Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

The Clorox Company is a leading multinational manufacturer and marketer of consumer and professional products with fiscal year 2022 net sales of $7.1 billion and about 9,000 employees worldwide as of June 30, 2022. The Clorox Company (NYSE: CLX) champions people to be well and thrive every single day. Its trusted brands, which include Brita®, Burt's Bees®, Clorox®, Fresh Step®, Glad®, Hidden Valley®, Kingsford®, Liquid-Plumr®, Pine-Sol® and Rainbow Light®, can be found in about nine of 10 U.S. homes and internationally with brands such as Ajudin®, Clorinda®, Chux® and Poett®. Headquartered in Oakland, California, since 1913, Clorox was one of the first U.S. companies to integrate ESG into its business reporting, with commitments in three areas: Healthy Lives, Clean World and Thriving Communities. Clorox's IGNITE strategy accelerates innovation in key areas to drive growth and deliver value for both the Company's shareholders and society. Specifically, IGNITE focuses on four strategic choices to sustain long-term, profitable growth: Fuel Growth, Innovate Experiences, Reimagine Work and Evolve Portfolio. Integrated goals for environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance are focused in the areas of Healthy Lives, Clean World and Thriving Communities.

As part of our IGNITE ESG goals, we've made commitments to address climate change which we believe is a serious threat that requires urgent action. We achieved our 100% renewable electricity goal for our U.S. and Canada operations four years earlier than originally planned as well as our approved science-based target to reduce scopes 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Complementing our 2030 targets, in 2021, we strengthened our IGNITE commitment with an additional goal of achieving net zero GHG emissions by 2050. This builds on our progress of reducing GHG 52% per case of product sold, and 40% on an absolute basis, between 2008 and 2018, our last two goal periods.†

To help us advance our ESG work, Clorox is a signatory of the United Nations Global Compact and the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's New Plastics Economy Global Commitment. The company has been broadly recognized for its sustainability efforts, including the FTSE4Good Index Series, a U.S. EPA 2022 Safer Choice Partner of the Year, No. 5 on Newsweek's list of most responsible companies, No. 1 on Barron's 2022 100 Most Sustainable Companies list, listed in the 2023 Bloomberg Gender-Equality Index, on the Human Rights Campaign's 2022 Corporate Equality Index, a Morningstar Sustainalytics 2023 ESG Top-Rated Company, and 2022's Parity.org Best Places for Women to Advance list, among others. In support of its communities, in fiscal year 2022, we provided cash grants, U.S. product donations and cash for cause marketing totaling nearly $89 million to support public health and the communities where our employees live and work - this was higher than in previous years, primarily due to one-time donations made in connection with exiting a supplier relationship.

For more information, visit TheCloroxCompany.com and follow the company on Twitter at @CloroxCo.
† To calculate cumulative progress since 2008, we restated the 2007 baseline in 2017 to reflect the U.S. EPA's new methodology for calculating Scope 3 emissions.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

No

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Argentina
Australia
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Ecuador
Hong Kong SAR, China
Malaysia
Mexico
New Zealand
Panama
Peru
Philippines
Puerto Rico
Republic of Korea
Saudi Arabia
South Africa
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

Uruguay

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	US1890541097
Yes, a Ticker symbol	CLX
Yes, a CUSIP number	189054109

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board-level committee	The full Board of Directors (the “Board”) oversees matters related to environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues (including climate change and environmental sustainability policies, programs, goals and progress), as well as

	targets, standards and other metrics used to measure and track ESG performance and progress. The full Board participates in regular (at least annual) updates on ESG topics, including climate, and as part of its enterprise risk management (ERM) oversight role, also oversees the Company's climate risks, which have been identified as long-term risks for the Company through the Enterprise Risk Assessment process. See the Schedule 14A 2022 Proxy Statement and Financial Statement ("2022 Proxy Statement") for additional details. Pursuant to its charter, the Nominating, Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee (NGCRC) of the Board, comprised exclusively of independent directors, supports the Board in reviewing, monitoring and engaging with management on the development of climate change and environmental policies, programs, goals and progress, and regularly reviewing such matters with the full Board. In fiscal year 2022, we refreshed our Board committee charters to provide further clarity on each committee's roles and responsibilities around ESG oversight and to ensure coordinated coverage of ESG issues across the Board and committees. Although the NGCRC has historically overseen the Company's sustainability policies, the NGCRC charter now explicitly includes oversight of the Company's climate change and environmental policies, programs, goals and progress. The NGCRC is updated at least quarterly on ESG-related priorities including those related to Climate. For example, the NGCRC reviews the Company's progress towards its IGNITE ESG goals, including successes and any challenges along the way. The NGCRC also regularly receives updates on ESG issues of relevance to our stakeholders, including shareholders, which often includes information related to climate risks, oversight and disclosure and the NGCRC (and the full Board) is presented with outside speakers with subject matter expertise and are encouraged to attend director education opportunities, with expenses covered by the Company, for various ESG topics, including climate. See the Schedule 14A 2022 Proxy Statement and Financial Statement for additional details.
Board-level committee	The Management Development and Compensation Committee (the "MDCC") is responsible for development, retention and succession planning processes below the CEO level, oversight of the Company's consideration of ESG matters in its compensation programs, as well as its key human capital policies and practices below the executive level. The MDCC and supports the Board in overseeing the Company's diversity, equity and inclusion initiatives, programs and key metrics. See the 2022 Proxy Statement and Financial Statement for additional details.
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The CEO, who is also a board director, is responsible for the company's strategy, which includes our ESG Goals and our overall climate strategy. The CEO is directly responsible for approving the company's IGNITE ESG Goals, including, for example, Climate related Science Based Targets and setting a net zero goal. The CEO is tasked with ensuring that the company is actively making progress toward our climate related goals and has responsibility for meeting them. Our current CEO was instrumental in the development of our IGNITE strategy in her prior role as EVP of Strategy), including developing our environmental goals. Oversight of the company's ESG strategy is the responsibility of the ESG Executive Committee, chaired by the EVP and Chief Legal Officer, and comprised

	of Clorox's EVP, Chief People and Corporate Affairs Officer, President – Care & Connection, and President – Health & Wellness, each of whom is on Clorox's executive committee. They are responsible for overseeing the execution of our ESG (incl. Climate) priorities and goals. See the 2022 Proxy Statement and Financial Statement for additional details.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement	The full Board of Directors (the "Board") oversees matters related to environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues (including climate change and environmental sustainability policies, programs, goals and progress), as well as targets, standards and other metrics used to measure and track ESG performance and progress. The full Board participates in regular (at least annual) updates on ESG topics, including climate, and as part of its enterprise risk management (ERM) oversight role, also oversees the Company's climate risks, which have been identified as long-term risks for the Company through the Enterprise Risk Assessment process. The Board has direct oversight responsibilities over Clorox's environmental matters and compliance and is updated at least quarterly on ESG- related priorities, including, as appropriate, those related to climate change. For example, the Board provides oversight of the strategy development and execution, including our IGNITE strategy and its integrated ESG goals, which include climate-specific goals. The Board was also engaged on the specific Science-Based Targets and our commitment to Net Zero. The company's progress against the Climate specific goals and targets are included as part of the regular updates to the NGCRC and the full Board. These updates include performance of the climate-related goals and objectives, status of any progress and upcoming priorities for the climate-related goals (e.g., SBTs, Renewable Electricity). The NGCRC receives

		updates on key ESG topics at least quarterly, including frequent updates on climate issues, climate governance, GHG goals, and areas of developing focus from key stakeholders related to climate change. As an example, some of our directors engage periodically, and at least annually, with shareholders to discuss key issues and to listen to their perspectives. The feedback from these conversations have informed the implementation of recent practices such as the launch of our ESG Data Hub, which provides a centralized source for our key ESG disclosures. As part of the board's effort to continually enhance and expand their knowledge and skills, we invited one of our largest shareholders to a board meeting and had the unique opportunity to engage in a dialogue with them on emerging ESG issues. The full board of directors receives regular ESG updates on key topics from members of Clorox's management team. The CEO, the and the VP- Head of Sustainability are responsible for engaging the board on ESG matters including those related to climate change and overseeing the execution of our ESG priorities, ensuring our business strategy considers and optimizes our ESG priorities and our business appropriately provides disclosure around our ESG progress and performance.
Scheduled – some meetings	Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	The full Board oversees Clorox's enterprise risk management (ERM) program, which includes the specifically identified risk of climate change and also acknowledges the long-term nature of climate risk, which extends well beyond typical business planning cycles and enterprise risk time horizons. The ERM program is overseen by the Chief Financial Officer and Chief Legal Officer and proactively identifies, assesses, prioritizes, and continuously manages enterprise-wide risks, including climate risk, and provides the Board with key ERM updates. The ERM program includes oversight of the annual key risk identification process, which identifies the top risks that the Company faces with respect to its business, operations, strategy, and other factors, including cybersecurity and climate-related risks, as well as key mitigation strategies and risk owners. Our management discusses identified risks and risk mitigation and

		management efforts with the Board on an annual basis, at minimum, and typically in connection with the Board's annual strategy meeting. Executive risk owners are identified for all enterprise risks, including Climate, who further assess, develop, monitor, manage and remain accountable for mitigation strategies, escalate issues and request resources as appropriate. With respect to climate in particular, management is working to develop, under the oversight of the Board and with internal and external resources, strategies and action plans to address climate risks and decarbonize our business in furtherance of our publicly stated climate goals.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues
Row 1	Yes	Clorox's Governance Guidelines detail the experience and skills that the Nominating, Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee (NGCRC) believes are important in creating a diverse and well-rounded Board. These skills include "expertise on ESG issues, including social responsibility, environmental, climate, sustainability and/or public issues expertise." According to our Skills Matrix in our proxy statement, as of the end of last fiscal year, 9 of 12 directors had ESG experience. As we noted in our 2022 Proxy Statement: Our ESG pillars, which we refreshed in fiscal year 2021, are organized around our most strategic opportunities to make positive societal impact and are integrated with our IGNITE strategy. Accordingly, we seek directors with social responsibility, environmental/ climate, sustainability and public issues experience, allowing them to appropriately consider and address business, social and environmental challenges, while also mitigating risks and creating value for all stakeholders. One of our directors is also responsible for overseeing sustainability issues at a large, public multinational company. Several directors also have current or recent leadership experience at organizations that report to CDP (e.g., Domino's Pizza, Kellogg, MetLife, Microsoft and Target). To enhance and expand on the key skills and experiences relevant to

		the Company's industry, including knowledge of climate issues, we provide our directors with continuing education and presentations developed by both internal and external expert speakers. In addition to the regular ESG updates at each meeting, last year the NGCRC led a deep-dive session with the full Board on multiple ESG topics presented by management, our external advisers and ESG consultants. Topics included the evolving nature of stakeholder capitalism and interests from our multiple stakeholder groups, emerging proxy voting trends, Clorox's approach to its ESG materiality assessment and how that informs its strategic priorities and reporting, among other areas.

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

The CEO, who is a director, is responsible for implementation of the company's strategy, which includes our ESG targets and overall climate strategy. The CEO is directly responsible for approving the company's strategic IGNITE ESG Goals, including, for example, climate-related Science Based Targets and setting a net zero goal. The CEO and the VP- Head of Sustainability are responsible for engaging the board on ESG matters including those related to climate change and overseeing the execution of our ESG priorities, ensuring our business strategy considers and optimizes our ESG priorities and our business appropriately provides disclosure around our ESG progress and performance. For example, when Clorox developed our IGNITE Strategy,

integrating our ESG Goals with our Business strategy, the CEO was responsible for reviewing and approving that integration as head of the organization. The CEO was also provided the opportunity to have input on Climate specific goals, such as our commitment to set Science Based Targets (SBTs) and our commitment to achieving Net Zero by 2050. Our current CEO architected our IGNITE strategy as the then Chief Operating Officer (COO), including developing our environmental goals and now has responsibility to oversee our IGNITE Strategy and goals. The CEO is responsible for the company's climate-related strategy, including recommended strategies, goals, progress, and tracking. The CEO is tasked with assessing that information and acting on it as required or recommended. The CEO is also tasked with ensuring that there is a team in place, including oversight by the ESG Executive Committee (described below) who are each members of the Clorox Executive Committee, to execute the company's climate goals, ensuring that the goals are appropriately set, monitored and tracked and progress is being made. The CEO reports on ESG performance, which includes Climate, at the quarterly Board meetings.

Position or committee

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify

EVP, Chief Legal Officer

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

The company's EVP, Chief Legal Officer chairs the ESG Executive Committee which includes Clorox's EVP, Chief People Officer, Group President, Health & Hygiene and Group President, Care and Connection (all Clorox Executive Team Members). The ESG Executive Committee is responsible for overseeing the execution of our ESG priorities and ensuring our business strategy considers and optimizes our ESG priorities, including our Climate goals. The ESG Executive Committee is tasked with helping to develop and recommend climate ambitions to the CEO and oversee and assess

progress on the climate goals. The EVP Chief Legal Officer, as chair of the ESG Executive committee, along with the VP and Head of Sustainability, reports quarterly to the Board's Nominating, Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee (NGCRC) and to the full board annually.

Position or committee

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Providing climate-related employee incentives
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

As important matters arise

Please explain

The Chief Financial Officer (CFO), along with the Chief Legal Officer (CLO), oversees the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Steering Committee, which proactively identifies, assesses, prioritizes, and continuously manages enterprise-wide risks, including climate risk. The CFO is also responsible for major capital and other expenditures, including climate related expenditures. For example, in CY22 the CFO oversaw a second virtual power purchase agreement to purchase renewable electricity beginning in calendar year 2023, reinforcing our long-term commitment to 100% renewable electricity in our operations and to help expand new renewable energy infrastructure in the U.S.

Position or committee

Other, please specify

Head of Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Other, please specify

Chief Legal Officer (CLO)

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

The Company has instituted a robust, comprehensive enterprise risk management (ERM) program, which involves Board oversight, and an ERM Steering Committee (Steering Committee), which consists of a cross-functional team of senior leaders and key executives. The ERM program oversees the annual key risk identification process, which identifies the top risks that the Company faces with respect to its business, operations, strategy, and other factors, including cybersecurity and climate-related risks, as well as key mitigation strategies and risk owners. The Head of ERM provides a quarterly update to the Board. Our management discusses identified risks and risk mitigation and management efforts with the Board on an annual basis, at minimum, and typically in connection with the Board's annual strategy meeting. The head of ERM reports to the Chief Legal Officer who is responsible for overall risk.

Position or committee

Other, please specify

VP and Head of Sustainability

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Other, please specify

Chief Legal Officer (CLO)

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

The VP and Head of Sustainability leads a cross-functional ESG Core Team made up of ESG leaders and subject matter experts from across Clorox and is responsible for engaging a broad set of internal and external stakeholders to ensure we continue as a leader in the ESG space. The Head of Sustainability helps to define and execute on our ESG priorities and guides periodic ESG strategy enhancements. By having a sustainability leader for the core team as well as executive oversight, we're able to drive accountability and better integrate all aspects of ESG into our business decisions. That means we can have a bigger impact as well as clearer and more consistent messaging for all our stakeholders — customers, suppliers, investors, teammates, and more. It also ensures we will continue to deliver against our stated ESG goals by representing all the various teams who do this work and formalizing a clear connection to the business units. The Head of Sustainability reports on ESG matters to the NGCRC and to the full board annually. The Head of Sustainability reports to the Chief Legal Officer who is overall responsible for Risk.

Position or committee

Sustainability committee

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Developing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Corporate Sustainability/CSR reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Not reported to the board

Please explain

In CY22 the company created an ESG Core Team, which includes owners and subject matter experts from Product Stewardship, R&D, Global Strategic Sourcing, Corporate Governance, Government Affairs/Policy Lead, Climate/Water/Energy Lead, among

others. This group provides thought leadership and expertise to business units and leads the measurement, tracking and progress against our ambitious ESG goals. The team is led by the VP and Head of Sustainability and reports to the ESG Executive Committee chaired by senior executives.
By having a sustainability core team as well as executive oversight, we're able to drive accountability and better integrate all aspects of ESG into our business decisions. That means we can have a bigger impact as well as clearer and more consistent messaging for all our stakeholders — customers, suppliers, investors, teammates, and more. It also ensures we will continue to deliver against our stated ESG goals by representing all the various teams who do this work and formalizing a clear connection to the business units. The ESG Core Team is supported by various team members and subcommittees with additional expertise around climate, energy, plastic, R&D. These support teams work to inform the Core team who in turn are responsible for helping to drive our ESG-related goals and commitments, including Climate.

Position or committee

Business unit manager

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Providing climate-related employee incentives
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Operations - COO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Not reported to the board

Please explain

The Company operates through business units (BUs) that are aligned with the Company's operating segments. The BU presidents are the center of integrated decision making and are responsible for executing integrated IGNITE strategy—the long-term strategic plan that guides our business—includes both financial goals, as well as ESG goals that are organized into three pillars—Healthy Lives, Clean World, and Thriving Communities. The BU leaders are in the driver's seat of decision making and resource allocation for our Climate related strategies.

Each business unit leadership team, led by a General Manager, is responsible for defining and achieving a strategic sustainability plan for its portfolio of brands that will help deliver corporate IGNITE ESG goals and advance its brands towards becoming a more sustainable business. Each BU leadership team designates a sustainability champion to lead its sustainability agenda and monitor progress.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Clorox has integrated ESG goals into our long-term corporate IGNITE strategy. The full board assesses the company's performance on the IGNITE scorecard, including ESG accomplishments. At the beginning of fiscal year 2022, goals related to ESG metrics from the IGNITE scorecard relevant to each NEO's role and responsibilities were embedded in each NEO's fiscal year 2022 priorities. At the end of each fiscal year, the MDCC holistically evaluates NEOs' performance based on the performance of the business or operations for which each NEO is responsible, including the individual's contribution to achieving ESG-related goals. Fiscal year 2022 IGNITE scorecard results for ESG-related metrics, and the NEO's role in achieving such results, informed the MDCC's assessment of individual performance and the short-term incentive Individual Multiplier for each NEO. Business unit (BU) incentives are tied to meeting BU-specific IGNITE ESG goals, including science-based targets.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target
Achievement of a climate-related target
Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
Increased share of revenue from low-carbon products or services in product or service portfolio

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Clorox holds ourselves accountable by ensuring ESG components of our IGNITE scorecard link to executive compensation. The full board assesses the company's performance on the IGNITE scorecard, including our ESG accomplishments.
At the beginning of fiscal year 2022, goals related to ESG metrics from the IGNITE scorecard relevant to each NEO's role and responsibilities were embedded in each NEO's fiscal year 2022 priorities. At the end of each fiscal year, the MDCC holistically evaluates NEOs' performance based on the performance of the business or operations for which each NEO is responsible, including the individual's contribution to achieving ESG-related goals. Fiscal year 2022 IGNITE scorecard results for ESG-related metrics, and the NEO's role in achieving such results, informed the MDCC's assessment of individual performance and the short-term incentive Individual Multiplier for each NEO.
A performance summary for each NEO for fiscal year 2022 is provided in the Schedule 14 2022 Proxy Statement, including Climate related performance.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our CEO is evaluated each year with respect to financial and non-financial performance goals. The CEO's role in achieving our ESG results informs the compensation committee's assessment of the CEO's performance and the Individual Multiplier for the CEO. The CEO is responsible overall for the Climate related IGNITE Goals, including meeting Science Based Targets and our Net Zero goals, and is evaluated against these targets. Accordingly, the CEO's incentive is tied directly to our climate-based commitments. For example, our 2022 Proxy Statement includes a performance summary for the CEO that highlights the CEO's impact on ESG matters: "Clorox maintained strategic focus on delivering its IGNITE strategy, including record-high results on its consumer value metric (CVM) and critical ESG-related progress, such as signing a second virtual power purchase agreement [and] gaining approval for science-based targets…"

Entitled to incentive

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Clorox holds ourselves accountable by ensuring ESG components of our IGNITE scorecard link to executive compensation. The full board assesses the company's performance on the IGNITE scorecard, including our ESG accomplishments.
At the beginning of fiscal year 2022, goals related to ESG metrics from the IGNITE scorecard relevant to each NEO's role and responsibilities were embedded in each NEO's fiscal year 2022 priorities. At the end of each fiscal year, the MDCC holistically evaluates NEOs' performance based on the performance of the business or operations for which each NEO is responsible, including the individual's contribution to achieving ESG-related goals. Fiscal year 2022 IGNITE scorecard results for ESG-related metrics, and the NEO's role in achieving such results, informed the MDCC's assessment of individual performance and the short-term incentive Individual Multiplier for each NEO. A performance summary for each NEO for fiscal year 2022 is provided in the 2022 Proxy Statement.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Clorox has committed to having executive compensation awards tied to elements of our ESG goals. The CFO's role in achieving our ESG results informs the compensation committee's assessment of the CFO's performance and the Individual Multiplier for the CFO. Accordingly, the CEO's incentive is tied directly to certain climate-based commitments. For example, our 2022 Proxy Statement and Financial Statement performance summary notes that the CFO "…oversaw the execution of another virtual power purchase agreement…"

Entitled to incentive

Corporate executive team

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of climate transition plan KPI
Progress towards a climate-related target
Achievement of a climate-related target
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
Increased share of low-carbon energy in total energy consumption
Increased investment in low-carbon R&D
Increased engagement with suppliers on climate-related issues

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Clorox provides annual incentive awards to our employees under the Annual Incentive Plan (AIP). Consistent with our pay-for-performance philosophy, AIP payouts are determined by a Company Multiplier and an Individual Multiplier. Company performance goals for the AIP are set at the beginning of each fiscal year, based on Board-approved corporate financial performance goals. The Company Multiplier for each fiscal year reflects the level of achievement of those enterprise-level goals. The Individual Multiplier for each executive is based on achievement of individual objectives, also set at the beginning of each fiscal year.

Executives' roles in achieving ESG results are used by their leaders as part of the assessment of individual performance leading to determination of the Individual Multiplier. Integrating ESG goals with our business strategy also affects the Company Multiplier portion of each executive's incentive payment.

We expect our philosophy on incorporation of ESG-related metrics into the assessment of individual performance will evolve over time as we consider ways to best align compensation of our NEOs with our long-term goals.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The company's ESG Committee (comprised of Clorox's EVP and Chief Legal Officer, EVP and Chief People & Corporate Affairs Officer, Group President – Health & Hygiene, and Group President – Care and Connection) are Executive Team Members responsible for overseeing the execution of our ESG priorities and ensuring our business strategy considers and optimizes our ESG priorities, including our Climate goals. This team oversees execution against our ESG priorities and ensures that our ESG work is integrated into our business units. Their Individual Multipliers are based, in part, on the company's success in achieving our climate goals and the Company Multiplier is, in part, based on successfully implementing our long-term IGNITE Strategy.

Entitled to incentive

Other, please specify

VP and Head of Sustainability

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of climate transition plan KPI
Progress towards a climate-related target
Achievement of a climate-related target
Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
Increased engagement with suppliers on climate-related issues

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Clorox provides annual incentive awards to our employees under the Annual Incentive Plan (AIP). Consistent with our pay-for-performance philosophy, AIP payouts are determined by a Company Multiplier and an Individual Multiplier. Company performance goals for the AIP are set at the beginning of each fiscal year, based on Board-approved corporate financial performance goals. The Company Multiplier for each fiscal year reflects the level of achievement of those enterprise-level goals. The Individual Multiplier for each executive is based on achievement of individual objectives, also set at the beginning of each fiscal year.

