Welcome to the Cummins 2015-2016 Sustainability Data Book. This report is designed for those who are most interested in the company’s data disclosures. It includes all of the data in the 2015-2016 Sustainability Progress Report while following the format established by the G4-Global Reporting Initiative.

While the company is not submitting this to the GRI, it is more in keeping with Cummins’ goal of reporting “in the spirit of the GRI.” The report is organized around the G-4 format, answering questions whenever possible.

If a question is skipped, it is either because the company doesn’t collect the information, considers it confidential, or not germane to Cummins’ sustainability mission.
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Cummins takes a broad view of sustainability, including the environment, corporate responsibility, safety, diversity, employee development and governance. The company uses a number of key performance indicators (KPIs) to evaluate how it’s doing. You will find them listed throughout this report.

Cummins believes in transparency. This icon identifies multi-year data that allows for comparisons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistical Indicator</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ECONOMIC</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue ($ billion)</td>
<td>$17.3</td>
<td>$19.2</td>
<td>$19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Income ($ billion)</td>
<td>$1.48</td>
<td>$1.65</td>
<td>$1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENVIRONMENTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHG emissions (thousands of metric tons CO2e)</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>788</td>
<td>774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption1 (thousands of MMBtu)</td>
<td>12,079</td>
<td>12,739</td>
<td>12,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water use (millions of gallons)</td>
<td>958</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water intensity reduction2 (since 2010)</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy intensity reduction2,3 (since 2005)</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHG intensity reduction2,3 (since 2005)</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycling rate</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major injury rate</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.043</td>
<td>0.039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence rate</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women leaders in the workforce</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every Employee Every Community (EEEC) participation rate</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Environmental Challenge participants</td>
<td>11,500</td>
<td>13,600</td>
<td>21,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse gas reduction as part of the Environmental Challenge (thousands of metric tons)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>36.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Primary energy excludes sold electricity and associated fuel usage
2 Intensity defined as adjusted for sales (energy / GHG) or hours worked (water)
3 Reduction includes consolidated entities only
**STRATEGY AND ANALYSIS**

**G4-1** Provide a statement from the most senior decision-maker of the organization (such as CEO, chairman, or equivalent senior position) about the relevance of sustainability to the organization and the organization’s strategy for addressing sustainability.

Cummins Chairman and CEO Tom Linebarger wrote about the relevance of sustainability to Cummins in his sustainability essay for the Business Roundtable on page 47 of the group’s report Create, Grow, Sustain: 2016. He also addresses the topic in his letter in the Cummins 2015-2016 Sustainability Progress Report.

**G4-2** The organization should provide two concise narrative sections on key impacts, risks, and opportunities.

Extensive information on the impacts, risks and opportunities facing the company can be found starting on page 17 of the Cummins Annual Report on the Form 10-K. It can also be found in the Chairman’s Annual Letter to shareholders and in the Chairman’s Note in the Sustainability Progress Report.

**ORGANIZATION AND PROFILE**

**G4-3** Report the name of the organization.

Cummins Inc.

**G4-4** Report the primary brands, products, and services.

Cummins is organized into four business units. In the past year, Cummins went through some restructuring designed to help the company innovate faster and bring more value to customers. To learn more, see “Who We Are” and “How We Do It,” which are also included on pages 6 and 7 of this report.

**G4-5** Report the location of the organization’s headquarters.

Cummins’ headquarters is located at 500 Jackson St., in Columbus, Indiana (U.S.A.), 47201.

**G4-6** Report the number of countries where the organization operates.

Cummins does business with customers located in approximately 190 countries and territories that the company reaches through a network of more than 600 company-owned and independent distributor locations and approximately 7,200 dealer locations. Cummins has major operations based in the United States, the United Kingdom, Brazil, China, India, Africa and Australia. The company in 2015 celebrated its 40th anniversary in China. Cummins celebrated its 50th anniversary in India in 2012.

**G4-7** Report the nature of ownership and legal form.

Cummins Inc. is a publicly traded, Fortune 200 company, ranking 148th in 2016. Cummins stock symbol on the New York Stock Exchange is CMI.

**G4-8** Report the markets served (including geographic breakdown, sectors served, and types of customers and beneficiaries).

Cummins is a global power leader made up of complementary business units that design, manufacture, distribute and service engines and related technologies including fuel systems, controls, air handling, filtration, emission solutions and electrical power generation systems.

About 44 percent of the company’s sales came from outside the United States in 2015. Engines make up the largest business segment. Its customers include original equipment manufacturers or OEMs, who, in many cases, make their own engines. Developing innovative, clean, dependable engines is very important. Cummins’ engines are used in long haul trucks, regional trucks and pickup trucks as well as off-highway vehicles such as tractors, trains, ships, excavators, generators and more.

As the only company that produces all of the critical subsystems required to build an engine or generator in house, Cummins believes it has a competitive advantage.

**G4-9** Report the scale of the organization, including: total number of employees, total number of operations, net sales (for private sector organizations) or net revenues.

Cummins had more than 55,200 employees worldwide as of Dec. 31. More than half were located outside the United States. The company in 2015 earned $1.4 billion on revenues of $19.1 billion. For more on the company’s finances, please go to the company’s Investor Relations website. You can find there the company’s annual reports, dividend information, SEC filings and more.
Cummins Inc., a global power leader, is a corporation of complementary business units that design, manufacture, distribute and service engines and related technologies, including fuel systems, controls, air handling, filtration, emission solutions and electrical power generation systems.

WORLD HEADQUARTERS
500 Jackson St.
Columbus, IN 47201

WHO WE ARE

1919

www.cummins.com

EST.

500 Jackson St.
Columbus, IN 47201

CMI

STOCK SYMBOL
(New York Stock Exchange)

55,200

EMPLOYEES WORLDWIDE

More than 50 percent of the company’s employees are located outside the United States.
(approximate employee total, as of Dec. 31, 2015)

CUSTOMERS

Cummins’ customers are located in approximately 190 countries and territories that the company reaches through a network of more than 600 company-owned and independent distributor locations and approximately 7,200 dealer locations.

FORTUNE 500 RANKING (2016)

148

SALES / EARNINGS

In 2015, Cummins earned $1.4 billion on revenues of $19.1 billion
HOW WE DO IT

The company is organized into four business units. In 2015 and early 2016, Cummins went through some restructuring designed to help the company innovate faster and bring more value to customers.

CUMMINS ENGINE BUSINESS

The Engine Business manufactures and markets diesel and natural gas engines for on- and off-highway use around the world. Markets include heavy- and medium-duty trucks, buses, light-duty trucks and industrial uses in segments such as agriculture, construction and military equipment.

CUMMINS POWER SYSTEMS

Cummins Power Systems is a global provider of power generation systems, components and services in standby power and distributed power generation. It provides a full range of services including turnkey and temporary power solutions. Cummins continues to produce high horsepower engines for ships, trains, generators and more, but that function moved from the Engine Business to the new Power Systems business.

COMPONENTS BUSINESS

Cummins Emission Solutions designs and builds exhaust aftertreatment solutions to reduce emissions for light-, medium-, heavy-duty and high horsepower engines.

Cummins Filtration designs and builds heavy-duty air, fuel, hydraulic and lube filtration, and chemical and exhaust system technology products.

Cummins Fuel Systems designs and manufactures fuel systems that maximize power and fuel economy while helping to reduce emissions.

Cummins Turbo Technologies designs and builds turbochargers to maximize performance and reduce emissions and fuel consumption.

CUMMINS DISTRIBUTION BUSINESS

Cummins Distribution Business sells and services the full range of Cummins products for over 20 application segments in more than 190 countries and territories around the world.
EMPLOYMENT BY THE NUMBERS

Here’s a quick look at Cummins workforce in 2015.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OUTSIDE UNITED STATES</td>
<td>57 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGINEERS</td>
<td>18 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY</td>
<td>2.5 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGINEERING OR SCIENCE DEGREES BUT NOT IN ENGINEERING JOBS</td>
<td>12.5 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMPLOYEES REPRESENTED BY A UNION</td>
<td>32 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NON-UNION EMPLOYEES</td>
<td>68 percent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Most Cummins employees live outside the United States**

**About a third of Cummins employees have some kind of background in science or technology**

**Organized Labor**

Cummins’ Code of Business Conduct respects employees’ right to bargain collectively and other workplace rights. The company’s relationship with the Diesel Workers Union, for example, goes back more than 75 years.
Describe the organization's supply chain.

Cummins began to transform its supply chain in 2010, focusing on ways to increase efficiency, lower costs, and reduce its environmental footprint. Developing supply chain excellence is one of the company’s Five Growth Accelerators approved by Cummins leaders. By working to coordinate the production, shipment, and delivery of goods, Cummins better serves its customers. The company puts a special focus on the synchronized warehousing of raw materials to provide scale and improve efficiency.

