based on known technologies, well established operational excellence programs and activities in which CRH has a proven track record of delivering. Our roadmap is based on a bottom-up process and consists of local action plans managed and implemented by our operating companies. Delivery of our 2030 decarbonization roadmap includes incremental capital expenditure of approximately 150 million per annum on average, which is subject to strict internal investment criteria, and the net business benefit is expected to increase revenues and profitability. CRH discusses the target, plan, and approach to levers as part of our decarbonisation roadmap on pages 40-42 of the 2024 Sustainability Performance Report. Levers include; Clinker substitution, energy efficiency, low carbon fuels, clean electricity, and next-generation technologies. CRH has also made progress on our cement specific net CO2 emissions per tonne of cementitious product target of 520kg by 2025. Our cement-specific net CO2 emissions per tonne of cementitious product reduced to 537kg (2023: 562kg) on an as reported basis. Adjusting for the impact of changes in CRH's portfolio since the target was set in 2019, CRH's cement-specific net CO2 emissions per tonne of cementitious product was 530kg in 2024. This represents a 32% reduction on 1990 levels. Source: page 44, 2024 Sustainability Performance Report

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

01/01/2024

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Engagement with suppliers

☑ Other engagement with suppliers, please specify :100% of suppliers agree to abide by the tenets in CRH’s Supplier Code of Conduct

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2024

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2024

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

100

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our procurement standards are rigorous: 100% of suppliers agree to abide by the tenets in CRH's Supplier Code of Conduct. The Supplier Code of Conduct (SCoC) sets out CRH's procurement requirements for our direct and indirect suppliers and how we will ensure compliance. Our suppliers must be compliant with internationally recognized standards of corporate responsibility, laws, and regulations in all jurisdictions in which they operate and support compliance disclosures in a timely manner. We expect that suppliers have similar requirements in place for their upstream supply chains and to exercise due diligence in verifying their suppliers' compliance. We require our suppliers to disclose information about their compliance with all applicable regulations and sustainability initiatives, including: Water, Circularity, Decarbonization. Additionally, we expect our suppliers' full support and cooperation with CRH's due diligence procedures. The depth and nature of our engagement will be contingent on the perceived risk profile, encompassing one or several of the subsequent methods: • Direct engagement through regular communication, with a formal acknowledgment of the SCoC from suppliers. • Due diligence requiring suppliers to complete an SCoC questionnaire, ensuring clarity and alignment. • Integration of specific clauses within contractual provisions to underline adherence to the SCoC. • Direct site assessments by CRH, or independent third-party assessments requested by CRH, as necessary, with mutually agreed upon terms and procedures. • Collaborative development of actionable plans to rectify identified non-compliances or improvements. Source: CRH Supplier Code of Conduct (2024), p.6, 8

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

100% of suppliers agree to abide by the tenets in CRH's Supplier Code of Conduct. The Supplier Code of Conduct (SCoC) sets out CRH's procurement requirements for our direct and indirect suppliers and how we will ensure compliance. Additional assurance procedures and supplier obligations may be required based on the nature of the relationship. Above all we choose suppliers who share our unwavering commitment to good ethical practices and who meet our standards in respect of

health and safety, human rights and environmental stewardship. Our suppliers must be compliant with internationally recognized standards of corporate responsibility, laws, and regulations in all jurisdictions in which they operate and support compliance disclosures in a timely manner. We expect that suppliers have similar requirements in place for their upstream supply chains and to exercise due diligence in verifying their suppliers' compliance. We require our suppliers to disclose information about their compliance with all applicable regulations and sustainability initiatives, including: Water, Circularity, Decarbonization. Source: CRH Supplier Code of Conduct (2024), p.3, 6

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Our SCoC sets out the supplier requirements to meet our standards in respect of health and safety, human rights and environmental stewardship. It is based on our Framework for a Sustainable Future and is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Supplier acknowledgment of commitment to the SCoC is a requirement in our general purchase conditions to ensure that our suppliers are aligned with our values. Acknowledgment of the CRH SCoC is a precondition to submit responses to all in e-tenders. Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.78
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*21*	*637000*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*9*	*313000*

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Fuel switch

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

130000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

13600000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

This is representative of 1 project focusing on fuel switch in our portfolio. The annual monetary savings are not given due to commercial sensitivity considerations. [Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Our 2030 decarbonization roadmap sets out the key steps to achieve our 2030 target. These steps are based on known technologies, wellestablished operational excellence programs and activities in which CRH has a proven track record of delivering. Our roadmap is based on a bottom-up process and consists of local action plans managed and implemented by our operating companies. Delivery of our 2030 decarbonization roadmap includes incremental capital expenditure of

approximately $150 million per annum on average, which is subject to strict internal investment criteria, and the net business benefit is expected to increase revenues and profitability. In 2023, CRH established a Carbon Reduction Council (CRC) to provide central internal oversight and coordination of these plans. The CRC helps to drive decarbonization across the business through technical expertise and support.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In assessing capital investment projects and to facilitate strategic planning, CRH uses an internal carbon price, in regions where such a system is in place. Source: CRH IFRS Report 2024, page 130
[Add row]

(7.64) Disclose your organization's best available techniques as a percentage of Portland cement clinker production capacity.

	Total production capacity coverage (%)
4+ cyclone preheating	*82*
Pre-calciner	*70*

[Fixed row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☑ Yes, I will provide data through the CDP questionnaire

(7.73.1) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.

0

(7.73.2) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.

Row 1

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Schlumberger Limited

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Concrete ad-mixture (For Schlumberger Ltd)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Concrete ad-mixture

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

SKU

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

243

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

-46

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

12/31/2023

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

n/a

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☑ GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

Row 2

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Walmart, Inc.

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Architectural Products (for Wal-Mart Stores Inc.)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

In North America, our Architectural Products (APG) business is a leading supplier of concrete masonry, hardscape and related products for residential, commercial and DIY construction markets. Our concrete masonry products are used for veneers, walls and foundations. Hardscape products comprise pavers, retaining wall and patio products. Dry cement mixes, such as Sakrete and Amerimix, are also an important product offering of our business. Lawn & garden products are marketed to major DIY and homecenter chains across the US. Composite decking products, ChoiceDekTM and MoistureShieldTM are another key outdoor living offering in our portfolio.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

SKU

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

194

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

-13

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

12/31/2023

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

n/a

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:
☑ GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

Row 3

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Lowe's Companies, Inc.

