

MACE CONSTRUCT

2026 CARBON REDUCTION PLAN

Supplier Name:
Mace Construct

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COMMITMENT TO ACHIEVING NET ZERO

Mace Construct is committed to achieving an absolute emission reduction target of 10% year on year by 2026 from a 2020 baseline, and we have set both near- and long-term targets for validation by the Science Based Target Initiative. We are committed to achieving Net Zero emissions by 2045.

Baseline emissions footprint

Baseline emissions are a record of the greenhouse gases that have been produced in the past and were produced prior to the introduction of any strategies to reduce emissions. Baseline emissions are the reference point against which emissions reduction can be measured.

Baseline year: 2020

Additional Details relating to the Baseline Emissions calculations

Mace Construct's carbon footprint adheres to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Our 2025 carbon reporting and measurements have been verified by independent auditors, Carbon Footprint Ltd. Our data and reporting has undergone a limited level of assurance in accordance with ISAE 3000 (revised) standard and ISAE 3410 Assurance Engagements on GHG statements.

Scope and Reporting Boundaries

Mace Construct is a UK-based construction contractor delivering projects across public and private sectors.

Our full reporting scope includes all Scope 1 and 2 emissions from Mace Construct offices and construction sites within our operational control. We also report on several Scope 3 emissions categories which have the most material impact.

The 2020 baseline was calculated in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol control approach for Operational Control (a company has operational control if it or one of its subsidiaries has full authority to introduce and implement its

operating policies at the property).

How we determine operational control:

- All construction projects where we are Principal Contractor are deemed to be within our operational control. Every Mace Construct construction project must be logged on our online reporting platform Optimiseⁱ as part of the MaceWayⁱⁱ process. The Optimise central listing provides a list of all construction sites that are eligible for reporting.
- All Mace Construct offices where we lease or own space and where we have operational control of the electricity supply are included in our reporting.

Where Mace Construct has operational control, the calculation methods are detailed below.

Mace Construct does not currently quantify:

- Upstream Scope 3 transportation (datasets are not available)
- Downstream Scope 3 transportation and distribution of sold products (we do not produce goods/services for transportation downstream).

i. Optimise is the Mace Construct KPI monitoring tool – it shows a project's performance against our corporate environmental and responsible business targets

ii. MaceWay is our ISO 9001 certified management system which holds our mandatory policies, procedures and guidance

The following table details our basis for Carbon Reporting:

Emission	Scope	Method and data source
Scope 1		
Diesel Data unit is litres	Diesel fuel consumed on all our construction sites.	Data collected via Optimise where site teams upload diesel delivery notes. The carbon factors used to convert diesel consumption into emissions are sourced from DEFRA 2025 GHG Emissions Factors using the 'Diesel (average biofuel blend)' category.
HVO Fuel Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil	HVO fuel consumed on all our construction sites.	Data collected via Optimise where site teams upload HVO fuel delivery notes. The carbon factors used to convert HVO consumption into emissions are sourced from DEFRA 2025 GHG Emissions Factors using the 'Biodiesel HVO' category.
Petrol Data unit is litres	Petrol fuel consumed on all our construction sites.	Data collected via Optimise where site teams upload petrol delivery notes. The carbon factors used to convert petrol consumption into emissions are sourced from DEFRA 2025 GHG Emissions Factors using the 'Petrol (100% Mineral)' category.
LPG Data unit is litres	LPG consumed on all our construction sites.	Data has been collected via Optimise where site teams upload LPG delivery notes. The carbon factors used to convert LPG consumption into emissions are sourced from DEFRA 2025 GHG Emissions Factors using the 'Gaseous fuels (LPG)' category.
Natural Gas Data unit is m ³	Purchased natural gas on our construction sites. Natural gas consumed by Mace Construct offices under our operational control.	Data has been collected through two methods: 1. Billed natural gas consumption (Mace Construct Energy Hub invoices) where natural gas is consumed in our offices 2. Meter reading data uploaded on Optimise for construction projects where natural gas is consumed The carbon factors used to convert gas consumption into emissions are sourced from DEFRA 2025 GHG Emissions Factors using the 'Gaseous fuels (Natural Gas)' category.
Refrigerants Data unit is kg	Refrigerant disposal and leakage from air conditioning systems.	Not currently quantified