For a fourth consecutive year, Cummins was recognized in 2015 as a Top 25 Supply Chain Company by Gartner, one of the world’s leading information technology and advisory companies. Cummins moved up one spot from 24 to 23, just ahead of Toyota and just behind L’Oreal. Other companies on the list included Amazon, McDonald’s, Nike and Coca-Cola. The ranking is based on financial performance and an evaluation of supply chain performance by industry peers and Gartner’s analysts.

Cummins Supply Chain leaders, led by Lisa Yoder, Vice President – Global Supply Chain and Manufacturing, celebrated at a ceremony with Gartner officials in November of 2015.

Sales at Cummins in 2015 were down about one percent compared to 2014.

### External Sales by Market

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUSINESS UNIT</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engine</td>
<td>$7.54 billion</td>
<td>$8.44 billion</td>
<td>$8.27 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>$6.20 billion</td>
<td>$5.14 billion</td>
<td>$3.73 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Components</td>
<td>$3.75 billion</td>
<td>$3.80 billion</td>
<td>$3.15 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Generation*</td>
<td>$1.63 billion</td>
<td>$1.86 billion</td>
<td>$2.15 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Debt Rating

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGENCY</th>
<th>DEBT RATING</th>
<th>LAST UPDATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard &amp; Poor’s Rating Services</td>
<td>A+</td>
<td>August 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitch Ratings</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>October 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moody’s Investors Service Inc.</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>December 2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In 2015, Cummins power business was called Cummins Power Generation. In 2016, it evolved into Cummins Power Systems.
Cummins reduced its workforce by about 2,000 positions through a combination of targeted restructuring and other staffing actions in 2015. The company also launched a number of initiatives within its manufacturing operations to reduce costs. Cummins announced in February 2016 it would be reorganizing its manufacturing operations for power generation equipment, relocating over the next two years its generator set assembly operations from Kent in the United Kingdom, to Daventry in the U.K., Phaltan, India and Wuhan, China. The Kent site will be transformed into an important regional distribution and logistics center. In April 2016, the company re-organized its business to combine the Cummins’ Power Generation segment and its High Horsepower engine business, creating Cummins Power Systems. The move will allow the company to streamline business and technical processes to accelerate innovation, grow market share and more efficiently manage its supply chain and manufacturing operations.

While the company has not formally adopted this term, part of Cummins’ Mission Statement demands that “everything we do leads to a cleaner, healthier, safer environment.” When it comes to the company’s operations, Cummins is not satisfied merely to meet local regulations. The company is working to reduce its carbon footprint by increasing recycling and using less water and energy.

Cummins belongs to a number of organizations, including: the Diesel Technology Forum, the Health Effects Institute, BSR (Business for Social Responsibility) and the Rocky Mountain Institute’s Business Renewables Center. The company participates in the U.S. Department of Energy’s Better Buildings Challenge. The company’s CEO, Tom Linebarger, is chairman of the Business Roundtable’s international engagement committee. Linebarger addressed BSR’s 2015 meeting in San Francisco.
For the important sustainability aspects shown in the diagram below, the company in 2015 compiled the results of more than a dozen stakeholder assessments already conducted by various functions within Cummins to determine what topics are the most relevant to the company’s stakeholders in the economic, social and environmental realms. The Global Reporting Initiative, the leading global sustainability reporting framework, uses the term “aspects” synonymously with topics or issues.

Cummins stakeholder assessments include, but are not limited to, extensive customer surveys and analysis, interactions with regulatory bodies, risk assessment as included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K and others managed internally. The company also included the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board’s sector brief to capture key topics of interest to investors in this sector.

Cummins believes the current efforts under way at the company represent, when analyzed together, a comprehensive view of the issues of importance to Cummins’ sustainability. The company is exploring conducting a more formal materiality assessment in 2016-2017.

A team of Cummins sustainability subject matter experts did an analysis using the Six Sigma tool of a prioritization matrix to evaluate more than 40 potential aspects derived from the stakeholders’ assessments. Two overarching criteria were used to determine which aspects were evaluated: "importance to stakeholders" and "strategic importance to the business." Ethics and compliance as a critical part of corporate governance was presumed to be included as foundational to the company and is not listed separately.

The analysis resulted in the important aspects listed below. The intent of the current process employed was to determine the top 12 aspects but not rank them. Aspects are grouped in broad categories of partners, people, products and policy.

The assessment tools used covered a broad range of stakeholders; for example, the employee engagement survey included nearly the entire employee base (50,000+) while the internal risk assessment was sent to more than 400 executives. Customer surveys on transactional interactions are sent immediately, and a competitive loyalty study done in 2013-2014 included more than 8,000 telephone interviews with more than 15,000 brand evaluations.

Specific weighted prioritization criteria included:

» Revenue
» Business opportunity
» Cost
» Business risk
» Brand/reputation
» Customer success

### ASSESSMENT PROCESS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAKEHOLDER</th>
<th>ASSESSMENT TOOL</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customers</td>
<td>Surveys, Net Promoter score</td>
<td>Various; daily to every two years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees</td>
<td>Employee satisfaction survey, risk assessment</td>
<td>Conducted at least once in the last three years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communities</td>
<td>Community needs assessment</td>
<td>Every two years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governments and NGOs</td>
<td>Face to face meetings, forums</td>
<td>Various but at least monthly with some stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry experts</td>
<td>External expert assessments (SASB)</td>
<td>Varies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investors</td>
<td>Face to face meetings, conferences, earnings conference calls</td>
<td>Varies at least quarterly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Aspect boundaries:
Boundaries are internal only for all aspects except for Customer Satisfaction and Promise, Partner Management and Energy Management, which in all or part include joint ventures.
CUMMINS IMPORTANT SUSTAINABILITY ASPECTS

### Partners
- Customer satisfaction and promise
- Procurement practices
- Partner management

### People
- Talent management
- Occupational health, safety and wellness
- Community engagement

### Products
- Innovation
- Fuel economy and in-use emissions
- Material sourcing
- Remanufacturing

### Policy
- Energy management
- Public policy
- Emissions regulations and enforcement

**Aspects Defined:**

» **Customer satisfaction and promise:** Customer satisfaction with product quality, service and delivery; loyalty.

» **Procurement practices:** Supplier engagement and sourcing.

» **Partner management:** Joint ventures and integrated account management.

» **Talent management:** Talent attraction and retention, performance management, incentives.

» **Occupational health, safety and wellness:** Workplace health and safety and overall wellness.

» **Community engagement:** Efforts to serve and improve communities to ultimately build stronger markets for Cummins products.

» **Innovation:** New product development and iteration.

» **Fuel economy and in-use emissions:** Product fuel economy in design and in use by customers.

» **Remanufacturing:** Remanufacturing engines and components to as-new or better condition for sale.

» **Energy management:** Energy use and reduction by Cummins consolidated operations and joint ventures subscribing to Cummins’ Enterprise Environmental Management System.

» **Public policy:** Public policy that has potential or actual impact on Cummins products and operations.

» **Emissions regulation and enforcement:** Regulation that has potential or actual impact on Cummins products and operations.

**G4-22**

Report the effect of any restatements of information provided in previous reports, and the reasons for such restatements.

There are no restatements of material in the 2015-2016 report.

**G4-23**

Report significant changes from previous reporting periods in the Scope and Aspect Boundaries.

This is the first year the company has used this technique to arrive at Cummins’ sustainability priorities.
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

G4-24
Provide a list of stakeholder groups engaged by the organization.

Cummins engages regularly with many stakeholders.

» Investors, through the annual meeting, quarterly meetings with analysts and meetings and phone calls between the Investor Relations team and shareholders.

» Customers, through trade shows, the Redefining Cummins tour and similar events, Customer Service Excellence outreach with customers, day-to-day interaction between customers and sales / distribution personnel.

» Company employees, through town hall meetings around the world with Chairman and CEO Tom Linebarger and other senior leaders; Cummins Connect (internal website) articles and videos featuring senior leaders.

» Prospective employees, through interaction with corporate recruiting team and its website.

» Community leaders and elected officials, through their regular interactions with the Government Relations team and on Corporate Responsibility Projects.

» Environmental advocates, through environmental conferences attended by Cummins leaders and through interactions with the Government Relations team.

» Social activists, through Cummins Corporate Responsibility initiatives.

» The general public, through the annual meeting and other public events attended by Cummins leaders.

G4-25
Report the basis for identification and selection of stakeholders with whom to engage.

Cummins engages with its stakeholders through its regular conduct of business. The company has personnel assigned to make contact with stakeholder groups in all the areas listed in G4-24.

In all of these ways, Cummins is constantly getting input from stakeholders on their perceptions of the company and what they are looking for from Cummins. The company is working on better ways to share this information.

G4-26
Report the organization’s approach to stakeholder engagement, including frequency of engagement by type and by stakeholder group, and an indication of whether any of the engagement was undertaken specifically as part of the report preparation process.

The feedback gathered to determine the company’s sustainability priorities will help shape next year’s report.