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Architectural Products (fx.)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Architectural Products (fx.)

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

SKU

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

27

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

0

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

12/31/2023

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

No previous year data. We will be able to provide a percentage change if data is requested again next year.

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☑ GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

Row 4

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Church & Dwight Co., Inc

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Industrial minerals

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Industrial minerals

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

SKU

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

14

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

0

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

12/31/2023

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

No previous year data. We will be able to provide a percentage change if data is requested again next year.

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☑ GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

Row 5

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Nokia Group

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Metals

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Metals

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☑ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

SKU

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

243

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

0

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

12/31/2023

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

No previous year data. We will be able to provide a percentage change if data is requested again next year.

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:
☑ GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

Row 6

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Cementir Holding N.V.

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Industrial minerals

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Industrial minerals

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☑ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

SKU

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

14

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

0

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

12/31/2023

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

No previous year data. We will be able to provide a percentage change if data is requested again next year.

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☑ GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

Row 7

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Telus Corporation

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Concrete

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Concrete

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

SKU

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

256

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

0

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

12/31/2023

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

No previous year data. We will be able to provide a percentage change if data is requested again next year.

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:
☑ GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

Row 8

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Ferguson Enterprises Inc.

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Architectural Products (fx.)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Architectural Products (fx.)

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

SKU

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

256

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

0

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

12/31/2023

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

No previous year data. We will be able to provide a percentage change if data is requested again next year.

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

☑ GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

Row 9

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Verizon Communications Inc.

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Architectural Products (For Verizon)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

In North America, our Architectural Products (APG) business is a leading supplier of concrete masonry, hardscape and related products for residential, commercial and DIY construction markets. Our concrete masonry products are used for veneers, walls and foundations. Hardscape products comprise pavers, retaining wall and patio products. Dry cement mixes, such as Sakrete and Amerimix, are also an important product offering of our business. Lawn & garden products are marketed to major DIY and homecenter chains across the US. Composite decking products, ChoiceDekTM and MoistureShieldTM are another key outdoor living offering in our portfolio.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☑ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

SKU

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

256

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

0

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

12/31/2023

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

No previous year data. We will be able to provide a percentage change if data is requested again next year.

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:
☑ GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard
[Add row]

(7.73.3) Complete the following table with data for lifecycle stages of your goods and/or services.

Row 1

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Schlumberger Limited

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Concrete ad-mixture

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 1 & 2

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☑ Manufacturing

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

62

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☑ Primary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

Data is gathered through the CRH internal Annual Environmental Review (the Review) and its primary purpose is to measure the environmental performance of CRH's operating companies. The Review provides an overview of the environmental compliance status of Group companies, outlines key environmental risk issues, summarises environmental performance and initiatives, describes climate change aspects and provides information on stakeholder engagement. It concludes with a statement on the implementation of the Group Environmental Policy and the status of the Group's environmental targets. Furthermore, the review involves the compilation and analysis of environmental data submitted by CRH's reporting entities. The Environmental Policy is to: • Address proactively the challenges of climate change, reduce emissions and waste as well as optimise our use of energy, water, land and other resources • Promote sustainable product and process innovation

and new business opportunities • Support and enhance biodiversity, ensuring responsible land use and biodiversity management • Comply with or exceed all applicable environmental legislation and continually implement and improve our environmental management systems, always striving to meet or exceed industry best practice standards, monitoring and reporting performance • Maintain open communications and ensure that our employees and contractors are aware of and adhere to their environmental responsibilities • Maintain positive relationships with stakeholders through engagement and consultation, always striving to be good neighbours in every community in which we operate. The Environmental Policy is available on page 82, CRH 2024 Sustainability Report.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

DNV Business Assurance Services UK Limited ("DNV ", "us" or "we") was commissioned by CRH Group Services Limited to provide limited assurance to CRH plc ("CRH") over the Selected Information presented in the CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report (the "Report") for the reporting year ended 31st December 2024. Source: 2024 CRH Sustainability Report pg 105.

Row 2

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Walmart, Inc.

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Architectural Products

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 1 & 2

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☑ Manufacturing

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

31

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☑ Primary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

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Row 3

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Lowe's Companies, Inc.

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Architectural Products

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 1 & 2

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☑ Manufacturing

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

4

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☑ Primary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

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(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

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Row 4

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Church & Dwight Co., Inc

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Industrial minerals

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 1 & 2

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☑ Manufacturing

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

2

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☑ Primary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

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(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

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Row 5

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Nokia Group

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Metals

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 1 & 2

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☑ Manufacturing

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

62

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☑ Primary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

Data is gathered through the CRH internal Annual Environmental Review (the Review) and its primary purpose is to measure the environmental performance of CRH's operating companies. The Review provides an overview of the environmental compliance status of Group companies, outlines key environmental risk issues, summarises environmental performance and initiatives, describes climate change aspects and provides information on stakeholder engagement. It concludes with a statement on the implementation of the Group Environmental Policy and the status of the Group's environmental targets. Furthermore, the review involves the compilation and analysis of environmental data submitted by CRH's reporting entities. The Environmental Policy is to: • Address proactively the challenges of climate change, reduce emissions and waste as well as optimise our use of energy, water, land and other resources • Promote sustainable product and process innovation

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(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

DNV Business Assurance Services UK Limited ("DNV ", "us" or "we") was commissioned by CRH Group Services Limited to provide limited assurance to CRH plc ("CRH") over the Selected Information presented in the CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report (the "Report") for the reporting year ended 31st December 2024. Source: 2024 CRH Sustainability Report pg 105.

Row 6

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Cementir Holding N.V.

