



## Report of Independent Accountants

To the Board of Directors of Ball Corporation,

We have reviewed management's assertion, included in the accompanying Appendix A, Management Assertion, that the selected sustainability metrics identified below for the year ended December 31, 2015, are presented in conformity with the assessment criteria set forth in management's assertion (the "assessment criteria").

- Total energy consumption
- Direct and indirect greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions
- Total water consumption
- Total weight of waste and percentage by disposal method

Ball Corporation management is responsible for management's assertion and for the assessment criteria which it has identified as an objective basis against which it assesses and reports on the selected sustainability metrics. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation of selected data that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Our review was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A review is designed to provide limited assurance, and as such is substantially less in scope than an examination, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion on management's assertion. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Greenhouse gas ("GHG") quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty because of such things as emission factors that are used in mathematical models to calculate emissions and the inability of those models, due to incomplete scientific knowledge and other factors, to precisely characterize under all circumstances the relationship between various inputs and the resultant emissions. Environmental and energy use data used in GHG emissions calculations are subject to inherent limitations, given the nature and the methods used for determining such data. The selection of different but acceptable measurement techniques may result in materially different measurements.

Data related to waste metrics is subject to inherent limitations given the nature and the methods used for determining such data. The selection of different but acceptable measurement techniques can result in materially different measurements.

Based on our review, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that the selected sustainability metrics referred to above are not fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the corresponding assessment criteria set forth in Appendix A.

*PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP*

May 31, 2016

## Management Assertion

## Appendix A

Management of Ball Corporation (“Ball”) is responsible for the completeness, accuracy and validity of the selected metrics (the “metrics”) contained in this assertion for the year ended December 31, 2015. Management is responsible for the collection, quantification and presentation of the metrics for the period January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015 and for the criteria used in determining that the information is appropriately measured and disclosed.

With respect to the metrics identified below, the management of Ball asserts that such sustainability metrics are presented in conformity with the assessment criteria set forth below.

Metric Description	Definition of Metric/Assessment Criteria	Fiscal 2015 Value
Direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) greenhouse gas (“GHG”) emissions.	<p>Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions (MT CO<sub>2e</sub>) for the year ended December 31, 2015, based on Scope 1 and Scope 2 energy consumption.</p> <p>Scope 1 emissions are based on the stationary combustion of natural gas, propane (both mobile and stationary) and stationary diesel fuel. In addition, Scope 1 emissions include refrigerant gas loss, fugitive emissions from volatile organic compounds (“VOCs”) and emissions from owned/leased mobile sources, including gasoline, motor diesel, and diesel fuel.</p> <p>Scope 2 emissions are the result of the use of purchased electricity, steam and hot water.</p>	<p>Scope 1: 369,864 MT CO<sub>2e</sub></p> <p>Scope 2: 862,978 MT CO<sub>2e</sub></p> <p>Total: 1,232,842 MT CO<sub>2e</sub></p>
Total energy consumption.	<p>Megawatt hours (MWh) consumed of both direct and indirect energy for the year ended December 31, 2015. Direct energy consumed, includes natural gas, propane and diesel; indirect energy consumed includes purchased electricity, steam and hot water for the year ended December 31, 2015. Amounts were derived from either third-party invoices where available, or based upon the estimation methodology detailed below (See GHG and Energy Estimation).</p>	3,514,581 MWh
Total water withdrawal.	<p>Cubic meters (M3) of water withdrawn for the year ended December 31, 2015. Amounts were derived from third-party invoices where available, direct measurements (e.g., facility-level and equipment-level metering), or based upon the estimation methodology detailed below (see Water Estimation).</p>	6,958,307 M3

Metric Description	Definition of Metric/Assessment Criteria	Fiscal 2015 Value
Total weight of waste and percentage per disposal method.	Weight disposed in metric tons (MT) for the year ended December 31, 2015, as well as the percentage of waste per disposal method: recycling and reuse; waste to energy and fuel blend; combustion/incineration and chemical/physical treatment; and landfill. Amounts were derived from third-party invoices where available, direct measurements (e.g., facility-level weighing), or based upon the estimation methodology detailed below (See Waste Estimation).	Total weight: 45,251 MT  Recycled and Reused: 71%  Waste to Energy and Fuel Blend: 15%  Combustion/Incineration and Chemical/Physical Treatment: 7%  Landfill: 7%

**Overview of GHG Data**

Ball Corporation uses the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development’s (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas Protocol Initiative’s Corporate GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised (the “GHG Protocol”), a recognized external standard, to calculate and report direct and indirect GHG emissions. Metric tons of CO<sub>2e</sub> gas are 1,354,675 MT, 21,483 MT, 15,128 MT, and 1.76 MT of CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, and HFC, respectively.

Note: The WRI and WBCSD issued additional guidance for Scope 2 emissions in 2015 (in “GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard”), which sets forth reporting under both location-based and market-based methodologies, where the prior version of the GHG Protocol only addressed a location-based methodology. Ball is currently implementing a process which will allow for complete and accurate reporting under both location-based and market-based methodologies. However, for the 2015 GHG reporting, Ball is using the location-based approach only.

**Uncertainty**

GHG quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty because of such things as emissions factors that are used in mathematical models to calculate emissions and the inability of those models, due to incomplete scientific knowledge and other factors, to precisely characterize under all circumstances the relationship between various inputs and the resultant emissions. Environmental and energy use data used in GHG emissions calculations are subject to inherent limitations, given the nature and the methods used for determining such data. The selection of different but acceptable measurement techniques may result in materially different measurements.

**Organizational Boundary**

**GHG, Energy Consumption, Water and Waste Data**

Ball reported sustainability metrics cover facilities where Ball has operational control, which includes owned and leased manufacturing facilities, major administrative offices, external warehouses and research and development facilities.

## Scope of the Selected Metrics

### GHG Data

#### *Scope 1 (direct) and Scope 2 (indirect) GHG emissions & Total Energy Consumption*

Scope 1 emissions are the result of stationary combustion of natural gas, propane (both mobile and stationary) and stationary diesel fuel. In addition, Scope 1 emissions include refrigerant gas loss, fugitive emissions from volatile organic compounds (“VOCs”), and emissions from owned/leased mobile sources, including gasoline, motor diesel, and diesel fuel. CFC’s and HCFC refrigerants are not included in Ball’s GHG inventory; they are considered optional information to be reported separately from Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions per the GHG Protocol.

Scope 2 emissions are the result of the use of purchased electricity, steam and hot water.

The carbon dioxide emissions and equivalents associated with each of these activities have been determined on the basis of activity usage (or in the case of refrigerants and VOCs, gas loss), multiplied by the relevant greenhouse gas emission factors for carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide emissions. See our GHG Emissions Factors section below for details.

### GHG and Energy Estimation

#### *Energy Consumption – Electricity and Natural Gas*

Estimates are only made where actual consumption data is not available from third-party invoices or metering. Estimations account for less than 1 percent of the total energy consumption usage within offices and warehouses.

Estimations for electricity and natural gas were made to ensure completeness of data. Where it was not possible to obtain actual energy usage, estimations were calculated by selecting one location that was determined to be representative of an ‘average office’ and establishing a multiplication factor of electricity and natural gas, per employee. Once this factor was established, we multiplied the number of employees at all other office locations without actual consumption data available to obtain the estimations needed for our total electricity and natural gas use.

For warehouses where Ball retains operational control, and therefore owns the lease to the external space, but there are no dedicated meters to obtain actual consumption, a representative warehouse where utility information is provided was used to develop an intensity factor based on square footage. This factor was then applied to all external warehouses where Ball has operational control but actual consumption data was not available.

#### *Energy Consumption - Other Emission Sources*

Ball mobile sources are annually estimated based on average regional fleet, using average intensity factors developed by the US Department of Energy. Where fugitive emissions from VOCs are not required by law to be tracked, estimates are made based on facility-specific information regarding the amount of direct material usage (e.g., internal coatings, inks) and associated process materials (e.g., cleaning solvents).

For the properties where HVAC units are controlled by Ball, emissions were estimated based on each unit’s capacity of refrigerant and a common annual percentage of loss. The percentage of loss used by Ball is 5%, as per US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidance, consistent with IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas inventories.

## GHG Emission Factors

Carbon dioxide emissions and equivalents have been determined on the basis of measured or estimated energy and fuel usage, multiplied by the relevant carbon emission factors for carbon dioxide equivalent emissions. Published emission factors were used to calculate emissions from operations as follows.

Emission Source	Emission Source Type	Emission Factors Utilized
Scope 1, Global	Natural gas (stationary), propane (mobile and stationary), diesel fuel (stationary), refrigerant gas loss, fugitive emissions from VOCs and emissions from owned/leased mobile sources (gasoline, motor diesel, and diesel fuel)	'Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories' (updated: November 2015) developed by EPA Climate Leadership
Scope 2, U.S	Purchased electricity, steam and hot water	For electricity purchased in the U.S.: United States EPA eGRID sub-region emissions factors. These factors are updated annually based on the most current data available  For purchased steam and hot water: 'Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories' (updated: November 2015) developed by EPA Climate Leadership was used
Scope 2, outside of the U.S	Purchased electricity	For all other locations, Ball Corporation uses national emissions factors provided by the International Energy Agency (IEA) for 'CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions from Fuel Combustion (2013 Edition)'

## Water Withdrawal

Global base data used in the calculation of water withdrawal is obtained from direct measurements (e.g. facility-level and equipment-level metering), third-party invoices or estimates.

## Water Estimations

Estimates are only used in cases where actual withdrawal data is not readily available from a direct measurement or third-party invoice. Estimations account for less than 1 percent of total water withdrawal.

Estimations for water usage were made to ensure completeness of data. Where it was not possible to obtain actual water usage estimates were calculated by selecting a location that was determined to be representative of an 'average office' and calculating a multiplication factor of water, per person. Once this factor was established, we multiplied the number of employees at locations not reporting actual water data, to obtain the estimations needed for our total water use.

## Waste Disposal

Global base data used in the calculation of waste is obtained from direct measurements, third-party invoices or estimates. Percentage by disposal method is tracked by either waste contractors or Ball facilities.

## **Waste Estimations**

Estimates for total waste and disposal method are only made in regions where actual disposal data is not available. Estimations account for less than 1 percent of total waste.

Estimations for waste were made to ensure completeness of data. Where it was not possible to obtain actual waste disposal data, estimates were calculated by selecting a location that was determined to be representative of an 'average office' and calculating a multiplication factor of waste, per person. Once this factor was established, we multiplied the number of employees at locations not reporting actual waste data to obtain the estimations needed for our total waste.