Emission	Scope	Method and data source
Scope 2		
District heating	Purchased heat from district heating systems.	This category has been excluded as Mace Construct does not purchase heat from district heating systems.
Electricity Data unit is kWh	Emissions associated with the electricity consumed on our construction sites.	Electricity consumed by offices under our operational control. Data has been collected through the following methods: - Automatic data collection from half-hourly meters on the Stark reporting platform - Meter reading data uploaded on Optimise for construction projects where electricity is not procured by Mace Construct - Data received through billed consumption (invoices) Where data was not available for construction sites estimates were made using benchmark data from other construction sites as outlined in the estimations and assumptions section. Carbon emissions associated with electricity consumption have been calculated for both market-based and location-based factors. Carbon factors used to convert electricity consumption into emissions are sourced from: Location based factors: - DEFRA 2025 GHG Emissions Factors Market based factors have been calculated using the market-based method emission factor hierarchy set out in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Where green or renewable energy has been procured, supplier specific market-based carbon emission factors are used. For this baseline the following have been used: - DEFRA 2025 GHG Emission Factors - AIB European Residual Mix (RE-DISS) of 2025 - EAC certificates

Emission	Scope	Method and data source
Scope 3		
1. Purchased goods and services Data unit is m ³	Water consumed on all our construction sites.	Data collected through the following methods: Meter reading data uploaded on Optimise Where water consumption data was not available estimates were made using averaged data from other Mace Construct construction sites. Carbon emissions associated with water consumption have been calculated using the 2025 DEFRA GHG Emissions Factor carbon factor category 'water supply'.
	Embodied carbon associated with the materials used on our construction projects – not included.	Embodied Carbon associated with construction projects that we deliver are not currently included within this reporting period. Mace Construct is actively developing data collection methodologies and expects to include this dataset in future company reporting.
2. Capital Goods	Not included	Mace Construct have limited emissions associated with capital goods. As a management contractor, Mace Construct do not directly own a vehicle fleet or construction plant or machinery. Mace Construct lease office space.
3. Fuel and energy related activities Data unit is kWh	T&D losses associated with electricity consumption.	T&D losses are calculated using Scope 2 reporting electricity consumption data. Carbon emissions associated with T&D losses are calculated using DEFRA 2025 GHG Emissions Factors.
4. Upstream transportation	N/A	N/A
5. Waste Data unit is tonnes	Waste sent to landfill from our construction sites.	Data collected through the following methods: - Waste transfer notes uploaded on Optimise - Diversion from landfill reports provided by waste destinations Where waste to landfill data was not available estimates were made using averaged data from other Mace Construct sites. Carbon emissions associated with waste generation are calculated using DEFRA 2025 GHG Emissions Factors carbon factor category 'waste'.
6. Business travel Data unit is kilometres (and spend where kilometres is not available)	Emissions associated with business travel.	Data collected through: - Mace Construct's travel provider FCM - Mace Construct's expenses team - Addison Lee (taxi service provider) Emissions associated with business travel are calculated using DEFRA 2025 GHG Conversion Factors and a kilometre travelled conversion factor.

Emission	Scope	Method and data source
7. Employee commuting	Emissions associated with working from home.	Working from home calculations include emissions associated with equipment, heating and cooling of home office space using the methodology set out in the EcoAct Home Working Emissions white paper (2020). Emissions associated with employee commuting are calculated using DEFRA 2025 GHG Conversion Factors.
8. Upstream leased assets	N/A	N/A
9. Downstream transportation and distribution of sold products	N/A	The GHG impact of transport and distribution of these services is considered de minimis and has been excluded.
10. Processing of sold products	Not Quantified	Not quantified. Mace Construct sells construction management and delivery services.
11. Use of sold products	Not Quantified	Not quantified. Mace Construct sells construction management and delivery services.
12. End-of-life treatment of sold products	Not Quantified	Not quantified. Mace Construct sells construction management and delivery services. The GHG impact of transport and distribution of these services is considered de minimis and has been excluded.
13. Downstream leased assets	N/A	Not applicable, Mace Construct do not lease any offices to clients or other organisations.
14. Franchises	N/A	Not applicable. Mace Construct do not have any franchises.
15. Investments	N/A	Not applicable to Mace Construct.

Baseline emissions reporting

Reporting year: Jan–Dec 2020

Emissions	Total (tCO ₂ e)
Scope 1	3969
Scope 2	291 (market-based) 5898 (location-based)
Scope 3	3589 Water consumption: 38 T&D losses: 487 Waste to landfill: 0.4 Business Travel: 1586 Working from Home: 1478
Total Emissions	7849

Current emissions reporting: Jan–Dec 2025

Emissions	Total (tCO ₂ e)
Scope 1	391.91
Scope 2	338.63 (market-based) 3,225.63 (location-based)
Scope 3	1,475.97 Water consumption: 28.86 T&D losses: 322.6 Waste to landfill: 0.87 Business Travel: 475.57 Working from Home: 648.07
Total Emissions	2,206.51

Emissions reduction targets

Our Steps Without Footprints strategy was released in January 2020, included a commitment to achieve carbon neutrality (using offsets) by the end of 2020 (reporting based on our operational control). This was met from 2020, however, as of 2024 the company stopped purchasing offsets and are therefore no longer carbon neutral. This decision was made due to concerns over the credibility of offsets.

Mace Construct committed to reducing absolute carbon emissions by 10% year on year from 2021-2026 against a 2020 baseline. This represents a target of 4,171 tCO₂e (a 47% reduction overall).

In 2025 we committed to setting a Science Based Target. We have submitted 2024 baseline data and are currently in the process of having our carbon reduction pathway validated by the Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi).

2025 emissions represent a decrease of 74% from the 2020 baseline. We have reduced our scope 1 emissions by 90% since the baseline year. Diesel Generator and diesel use on our construction sites are by exceptional circumstances only. Since introducing these policies, we have seen an uptake in hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) fuel usage as a replacement for diesel. In 2025, 1,274,410 litres of HVO were

used on our projects as a diesel alternative, saving 3,347 tonnes of CO₂e.

Location based scope 2 emissions have increased by 16% since the baseline year. This is attributed to non-renewable electricity supplied to our construction projects. Mace Construct procure REGO backed renewable energy tariffs for new electricity connections to our projects. However, there are occasions where this is not feasible and an existing non-renewable supply is utilised.

Our scope 3 emissions have decreased by 59% since the baseline year. Working at home emissions were unusually high due to the global pandemic and emissions recorded from this source have been more consistent from the proceeding years. Our business travel emissions have also decreased by 70% since the baseline year. This was attributed to a drop in air travel usage due to the completion of European data centre projects.

CARBON REDUCTION PROJECTS

Completed carbon reduction initiatives

The following carbon reduction measures have been completed or implemented during 2025.

Façade Value Engineering

London Development

The building façade on a large public sector development was specified to be made of granite and limestone. Due to the size of the building the embodied carbon of limestone was identified as being significant. After careful consideration the design was changed, 1590m² of limestone was reduced from 150mm to 75mm thickness, and 323m² from 150mm to 100mm thickness. This resulted in a 187tCO₂e reduction, 73.91% less than the original design.

Circularity

London Development

Fit-out projects provide a significant challenge with regards to resource efficiency and waste reduction. Mace Construct undertook CAT A and CAT B fit-out works at a development near Oxford Circus in Central London. The works included the removal and replacement of the original building façade. Circularity principals were employed and the buildings Albion stone façade was taken offsite to be repurposed. The stone was cut in half to make it thinner and was reused as flooring within the building, with a portion used on the façade. Overall, 68 tonnes of stone was reused with an estimated Carbon saving of 310 kgCO₂e.

Reclaimed Raised Access Floors

London Development

At a commercial development in central London, Mace Construct through its supply chain installed nearly 98,000 reclaimed raised access floor (RAF) tiles. Through collaboration with the client and supply chain, the reclaimed RAF was sourced from several partner sites. The project achieved notable carbon savings of 1,362 tonnes of CO₂e through this initiative.

Reading Development

This project will deliver the client's new headquarters located in Reading. The building has been designed to minimise embodied carbon and there is a target of delivering the project below 500 kgCO₂e/m² (A1 – A5).

Carbon savings are being delivered through:

- Pile reduction, saving 192 tonnes of CO₂e.
- Switching to a greener steel reinforcement option, saving 131 tonnes of CO₂e.
- Increase cement replacement in concrete, saving 148 tonnes of CO₂e.
- Reduction in overall reinforcement through more efficient design, saving 105 tonnes of CO₂e.
- Use of Cross-laminated timber and Glulam timber, saving 22 tonnes of CO₂e.
- Using lower carbon wall stud, saving 12 tonnes of CO₂e.

Proplex Closed Loop

Remanufacturing Scheme

Mace Construct and its supply chain partner with Protec to utilise their Proplex Closed Loop Remanufacturing Scheme. This is a circular economy initiative that collects used polypropylene temporary protection sheets from construction sites and remanufactures them into post-consumer Proplex boards. In 2025, through the utilisation of the scheme on our projects, we saved approximately 43 tonnes of CO₂e.

PAS 2080 Carbon Management System

We apply our certified PAS2080:2023 carbon management system on all our construction projects. This requires all projects to establish carbon baselines early in the design process and track throughout the project lifecycle. As part of our management system all Mace Construct projects are required to have a Carbon Reduction Plan in place.

These plans provide the practical framework for identifying, managing and reducing carbon emissions at the point where key design, procurement and construction decisions are made. In addition, we require all our subcontractors to complete their own Carbon Reduction Plans as part of their works packages and identify measures they will take to reduce their carbon emissions.

ConcreteZero and SteelZero

Mace Construct as part of the Mace Group were a founding member of the Climate Groups SteelZero and ConcreteZero initiatives. Mace Construct is committed to procuring 100% net zero steel and concrete by 2050, with an interim target of 50% lower emission steel and low emission concrete by 2030. These commitments are implemented on Mace Construct projects through early engagement with designers, supply chain and our clients.

Future carbon reduction initiatives

In the future we will deliver further outcomes and measures such as:

Science Based Targets

From 2026, our Science based targets will be independently validated by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). We are currently undergoing this process and have set near-term and long-term targets to reduce our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. We have committed to be net zero carbon by 2045. We will also encourage our supply chain to commit to Science Based Targets and we will measure the percentage of our tier one suppliers with an SBTi aligned commitment.

Fossil fuel free sites

The use of HVO in place of diesel has led to significant carbon saving since we introduced the initiative in 2022. We are aware that HVO is a transitional fuel and we aim to go further by ensuring all our construction sites are fossil-fuel free. We aim to do this through a combination of increased usage of electric and hybrid machinery, and further alternative fuel uptake such as green hydrogen.

Lower carbon concrete

We have historically delivered significant carbon savings by specifying Portland cement replacements, typically ground-granulated blast-furnace slag (GGBS) or pulverised fuel ash (PFA). As these materials are by-products of industrial processes that no longer operate locally, their long-term availability is expected to be constrained. We are working with concrete manufacturers to identify suitable alternatives, including limestone, calcined clay and other innovative solutions.

Carbon fluency training

We are in process of rolling out carbon fluency training for all our staff. Having strong awareness of our carbon reduction ambitions amongst all staff will be a key to continuous improvement and driving innovation. It is important that employees at all levels of the business understand how their decisions and activities influence emissions. By building carbon literacy across the business, staff will be better equipped to identify emission hotspots, challenge carbon-intensive design and construction choices, and embed carbon reduction considerations into day-to-day decision-making.

Declaration and sign off

This Carbon Reduction Plan has been completed in accordance with PPN 006 and associated guidance and reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans.

Emissions have been reported and recorded in accordance with the published reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans and the GHG Reporting Protocol corporate standard and uses the appropriate Government emission conversion factors for greenhouse gas company reporting.

Scope 1 and 2 emissions have been reported in accordance with SECR requirements, and the required subset of Scope 3 emissions have been reported in accordance with the published reporting standard for Carbon Reduction Plans and the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard.

This Carbon Reduction Plan has been reviewed and signed off by the board of directors (or equivalent management body).

Signed on behalf of the Supplier

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. P. Jeffery'.

Stephen Jeffery
Construct COO
30 June 2026

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