Executives' roles in achieving ESG results are used by their leaders as part of the assessment of individual performance leading to determination of the Individual Multiplier. Integrating ESG goals with our business strategy also affects the Company Multiplier portion of each executive's incentive payment.

We expect our philosophy on incorporation of ESG-related metrics into the assessment of individual performance will evolve over time as we consider ways to best align compensation with our long-term goals.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The VP and Head of Sustainability is responsible for engaging a broad set of internal and external stakeholders to ensure we continue as a leader in the ESG space. The Head of Sustainability helps to define and execute on our ESG priorities and guides periodic ESG strategy enhancements. The VP and Head of Sustainability's incentives are directly related to the job performance against delivering Sustainability Strategy across full value chain. This includes the Climate-related IGNITE Goals/targets (SBT's, Renewable Energy, plastic reductions in packaging).

Entitled to incentive

Other, please specify

ESG Core Team

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus – set figure

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of climate transition plan KPI
Progress towards a climate-related target
Achievement of a climate-related target
Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
Increased engagement with suppliers on climate-related issues

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Clorox provides annual incentive awards to our employees under the Annual Incentive Plan (AIP). Consistent with our pay-for-performance philosophy, AIP payouts are determined by a Company Multiplier and an Individual Multiplier. Company performance goals for the AIP are set at the beginning of each fiscal year, based on Board-approved corporate financial performance goals. The Company Multiplier for each fiscal year reflects the level of achievement of those enterprise-level goals. The Individual Multiplier for each executive is based on achievement of individual objectives, also set at the beginning of each fiscal year.

Teammates' roles in achieving ESG results are used by their leaders as part of the assessment of individual performance leading to determination of the Individual Multiplier. Integrating ESG goals with our business strategy also affects the Company Multiplier portion of each executive's incentive payment.

We expect our philosophy on incorporation of ESG-related metrics into the assessment of individual performance will evolve over time as we consider ways to best align compensation with our long-term goals.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The ESG Core Team works closely with our business units and is responsible for defining and achieving our sustainability goals, including those focused on plastic and waste reduction, science-based climate action, and responsible product stewardship. Annual ESG targets are established for the year and placed in individual objectives of employees who can directly impact them. The ESG Core Team members are rewarded for and their incentives are tied to their performance delivering on the company's ESG targets.

Entitled to incentive

Business unit manager

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of climate transition plan KPI
Progress towards a climate-related target
Achievement of a climate-related target
Increased engagement with suppliers on climate-related issues

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Clorox provides annual incentive awards to our employees under the Annual Incentive Plan (AIP). Consistent with our pay-for-performance philosophy, AIP payouts are determined by a Company Multiplier and an Individual Multiplier. Company performance goals for the AIP are set at the beginning of each fiscal year, based on Board-approved corporate financial performance goals. The Company Multiplier for each fiscal year reflects the level of achievement of those enterprise-level goals. The Individual Multiplier for each executive is based on achievement of individual objectives, also set at the beginning of each fiscal year.
Teammates' roles in achieving ESG results are used by their leaders as part of the assessment of individual performance leading to determination of the Individual Multiplier. Integrating ESG goals with our business strategy also affects the Company Multiplier portion of each executive's incentive payment.
We expect our philosophy on incorporation of ESG-related metrics into the assessment of individual performance will evolve over time as we consider ways to best align compensation with our long-term goals.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our ESG Goals are rolled out to the entire organization. Each business unit leadership team, led by a VP-General Manager, is responsible for defining and achieving a strategic sustainability plan for its portfolio of brands that will help deliver corporate ESG goals and advance its brands towards becoming a sustainable business. Each business unit leadership team designates a sustainability champion to lead and facilitate its sustainability agenda. Business unit leaders and their team members are rewarded, in part, for their performance in delivering on their specific business-specific Sustainability strategy and goals. Annual ESG targets are established for the year and placed in individual objectives of employees who can directly impact them.

Entitled to incentive

All employees

Type of incentive

Non-monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Other, please specify

Recognition

Performance indicator(s)

Other (please specify)

Sustainability Projects

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Clorox has several processes for employee engagement. Employees are recognized for their efforts through an internal company recognition system. The system allows for peer-to-peer and manager-driven recognition and may be eligible for reward points that can be used to purchase online gifts. The recognition process includes categories that cover Sustainability Goals or projects. Various teams also conduct contests which may have a sustainability component.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Engaging employees on our ESG goals and strategies helps improve our sustainability culture and drives activities that help us to reduce our water, energy, and climate footprints.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	2	These time horizons reflect our short, medium, and long-term strategy and planning cycles. Our 12- 18-month execution plans are conducted annually. These climate-related time horizons are consistent with other business practice time horizons.
Medium-term	2	3	These time horizons reflect our short, medium, and long-term strategy and planning cycles. 2-3 year Long Range Plans (LRP) are conducted

			annually. These climate-related time horizons are consistent with other business practice time horizons.
Long-term	5	10	These time horizons reflect our short, medium, and long term-strategy and planning cycles. The 5-10 year strategy is refreshed every 3-5 years or more frequently as necessary. These climate-related time horizons are consistent with other business practice time horizons.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Clorox has established and maintains a robust, comprehensive Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program. Our strong governance helps drive continued improvement of established processes. The ERM Executive Steering Committee oversees the global program subject to oversight by the Board or any applicable Board committees. The Steering Committee is made up of the following: Executive Vice President –Chief Legal Officer (Executive Co-Sponsor for ERM), Executive Vice President – CFO (Executive Co-Sponsor for ERM), Executive Vice President – Chief Operating Officer, Executive Vice President – Chief People Officer, Group President – Care & Connection, and Group President – Health & Hygiene. The Steering Committee proactively identifies, assesses, prioritizes, and continuously manages enterprise-wide risks, including ESG and climate change risks among other top enterprise risks. A supplementary ERM Working Group provides additional cross-functional support and expertise to provide feedback to key ERM initiatives and other programs to support operationalizing ERM within the Company.

Defining and prioritizing substantive Clorox risks is core to the Clorox Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program and our annual enterprise risk assessment.
Clorox uses both quantitative and qualitive information to define the potential impact of risks. For example:

- Quantitative definitions include percentage of earnings before income taxes and volatility of Clorox's share price. Given that businesses are not static and experience growth and sometimes contractions, we chose to use a percentage of earnings to identify substantive financial and strategic risks.
- Qualitative definitions address topics such as reputation/brand equity and customer and consumer impacts.

Based on these definitions, we have established a 5-point ERM scale that is used to rate potential risk impacts from very low to very high. A substantive risk is one where the impact is medium to very high across a number of criteria and, if that risk were to materialize, may disrupt our ability to operate our business.
In 2022, Environmental Social Governance (ESG), including climate change was one of the top risks identified by the company. While the time horizon (i.e., decades) may be longer than other risks, climate change remains an enterprise risk for the company due to the degree to which it could impact the organization and our operations, among other impacts.
Further, we understand that climate change risks can impact the entire organization over a longer-term horizon, but we act on those risks whether they are considered currently

"substantive" today or not. Therefore, we advance climate stewardship goals to mitigate climate-related risks and address climate change as part of the company's overall management strategy. At the corporate level, we identify potential physical, regulatory, reputational, changing consumer trends/awareness and other risk factors associated with climate change, e.g., GHG emissions, energy consumption and water consumption that might not rise to the level of substantive risk. This is accomplished within the cross-functional ESG Core Team and engagement by various internal stakeholders, business units and functional teams as appropriate. This approach helps us proactively manage and mitigate the many aspects of our climate-related risks.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

In managing enterprise risks, including climate change, Clorox utilizes the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations/Institute for Internal Auditors' (COSO/IIA's) three-line model in which each line plays a distinctive role within Clorox's wider governance structure for effective risk management. Clorox's first line lies with the business and process owners who own and manage risks. The second line provides internal monitoring and oversight. The third line provides independent assurance to senior management and the Board of Directors concerning the effectiveness of management controls.

First Line of Defense in Effective Risk Management: Business Examples
At a brand / asset level, risks and opportunities related to climate change are identified taking into account the product portfolio, the unique characteristics and sourcing of each product and the location in which the ingredient is sourced and/or manufactured.
For example, our Kingsford charcoal operations might involve regulatory risks associated with GHG emissions released as part of the charcoal manufacturing process,

while the Clorox bleach production may have water supply-related risks associated with it. Similarly, the Glad business assesses the financial and technological risks associated with transitioning to more PCR in their products balanced against the opportunity associated with increased sales and reduced climate impacts (emissions). Our brands are subject to the same climate change risk factors that we use at the enterprise level and assess those risk accordingly.
Our Global Strategic Sourcing group (GSS) utilizes a supply chain risk management software, RiskMethods, to identify, assess and mitigate supply chain risks across our supplier network. RiskMethods is a technology driven service that uses data and machine-learning artificial intelligence to enable supply chain mapping and real-time alerts and notification of risk factors, such as operational factors that include aspects of climate risk. RiskMethods enables us to better monitor our supply chain and to act quickly, based on the various risk factors, as needed.
We assess Climate-related risk in our downstream supply chain at both the customer and consumer level. This includes engagement with our customers and the use of tools such as Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) to evaluate the downstream climate related risks in the consumer use phase of our products. The LCA provides more insight on the unique category footprints of our businesses throughout the value chain, helping us understand where a deeper dive is needed and where efforts can best be focused to inform our future sustainability innovations and enhancements.

Second Line of Defense in Effective Risk Management: Enterprise Risk Management Examples
Clorox has established and maintains a robust, comprehensive Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program to provide a sustainable and repeatable framework to proactively identify, assess, prioritize, and manage risks across the organization.
The ERM Executive Steering Committee oversees the global program subject to oversight by the Board or appropriate Board committees. Made up key senior executives representing a wide range of expertise, the Steering Committee proactively prioritizes and continuously manages enterprise-wide risks, including ESG and climate change among other top enterprise risks.
The annual enterprise risk assessment, one of several ERM programs, focuses on identifying and prioritizing the company's top risks with a special focus on those risks that may have a strategic, operational, financial, and/or reputational impact. This process starts with the following:
• Annual updates to risk descriptions including likelihood and impact of identified risks-based on risk definitions (see section 2.1) and related mitigation strategies
• A joint Internal Audit and ERM survey to capture emerging risks as well as secure input on existing risks and mitigation programs
• Interviews with business leaders from across the company including business unit general managers, company executives and other functional leaders
This information is then reviewed and calibrated with the ERM Working Group to prioritize top risks. Results are further calibrated and approved by the Steering Committee. Outcomes are shared with the Board of Directors on an annual basis and typically in connection with the Board's annual strategy meeting. In addition to the annual process, our Enterprise Risk Management functional experts revisit risks over

the course of the year, based on the potential severity/impact of the risk, as risks evolve, as new information becomes available or on an as-needed basis.
In 2022, Environmental Social Governance (ESG) including climate change was one of the top risks identified by the company. While the time horizon (i.e., decades) may be longer than other risks, climate change remains an enterprise risk for the company due to the degree to which it could impact the organization and our operations, among other impacts. Shorter-term climate change risks such as changing weather patterns are also addressed in other risks such as supply chain resilience and disaster recovery/business continuity. For example, Business Continuity Plans (BCPs) account for the impacts of severe weather in recovery strategies.

Third Line of Defense in Effective Risk Management: Internal Audit
Under the direction and oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, the Company has established an internal audit function ("Internal Audit"). Internal Audit aims to provide independent, objective assurance and consulting services designed to add value and improve the Company's operations. The mission of Internal Audit is to enhance and protect organizational value by providing risk-based and objective assurance, advice, and insight. Internal Audit helps the Company accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of governance, risk management, and control processes. Internal audit's independence from management responsibilities is critical to its objectivity, authority, and credibility.
The internal audit group partners with ERM to perform an annual enterprise risk assessment to identify key risks and emerging issues the Company faces as noted above. The risk assessment is performed through interviews with key stakeholders and a survey to solicit feedback. Internal audit identifies and further evaluates risks, based on potential impact and vulnerability of occurrence through the lens of operational processes and controls. Based on this assessment, an annual audit plan is developed and represented to the Audit Committee for approval.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term

Description of process

The Global Safety and Environmental Team (GSE) maintains an environmental management system (EMS) that tracks, reports and enables continuous improvement to help advance the company's sustainability goals. Tracking includes facility specific sustainability footprints (e.g., energy, greenhouse gas, water, and waste). This data is compiled and reviewed at least annually and is compared to baseline to identify whether we are meeting our commitments to reduce energy and water use.
The EMS is used at all Global Locations and includes a task management system designed to identify and track compliance with applicable environmental regulations, including any climate specific regulatory requirements. For example, GHG emissions at certain facilities are reported to state agencies, other locations must track and report any refrigerant releases in accordance with state and federal reporting requirements. EMS tasks are reviewed at annually to ensure that each location is meeting the regulatory requirements, including any new, climate specific, obligations. As part of the EMS process, the GSE team oversees external or internal audits conducted at all Clorox-owned manufacturing facilities targeted for at least once every two years to identify and mitigate environmental risks.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term

Description of process

Business Continuity Plans (BCP) and Crisis Management: Clorox has a robust crisis management and business continuity process that is designed to ensure that the company can respond effectively and recover quickly from a potential crisis or business disruption, including climate-related disruptions.
The Crisis Management Plan and Crisis Management Team (CMT) support a cross-functional, enterprise-led approach to response that puts people at the center, while also focusing on meeting the needs of our customers and consumers. The CMT is activated when there are potential people, business, operational, or reputational impacts that require a timely, comprehensive approach to response. Further, the crisis management process ensures that Clorox executives are regularly briefed on impacts and response actions and provides a mechanism for rapid executive decision-making and engagement when necessary. Our program is organized and the CMT is trained and exercised in the spirit of proven practices and accepted standards.
The Clorox business continuity program emphasizes identification of critical business

processes and the development of continuity strategies to recover those business processes and minimize possible impacts. Ongoing program development focuses on enhancing response capabilities as well as identifying and addressing new risks and their continuity impacts. Status updates are shared regularly with Clorox executives and other key stakeholders.

Today, Clorox currently maintains more than 130 business continuity plans (BCPs) globally. Plans are specifically designed for manufacturing/distribution sites or processes and other knowledge management work, such as payroll, treasury, finance, order to cash, etc. We recognize that the continuity needs for each group is different, based on the type of work. BCPs typically look at four different types of impacts (loss of people, site, technology, and key vendor/supplier) as well as contemplate multiple impacts at the same time. Manufacturing BCPs focus on recovering site operations. All BCPs are reviewed and exercised multiple times each year.

The company maintains an emergency notification system (ENS), designed to provide accurate and timely information during severe weather events, natural disasters, and other crises. The system allows Clorox to reach all team members impacted by an event nearly simultaneously by email, phone, and text with essential information, including any site updates or shift changes. The ENS is commonly used by manufacturing sites to alert teammates to impacts of severe weather and/or shift schedules. This same tool is also essential for confirming teammate safety following a regional disaster.

Both the crisis management and business continuity programs address impacts associated with climate change related to severe weather events or disruptions, such as fires, floods, or hurricanes. One goal is to ensure the safety and well-being of our people as well as our ability to deliver products to our customers after a business disruption. In cases where there is sufficient advance notice of a potentially severe weather event, the business will stockpile product to facilitate delivery immediately after the disruption.

Our plans and approach have been proven fit for purpose during past events, such as the following:

• During 2022's Hurricane Ian, the CMT activated our "Accounting for People" procedure to assess the welfare of approximately 130 remote and 300 on-site team members in Florida, and to provide necessary information and resources. Any employees who did not respond to the emergency notification ("I am safe and have no significant home damage", "I am safe but have not returned home", or "I am dealing with injury or significant home damage") were contacted by members of the CMT directly and provided with information or resources (e.g., accessing the employee emergency relief fund, time off options). Our Florida plant also provided updates on plant closures (Sept. 27-28) and when plant operations resumed (Sept. 29).

• The corporate crisis management process and local BCPs were activated during Hurricane Maria in 2017, which significantly impacted our plant and business operations in Puerto Rico. The offices and plant used site-specific plans to restart and maintain operations during a significant and long-lasting disruption of the local power supply. For example, the plant secured additional generator capacity, obtained fuel to keep the generators operating, and routinely checked to ensure that it was meeting any permit requirements or emergency orders so we could maintain plant operations when local power was not available. The San Juan office activated their BCP to help ensure commercial operations and other customer facing functions continued, such as taking

and processing customer orders, supporting employees, payroll, etc. Beyond maintaining the business, Clorox provided additional support to employees who were severely impacted by the natural disaster by providing humanitarian aid, emergency cash assistance, and financial aid to purchase home generators given the long-term power grid impacts.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

A specific climate-related risk management process

Frequency of assessment

Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term

Description of process

The Sustainability Insight System (THESIS): Each year Clorox completes the THESIS survey. THESIS is designed to identify sustainability “hot spots” within specific product category sectors and create metrics to address “hot spot” improvement. The survey is completed for each of our BUs (e.g., Glad, Homecare, Laundry, Litter, Foods, Kingsford, Burt's Bees, etc.). The survey covers potential impacts around the entire value chain, from supply chain sourcing (upstream), to manufacturing (direct operations), to consumer use (downstream). Each year teams in R&D, Global Sourcing, and Operations work together to compile the data and complete the surveys. The results of the survey are shared with select BUs to identify potential areas of strength and weakness. The BUs’ and the Center use these results to assess the risk associated with the hot spot and evaluate the steps needed, if any, to address the risk.
The team uses the THESIS system, which is a third-party software tool, to enter business specific data. THESIS generates a report with KPI’s that quantify the level of risk on a percentage basis. The THESIS results were presented to customer teams and to the Glad, Homecare, and Brita BUs. These teams assessed the results and implemented plans to address any perceived gaps. Glad, for example, identified a risk and potential opportunity to improve environmental stewardship around managing plastic resins through increased advocacy. Brita and Glad both recognize the risk associated with the recycled content of their products, which they are addressing in their business focused sustainability plans. The ESG Core Team identified an opportunity around better data acquisition of our supply chain worker health and safety programs, enabling the company to report how this “hot spot” is being addressed. As a result, sourcing is planning to reach out to select upstream suppliers through an audit process to assess their programs. If successful, this model may be adapted for the other

business. Other KPI's resulting from the THESIS survey reinforced the work that Clorox is already doing to meet our IGNITE goals, such as driving climate related targets into our upstream businesses.
The THESIS survey is valuable tool that Clorox uses to identify and address potential risks associated with sustainability hotspots within our specific product categories.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Clorox is committed to ensuring that our manufacturing facilities around the world comply with, and often exceed, what's required by federal, state and local laws and regulations across our global footprint. The scope of the work done to help ensure we meet those requirements is significant and includes biodiversity, emissions, as well as managing environmental compliance. All our operations are designed to meet applicable regulatory standards. Clorox tracks and complies with climate- related regulatory frameworks globally using an Environmental Management System (EMS). Each of our sites is audited for environmental compliance every two years, which includes regulations applicable to climate change. The Clorox Company's environmental standards are also used in assessing this issue. Current regulations evaluated include regulations related to greenhouse gas emissions as well as regulations related to energy sourcing and regulations of emissions from various manufacturing sources. An example of current regulations with potential impacts includes state regulations around greenhouse gas emissions or carbon tax initiatives that could impact plants with air permits. We monitor these regulations to ensure compliance and to evaluate any potential future risk. The environmental audits planned to occur every two years are part of our overall risk management process for managing regulatory risks. The audit program uses third-party software that monitors regulations for changes to facilitate our operations meeting the most current and up to date environmental regulatory requirements.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Clorox closely monitors legislative and regulatory proposals, including climate change initiatives that may impact business operations, through our Government Affairs office. Clorox communicates with policymakers on a broad range of manufacturing and consumer product issues through comments on proposed regulations through direct engagement with industry associations as well as engagement with national, state and local policymakers, both domestically and internationally. Clorox belongs to state and national trade associations that sometimes engage in climate change policy discussions on behalf of industry. Our

		multidisciplinary ESG Core team, working with the BUs, is tasked with helping to identify and respond to emerging regulations and will establish ESG subcommittees to address specific regulatory issues. As a result of this, Clorox proactively manages any regulatory risks that might arise in the future. Some examples of potential emerging regulatory risks include municipal regulations regarding the banning of plastic bags, increased recycled content in plastic packaging and products and other packaging regulations as well as state specific climate action plans and carbon pricing mechanisms to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and regulations requiring use of lower emission energy sources. The Clorox Company has operations in the following countries or regions, which have existing or pending carbon taxes or Emissions Trading Schemes (ETSs): Mexico, Colombia, Chile, Argentina, Ontario/Canada, China and the USA. Emerging regulations such as climate action plans, carbon taxes or ETS's are examples of risks Clorox assesses that could impact our business in other states, regions, or countries. Because the GHG footprints of individual production facilities are relatively small compared to proposed regulatory thresholds for cap-and-trade, Clorox believes the risk presented by future cap-and-trade regulation and current general risks related to climate change are manageable given our current approach and planned initiatives.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Our climate-related risk management approach includes the assessment of technology related to renewable energy, fuel cells and carbon capture and storage and how these technologies can impact our overall environmental footprint as well as affect our production and distribution costs our overall competitiveness. We also look at how our timing in adopting these new technologies will impact our business. In addition, we consider how new technologies and process changes will affect our business as we look to optimize technology in our operations to meet the requirements of transitioning to a low-carbon economy. Examples of technology range from identifying alternatives that will enable plants to transition away from petroleum fuel sourced equipment to optimizing existing processes like charging schedules of forklifts to avoid peak demand hours, to installing process equipment to monitor the performance and efficiency of manufacturing equipment. The Company's Engineering and R&D units assess new technologies as part of project and product development, respectively. The Engineering teams engage with consultants to evaluate various technologic and efficiency improvements to existing equipment such as palletizers, energy control systems. Both teams work in coordination to identify new technologies that will help achieve the company's IGNITE ESG (climate) goals. The individual BUs also engage in technology discovery efforts to identify ways to achieve the company's climate-

		based objectives. For example, our Kingsford plants are considering heat recovery units to help reduce reliance on fossil fuels as a technology that is both an opportunity and a risk for the business (the opportunity would be to reduce reliance of fossil fuels with the risk being related to the cost of the technology, the ability of the technology, and the return on investment). Another example is Clorox's $500 million investment over five years beginning in fiscal year 2022 on Digital Transformation. The transformation includes replacing our enterprise resource planning system and transitioning to a cloud-based platform as well as implementing a suite of other digital technologies. The project charter included will help improve ESG-related data reporting from ESG-related improvements to our enterprise systems, especially as it is rolled out to BUs that are currently operating under different systems (e.g., Canada)
Legal	Relevant, always included	Our climate-related risk management approach takes into account legal risk. This assessment includes regulatory risks related to climate change laws and regulations. Climate risks are also considered through our compliance management program and internal audit process. Legal works in coordination with other teams (e.g., Government Affairs, ESG Core Team, Operations, Internal Audit, Risk Management) to assess the impact of Climate-related issues and legal requirements. Examples include monitoring of regulations related to air permitting and pending carbon taxes or emissions trading schemes, proposed SEC climate disclosure regulations, etc. New air regulations, for example, have the potential to impact cost of operations at facilities that have complex air permits, such as our Kingsford plants. Legal is integrated into climate-related risk assessments as it relates to establishing processes and controls for public disclosures on our climate goals and accomplishments, as we strive to avoid risks related to inaccuracies or lack of transparency.
Market	Relevant, always included	Climate-related risks and opportunities are at the forefront of our decision-making processes to ensure that Clorox remains a leader in sustainability while maintaining purpose driven growth. Clorox has an ambitious set of environmental, social and governance (ESG) leadership goals integrated with our strategic business choices, as part of our integrated long-term corporate strategy called IGNITE. Our IGNITE strategy integrates ESG priorities with our business priorities, furthering our vision of earning people's enduring loyalty in the Market and creating long-term value for all stakeholders. Our climate-related risk management approach takes into account market factors. Our shareholders are increasingly demanding proactive steps in managing, overseeing, disclosing and planning for business disruptions and opportunities related to climate change. The ability to engage with and meet the expectations of our investors can impact the price of our publicly traded stock, and it can impact the investor

		reaction and support for the company. Additionally, as climate related risks and opportunities are an increasing part of how customers and consumers evaluate products, we evaluate the possible shifts in supply and demand for certain raw materials we purchase and also products that we manufacture. As we consider operational changes necessary to prevent increases in global temperature, we also consider the resilience and adaptability of our product portfolio to climate-related market trends and stakeholder expectations around business continuity preparedness. Market expectations around product sustainability influence our eco-goals and metrics. Each of our BUs (e.g., Cleaning, Professional Products, Glad, Food, Kingsford, Litter, Natural Personal Care, etc.) was tasked with developing Strategic Sustainability Plans. These plans detail how they will contribute to the company's IGNITE ESG Goals (incl. climate goals). The plans identify the market opportunities toward achieving the goals and, in part, help ensure that Clorox will meet our climate related commitments. One example of a market-based opportunity (and risk) is the investment in Loop with our food BU and Wipes test marketing reusable containers and assessing the overall viability of these programs. Last year we expanded our test markets for our Wipes products with a major customer.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Our climate-related risk management approach takes into account reputational risk, as perceptions of an organization's position on climate change matters can impact corporate reputation. Climate change, as part of a broader ESG and corporate reputation framework, continues to be one of the primary material aspects, influencing our climate strategy. Our approach includes disclosure to the CDP reporting platform as well as participation in various reporting frameworks, ratings platforms and customer-related initiatives such as Walmart's Gigaton program. In addition, we embed our eco-efforts into other aspects of corporate social responsibility through efforts such as our Safe Water Project, which provides clean drinking water to communities in Peru and Kenya. An example of how risk-related reputational impacts are evaluated would be the risk related to changing consumer preferences around increased PCR packaging. We have evaluated risks associated with increasing levels of PCR packaging including product and packaging compatibility risks and the short- and long-term availability of PCR resin, all of which have the potential for either positive or negative impacts to the company's reputation. Additionally, Clorox's reputation with its investors, or prospective investors, can impact investment or voting decisions, which has impacts on our stock price or support for management or our board of directors.

Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Our climate-related risk management approach includes the assessment of acute physical climate risks on our business operations which include increased severity of extreme weather events like hurricanes, tornadoes and floods, as such events could result in damage to facilities and disruption of business. Clorox's property insurer conducts annual visits to many of its sites and evaluates its infrastructure and makes recommendations for improvements as needed. We also have robust business continuity plans and a crisis management team, which focuses on recovering and restoring operations as quickly as possible and ensuring that our people are safe in the event of any natural disasters. For example, we implemented plans to address acute physical risks when Hurricanes Harvey and Irma hit our Houston and Puerto Rico plants in August and September 2017. Our risk mitigation processes also helped us prepare for and respond to the ice storms in Texas and Hurricane Ida in 2021. GSS Team is also implementing a supplier resilience program which will, in part, help address value chain issues associated with acute and chronic physical risks.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Our climate-related risk management approach includes the assessment of chronic physical climate risks on our business operations which include variations in precipitation and temperatures which could impact water availability or increase risk of natural fires. Such events could impact the availability and cost of raw materials. Clorox's GSS group utilizes a supply chain risk management software, RiskMethods to proactively identify, assess and mitigate supply chain risks across over 16,000 direct materials suppliers. Overall, RiskMethods enables us to better monitor our supply chain and to act quickly and swiftly, based on the various risk factors, as needed. We also certify secondary and tertiary suppliers as appropriate. Our GSS Team is also implementing a supplier resilience program which will, in part, help address value chain issues associated with acute and chronic physical risks.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Current regulation

Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

Transitional risks identified as part of our risk management process include the risk of increases in current and emerging regulations related to climate-related financial policies consistent with a low-carbon economy scenario. One potential risk is the Extended Producer Responsibility Fees and similar regulations on recycled plastic content. EPR programs make producers responsible for the collection, recycling, and safe disposal of their products after use. These programs often include fees or taxes paid by manufacturers or importers to fund recycling and waste management initiatives. These fees are directly related to climate as most plastic is derived from fossil fuels. Plastic production is a major source of greenhouse gas emissions and recycled plastic produces significantly lower GHG emissions. Plastic taxes can help to reduce plastic pollution, which can in turn help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by making it more expensive to produce and use plastic and can encourage people to recycle more plastic and use less plastic overall. This can help to reduce the amount of plastic-related greenhouse gas emissions. These Increased taxes and fees have a potential strategic impact on Clorox since they could increase production costs, impact design and material choices, impact our systems used to track and monitor sales, and affect customer pricing. EPR regulations also present opportunities for innovation and growth, which weighs into our IGNITE Strategy.

Clorox believes the risk presented by future regulation and general risks related to plastic taxes and the related impacts to GHG emissions are manageable given our current approach and planned initiatives. The Clorox Company has a multi-disciplinary ESG subcommittee that is responsible for assessing EPR regulations and providing guidance to our business units as it relates to these fees. The ESG team has identified locations where Clorox sells products that have EPR fees or related regulations on plastic recycling content, including California, New Jersey, Oregon, and Washington, and countries, such as the United Kingdom and the European Union.

While we anticipate that the number of locations with these types of fees will increase over time, the ESG subcommittee is enabling Clorox to stay in front of the issue and identify options for reducing the risk to our operations.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

1,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

2,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The impact to our business would include fees and taxes charged to Clorox for selling products that have plastic packaging. There is also a significant potential for increased costs to procure recycled content, track recycled content in the locations where we sell our products, and the cost of fees or taxes on products that may not meet the specific requirements. They are calculated based on sales, for example, Washington State's plastics law imposes a $0.02 per pound fee for certain trash bags sold in the state. Using a hypothetical volume of 5,000,000 lbs. of plastic, the fee would be ~$100,000. If 10 other states adopted similar regulations, then the cost would be upwards of $1,000,000. Other costs to address potential risk this include increased costs associated with R&D, testing, and manufacturing trash bags with increased plastic content, in addition to costs associated with procuring recycled plastic that meets our quality requirements.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response is built into our IGNITE Strategy operation model, which integrates our Climate goals with our business goals and our ESG operating structure, which has designated our risk management teams and chartered subcommittees. We may not identify, calculate, or disclose costs to respond to certain risks, therefore the cost to respond to these risks is set at $0.

Comment

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Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical

Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

Extreme Weather Risk : The intensity of extreme weather events is projected to increase in the future. Scientists believe that changes in precipitation patterns owing to warming oceans or glacial melts are likely to cause extreme weather conditions and storms, heat waves, floods and droughts with increased frequency. Severe storm events and increased frequency and destructive power of tornadoes and hurricanes, in addition to subsequent flooding as a result of hurricanes, have the potential to disrupt Clorox manufacturing operations as a result of damage to our manufacturing facilities as well as loss of utility services. There is all the potential for supply chain disruptions, which could impact the availability of raw materials as well as cause logistical challenges in shipping finished product to our customers. We have contingency plans in place to minimize the effects of weather on our supply chain.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

500,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

50,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The potential financial impacts would be productivity loss and supply chain constraints. Most of Clorox's production capacity worldwide is dispersed and redundant. Our global manufacturing supply chain is structured so that if there is an issue at any single manufacturing site, plants in other locations will increase production of those products to cover the consumer markets in impacted areas. In some cases, however, there are widely used commodities that are produced in localized areas that can have a larger financial impact. Similarly, the risk scenario covers the range of costs associated with direct operations value stream impacts from a shutdown or slow-down of operations due to climate related issues (floods, drought, fires), upstream value chain impacts due to increased cost of materials from climate related supply chain disruptions, and downstream value chain impacts associated with increased transportation costs due to logistics disruptions (e.g., from tropical or winter storms). Accordingly, financial impacts would vary based on event severity and the geographic location.
Today, the impact to Clorox from a weather event could potentially be less than 1M to 10s of millions. The financial impact is based on an extreme weather event scenario that disrupts operations and the associated supply change. The lower end costs (assigned as $500,000) are based on a short-term disrupting weather event and includes cost estimates such as shutting down a facility for a short period of time, to testing alternate raw materials and for material pre-build and other logistics costs to ensure supply and continued operation. The higher end financial impact (assigned as $50,000,000) is based on a major weather event scenario that causes a long term (3 to 4 quarter) disruption in the supply and a significant increase in costs of a major commodity used at multiple manufacturing locations. The range is based on data from a prior weather event that resulted in increased commodity costs, extrapolated using current production volumes. The financial impacts are periodically calibrated against real weather events that caused disruptions to our operations. The extreme cold weather and ice storms in Texas in 2021, for example, resulted in several $M in additional costs to our operations. This risk captures a wide range of Upstream and Direct Operation Value Chain impacts ranging from increased direct costs, to increased transportation costs, to increase cost of raw materials.

Cost of response to risk

50,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Operational Risks, including natural disasters are evaluated as part of the company's overall global strategic sourcing's strategy. We assess vulnerable regions in our supply chain and the impact of weather and environmental events can impact on both price and availability of raw materials, the continuity of logistics and also assess the safety and security of operations in those areas as it relates to weather impact. We have business continuity plans for most locations and all critical functions.

As a result of learnings from recent hurricanes, we have improved and updated contingency plans to ensure both work in process and finished goods inventories are adequate leading into hurricane season. In addition, we have systems in place to

incorporate hurricane contingency planning into our supply planning and forecasting process.

The $50,000 is based on the employee and management resource costs involved in coordinating our management response and making updates to our contingency plans. Clorox prepares these types of risk-based scenarios for our long-range planning teams so that they can incorporate them into our overall business plan. The actual costs to respond to a specific weather event are incorporated into the financial impact numbers.

Comment

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Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market

Changing customer behavior

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

Consumer Preferences: Climate change can induce changes in consumer preferences for our products. Consumer preferences, as well as retail customer preferences, for environmentally sustainable (green) products have been increasing over the years. The company’s 2022 Proxy statement notes that performance factors that may differ materially from company expectations include the impact of the changing retail environment, including the growth of alternative retail channels and business models, and changing consumer preferences. The Company’s future performance and growth depends, in part, on its ability to successfully develop and introduce new products and line extensions and product improvements. There is always a risk that the Company’s innovation cycle may not keep up with the consumer’s growing demand for environmentally friendly consumer products. There is also a risk that operational costs can increase as the consumer preferences for sustainably-sourced forest commodities increases.

Consumers understand that such forest-based commodities like tree-based fiber and palm-oil when not sustainably sourced, can lead to deforestation, and look for

sustainably sourced options.
Plastic pollution has gained increased attention as a contributor to climate change, causing contamination in oceans and waterways, and increased volumes of plastic waste going to landfills. Consumers are increasingly interested in plastic packaging that is 100% recyclable and made with substantial percentages of post-consumer recycled (PCR) instead of virgin resin.
Our IGNITE Strategy includes goals to address these potential risks, such as increasing our PCR in packaging. Our R&D teams conduct technology assessments and studies to identify options such as substituting virgin materials with PCR materials without impacting the safety or efficacy of the product or packaging. Our buyers work to procure sustainably sourced fiber-based packaging. Our responsible sourcing teams work on strategies for procuring ingredients with sustainably sourced palm oil and palm kernel oil derivatives.
We recognize that demand for sustainably sourced forest commodities and PCR resins may result in increased operating costs. We also understand the risk establishing goals for increasing PCR content in our packaging given that the resin industry and suppliers have identified that PCR may have limited availability in both the short and long term. We adapt our sourcing strategies to address these risks.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

3,500,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

7,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Recycled Plastic: The financial impact is based on additional premiums paid to procure PCR vs virgin resin and the cost to secure 100% RSPO certified palm ingredients. The cost to make substantial increases (50%) to our PCR content in plastic packaging plus the cost to procure 100% RSPO certified palm oil is estimated to be in the range of $3.5M to $7.0M dollars annually. These costs were calculated by applying a 25 to 50% increase in spend against a percentage of our plastic volume that we purchase each year and allocating it across 8 years, through 2030 The costs are based on a variety of volumes and pricing scenarios and are an estimate. The company has teams that are

collaborating with our raw material suppliers for palm-derived ingredients and our resin suppliers to secure more cost-effective sources and mitigate any cost impacts.

Cost of response to risk

125,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Clorox continues to reduce the environmental footprint of its plastic products and packaging through reducing package-to-product ratios, increased use of recycled materials and PCR content, and product innovation. We're working with our current suppliers to ensure the palm oil and derivative ingredients used in our products are from responsible sources. Clorox has continued working with our implementation partner, Earthworm Foundation (formerly The Forest Trust) on traceability efforts, and on-the-ground transformation. In June 2019, we renewed and expanded our annual support for Priority Areas for Transformation (APT) in Indonesia that allows program members and other stakeholders to work together to bring about economic growth while protecting the ecosystem. We strive to minimize fiber use in our packaging and maximize recycled packaging fiber. We seek sustainable forestry certifications for all virgin fiber in packaging we source. We have a public goal to ensure fiber used in packaging we purchase is only from recycled or certified virgin sources.

The costs to Clorox to manage includes the costs associated with tracing our palm supply chain and is estimated to be $125,000 per year. We have not identified response costs associated with procuring PCR for our packaging because it is part of our sourcing program. Procurement costs associated with securing recycled plastic are built into each Business' IGNITE Strategy operation model, which integrates our Climate goals with our business goals and our operating structure. Therefore, the additional cost to respond to these risks is set at $0.

Comment

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Identifier

Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market

Other, please specify

Cost of renewable electricity and fuels

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

Renewable Electricity: Clorox's IGNITE Goals include 100% renewable electricity for our U.S. and Canada sites, SBTs to address climate change, and reducing our energy use relative to our 2018 baseline. We have also committed to being net zero by 2050. As part of our long-term net zero commitment, Clorox is assessing the impact of our fuel use on our GHG emissions and looking into ways to reduce those emissions in the future, as well as identifying opportunities for sourcing renewable electricity for our international operations in the future.

Scope 3 emissions from upstream goods and services is the largest portion of our overall emission footprint so we will also be relying on emissions reductions from our top suppliers representing approximately 70% of our spending to achieve our SBTs goals. We have identified these approaches as having potential risks to our Direct Operations cost of RECs, for example.

1) The costs to reduce our Scope 2 emissions through RECs have the potential for increasing our operating costs due to the high demand. We mitigate this risk by agreeing to long term VPPAs.

2) We anticipate that many of our suppliers along with our competitors and their suppliers will focus on reducing their emissions through renewable energy sources. Our Responsible Sourcing teams are engaging our value chain partners around plans to reduce their emissions; As such, the cost of renewable energy will likely increase in the medium term with increased demand and limited supply as other companies work to reduce their carbon footprint. There will likely be a similar increase in the cost of raw materials.

3) Lastly, we are working to identify and evaluate options for reducing our Scope 1 emissions through alternative, biobased fuels or replacing fuel-based technologies with electricity-based equipment, which has the potential to increase our Capital and Operating Costs. This is compounded by the fact that biofuels or electrical equipment may not be as efficient as fossil fuel-based technologies and that many of the technologies needed to replace fuel use may not be available or haven't been developed.

In summary, Clorox's IGNITE Strategy, including our SBT and Net Zero goals for increasing our renewable electricity and transitioning to lower emission equipment, have risks associated with both costs and the availability of lower emission technology.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

1,500,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact is based on the cost of RECs, which has fluctuated significantly in the last couple of years. Our U.S. and Canada locations generated approximately 370,000 MWh in 2022. Given a $4.00/MWh change in the price of renewable electricity, the potential impact is $1,500,000 USD for purchasing RECs. If the cost drops, then we would be overpaying for the credits but if the price increases, then it would be an avoided cost. To mitigate this impact, we have signed two long-term VPPA's covering the near-term electricity needs of our U.S. and Canada locations. We still anticipate the potential need for purchasing RECs to cover any gap between the power produced by the VPPAs and the electricity used by our facilities. We also anticipate that the cost of alternative fuels, which we will transition to for our net zero commitments, has a similar financial risk.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response is built into our IGNITE Strategy and our operation model, which integrates our Climate goals with our business goals and our operating structure. Therefore, the cost to respond to these risks is set at $0.

Comment

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Identifier

Risk 5

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Current regulation

Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

Carbon Pricing Risk: Transitional risks identified as part of our risk management process include the risk of increases in current and emerging regulations related to climate-related financial policies consistent with a low-carbon economy scenario. The company's processes have identified such risks to include increases in global carbon cap-and-trade schemes, taxes and the carbon pricing which would have a direct impact on our operations. Increased regulations could increase the cost of energy, fuel, and operations that produce direct emissions as well as increase product distribution costs. The Clorox Company has operations in the following countries or regions, which have existing or pending carbon taxes or Emissions Trading Schemes (ETS): Mexico, Colombia, Chile, Argentina, Ontario/Canada, and China. Several U.S. States have or are considering carbon-related taxes or trading schemes, including California and Oregon. Operations in these locations have the potential to be directly impacted by the cost of Carbon Taxes or ETSs. Because the GHG footprints of individual production facilities are relatively small compared to proposed regulatory thresholds for cap-and-trade, Clorox believes the risk presented by future regulation and general risks related to climate change are manageable given our current approach and planned initiatives. Carbon taxes are paid by these operations when they are passed on by the utilities, but we are not directly taxed for carbon emissions. Similarly, we currently are not impacted by these emissions trading schemes as our industries are not currently in scope or our levels of emissions. However, we recognize the risk to our operations and work to understand and minimize the potential risk and stay abreast of changes in regulations in the countries and regions in which we operate.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

10,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

200,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The impact to our business would include fees and taxes related to emissions from our manufacturing sites in countries /regions we operate in that have carbon taxes or ETS programs. Currently, emissions from our operations are below the threshold for fees/ taxes or our industries are not impacted by fees/taxes in countries where carbon taxes or ETS programs exist. However, the potential exists for our businesses to be impacted should regulations change regarding industries impacted or emissions thresholds. There is a secondary impact in countries we operate that assess carbon taxes on fossil fuels, increasing the energy costs. Based on our current emissions in countries where current regulations exist, should these regulations change to impact our business, we calculate our estimated costs to be in the range of $10,000 to $200,000 per year. These estimates are based on our CY22 electricity usage, the average cost of electricity by country, and the current carbon tax rates (Mexico up to 3% of the fossil fuel sales price [excludes natural gas], Chile @$5USD/MTCO2e; Argentina @$1 to 10USD/MTCO2e and Canada @$20 to $50CN/MTCO2e Natural Gas consumption). The lower estimate is based on only one country utility being subject to the tax ($10,000 USD) and the higher cost is based on all country utilities being subject to the taxes (up to $200,000 USD). The overall could increase over the next 10 years in those countries as taxes increase or as other countries add carbon taxes. Alternatively, costs could decrease as utilities replace fossil fuel-based energy with green energy sources. This risk is not mitigated by our strategy for 100% renewable electricity in the U.S. and Canada, which is market based, and the estimates are calculated using location-based electricity usage in CY22

Cost of response to risk

100,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Our management method focuses on driving energy efficiency improvements in our operations, using lower carbon sources of energy, and investing in renewable energy projects, and purchasing offsets. In addition, we set both energy and greenhouse gas reduction targets. In 2018, we implemented energy efficiency and savings projects as a continuation of projects identified during our global facility energy audits. Projects include lighting upgrades, boiler replacements, and packaging line upgrades. These projects are tracked at both the corporate and site level and reported and tracked by our corporate sustainability resources.

We continue to optimize our renewable electricity generation at our Fairfield, CA facility and other locations where we might see a carbon tax (e.g., our LATAM facilities). These reductions will minimize our exposure to risks related to carbon taxes. These reductions will minimize our exposure to risks related to carbon taxes. Our global procurement sourcing function also partners with our Energy Procurement vendor to optimize the cost we pay for energy and find opportunities for the procurement of low carbon energy. Our cost of management of $100,000 includes costs to manage our utility procurement program. Associated costs to manage also include the purchase of offsets for emissions associated with our Burt's Bees business. Additional costs would be expected if the company needs to engage with a third-party to assist with a country or area specific procurement requirements.

Comment

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C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Consumer preferences, including retail customers, for more sustainable products have been increasing. The increased level of awareness will drive long-term demand and create sales opportunities for Clorox in this area.
To address this, Clorox has an ambitious set of ESG leadership goals integrated with our strategic business choices, as part of our integrated long-term corporate strategy called IGNITE. These ESG goals include a focus on plastic, waste reduction and science-based climate action and goals to be a leader in responsible product stewardship, focusing on progressive actions to enhance our own and consumer packaged goods industry practices. Each business unit leadership team is responsible for developing strategic sustainability plan for its brand portfolio to help deliver corporate IGNITE ESG goals and advance its brands towards becoming a sustainable business.