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Industrial minerals

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 1 & 2

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☑ Manufacturing

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

2

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☑ Primary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

Data is gathered through the CRH internal Annual Environmental Review (the Review) and its primary purpose is to measure the environmental performance of CRH's operating companies. The Review provides an overview of the environmental compliance status of Group companies, outlines key environmental risk issues, summarises environmental performance and initiatives, describes climate change aspects and provides information on stakeholder engagement. It concludes with a statement on the implementation of the Group Environmental Policy and the status of the Group's environmental targets. Furthermore, the review involves the compilation and analysis of environmental data submitted by CRH's reporting entities. The Environmental Policy is to: • Address proactively the challenges of climate change, reduce emissions and waste as well as optimise our use of energy, water, land and other resources • Promote sustainable product and process innovation and new business opportunities • Support and enhance biodiversity, ensuring responsible land use and biodiversity management • Comply with or exceed all applicable environmental legislation and continually implement and improve our environmental management systems, always striving to meet or exceed industry best practice standards, monitoring and reporting performance • Maintain open communications and ensure that our employees and contractors are aware of and adhere to their environmental responsibilities • Maintain positive relationships with stakeholders through engagement and consultation, always striving to be good neighbours in every community in which we operate. The Environmental Policy is available on page 82, CRH 2024 Sustainability Report.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

DNV Business Assurance Services UK Limited ("DNV ", "us" or "we") was commissioned by CRH Group Services Limited to provide limited assurance to CRH plc ("CRH") over the Selected Information presented in the CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report (the "Report") for the reporting year ended 31st December 2024. Source: 2024 CRH Sustainability Report pg 105.

Row 7

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Telus Corporation

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Concrete

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 1 & 2

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☑ Manufacturing

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

21

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☑ Primary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

Data is gathered through the CRH internal Annual Environmental Review (the Review) and its primary purpose is to measure the environmental performance of CRH's operating companies. The Review provides an overview of the environmental compliance status of Group companies, outlines key environmental risk issues, summarises environmental performance and initiatives, describes climate change aspects and provides information on stakeholder engagement. It concludes with a statement on the implementation of the Group Environmental Policy and the status of the Group's environmental targets. Furthermore, the review involves the compilation and analysis of environmental data submitted by CRH's reporting entities. The Environmental Policy is to: • Address proactively the challenges of climate change, reduce emissions and waste as well as optimise our use of energy, water, land and other resources • Promote sustainable product and process innovation

and new business opportunities • Support and enhance biodiversity, ensuring responsible land use and biodiversity management • Comply with or exceed all applicable environmental legislation and continually implement and improve our environmental management systems, always striving to meet or exceed industry best practice standards, monitoring and reporting performance • Maintain open communications and ensure that our employees and contractors are aware of and adhere to their environmental responsibilities • Maintain positive relationships with stakeholders through engagement and consultation, always striving to be good neighbours in every community in which we operate. The Environmental Policy is available on page 82, CRH 2024 Sustainability Report.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

DNV Business Assurance Services UK Limited ("DNV ", "us" or "we") was commissioned by CRH Group Services Limited to provide limited assurance to CRH plc ("CRH") over the Selected Information presented in the CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report (the "Report") for the reporting year ended 31st December 2024. Source: 2024 CRH Sustainability Report pg 105.

Row 8

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Ferguson Enterprises Inc.

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Architectural Products

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 1 & 2

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☑ Manufacturing

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

18

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☑ Primary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

Data is gathered through the CRH internal Annual Environmental Review (the Review) and its primary purpose is to measure the environmental performance of CRH's operating companies. The Review provides an overview of the environmental compliance status of Group companies, outlines key environmental risk issues, summarises environmental performance and initiatives, describes climate change aspects and provides information on stakeholder engagement. It concludes with a statement on the implementation of the Group Environmental Policy and the status of the Group's environmental targets. Furthermore, the review involves the compilation and analysis of environmental data submitted by CRH's reporting entities. The Environmental Policy is to: • Address proactively the challenges of climate change, reduce emissions and waste as well as optimise our use of energy, water, land and other resources • Promote sustainable product and process innovation and new business opportunities • Support and enhance biodiversity, ensuring responsible land use and biodiversity management • Comply with or exceed all applicable environmental legislation and continually implement and improve our environmental management systems, always striving to meet or exceed industry best practice standards, monitoring and reporting performance • Maintain open communications and ensure that our employees and contractors are aware of and adhere to their environmental responsibilities • Maintain positive relationships with stakeholders through engagement and consultation, always striving to be good neighbours in every community in which we operate. The Environmental Policy is available on page 82, CRH 2024 Sustainability Report.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

DNV Business Assurance Services UK Limited ("DNV ", "us" or "we") was commissioned by CRH Group Services Limited to provide limited assurance to CRH plc ("CRH") over the Selected Information presented in the CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report (the "Report") for the reporting year ended 31st December 2024. Source: 2024 CRH Sustainability Report pg 105.

Row 9

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Verizon Communications Inc.

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Architectural Products (For Verizon)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 1 & 2

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☑ Manufacturing

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

22

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☑ Primary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

Data is gathered through the CRH internal Annual Environmental Review (the Review) and its primary purpose is to measure the environmental performance of CRH's operating companies. The Review provides an overview of the environmental compliance status of Group companies, outlines key environmental risk issues, summarises environmental performance and initiatives, describes climate change aspects and provides information on stakeholder engagement. It concludes with a statement on the implementation of the Group Environmental Policy and the status of the Group's environmental targets. Furthermore, the review involves the compilation and analysis of environmental data submitted by CRH's reporting entities. The Environmental Policy is to: • Address proactively the challenges of climate change, reduce emissions and waste as well as optimise our use of energy, water, land and other resources • Promote sustainable product and process innovation

and new business opportunities • Support and enhance biodiversity, ensuring responsible land use and biodiversity management • Comply with or exceed all applicable environmental legislation and continually implement and improve our environmental management systems, always striving to meet or exceed industry best practice standards, monitoring and reporting performance • Maintain open communications and ensure that our employees and contractors are aware of and adhere to their environmental responsibilities • Maintain positive relationships with stakeholders through engagement and consultation, always striving to be good neighbours in every community in which we operate. The Environmental Policy is available on page 82, CRH 2024 Sustainability Report.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

DNV Business Assurance Services UK Limited ("DNV ", "us" or "we") was commissioned by CRH Group Services Limited to provide limited assurance to CRH plc ("CRH") over the Selected Information presented in the CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report (the "Report") for the reporting year ended 31st December 2024. Source: 2024 CRH Sustainability Report pg 105.
[Add row]

(7.73.4) Please detail emissions reduction initiatives completed or planned for this product.

Row 1

(7.73.4.1) Name of good/ service

$250m Venturing & Innovation Fund

(7.73.4.2) Initiative ID

Select from:
☑ Initiative 1

(7.73.4.3) Description of initiative

We are accelerating investment in innovation to develop a higher-performing and more sustainable built environment. Through our $250 million venturing and innovation fund we are supporting the development of new technologies and innovative solutions to meet the increasingly complex needs of customers and evolving trends in construction.

(7.73.4.4) Completed or planned

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.73.4.5) Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit

0
[Add row]

(7.73.5) Have any of the initiatives described in 7.73.4 been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:
☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB): EM-CM-410a.2

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Buildings construction and renovation

☑ Other, please specify :Products with enhanced sustainability attributes included products that incorporate any, or a combination of, recycled materials; are produced using alternative energy and fuel sources; have a lower carbon footprint.

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

We have set a near-term target for 50% of our revenue to come from products with enhanced sustainability attributes by 2025. In 2024, we achieved 49% of our product revenue coming from this category (2023: 48%). Working with our customers on their specific needs, we will continue our successful delivery of enhancing the sustainability of our products and solutions. 1 Revenue derived from products that incorporate any, or a combination of; recycled materials; are produced using alternative energy and fuel sources; have a lower carbon footprint as compared to those produced using traditional manufacturing processes; and/or are designed to specifically benefit the environment (i.e. water treatment and management systems, products with strong thermal mass/U-values). Source: 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, page 30.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

49

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:
☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

CRH Companies monitor water withdrawals - total volumes at site level using site specific methodologies including measurement (flowmeters, volumetric meters) and estimation by measurement and by calculation. Water withdrawals are monitored at site level and are consolidated at Group level on a yearly basis and will continue in the future.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Frequency and method for measurement: At plant level, CRH operating companies monitor 'Water withdrawals-total volumes' using site specific methodologies – for our highly regulated sites as an example, volumes are recorded of groundwater deep wells and surface water pumps and aggregated up to give a total volume withdrawn as per permit requirements. CRH's locations utilize several measurement methods with the most common being some form of water metering or water invoices to measure quantities. This data is subject to internal and external audit to display compliance with local laws and regulations. During the Group Annual

Environmental Review, this water-related data is collected and consolidated to Group level. For reporting of water, we used the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing, this data is assured by a third party.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

CRH Companies monitor water withdrawals - volume by source at site level using site specific methodologies including measurement (flowmeters, volumetric meters) and estimation by measurement and by calculation. Water withdrawals are monitored at site level and are consolidated at Group level on a yearly basis and will continue in the future.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Frequency and method for measurement: At plant level, CRH operating companies monitor 'Water withdrawals – volumes by source' using site specific methodologies. For our highly regulated sites generally, volumes are recorded of groundwater deep wells and surface water pumps, then aggregated up to give a total volume of water withdrawn by source as per permit requirements. CRH's locations utilise several measurement methods with the most common being some form of water metering or water invoices to measure quantities. This data is subject to internal and external audit to display compliance with local laws and regulations. During the Group Annual Environmental Review, this water-related data is collected and consolidated to Group level. For reporting of water, we used the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in in cement manufacturing, this data is assured by a third party.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

CRH Companies monitor water withdrawals quality at site level using site specific methodologies Water withdrawals quality are monitored at site level.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Frequency and method for measurement: At plant level, CRH operating companies monitor 'Water withdrawals quality', on a Quarterly/Bi-Annual and Annual basis where applicable. This data is subject to internal and external audit to display compliance with local laws and regulations. CRH's locations utilise several water withdrawal quality measurement methods with the most common being sample testing. During the Group Annual Environmental Review, this water-related data is collected and consolidated to Group level. For reporting of water, we used the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing, this data is assured by a third party

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

CRH Companies monitor water discharges - total volumes at site level using site specific methodologies including measurement (flowmeters, volumetric meters) and estimation by measurement and by calculation. Water discharges are monitored at site level and are consolidated at Group level on a yearly basis and will continue in the future.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Please note, water discharge is only a relevant metric at a specific number of our 3,800 locations, and each of these would monitor ['Water discharges – total volumes'] using site specific methodologies. Therefore, our response to this question relates specifically to these highly regulated sites to which it would apply. These CRH locations utilize several measurement methods with the most common being some form of water metering to measure quantities. This data is subject to internal and external audit to display compliance with local laws and regulations. During the Group Annual Environmental Review, this water-related data is collected and consolidated to Group level. For reporting of water, we used the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing, this data is assured by a third party.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

CRH Companies monitor water discharges - volumes by destination at site level using site specific methodologies including measurement (flowmeters, volumetric meters) and estimation by measurement and by calculation. Water discharges are monitored at site level and are consolidated at Group level on a yearly basis and will continue in the future.

(9.2.4) Please explain

CRH Companies monitor water discharges - volumes by destination at site level using site specific methodologies including measurement (flowmeters, volumetric meters) and estimation by measurement and by calculation. Water discharges are monitored at site level and are consolidated at Group level on a yearly basis and will continue in the future.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

CRH Companies monitor water discharges - volumes by treatment method at site level using site specific methodologies including measurement (flowmeters, volumetric meters) and estimation by measurement and by calculation. Water discharges are monitored at site level and are consolidated at Group level on a yearly basis and will continue in the future.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Please note, water discharge volumes by treatment is only relevant metric at a specific number of our 3,800 locations, Therefore, our response to this question relates specifically to these highly regulated sites to which it would apply CRH's locations utilize site specific methodologies with the most common being water metering to measure quantities that are discharged to surface waters, WWTP or other sources. This data is subject to internal and external audit to display compliance with local laws and regulations. During the Group Annual Environmental Review, this water-related data is collected and consolidated to Group level. Treatment can involve different processes such as the removal of settle-able solids, pH adjustment, oil-separation or sewage treatment. The goal is to eliminate water discharges by recycling water wherever possible. For reporting of water, we used the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

CRH Companies monitor water discharge quality - by standard effluent parameters at site level using site specific methodologies including (pH, TSS,TDS, mineral oil and temperature, &BOD) Water discharges are monitored at site level and are consolidated at Group level on a yearly basis and will continue in the future.

(9.2.4) Please explain

At plant level, CRH operating companies monitor 'Water discharge quality', on a Monthly/Quarterly/Bi-Annual and Annual basis where applicable. This data is subject to internal and external audit to display compliance with local laws and regulations. For example at our highly regulated sites on a daily basis, hourly volumes are recorded CRH's locations utilize several measurement methods with the most common being pH, BOD, TSS and TDS. This data is subject to internal and external audit to display compliance with local laws and regulations. During the Group Annual Environmental Review, this water-related data is collected and consolidated to Group level. For reporting of water, we used the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing, this data is assured by a third party.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

CRH Companies as licensed under the Industrial Emissions Directive in Europe, or other permitting systems in other jurisdiction's, monitor water emissions to water parameters at site level such as nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances) where identified as an issue following Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR). Analysis would in this instance be carried out by a third party laboratory or local authority and the results reported back to the operation

(9.2.4) Please explain

Please note, water discharge quality -emissions to water is only relevant metric at a specific number of our 3,800 locations. Therefore, our response to this question relates specifically to these highly regulated sites to which it would apply. At plant level, CRH operating companies monitor 'Water discharge quality – emissions to water' on a regular basis, where monthly data, bi-annual, annual data is recorded. This data is subject to internal and external audit to display compliance with local laws and regulations, and is applicable to companies who operate under and IED or similar permitting system. During the Group Annual Environmental Review, this

water-related data is collected and consolidated to Group level. For reporting of water, we used the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

CRH Companies monitor water discharge quality - temperature at site level using site specific methodologies including measurement (flowmeters, volumetric meters, thermometers) and estimation by measurement and by calculation. Water discharges are monitored at site level and are consolidated at Group level on a yearly basis and will continue in the future.

(9.2.4) Please explain

CRH Companies monitor water discharge quality - temperature at site level using site specific methodologies including measurement (flowmeters, volumetric meters, thermometers) and estimation by measurement and by calculation. Water discharges are monitored at site level and are consolidated at Group level on a yearly basis and will continue in the future.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

CRH Companies monitor water consumption - total volume at site level using site specific methodologies including measurement (flowmeters, volumetric meters) and estimation by measurement and by calculation. Water consumption is monitored at site level and are consolidated at Group level on a yearly basis and will continue in the future. This data is viewed in comparison with the discharge data to ascertain consumption volumes

(9.2.4) Please explain

Frequency and method for measurement: At plant level, CRH operating companies monitor 'Water consumption – total volume' using site specific methodologies. For our highly regulated sites as an example volumes are recorded as per permit requirements. CRH's locations utilise several measurement methods with the most common being some form of water metering or water invoices to measure quantities. this data is viewed in comparison with the discharge data to ascertain consumption volumes. This data is subject to internal and external audit to display compliance with local laws and regulations. During the Group Annual Environmental Review, this water-related data is collected and consolidated to Group level. For reporting of water, we used the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing, this data is assured by a third party.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Systematic

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

CRH Companies monitor water recycling/reuse at site level using site specific methodologies including measurement (flowmeters, volumetric meters) and estimation by measurement and by calculation. Water recycling is monitored at site level and are consolidated at Group level on a yearly basis and will continue in the future.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Frequency and method for measurement: At plant level, CRH operating companies monitor 'Water recycled/reused', where possible, on a systematic basis. This data is subject to internal and external audit to display compliance with local laws and regulations. During the Group Annual Environmental Review, this water-related data is collected and consolidated to Group level. We are committed to managing our water impacts. An increase in innovations, such as closed-loop systems installed in manufacturing processes and increasing usage of water from settlement ponds, has resulted in operating companies reducing the amount of water intake from utility sources. For reporting of water, we used the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing, this data is assured by a third party.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

CRH utilize a sustainability questionnaire to measure the provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers. As part of its Annual Sustainability Review, CRH asks operating companies if they are providing sufficient welfare facilities for employee and contractors while at work - this includes adequate canteen, toilets and washing facilities of sufficient size for the number of employees and contractors at the place of work.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Frequency and method for measurement: On an annual basis, CRH utilize a sustainability questionnaire to measure the provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers. As part of its Annual Sustainability Review, CRH asks operating companies if they are providing sufficient welfare facilities for employee and contractors while at work - this includes adequate canteen, toilets and washing facilities of sufficient size for the number of employees and contractors at the place of work. In the reporting year, 100% of reporting companies indicated that they provided this level of facilities for employees, illustrating the Group's commitment to providing access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees. For reporting of water, we used the GCCA Sustainability Guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of water in cement manufacturing, this data is assured by a third party.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

104848

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

CRH anticipates that, if the same portfolio of plants is maintained, this figure will stay the same or decrease in line with CRH's target for 100% of relevant locations to have water management plans. However, figures may increase if there are any acquisitions into the group, and decrease if there are material divestments.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

42957

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Decrease has been noted year on year from 2023(47,361) 2024 (42,957). This is as a result of better water stewardship practices and efficiencies on operating sites. CRH anticipates that, if the same portfolio of plants is maintained, this figure will stay the same or decrease in line with CRH's target for 100% of relevant locations to have water management plans. However, figures may increase if there are any acquisitions into the group.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

61891

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

When comparing our data for Total consumption from 2023 (62,372 megaliters) to 2024 (61,891 megaliters), we can see a decrease year on year of our water consumption. This is as a result of better water stewardship practices and efficiencies on operating sites. Further reason for volume change versus the previous year: As a result of total water withdrawals being 'lower' (see above) and total water discharges being 'lower' (see above), the total consumption is 'lower'. This is because water consumption is equal to water withdrawals minus water discharges. CRH anticipates that, if the same portfolio of plants is maintained, this figure will stay the same or decrease in line with CRH's target for 100% of relevant locations to have water management plans. However, figures may increase or decrease depending on portfolio changes.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

5140

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

4.90

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

CRH utilises the WRI Aqueduct tool to ascertain which operating companies are in areas of water stress; these companies are then highlighted for analysis during the Group Annual Environmental Review where data on water withdrawals is collected. With the Annual Review, companies are requested to submit data (using CRH's sustainability reporting software tool) related to their water withdrawals from area of water stress. Although it is difficult to determine a precise measure for water-stress, the World Resource Institute (WRI) proposes that it is experienced by countries suffering from periodic water shortages, where water supplies are below 1,700 cubic meters/ person. The assessment indicated that less than 1% (0.2%) of our active locations are identified as in areas under "High Drought Risk". The outcomes of this assessment confirms that our activities do not highly impact on water and that our locations generally do not operate in water-stressed areas. We forecast the value to decrease over the next five years due to CRH's goal to substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity by 2030.No sources identified as significantly affected As seen on Pg 100 of our Sustainability Report. In 2024, total water withdrawal was reported as 104.8k mega litres (ML), freshwater 104.8k ML and other n/a. In 2024, total water withdrawal in areas of water stress was reported as 5.1k ML; surface water 0.2k ML, groundwater 3.5k ML, quarry water n/a, rainwater n/a, utility water 1.4k ML.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

