Summary of performance indicators

The concrete industry publishes performance data annually. Reports are available at sustainableconcrete.org.uk/reports.

More information about the indicators can be found in the Concrete Industry Guidance Document on Sustainability Performance Indicators.

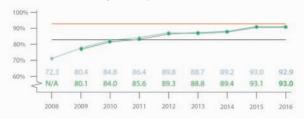
Performance indicator	Baseline		Performance	Target
	Year	Value	2016	2020
Sustainable consumption and production: action on materials		'	'	
% of production sites covered by a UKAS-certified ISO 14001 environmental management system (EMS)	2008	72.3%	92.9%	95.0%
% of production sites covered by a UKAS-certified ISO 9001 quality management system (QMS)	2008	84.2%	91.9%	95.0%
% of additional cementitious materials (GGBS, fly ash, etc.) as a proportion of total cementitious materials used	2008	30.0%	27.2%	35.0%
Recycled/secondary aggregates as a proportion of total concrete aggregates	2008	5.3%	7.7%	No targets set *
% of production certified to responsible sourcing standard BES 6001	2008	n/a	90.0%	95.0%
Climate change and energy: action on carbon		<u> </u>	'	'
Kilowatt hours of energy used in production as a proportion of production output (kWh/tonne)	2008	132.1	134.4	Deliver the industry CO ₂ target and sector climate change agreement targets
Energy intensity as a proportion of production output – normalised mix (kWh/tonne)	2008	132.1	118.9	
CO ₂ emissions as a proportion of production output – rolling mix (kg CO ₂ /tonne)	1990	102.6	82.8	Reduce by 30% from 1990 baseline (72.2)
	2008	87.5		
CO ₂ emissions as a proportion of production output – normalised mix (kg CO ₂ /tonne)	1990	102.6	73.7	-
	2008	87.5		
CO ₂ emissions from delivery transport through the industry supply chain as a proportion of production output (kg CO ₂ /tonne)	2009	7.2	7.3	Under review
Natural resource protection and enhancing the environment: action on waste, bio	diversity an	nd water		
Materials diverted from the waste stream for use as a fuel source, as % of total energy use	2008	17.3%	28.7%	50.0%
Waste to landfill as a proportion of production output (kg/tonne)	2008	5.0	1.0	90% reduction from 2008 baseline (0.5)
Net waste consumption ratio	2008	19	116	
Mains water consumption as a proportion of production output (litres/tonne)	2008	86.0	78.1	Under review
% of relevant production sites that have specific action plans on biodiversity	2008	94.3%	99.4%	100%
Creating sustainable communities: action on wellbeing		'		
Reportable injuries per 100,000 direct employees per annum	2008	799	647	
Lost time injuries (LTI) frequency rate for direct employee per 1,000,000 hours worked	2010	6.5	3.9	From 2014-19, reduce LTIs by 65% with an aim of zero har
% of employees covered by UKAS-certified training and evaluation process	2008	84.4%	96.4%	100%
Number of convictions for air and water emissions per annum	2008	6	1	0
% of relevant sites that have community liaison activities	2008	85.9%	87.1%	100%

^{*} This is because increasing recycled content is not always indicative of sustainable performance

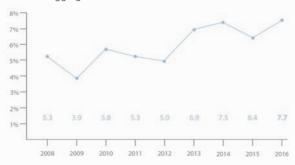
Sustainable consumption and production: action on materials



% of production sites covered by a UKAS-certified ISO 14001 environmental management system (EMS)



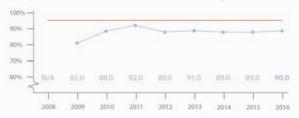
Recycled/secondary aggregates as a proportion of total concrete aggregates



% of production sites covered by a UKAS-certified ISO 9001 quality management system (QMS)



% of production certified to responsible sourcing standard BES 6001



% of additional cementitious materials (GGBS, fly ash, etc.) as a proportion of total cementitious materials used

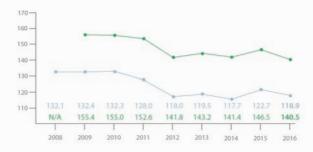


Climate change and energy: action on carbon

Kilowatt hours of energy used in production as a proportion of production output (kWh/tonne)



Energy intensity as a proportion of production output – normalised mix (kWh/tonne)

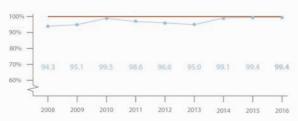


CO₂ emissions as a proportion of production output – rolling mix (kg CO₂/tonne)



Natural resource protection and enhancing the environment: action on waste, biodiversity and water

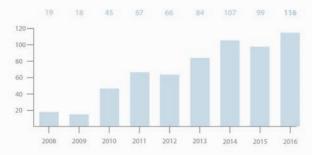
% of relevant production sites that have specific action plans on biodiversity



Materials diverted from the waste stream for use as a fuel source, as % of total energy use



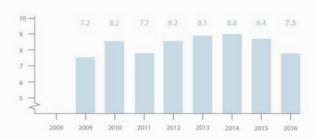
Net waste consumption ratio



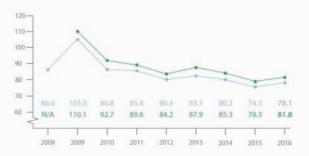
CO₂ emissions as a proportion of production output – normalised mix (kg CO₂/tonne)



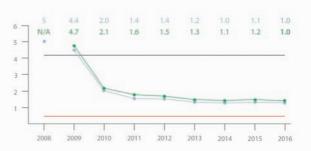
CO₂ emissions from delivery transport through the industry supply chain as a proportion of production output (kg CO₂/tonne)



Mains water consumption as a proportion of production output (litres/tonne)



Waste to landfill as a proportion of production output (kg/tonne)

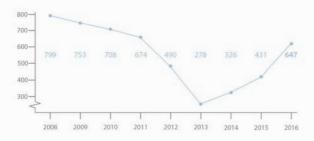


Creating sustainable communities: action on wellbeing

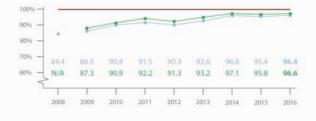
Lost time injuries (LTIs) frequency rate for direct employees per 1,000,000 hours worked



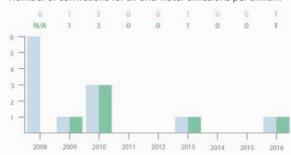
Reportable injuries per 100,000 direct employees per annum



% of employees covered by UKAS-certified training and evaluation process



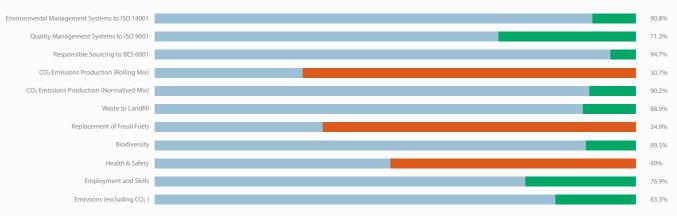
Number of convictions for air and water emissions per annum



% of relevant sites that have community liaison activities



Progress to 2020 targets based on 2016 performance from a 2008 baseline



Published by MPA The Concrete Centre, on behalf of the Sustainable Concrete Forum, Gillingham House, 38-44 Gillingham Street, London SWIV 1HU www.concretecentre.com @ MPA The Concrete Centre, 2018

All advice or information from MPA The Concrete Centre is intended only for use in the UK by those who will evaluate the significance and limitations of its contents and take responsibility for its use and application. No liability (including that for negligence) for any loss resulting from such advice or information is accepted by Mineral Products Association or its subcontractors, suppliers or advisors. Readers should note that the publications from MPA The Concrete Centre are subject to revision from time to time and should therefore ensure that they are in possession of the latest version.