These business unit strategic sustainability plans are being integrated into the company's long range planning process. The strategy involves evolving our portfolio our core business through an emphasis on consumer megatrends, including sustainability. For example, each of our businesses strive to take advantage of changing consumer preferences around reducing plastic use and eliminating single use plastics. Examples include the concentration of our bleach products, resin reduction in our Glad® trash bags, and packaging resin reduction in our Hidden Valley salad dressing bottles. Glad, switched the drawstring colors in some of the trash bags, allowing them to reuse or recycle an additional 2 million pounds of plastic, reducing operational costs. We also partner with third-parties to drive improvements in the recycling infrastructure, so that it is easier for consumers to recycle our products. In 2022, Burt's Bees joined a coalition of companies and organizations committed to creating resources to recycle small format packaging and other materials. The team’s goal is to accelerate progress on building increased circularity of small format packaging of all material types through science-based, collective action projects. Overall, this opportunity helps drive sales to meet changing consumer preferences for low impact products, decreases our environmental footprint, and results in a cost savings, mostly as a result of decreased product and packaging material use.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

During our prior goal period we tracked the customer sales yearly and reported against our 2020 goal of 50% product improvement by sales in our annual report and online at www.thecloroxcompany.com. During this goal period we made sustainable improvements to over 50% of our product portfolio since the 2012 start of our goal period, achieving this goal two years ahead of our 2020 goal period end.
In 2019, Clorox integrated our ESG leadership goals with our strategic business choices, as part of our integrated long-term corporate strategy called IGNITE. IGNITE focuses on four strategic choices to deliver purpose-driven growth: Fuel Growth,

Innovate Experiences, Reimagine Work and Evolve Portfolio. Performance goals within the environmental, social and governance pillars of Healthy Lives, Clean Planet and Thriving Communities, all underpinned by strong governance also are integrated into the strategy. While we are not able to assign a financial impact, our 2022 proxy statement noted that the Company's long-term financial goals reflected in IGNITE include annual net sales growth of 3% to 5%. Our ESG goals contribute to this growth, including our Clean World pillar goals with a focus on plastic and waste reduction and science-based climate action. Our estimates of the potential positive sales revenue impact to our business due to our integrated IGNITE Strategy and related sustainability improvements, including improved efficiencies.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Clorox is working to be the pace-setter in sustainable brands through leadership in Business Transformation, Material Reduction, and Climate Stewardship. To enhance the Company's ability to respond more quickly to changing consumer behaviors and innovate faster, in August 2022 the Company announced a streamlined operating model to be implemented over the course of fiscal years 2023 and 2024 The Board of Directors approved up to approximately $100M of related to this initiative, including restructuring costs, primarily employee-related costs, as well as associated implementation and other costs. While the streamlined operating model includes a new ESG structure, most of the costs are employee-related. The exact cost to realize this opportunity is business confidential.

Once implemented, costs for changing consumer behavior opportunities will be embedded into our Company's overall strategic innovation planning and budgeting process. Clorox will continue to invest in sustainable product and packaging enhancements, in response to the growing demand for sustainable products by consumers.

Examples:

- Enterprise wide, Clorox is driving product improvements thru goals like a 50% combined reduction in virgin plastic and fiber packaging by 2030 and 100% recyclable, reusable or compostable packaging by 2025.
- In 2022 Brita announced an expanded partnership program with municipalities across the U.S. with lead in their drinking water, to provide immediate water filtration solutions while these municipalities repair their water infrastructure and seek longer-term solutions for public access to safe water.
- Brita conducted a Life Cycle Analysis showing that Brita water filters use up to 4x less CO2 emissions than using a bottle of water- Kingsford messages that our charcoal made from locally-sourced wood and other natural ingredients. Kingsford converts more than one million tons of wood leftover from local mills per year into briquettes. Unlike gas grilling, which uses fossil fuels, most ingredients in our briquettes come from renewable sources.

Our website details some of the sustainability improvements that we've made. We believe that by communicating these improvements, we provide enable the consumer to

make informed choices when purchasing our products, increasing sales and showing that Clorox is a leader in reducing our impact on Climate Change.

Comment

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Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other, please specify

Reduced Energy Use and Consumption

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description

The Clorox Company realizes that reductions in energy consumption present an opportunity for energy efficiency, as well as reduced emissions and cost savings. These reductions can be achieved through energy efficiency projects such as recent projects to upgrade lighting and HVAC systems. Our engineering processes are continuously evaluating and implementing more efficient systems at our plants. Examples include installation of new palletizers at our largest home care plant, replacing a large air compressor with an on variable frequency demand (VFD) air compressor at our Houston Plant, adding a more efficient production lines at our Kansas litter plant, a new method for processing wood chips at one of our Kingsford plants. Another example is the company’s continued transition to LED lighting at several plants and distribution centers. Clorox updated their engineering standards for lighting to require LEDs for any new or replacement lights. As a result, plants and distribution centers have been systematically replacing fluorescent lighting or installing new lighting with LED lighting throughout the company.

We track our Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions to document the efficiency gains and cost reductions as well as to assist with reporting requirements in support of our energy and greenhouse gas reduction goals as well as external reporting. In addition reducing energy consumption and increasing efficiency will have a positive impact on future

potential costs associated with cap-and-trade schemes and taxes on carbon, fuel and energy.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

50,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

1,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact is estimated to be $50,000 to over $1,000,000 per year. This is based on the cost of a single project to replace LED lighting to major retrofits at multiple locations in the company. Some of these costs are offset by efficiency gains/savings. We anticipate some increased costs associated with an increase in energy usage due to the growth of our business (increased production) and the impact of new business acquisitions being included in our environmental footprint.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

The approach to realize this opportunity is embedded in engineering programs. We conducted energy audits at plants with the highest energy use and identified energy savings projects. We are also building sustainability levers into our capital project management processes. We have updated our engineering standards to require LED lighting. In 2021 we developed a road map toward achieving our SBTs and Net Zero commitments, which includes energy efficiency improvements.

We are implementing various energy efficiency projects including lighting upgrades and updates to boilers, HVAC units and packaging equipment at our manufacturing sites. We identify and track efficiency projects at a site and corporate level and use our footprint data to document sustainability savings.

Examples include:

- Several plants conducted small ($<10K) to large $500K projects to upgrade lighting to LEDs in manufacturing and distribution areas. Our Chile plant, for example, replaced

40% of their lighting last year and now 80% of the plant has LED lighting.
- Our food business was able to reclassify their products and reduce certain storage requirements, significantly lowering energy costs at a warehouse
- Kingsford's Springfield plant simplified their production process and was able to remove a lot of energy intensive equipment
- Our Brita plant upgraded a large make up air unit with a more efficient system
- Our Orangeville plant replaced a compressor and upgraded an HVAC unit
- 76% of CloroxPro product packaging is recyclable based on Ellen MacArthur Foundation's definition of recyclable packaging.
Another example occurred within our Kingsford business. The Kingsford plants continue to modify their maintenance schedules to reduce the number and frequency of shut downs. This results in fewer wash downs/less water use and less fuel usage during start up, decreasing emissions. Kingsford plants have also looked at opportunities to recover waste energy by installing waste heat recovery units (WHRU). These cogeneration units would provide additional heat to other equipment, reducing fuel use at our plants.
There are no additional costs associated with this opportunity as the capital expenditures associated with investing in energy efficiency projects are already included in our capital budget and captured as cost savings projects. Many of these cost savings initiatives have the added benefit of energy savings.

Comment

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Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Clorox is enabling each business to become a sustainable business that delivers strong economic, environmental and social net positive benefits in a changing world. This strategy involves establishing Clorox as the pace-setter in building sustainable brands through leadership in Business Transformation, Material Reduction, and Climate Stewardship. As announced in August 2022, Clorox is implementing a streamlined operating model to advance our IGNITE strategy and as part of our efforts to reduce costs to be a more streamlined and efficient company.
As part of our long-term strategy, each business unit leadership team is responsible for defining a roadmap for its portfolio of brands that will help deliver our IGNITE ESG goals, including climate goals. Collectively, businesses identify opportunities to reduce operational costs and related emissions through more efficient production and distribution decisions at the business level. Our functional experts in logistics, working with our transportation partners focus on improving transportation efficiencies, through use of more efficient modes of transportation, maximizing trailer loads, optimizing distribution networks, and working with transportation companies that use fuel efficient trucks, Efforts to improve our efficiency like product compaction, light weighting, refillable bottles, and improve our transportation and distribution networks all have a positive impact on our greenhouse gas emissions. Our long-term roadmap includes more efficient production and distribution designed, in part, to help reduce our GHG emissions.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

We do not report the financial impact since it is business confidential. However, these types of projects helped to lower our costs per unit volume and reduce our overall expenses, contributing to an increase in earnings per share in the last three quarters of 2020.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize these opportunities are set at $0 since they are tied to our IGNITE Goals and integrated into our Business Strategy. Our businesses continue to implement actions to achieve the IGNITE Goals, for example:

- Cleaning initiated a project to compact some of our cleaning products. The project was rolled out in 2019 and 2020 and anticipated to reduce plastic use by over 3,000 metric tons, reduce corrugate by over 4,000 metric tons, and reduce water use by over 23Mgals, relative to a stat case sales. Cleaning continued this by releasing a concentrated bleach powder in 2022, replacing the equivalent of two 177-ounce Clorox Splash-Less Bleach bottles. The concentrated products reduce our downstream transportation emissions through lower shipping volumes.

Clorox Pro launched a flat-pack Wipes design instead of a canister. This results in 79% less packaging used than comparable products, more efficient shipping, storage, and distribution due to 50% reduction in case volume.

- Our litter business launched Fresh Step Outstretch cat litter, which absorbs 50% more waste and odor and lasts 50% longer, which means consumers can use less litter and change it less often with a goal of less litter in the landfill. The business also opened a new plant in West Virginia, which is closer to our consumers in the east coast. These efforts will help reduce emissions from transportation.
- Last year logistics increased their use of intermodal transportation, in place of truck loads. In 2022, approximately 22% of the transportation mileage for our upstream finished goods shipments that we ship was via intermodal, up 2% from the prior year. Our intermodal ton miles, which is a combination of shipped weights, miles shipped and number of shipments, was up 1% over last year.
- We are teaming with our transportation partners to identify pilot projects that use trucks powered by electricity.

Each year we also identify whether our transporters are SmartWay carriers. Our 2022 SmartWay report (for Calendar Year 2021) indicated that 119 of our carriers, all modes, delivering our products are SmartWay carriers, up from 84 the prior year. According to our SmartWay report, 78% of our transporters are SmartWay Carriers versus 45% for our peers.

Our long-term roadmap includes more efficient transportation and distribution, light-weighting our products to more efficient distribution systems, to more efficient operations, designed to help reduce costs and our GHG emissions.

Comment

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Identifier

Opp4

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description

The Ignite Strategy is focused on delivering strong economic, environmental and social net positive benefits in a changing world. Each business is tasked with identifying opportunities to reimagining the way they work, addressing global social and environmental issues as a catalyst for change. The business strategic sustainability plans outline their approach toward leveraging our existing portfolio to create new products and services through R&D and Innovation.

The plans provide details on approaches ranging from tech discovery, product transformations, to innovated solutions to reduce their climate related impacts. Each business has identified a sustainability champion, responsible for driving these efforts. The businesses have also assigned employees in R&D specific responsibility for incorporating sustainability initiatives into their work.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The total financial impact has not been calculated or is business confidential.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

The approach to realize this opportunity is embedded in our IGNITE Strategy and ESG Goals. Clorox is enabling each business to become a sustainable business that delivers strong economic, environmental and social net positive benefits in a changing world. This strategy involves establishing Clorox as the pace-setter in building sustainable brands through leadership in Business Transformation, Material Reduction, and Climate Stewardship. Our innovation teams are working on or have launched new products, for example:

Our cleaning business unit is working on a number of initiatives, including developing compostable wipes, working with Loop on a refillable container, and developing reusable and refillable models to help achieve circulatory in our packaging. Over the last two years, we launched several, including products:

- Disinfecting Mists, providing versatile disinfection with an aerosol-free Return To Unit (RTU)/refill model to reduce plastic waste.
- Refillable spray cleaners, with a concentrated refill system that provides more cleaning power with 80% less plastic.
- Glad teamed with Home Depot to collect and process plastic shipping waste to produce a trash bag with 10% recycled plastic.
- Customer distribution centers are collecting plastic wrap from the tertiary packaging. Vendors route certain types of plastic back to specific Glad plants, where it is reprocessed into new products.
- Clorox rolled out Free & Clear Compostable* Cleaning Wipes, made with a compostable plant-based cloth, which makes them safe to compost at home. The company updated their website to educate consumers on composting and the various options.
- Clorox expanded our test marketing of Loop-approved durable packaging for Clorox disinfecting wipes. Following the Loop Model, returned Clorox wipes are sent out for energy recover, and the canister is refilled for reuse. Burt's Bees is working with Loop on products that are slated to launch in 2023.

The financial impact is not disclosed because the projects are business confidential.

Comment

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C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

Our approved SBTs align with a 1.5 o C world. Our Sustainability team engaged with a third-party advisor to create a roadmap for achieving our SBTs and transitioning to Net Zero for the company. The road map outlines the strategies and steps that our business will need to take in order to transition to a 1.5o C world. This roadmap was shared with our internal stakeholders, Senior Leadership, the Businesses, functional leadership, and our Board of Directors. As part of our commitment to strong corporate governance, our directors engage with shareholders to discuss key issues and to listen to their perspectives. For example, the feedback from these conversations informed the implementation of recent practices such as the launch of our ESG Data Hub. Based on this feedback, Clorox transitioned our ESG performance data to our ESG Data Hub in order to produce reliable ESG data and apply a continuous improvement mindset to our ESG reporting process and data governance. This commitment to the integrity of our ESG data helps us to build trust with those who use our data to make more informed decisions about our company. It also helps the company, and our shareholders understand the progress we are making toward our ESG ambitions while equipping us to make better and more strategic business choices. Complementing our 2030 targets, we strengthened our IGNITE commitment with a goal of achieving net-zero GHG emissions and published our climate action plan with a roadmap to achieve our 2050 net zero goals in our 2022 Integrated Annual Report and on our ESG Data Hub
Aspects of the roadmap were rolled out to business unit (BU) and functional leaders. For example, our business teams are working with their R&D teams to identify changes to existing products and packaging as well as identifying sustainable innovation products to meet their goals. Our Responsible Sourcing teams have been engaging with our suppliers to help drive emission reductions in our Value Chain. Our sales teams have been working with major customers to develop and place new, lower impact products, on the shelf. Our R&D teams are working to increase the volume of recycled materials

and reduce the volume of virgin materials in our packaging and products. Our engineering teams are evaluating and updating their internal standards to include low-emission technologies and alternatives to existing equipment. Each of these teams provides feedback, which is used to fine tune the Road Map.

Frequency of feedback collection

Annually

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	No, but we anticipate using qualitative and/or quantitative analysis in the next two years	Important but not an immediate priority	While climate-related scenario analysis is not fully integrated into our current strategy for identifying climate risks and opportunities, we understand the value of and are transitioning toward using a climate-related scenario analysis tool as a more robust approach to impact assessment and as a lens through which to assess possibly business outcomes that may occur as a result of climate change and the strategic implications of climate related risks and opportunities. Currently we have a few scenario analysis tools to help with our strategy to address climate risks and opportunities. We conduct plant specific climate related scenarios for our water strategy using the Aqueduct Tool. We used a corporate life-cycle analysis to calculate our Scope 3 emissions and identify the greatest risks and opportunities within our value chain, enabling us to set science-based targets to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and abatement strategy for achieving our SBTs and net zero commitment. A third-party has developed a number of business unit (BU)

			specific LCA tools that enable our R&D teams to assess the impacts associated with our innovation efforts. Clorox plans to incorporate climate-based scenarios into our long-term strategy planning related to our emissions reduction targets over time. A third-party is helping us develop a tool to model our short, middle, and long-term greenhouse gas emissions in response to material and compositional changes to our products and packaging, This tool will help our BUs will understand how their strategic choices affect our Scope 3 emissions as strive to meet our IGNITE Goals, including our SBTs. We will utilize the learnings from our SBT-related Scope 3 assessment and the tool to evaluate scenarios which are most applicable to our business circumstances and which will best help to ensure our strategic and financial planning processes are inclusive of the applicable risks and opportunities and ensure resilience of our strategies to climate related scenarios. As our exposure to transitional and physical risks is not considered to be substantial over the next 3-6 years, we foresee this initially being a mostly qualitative analysis that will impact our long-term strategy. Based on our assessment of the various types of scenario analysis, we anticipate implementing a qualitative analysis within the next two years.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our strategy for our products. Clorox applies an integrated approach that combines our business strategies with our ESG goals across our functions and businesses. Our integrated IGNITE Strategy has four pillars, one of which is

		“Evolve Portfolio”. Our processes identify climate-related risks and climate related growth opportunities associated with new product innovation, including strategies to mitigate our climate-based risks and to develop more sustainable products, which reduce the upstream emissions associated with raw materials in our products and packaging and reduce water use and carbon emissions at the consumer use phase. Our business specific strategies are focused on our medium- and long-term horizons, depending on the goal period (e.g., 2025 or 2030), with early work is being implemented in the short-term. One example of a substantial strategic decision is the compacting of our liquid bleach products, requiring less water and energy usage per dose. This innovation compacted select products by at least 13% reducing our footprint per stat case sold since more concentrated product uses less water used, has more efficient distribution, and reduces our plastic and fiber packaging materials compared to the prior product. Our Fresh Step Outstretch innovation features a concentrated litter technology with similar benefits. The concentrated products will reduce the lifecycle footprint (raw materials, manufacture, distribution, retail, consumption and end of life). Our Glad business has included aggressive targets to increase recycled content into their trash bags. From the consumer standpoint, the end product is a more convenient product that is also better for the environment, helping them to adopt a more sustainable lifestyle. It helps reduce the consumer’s carbon footprint, as well as reduces the amount waste when the product is consumed.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Climate related risks and opportunities our integral to our strategy for our value chain. For our supply chain and value chain, risks such as increases in extreme weather can cause supply chain impacts. We assess vulnerable regions in our supply chain and the impact of weather and environmental events can have on the cost and availability of raw materials, the continuity of logistics as well as the safety and security of operations in those areas as it relates to weather impact. We have contingency plans in place to minimize the effects of weather on our supply chain. As an example, contingency plans were put in place during the ice storms in Texas two years ago. Distribution was disrupted at our regional distribution center in Texas and production was impacted at our Houston plant. Clorox was able to ramp up production at other plants and reroute distribution to ensure their supply chains were not affected,

		and relocate inventory from other areas to meet the increased demand. Climate risks and opportunities have also impacted our business strategy around supply chain resiliency. As a result of increased demand and pressures on our supply chain, we initiated efforts to evaluate and address our Supply Chain resiliency to mitigate future risks and look for opportunities to diversify supply chain. Our GSS Responsible Sourcing Team has implemented a strategy to dedicate additional resources to increase procurement of RSPO certified palm and work with external partners to reduce the risk associated with palm suppliers, including improved tracing and auditing. Strategically, as we look at increasing the PCR content of our resin-based packaging to meet our IGNITE Goals and as an opportunity to increase sales, we are taking steps to assure supply in the event of shortage of PCR resin as future supply has been identified as a risk. Notably, to advance our Clean World pillar, we created an internal roadmap for our net zero and science-based targets, including engaging key business units and activating a plan to engage top suppliers to reduce emissions. We are engaging with our top suppliers by spend to encourage them to reduce their climate impacts as we look for opportunities that will result in lowing both our and our suppliers carbon footprint. We consider climate related risks and opportunities of high importance in the analysis of our supply/value chain.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Our integrated strategy has allowed us to identify climate related opportunities such as the innovation of sustainable products and packaging. Our integrated IGNITE strategy pillars include “Innovate Experiences”. R&D maintains a strategic pipeline of projects which have sustainable improvements, including transitioning to more sustainable products and packaging. Our R&D function has teams dedicated to new product discovery and innovation and sustainability is a key driver of their innovation strategy. Our R&D resources help us to mitigate the risks associated with higher operational costs as a result of increased consumer preferences for sustainable products. Increased investments in R&D help to fund innovation which contributes to continued improvements in the environmental footprints of our products and packaging, while also working to maximize our PCR content and packaging recyclability.

		For example. R&D innovation enabled us to eliminate the vast majority of PVC packaging in our global portfolio in recent years. Each Business also has a sustainability roadmap which includes R&D investments in areas such as technology discovery, Life Cycle Analysis tools, and product innovation. These processes allow us to identify and quantify the risks and opportunities associated with sustainability related changes to existing products as well as new innovations. Our R&D organization has Sustainability lead roles for each BU. The Sustainability leads are tasked with driving sustainability throughout the BU, including advancing our climate related goals.
Operations	Yes	Our integrated strategy includes addressing climate risks in our operations, such as disruptions from extreme weather events. We have a Business Continuity Team tasked with planning for disruptions at Clorox operations that might be impacted by Climate related disruptions. We try to ensure that our business continuity strategies and plans address supply and operational continuity, including as redundancy in our supply chain and manufacturing operations. For example, our cleaning plants have the ability to shift production the short- and medium-term horizons to address raw material shortages. Plants in areas that are vulnerable to climate impacts have strategies to address risks in the short-term through their Business Continuity plans. Operational opportunities related to Climate involve efficiency improvements in our energy usage and investment in renewable energy. Our integrated IGNITE Strategy pillars include “Reimagine Work”. Our engineering teams look for ways to reduce our energy consumption and our long-term transition plan includes moving away from higher risk and higher impact fossil fuel-based technologies. We work to improve the energy efficiency of our operations as we strive to meet our climate related goals. For example, we have ongoing efforts to install more energy efficient lighting at our manufacturing and distribution facilities. Our plants replaced energy intensive equipment with more energy efficient units. Other plants have added production lines to reduce outsourcing, which lowers costs and our climate impacts. We have increased the use of renewable energy in our operations in support of our goal of 100% renewable electricity in U.S. and Canada. We met this goal beginning in 2021 through a combination of a virtual power

		purchase agreement (VPPA) and Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) purchased on the open market. We continue to ensure our operations have strategies to manage their footprint responsibly, while seeking further efficiency gains, helping to offset increased consumption from business growth.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Acquisitions and divestments Assets	Climate related risks and opportunities are at the forefront of our decision-making processes, including financial planning. Our IGNITE strategy is intended to accelerate innovation in key areas of the business to drive growth and deliver value for both the Company's shareholders and society. Specifically, IGNITE focuses on four strategic choices to deliver purpose-driven growth: Fuel Growth, Innovate Experiences, Reimagine Work and Evolve Portfolio. Performance goals within the environmental, social and governance pillars of Healthy Lives, Clean Planet and Thriving Communities, all underpinned by strong governance also are integrated into the strategy. The Company's financial planning is reflected in our IGNITE strategy and includes financial goals around net sales growth, margin expansion and annual free cash flow. Our IGNITE ESG priorities with our business priorities, furthering our vision of earning people's enduring loyalty and creating long-term value for all stakeholders. For example: 1) Revenues: Our financial planning process has integrated our business objectives with our ESG objectives, including our climate-based objectives. There is the potential for positive brand value influence and increased sales due to sustainable product innovation and making sustainable improvements to our products that resonate with our customers and consumers. This increased desire for products that are sustainably sourced and sustainably made may have a positive impact on our revenues. We evaluate the revenue impact of projects with Climate-based risks and opportunities on a project-by-project basis as part of our financial planning process for the medium and long-term horizons. 2) Direct and Indirect Operating Costs: Each business assesses the impact of obtaining sustainability sourced or recycled materials for our products and packaging. The risks, including financial risks, and the opportunities, including increased sales and reduced footprints, are

		accounted for in each business unit's short (1-1.5 year) and medium-term (2-3-year) plans. Efforts to increase the PCR content of our resin-based packaging require us to taking steps to plan financially to design, manufacture, and assure supply of PCR resin. There is a Low to Medium Impact to our direct and indirect operating costs related to the increased use of PCR Resin. The cost of PCR resin and certified palm ingredients is factored into our procurement budget financial planning each year. We anticipate increased operating costs, including PCR resin and certified palm ingredients, will occur in the next 10 years as Clorox and other companies work toward increasing the PCR content of our packaging. Climate Change related to the potential increase in severity of extreme weather events has a Low Impact Operating Budget for the cost of alternate raw material supplies, and the cost of inventory pre-build and storage. 3) Capital Expenditures/Budget: Our Capital Planning Team incorporates processes to identify sustainability impacts (energy, water, emissions, and waste) for all projects, not just projects focused on sustainability gains. We have updated our standards to require certain energy savings initiatives, such as LED lighting for new construction or replacement projects or upgrades to lighting and equipment such as boilers and chillers that potentially reduce our energy and water footprints. We are looking at other changes to our Standards to help facilitate transition to lower emission technologies or equipment. We anticipate increased capital budget for securing additional production, new equipment, and new technologies to meet our climate-based IGNITE goals. To that end, our engineering capital management teams are incorporating sustainability initiatives as a metric in our strategic Long Range Planning process. 4) Acquisitions and Divestments: Our current risk assessment process includes evaluating current risks or opportunities related to acquisitions or divestments and included in our financial planning process where applicable. A member of our Global Safety and Environmental team are included in acquisition and divestment process and advise on environmental issues. Our current risk assessment process is evaluating various metrics to identify climate-based risks or opportunities related to acquisitions or divestments but they are evaluated financially on a project/opportunity basis. 5) Our access to capital or to our current Assets and Liabilities are influenced by climate related risks and opportunities. Our financial planning processes includes efforts to improve working capital as part of and to fund the IGNITE strategy. We work with our network of global insurance providers, who ensure our facilities and equipment assets to ensure we understand and manage the risks associated and ensure that our risk mitigation and contingency plans are robust, including risks associated with Climate Change. Our Business Continuity Team identifies risks around potential disruptions of plant operations (e.g.,

		major assets) and works with other teams to develop plans to address those risks. The cost associated with ensuring our assets and managing our mitigation and contingency plans are included in our operating budget.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
Row 1	No, but we plan to in the next two years

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2020

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

75,164

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

184,379

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

259,543

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

129,771.5

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

65,205

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

26,682

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

91,887

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related CO2 emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

129.1932358029

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2019 Clorox committed to setting and achieving science-based targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in our operations (scope 1 and 2) and across our value chain (scope 3) on the path to net zero emissions by 2050. In 2021, Clorox announced approved science-based targets (SBTs) as part of its climate strategy. Clorox committed to reducing carbon emissions across its operations (Scopes 1 and 2) by 50 percent and its value chain emissions (Scope 3) from purchased goods and services and use of sold products by 25 percent by 2030, against a 2020 baseline. Clorox's SBTs are in line with the Paris Agreement, the Well Below 2oC pathway and have been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative.
Scope 1 includes combustion of fuels in stationary sources. Scope 1 biogenic CO2 emissions associated with the combustion of wood to produce char wood and char combustion are considered carbon neutral under DOE guidelines and are not reported as GHG emissions (non-biogenic emissions from N2O and CH4 are included in Scope 1). Scope 2 includes purchased electricity. The inventory boundary encompasses facilities where Clorox has operational control, including plants, distribution centers, research & development centers, and offices.