64589

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

A total of 64,589 megaliters is reported and can be broken down into 16,375 megaliters of surface water, 34,888 megaliters of quarry water used and 13,326 megaliters of harvested rainwater. Year on year this is a decrease of 2023 (6370 megaliters). Surface, quarry and rainwater are 3 of the 5 water withdrawal categories CRH monitors in accordance with the GCCA Water Accounting Standards. These categories are relevant as CRH utilises a significant amount of quarry and rainwater which is collected for cement manufacturing processes i.e. cooling and for other processes such as washing aggs. CRH anticipates that, if the same portfolio of plants is maintained, this figure will stay the same or decrease in line with CRH's target for 100% of relevant locations to have water management plans. Figures may increase if there are acquisitions into the group.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

CRH does not abstract from Brackish surface water/Seawater. Therefore, it is not relevant.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

31453

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The figure of 31,453 megalitres (2023 - 29,617 megaliters) of groundwater, an increase year on year, which is 1 of the 5 water withdrawal categories CRH monitors in accordance with the GCCA Water Accounting Standards. Please note that CRH does not make any distinction between renewable and non-renewable groundwater. The groundwater category is relevant as CRH utilises groundwater for cement manufacturing e.g. cooling., and washing aggs. CRH anticipates that, if the same portfolio of plants is maintained, this figure will stay the same or decrease in line with CRH's target for 100% of relevant locations to have water management plans. However, figures may increase if there are any acquisitions into the group.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

CRH does not abstract from Groundwater – non-renewable. Therefore, it is not relevant. All groundwater has from CRH activities are accounted for in the above renewable section.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

CRH does not abstract from Produced/Entrained water. Therefore, it is not relevant.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

8806

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This includes 8,806 megalitres of utility water (2023- 9,159 megalitres), which is 1 of the 5 water withdrawal categories CRH monitors in accordance with the GCCA Water Accounting Standards. The utility water category is relevant as CRH utilizes utility water for cement manufacturing processes i.e. cooling. along with the use of a high quality water in the production on concrete and further also used for domestic facilities ie WASH CRH anticipates that, if the same portfolio of plants is maintained, this figure will stay the same or decrease in line with CRH's target for 100% of relevant locations to have water management plans. However, figures may increase if there are any acquisitions into the group.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

34352

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

A figure of 34,352 megaliters (2023- 41,950) of water discharged to surface water. This is 1 of the 3 water discharge categories CRH monitors in accordance with the GCCA Water Accounting Standards. Water discharge to surface water is relevant as it constitutes the majority of CRH's discharge by destination (80%). CRH ensures that discharge quality and quantities are in compliance with the local regulations in place at operating companies through complying with the relevant operating licenses. Discharge to fresh surface water is planned cyclically in compliance with the local regulations. CRH anticipates that, if the same portfolio of plants is maintained, this figure will stay the same or decrease in line with CRH's target for 100% of relevant locations to have water management plans. Figures may increase if there are acquisitions into the group

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

CRH does not discharge to Brackish surface water/seawater. Therefore, it is not relevant.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

CRH does not discharge to Groundwater. Therefore, it is not relevant.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

8605

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This includes 378 megaliters of water discharged to public sewers (2023-268 megaliters) and 8,227 megaliters of water discharged to other sources (2023-5,144 megaliters). These are 2 of the 3 water discharge categories CRH monitors in accordance with the GCCA Water Accounting Standards. These water discharge criteria are relevant as they constitute the remaining quantity of discharge water by destination. CRH ensures that discharge quality and quantities are in compliance with the local regulations in place at operating companies through complying with the relevant operating licenses. CRH anticipates that, if the same portfolio of plants is maintained, this figure will stay the same or decrease in line with CRH's target for 100% of relevant locations to have water management plans. However, figures may increase if there are any acquisitions into the group.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

378

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The figure of 378 megalitres reported for 2024 (2023-268 megaliters) of water for tertiary treatment is a decrease year on year. This treatment is required to treat discharges from our wastewater treatment plants at some of our locations. This water is from sites that are not connected to local authority wastewater treatment facilities therefore we have an obligation to treat this water to the highest standard before release back the environment. This volume of water is treated in bespoke wastewater treatment plants and complies with all relevant local regulatory standards for the discharge of this type of wastewater. Industrial Emissions License's, or Local Discharge Permits will dictate to level of treatment is required, in terms of both quantities allowed per day and quality (temp, ph, tss, bod, mineral oil etc). This level of treatment would also be aligned to our WASH pledge, to safely manage water, sanitation and hygiene in local communities

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

34352

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The figure of 34, 352megalitres reported for 2024 (2023-41,950 megaliters) of water for secondary treatment is an increase year on year. Water is required in various steps of the cement/materials/concrete process for cooling equipment, dedusting and general cleaning. It is also required for emission control systems. Water normally extracted from dewatering activities in one's quarry and is used for these processes. The excess water withdrawn from the quarry which is not required for the process and therefore is discharged back to the natural environment via settlement lagoons and oil separators and flocculation systems where appropriate. All process water used is returned either by evaporation via process cooling or is contained within closed loop systems where applicable and recycled. Water used for dedusting/cleaning will travel via internal drainage networks and is treated via settlement lagoons, oil separators, flocculation systems which complies with all relevant local regulatory standards. Industrial Emissions License's, or Local Discharge Permits will dictate to level of treatment is required, in terms of both quantity and quality (temp, ph, tss, bod, mineral oil etc). Water is tested here on a weekly/month/biannual/annual basis in terms of quality and in terms of quantity it would be measured on an hourly /daily basis as per our permit requirements.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Water is required in various steps of the cement/materials/concrete process for cooling equipment, dedusting and general cleaning. It is also required for emission control systems. Water normally extracted from dewatering activities in one's quarry and is used for these processes. The excess water withdrawn from the quarry is not required for the process and therefore is discharged back to the natural environment via settlement lagoons, oil separators and flocculation systems where appropriate. We do not release any water with only 'primary' treatment. All process water used is returned either by evaporation via process cooling or is contained within closed loop systems where applicable and recycled. Water used for dedusting/cleaning will travel via internal drainage networks and is treated via settlement lagoons, oil separators and flocculation systems which complies with all relevant local regulatory standards. Industrial Emissions License's, or Local Discharge Permits will dictate to level of treatment is required, in terms of both quantity and quality (temp, ph, tss, bod, mineral oil etc) Water is tested here on a weekly/month/biannual/annual basis in terms of quality and in terms of quantity it would be measured on an hourly /daily basis

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We do not discharge to the natural environment without treatment. Water is required in various steps of the cement/materials/concrete process for cooling equipment, dedusting and general cleaning. It is also required for emission control systems. Water normally extracted from dewatering activities in one's quarry is used for these processes. The excess water withdrawn from the quarry is not required for the process and therefore is discharged back to the natural environment via settlement lagoons and oil separators and flocculation systems where appropriate. All process water used is returned either by evaporation via process cooling or is contained within closed loop systems where applicable and recycled. Water used for dedusting/cleaning will travel via internal drainage networks and is treated via settlement lagoons and oil separators and flocculation systems and complies with all relevant local regulatory standards. Water is tested here on a weekly/month/biannual/annual basis in terms of quality and in terms of quantity it would be measured on an hourly /daily basis

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We do not discharge to a third party without treatment. Water is required in various steps of the cement/materials/concrete process for cooling equipment, dedusting and general cleaning. It is also required for emission control systems. Water normally extracted from dewatering activities in one's quarry is used for these processes. The excess water withdrawn from the quarry is not required for the process and therefore is discharged back to the natural environment via settlement lagoons and oil separators and flocculation systems where appropriate. All process water used is returned either by evaporation via process cooling or is contained within closed loop systems where applicable and recycled. Water used for dedusting/cleaning will travel via internal drainage networks and is treated via settlement lagoons and oil separators and flocculation systems and complies with all relevant local regulatory standards. Water is tested here on a weekly/month/biannual/annual basis in terms of quality and in terms of quantity it would be measured on an hourly /daily basis

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

8227

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The figure of 8227 megalitres reported for 2024 (2023-5144 megaliters) of water for other treatment is an increase year on year. We do not discharge to other sources without treatment. Water is required in various steps of the cement/materials/concrete/lime process for cooling equipment, dedusting and general cleaning. It is also required for emission control systems. Water normally extracted from dewatering activities in one's quarry is used for these processes. The excess water withdrawn from the quarry is not required for the process and therefore is discharged back to the natural environment via settlement lagoons and oil separators and flocculation systems where appropriate. All process water used is returned either by evaporation via process cooling or is contained within closed loop systems where applicable and recycled. Water used for dedusting/cleaning will travel via internal drainage networks and is treated via settlement lagoons and oil separators and flocculation systems and complies with all relevant local regulatory standards. Water is tested here on a weekly/month/biannual/annual basis in terms of quality and in terms of quantity it would be measured on an hourly /daily basis.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

☑ Phosphates

☑ Pesticides

☑ Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive

(9.2.10.3) List the specific substances included

As per the companies as per the Industrial Emissions Directive, License

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Currently CRH Companies as licensed under the Industrial Emissions Directive in Europe, monitor water emissions to water parameters at site level such as nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances) where identified as an issue following EIAR. Analysis would in this instance be carried out by a third party laboratory or local authority and the results reported back to the operation. Currently information on individual parameters are not gathered centrally, but companies are asked to outline any breach of legislation, in 2024 no issues have been identified.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

Qualitatively, CRH considers a substantive financial impact to be anything which has a significant impact on operations or the health and safety of its workforce. Quantitatively, CRH uses a scale to define a financial or strategic impacts on the organisation. This scale is as follows: Negligible: <2% of budgeted EBITDA Minor: 2-5% of budgeted EBITDA Moderate: 5-15% of budgeted EBITDA Major: 15-25% of budgeted EBITDA Severe:>25% of budgeted EBITDA When identifying or assessing climate-related risks, any sum greater than 5% of EBITDA is considered a substantive risk. EBITDA is defined as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortisation, asset impairment charges, profit on disposals and the Group's share of equity accounted investments' profit after tax. This could be a 5% increase or decrease.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

Qualitatively, CRH considers a substantive financial impact to be anything which has a significant impact on operations or the health and safety of its workforce. Quantitatively, CRH uses a scale to define a financial or strategic impacts on the organisation. This scale is as follows: Negligible: <2% of budgeted EBITDA Minor: 2-5% of budgeted EBITDA Moderate: 5-15% of budgeted EBITDA Major: 15-25% of budgeted EBITDA Severe:>25% of budgeted EBITDA When identifying or assessing climate-related risks, any sum greater than 5% of EBITDA is considered a substantive risk. EBITDA is defined as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortisation, asset impairment charges, profit on disposals and the Group's share of equity accounted investments' profit after tax. This could be a 5% increase or decrease.
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☑ No, CDP supply chain members do not buy goods or services from facilities listed in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

35600000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

339539.14

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

CRH anticipates that, if the same portfolio of plants is maintained, this figure will stay the same or decrease in line with CRH's target for 100% of relevant locations to have water management plans. However, figures may increase if there are any acquisitions into the group.
[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Cement

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

227

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:
☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

unit of cementitious product

(9.12.5) Comment

Decrease from figure of 287 in 2023. Value is in litres/l
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:
☑ No

(9.13.2) Comment

Cement clinker is exempt from registration (Art 2.7 (b) and Annex V.10 of REACH) as it is a substance. It must still be classified, labelled and a Safety Data Sheet must be provided. Cement is a preparation according to REACH and is not subject to registration although it must be classified and labelled. The marketing and use of cement is subject to a restriction on the content of soluble Cr (VI) (REACH Annex XVII point 47 Chromium VI compounds): Cement and cement-containing mixtures shall not be placed on the market, or used, if they contain, when hydrated, more than 2 mg/kg (0.0002 %) soluble chromium VI of the total dry weight of the cement.Cement does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with Annex XIII of REACH (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006). The product contains chromate reducing agent. As a result, the content of soluble chromium (VI) is less than 2 ppm.
[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Water consumption per tonne of cementitious product for Cement Sector (litres/t)

(9.14.4) Please explain

Cement manufacturing requires water for cooling heavy equipment and emission control of exhaust gases. The specific water consumption amounted to 227 liters per tonne of cementitious material in 2024. Future reduction can be expected as continuous improvement practices are implemented. Cement is an intermediate product and with downstream uses of cement in concrete applications, can have an impact on water consumption. Water is essential to the hydration of cement within the mix. Water reduction in concrete for workability is largely achieved through the use of water reducing admixtures (WRA). With the efficient production of cement and the further use of closed-loop water recycling systems, along with the use of admixtures reducing the quantity of water required in downstream concrete applications, CRH will continue to strive to produce products with a low impact on water.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

CRH do not currently have any specific targets relating to water pollution. However due to some of our facilities are regulated under the Industrial Emissions Directive would have to monitor these substances on Quarterly/Bi Annual/Annual basis depending on what is identified during EIA phase. All other locations the frequency will

be less and monitoring would fall under the Groundwater & Surface Water Directives. In our US and Canada facilities monitor for a variety of potential pollutants. Frequency and analyte are permit-dependent, which in turn is dependent on the industry and regulating authority. As per our Environmental Policy all operations must comply with or exceed all applicable environmental legislation and continually implement and improve our environmental management systems, always striving to meet or exceed industry best practice standards, monitoring and reporting performance, therefore this is a qualitative target based on compliance

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

CRH do not currently have any specific targets relating to water withdrawals. However, in 2025, CRH introduced a new target focused on identifying opportunities to work with external stakeholders in at-risk water catchments, through our water management and technologies, to share resources and minimize water risk. For example, to support the replenishment of water where our sites may reach water positivity, or provide flood alleviation through the holding capacity of our extractive sites

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

CRH do not currently have any specific targets relating to WASH.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water use efficiency
☑ Other water use efficiency, please specify :General Water Management Plans

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

75

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

96

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

84

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We have set a target for 100% of our operating companies to have water management plans in place by 2030. Source: 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, page 25.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We use water management plans as a risk management tool that supports our sites in good water stewardship. Actions can include water consumption reduction measures, improving the quality of discharged water, water recycling and working together with communities on water related issues. In 2024, 96% of our companies had them in place (2023: 89%). We understand the value of natural resources and always aim to use them responsibly. In 2024, we recycled water across 942 of our

locations. These efforts resulted in a reduction of water intake requirements of 57% at these locations. We continue to implement innovative water conservation methods, and training at relevant locations, to ensure that appropriate techniques are used across our operations, building on initiatives such as water efficiency, recycling, and reducing water usage. Source: 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, page 90.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

N/A
[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

☑ Species management

☑ Education & awareness

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

At CRH, we have committed to implementing Biodiversity Management Plans (BMPs) at relevant locations by 2030 to reduce our negative impacts and seek to enhance biodiversity. BMPs are an important tool in managing our biodiversity-related risk and helping to identify areas where we can incorporate specific habitat or species-related actions (both mandatory and voluntary) across the life-cycle of a location. Our environmental review identified 428 of these sites are within or adjacent to locations in sensitive areas for biodiversity, 95% of which have BMPs in place (2023: 93%). Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.48

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

At CRH, we have committed to implementing Biodiversity Management Plans (BMPs) at relevant locations by 2030 to reduce our negative impacts and seek to enhance biodiversity. BMPs are an important tool in managing our biodiversity-related risk and helping to identify areas where we can incorporate specific habitat or species-related actions (both mandatory and voluntary) across the life-cycle of a location. Our environmental review identified 428 of these sites are within or adjacent to locations in sensitive areas for biodiversity, 95% of which have BMPs in place (2023: 93%). Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.48

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

At CRH, we have committed to implementing Biodiversity Management Plans (BMPs) at relevant locations by 2030 to reduce our negative impacts and seek to enhance biodiversity. BMPs are an important tool in managing our biodiversity-related risk and helping to identify areas where we can incorporate specific habitat or species-related actions (both mandatory and voluntary) across the life-cycle of a location. Our environmental review identified 428 of these sites are within or adjacent to locations in sensitive areas for biodiversity, 95% of which have BMPs in place (2023: 93%). Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.48

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

At CRH, we have committed to implementing Biodiversity Management Plans (BMPs) at relevant locations by 2030 to reduce our negative impacts and seek to enhance biodiversity. BMPs are an important tool in managing our biodiversity-related risk and helping to identify areas where we can incorporate specific habitat or species-related actions (both mandatory and voluntary) across the life-cycle of a location. Our environmental review identified 428 of these sites are within or adjacent to locations in sensitive areas for biodiversity, 95% of which have BMPs in place (2023: 93%). Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.48

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

At CRH, we have committed to implementing Biodiversity Management Plans (BMPs) at relevant locations by 2030 to reduce our negative impacts and seek to enhance biodiversity. BMPs are an important tool in managing our biodiversity-related risk and helping to identify areas where we can incorporate specific habitat or species-related actions (both mandatory and voluntary) across the life-cycle of a location. Our environmental review identified 428 of these sites are within or adjacent to locations in sensitive areas for biodiversity, 95% of which have BMPs in place (2023: 93%). Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.48

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

At CRH, we have committed to implementing Biodiversity Management Plans (BMPs) at relevant locations by 2030 to reduce our negative impacts and seek to enhance biodiversity. BMPs are an important tool in managing our biodiversity-related risk and helping to identify areas where we can incorporate specific habitat or species-related actions (both mandatory and voluntary) across the life-cycle of a location. Our environmental review identified 428 of these sites are within or adjacent to locations in sensitive areas for biodiversity, 95% of which have BMPs in place (2023: 93%). Source: CRH 2024 Sustainability Performance Report, p.48
[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Other data point in module 9, please specify :See DNV Assurance Statement Indicators on pages 107 & 108 of the 2024 CRH Sustainability Performance Report.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ AA1000AS

☑ DNV Verisustain Protocol / Verification Protocol for Sustainability Reporting

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

See DNV Assurance Statement Indicators on pages 107 & 108 of the 2024 CRH Sustainability Performance Report.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

crh-2024-sustainability-performance-report_final_interactive.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify :See DNV Assurance Statement Indicators on pages 107 & 108 of the 2024 CRH Sustainability Performance Report.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ AA1000AS

☑ DNV Verisustain Protocol / Verification Protocol for Sustainability Reporting
☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

See DNV Assurance Statement Indicators on pages 107 & 108 of the 2024 CRH Sustainability Performance Report.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

crh-2024-sustainability-performance-report_final_interactive.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information	Attachment (optional)
	n/a	*crh-2024-sustainability-performance-report_final_interactive.pdf*

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

COO

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute