



CONTINENTAL CEMENT COMPANY & GREEN AMERICA RECYCLING



CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS & OTHER GENERAL DISCLOSURES

Information contained in this report, which are not statements of historical facts, and the documents incorporated by reference herein, may be “forward-looking statements.” Such forward-looking statements are identified by words such as “will,” “seek,” “should,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “plans,” “intends” and similar expressions and such statements involve risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors that could cause actual results, performance, prospects and opportunities to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Although Summit Materials, Inc. (“Summit,” or “Company”) believes that the assumptions inherent in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, the reader should not place undue reliance on these statements. Forward looking information is prepared as of January 1, 2022. Important factors could affect our results and could cause results to differ materially from those expressed in our forward-looking statements, including but not limited to factors impacting the Company’s inability to achieve its environmental, social and governance (ESG) targets within the projected timelines or in the projected

manner, the inability to achieve its Diversity, Equity and Inclusion initiatives and targets within the projected timelines or in the projected manner, the inability to reduce turnover at the desired levels and within the desired timelines, the inability to achieve targeted employee engagement levels within desired timelines, the lack of economically viable market-based CO₂e offsets and credits, the performance of our environmental management system, the performance of existing technology related to CO₂e emission reductions, the development of future technologies related to CO₂e emissions, the continued evolution and development of ESG methodologies, frameworks and standards, market adoption of products with less environmental impact, including without limitation, portland limestone cement and the factors discussed in the section entitled “Risk Factors” in Summit’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2022 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, as such may be updated by our subsequent filings. Summit disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except to the extent required by applicable laws.

This report contains some figures that have been approximated or rounded. This report and data within have not been reviewed by a third party and contains non-GAAP information. Various environmental, social and governance (ESG) metrics understand the concept of materiality differently and we do not attempt to reconcile these different understandings. The information that we disclose in this report cross reference certain frameworks, when applicable. However, we also disclose information not mentioned by such frameworks that we believe relevant to our sustainability initiatives. Over time, we will continue to seek to achieve more alignment with leading frameworks, even as such frameworks continue to evolve. Inclusion of information in this report should not be construed as a characterization of materiality or financial impact of such information.

CONTINENTAL CEMENT COMPANY

At Continental Cement Company (“CCC” or “Continental”), a subsidiary of Summit Materials, cement is our business. We started making cement in Hannibal, MO, in 1903 and are the proud producers of quality cement that has been used in many iconic construction projects, like the Empire State Building and the Panama Canal. More recently, our cement has been used in the Minnesota Vikings’ new football stadium and the St. Louis Cardinals’ newest baseball stadium.

We have two manufacturing facilities in Davenport, Iowa and Hannibal, Missouri and nine distribution terminals along the Mississippi River between Minneapolis, Minnesota and New Orleans, Louisiana.

At CCC, we highly prioritize safety. In fact, it’s our core value. Our goal is to ensure that our employees go home safely each day, because they are foundational to our success. We are committed not only to the safety of our employees, but also to conducting business in an ethical manner.

We are committed to manufacturing cement in a sustainable way and CCC is the proud owner of Green America Recycling, LLC (GAR). Operating facilities adjacent to our plants in Hannibal and Davenport, GAR has been sustainably reusing waste materials for fuel in the cement manufacturing process for more than 30 years. In fact, Continental Cement is one of only 12 cement manufacturers permitted to handle federally-regulated hazardous waste materials as a fuel source, and one of only two cement manufacturers permitted to handle federally-regulated solid hazardous waste materials.

The cement industry continues to explore new ways of producing cement in an environmentally responsible way. Since 1975, the U.S. cement industry has reduced its carbon dioxide emissions by 33% and reduced its energy consumption by as much as 37%.

WE ARE PURSUING EXISTING AND EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES TO ACHIEVE NET-ZERO BY 2050

We have developed a long-term strategy to address our CO₂ emissions from our cement operations, as we believe that this is a critical factor to combat climate change, we have established both 2030 and 2050 targets for each of the North Star Pillars, including carbon reduction.

Summit has researched the quantum of the emissions impact that can be addressed using currently commercially available technology. We believe that approximately 25% of our 2020 baseline impacts can be addressed by 2030. Additionally, 50-75% of those impacts can be addressed with currently available technologies by 2050. As an interim step, our plan is to address the balance of those impacts with market-based offsets and credits to achieve net zero by 2050. We believe this approach strikes the right balance of leveraging technologies available today, supporting the expansion of the low carbon economy and ultimately adopting the best of breed technology to eliminate carbon emissions from our processes once such a solution is scalable.

Summit is eagerly exploring emerging technologies, with the goal to ultimately show a clear glide path towards a true net zero by 2050. This exploration includes the evaluation of new technologies such as carbon capture, sequestration and fuel switching.



CARBON REDUCTION

Reducing CO₂e emissions to reach net zero by 2050.

Customers and investors are driving towards a lower carbon future. We aim to ensure that Summit is a leading company among our sector’s decarbonization efforts through product and operational innovation. We believe that with currently available technologies, approximately 25% of our 2020 baseline impacts can be addressed by 2030, and 50-75% of those impacts can be addressed by 2050. As an interim step, our plan is to address the balance of those impacts with market-based offsets and credits in our path to net zero by 2050. However, we also continue to explore and evaluate emerging technologies.

	2030 TARGETS	2050 TARGETS
M MT CO ₂ e EMITTED (M MT CO ₂ e)	1.6 - 2.0	0.5 - 1.2 With offsets to get to net zero
CEMENT EMISSIONS INTENSITY (MT CO ₂ e / mt produced)	0.65	0.25 With offsets to get to net zero
RENEWABLE POWER (by percentage)	30%	100%

CEMENT MANUFACTURING PROCESS

1. QUARRY

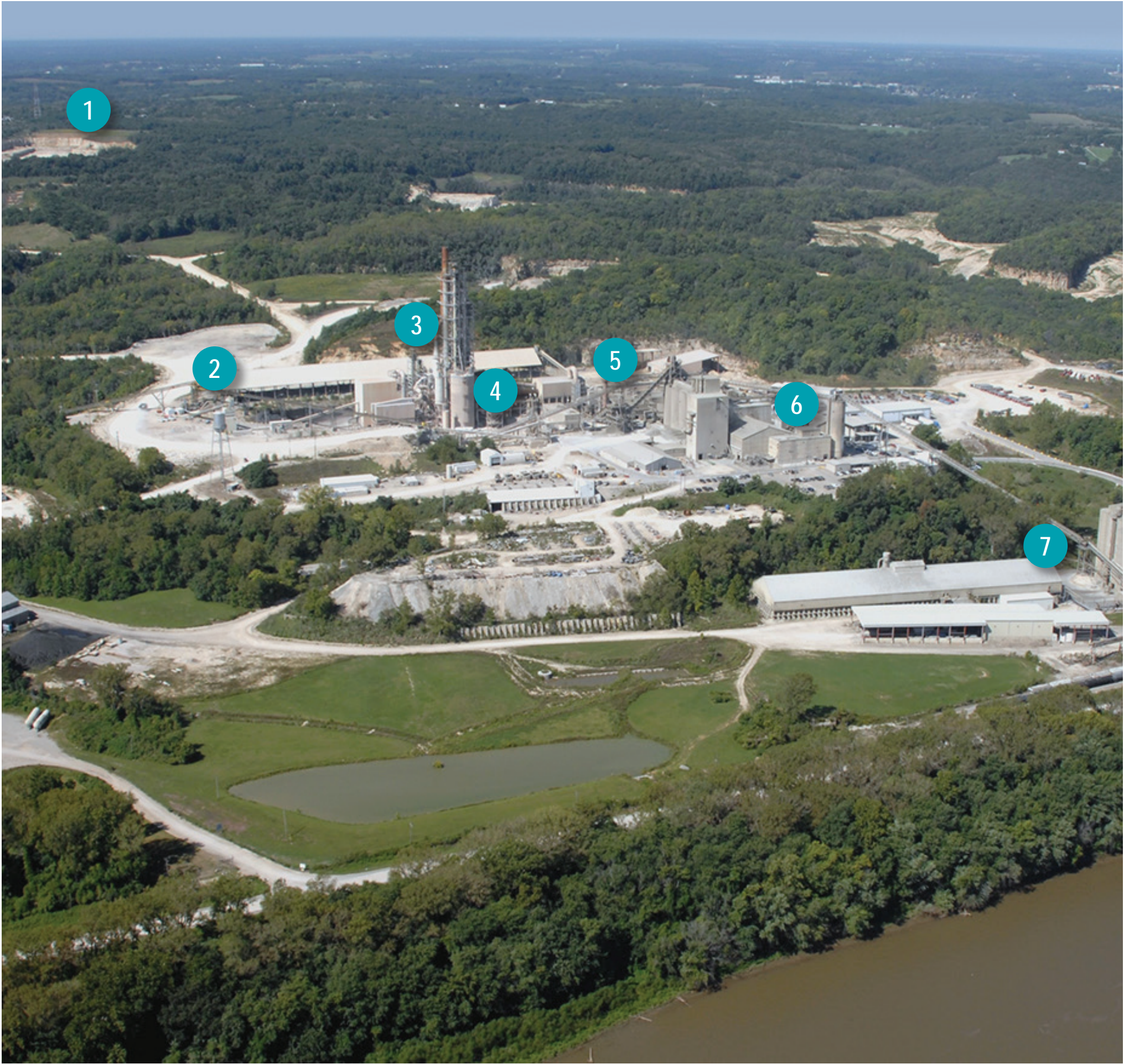
For its raw materials, cement manufacturing uses minerals containing the four essential elements for its creation: calcium, silicon, aluminum, and iron. Most plants rely on a nearby quarry for limestone. The most common combination of ingredients is limestone coupled with much smaller quantities of clay and sand. Other raw materials, such as mill scale, shale, bauxite and fly ash, are brought in from outside sources when necessary. Rock from the quarry and/or underground mine is transported to the primary crusher, where chair sized rocks are broken into pieces the size of baseballs. Some plants will use a secondary crusher, depending on process needs.

2. PROPORTIONING BLENDING & RAW GRINDING

The raw materials are analyzed in real-time using cross-belt analyzers and in the plant laboratory, they are blended in the proper proportion, and then ground even finer. Plants grind the raw material with heavy, wheel-type rollers that crush the materials into powder against a rotating table. After grinding, the material is known as raw meal and is now ready for the preheater tower.

3. PREHEATER TOWER

The preheater tower supports a series of vertical cyclone chambers through which the raw meal passes on its way to the kiln. To save energy, modern cement plants preheat the meal before it enters the kiln. Rising more than 350 feet, hot gases exit from the kiln and clinker cooler combined with fuels such as ground coal, petcoke, natural gas, and recycled waste streams, heat the raw materials as they swirl through the cyclones.



4. KILN

Raw meal now enters the huge rotating furnace called a kiln. It's the heart of the cement making process – a horizontally sloped steel cylinder, lined with firebrick, turning approximately four revolutions per minute. The kiln is the world's largest piece of moving industrial equipment. From the preheater, the raw meal enters the kiln at the upper end. It slides and tumbles down the kiln through progressively hotter zones toward the flame. At the lower end of the kiln, fuels such as ground coal, petcoke and natural gas feed a flame that reaches 3400°F – one third of the temperature of the sun's surface. Here, in the hottest part of the kiln, the raw meal reaches about 2700°F and becomes partially molten. This intense heat triggers chemical and physical changes. Expressed at its simplest, the series of chemical reactions converts the calcium and silicon oxides into calcium silicates, cement's primary constituent. At the lower end of the kiln, the raw meal emerges as a new substance: red hot particles called clinker.

5. CLINKER COOLER

The clinker tumbles onto a grate system cooled by forced air. Once cooled the clinker is ready to be ground into the gray powder known as portland cement. To save energy, heat recovered is recirculated back to the kiln and preheater tower.

6. FINISH GRINDING

The clinker is ground in a ball mill – a horizontal steel tube filled with steel balls. A small amount of gypsum is added during final grinding to control the set as well as limestone and other mineral components to reduce the clinker content of cement. As the tube rotates, the steel balls tumble and crush the clinker into a super-fine powder. It can now be considered portland cement. The cement is so fine it will easily pass through a sieve that is fine enough to hold water.

7. DISTRIBUTION

From the grinding mills, the cement is conveyed to silos where it awaits shipment. Cement is shipped by trucks, rail, or barge.



Portland Cement Association’s (PCA) Roadmap to Carbon Neutrality

In October 2021, CCC joined an ambitious journey to achieving carbon neutrality across the cement and concrete value chain by signing onto the Portland Cement Association’s (PCA) Roadmap to Carbon Neutrality. In collaboration with PCA’s other member companies and experts, the Roadmap demonstrates how the U.S. cement and concrete industry can collectively address climate change, decrease greenhouse gasses and eliminate barriers that are restricting environmental progress. Given the significant role of cement in society and anticipated infrastructure development, it is critical that the industry comes together to create sustainable building solutions in the decades to come.

“We are excited to support the PCA by signing the association’s Roadmap to Carbon Neutrality,” commented Tom Beck, Executive Vice President, Summit Materials. “As a member of the Summit Materials family of companies, a key focus of our sustainability strategy is to reduce our CO₂ emissions, particularly at our cement plants. This PCA Roadmap will help us and member companies find innovative solutions so that we can continue to support our communities through infrastructure while reducing our carbon footprint.”

The PCA Roadmap focuses on a comprehensive range of reduction strategies for stakeholders to adopt across all phases of the material’s life cycle, such as reducing CO₂ from the manufacturing process, decreasing combustion emissions by changing fuel sources and shifting toward increased use of renewable electricity.

Many of the solutions included in the PCA Roadmap are products, technologies and approaches that exist today. By bringing together a variety of collaborators, PCA intends to ensure the adoption of these solutions on a broad scale. This will accomplish near-term benefits while constantly striving toward the long-term success of reaching carbon neutrality.

WHAT IS PORTLAND LIMESTONE CEMENT?

Portland cement manufacturers have developed a modified formulation of their most important product to respond to growing calls for reducing embodied carbon associated with construction. Portland limestone cement (PLC) is a blended cement with a higher limestone content, which results in a product that works the same, and performs the same, but with a reduction in carbon footprint of 10% on average.

Producers know that replacing some of the clinker in portland cement with ground limestone offers benefits, the most important being that it reduces the embodied CO₂ of the cement. Modifying a concrete mix design to replace higher carbon materials with lower carbon ingredients is an effective strategy to reduce its environmental footprint. Whereas the U.S. standard for portland cement allows for up to 5% of clinker to be replaced by limestone, the standard for blended cement allows for 5% to 15% limestone replacement in PLC (Type IL). The same clinker is used to make portland cement and portland limestone cement, but there is less of it in PLC. And concrete mixes designed with PLCs are compatible with all supplementary cementitious materials (SCMs), so when you substitute PLC for ordinary portland cement, you can continue to use all the other materials you use to make concrete for an even greater reduction in carbon footprint.

Other than water, concrete is the most-used material on the planet, representing about 50% of all man-made materials by mass.¹ Due to the everyday use of concrete, small changes to its formulation can have dramatic effects on the construction industry’s annual carbon footprint.

[1] Portland-Limestone Cement and Sustainability [https://www.cement.org/sustainability/portland-limestone-cement#:~:text=Portland%2Dlimestone%20cement%20\(PLC\),foot-print%20of%2010%25%20on%20average](https://www.cement.org/sustainability/portland-limestone-cement#:~:text=Portland%2Dlimestone%20cement%20(PLC),foot-print%20of%2010%25%20on%20average) [02/2022]

GREENER AND CLEANER

Employees at the Davenport Plant continued their efforts in creating more natural environments around their locale during the spring of 2021. In April, over 300 trees were planted at the Nahant Marsh newly acquired Clarke property. For Earth Day 2021, 100 oak trees were planted outside the quarry. Again, for two consecutive days in mid-April, several groups volunteered at Nahant Marsh to help clean and remove logs off of the prairie.

During the month of May, Continental sponsored several events at the Nahant Marsh. The first was invasive plant removal from the Main Prairie, while during the second event Goldenrod and Milkweed were planted, along with additional clean up.

CONTINENTAL CEMENT ACHIEVES GOLD STATUS

We are dedicated to conserving our environment by promoting biodiversity through the development of wildlife habitat and using restored habitats as educational tools in our communities. In 2021, Summit continued its partnership with the Wildlife Habitat Council (WHC). Summit has been partnered with the WHC since 2014 to advance our efforts in land and wildlife conservation.

For more than 30 years, WHC has promoted and certified habitat conservation and management on corporate lands. Their conservation certification was developed to be accessible, credible, and to drive change through strict requirements and rigorous third-party evaluation. Our conservation efforts and certified habitat programs have expanded to include hundreds of managed acres, thousands of employee hours, and a beautiful array of landscapes and educational programs.

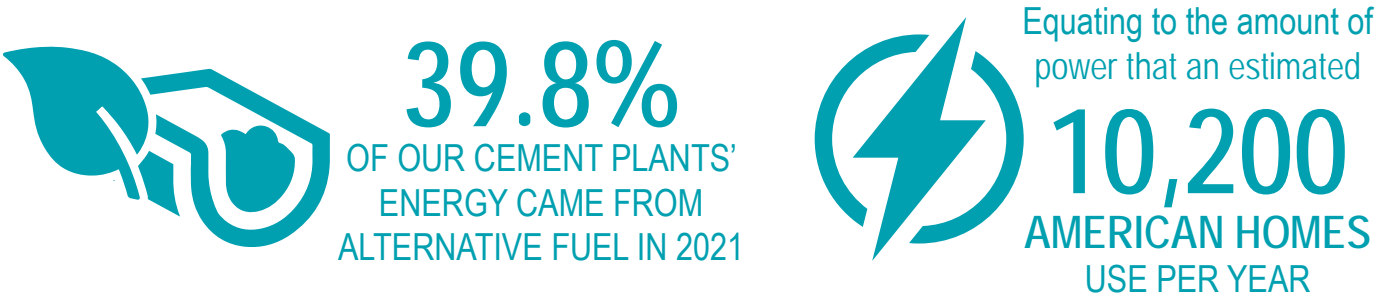
The Continental Cement Davenport Plant Wildlife Restoration Areas program has met the criteria for WHC Conservation Certification Gold Tier. The achievement recognizes the specific efforts of the Plant’s program and its commitment to conservation.

300+
Trees were planted
in April, 2021 with an
additional 100 Oak trees
planted on Earth Day.

CEMENT USE OF ALTERNATIVE FUELS

Our Hannibal Cement Plant processes both liquid and solid hazardous waste as a fuel source. Our Davenport Cement Plant uses alternative fuels from surrounding industrial facilities, including items like off-spec seeds, used tires, used oil, by-products from nearby manufacturing and materials that would otherwise be landfilled. Our subsidiary Green America Recycling is a key component to sourcing, securing, and implementing our alternative fuel usage. On average, 39.8% of our cement plants’ energy came from alternative fuel in 2021. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, in 2020, the average annual electricity consumption for a U.S. residential utility customer was 10,715 kilowatt hours (kWh), an average of about 893 kWh per month.²

Summit’s cement alternative fuel rate is distinguishing in comparison to the average U.S. industry rate of 25%.³ We have made advancements in recent years to accept more diverse materials, increase our alternative fuel percentages use, and divert thousands of pounds of waste from landfills. In 2021, Summit embarked upon a further expansion of its Green America Recycling facility to increase our future proportion of alternative fuels.



[2] According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, in 2020, the average annual electricity consumption for a U.S. residential utility customer was 10,715 kilowatt hours (kWh), an average of about 893 kWh per month. <https://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.php?id=97&t=3>.
[3] <https://archive.epa.gov/sectors/web/pdf/cement-sector-report.pdf>

Green America Recycling



Our subsidiary, Green America Recycling, is a key component to sourcing, securing, and implementing our alternative fuel usage. For more than three decades, Green America Recycling (GAR) has been sustainability reusing waste materials for fuel in the cement manufacturing process. GAR is owned by Summit's Continental Cement Company and operates a Part B permitted RCRA Treatment, Storage and Disposal (TSD) facility adjacent to the cement plants in Hannibal, Missouri. GAR's full-service capability includes waste stream pre-qualification, unloading and processing of RCRA hazardous and non-hazardous solids and liquids.

GAR's hazardous waste facility in Hannibal, Missouri can accept a wide variety of waste materials. This includes, but is not limited to: refinery still bottoms, paint solids, tars, solvents, degreasers, off-spec chemicals, dry powders and debris. Acceptable waste containers include: drums, end dumps, totes, roll-offs, sludge/vacuum boxes, tank trucks, cubic yard boxes and bags, rail intermodals and rail tankers. Processing systems center around totally enclosed blending and processing buildings that vent organic vapors to the burning zone of the kiln.

GAR's non-hazardous waste facility in Davenport, Iowa can accept a wide variety of waste materials. This includes, but is not limited to: paper, wood, plastic organic liquids, and rolled film material. Acceptable waste methods include: roll-offs, van bales, bulk trucks and belt trailers.

Our processing facilities operate 24-hours a day, seven days a week. Deliveries are typically accepted Monday through Friday and delivery times are established in accordance with a prearranged scheduling, including the flexibility of "drop and swap". GAR operates a fully capable waste fuel laboratory, offering on-site analytical services to meet facility processing and regulatory analytical requirements.

REGULATIONS

Operations and technical employees receive frequent training as required by RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) and MSHA (Mine Safety and Health Administration). They also receive intensive emergency response training. As an extra precaution, vapor and particulate recovery systems are installed throughout the facility to control emissions.

WASTE FUEL PROGRAMS

LIQUID FUEL PROGRAM

Liquid fuels are unloaded directly into one of six waste fuel blend tanks. A vapor balancing system is utilized between tanks and trucks during off-loading.

DISPERSIBLE FUEL PROGRAM

Acceptable materials for this program include, but are not limited to: sludge, tank bottom waste, centrifuge solids and waste water in roll-offs. These solids are blended with liquid fuels in the liquid receiver tank and are then pumped back to the fuel farm.

SOLID FUEL PROGRAM

The dry solids program consists of off-loading, storage, material preparation for debris-like solids and monolithic drums, originating from both received bulk shipments and containerized debris in drums and boxes. Examples of acceptable materials include: rags, wood, and off-specification products, with limited free liquids.

Community Involvement

CONTINENTAL CEMENT HERITAGE CELEBRATION

On Wednesday, July 28, 2021, Continental Cement unveiled a new mural celebrating immigrants. The mural depicts the building of America's infrastructure and cement production from Continental's Hannibal cement plant. Local artist, Ray Harvey, was commissioned to design and create the mural, depicting cement workers, immigrants arriving at Ellis Island and other crucial parts of our nation's history built by immigrants' hands. The Panama Canal, the Statue of Liberty, and the Empire State Building, all built with Continental Cement, are also prominent features of the mural, which is painted on a building in historic downtown Hannibal, Missouri.



STEM AT CONTINENTAL

Since it opened its doors, Continental Cement has aimed to teach its communities about Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) through site visits and tours.

When the company began to incorporate alternative fuel into its process, the volume and frequency of these visits increased substantially.

Today, Continental hosts roughly 1,000 visitors each year who are interested in learning about STEM with our company's program. Through engagement and exposure, Continental engages visitors by:

- Providing site tours on the manufacturing process and energy recovery, as well as the science and chemistry behind it all;
- Educating on the prehistoric Mississippian Period with a discussion of rock formations and fossil exploration;
- Hosting an annual STEM camp in collaboration with local manufacturers to encourage STEM employment in local communities; and
- Enabling career-focused discussions with subject matter experts on the path and education needed to prepare one for a STEM vocation.