For the reporting year, we are only reporting the reductions associated with our Scope 1 and Scope 2 (MBM) emissions. We achieved a 65% reduction relative to our 2020 baseline as a result of achieving 100% renewable electricity for our U.S. and Canada locations plus a full year of renewable electricity at our Columbia plant and a partial year of renewable electricity at our Chile Plant.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Our plan for achieving the target was to source renewable electricity for our operations in the U.S. and Canada. The 65% reduction is a result of achieving 100% renewable electricity for our U.S. and Canada locations plus a full year of renewable electricity at our Columbia plant and a partial year of renewable electricity at our Chile Plant. The renewable electricity goal was achieved through various environmental attributes from Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) associated with virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs) and RECs purchased on the open market. In 2020 we signed a virtual power purchase agreement (VPPA) to purchase renewable electricity beginning in calendar year 2021, which accounted for approximately 50% of our renewable electricity in the U.S. and Canada. We purchased additional RECs on the open market for the remaining amount of renewable electricity needed to cover our U.S. and Canadian operations in 2022. In 2022 we also sourced International RECs through energy service providers in Columbia and Chile. The accounting for these contractual instruments is in alignment with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance Quality Criteria. These instruments were specific to facilities in the U.S., Canada, Colombia, and Chile in the 2022 reporting year. In 2022 we signed our second virtual power purchase agreement to purchase renewable electricity beginning in calendar year 2023, reinforcing our long-term

commitment to 100% renewable electricity in our U.S. and Canadian operations and to help expand new renewable energy infrastructure in the U.S.

Target reference number

Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 11: Use of sold products

Base year

2020

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2,122,128

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

434,804

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2,556,932

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2,556,932

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

70

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

70

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

1,917,699

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1,833,752

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

349,373

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2,183,125

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2,183,125

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

58.4774252894

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2019 Clorox committed to setting and achieving science-based targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in our operations (scope 1 and 2) and across our value chain (scope 3) on the path to net zero emissions by 2050. In 2021, Clorox announced approved science-based targets (SBTs) as part of its climate strategy. Clorox committed to reducing carbon emissions across its operations (Scopes 1 and 2) by 50 percent and its value chain emissions (Scope 3) from purchased goods and services and use of sold products by 25 percent by 2030, against a 2020 baseline. Clorox's SBTs are in line with the Paris Agreement, the 1.5ºC pathway and have been approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative.

The Scope 3 reduction target covers purchased goods and services and the use of sold products accounts, representing a combined 70% of our total Scope 3 emissions. The Scope 3 emissions were calculated using a Life Cycle Analysis approach by a third-party in accordance with GHG protocols. Our 2020 baseline Scope 3 Category 1 emissions were updated in both 2021 and 2022, based on refinements to our raw material [and services] data. We have engaged with the Science Based Targets Initiative regarding our 2021 update to our original baseline that was part of our approved submission and plan to submit our most recent baseline update as part of our net zero application in the coming year. No other categories were modified.

Our Scope 3 Category 1-Purchased Goods & Services emissions excludes raw materials and services for our VMS business. These businesses are relatively new, represent 4% of Clorox sales and systems do not exist to collect meaningful raw

material volumes. We included their emissions in Scopes 1 and 2 and our other Scope 3 categories

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our approved SBTs align with a 1.5ºC world. Our Sustainability team engaged with a third-party advisory team to create a roadmap for achieving our SBTs and transitioning to Net Zero for the company. This roadmap was shared with our internal stakeholders, Senior Leadership, the Businesses, functional leadership, and our Board of Directors. Aspects of the roadmap were rolled out to business and functional leaders so that they can start planning and working toward their SBTs and a Net Zero world. Business teams are working with their R&D Team to identify changes to existing products and packaging as well as to identify sustainable innovation products to meet their goals. Responsible Sourcing teams have been engaging with our suppliers in order to help drive emission reductions in our Value Chain. Sales teams have been working with major customers to develop and place new, lower impact products, on the shelf. R&D teams are working to increase the amount of recycled materials and reduce the volume of virgin materials in our packaging and products. Engineering teams are evaluating and updating their internal standards to include low-emission technologies and alternatives to existing equipment. Each of these teams provides feedback, which is used to fine tune the roadmap.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production
Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Country/area/region

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2018

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

373,856

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0

Target year

2021

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year

100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

100

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

100

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?

No, but sourcing renewable electricity is part of our Ignite Climate strategy to achieve science based targets to reduce GHG Scope 1 and 2, emissions. We established a renewable electricity goal, in part, in anticipation that renewable electricity would help contribute to our SBTs. In 2021, our SBTs for a 50% reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions along with a 25% reduction in Scope 3, Categories 1 and 11, were approved by SBTi.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Science Based Targets initiative

Other, please specify

This target is part of our Sustainability Leadership Goals for Climate, designed to help meet our SBTs.

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Clorox has an ambitious set of ESG goals integrated with our strategic business choices, as part of its long-term corporate strategy called IGNITE. These ESG goals

include 100% renewable electricity in the U.S. and Canada in 2021 and setting and achieving science-based targets to reduce GHG in our operations (Scope 1 and 2) and across our value chain (Scope 3). The renewable electricity target covers our electric consumption for all facilities in the U.S. and Canada where we have operational control (Plants, Distribution Centers, R&D Centers, and large offices).
The renewable electricity is based on a calendar year 2022 consumption of 369,940 MWh for the U.S. and Canada and is the second year we have achieved 100% of the annual consumption. The renewable electricity goal was achieved through Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) associated with virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs) and RECs purchased on the open market. The accounting for these contractual instruments is in alignment with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance Quality Criteria. These instruments were specific to facilities in the U.S. and Canada in the 2022 reporting year.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Clorox had several actions that contributed to achieving this target. In 2019, we signed a 12-year, 70-megawatt virtual power purchase agreement (VPPA) for the purchase of renewable electricity beginning in 2021. This VPPA allowed us to meet about half of our 100% renewable electricity goal for the U.S. and Canada in both 2021 and 2022. In 2021, we purchased unbundled RECs to cover the remainder of our electricity consumption to meet this goal in 2021, four years earlier than our original plan. In 2022, we purchased an additional round of unbundled RECs to maintain our goal in 2022. In April 2022 we announced the signing of our second VPPA, a 12-year, 47-megawatt agreement (VPPA) with Enel Green Power North America to purchase renewable electricity beginning in January 2023. This deal supports our commitment to 100% renewable electricity for our U.S. and Canada operations. When it goes into effect, this second VPPA is expected to support about half of the renewable electricity needed to cover our 100% renewable electricity goal for our U.S. and Canadian operations.

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency

MWh

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Other, please specify

Per 1000 cases of product sold

Base year

2018

Figure or percentage in base year

1.44

Target year

2030

Figure or percentage in target year

1.44

Figure or percentage in reporting year

1.31

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify

It contributes to our IGNITE ESG Goals for Climate, designed in part to help reduce our Scope 2 emissions.

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our 2020 Goal Period included targets to reduce our energy consumption by 20% on an intensity basis. We met and closed out this goal early in 2018 and in 2019, we reset our global energy footprint baseline to calendar year 2018 through our 2030 period with a commitment to drive continued energy efficiency improvements that achieve or exceed our 2018 baseline levels.

For this response, we are reporting 2022 results versus our 2018 baseline. Our target is to be at or below our 2018 baseline of 1.44, which results in a calculation error, above. In 2022, our energy footprint is below our 2018 baseline by 6.5% on an absolute basis

and 9.1% on an intensity basis. This calculates to a 1.31 KPI, below our 1.44 KPI target. We continue to ensure all our facilities are managing their energy use responsibly, while seeking further efficiency gains and other opportunities to reduce their overall sustainability helping to offset and mitigate the effects of increased consumption due to business growth.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In calendar year 2022, we completed several energy-saving initiatives, including installation of LED lighting at our Distribution Centers and Plants. Going forward, our Capital Management Team is including sustainability as a metric for our Long Range Planning. We also have a team looking into methods for more efficient energy use (e.g., reducing energy waste).

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Oth 2

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Waste management

Percentage of sites operating at zero-waste to landfill

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2018

Figure or percentage in base year

18

Target year

2030

Figure or percentage in target year

100

Figure or percentage in reporting year

49

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

37.8048780488

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

No, it is part of our IGNITE ESG Goals.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify

It is part of our IGNITE ESG Goals.

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Climate-related risks and opportunities are at the forefront of our decision-making processes to ensure that Clorox remains a leader in sustainability while maintaining purpose driven growth. Clorox has an ambitious set of ESG goals integrated with our strategic business choices, as part of our long-term corporate strategy called IGNITE. These ESG goals include 100% global facilities zero-waste-to-landfill by 2030 (plants by 2025). The target year, baseline, and current year cover all facilities where we have operational control of the waste streams (Plants, Distribution Facilities, R&D, large offices) where infrastructure allows as of 2020.

Our Zero Waste to Landfill (ZWtL) facilities are expected to meet the principals and definitions outlined in UL Standard 2799, Zero Waste to Landfill. Our ZWtL criteria include: 1) having a Zero Waste approach to minimizing all waste streams (target <10% waste); 2) Processes to Reduce/Reuse/Recycle/Compost/or send to Energy Recovery (WtE) with no waste sent directly to landfill, and 3) passes a Corporate Audit. The target applies to waste that the facility has direct operational control over and excludes locations or waste streams where the infrastructure doesn't allow zero waste to landfill (e.g., waste is required by regulation or local ordinance to go to a specific destination or there is no viable waste to energy/thermal recovery facility, waste processing facility or other non-landfill outlet).

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2018, our baseline year, 10 facilities had met our ZWtL Criteria. In 2022, 32 facilities had achieved ZWtL status out of a total of 65 facilities where we have operational control. The GSE team continues to work with Clorox operation and plant teams to meet our goal that all Clorox controlled facilities to meet our ZWtL criteria by 2030, including an interim target of all plants meeting the ZWtL criteria by 2025.
In 2022, 77% of plants had achieved Clorox's ZWtL status, including seven additional plants meeting ZWtL criteria in 2022 due to a concerted effort by the plants' operational teams with support from the GSE team. The GSE Team had developed a glide path for meeting the ZWtL goal, systematically working with the operational teams to meet that goal. Actions include a template detailing the ZWtL criteria, working closely with vendors

to identify outlets for hard to recycle items, and messaging our ZWtL goals to our employees and our contractors.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

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Target reference number

Oth 3

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Product level

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Resource consumption or efficiency

Other, please specify

50 percent combined reduction of virgin fiber and plastic packaging

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Other, please specify

lbs. per case of product sold

Base year

2018

Figure or percentage in base year

0.75

Target year

2030

Figure or percentage in target year

0.38

Figure or percentage in reporting year

0.68

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

18.9189189189

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

No, it is part of our IGNITE ESG Goals and is designed, in part, to help us meet our approved SBTs for reducing our Scope 3 emissions.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify

It is part of our Ignite ESG Goals and our commitments to the Ellen MacArthur Foundation and U.S. Plastics Pact to reduce our virgin plastic, increase our recycled plastic, and increase reusable, recyclable, or compostable packaging.

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Climate-related risks and opportunities are at the forefront of our decision-making processes to ensure that Clorox remains a leader in sustainability while maintaining responsible growth. Clorox has an ambitious set of ESG goals integrated with our strategic business choices, as part of its long-term corporate strategy called IGNITE. These ESG goals include a 50% combined reduction in virgin plastic and fiber packaging by 2030.

Our 50% reduction target is an intensity target measured per case of product sold versus a 2018 base year. This goal helps reduce our overall GHG emissions through a combination of reduced packaging volume, which has 1:1 reduction in GHGs through elimination of the material volume and by replacing virgin content with recycled content in our packaging, which reduces GHG emission based on the difference in emission factors.

The coverage target includes all plastic and fiber packaging that we purchase for our operationally controlled manufacturing facilities globally, as well as plastic and fiber packaging purchased by contract manufacturers for our domestic and LATAM businesses. Data limitations:

2022 data for AMEA and Asia operations is estimated based on CY18 purchases of packaging, adjusted for sales growth in CY22, and excludes some data for packaging procured by contract manufacturers. 2022 VMS data is estimated based on 2021 production volume, adjusted for sales growth in 2022 and estimates for volumes produced by contract manufacturers.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Each of our BUs is asked to help reduce their virgin plastic and fiber packaging by 2030. The BUs incorporate this goal into their overall business strategy and with their R&D and procurement teams on pathways to achieve the goal.

In 2018 we calculated that our packaging had 0.75 pounds of plastic or fiber per stat case sold. In 2022, our virgin packaging reduction KPI was 0.68 pounds of fiber or plastic per stat case sold.

We saw some reductions in our primary and secondary fiber packaging volumes, compacting our bleach products, and other light-weighting efforts. For example, our cleaning business light weighted bleach cases, removing excess fiber. Brita has moved some of their cartons from 85% recycled fiber to 100% recycled fiber. Litter is conducting trials to increase the recycled fiber in certain cartons. GLAD® trash paperboard cartons have moved to 100% recycled fiber and our food BU qualified 100% PCR cases for one of our plants. Burt's Bees converted all Beeswax lip balm sticks to

contain 20% Bioresin. Some of these gains were offset by decreases in the recycled content for packaging provided by one of our major suppliers and a change in the mix of products we sell to ones that had less relative virgin packaging.
Going forward, we've identified a number of projects that are focused on reducing the virgin plastic or fiber in our packaging.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

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Target reference number

Oth 4

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Product level

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Resource consumption or efficiency
Percentage of plastic form recycled sources

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Other, please specify
percent of lbs. of plastic

Base year

2018

Figure or percentage in base year

11

Target year

2030

Figure or percentage in target year

22

Figure or percentage in reporting year

10.2

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

-7.2727272727

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

No, it is part of our IGNITE ESG Goals, but it is expected to contribute to our planned SBTs.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify

It is part of our Ignite ESG Goals and our commitments to the Ellen MacArthur Foundation and U.S. Plastics Pact to reduce our virgin plastic, increase our recycled plastic, and increase reusable, recyclable, or compostable packaging.

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Climate-related risks and opportunities are at the forefront of our decision-making processes to ensure that Clorox remains a leader in sustainability while maintaining responsible growth. Clorox has an ambitious set of ESG goals integrated with our strategic business choices, as part of its long-term corporate strategy called IGNITE. These ESG goals include doubling our post-consumer recycled plastic in our packaging by 2030 (50% increase by 2025) versus a 2018 base year.

Our targets to double the amount of post-consumer recycled plastic (PCR) in our packaging by 2030 (+50% by 2025) is based on the percent of our packaging by volume with PCR versus a 2018 base year. Overall, our target for increasing our PCR content results in an approximate 50% reduction in GHGs based on an equivalent volume of replaced virgin material, depending on the different emission factors for virgin vs PCR and the types of plastic.

The coverage target includes all primary (consumer-facing) packaging that we purchase for our operationally controlled manufacturing facilities globally, as well as primary packaging purchased by contract manufacturers for our domestic and LATAM businesses.

Data limitations:

2022 data for AMEA and Asia operations is estimated based on CY18 purchases of packaging, adjusted for sales growth in CY22, and excludes some data for packaging procured by contract manufacturers. 2022 VMS data is estimated based on 2021 production volume, adjusted for sales growth in 2022 and estimates for volumes produced by contract manufacturers.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

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Target reference number

Oth 5

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Product level

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Resource consumption or efficiency

Other, please specify

100% Reusable/Recyclable/Compostable packaging by 2025

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Other, please specify

Percent of lbs. sold

Base year

2018

Figure or percentage in base year

74

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

100

Figure or percentage in reporting year

87.9

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

53.4615384615

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

No, it is part of our IGNITE Sustainability Leadership Goals, but it is expected to contribute to reducing our Scope 3 emissions from the lifecycle of our products.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify

Part of our Ignite ESG Goals and our commitments to the Ellen MacArthur Foundation & U.S. Plastics Pact to reduce our virgin plastic, increase recycled plastic, & have reusable, recyclable, or compostable packaging, anticipated to help achieve SBTs.

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Climate-related risks and opportunities are at the forefront of our decision-making processes to ensure that Clorox remains a leader in sustainability while maintaining responsible growth. Clorox has an ambitious set of ESG goals integrated with our strategic business choices, as part of its long-term corporate strategy called IGNITE. These ESG goals include 100% recyclable, reusable, or compostable packaging by 2025.

The target for 100% of our packaging to be recyclable, reusable, or compostable (RRC) is based on the sales volume of our products. Data has been calculated using the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's recyclability assessment tool and Recycling Rate Survey, and the Association of Plastic Recyclers Design Guide for Plastics Recyclability. Each business works with How2Recycle to qualify their packaging as reusable, recyclable, or compostable. Our Burt's Bees® BU has some small format items that don't meet the H2R criteria and is working with works with industry groups to identify ways to improve small format recycling. This goal encourages a circular economy by helping to increase the amount of packaging available for reuse/recycling and contributes to fewer GHG emissions associated single-use packaging and landfilling.

The coverage target includes all primary (consumer-facing) packaging that we purchase for our operationally controlled manufacturing facilities globally, as well as primary packaging purchased by contract manufacturers for our domestic and LATAM businesses.

Data limitations: Recyclability reporting is based on 2022 U.S. domestic, U.S. export, and LATAM sales data and is representative of our global 2022 results for this metric.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Each of our BUs is asked to contribute toward our 100% RRC Goal. The BUs incorporate this goal into their overall business strategy and with their R&D and procurement teams on pathways to achieve the goal. In 2022 we were able to increase the percent of packaging that is reusable, recyclable, or compostable to 87.9% relative to 74% for our 2018 baseline.

Several BUs have made helped our progress this year, for example. Clorox Wipes expanded their testing of reusable Loop container with a major customer. Cleaning continues to put marketing power behind our new Clorox Disinfecting Mists reusable sprayers and refills that help send less waste to landfill and new Clorox Multi-Purpose Cleaner concentrate packaging with a reusable trigger bottle. All BUs continue to update and add H2R labels to their products. Burt's Bees is working with The Recycling Partnership to fund recycling of small format packaging and is teaming with RePurpose Global to prevent leakage of ocean-bound plastics through improved recycling infrastructure in coastal communities.

The company also continues to invest in new models and innovations, but has seen challenges with consumer acceptance of refill/reuse products. We reduced the volume of problematic packaging that cannot be recycled or reused by testing alterative materials, discontinuing certain product lines with polystyrene or non-recyclable packaging, and looking at removing certain contaminants from other packaging. All of this work is designed to improve the circular economy and help reduce GHG emissions.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	1	10
Implemented*	8	8,193
Not to be implemented	0	

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1,364

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

140,000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

500,000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

We continued efforts to replace current lighting with more efficient LED lighting at various manufacturing and distribution sites in the United States and Latin America as a result of projects implemented as part of our company-wide energy audit. In addition, our Engineering Standards were updated so that all new or replacement lighting must be LED. In 2021 we completed lighting projects at two Regional Distribution Centers. We have ongoing projects to replace fluorescent lighting with LEDs several plants, including facilities in Amherst VA, Belle, MO, Fairfield, CA, Houston, TX, Springfield, OR, and Rogers, AR. Annual monetary savings are around $10 to >50K/yr. depending on the location, totaling over $250,000. This is based on the energy savings times the energy cost, calculated by the installer or using site data. Individual projects cost around $50-600K/yr. depending on the size of the project, with 2022 spend just estimated at $500,000.
The 4 projects that were completed in 2022 will achieve approximately 1,364 MTCO2e in savings, calculated using EPA's greenhouse gas equivalency calculator or supplier provided data.
We have at least LED one (1) project where the implementation has commenced, estimated to save around 10 MTCO2e.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6,378

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

64,000

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

1-2 years

Comment

In 2021, Burt's Bees offset their Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions by the purchase of 6,378 MTCO2e Carbon Offsets. These offsets are in the form of purchased verified emissions reductions that were implemented. The offsets are a mix of micro renewables 39% (Kenya, Uganda); afforestation/reforestation 20% (Ghana); landfill methane collection and combustion 41% (North Carolina by NC Green Power). The cost of the offsets is approximately $64,000 based on an estimated $10/mt. The exact amount varies based on the project type. We do not anticipate any monetary savings from this purchase.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

420

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1,700,000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Payback period

11-15 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

One of our Kingsford plants installed an automated process for char in 2021. The system moves the wood chips more efficiently, replacing the process of the operating and maintaining bulldozers. Implementation has been completed on this project, which is anticipated to reduce fuel consumption by 80,000 gallons annually and save approximately 420 MTCO2e in emissions. The system went operational in 2021. The Investment for this project is business confidential, the payback period and estimated lifetime are estimated.