G4-27
Report key topics and concerns that have been raised through stakeholder engagement, and how the organization has responded to these key topics and concerns.

Cummins’ history is replete with examples where the company acted after engaging with its various stakeholders. The company’s sustainability report, for example, started after a request from an activist shareholder.

Perhaps the most notable example, however, came when the company stood up against apartheid in South Africa in the 1980s. Cummins withdrew its business from the country after activists raised concerns about social justice there. The company left South Africa when that country’s leaders would not let Cummins desegregate its factories.

More recently, the company heeded a call for action from both its employees and social activists and joined the coalition opposing a proposed state constitutional amendment in Indiana banning gay marriage in 2014.

Cummins’ history in stakeholder engagement is not limited to social causes. The company, for example, brought customers in from the beginning to help design its new Single Module aftertreatment system, developing a product that offers up to a 30 percent reduction in weight and a 50 percent reduction in size.

And the company has long been a supporter of clear, concise and enforceable emissions regulations, working with the U.S. government to develop the first greenhouse gas emission regulations in 2014.

In all these ways and more, Cummins has engaged with its stakeholders to help build stronger, healthier and cleaner communities around the world.
REPORT PROFILE

G4-28
Reporting period (such as fiscal or calendar year) for information provided.
Statistical material in the 2015-2016 Sustainability Progress Report and related documents, including the Data Book, come from the 2015 calendar year. Some company developments are included from January, February, March and April of 2016 in the progress report.

G4-29
Date of most recent previous report (if any).
The 2015-2016 Sustainability Progress Report was posted in May 2016. The 2015-2016 Data Book was posted in June 2016. Cummins has developed a sustainability report since its 2003-2004 report. The company’s past reports are available on line.

G4-30
Reporting cycle (such as annual, biennial).
Cummins works on an annual reporting cycle.

GOVERNANCE

G4-31
Provide the contact point for questions regarding the report or its contents.
The contact at Cummins is Sustainability Communications Director Blair Claflin.

G4-32 (a.)
Report the ‘in accordance’ option the organization has chosen.
Cummins is not formally submitting this report but is answering every G-4 question it can using the company’s Progress Report as a basis. Questions were left unanswered either because the company doesn’t collect the information, considers it confidential or because it is not applicable to the work the company does.

G4-33
Report the organization’s policy and current practice with regard to seeking external assurance for the report.
Environmental data is assured by Bureau Veritas. Most other data is not with the exception of financial data.

G4-34
Report the governance structure of the organization, including committees of the highest governance body.
The Board of Directors oversees the company. The duties of the Chairman of the Board and the Lead Director as well as the board’s committees are laid out in detail in the Cummins Corporate Governance Principles. See also pages 2-14 of the company’s 2016 Proxy Statement.

G4-35
Report the process for delegating authority for economic, environmental and social topics from the highest governance body to senior executives and other employees.
The Board of Directors and its committees are involved on an ongoing basis in the oversight of the company’s material enterprise related risks. Senior management, led by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer in conjunction with other appropriate officers, undertakes a process that identifies, categorizes and analyzes the relative severity and likelihood of the various different types of risks to which the company is or may be subject. Depending upon the type of the material identified risks, the board’s Audit Committee, Finance Committee, Compensation Committee and/or Safety, Environment and Technology Committee then receive periodic reports and information directly from senior management members who have functional responsibility for the management of such risks. These reports identify and assess the different types of enterprise related risks and address mitigation strategies and plans implemented or proposed for each key risk. Based on the further input of the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer as necessary or appropriate, the board and/or its respective appropriate committee then reviews such information, proposed mitigation strategies and plans, and monitors progress on mitigating such risks. The board and its committees’ roles in the oversight process of identified material risks have not impacted the board’s leadership structure.

G4-36
Report whether the organization has appointed an executive-level position or positions with responsibility for economic, environmental and social topics, and whether these post holders report directly to the highest governance body.
Cummins’ Vice President – Corporate Responsibility oversees the company’s community engagement efforts. The company’s Vice President – Chief Technical Officer oversees the company’s efforts to reduce the environmental impact of Cummins’ products as well as the impact of the company’s facilities, and the company’s Vice President – Ethics & Compliance oversees the company’s compliance efforts in non-technical areas. The Vice President – Chief Technical Officer is part of the Cummins Leadership Team. The company’s executive leadership body outside of the Cummins Board of Directors, and all members of the executive leadership team report directly to the Chairman and CEO.
Report processes for consultation between stakeholders and the highest governance body on economic, environmental and social topics. If consultation is delegated, describe to whom and any feedback processes to the highest governance body.

Cummins has several processes to ensure the board is hearing the voices of shareholders and other stakeholders on important topics. Every board meeting the Vice President of Investor Relations briefs the board on input from his conversations with the company’s investors. The company also organizes meetings each year with its top shareholders that includes a board member to discuss strategy and governance. The Corporate Secretary also speaks to the company’s top ten investors each year to discuss corporate governance and provides that feedback to the Board of Directors.

Report the composition of the highest governance body and its committees by executive or non-executive independence.

The Cummins Board of Directors currently consists of 10 directors, including nine independent directors consistent with the definition established by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

Chairman and CEO Tom Linebarger is the only Cummins employee on the Board. All directors are elected annually. The board reflects the company’s commitment to diversity, including two women, an African-American and two Latino men within its ranks.

Cummins’ board has six standing committees:

- Audit Committee
- Compensation Committee
- Executive Committee
- Finance Committee
- Governance and Nominating Committee
- Safety, Environment and Technology Committee

Cummins complies with all New York Stock Exchange and regulatory requirements concerning membership of its committees. See the 2016 Proxy, pages 2-7.

Report whether the chair of the highest governance body is also an executive officer.

Cummins’ Chairman, Tom Linebarger, is also the company’s CEO and is the only Cummins employee on the company’s 10-member Board of Directors. This model has worked well for the company, producing strong results. The board is sufficiently empowered to provide effective oversight. Cummins has been fortunate to have an outstanding Lead Director, Alexis Herman, former U.S. Secretary of Labor under President Bill Clinton. Herman joined the Board in 2001. To learn more, see the 2016 Proxy, pages 2-3.

Report the nomination and selection processes for the highest governance body and its committees, and the criteria used for nominating and selecting highest governance body members, including:

- Whether and how diversity is considered.
- Whether and how independence is considered.
- Whether and how expertise and experience relating to economic, environmental and social topics are considered.
- Whether and how stakeholders (including shareholders) are involved.

The board composition guidelines discussed in Sections 5.6 and 5.7 of the Corporate Governance Principles and pages. 5-7 of the 2016 Proxy. The Governance and Nominating Committee, per its charter, assists the board in identifying qualified individuals to become board members and determining the composition of the Board of Directors and its committees.

Report processes for the highest governance body to ensure conflicts of interest are avoided and managed. Report whether conflicts of interest are disclosed to stakeholders, including, as a minimum:

- Cross-board membership
- Cross-shareholding with suppliers and other stakeholders
- Existence of controlling shareholder related party disclosures

The Audit Committee of the board has established, and the board has approved, a written policy and procedures for review, approval or ratification of any related-party transactions or proposed transactions where the amount involved in any year exceeds or will exceed $120,000. Such related-party transactions are reported in the 2016 Proxy (page 78). In addition, the Governance and Nominating Committee, per its charter has the responsibility to make appropriate recommendations to the full board when “questions of independence and/or actual potential conflicts of interest arise with respect to existing board members or potential candidates for election to the Board of Directors.”
Cummins culture is built around its Vision, Mission and Values. The company’s vision is to make “people’s lives better by unleashing the power of Cummins.” Cummins’ mission includes demanding that “everything we do leads to a cleaner, healthier (and) safer environment.” The company counts among its values integrity, innovation, corporate responsibility and diversity. Longtime visionary CEO J. Irwin Miller maintained that all corporations have an obligation to building stronger communities which, in turn, ultimately leads to stronger markets for its products.

Cummins’ corporate responsibility value calls on the company and its employees to serve and improve the communities where Cummins employees live and where the company does business. Cummins leaders are encouraged to meaningfully engage in policy development, coalition building and mobilizing their teams to address tough community issues. The board plays a role in the development of the overall Corporate Responsibility strategy. In addition, board members often visit individual Corporate Responsibility projects to offer encouragement and recognize outstanding efforts.

The Board of Directors is briefed and provided with substantive information prior to each board meeting. The board held five meetings during 2015. All of the directors attended 75 percent or more of the aggregate number of meetings of the board and the committees on which they served. The non-employee members of the board also met in executive session without management present as part of each regular meeting. Alexis M. Herman, Lead Director, presided over these sessions.

New board members are provided with a timely and thorough introduction to Cummins, including information on the company’s Vision, Mission and Values and an introduction to the company’s business units and their respective management teams. They are also briefed about the company’s risk management processes and the regulatory environment and visit company facilities.

Directors with more tenure are expected to continue educating themselves with respect to the company’s industries and markets, as well as corporate governance and director responsibility developments. Cummins provides periodic updates or training to board members to ensure they have the knowledge and skills necessary for their service and may also apprise board members of appropriate director educational programs and encourage them to attend at the company’s expense. See Section 2.6 of the Corporate Governance Principles.

Monitoring the effectiveness of internal controls and risk management practices is one of the key oversight responsibilities of the Board of Directors at Cummins. The board receives a risk dashboard at every regularly scheduled meeting updating directors on the significant risks facing the company. The board is regularly briefed on matters of concern for customers, employees, unions and investors so it has a keen awareness of what all stakeholders are thinking.

The Governance and Nominating Committee is responsible for conducting an annual assessment of Board of Directors. This assessment explores whether the board and its committees function effectively and identifies areas in which it believes improvements can be made. See Section 5.4 of the Corporate Governance Principles. Cummins’ Chairman and CEO also conducts one-on-one evaluations with each director individually.
Chief Financial Officer as necessary or appropriate, the board and/or its respective appropriate committee then reviews such information, proposed mitigation strategies and plans, and monitors progress on mitigating such risks. The board and its committees’ roles in the oversight process of the company’s identified material risks have not impacted the board’s leadership structure. See page 3 of the company’s 2016 Proxy Statement.

G4-47
Report the frequency of the highest governance body’s review of economic, environmental and social impacts, risks, and opportunities.

The board receives an updated risk dashboard at every regularly scheduled meeting. In 2015, the board held five meetings. The company also provides any relevant information about economic, environmental and social matters whenever needed.

G4-48
Report the highest committee or position that formally reviews and approves the organization’s sustainability report and ensures all material Aspects are covered.

The Vice President – Corporate Responsibility and the Vice President – Chief Administrative Officer oversee production of the sustainability report. Cummins no longer prints a full Sustainability Progress Report but board members receive a hard copy of the report’s Executive Summary, which includes web addresses for the full report online. The board does not review the report or its summary before it is posted and published.

G4-49
Report the process for communicating critical concerns to the highest governance body.

See responses to G4-35, G4-37 and G4-47.

G4-51
Report the remuneration policies for the highest governance body and senior executives for the below types of remuneration:

» Fixed pay and variable pay
» Performance-based pay
» Equity-based pay
» Bonuses
» Deferred or vested shares
» Sign-on bonuses or recruitment incentive payments
» Termination payments
» Clawbacks
» Retirement benefits, including the difference between benefit schemes and contribution rates for the highest governance body, senior executives, and all other employees.

» Report how performance criteria in the remuneration policy relate to the highest governance body’s and senior executives’ economic, environmental and social objectives.

See “Executive Compensation Discussion and Analysis,” which provides detailed information about Cummins’ executive compensation programs as well as the principles and processes utilized by the board’s Compensation Committee in making executive compensation decisions, pages 17-61, 2016 Proxy. See also “Director Compensation,” pages 62-63, 2016 Proxy.

G4-52
Report the process for determining remuneration. Report whether remuneration consultants are involved in determining remuneration and whether they are independent of management. Report any other relationships which the remuneration consultants have with the organization.

The principal functions of the Compensation Committee can be found on pages 4-5 of the 2016 Proxy. As discussed therein, for 2015, the Compensation Committee engaged Farient Advisors LLC as its independent compensation consultant to provide input and advice to the committee. Other than the compensation services discussed in the proxy, Farient did not provide any other services to the company.

G4-53
Report how stakeholders’ views are sought and taken into account regarding remuneration, including the results of votes on remuneration policies and proposals, if applicable.

Shareholders consider an advisory vote each year at the annual meeting of shareholders regarding the compensation of the company’s named executive officers. At the 2016 annual meeting, shareholders voted 95.65 percent in support of the company’s executive compensation.
ETHICS AND INTEGRITY

G4-56
Describe the organization’s values, principles, standards and norms of behavior such as codes of conduct and codes of ethics.

Cummins’ culture is built around its Vision, Mission, Values and Principles, which lay the foundation for establishing a great work environment. The company believes this is critical to creating a collaborative, creative and innovative work environment.

As set forth in the Cummins Code of Business Conduct, Cummins believes that a sustainable company is built on a foundation of good governance that promotes ethical behavior at all levels.

Finally, the company’s Supplier Code of Conduct helps ensure Cummins does business with companies that share its values.

G4-57
Report the internal and external mechanisms for seeking advice on ethical and lawful behavior, and matters related to organizational integrity, such as helplines or advice lines.

Cummins employees have a variety of ways to seek advice or report concerns. In addition to their supervisor and human resources representative, they can also get help or report a concern online at ethics.cummins.com or by calling the Cummins Ethics Help Line. In the U.S. and Canada, the Help Line can be reached at 1-800-671-9600. The phone number for other countries is available at ethics.cummins.com. Wherever possible, employees may remain anonymous if they wish.

An employee may also send an email to the Ethics and Compliance Function (ethicsandcompliance@cummins.com) or to the Legal Function (law.department@cummins.com) and the appropriate person will contact them. Per company policy, an employee cannot be retaliated against for seeking advice or raising a concern.

All of this information is posted on the company’s internal website.

COMPLIANCE TRAINING

Thousands of employees receive ethics and compliance training every year at Cummins. These figures are accumulated enrollments of active employees since 2005, when the oldest courses were first offered. The completion rates reflect the number of completions by the end of the first quarter of 2016. The Ethics and Compliance team released Data Privacy and Export Compliance 2016 training courses in the first quarter of 2016.

NOTE: Shop floor employees receive Code of Conduct and Treatment of Others training in person. Targeted courses delivered primarily online—e.g. bribery, export, fair competition—to office and professional employees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRAINING</th>
<th>ENROLLED</th>
<th>COMPLETE</th>
<th>PERCENT COMPLETE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Bribery</td>
<td>28,789</td>
<td>28,155</td>
<td>98 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Bribery Refresher</td>
<td>27,545</td>
<td>25,472</td>
<td>92 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careful Communications</td>
<td>27,551</td>
<td>27,087</td>
<td>98 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code of Business Conduct (refresher)</td>
<td>24,154</td>
<td>22,515</td>
<td>93 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflicts of Interest</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>86 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Privacy</td>
<td>7,726</td>
<td>6,373</td>
<td>82 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doing Business Ethically*</td>
<td>27,575</td>
<td>27,094</td>
<td>98 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export Compliance</td>
<td>16,579</td>
<td>16,165</td>
<td>98 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export Compliance 2016</td>
<td>28,015</td>
<td>14,075</td>
<td>50 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment of Each Other at Work (refresher)</td>
<td>23,366</td>
<td>21,903</td>
<td>94 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair Labor Standards</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>99 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment Card Industry Data Security</td>
<td>5,175</td>
<td>3,405</td>
<td>66 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code of Business Conduct (initial classroom)</td>
<td>51,863</td>
<td>49,694</td>
<td>96 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment of Each Other at Work (initial classroom)</td>
<td>51,863</td>
<td>49,541</td>
<td>96 percent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DISCLOSURES ON MANAGEMENT APPROACH

G4-58
Report the internal and external mechanisms for reporting concerns about unethical or unlawful behavior, and matters related to organizational integrity, such as escalation through line management, whistleblowing mechanisms or hotlines.

See response to G4-57. In addition, all reports are investigated and violations at any level of the company are acted on swiftly and appropriately. Cummins has a team of Master Investigators who respond to reports of violations to the company’s Code of Business Conduct and make sure appropriate action is taken in a timely manner.

ECONOMIC

G4-EC2
Report risks and opportunities posed by climate change that have the potential to generate substantive changes in operations, revenue or expenditure.

Climate change presents both risk and opportunity for Cummins. For example, 45 percent of the company’s water use is in water stressed areas, potentially impacting the company’s supply chain negatively. It’s an opportunity, however, in that countries that want to reduce their production of greenhouse gases may choose to pass laws requiring clean, efficient engines such as Cummins produces.

Chairman and CEO Tom Linebarger told the 2015 BSR Conference that countries don’t need to choose between industrial growth and pollution. Cummins stands ready to help, but strong, clear and enforceable emissions regulations are critical for countries that want to both address pollution and industrial growth.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
Here’s a look at research and development spending at Cummins:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>R&amp;D SPENDING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>$735 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$754 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$713 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>$728 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>$629 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: For information on these calculations, go to Cummins’ 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K at investor.cummins.com.
ENVIRONMENT

ENERGY USE BY FACILITY TYPE
in millions of British thermal units

MANUFACTURING – HEAVY
Facility Type Purchased Electricity Diesel Natural Gas Other fuels
Manufacturing – Heavy 5,108,529 1,032,305 742,519 48,500
Manufacturing – Light 2,165,958 88,289 333,738 24,678

TEST / R&D
DISTRIBUTION / SERVICES
OFFICES / DATA CENTERS
WAREHOUSES

ENERGY USE BY FUEL TYPE
in millions of British thermal units
Includes all consolidated operations and joint ventures subscribing to the Enterprise Environmental Management System.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Type</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel</td>
<td>814,091</td>
<td>810,608</td>
<td>876,011</td>
<td>964,603</td>
<td>1,022,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural gas</td>
<td>962,468</td>
<td>927,674</td>
<td>1,152,396</td>
<td>1,209,263</td>
<td>1,138,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other fuels**</td>
<td>14,594</td>
<td>12,915</td>
<td>13,068</td>
<td>49,426</td>
<td>37,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchased electricity***</td>
<td>4,836,903</td>
<td>4,831,161</td>
<td>4,929,914</td>
<td>5,227,521</td>
<td>5,360,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Total Energy</td>
<td>6,628,057</td>
<td>6,582,358</td>
<td>6,971,388</td>
<td>7,440,813</td>
<td>7,539,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-U.S.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel</td>
<td>870,350</td>
<td>833,120</td>
<td>772,757</td>
<td>778,660</td>
<td>812,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural gas</td>
<td>476,226</td>
<td>418,801</td>
<td>438,960</td>
<td>431,321</td>
<td>448,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other fuels**</td>
<td>140,839</td>
<td>97,121</td>
<td>96,540</td>
<td>74,000</td>
<td>47,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchased electricity***</td>
<td>4,019,187</td>
<td>3,758,164</td>
<td>3,799,708</td>
<td>4,013,876</td>
<td>4,034,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-U.S. Total Energy</td>
<td>5,506,602</td>
<td>5,107,205</td>
<td>5,107,964</td>
<td>5,297,857</td>
<td>5,363,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total primary energy use</td>
<td>12,134,659</td>
<td>11,689,563</td>
<td>12,079,353</td>
<td>12,738,670</td>
<td>12,902,971</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes factor of 3x for purchased electricity to account for T&D losses.
** Other fuels include propane/LPG, gasoline, purchased steam and hot water.
*** Primary energy from purchased electricity considers a factor of 3 to account for generation, transmission and distribution losses.

The Cummins estimates it uses 692,216 metric tons of metal for one year's production.

G4-EN1
Materials used by weight or volume.
Cummins estimates 95 percent of the materials used to produce the organization's primary products are non-renewable (metals, oil, plastic) and 5 percent are renewable (rubber, paper, wood).

G4-EN3
Energy consumption within the organization.
See table on page 48 of the 2015-16 Sustainability Progress Report and the charts to the right.

G4-EN4
Energy consumption outside of the organization.
See 2016 CDP Climate Change response question 14 posted at Current and Past Reports.

G4-EN5
Energy intensity.

ENERGY USE BY FUEL TYPE

CUMMINS PRODUCT CO2 EMISSIONS COMPOSITION compared with global CO2 emissions
More than one third of Cummins CO2 emissions come from the use of our generators compared with one quarter from heavy-duty vehicles.

Since 2011, Bureau Veritas (BV) audited Cummins’ environmental footprint and our data collection and verification processes. BV’s audit included GHGs, water used, landfilled waste and recycled materials for 2010-2015 the time period also included in our sustainability report. They provided an audit report providing “limited independent assurance,” which we included as part of our 2012-2015 CDP (previously Carbon Disclosure Project) submissions.

Cummins Inc.
SUSTAINABILITY DATA BOOK 2015-2016
Here’s a look at Cummins’ progress toward its environmental goals.

Environmental performance includes all consolidated operations and joint ventures subscribing to Cummins’ Enterprise Environmental Management System.

### Environmental Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental Performance</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption (thousands of MMBtu)(^1)</td>
<td>12,135</td>
<td>11,690</td>
<td>12,079</td>
<td>12,739</td>
<td>12,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHG emissions (thousands of metric tons CO₂)</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>727</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>788</td>
<td>774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generated waste (thousands of metric tons)</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposed waste (thousands of metric tons)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycled waste (thousands of metric tons)</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycling rate (%)</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. hazardous waste (metric tons)</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water use (millions of gallons)</td>
<td>1,082</td>
<td>1,069</td>
<td>958</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Enterprise ISO 14001 certified entities</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Enterprise ISO 14001 certified manufacturing sites</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net sales (millions U.S. dollars)</td>
<td>18,048</td>
<td>17,334</td>
<td>17,301</td>
<td>19,221</td>
<td>19,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy intensity reduction since 2005 (%) (^2,3)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHG intensity reduction since 2005 (%) (^2,3)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water intensity reduction since 2010 (%) (^2)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Primary energy excludes sold electricity and associated fuel usage
\(^2\) Intensity defined as adjusted for sales (energy / GHG) or hours worked (water)
\(^3\) Energy and GHG intensity reduction includes consolidated entities only
WATER RISKS

These are the five most water-stressed river basins in the regions where Cummins has operations. Each of these locations also falls within the company’s priority regions for achieving water neutrality. Overall, 45 percent of Cummins water use is from water stressed areas.

The size of the dot represents the size of the water basin in a particular region. The percentages refer to the amount of water removed relative to Cummins’ total water use.

### WATER WITHDRAWN BY BUSINESS UNIT AND BY REGION

#### Water withdrawn by business unit

- EBU: 64%
- DBU: 11%
- PGBU: 6%
- CFBU: 6%
- FSBU: 4%
- CSS: 4%
- GTT: 3%
- CEBI: 2%

#### Water withdrawn by region

- North America: 52%
- China: 20%
- India: 14%
- Europe & Middle East: 4%
- Mexico & Central America: 4%
- Asia Pacific: 3%
- South America: 2%
- Africa: 1%
- Russia: <1%

### 2015 WATER INDICATOR DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>In Gallons</th>
<th>In Mega Liters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water recycled and reused</td>
<td>24,458,432</td>
<td>92.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rain Water</td>
<td>675,507</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh surface water</td>
<td>61,082,646</td>
<td>231.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Treatment Plant</td>
<td>470,365,332</td>
<td>1,780.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater</td>
<td>95,948,890</td>
<td>363.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater (renewable)</td>
<td>77,927,654</td>
<td>291.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal water</td>
<td>872,528,889</td>
<td>3,302.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rain Water</td>
<td>2,986,436</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WATER WITHDRAWN BY BUSINESS UNIT AND BY REGION**

**2015 WATER INDICATOR DATA**

- **Water withdrawn**
  - Water recycled and reused: 24,458,432 gallons (92.6 mega liters)
  - Rain Water: 675,507 gallons (2.6 mega liters)
  - Fresh surface water: 61,082,646 gallons (231.2 mega liters)
  - Municipal Treatment Plant: 470,365,332 gallons (1,780.5 mega liters)
  - Groundwater: 95,948,890 gallons (363.2 mega liters)
  - Groundwater (renewable): 77,927,654 gallons (291.8 mega liters)
  - Municipal water: 872,528,889 gallons (3,302.9 mega liters)
  - Rain Water: 2,986,436 gallons (11.3 mega liters)

**Discharges**

- **Withdrawals**
Cummins evaluated 121 global sites in its biodiversity hot spot analysis. Of those sites, 15 sites were identified as high priority based upon a composite average of all data sources above a certain point. It is important to note that while the majority of sites are not located directly within biodiversity hotspots, especially with the relatively urban or developed locations of many Cummins facilities, a conservative approach was utilized to help Cummins prioritize where their operations could positively or negatively interact (or be perceived by stakeholders to interact) with defined biodiversity hotspots.

Description of significant impacts of activities, products, and services on biodiversity in protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas.

Cummins has not identified any significant direct or indirect impacts on biodiversity in protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas based upon: 1) A Biodiversity Hotspot Assessment covering 121 global sites; 2) The company’s ambitious global goals for energy, GHG, water use, water neutrality, recycling, and zero disposal applicable to all global sites; and 3) Cummins’ Health and Safety and Environmental (HSE) Policy Commitments related to managing and eliminating the company’s impacts on the environment.

Habitats protected or restored.

Cummins has public goals that include achieving water neutrality at 15 sites in water stressed areas where the company has significant operations. Cummins defines water neutrality as offsetting the company’s own water use at a particular location through conservation and or restoration of available water sources. Cummins has four sites pending water neutrality validations and expect at least three of them will be declared water neutral in 2016. One of those sites is on this biodiversity list – Cummins India Limited. Employees from another site on this list - Cummins India Office Campus – contributed to the water neutrality efforts at the Cummins India Limited site.

Total number of IUCN red list species and National Conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations, by level of extinction risk. See chart to the left.
DIRECT AND INDIRECT EMISSIONS
(Facilities + power solutions business + mobile sources) Metric tons CO₂e

U.S. EMISSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DIRECT</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stationary combustion</td>
<td>114,010</td>
<td>110,222</td>
<td>126,929</td>
<td>138,097</td>
<td>137,152</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile sources</td>
<td>12,545</td>
<td>12,644</td>
<td>13,016</td>
<td>23,739</td>
<td>21,274</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process / fugitive</td>
<td>3,288</td>
<td>3,025</td>
<td>3,599</td>
<td>3,697</td>
<td>4,259</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation of sold electricity</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Direct Emissions</td>
<td>129,843</td>
<td>126,391</td>
<td>143,545</td>
<td>165,533</td>
<td>162,684</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

INDIRECT EMISSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Electricity</th>
<th>284,004</th>
<th>289,513</th>
<th>306,181</th>
<th>287,360</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hot water</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Indirect Emissions</td>
<td>305,533</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIRECT + INDIRECT

|       | Total U.S. Emissions | 435,377 |       |       |         |       |

NON-U.S. EMISSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DIRECT</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stationary combustion</td>
<td>91,880</td>
<td>85,554</td>
<td>82,396</td>
<td>82,191</td>
<td>85,271</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile sources</td>
<td>17,015</td>
<td>17,015</td>
<td>17,075</td>
<td>20,469</td>
<td>17,199</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process / Fugitive</td>
<td>6,610</td>
<td>6,945</td>
<td>8,187</td>
<td>9,509</td>
<td>9,839</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation of sold electricity</td>
<td>7,897</td>
<td>18,429</td>
<td>18,880</td>
<td>14,857</td>
<td>17,199</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Direct Emissions</td>
<td>123,402</td>
<td>127,943</td>
<td>126,538</td>
<td>127,026</td>
<td>129,509</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INDIRECT EMISSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Electricity</th>
<th>3,150,359</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hot water</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>919</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>183</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam</td>
<td>9,050</td>
<td>5,149</td>
<td>5,960</td>
<td>4,198</td>
<td>2,627</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Indirect Emissions</td>
<td>261,789</td>
<td>238,640</td>
<td>238,901</td>
<td>248,635</td>
<td>250,222</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIRECT + INDIRECT

|       | Total Non-U.S. Emissions | 385,191 | 366,583 | 365,439 | 375,661 | 379,776 |

TOTAL U.S. EMISSIONS AND NON-U.S. EMISSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DIRECT</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stationary combustion</td>
<td>205,890</td>
<td>195,775</td>
<td>209,324</td>
<td>220,288</td>
<td>222,243</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile sources</td>
<td>29,561</td>
<td>29,660</td>
<td>30,092</td>
<td>44,208</td>
<td>38,473</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process / Fugitive</td>
<td>9,898</td>
<td>10,470</td>
<td>11,786</td>
<td>13,206</td>
<td>14,098</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation of sold electricity</td>
<td>7,897</td>
<td>18,429</td>
<td>18,880</td>
<td>14,857</td>
<td>17,199</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Direct Emissions</td>
<td>253,246</td>
<td>254,333</td>
<td>270,083</td>
<td>292,559</td>
<td>292,193</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INDIRECT EMISSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Electricity</th>
<th>557,784</th>
<th>516,577</th>
<th>521,776</th>
<th>550,273</th>
<th>534,772</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hot water</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>919</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>183</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam</td>
<td>9,050</td>
<td>5,149</td>
<td>5,960</td>
<td>4,198</td>
<td>2,627</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Indirect Emissions</td>
<td>567,322</td>
<td>522,644</td>
<td>528,414</td>
<td>554,816</td>
<td>537,582</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIRECT + INDIRECT

|       | Total Emissions | 820,568 | 776,977 | 798,496 | 847,375 | 829,776 |

DIRECT AND INDIRECT ENERGY AND EMISSIONS

NOTE: Energy and emissions data includes all consolidated operations and joint ventures subscribing to the Enterprise Environmental Management System.

Direct Air Emissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOx (Metric Tons)</td>
<td>3,557</td>
<td>3,460</td>
<td>3,516</td>
<td>3,695</td>
<td>3,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO (Metric Tons)</td>
<td>781</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>813</td>
<td>846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM 10 (Metric Tons)</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC (Metric Tons)</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>877</td>
<td>754</td>
<td>773</td>
<td>696</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Direct (gigajoules)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diesel</td>
<td>1,776,965</td>
<td>1,734,016</td>
<td>1,748,156</td>
<td>1,837,744</td>
<td>1,924,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural gas</td>
<td>1,561,240</td>
<td>1,433,348</td>
<td>1,693,330</td>
<td>1,735,877</td>
<td>1,679,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propane</td>
<td>57,875</td>
<td>46,747</td>
<td>39,699</td>
<td>78,119</td>
<td>56,579</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indirect

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity (gigajoules)</td>
<td>3,150,359</td>
<td>3,029,260</td>
<td>3,078,606</td>
<td>3,250,384</td>
<td>3,311,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity (Kwh)</td>
<td>875,358,771</td>
<td>841,415,179</td>
<td>852,883,970</td>
<td>902,884,445</td>
<td>919,929,718</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Scope 2)

Please see 2016 CDP Climate Change response question 14 posted at Current and Past Reports.

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity.

See Cummins’ report on the company’s progress on its water, waste and energy goals in the Cummins 2015-2016 Sustainability Report.

Reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity.

See Cummins’ response to question 3.3 in the company’s 2016 CDP Climate Change report posted in Current and Past Reports and Cummins’ report on its progress against its waste, water and energy goals.

Emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS).

Cummins is working on a policy to phase out ODS from Cummins operations in the future. Therefore, the company is not collecting ODS emission data from the corporate level at this time.

The current ODS management procedure (CORP-08-04-02-00) is to define the management process to minimize Cummins’ environmental impact from ozone depleting substance (ODS) and ensure compliance with the requirements applicable to Cummins facilities as the end user of ODS containing equipment. The procedure define the requirements on record keeping, labeling, leak prevention, ODS recycling/disposal, substitutes consideration and technician certification.

Emissions of NOx, SOx and other significant air emissions.

Cummins uses AP 42 factors for the respective fuel usage (diesel, natural gas, propane and gasoline) to calculate the NOx, CO and PM. For volatile organic compounds (VOC), sites report directly.

Cummins does not calculate SOx.

2015 calculated air emissions are as follows:

- NOx associated with Diesel, NG, Propane and Gasoline usage – 8,452,331 lbs
- CO associated with Diesel, NG, Propane and Gasoline usage – 1,858,356 lbs
- PM associated with Diesel, NG, Propane and Gasoline usage – 575,013 lbs

POP and HAP are not significant air emissions from Cummins operations.
### RECYCLED METALS

**in metric tons**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron and steel</td>
<td>105,007</td>
<td>97,472</td>
<td>99,006</td>
<td>102,619</td>
<td>94,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>1,022</td>
<td>995</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper and brass</td>
<td>1,008</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-waste</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RECYCLED NON-METALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>24,471</td>
<td>24,755</td>
<td>20,580</td>
<td>22,720</td>
<td>32,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardboard</td>
<td>15,934</td>
<td>16,372</td>
<td>15,106</td>
<td>16,008</td>
<td>19,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid Waste</td>
<td>10,591</td>
<td>10,776</td>
<td>8,839</td>
<td>9,842</td>
<td>11,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burned for energy recovery</td>
<td>3,468</td>
<td>4,306</td>
<td>4,403</td>
<td>5,595</td>
<td>7,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composted</td>
<td>Not tracked</td>
<td>Not tracked</td>
<td>5,171</td>
<td>4,410</td>
<td>1,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic</td>
<td>1,404</td>
<td>1,268</td>
<td>1,606</td>
<td>1,905</td>
<td>2,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office paper</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>833</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCRA hazardous waste</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other process derived industrial waste</td>
<td>Not tracked</td>
<td>Not tracked</td>
<td>Not tracked</td>
<td>Not tracked</td>
<td>999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Recycled Waste** | 163,571 | 157,592 | 157,365 | 165,452 | 172,297 |

### WASTE BY REGION

- **North America**: 53%
- **Europe & Middle East**: 15%
- **Mexico & Central America**: 11%
- **China**: 9%
- **India**: 6%
- **South America**: 3%
- **Asia Pacific**: 3%
- **Russia**: <1%
- **Africa**: <1%

### CUMMINS’ WASTE FOOTPRINT

Iron and steel make up the largest component of Cummins’ waste footprint.

### WASTE GENERATION AND DISPOSAL BY BUSINESS UNIT

- **EBU**: 70%
- **Components**: 12%
- **PGBU**: 12%
- **DBU**: 6%
- **CSS**: 0%

- **EBU**: 40%
- **Components**: 29%
- **PGBU**: 6%
- **DBU**: 23%
- **CSS**: 2%
Total number and volume of significant spills.

In 2015, Cummins reported no significant spills.

Weight of transported, imported, exported, or treated waste deemed hazardous under the terms of the Basel Convention Annex I, II, III, and VIII, and percentage of transported waste shipped internationally.

Cummins is unable to uniformly track its hazardous waste internationally because of lack of conformity surrounding definition. The company does, however, comply with all regulations in the countries where it operates.

Identify, size, protected status, and biodiversity value of water bodies and related habitats significantly affected by the organization’s discharges of water and runoff.

Cummins is unaware of any such discharges.

Extent of impact of mitigation of environmental impacts of products and services.

See 2015-2016 Sustainability Progress Report story on company’s performance against its waste, water and energy goals. Also see report on mitigation efforts for products in-use.

Percentage of products sold and their packaging materials that are reclaimed by category.

Since 95 percent of Cummins products are made of metal, many of its components are inherently recyclable. Cummins’ remanufacturing business is the company’s first and oldest “green business” and the ultimate form of the “three Rs” – reduce, reuse and recycle. Remanufacturing returns Cummins’ engines and parts to productive use, keeping them out of landfills longer. In addition, the practice saves energy that would otherwise be used to manufacture new products.

Specifically within the remanufacturing business, 90 percent of products sold are returned to be remanufactured. The company estimates that approximately 5 percent of Cummins total products sold (not all are candidates for remanufacture) are returned to be remanufactured. Some countries do not permit the sale of remanufactured items; others will only allow remanufactured items to be sold in the country of their original manufacture. In other cases, Cummins engines and components are remanufactured by other third parties. See more on the company’s commitment to product stewardship.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>U.S. process hazardous waste (in metric tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>98 MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>101 MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>104 MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>85 MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>92 MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>78 MT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

U.S. process hazardous waste in metric tons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Intensity change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>-20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Change in intensity from 2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>-10</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>-20</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>-50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

95 percent of Cummins products are made of metal, many of its components are inherently recyclable.

Cummins’ remanufacturing business is the company’s first and oldest “green business” and the ultimate form of the “three Rs” – reduce, reuse and recycle. Remanufacturing returns Cummins’ engines and parts to productive use, keeping them out of landfills longer. In addition, the practice saves energy that would otherwise be used to manufacture new products.

Specifically within the remanufacturing business, 90 percent of products sold are returned to be remanufactured. The company estimates that approximately 5 percent of Cummins total products sold (not all are candidates for remanufacture) are returned to be remanufactured. Some countries do not permit the sale of remanufactured items; others will only allow remanufactured items to be sold in the country of their original manufacture. In other cases, Cummins engines and components are remanufactured by other third parties. See more on the company’s commitment to product stewardship.

Cummins Inc. SUSTAINABILITY DATA BOOK 2015-2016

ABOUT THE RECON BUSINESS

» Percent of an engine that can be remanufactured
   85 percent

» GHGs avoided per year
   200 million pounds

» Pounds of material reclaimed
   60 million

» Number of part numbers offered
   1,000 components and 2,000 engines

» Cummins Remanufacturing portfolio
   » Engines and long blocks (3.3 to 19 liter) including
     internal components
   » Turbochargers
   » Cylinder heads
   » Injectors
   » EGR valves
   » Connecting rods
   » Air compressors / accessory drives
   » Diesel particulate filters, diesel oxidation catalysts
   » Water pumps / lube pumps
   » Fuel injection pumps
   » Electronic Control Modules (ECMs)
   » Urea dosers
CUMMINS EMISSIONS SOLUTIONS – STOUGHTON, WISCONSIN
Cummins Emissions Solutions was issued a fine of $20,000 in November 2015 (consequently paid in January 2016) for the Stoughton, Wisconsin facility’s failure to comply with the size of engine permitted for testing in the site’s test cells and related reporting requirements.

JAMESTOWN ENGINE PLANT
In July 2014, the Cummins Jamestown Engine Plant voluntarily disclosed to the EPA regarding the plant’s failure to submit timely Toxic Release Inventory Form R reports for zinc compounds and certain glycol ethers for calendar years 2010, 2011, 2012 and secbutyl alcohol for 2012. After a full review of Cummins’ voluntary disclosure documentation, the EPA agreed to a 75 percent mitigation of penalties under the Audit Policy guidelines. The final settlement was $54,200.

CHONGQING SPILL
The Chongqing Cummins Engine Co. Ltd. (CCEC) in Chongqing, China, released an estimated 3,000 to 3,500 gallons of untreated wastewater into the Fenghuang Xi stream in March 2012. Upon discovering the release from a wastewater treatment tank, plant officials immediately closed a valve that was identified as the source, plugged rainwater outfalls at each transfer station on the site with cement and cleaned up the spill. The company paid about a $30,000 fine in addition to cleanup and restoration costs.

SEYMOUR PERMIT
Cummins announced in October 2012 that it paid an $11,250 fine to the state of Indiana because of the technical nonconformance of a new air-handling unit and other equipment at the company’s Seymour (Ind.) Engine Plant. The equipment installed at the plant as part of a $219 million expansion did not precisely conform to what was described in the company’s air permit request. Upon discovery of the discrepancy, Cummins notified the Indiana Department of Environmental Management to inform the agency of the issue as well as the measures taken to avoid reoccurrence of the problem.

### A violation occurs when an authorized body determines that a law, regulation, code, etc. related to environmental or ecological issues has been breached, and the fine or penalty is over $10,000. The chart to the left refers only to Cummins facilities. This definition is essentially in line with the GRI G4 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines definition of environmental laws and regulations. It refers to regulations related to all types of environmental issues (that is, emissions, effluents, and waste, as well as material use, energy, water, and biodiversity) applicable to the organization.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of violations of legal obligations / regulations</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of fines/penalties related to above</td>
<td>$41,250</td>
<td>$54,200</td>
<td>$52,000</td>
<td>$52,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental liability accrued at year end</td>
<td>$41,250</td>
<td>$54,200</td>
<td>$52,000</td>
<td>$52,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Significant environmental impacts of transporting products and other goods and materials for the organization’s operations, and transporting members of the workforce.

Transportation is a key element of the logistics process that impacts the supply chain from suppliers to customers.

Cummins spends more than $400 million in transporting goods across the company’s network. In 2014, Cummins adopted a transportation network optimization initiative to get the most out of its transportation system as part of Cummins’ larger supply chain transformation. The company is now using a global transportation management system to improve the speed and visibility of goods moved and have better analytics to manage the process. Adding a goal of goods moved and have better analytics system to improve the speed and visibility using a global transportation management system will help Cummins reduce the total number of miles goods travel by combining shipments of different products going to common locations. The company will also be able to reduce the number of less-than-full-truckload shipments. The management system will also help Cummins’ logistics professionals choose the most efficient way – whether by road, rail or sea – to ship them. As a result of these efforts, the company expects to save $40 million to $64 million annually.

In 2015, Cummins set a public goal to use the most efficient method and mode to move goods across the Cummins network to reduce CO2 per kilogram of goods moved by 10 percent by 2020. The baseline year is 2014. Cummins has achieved a 2.8 percent reduction through 2015 on CO2 per kilogram of goods moved against its goal of a 10 percent reduction. The estimate of total kilograms moved in 2015 is 31 million.

To learn more, see this article on goals in the Cummins 2015-2016 Sustainability Progress report.

The main focus of the company’s goal is on shipments from suppliers to Cummins facilities and shipments between Cummins’ own facilities, as its business units supply each other. The transportation management system will help Cummins reduce the total number of miles goods travel by combining shipments of different products going to common locations. The company will also be able to reduce the number of less-than-full-truckload shipments. The management system will also help Cummins’ logistics professionals choose the most efficient way – whether by road, rail or sea – to ship them. As a result of these efforts, the company expects to save $40 million to $64 million annually.

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To learn more, see this article on goals in the Cummins 2015-2016 Sustainability Progress report.

The company’s response on question 14 about employee commuting in the 2016 CDP Climate Change is posted in Current and Past Reports.

Cummins estimates that in a given year, three quarters of its research and development budget is devoted to research on fuel efficiency and reducing carbon dioxide emissions from our products, which is by extension environmental protection. In 2015, the figure was approximately $550 million.

In its facilities, Cummins completed 105 energy efficiency projects in 2015, totaling $11.5 million. The projects were completed in the broad categories of building services and building envelope, energy efficient processes, energy recovery and low carbon energy installation.

See 2016 CDP Climate Change response question 3.3b at Current and Past Reports.

Cummins uses environmental data for indirect supplier selection. In its requests for proposal, the company asks specifically if they measure and trend GHG and about climate change strategy. 100 percent of global indirect suppliers are asked these questions. Cummins uses the answers to these questions as a measure of supplier maturity in this area.

Cummins spends approximately $1 billion per month in goods and services with its supplier partners. This translates into thousands of tons of material, which must be mined, milled, packaged and shipped to the company’s facilities. Therefore being good stewards of Cummins’ spend means taking responsibility for the environmental footprint of the company’s supply chain.

With that in mind, Cummins has introduced five initiatives as expectations of its supply base. Cummins currently maintains policies and procedures to support these initiatives and has also established goals that suppliers are expected to join the company in achieving.

The company is introducing its goals to the top suppliers by spend. They are the approximately top 250 suppliers, which represent about 50 percent of Cummins’ direct material spend. The company is setting the expectation that these suppliers comply with the company’s transportation management programs, its disposable packaging waste requirements, Cummins’ responsible mineral sourcing requirements, prohibited materials disclosures, and participate in energy/water management programs to reduce their consumption and costs. The company gives them the tools to meet its requirements and provides an email address (supplier.compliance@cummins.com) so that they may ask questions as necessary.
SOCIAL

Cummins has a robust corporate responsibility program. Here’s a look at some data from Cummins’ programs.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
Participation in the company’s Every Employee Every Community program.

2015:
53,749 EMPLOYEES
(80 PERCENT)

2014:
50,000 EMPLOYEES
(73 PERCENT)

ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGE
Cummins employees can participate in this global competition to help communities solve environmental problems.

2015:
88 PROJECTS

2014:
62 PROJECTS

IMPACT BY THE NUMBERS
Here’s a look at some data on the impact of the company’s Environmental Challenge initiative. Under the challenge, Cummins’ employees compete to have their community service project judged one of the top at the company.

12,550 megaliters of water saved

36,810 metric tons of GHG reduced

77,820 trees planted

15,354 metric tons of waste diverted from landfills

350,000 people educated

30 countries represented

21,600 employees participated

72,600 hours contributed

88 projects completed

In all, Cummins invested $15.1 million into communities in 2015 for Corporate Responsibility initiatives, primarily in the form of grants. That compares to $13.9 million in 2014.

NOTE: Cummins’ Corporate Responsibility data is self-reported by participants and includes company employees, joint venture employees and Cummins’ contractors around the world.
G4-LA5

Percentage of total workforce represented in formal joint management-worker health and safety committees that help monitor and advise on occupational health and safety programs.

Cummins does not have worker representation on the corporate leadership committee that oversees health and safety at the company. However, most Cummins’ sites have health and safety committees that include significant workforce representation as part of Cummins’ efforts to make safety personal to its employees.

G4-LA6

Type of injury and rates of injury, occupational diseases, lost days and absenteeism and total number of work-related fatalities by region and gender.

Cummins does not report injuries by gender and region. However, the company does report extensively on health and safety performance, putting special attention on the Ergonomics Injury, Incidence, Severity Case and the Major Injury Rates.

G4-LA7

Report whether there are workers involved in occupational activities who have a high incidence or a high risk of specific diseases.

Cummins does have employees who occasionally work in hazardous situations such as jobs involving moving / rotating machinery or handling hazardous chemicals / substances. The company makes every effort to protect the employees from exposure to risks associated with these activities. The company knows of no situation where employees have a high incidence or high risk of specific diseases related to their work.

G4-LA11

Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews, by gender and by employee category.

All office and professional employees, regardless of gender, receive training during Onboarding on the company’s OnTrack system. The web-based system is designed to ensure employees know what is expected of them and the system also guides the most important work conversation of all, the conversation between a manager and his or her employee.

G4-LA12

Composition of governance bodies and breakdown of employees per employee category according to gender, age group, minority group membership and other indicators of diversity.

The Cummins Board of Directors, the company’s top governance level, has two women, an African American, and two Latino men, within its ranks. Board members have a variety of backgrounds, ranging from a rocket scientist to a former U.S. Secretary of Labor to the president of a not-for-profit promoting the arts and learning for disadvantaged children. The board members range in age from 53 to 68.

The definition of minority groups varies widely around the world. Cummins believes strongly in having a workforce that reflects the locations where it does business. The company pays particular attention to female representation and the of its workforce.

SPENDING ON DIVERSE SUPPLIERS

Here’s a look at the total amount of money Cummins spent in the U.S. with diverse suppliers in eight categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>SPENDING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>$1.3 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$1.2 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$990 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>$890 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>$810 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Spending with diverse suppliers in this graph is limited to U.S. spending.

NOTE: Cummins’ health and safety data covers all company managed operations around the world including Cummins managed joint venture partnerships.
DEVELOPING A TRULY GLOBAL WORKFORCE

Diversity at Cummins has long been about more than representation. But as a truly global company, Cummins wants to develop a workforce that closely resembles the demographics in the countries and markets where it does business.

Company leaders pay special attention to some key metrics of under-represented groups at Cummins, such as women. An employee’s country of birth is another key metric to ensure leadership isn’t limited to one country or group of countries. Here’s a look at what’s been happening in these areas.

NOTE: Workforce statistics cover employees in company operations around the world but not joint ventures or contingent / contract workers.

COUNTRIY OF BIRTH FOR THE WORKFORCE

COUNTRIY OF BIRTH FOR LEADERS

NOTE: Rest of world category includes countries with less than 1,000 Cummins employees.
LABOR PRACTICES

**G4-LA14**
Percentage of new suppliers screened using labor practices criteria.

All Tier I suppliers must sign Cummins’ Supplier Code of Conduct, which includes a commitment to Freedom of Association, including the “right to bargain collectively and all other workplace rights.”

**G4-LA15**
Significant actual and potential negative impacts for labor practices in the supply chain and actions taken

Cummins does business with thousands of suppliers. The company’s Ethics and Compliance team did an exhaustive review of the company’s suppliers in 2015 and did not find any cause for concern. In working with other areas of the company, however, it did conclude that it’s more effective to screen companies before they become suppliers and is working with Purchasing and the Law Function to explore developing new ways.

HUMAN RIGHTS

**G4-HR3**
Total number of incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken.

Cummins doesn’t report specifics about violations of the Code of Conduct, but it does report the numbers of cases investigated. There were 1,851 reported code violations investigated in 2015, up from 1,559 in 2014. About 45 percent came from outside the U.S. in 2015, about the same as in 2014, and 33 percent were reported anonymously, also about the same as 2014.

About 58 percent of the total reports were ultimately substantiated in 2015, compared to 48 percent in 2014.

Around 28 percent of the substantiated reports resulted in terminations compared to 29 percent in 2014.

The average time to close a case was 14 work days, down one day from 2014.

SOCIETY

**G4-SO1**
Percentage of operations with implemented local community engagement and impact assessments.

Cummins has established environmental goals to reduce its carbon footprint, the primary potential negative impact from its facilities on the communities where the company does business and where its employees live and work. In recent years, Cummins has significantly reduced its water and energy intensity and is making progress its goals for creating plants that are zero disposal and water neutral.

**G4-SO2**
Operations with significant actual and potential negative impacts on local communities.

Cummins has undertaken a major review of its suppliers in 2015 with a special focus on third parties doing business on Cummins’ behalf. While the review didn’t find any major problems, the company’s Ethics and Compliance staff did conclude it’s much easier to do this kind of intensive review before a contract is signed rather than after.

**G4-SO3**
Total number and percentage of operations assessed for risks related to corruption.

Cummins undertook a major review of its suppliers in 2015 with a special focus on third parties doing business on Cummins’ behalf. While the review didn’t find any major problems, the company’s Ethics and Compliance staff did conclude it’s much easier to do this kind of intensive review before a contract is signed rather than after.
Monetary value of significant fines and total number of non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with laws and regulations.

Cummins did not have any fines in 2015 significant enough for inclusion in the company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K. Cummins also did not have a significant environmental violation for inclusion in the company’s Sustainability Progress Report in 2015. For more see G4-EN29.

Percentage of new suppliers that were screened using criteria for impacts on society.

All Cummins suppliers must agree they are in compliance with the Company’s Supplier Code of Conduct. That code precludes discrimination based on “race, color, gender, nationality, religion, age, disability, union membership, maternity, sexual orientation, gender identity and/or expression or marital status.”

It also states suppliers must not use “slave or involuntary labor of any kind, including prison labor, debt bondage, or forced labor by governments and suppliers must not be involved in human trafficking.” It goes on to layout more restrictions, including on child labor.

Significant actual and potential negative impacts on society in the supply chain and actions taken.

Cummins works hard to only do business with suppliers who share the company’s values. Cummins’ partners in the company’s supply chain will not be partners for long if they violate those values and ethical considerations. Outside of ethics, the company’s biggest concern is with the environment. Cummins’ supply chain represents the company’s biggest use of water, for example, through the mining of raw materials. Cummins is committed to working with suppliers who use less environmentally intrusive techniques to provide the company with the products and raw material it needs to succeed.

Percentage of significant product and services categories for which health and safety impacts are assessed for improvement.

It is Cummins’ intent to assess all of the company’s product for health and safety impacts.

Total number of incidents of non-compliance with regulations and voluntary codes concerning the health and impacts of products and services during their lifecycle, by type of outcomes.

Cummins had no incidents of non-compliance in 2015.

Total number of incidents of non-compliance with regulations and voluntary codes concerning product and service information and labeling, by type of outcomes.

Cummins had no incidents of non-compliance in 2015.
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