As part of the project implementation the plant was able to send 150 dump truck loads of fill material out for to alternate uses, over 90% of the excavated volume. 75 loads went to help the City of Burnside fill up a large area they are developing for parking. Another 75 loads have gone to a local landowner looking to fill areas on his property.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

31

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

9,000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

130,000

Payback period

11-15 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Our Brita plant replaced a 20-year-old Temprite 22,000 CFM Make up air unit with an Engineered Air DG-220 High Efficiency 20,000 CFM. The plant received a $4,870 Natural Gas rebate and a $7,200 Electricity rebate from local utilities ($9,080 USD total) and expects to save a commensurate dollar amount in natural gas and electricity usage each year. The total project cost was about $130,000 USD, with electricity savings around reduced peak demand by 9KW and an overall reduction of 34,500 kWh. We estimated the reduction in natural gas to be 4000 to 5,000 Cu meters per year for a combined reduction of 31 mtCO2e. The emission reduction is based on converting 4000 cm of natural gas to therms and 34,500 kwh per year in avoided electricity usage using EPA's greenhouse gas equivalencies calculator.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	These investments are budgeted as part of the company's annual capital and expense budgeting processes. For example, the cost to manage regulatory requirements associated with the Title V air permits held by our Kingsford charcoal manufacturing sites is included in our annual budget. Over the last few years our Kingsford plants have updated their maintenance procedures to reduce their shut down/start up times, which impact their emissions. The plants adjust their capital investments in order to plan for more extended run times. As part of this effort, the Kingsford plants have also invested in more automated technologies to produce a more stable and consistent product. This results in more efficient energy and stable emissions when complying with emissions standards.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	These investments are budgeted as part of the company's annual capital and expense budgeting processes. This budget funds engineering projects for energy savings and efficiency such as our lighting upgrade projects conducted in 2019, upgrading boilers and installing a wood-pile cover at our Summer Shade, KY Kingsford site to reduce the amount of energy and subsequent emissions related to drying the wood used in our charcoal products. In 2020 our Engineering team added Sustainability Scoping and Alignment to their capital management process. New capital projects have to identify if the project contributes to one of the company's Ignite goals, the applicable sustainability gains (e.g., water, energy, waste, or emissions) as part of the alignment for project review and approval during the planning stage. The capital planning process identifying the costs related to any sustainability gains. The project team must also document how the project will manage waste and recycling during the execution phase, including actions to meet the company's Zero Waste criteria.
Employee engagement	One of the most differentiated aspects of the Clorox approach to sustainability is how we are fully integrating it into existing business processes. Engaging our entire workforce is critical to this effort. As a result, we established an enterprise-wide sustainability curriculum in 2021. The objective of this training is to increase our collective knowledge and understanding of sustainability issues, practices and initiatives to unlock new levels of employee engagement and idea generation in this critical area, including to inspire people that sustainability is an incredible opportunity for Clorox to do good while doing good business; to help people understand the unique impact Clorox can make in the next decade to make the world a better place; to level set knowledge on the definition of sustainability so there is a consistent, shared understanding across the business; to introduce the sustainability narrative, how it supports Corporate Purpose and the role it plays in IGNITE, and to Inspire people to ask for more

	learning and more action company wide. The four lesson course covers what sustainability means to Clorox, how it impacts our lives personally and professionally and how we are activating our three sustainability pillars of Healthy Lives, Clean World and Thriving Communities.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Incentives: Clorox continues to be committed to strong governance and ESG performance and is working to further tie elements of ESG goals to executive and manager compensation. Beginning in fiscal year 2022 (mid 2021), the Board's Management Development and Compensation Committee (MDCC) tied ESG-related metrics from our IGNITE scorecard directly to compensation for named executive officers (NEOs). At the beginning of fiscal year 2022, goals related to ESG metrics from the IGNITE scorecard relevant to each NEO's role and responsibilities were embedded in each NEO's fiscal year 2022 priorities. At the end of each fiscal year, the MDCC holistically evaluates NEOs' performance based on the performance of the business or operations for which each NEO is responsible, including the individual's contribution to achieving ESG-related goals. Fiscal year 2022 IGNITE scorecard results for ESG-related metrics, and the NEO's role in achieving such results, informed the MDCC's assessment of individual performance and the short-term incentive Individual Multiplier for each NEO. Business Unit (BU) leadership teams, led by General Managers who report up to the Group Presidents, are responsible for defining and achieving a strategic sustainability plan for their brands and helping to deliver enterprise ESG goals. BU leadership's incentives are tied to meeting BU-specific ESG goals, including our science-based targets. The company also has a recognition program called Bravo. The program allows for peer-to-peer and manager driven recognition, and employees may be eligible for reward points that can be used to purchase online gifts. The recognition process includes categories that cover Sustainability Goals or projects.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Other, please specify

Self-Reported

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify

Concentrated Liquid Bleach

Description of product(s) or service(s)

In 2019 and 2020, we rolled out a new, concentrated and compacted version of our flagship bleach products. This has helped reduce the overall carbon footprint associated with the lifecycle consumption of bleach. The end product is a more convenient consumer product that is also better for the environment. It helps reduce the consumer's carbon footprint associated with the manufacture and use of the product, as well as reduces the amount of waste generated after the product is consumed and the packaging is discarded.

Compared to our bleach cleaning products previously available on the market, our compacted bleach products are estimated to reduce water use by more than 30 million gallons annually relative to the prior formulation. In addition to using less water to provide the same dose, this compacted bleach requires less packaging (around 4,500 fewer metric tons of cardboard and around 3,500 fewer metric tons of plastic resin) and weighs less than our previous bleach (on a per dose basis), reducing its distribution carbon footprint. We started receiving the full benefit of the concentrated product project in calendar year 2021, include less paper and plastic based packaging (which in turn reduces the amount of waste to landfill), a water reduction due to the product being concentrated and related energy savings.

Actual savings are rolled up through our energy use and greenhouse gas emissions data. We do not report products specific revenue, which is business confidential.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Functional unit used

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify

Brita Water Filtration Products

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Brita offers water filtration through Brita® pitchers and faucet filtration systems, and the Brita Bottle. The use of water filters provides an alternative to the use of plastic bottled water. Last year Brita customers filtered enough water to replace 13 billion single-use plastic water bottles. Using a Brita to filter water produces up to 4x less CO2 than drinking bottled water. Switching to a Brita system replaces up to 1,800 single-use plastic bottles per year. In 2021 Brita also launched a new, reusable, aluminum water bottle. Each aluminum water bottle is infinitely recyclable. Bottles can be refilled and reused and will replace Brita's reusable plastic bottles.

Using Brita water filters takes advantage of the existing water pipeline infrastructure and also eliminates the fuel consumption and emissions associated with shipping around bottled water on trucks – one standard truck can carry approximately 5,000 gallons of bottled water whereas one standard truck of Brita pitcher water filters can carry over

120,000 filters or the equivalent of 4.8 million gallons of filtered water. We also partner with TerraCycle offering a free recycling program to help ensure that the old Brita products can be turned into recycled goods.
We do not disclose specific product or product line revenue information publicly, that data is business confidential.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify

Validated Comparative Life Cycle Analysis prepared by a 3rd party. The Comparative Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) Study was verified to be in conformance with the applicable ISO standards ISO standards: ISO 14040, ISO 14044 and ISO 14071.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Cradle-to-grave

Functional unit used

Representative products from Brita's diverse portfolio
- Pitchers, bottles, and dispensers, Manufacturing across our entire supply chain.
- Variety of filter types including granular media, porous plastic, and non-woven materials.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

NWNNA Ecoshape Bottle (disposable), 500ML scaled up to 1 liter

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Cradle-to-grave

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.217

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The estimated avoided emissions range from 0.217 to 0.226 MT CO2e per 1,000 L of water consumed and represent the range of potential avoided emissions from Brita products as compared to single use PET bottles.
Based on the same volume of water consumed with Brita products and vs. PET plastic water bottles. Based on Comparative Life Cycle Assessment Study of Five Brita Filtered Water Products and Disposable Bottled Water. December 2019. The study was critically reviewed and validated by an independent third party and conforms to the ISO 14040/14044 standards. The units reported are grams of CO2e per 500 ML. Results show that using a Brit product can produce up to 4x less CO2e when compared to a disposable bottle. This assumes Brita products are refrigerated and bottled water is not.

Data may vary based on differences in consumer behaviors (refrigeration, electricity, consumption habits).

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify

Reduction of Resin from our Glad trash bags and food storage containers

Description of product(s) or service(s)

The Glad® brand has been fighting waste with strong, reliable trash bags using breakthrough technology that enables our drawstring kitchen trash bags to use less plastic than leading competition, ranging from 7% to 24% less plastic vs. top 10 competitors. The brand aims to minimize plastic and waste, for example:
- Glad® brand's technology is making stronger kitchen trash bags with less plastic. Glad® bags use about 20 million pounds less of plastic annually, the equivalent of over 920 million single-use plastic water bottles:
- Glad reported reducing the amount of virgin plastic used in the trash bags by 13% in 2020, a 48% reduction in virgin packaging.
- The Glad Manufacturing Company reuses nearly all rejected product or scrap plastic, and what it cannot use is sent to a third-party for recycling. Glad changed the color of drawstrings in some bags in order to recycle 2 million additional pounds of plastic. Glad® ForceFlex Plus bags launched with 50% recovered plastic and 100% recycled packaging.
- In recent years, Glad has reduced packaging material for 32 Glad® trash bag product items by an average of 45 percent, resulting in a significant reduction in the use of paper board and improved freight efficiency.

We do not disclose specific product or product line revenue information publicly. We use our knowledge of the downstream lifecycle of our products and tie it to reduced emissions in transportation, retail customer handling and storage, and consumer use/disposal.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Functional unit used

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0

Level of aggregation

Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify

Freshstep Extreme Lightweight Litter & Fresh Step Outstretch

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Fresh Step® Extreme Lightweight litter is 30 percent lighter than traditional litter. Light-weighting resulted in reducing materials used in production and a reduced transportation footprint. Fresh Step® Extreme Lightweight offers some additional eco advantages. Its base technology, a clay-coated wood, uses scrap wood that might otherwise go to landfill.

New Fresh Step Outstretch innovation features a concentrated litter technology that allows cat owners to change their litter less often, reducing their waste-to-landfill impact by up to 33%.

We do not disclose specific product or product line revenue information publicly. We use our knowledge of the downstream lifecycle of our products and tie it to reduced

emissions in transportation, retail customer handling and storage, and consumer use and disposal. These efforts allow our consumers to send less waste to landfill, which reduces their GHG impacts.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Functional unit used

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify

Burt's Bees products

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Burt's Bees has a long track record of driving product development to reduce and/or avoid GHG Emissions, including the following:
- Packaging is recyclable curbside or through Terracycle. Burt's Bees packaging is on average made from 50% recycled materials.
- Rescue Lip Relief product was transitioned from a PET thermoform blister to a paperboard blister with no plastic.
- Participating in Zero Plastic to Nature by 2025 to ensure we recycle or collect plastic as much from nature as we have virgin plastic in our packaging.
- Paper Lip Balm packaging is being tested for composability certification.
- Converting beeswax lip balm sticks to contain 20% bioresin.
- In 2021, achieved a 41% increase in PCR content of primary container packaging over a 2011 baseline, with a 37% average PCR content across the Burt's Bees portfolio.
- Redesigned lip balm tubes to be made with 50% post-consumer recycled plastic, which helps to increase the recycled content of primary container packaging.
- Shifting from a rigid plastic closure to a plastic film closure on facial towelettes, eliminating 108,000 pounds of waste from landfills each year
- Maintained a carbon neutral certification by working with Natural Capital Partners to fund projects such as clean cook stoves in Uganda and landfill methane collection and combustion in North Carolina led by NC Green Power to offset scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions.
We do not disclose specific product or product line revenue information publicly.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Functional unit used

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology	Over the past 2 reporting years, we have made continuous improvements to our Scope 3 measurement that have resulted in 2020 baseline restatements. These primarily include refinements to our raw material data and methodology enhancements that have been implemented in both the current reporting year and the baseline year to improve the comparability of the data for progress reporting against our targets and comprehensive scope 3 baseline. In 2022, we updated our methodologies for Categories 1, 2. 5. 7. 8, 11, and 12, with the net impact of these improvements resulting in a 2% reduction in our Scope 3 baseline vs. the updated baseline reported in CY2022. We plan to submit the updated baseline to the SBTi along with our Net Zero Target submission in 2023.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 3	Over the past 2 reporting years, we have made continuous improvements to our Scope 3 measurement that have resulted in 2020 baseline restatements. These primarily include refinements to our raw material data and methodology enhancements that have been implemented in both the current reporting year and the baseline year to improve the comparability of the data for progress reporting against our targets and comprehensive scope 3 baseline. In 2022, as we were updating our methodologies for Categories 1, 2. 5. 7. 8, 11, and 12, we identified several immaterial data calculation errors in our original baseline. While immaterial individually and in aggregate, we chose to correct them along with the restatement driven by methodology changes. The net impact of both the methodology enhancements and data corrections resulted in a 2% reduction in our Scope 3 baseline vs. the updated baseline reported in CY2022. We plan to submit the updated baseline to the SBTi along with our Net Zero Target submission in 2023.	No

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

75,164

Comment

We have been tracking and reporting our GHG Scope 1 emissions since 2008, updating our baseline to account for significant number of acquisitions, divestitures, and closed locations. In 2021 we changed our baseline year from 2018 to 2020 to align with on our approved Science Based Targets. Our 2020 baseline Scope 1 emissions, which were assured in Calendar Year 2021, are only 3% higher than our prior baseline year of 2018, despite significant volume growth experienced during the COVID pandemic.
Scope 1 emissions include emissions from stationary and mobile combustion sources at locations where Clorox has Operational Control. Emissions were calculated by a third-party in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) using baseline year U.S. EPA Climate Leadership Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories and Title 40 Part 98 Table C-2: Wood & Wood Residuals emission factors.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

184,379

Comment

We have been tracking and reporting our GHG Scope 2 emissions since 2008, updating our baseline to account for significant number of acquisitions, divestitures, and closed locations. In 2021 we updated our baseline from 2018 to 2020 to align with our approved Science Based Targets. Our 2020 baseline Scope 2 emissions, which were assured in Calendar Year 2021, are 16% lower than our prior baseline year of 2018, despite significant volume growth experienced during the COVID pandemic.
We continue to collect electricity use at locations where Clorox has Operational Control. A third-party calculated our emissions using the market-based method as stipulated by the GHG Protocol; however, we did not obtain any contractual instruments or supplier specific emission rates, and residual mix factors were not available for the markets in which Clorox operated in 2020. The impact of solar generation system at our Fairfield Plant was immaterial to our overall consumption so we did not account for the RECs in 2020. As a result, our market-based Scope 2 emissions are identical to our location-based emissions in our baseline year.
Emissions were calculated by a third-party in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) using baseline year factors from the International Energy Agency (IEA), eGRID emission factors, and emission factors from the Canada National Inventory Report (NIR) Annex 23 for Ontario.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

184,379

Comment

We have been tracking and reporting our GHG Scope 2 emissions since 2008, updating our baseline to account for significant number of acquisitions, divestitures, and closed locations. In 2021 we updated our baseline from 2018 to 2020 to align with our approved Science Based Targets. Our 2020 baseline Scope 2 emissions, which were assured in Calendar Year 2021, are 16% lower than our prior baseline year of 2018, despite significant volume growth experienced during the COVID pandemic.
We continue to collect electricity use at locations where Clorox has Operational Control. A third-party calculated our emissions using the location-based method as stipulated by the GHG Protocol; however, we did not obtain any contractual instruments or supplier specific emission rates, and residual mix factors were not available for the markets in which Clorox operated in 2020. The impact of solar generation system at our Fairfield Plant was immaterial to our overall consumption so we did not account for the RECs in 2020. As a result, our market-based Scope 2 emissions are identical to our location-based emissions in our baseline year.
Emissions were calculated by a third-party in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) using baseline year factors from the International Energy Agency (IEA), eGRID emission factors, and emission factors from the Canada National Inventory Report (NIR) Annex 23 for Ontario.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,122,128

Comment

The baseline for our Scope 3 includes 2,122,128 mtCO2e from purchased goods and services emissions for 2020, calculated by a third-party.
Raw Material volumes purchased in 2020 for US, Canada and Latin American (LATAM) BUs were applied to raw material life cycle emission factors to get total emissions. U.S. and LATAM emissions were escalated for external manufacturers based on the ratio of

production data for each BU. Canada emissions were not scaled up because they do not have external manufacturing. External manufacturing emissions for our Brita BU were based on a Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) study by a third-party. Raw material emissions for Asia and AMEA businesses were estimated based on a linear relationship between U.S. and International revenue by segment (Glad, Cleaning, Foods, etc.). Packaging material volumes for our U.S., U.S Export, Canada and LATAM BUs were based on sales data and are inclusive of packaged procured by contract manufacturers. Packaging material volumes for AMEA and Asia operations were estimated based on CY18 purchases of packaging, adjusted for sales growth in CY22, and excludes some data for packaging procured by contract manufacturers. Packaging material volumes for VMS were estimated based on CY21 production volume, adjusted for sales growth in CY22 and estimates for volumes produced by contract manufacturers. Emissions were calculated using material specific LCA emission factors applied material volumes. Indirect services emissions for the U.S. and LATAM businesses were calculated using U.S. EPA Supply Chain Emission Factors (2018) based on dollars purchased. Indirect services emissions for Canada, Asia and AMEA business emissions were estimated based on a linear relationship between U.S. and International revenue by segment (Glad, Cleaning, Foods, etc.).
Our 2020 baseline Scope 3 Category 1 emissions were updated primarily due to newly available raw material and indirect services data from LATAM which was previously scaled up based on revenue and more recent emission factors. We plan to submit our updated baseline to the Science Based Targets Initiative as part of our Net Zero target application submission in 2023.
The totals exclude Scope 3- Category 1-Purchased Raw Materials & Services emissions for our VMS business, which represents less than 4% of our sales volume.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53,962

Comment

Emissions from capital goods purchased or acquired by Clorox. For domestic and LATAM operations, emissions of CO2e are based on indirect spend and emission factors by spend category. Emissions were calculated using U.S.EPA Supply Chain Emission Factors (2018) based on dollars purchased. Canada, Asia and AMEA business emissions were estimated based on a linear relationship between U.S. and International revenue by business unit segment (Glad, Cleaning, Foods, etc.).
We updated our Scope 3 Category 2 baseline emissions based on a change in methodology associated with updated emission factors. The 2020 baseline was originally based on emission factors from the Carnegie Mellon University Green Design Institute (2008) Economic Input-Output Life Cycle Assessment (EIO-LCA), U.S. 1997

Industry Benchmark model. We plan to submit our updated baseline to the Science Based Targets Initiative as part of our Net Zero target application submission in 2023.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49,889

Comment

Clorox engaged a third-party to calculate Scope 3 emissions from Fuel and Energy Related activities. This includes the Upstream Fuel Use Emissions, Upstream Electric Use Emissions Prior to Generation, and Upstream Emissions from T&D Losses for all U.S. and International locations where we have operational control. The world-wide fuel and energy related Scope 3 GHG emissions were calculated following Chapter 3 Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 emissions. The calculations were based on the Scope 1 and 2 emissions using “well-to-tank” upstream emissions factors for both purchased fuel use and electricity generation that we sourced from the U.K.’s DEFRA agency. The electricity generation emissions factors are country specific, whereas the emissions factors for purchased fuel use is UK specific due to limited data availability. There was no update to the Category 3 baseline emissions.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

502,304

Comment

This includes all the emissions associated with the transportation and distribution of Clorox’s finished products by non-affiliated carriers to regional distribution centers and to the trade (retailers) within the United States. These include all modes (air, ocean, truck, and intermodal-rail) of transport. Scope 3 distribution emissions include transportation: 1) between production facilities; 2) from production facilities to distribution centers; 3) from production facilities to customer distribution centers and 4) from distribution centers to customer distribution centers. Transportation data is extracted from Clorox’s enterprise data management system and provided to our external consultants who calculate our emissions using the most recently available emissions factors available

"per ton-mile" emissions factors and convert them to metric tons of CO2e. International emissions for our baseline were estimated by escalating domestic emissions based on revenue using a linear relationship.
The 2020 baseline emissions include raw material upstream transportation and distribution based on a 2014 Trucost EEIO/LCA model and escalated by revenue from 2014 to 2020. There was no update to the Category 4 baseline emissions.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8,754

Comment

Waste generated in operations emissions were calculated using 2020 waste generation data for Global facilities by disposal option (landfill, incineration, waste to energy, recycling) and applying emission factors from Ecoinvent.
We updated our Scope 3 Category 5 baseline emissions based on a change in methodology associated with using actual waste generation data. The 2020 baseline was originally based on a 2014 Trucost EEIO/LCA model in conjunction with Clorox data on revenue by business activity to calculate absolute emissions from all of Clorox's waste generated in operations, based on revenue. The original baseline emissions were scaled up based on the revenue change between 2014 and 2020 using a linear relationship. We plan to submit our updated baseline to the Science Based Targets Initiative as part of our Net Zero target application submission in 2023.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,118

Comment

This includes emissions associated with domestic and international air travel miles as well as rental car and company car fleet miles for the reporting period. Commercial air flights are limited to business travel booked in the United States, United Kingdom, Hong Kong, Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Peru and Canada. All calculations were performed using current emission factors and converted to metric tons CO2e. Baseline raw data for air travel is provided by American Express, our contracted travel management vendors

using “per passenger-mile traveled” emission factors. Rental car data is provided by Hertz, our contracted rental car vendor or from our contracted travel management companies. Company car fleet mileage and gasoline usage data is maintained by the company’s internal travel management team and is adjusted to account for non-business travel. The externally reported data our suppliers, Hertz and American Express represent approximately 95% of the data. The rest comes from our internal fleet reports. Calculations were performed by our contracted consultants using current emission factors from the EPA’s Center for Corporate Climate Leadership Guidance. There was no update to the Category 6 baseline emissions.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12,054

Comment

Employee commuting emissions were calculated using 2020 employee data and emissions factors taken from DEFRA and applying 100% of employees commute via an unknown vehicle type. This method does not reflect known commuter behavior changes as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on the total percent of impact compared to the entire carbon footprint coupled with Clorox employees in manufacturing continued to commute during COVID-19, this estimate conservatively estimates emissions without decreasing the commuter count for 2020.

We updated our Scope 3 Category 7 baseline emissions based on a change in methodology associated with using actual employee data and more recent emission factors. The 2020 baseline was originally based on a 2014 Trucost calculation of the average greenhouse gas emissions per employee using Clorox provided employee data and national statistical data on average commuter distance travelled and travel mode. Transportation of employees between their homes and Clorox sites in vehicles not owned or operated. Original baseline emissions for 2020 were updated for this category by a third-party using a linear relationship between emissions and number of Global employees between 2014 and 2020. We plan to submit our updated baseline to the Science Based Targets Initiative as part of our Net Zero target application submission in 2023.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5,088

Comment

Leased asset emissions were based on square footage areas of locations that Clorox occupies but does not have operational control. The average data method was used to calculate the energy consumption from the sites, meaning that the energy use was estimated based on the size and activity and energy intensity factors. The energy intensity factors were obtained from the 2022 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA). We updated our Scope 3 Category 9 baseline emissions based on a change in methodology associated with using actual leased area and more recent emission factors. The baseline was originally based on a 2014 Trucost calculation of the average emission intensity of upstream leased assets per employee using Clorox provided data on fully occupied leased space that is reported in the company's scope 1 and 2 emissions. This average intensity was applied to the number of employees working in leased facilities where emissions are not reported in Clorox's scope 1 and 2 due to shared tenancy. The original emissions for 2020 were updated for this category by a third-party based on a revenue change from 2014 to 2020, using a linear relationship between upstream asset emissions and revenue. We plan to submit our updated baseline to the Science Based Targets Initiative as part of our Net Zero target application submission in 2023.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

150,341

Comment

This includes all the emissions associated with the transportation and distribution of Clorox's finished products by non-affiliated customer carriers to their regional distribution centers and to the trade (retailers) within the United States (aka customer pickups). Trucking is the mode of transportation. Scope 3 distribution emissions include transportation: 1) from production facilities to customer distribution centers and 2) from distribution centers to customer distribution centers. All data is extracted from Clorox's enterprise data management system and provided to our external consultants who calculate our emissions using the most recently available emissions factors and convert to metric tons of CO2e. International downstream transportation and distribution emissions were estimated by escalating domestic emissions based on revenue. There was no update to the Category 9 baseline emissions.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Processing of sold products was not applicable because Clorox produces finished products, not intermediate products.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

434,804

Comment

Use of sold product emissions from charcoal non-biogenic plus lighter fluid were calculated by applying BTU values from 40 CFR U.S.EPA Part 98 Mandatory Greenhouse Gas reporting regulations, CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, 439th addition (for Starch), and Clorox specific factors (char and lignite) to raw material volumes used for production in 2023. Emissions were calculated by a third-party using emission factors from 40 CFR U.S. EPA Part 98 Mandatory Greenhous Gas Reporting Regulations and the Global Warming Potential (GWP) from AR4 GHG Protocol 4th assessment (for CH4 and N20, AR4 was used for consistency with state reporting requirements). This includes direct GHG emissions from charcoal non-biogenic plus lighter fluid emissions, but excludes bio-genic carbon emissions from charcoal combustion and indirect emissions associated with use of: sprays, dilutables, wipes, bleach, laundry additives/liquid Clorox 2, HVR dressing, Burt's Bees facial and baby care, Brita, trash bags, food storage bags, cat litter, and other, similar Clorox products used by consumers.

We updated our Scope 3 Category 11 baseline emissions based on a change in methodology associated with using actual production data and raw material specific emission factors. The baseline was originally calculated by a third-party based on U.S. sales, escalated to international sales by BU and using company averages for raw material content used to produce Kingsford® and Matchlight® briquettes. We plan to submit our updated baseline to the Science Based Targets Initiative as part of our Net Zero target application submission in 2023.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

330,699

Comment

End use of Clorox products, calculated by a third-party using an LCA Methodology based various factors, including material volumes, material types/components, and fates based on U.S. EPA emission factors. End of Life (EoL) of sold products only considers emissions from packaging and product EoL, excludes emissions from treatment of waste water used during the use of sold products. We updated our Scope 3 Category 12 baseline emissions for our Kingsford business based on a change in methodology associated with using actual production volumes. The Kingsford portion of our Category 12 baseline emissions was originally calculated by a third-party based on U.S. sales, escalated to international sales by BU and using company averages for raw material content used to produce Kingsford® and Matchlight® briquettes. We plan to submit our updated baseline to the Science Based Targets Initiative as part of our Net Zero target application submission in 2023.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not applicable

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not applicable

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not applicable

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources
US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

65,205

Comment

We continued efforts in 2022 to collect Scope 1 emissions in at locations where we have operational control. Scope 1 emissions include emissions from stationary and mobile combustion sources used at our facilities. Emissions were calculated based on usage and fuel type by a third-party in accordance with the GHG Protocol. Emission factor and conversion data sources included 40 CFR Part 98 Tables C-1 and C-2, 2021 U.S. EPA Climate Leadership Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (published in 2023) and 40 CFR Title 40 Part 98 Table C-2: Wood & Wood Residuals emission factors.

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

Scope 2 location-based emissions includes indirect emissions resulting from Clorox's purchased electricity use and is calculated by a third-party using the EPA's 2021 eGRID emission factors (published in January 2023) for U.S. locations and the International Energy Agency's (IEA) 2020 emission factors (published in 2022) for international locations, except Puerto Rico (US EPA eGRID2021, January 2023) and Canada. For Canadian locations, Clorox uses 2020 emission factors from the 2022 Canada National Inventory Report (NIR) Annex 13 for Ontario. Clorox applies GWPs from the IPCC's

Fourth Assessment Report, consistent with state specific reporting requirements. Electricity data is based on meter readings, any data gaps are accounted for by using the average daily usage times the number of days.
Scope 2 market-based emissions are based on instruments with various environmental attributes including Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) associated with virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs), RECs purchased on the open market, and International RECs (I-RECs) purchased through an energy service provider. RECs from the U.S. and Canada have been or are being certified through the Green-e certification program. The RECs were reviewed by a third-party as part of the assurance process. Clorox is reporting both our market-based and location-based emissions in accordance with the Scope 2 GHG Guidance (e.g. “dual reporting”).

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

173,925

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

26,682

Comment

Scope 2 location-based emissions include indirect emissions resulting from Clorox’s purchased electricity use (metered data), calculated by a third-party using the EPA’s 2021 eGRID emission factors (published in January 2023) for U.S. locations and the International Energy Agency’s (IEA) 2020 emission factors (published in 2022) for international locations, except Puerto Rico, which used U.S. EPA eGRID2021, January 2023 data and Canada. For Canadian locations, Clorox uses 2020 emission factors from the 2022 Canada National Inventory Report (NIR) Annex 13 for Ontario. Clorox applies GWPs from the IPCC’s Fourth Assessment Report, consistent with state specific reporting requirements. Electricity data is based on meter readings, any data gaps are accounted for by using the average daily usage times the number of days.
Scope 2 market-based-method emissions are based on instruments with various environmental attributes including Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) associated with virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs), RECs purchased on the open market, and International RECs (I-RECs) purchased through an energy service provider. Site specific electricity data is used to quantify the amount of Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) required to offset electricity use for sites in the US, Canada, Colombia, and Chile (partial year). RECs from the U.S. and Canada have been or are being certified through the Green-e certification program. The Colombia and Chile locations acquired certified I-RECs. Clorox calculated the Scope 2 market-based emissions by subtracting emissions from electricity at specific sites where RECs were applied in facilities in the U.S., Canada, Colombia and Chile (partial year) in the 2022 reporting year. Accounting

for these contractual instruments is in alignment with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance Quality Criteria.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1,833,752

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Scope 3 Category 1 emissions in 2022 were 1,833,752, calculated by a third-party. Raw Material volumes purchased in 2022 for U.S., Canada and Latin American (LATAM) businesses were applied to raw material life cycle emission factors to get total emissions. The U.S. and LATAM emissions were escalated for external manufacturers using U.S. external manufacturing production over internal production data for each BU. Canada emissions, which are from our Glad plant, were not scaled up because they do not have external manufacturing. External manufacturing emissions for our Brita BU were based on a Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) study by a third-party. Raw material emissions for Asia and AMEA businesses were estimated based on a linear relationship between U.S. and International revenue by business unit segment (Glad, Cleaning, Foods, etc.).

Packaging material volumes for our U.S., U.S. Export, Canada and LATAM BUs were based on sales data and are inclusive of packaged procured by contract manufacturers. Packaging material volumes for AMEA and Asia operations were estimated based on CY18 purchases of packaging, adjusted for sales growth in CY22, and excludes some data for packaging procured by contract manufacturers. Packaging material volumes for

VMS were estimated based on CY21 production volume, adjusted for sales growth in CY22 and estimates for volumes produced by contract manufacturers. Emissions were calculated using material specific emission factors from literature or Ecoinvent v9.1 applied to these global material volumes.
Indirect services emissions for the U.S. and LATAM businesses were calculated using U.S. EPA Supply Chain Emission Factors (2018) based on dollars purchased. Indirect services emissions for Canada, Asia and AMEA business emissions were estimated based on a linear relationship between U.S. and International revenue by business unit segment (Glad, Cleaning, Foods, etc.).
The totals exclude Scope 3- Category 1-Purchased Raw Materials & Services emissions for our VMS business in part because they didn't have the systems in place to accurately report their emissions based on the volume of purchased goods and services and because they represent less than 4% of our sales volume. We included packaging emissions from our VMS business as well as for Scopes 1 and 2 and other Scope 3 categories.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

36,096

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Emissions from capital goods purchased or acquired by Clorox. For domestic and LATAM operations, emissions of CO2e are based on indirect spend and emission factors by spend category. Emissions were calculated using U.S. EPA Supply Chain Emission Factors (2018) based on dollars purchased. Canada, Asia and AMEA business emissions were estimated based on a linear relationship between U.S. and International revenue by business unit segment (Glad, Cleaning, Foods, etc.).

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

25,408

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Clorox engaged a third-party to calculate Scope 3 emissions from Fuel and Energy Related activities. This includes the Upstream Fuel Use emissions, Upstream Electric Use Emissions Prior to Generation, and Upstream Emissions from T&D Losses for all U.S. and International locations where we have operational control. Clorox's global fuel and energy related Scope 3 GHG emissions were calculated following Average-date method in Chapter 3 Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 emissions. The calculations were based on the Scope 1 and 2 emissions using "well-to-tank" upstream emissions factors for both purchased fuel use and electricity generation that we sourced from the U.K.'s DEFRA agency (2021 v.2.0). The electricity generation emissions factors are country specific, whereas the emissions factors for purchased fuel use is U.K. specific. As part of this calculation, a third-party has excluded upstream electric use emissions prior to generation for our U.S. and Canada locations where we source renewable electricity, but has included upstream emissions from T&D losses for these same locations. The data was based on the Scope 1 and 2 emissions but was not assured by a third-party.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

403,119

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition). This includes all the emissions associated with the transportation and distribution of Clorox's finished products by non-affiliated carriers to regional distribution centers and to the trade (retailers) within the United States. These include all modes (air, ocean, truck, and intermodal-rail) of transport. Scope 3 distribution emissions include transportation: 1) between production facilities; 2) from production facilities to distribution centers; 3) from production facilities to customer distribution centers and 4) from distribution centers to customer distribution centers. All data is extracted from Clorox's enterprise data management system and provided to our external consultants who calculate our emissions using the most recently available emissions factors available "per ton-mile" emissions factors from the EPA's Center for Corporate Climate

Leadership Guidance (March 2023) and convert to metric tons of CO2e.
This includes Scope 3 distribution emissions for truck transportation by customers: from production facilities to customer distribution centers and from distribution centers to customer distribution centers in the United States. All data (100%) is extracted from Clorox's domestic enterprise data management system and provided to our external consultants who calculate our emissions using the most recently available emissions factors and convert to metric tons of CO2e.
The 403,119 metric tons CO2e reported for 2022 includes 282,823 metric tons CO2e for U.S. domestic transportation and distribution that was assured. International emissions, 55,954 metric tons CO2e, were scaled up from the U.S. emissions based on a linear ratio for revenue. Upstream transportation and distribution raw material emission, 64,342 metric tons CO2e, were based on a 2014 Trucost EEIO/LCA model and escalated by revenue from 2014 to 2022.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7,314

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Waste generated in operations emissions in 2022 were calculated using 2021 waste generation data for Global facilities by volume and disposal option (landfill, incineration, waste to energy, recycling) and escalating it by the ratio of Global revenue in 2022 over 2021 (2022 waste generation data was not available at the time the report was due). Emission factors from Ecoinvent v9.1 were applied to the volumes for each waste stream which renders a kilogram of CO2e per kg of waste.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3,250

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

95

Please explain

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition). This includes emissions associated with domestic and international air travel miles as well as rental and fleet car miles for the reporting period. All calculations were performed by our contracted consultants are based on “per vehicle-mile travelled” and “per passenger-mile travelled” data using current emission factors from the EPA’s Center for Corporate Climate Leadership Guidance (2023) and converted to metric tons CO2e.

This includes emissions associated with domestic and international air travel miles as well as rental car and company car fleet miles for the reporting period. Commercial air flights are limited to business travel booked in the United States, United Kingdom, Hong Kong, Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Peru and Canada. All calculations were performed using current emission factors from the EPA’s Center for Corporate Climate Leadership Guidance (March 2023) and converted to metric tons CO2e. Raw data for air travel and car rentals is provided by American Express, BCD and Hertz (car rental only), our contracted travel management vendors. Air travel was based on “per passenger-mile travelled” emission factors for long-, medium-haul miles, the latter includes short-haul miles. Rental car data provided by Hertz, our contracted rental car vendor, was reported in miles travelled per day. Rental car data from other agencies was obtained from American Express and BCD reports on a days-rented basis. The average daily miles from the Hertz rentals, which represented over 90% of the total car rental days, was applied to the other agency data to get an estimated miles travelled. Company car fleet mileage and gasoline usage data is maintained by the company's internal travel management team and is adjusted to account for non-business travel. The externally reported data our suppliers, American Express, Hertz, and BCD represent approximately 95% of the data. The remaining mileage data is pulled from our internal fleet reports. The 3,250 metric tons CO2e is part of our assured data.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

12,318

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Employee commuting emissions were calculated using 2022 employee data and emissions factors taken from DEFRA and applying 100% of employees commute via an unknown vehicle type. This method does not reflect known commuter behavior changes as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on the total percent of impact compared to the entire carbon footprint coupled with Clorox employees in manufacturing continued to commute during COVID-19, this estimate conservatively estimates emissions without decreasing the commuter count for 2022.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4,736

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Leased asset emissions were based on square footage areas of locations that Clorox occupies but does not have operational control (e.g. partial space leases). The average data method was used to calculate the energy consumption from the sites, meaning that the energy use was estimated based on the size and activity and energy intensity factors. The energy intensity factors were obtained from the 2022 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA).

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

110,613

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

This includes all the emissions associated with the transportation and distribution of Clorox's finished products by non-affiliated customer carriers to their regional distribution centers and to the trade (retailers) within the United States (aka customer pickups). Trucking is the mode of transportation. Scope 3 distribution emissions include transportation: 1) from production facilities to customer distribution centers and 2) from distribution centers to customer distribution centers. All data is extracted from Clorox's enterprise data management system and provided to our external consultants who calculate our emissions using the most recently available “per ton-mile” emission factors from EPA’s Center for Corporate Climate Leadership Guidance (March 2023) and converted to metric tons of CO2e.
These downstream transportation and distribution emissions were not assured.
All data (100%) is extracted from Clorox's domestic enterprise data management system and provided to our external consultants who calculate our emissions following the GHG Protocol. The mileage is based on point-to-point air distances for shipments scheduled by customers at our distribution centers.
International downstream transportation and distribution emissions were estimated by escalating domestic emissions based on revenue.
It does not include distribution beyond the customers’ primary receiving location.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Processing of sold products was not applicable because Clorox produces finished products, not intermediate products

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

349,373

Emissions calculation methodology

Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify

Greenhouse gases and products that contain or form greenhouse gases that are emitted during use

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Use of sold product emissions from charcoal non-biogenic plus lighter fluid were calculated by applying BTU values from 40 CFR U.S. EPA Part 98 Mandatory Greenhouse Gas reporting regulations, CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics,

439th addition (for Starch), and Clorox specific factors (char and lignite) to raw material volumes used for production in 2023. Emissions were calculated by a third-party using emission factors from 40 CFR U.S. EPA Part 98 Mandatory Greenhous Gas Reporting Regulations and the Global Warming Potential (GWP) from AR4 GHG Protocol 4th assessment (for CH4 and N20, AR4 was used for consistency with state reporting requirements). . This includes direct GHG emissions from charcoal non-biogenic plus lighter fluid emissions, but excludes bio-genic carbon emissions from charcoal combustion and indirect emissions associated with use of: sprays, Dilutables, wipes, bleach, laundry additives/liquid Clorox 2, HVR dressing, Burt's Bees® facial and baby care, Brita, trash bags, food storage bags, cat litter, and other, similar Clorox products used by consumers.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

294,839

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

End use of Clorox products, calculated by a third-party using an LCA Methodology based various factors, including material volumes, material types/components, and fates based on U.S. EPA emission factors. End of Life (EoL) of sold products only considers emissions from packaging and product EoL, excludes emissions from treatment of waste water used during the use of sold products.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Not applicable to Clorox operations

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Not applicable to Clorox operations

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Not applicable to Clorox operations

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Not applicable to Clorox operations

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Not applicable to Clorox operations

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Yes

C6.7a

(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	837,407	Biogenic CO2 emissions are from use of wood scrap as energy source at Kingsford charcoal plants, biogenic CO2 emissions are considered "carbon neutral" because the CO2 is part of the natural carbon cycle (N2O and CH4 emissions from our Kingsford business are included in Scope 1 emissions footprint). Biogenic emissions went down, principally due to decreased production in our Kingsford business.

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

13.01

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

91,887

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

7,065

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

7

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in revenue

Please explain

On a revenue-based intensity scale, our 2022 Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions are down by 7% versus 2021, after decreasing by almost 60% primarily in 2021 due to achieving 100% renewable electricity in the United States and Canada and a partial year of renewable electricity at our Colombia facility. This year, in addition to 100% renewable electricity in the U.S. and Canada, we had a full year of renewable electricity at our Colombia facility and a partial year of renewable electricity at our Chile facility. We sourced renewable electricity by acquiring instruments with various environmental attributes including Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) associated with virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs), RECs purchased on the open market, and International RECs (I-RECs) purchased through an energy service provider. However, our Scope 1 revenue-based intensity dropped because we had few direct emissions per dollar of sales, while our overall Scope 2 (market based) revenue-based intensity was essentially flat.

In 2022, we saw a drop in production and sales for the U.S. locations and flat sales and

production in our International locations. This was reflected in a slight decrease (1.4%) in our electricity usage in the U.S. and Canada, which was accounted for in our RECs and a larger decrease in fuel use. Our electricity usage in our International BUs (LATAM, AMEA, and Asia), which represents most of our market-based emissions, went up 6.5%. Most of the increase was offset by I-RECs acquired by our Colombia and Chile locations, but we still had an overall 1% increase in electricity use. Various energy saving initiatives, such as increased LED lighting and more efficient manufacturing processes were also likely contributors to the drop in emissions in the US. However, we didn't have many energy saving projects in our international locations. Overall, we saw a relative increase in revenue compared to our Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) emissions (e.g. revenue didn't drop as much as our emissions, likely due to pricing).

Intensity figure

171

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

91,887

Metric denominator

unit of production

Metric denominator: Unit total

536

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

1

Direction of change

Increased

Reason(s) for change

Change in output

Please explain

On a cases sold-based intensity scale, our 2022 Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions were essentially flat, after decreasing by almost 60% in 2021 primarily due to achieving 100% renewable electricity in the United States and Canada and a partial year of renewable electricity at our Colombia facility. This year, in addition to 100% renewable electricity in the U.S. and Canada, we had a full year of renewable electricity at our Colombia facility and a partial year of renewable electricity at our Chile facility. We sourced renewable electricity by acquiring instruments with various environmental attributes including Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) associated with virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs), RECs purchased on the open market, and International

RECs (I-RECs) purchased through an energy service provider.
In 2022, we saw a drop in production and sales for the U.S. locations and flat sales and production in our International locations. This was reflected in a slight decrease (1.4%) in our electricity usage in the U.S. and Canada, which was accounted for in our RECs. Our electricity usage in our International BUs (LATAM, AMEA, and Asia), which represents most of our market-based emissions, went up 6.5%. Most of the increase was offset by I-RECs acquired by our Colombia and Chile locations, but we still had an overall 1% increase in electricity use. The result was a flat YOY KPI based on production (e.g. our drop in production was mirrored by a drop in emissions).

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	53,368	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	1,644	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	9,810	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	383	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America 1	62,081
Canada	1,445
Latin America (LATAM) 2	1,234

Other, please specify Rest of World	445

[1]Puerto Rico is included in our LATAM Business Unit

[2]Puerto Rico is included in our LATAM Business Unit

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Health & Wellness (cleaning products, professional products, and vitamins, minerals and supplements plants)	5,269
Household (bags and wraps, grilling products and cat litter plants)	44,144
Lifestyle (dressings and sauces, water filtration, natural personal care plants)	3,265
International (All countries outside of the US, excluding natural personal care and water filtration, including PR)	2,221
Offices and Distribution Centers (with operational control)	10,306

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	145,082	0
Canada	349	0
Latin America (LATAM)	10,606	8,794
Other, please specify Rest of World	17,888	17,888

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Health & Wellness (cleaning products, professional products, and vitamins, minerals and supplements plants)	26,282	0
Household (bags and wraps, grilling products and cat litter plants)	102,301	0
Lifestyle (dressings and sauces, water filtration, natural personal care plants)	6,318	0
International (All countries outside of the US, excluding natural personal care and water filtration, including PR)	28,386	26,269
Offices and Distribution Centers (with operational control)	10,638	413

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

No

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable	2,547	Decreased	2	In 2021 we achieved 100% renewable electricity at sites where we have operational control in the United

energy consumption				States, Canada, and a partial year of renewable electricity at our Columbia facility. We sourced renewable electricity by acquiring instruments with various environmental attributes including Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) associated with virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs), RECs purchased on the open market, and International RECs (I-RECs) purchased through an energy service provider. In 2022 we increased the amount of renewable electricity from a partial year to a full year at our Colombia facility and from no renewable electricity to a partial year of renewable electricity at our Chile facility, which accounted for 2,547 mtCO2e of the decrease (e.g., 2% of the total). In 2022 we also increased the amount of renewable electricity in the U.S. and Canada to sustain our 100% renewable electricity goal for the U.S. and Canada first achieved in 2021, but there was no YOY impact on our emissions given our Scope 2 MBM emissions were 0 in both years in these geographies.
Other emissions reduction activities	0	No change	0	We continue to implement emission reduction projects and activities. While we saw a YOY decrease in MB emissions, we were unable to differentiate between reductions in output versus project related reductions so we assigned them to changes in output.
Divestment	0	No change	0	No Divestments in 2022
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	No Divestments in 2022
Mergers	0	No change	0	No Divestments in 2022
Change in output	4,792	Decreased	5	In 2022 we had a 7% reduction YOY in our Scope 1 and 2 MB emissions, most of this was associated with a reduction in output. The 6% reduction in YOY output translates to 4,792 mtCO2e.

Change in methodology	0	No change	0	No change in methodology for our Scope 1 or Scope 2 emissions
Change in boundary				
Change in physical operating conditions				
Unidentified				
Other				

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No

Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	No

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	266,932	266,932
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		375,345	61,616	436,961
Total energy consumption		375,345	328,548	703,893

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Comment

None consumed

Other biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Comment

Our Kingsford plants combust wood to produce char for consumer use. Wood and char combustion are considered carbon neutral under DOE guidelines and are not reported as GHG emissions (non-biogenic emissions from N2O and CH4 are included in Scope 1). The plants use some of the waste heat from the char production for other processes, including for the briquette driers and onsite boilers. We do not calculate the amount of fuel consumed for this purpose.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Comment

None consumed

Coal

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

Comment

None consumed

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

50,845

Comment

We are reporting the total amount of oil based fuels that our facilities consume onsite, including diesel, fuel oil and gasoline used in stationary or mobile engines.

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

216,087

Comment

We are reporting the total amount of natural gas and propane that our facilities consume onsite globally, in stationary or mobile engines or onsite equipment.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Comment

None

Total fuel

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

266,932

Comment

We are reporting the total amount of fossil fuels our facilities consume onsite globally, used in mobile or stationary equipment.

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

176,940

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

Comment

This renewable electricity was sourced through Green-e certified Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) associated with a virtual power purchase agreement (VPPA) at the Enel Roadrunner Texas location. The accounting for these contractual instruments is in alignment with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance Quality Criteria. These instruments were applied to facilities in the U.S. and Canada in the 2022 reporting year.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

167,739

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

The commissioning year varies for the wind EACs.
This renewable electricity was sourced through Green-e certified RECs (EACs) purchased on the open market in 2021 that is applicable to 2022. The accounting for these contractual instruments is in alignment with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance Quality Criteria. These instruments were applied to facilities in the U.S. and Canada in the 2022 reporting year.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25,261

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

The commissioning year varies for the wind EACs.
This renewable electricity was sourced through Green-e certified RECs (EACs) purchased on the open market in 2022. The accounting for these contractual instruments is in alignment with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance Quality Criteria. These instruments were applied to facilities in the U.S. and Canada in the 2022 reporting year

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Colombia

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2,414

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Colombia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2001

Comment

The RECs were from a hydroelectric plant that was commissioned on April 4, 2001. The renewable energy was achieved through various environmental attributes from International Renewable Energy Credits (I-RECs) purchased through the energy provider. The accounting for these contractual instruments is in alignment with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance Quality Criteria. These instruments were specific to our Bogota Colombia facility in the 2022 reporting year.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Chile

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2,990.48

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Chile

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

Comment

The RECs were from a solar power plant that was commissioned on December 7, 2020. The renewable energy was achieved through various environmental attributes from International Renewable Energy Credits (I-RECs) purchased through the energy provider. The accounting for these contractual instruments is in alignment with the GHG

Protocol Scope 2 Guidance Quality Criteria. These instruments were specific to our Quilicura Chile facility in the 2022 reporting year.

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

356,256

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

356,256

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13,684

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

13,684

Country/area
Puerto Rico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1,255

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1,255

Country/area
Argentina

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
17,102

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

17,102

Country/area
Chile

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
7,455

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

7,455

Country/area

China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,539

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1,539

Country/area

Costa Rica

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5,093

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

5,093

Country/area

Saudi Arabia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27,600

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

27,600

Country/area

Mexico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2,446

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2,446

Country/area

Malaysia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

20

Country/area

Peru

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2,042

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2,042

Country/area

Philippines

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

54

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

54

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description

Energy usage

Metric value

1.31

Metric numerator

Megawatt Hours (MWH)

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

1000 cases of product sold

% change from previous year

5

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

Our overall energy usage increased by 5% on an intensity basis (per case of product sold) vs. 2021. While our YOY energy intensity went up, our energy use relative to production is 9% below our 2018 baseline as we continue to focus on more efficient operations and meeting demand. Going forward our goal is to drive continued sustainability efficiency improvements in our operations vs. 2018 base year. Overall, we continue to maintain or exceed the energy intensity reductions achieved through our 2018 baseline.

Description

Other, please specify

Water Use

Metric value

1,440

Metric numerator

Gallons of Water

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

1000 cases of product sold

% change from previous year

2

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

Our overall water use increased 2% on an intensity basis (per case of product sold) vs 2021. Going forward our goal is to drive continued sustainability efficiency improvements in our operations vs. 2018 base year. In 2019, we reset our global footprint baseline to calendar year 2018. In 2022 we reduced our water footprint by 14% on an intensity basis relative to 2018, mostly due to lower production and concentrated products. Overall, we continue to maintain or exceed the water intensity reductions achieved through versus our 2018 baseline.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

FY23 Clorox Independent Accountants Report - Phase 1.pdf

Page/ section reference

FY23 Clorox Independent Accountants' Report–Phase 1.PDF
Appendix A (Pg 2)

Relevant standard

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

FY23 Clorox Independent Accountants Report - Phase 1.pdf

Page/ section reference

FY23 Clorox Independent Accountants Report - Phase I.pdf
Page 2; Appendix A

Relevant standard

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement

FY23 Clorox Independent Accountants Report - Phase 1.pdf

Page/ section reference
FY23 Clorox Independent Accountants Report - Phase I.pdf
Page 2; Appendix A

Relevant standard
Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement

FY23 Clorox Independent Accountants Report - Phase 1.pdf

Page/section reference

FY23 Clorox Independent Accountants Report - Phase I.pdf
Page 2; Appendix A
Note: 286,073 MTCO2e was verified in the attached report. Upstream transportation and distribution accounts for 282,823 MTCO2e of the verified total.

Relevant standard

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Business travel

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

FY23 Clorox Independent Accountants Report - Phase 1.pdf

Page/section reference

FY23 Clorox Independent Accountants Report - Phase I.pdf
Page 2; Appendix A
Note: 286,073 MTCO2e was verified in the attached report. Business Travel accounts for 3,250 MTCO2e of the verified total.

Relevant standard

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

FY23 Clorox Independent Accountants Report - Phase 1.pdf

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT-C 105 and AT-C 210)	Clorox conducted a verification of all energy consumption by a third-party. The total energy consumption reported in Section C8.2a was verified as the 703,893 MWh Energy Consumption number reported in the FY23 Clorox Independent Accountants Report – Phase 1.PDF: Page 2; Appendix A. 1
C4. Targets and performance	Other, please specify Percent reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions versus our 2020 baseline.	Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT-C 105 and AT-C 210)	Clorox conducted a verification of our GHG emissions data by a third-party. The change in combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 MBM GHG emissions from 2020 baseline year reported in Section C4.1b was verified as a 65% reduction, reported in the FY23 Clorox Independent Accountants Report – Phase 1.PDF: Page 2; Appendix A. 1
C4. Targets and performance	Other, please specify Renewable Energy Consumption in U.S. and Canada (369,940 MWh)	Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT-C 105 and AT-C 210)	Clorox conducted a verification of our renewable electricity consumption by a third party. The 369,940 MWh electricity consumption from renewable energy for the U.S. and Canada reported in Section C4.2a was verified as reported in the FY23 Clorox Independent Accountants Report – Phase 1.PDF: Page 2; Appendix A. 1
C4. Targets and performance	Other, please specify Percentage of electricity from renewable energy	Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT-C	An independent third-party verified our 100% of electricity from renewable energy in U.S. and Canada reported in Section C4.2a. The 100% figure is verified in the FY23 Clorox Independent Accountants

	in U.S. & Canada (100%)	105 and AT-C 210)	Report – Phase 1.PDF: Page 2; Appendix A. [1]

[1] FY23 Clorox Independent Accountants Report - Phase 1.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

3

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

70

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Collaborating with our suppliers on ways to reduce their emissions will play a critical role in our success in reducing our scope 3 emissions. We joined the CDP Supply Chain in 2019 and asked our top suppliers representing over 70% of our global spend to report their emissions annually. We are using this data to help drive progress against our approved Scope 3 Science-based target to reduce our Category 1 Purchased Goods & Services greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Our Climate Action Road Map specifically identifies reducing upstream supplier/partner emissions as one of the key levers for meeting our SBTs.

Due to the large number of suppliers in our network (approximately 6,000), it was not feasible to survey our entire supplier base. Approximately 70% of spend provided a good cross-section of our suppliers (2-3% by total number) and captured the top suppliers that have the biggest impact on our supply chain footprint and Scope 3 GHG emissions.

We have different levels of engagement depending on where our suppliers are on their sustainability journey. We start our engagement process with reporting Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. The next step is working with our suppliers for Scope 1 and 2 then target setting and reporting scope 3 reporting. The last step is working with them to set Scope 3 emission reductions, with absolute targets that are science based and verified by a third-party. Last year we joined the Supplier Leadership on Climate Transition, Supplier LOCT is a collaborative of companies helping suppliers become part of the climate solution. As part of this program, 28 of our suppliers participated in the online climate school managed by Guidehouse, a consultancy expert on GHG emissions. Suppliers attended workshops on GHG tracking and target setting. We are continuing this engagement in 2023.

In 2022, we started engaging with our suppliers to reduce the direct emissions from their operations and those upstream in their value chains that are embedded in the goods and services we purchase from them. This represents abatement potential up to approximately 40% of total emissions. The remaining 40% of total emissions includes some forms of emissions that do not yet have a clear path forward for abatement. For these, Clorox will continue to seek innovative solutions, infrastructure transformations and new business models that can address them.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Our level of engagement and the targeted suppliers is designed to capture the majority of our Scope 3 emissions from our suppliers. We measure our impact and success through both the CDP supply chain and LoCT programs. In 2022, we asked 184 suppliers to report to CDP supply chain and 144 suppliers submitted a response. Our success rate of 78% was above industry average.

The LoCT program also achieved a lot of success. Over 334 suppliers participated in one of the fall courses 2022, and while Clorox supported 28 of those suppliers, other consumer product companies supported suppliers that Clorox uses as well. We've heard back from many of our participants, all of whom appreciated the program. Overall, 60% of the suppliers enrolled Scope 1 & 2 footprint course have a Scope 1 & 2 Footprint. 55% of the suppliers enrolled in the Scope 3 Footprint course have developed Scope 3 footprints.
In summary, our engagement has resulted in more of our suppliers reporting their GHG footprint and setting targets. We anticipate continued success as we work toward meeting our Scope 3 category 1 supply chain emission targets.

Comment

We are evaluating methods to track and measure the impact of this engagement on a go forward basis.
We did not report the percentage Scope 3 Emissions from our suppliers in Section 6.5 because we are still working on the reporting methodology.

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

% of customers by number

10

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

The number of customers is approximate and varies. We did not calculate the % of customers related to our GHG emissions because we are still evaluating methods for reporting our Scope 3 emissions.
We engage with customers that represent the majority of our sales, have a national footprint and have common goals around climate and sustainability. We work with them to identify new products or supply chain projects that will help meet these climate related common goals, such as reducing our GHG emissions and increasing the amount of PCR in our products.
Our major customers work with us to test our climate related innovation products in select markets in order to better understand the consumer needs and ways to communicate sustainability benefits. We also meet with our customer's Sustainability Leadership Teams to discuss common objectives around category transformations and sustainable innovation. We identify products that we make that are more sustainable or

have fewer climate impacts in various categories. We continue the engagement at the customer buyer level around platform innovation and more sustainable Clorox products. We also work with our customers to discuss ways to change consumer behaviors through information and education.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Working with our customers, we have been able to launch several innovative sustainable products, examples include:
- Clorox multipurpose refillable cleaner starter kit. Using a reusable spray bottle and concentrated refill pods, this product can be refilled up to 30 times and uses 80% less plastic
- Burt's Bees® rescue lip balm with elderberry. The tube is made from 60% recycled and plant-based plastic.
- Glad's partnership with Recyclops, a technology-enabled sustainability and recycling startup, to expand access to recycling for households.
Glad teamed with Home Depot to collect and process plastic shipping waste to produce a trash bag with 10% recycled plastic. Customer distribution centers are collecting plastic wrap from the tertiary packaging. Vendors route certain types of plastic back to specific Glad plants, where it is reprocessed into new products.
We have a number of other pilot projects in place with customers that are designed to reduce our impacts associated with transportation, recycle more packaging. Also included are pilots around reusable or refillable containers with Loop and other partners.
Clorox and our customers understand that this is a journey with success measured over time as demand increases and more sustainable products become available. We do not release customer or product specific sales data.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Complying with regulatory requirements

Description of this climate related requirement

Our Business Partner Code of Conduct (BPCOC) details business practice standards for our direct suppliers of goods, services, consultants, distributors, licensees, joint

ventures, contractors and temporary workers. Business partners must commit to the highest standards of ethical conduct and fair business practices. Adherence to our BPCOC or a similar document is required for suppliers.
Our BPCOC supports our ESG commitments related to human rights and labor, respectful treatment and equal opportunity, anti-corruption, and environmental sustainability. When notification of any non-compliance in a supply chain occurs, Clorox reviews the details to understand if the non-compliance touches our supply chain. Clorox will notify suppliers to request action if the non-compliance is within their supply chain.
We have an audit process and a human rights questionnaire included in our Salesforce Scout survey tool to ensure that suppliers are complying with our BPCOC. This commitment and supplier compliance is not only referenced in contracts, but included as part of the Clorox Supplier Onboarding Tool. A digital dashboard for all suppliers allows us to track compliance with the BPCOC signatory requirements is maintained and updated monthly, for management review or actions. Through 2022, over 80% of our U.S. business partners by spend have signed or aligned with our BPCOC.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

86

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

86

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment
Second-party verification
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, and we do not plan to have one in the next two years

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

To ensure that our policies are aligned with any research organizations, non-profit associations, agencies, consortiums or other industry groups, before engaging, our ESG team members will assess their positions policies and goals to ensure alignment with our existing environmental policies and strategies. Should an organization participate in an activity that does not align with our climate strategy, or should there be a major change in our strategy which no longer aligns with that of these organizations, we will revisit our membership and continued engagement with the organization and decide whether to continue our membership and affiliation.

Clorox works closely with a number of research organizations, non-profit associations, agencies and consortiums to further environmental sustainability initiatives that are not trade or industry focused:

The Sustainability Consortium (TSC) member: the TSC is a group of diverse stakeholders that work collaboratively to build science-based decision tools that address sustainability issues that are materially important throughout a product's supply chain and lifecycle.

• Clorox is actively engaged EPA's Safer Choice program.
• GreenBiz – We are a corporate member of the GreenBiz Executive Network.
• Sustainable Brands – Clorox is a member of Sustainable Brands and our VP and Head of Sustainability is a member of the Sustainable Brands advisory board.
• Sustainable Packaging Coalition – We are an active member of this organization, as well as its How2Recycle recycling labelling program.
• National Resources Stewardship Circle member– Responsible sourcing industry organization which works to drive best practices in upstream supply chains, including deforestation and ingredient sourcing such as palm oil.
• North Carolina Green Power.
• The Recycling Partnership.
• Signatory of the UN Global Compact.
• Signatory to the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's New Plastics Economy Global Commitment, a vision of a circular economy for plastic in which it never becomes waste or pollution.
• A founding member of the U.S. Plastics Pact, a public-private led collaboration working to change the U.S. systems that produce, use, recover, and process plastics with solution-driven action.

With all the above organizations, besides paying applicable annual membership dues, we do not specifically provide any other funding towards the study or research of climate change.

Our position on climate change is stated on our website.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Other, please specify

Consumer Brands Association

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The CBA believes that there are environmental challenges posed by GHG emissions that contribute to climate change. The CBA believes that continued GHG emissions contribute to climate change. They have urged the U.S. Senate to craft legislation to address these challenges.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

300,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

We are reporting our 2022 membership dues. As a member organization, we actively participate on their staff working group on environmental sustainability. In 2021, approximately 9% of our membership dues were allocated to lobbying activities (we have not received the 2022 breakout).

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

Trade association

Other, please specify

ACI (The American Cleaning Institute)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The ACI believes that there are environmental challenges posed by GHG emissions that contribute to climate change. The ACI believes that the majority of energy used in homes, commercial buildings, and industrial facilities that is generated by burning fossil fuels, emit GHG's that contribute to climate change. They also believe that significant GHG emission reductions are required to help decrease the negative impacts of climate change.

We are an active member of their Sustainability Committee, and are one of the ACI member companies that has signed onto ACI's 1.5ºC challenge, an initiative aimed at sending a clear signal to the cleaning industry as to what leadership looks like in the space of climate action. Through this initiative, ACI has challenged its members to raise ambitions and act on climate now. In alignment with many external stakeholders, ACI's expectation is that companies in the cleaning products industry and supporting supply chain align their corporate climate strategy and targets with the 1.5°C ambition, which strives to reach net-zero global emissions by 2050.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

550,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

We are reporting our 2022 membership dues. We are an active member of their Sustainability Committee, and are one of the ACI member companies that has signed onto ACI's 1.5ºC challenge. In 2021, approximately 12% of our membership dues were allocated to lobbying activities (we have not received the 2022 breakout).

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

Trade association

National Association of Manufacturers

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The National Association of Manufacturer's (NAM) Energy and Natural Resources Policy on Climate Change (ERP-1.09) states "Climate Change Climate change is happening. Human activities are contributing. The NAM supports the objectives of the Paris Climate Agreement to significantly reduce the risks and impacts of global climate change. Manufacturers are committed to helping address climate change while increasing the global competitiveness of U.S. industries" NAM's principals includes supporting a clear government role governmental role in addressing climate change. NAM's policies are generally consistent with Clorox's position on climate change.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

66,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

We are reporting our 2022 membership dues. Our National Association of Manufacturer (NAM) membership gives us key insights on policy issues, including Climate, as well as the workforce needs and challenges that are facing the broader manufacturing sector. We are primarily interested in NAM's policy efforts on trade, infrastructure, energy (and climate), environmental, and tax. In 2021, approximately 20% of our membership dues were allocated to lobbying activities (we have not received the 2022 breakout).

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization or individual

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

US Plastics Pact

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

50,000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

The funding is our annual dues
By joining the U.S. Plastics Pact, Clorox will work collectively, along with other stakeholders, toward four targets:
- Define a list of packaging to be designated as unnecessary by 2021 and take measures to address by 2025.
- By 2025, all plastic packaging is 100% reusable, recyclable, or compostable.
- By 2025, undertake ambitious actions to effectively recycle or compost 50% of plastic packaging.
- By 2025, the average recycled content or responsibly sourced bio-based content in plastic packaging will be 30%
We see increased use of recycled content to reduce GHG emissions in our supply chain through more efficient and available recycling options, reduced waste to landfill, and improved consumer education and behavior (e.g. more recycling of other raw materials).

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

Type of organization or individual

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

The Recycling Partnership

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

25,000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

The Recycling Partnership is working to solve for circularity. The Recycling Partnership puts private dollars to work in communities because we know that when we invest in a system to protect resources, empower sustainable action and unlock opportunity. The Recycling Partnership leads the U.S. Plastics Pact and is part of the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's Plastic Pact Network. The aim of this funding is to facilitate a more circular economy. We see a circular economy as a as a way to reduce GHG emissions in our supply chain.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

Type of organization or individual

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

North Carolina Green Power

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

0

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

North Carolina Green Power is a nonprofit supporting the development of renewable energy across North Carolina. Our funding helps support NC GreenPower's mission to expand public knowledge and acceptance of cleaner energy technologies to all North Carolinians through local, community-based initiatives. NC Green Power facilitates alternative, green energy programs. Burt's Bees greenhouse gas emissions are offset by funding North Carolina landfill gas projects. We are not disclosing the amount we provided to this organization in 2022

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

CLX-2022-Integrated-Full-Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

Pages 53 through 69: ESG Reporting

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Each year we publish an Integrated Annual Report, which includes both our financial and ESG results for the fiscal year. The report includes our IGNITE Strategy and an update on our IGNITE ESG goals. There is a dedicated section on ESG reporting, that covers our ESG Metrics reported in accordance with the SASB: Household and Personal Products Standard and the TCFD Framework. We publish information about Clorox's response to climate change on our website and link to our CDP Climate Response. Our ESG Climate related data is also available on our ESG data hub at https://clorox.metrio.net/

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) UN Global Compact	United Nations Global Compact (UNGC): In 2015, Clorox became a signatory to the UNGC, the world's largest organization that brings companies, NGOs, governments and other stakeholders together to advance the most important sustainability issues in the world as reflected in the organization's Ten Principles. We report our progress against the Ten Principles annually in our Integrated Annual Report (attached). This includes a detailed accounting of our progress on the following goals: Goal 3 — Good Health and Well-Being — Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being for All at All Ages Goal 10 — Reduced Inequalities — Reduce Inequality Within and Among Countries Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD): We report our ESG metrics under the TCFD Framework each year in our Integrated Annual Report. Goal 12 — Responsible Consumption and Production — Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns Goal 13 — Climate Action — Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and Its Impacts

		Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD): We report our ESG metrics under the TCFD Framework each year in our Integrated Annual Report. We report on Governance, Strategy, Risks Management; and Metrics and Targets.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to have both within the next two years

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments only	Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species Commitment to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas Commitment to secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples Other, please specify Our Responsible and Sustainable Sourcing Policy commits to working with suppliers that ensure production does not lead to loss of natural ecosystems or biodiversity, deforestation among other environmental or social issues

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

Other, please specify

Sedex Radar Tool ; Third-party Auditors

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

Our Environmental, Social, and Governance Sourcing (ESG Sourcing) Team helps assess our upstream supply chain risk against social, ethical, and environmental impacts by implementing auditing and monitoring protocols to verify compliance and minimize the opportunity for negative social, ethical, and environmental impacts. Utilizing spend data as a precursor, global direct suppliers are reviewed on an annual basis using the SEDEX Radar Tool which contains risk data based on independent and reputable sources, to conduct an Inherent Risk Assessment of our suppliers' manufacturing sites. The Sedex Radar Tool helps us select suppliers that pose an inherent risk based on region and site location, and the four risk pillars of Labor Standards, Health & Safety, Business Ethics, and Environment. Nested within these 4 pillars are multiple risk factors with the Environment pillar containing the risk factors of Biodiversity, Energy and Climate Change, Waste and Pollution, and Water. We use output data from the Inherent Risk Assessment process to select sites that pose a high or medium-high risk and require them to undergo a SMETA 4-pillar audit conducted by an APSCA certified third-party auditor.

Auditors check for policies and written procedures in conjunction with relevant site managers to understand and record what controls and processes are currently in place to manage environment and or biodiversity. Auditors also check for the presence of systems such as Chain of Custody, Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), etc. Through our consultant, we work with sites that have non-conformant or non-compliant audit findings against applicable regulations or the Ethical Trade Initiative (ETI) base code through the development of a corrective action plan and closure process by the site(s) to ensure that findings are addressed and closed in a satisfactory manner. Sites that result in a very low audit score are required to undergo a follow-up audit within the subsequent six to twelve months to ensure that the corrective actions have been fully implemented and are fully functional.

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No and we don't plan to within the next two years

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Not assessed

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Education & awareness Other, please specify Supporting landscape programs that support communities located in biodiverse regions around the world.

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	Pressure indicators

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
No publications		

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	VP and Head of Sustainability	Other, please specify Vice President and Head of Sustainability

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms