



Clorox Company

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Read full terms of disclosure](#)

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

English

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

Select from:

USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

The Clorox Company (NYSE: CLX) is a leading multinational manufacturer and marketer of consumer and professional products, with fiscal year 2025 net sales of \$7.1 billion and about 8,000 employees worldwide as of June 30, 2025. Our company champions people to be well and thrive every single day. Our trusted brands, which include Brita, Burt's Bees, Clorox, Fresh Step, Glad, Hidden Valley, Kingsford, Liquid-Plumr and Pine-Sol can be found in about nine out of ten U.S. homes and internationally with brands such as Clorinda, Chux, and Poett. Headquartered in Oakland, California since 1913, Clorox was one of the first U.S. companies to integrate sustainability into its business reporting. We are also committed to tackling climate change as part of our IGNITE strategy by setting goals to reduce our emissions. We achieved our 100% renewable electricity goal for our U.S. and Canada operations four years earlier than originally planned, which allowed us to meet our science-based target for scopes 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions. And we are committed to maintaining these achievements through 2030, the time frame for our near-term science-based targets.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2024	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization’s annual revenue for the reporting period?

7164000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US1890541097

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

189054109

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CLX

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

54930044KVSC06Z79I06

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

009138033

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

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

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, this is confidential data	We do not provide this information for security reasons.

[Fixed row]

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Produced and sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

800000

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

Short ton

(1.22.10) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit

Most timber data is reported in either US tons or metric tons, depending on the supplier, country, and material contract. Data reported in US Tons is converted to Metric Tons. We made similar conversions for our packaging fiber data, when reported in US tons was converted to metric tons. Our wipes substrate, which contain fiber and polypropylene, is reported in grams by our primary supplier. The volume is multiplied by the % fiber (business confidential) and converted to metric tons. One supplier reports substrate in square yards, which is converted to square meters.. This is converted to grams by multiplying the area by grams per square meter (business confidential) and then by the % of fiber (business confidential) to get the mass in metric tons.

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

- Pulp
- Primary packaging
- Secondary packaging
- Wood-based bioenergy
- Sawn timber, veneer, chips
- Cellulose-based textile fiber

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

- 1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

- 91-99%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

- Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

- Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

We use paper-based primary and secondary packaging for several product categories, including cartons, corrugate, and paper-based bags. The majority of these materials are sourced in the US, with the remainder sourced internationally to support products produced in those regions. The substrates for our wipes cleaning product lines contain paper-based pulp or cellulose-based textile fiber. Although we did not purchase this fiber directly, our 2024 survey found that in 2023 99% of the wipes substrate was sourced from the US, with over 99% from certifiable sources (e.g., certification is available). Our Kingsford Manufacturing Division uses mill wood residuals and byproducts in its manufacturing process to create charcoal briquettes. We are able to reduce our timber footprint in the manufacturing process by

upcycling residual and by-product wood, such as scrap from lumber and paper mills. We also source some mesquite wood char for one of our charcoal product lines and sell wood pellets. The vast majority of wood used in the Kingsford business is sourced in the US. The percent of revenue or the spend are estimates.

Palm oil

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

2096

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

Palm kernel oil derivatives

Palm oil derivatives

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

41-50%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

The company's use of palm oil ingredients is largely limited to derivatives of palm and palm kernel oil, with derivatives representing more than 99% of palm oil and palm kernel oil consumed. Typically present in very small percentages as sub-components of surfactants, fatty alcohols, emulsifiers or fragrances, palm oil derivatives are used in some of our bio-based and conventional cleaning products, food flavorings and fragrances as well as natural personal care products such as cleansers, lotions, shampoos and soaps.

Soy

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

Manufacturing

(1.22.3) Indicate if you have direct soy and/or embedded soy in your value chain

Select from:

Direct soy only

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No, other reason, please specify :Not calculated, not disclosing

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

Soybean oil

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

1-10%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

No, not disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

No

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

Not an immediate strategic priority

Other, please specify :Low Risk – We source soybean oil directly produced in the US, primarily made from soybeans grown in the US with the remaining volume (est. <1%) sourced from soybeans grown in Canada. Our sources of soy have a low deforestation risk.

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

Soy is a low risk commodity for our business. We use soybean oil in some of our food product lines and cosmetics. The soybean oil we purchase directly is produced in the US, with the vast majority made from soybeans grown in the US. For the fraction of soybean oil we purchase that is made from soybeans grown outside the U.S. (but oil produced in the US), we estimate the volume to be less than 1%, all of which is sourced from soybeans grown in Canada, with low deforestation risk associated with it. We use soy derivative ingredients in some of our formulas, such as derivative ingredients that extend the shelf life of some of our food and natural personal care products. These soy derivatives, in aggregate, represent small volumes of soy, with minimal deforestation risk given they are sourced primarily from U.S. suppliers. The soybean oil volumes we purchase are small and we expect to be able to continue to source soybean oil from these same regions with minimal deforestation risk. Although our volumes are small, Clorox participated in the United Soy Bean (USB) Phase 1 Project, soybean mapping exercise with Earthworm to understand overall traceability of the supply chain in the US. Clorox will consider disclosing in the future, if, in the event supply issues require sourcing soybean oil from outside the U.S. in regions where deforestation is a higher risk. At that point, we will provide information on how we would mitigate potential deforestation through mechanisms such as certified sustainable soy material.

(1.22.19) Please explain

*See explanation for not disclosing
[Fixed row]*

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

- Smallholders relevant and included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Each year we map our Timber and palm value chains. For our Timber value chain we conduct a general mapping process. Annually we send out a survey to our direct suppliers of fiber-based packaging and wipes. The survey includes fiber volumes, fiber type (recycled, virgin), certification type (for virgin fiber), country of origin, and jurisdiction and covers our Tier 1 and Tier 2 fiber suppliers. For our Palm value chain we map our palm oil and palm kernel oil derivative suppliers representing approximately 72% of our purchased volume in 2023. We work with ASD to map our palm oil and palm kernel oil derivative supply chain. ASD uses a number of tools to trace the source of the palm oil we purchase to the country, region, and ultimately to the mill. The tracing was conducted across multiple tier levels (Tier 1 through Tier 5) and includes suppliers, first aggregator/origin refiner and the additional origin refiner allowing us to identify the region/province of the country where our palm derivatives are sourced, including some small holders

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Downstream value chain <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify :Direct Operations

[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

76-99%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

76-99%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Tier 3 suppliers

Palm oil

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

76-99%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

76-99%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped

Select from:

76-99%

(1.24.2.6) % of tier 4+ suppliers mapped

Select from:

76-99%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Tier 4+ suppliers

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

2

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

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

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

These time horizons reflect our short, medium, and long-term strategy and planning cycles. 2-3 year Multi-Year Plans (MYPs) are conducted annually. These climate-related time horizons are consistent with other business practice time horizons.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

No

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

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.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from:	Select from:

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- As important matters arise

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Sub-national
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

International methodologies and standards

- Life Cycle Assessment

Other

- Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- Drought
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

- Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

- Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- Changes to national legislation

Market

- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

- Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- Exposure to litigation
- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors

Regulators

Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Identifying, assessing, and managing our environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities is embedded in our IGNITE strategy. Our IGNITE strategy accelerates innovation in key areas to drive growth and deliver value for all our stakeholders. IGNITE focuses on four strategic priorities aimed at fueling long term, profitable growth; innovating consumer experiences; reimagining how the company and its people work; and continuously evolving the product portfolio. Integrated goals for sustainability performance to promote healthy lives, a clean world, thriving communities and strong corporate governance. In managing risks, Clorox employs the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations/Institute for Internal Auditors' (COSO/IIA) three-line model. This model delineates roles within Clorox's governance structure: the first line involves business and process owners; the second line provides internal monitoring and oversight; and the third line offers independent assurance to senior management and the Board of Directors on the effectiveness of management controls. First Line of Defense - Business: At the brand or asset level, risks and opportunities related to climate change are identified considering the product portfolio, unique product characteristics, sourcing, and manufacturing locations. This year our procurement team has implemented a resiliency program and recently launched the Clorox Climate Partners program where we collaborate with key suppliers to build climate resilience across our value chain identifying climate-related risks and uncovering opportunities for joint innovation in low-carbon materials and processes. Additionally, we assess downstream climate-related risks and opportunities through customer engagement and tools like Life Cycle Analysis (LCA). LCA helps us understand the environmental footprints of our products, guiding sustainability innovations. The company has also conducted materiality assessments, including in 2024, to identify and prioritize the sustainability topics associated with business activities. Second Line of Defense - Enterprise Risk Management: Clorox's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program identifies, assesses, and manages risks across the organization. The ERM Executive Steering Committee, comprising senior executives, oversees the global program with Board oversight. The annual enterprise risk assessment identifies and prioritizes top risks, including climate change. This process involves updating risk descriptions, conducting surveys, and interviewing business leaders. Results are reviewed and approved by the Steering Committee and shared with the Board of Directors annually. Climate change is on the current Enterprise Risk Profile, impacting the organization through long-term and short-term effects, including supply chain resilience and business continuity. Third Line of Defense: Internal Audit Under the Audit Committee's oversight, Internal Audit provides independent assurance and consulting to enhance the Company's operations. Internal Audit evaluates governance, risk management, and control processes, maintaining objectivity through its independence. It collaborates with ERM on the annual risk assessment, using interviews and surveys to identify and evaluate risks.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Local
- Sub-national

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- WRI Aqueduct

Other

- Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Drought

Chronic physical

- Declining water quality
- Groundwater depletion
- Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- Water stress
- Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Policy

- Introduction of regulatory standards for previously unregulated contaminants

Market

- Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

Reputation

- Impact on human health
- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

- Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Liability

- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Regulators
- Water utilities at a local level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Identifying, assessing, and managing our environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities is embedded in our IGNITE strategy. IGNITE focuses on four strategic priorities aimed at fueling long term, profitable growth; innovating consumer experiences; reimagining how the company and its people work; and continuously evolving the product portfolio. Integrated goals for sustainability performance promote healthy lives, a clean world, thriving communities and strong corporate governance. In managing risks, Clorox employs the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations/Institute for Internal Auditors' (COSO/IIA) three-line model. This model delineates roles within Clorox's governance structure: the first line involves business and process owners; the second line provides internal monitoring and oversight; and the third line offers independent assurance to senior management and the Board of Directors on the effectiveness of management controls. First Line of Defense - Business: For example, regarding water risk, Clorox uses the WRI Aqueduct tool to evaluate sites for high and extremely high baseline water stress. Other water risks, such as quantity and quality, reputation, regulatory risk, and future water stress, are also assessed. Additionally, Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs) are employed to evaluate the environmental impacts of products throughout their entire life cycle, from raw material extraction to disposal. These business level activities are where most of our water related risks, dependencies, opportunities, and impacts are identified and addressed. Second Line of Defense: Enterprise Risk Management Examples Clorox has established and maintains a robust Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program to provide a framework for identifying, assessing, prioritizing, and managing risks and external drivers across the organization. The ERM Executive Steering Committee oversees the global program, with oversight from the Board or Board committees. This committee proactively prioritizes and continuously manages enterprise-wide risks, including sustainability and climate change, among other top risks. Third Line of Defense: Internal Audit Under the oversight of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, Clorox has established an internal audit function. 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. Sustainability matters are ranked as high-risk in terms of compliance and regulatory requirements. Water related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities that are substantive would be communicated up the chain either thru the companies process (COSO) or thru the business units to leadership via our short term and long term planning processes. The company has also conducted and updated our materiality assessment to identify and prioritize the sustainability topics that are impacted by company's business activities.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Plastics

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Sub-national
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- Ellen MacArthur Foundation Recyclability Assessment Tool

Enterprise Risk Management

- Risk models

International methodologies and standards

- Life Cycle Assessment

Other

- Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

Chronic physical

- Increased levels of macro or microplastic leakage to air, soil, freshwater and/or marine bodies

Policy

- Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- Changes to national legislation

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- Availability and/or increased cost of recycled or renewable content
- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

- Transition to reusable products
- Transition to recyclable plastic products
- Transition to increasing renewable content
- Transition to increasing recycled content

Liability

- Exposure to litigation
- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Local communities

- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Regulators

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Identifying, assessing, and managing our environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities is embedded in our IGNITE strategy. IGNITE focuses on four strategic priorities aimed at fueling long term, profitable growth; innovating consumer experiences; reimagining how the company and its people work; and continuously evolving the product portfolio. In managing enterprise risks, including plastics, 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, which is our main process for identifying plastic related 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 - Business: Most of our focus around plastics is at the business level, where each is responsible for understanding the dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. These BU level initiatives have resulted in actions to address plastics in our value chain. Since launching our IGNITE goals, we've established a new baseline for measuring the end-of-life of our packaging and defined key focus areas and a partnership strategy to help address the challenges associated with plastics. In 2019, Clorox became a signatory to the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's New Plastics Economy Global Commitment and in 2020 a founding member of U.S. Plastics Pact. Through these efforts, we're engaging in collective, multi-stakeholder approaches across the plastics supply chain to find solutions to different aspects of the plastic waste challenge, including identifying ways to redesign products and business models for reusability, and increasing use of PCR plastic. Our approach has also evolved to emphasize strategic regulatory risk management. We are complying with US state EPR packaging legislation. Clorox is working to reduce weight of our plastic packaging, incorporate PCR, eliminate the use of problematic materials, and use recyclable materials. These efforts help minimize financial exposure to EPR fees with emerging regulatory frameworks. Clorox is also working to reduce the weight of our plastic packaging, incorporate PCR, eliminate the use of problematic materials, and use recyclable materials. These efforts are intended to minimize financial exposure to EPR fees with emerging regulatory frameworks. Plastic related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities that are substantive would be communicated up the chain either through the companies process (COSO) or thru the business units to leadership via our short term and long term planning processes

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Forests

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers
- Tier 2 suppliers
- Tier 3 suppliers
- Tier 4+ suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Sub-national
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- Enterprise Risk Management
- Internal company methods
- Other enterprise risk management, please specify :In-house risk tool

International methodologies and standards

- Life Cycle Assessment

Other

- Desk-based research
- Jurisdictional/landscape assessment
- Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Policy

- Changes to national legislation

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

Reputation

- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Liability

- Exposure to litigation
- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Investors
- Local communities

Regulators

Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Our Responsible 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, including those related to Forest. Utilizing spend data as a precursor, global direct suppliers are reviewed on an annual basis using our internally-developed risk assessment tool, which contains risk data based on independent and reputable sources. The tool helps us identify suppliers that pose an inherent risk based on region and site location, and the risk pillars such as Labor Standards, Health & Safety, Business Ethics, and Environment. Nested within these pillars are multiple risk factors including areas covering biodiversity, energy and climate, waste and pollution, and Water. We use output data from the process to identify sites that may pose a high or medium-high risk. Identified sites may then be asked 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 including forest related issues. 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. We are also active in various industry groups and initiatives which work collectively to identify and address forest and biodiversity related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities.

Row 5

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Dependencies

Impacts

Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

Tier 1 suppliers

Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

Short-term

Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Local
- Sub-national

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- Other enterprise risk management, please specify :In-house risk tool

Other

- External consultants

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Reputation

- Impact on human health
- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
- Other reputation, please specify

Liability

- Exposure to litigation
- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Regulators
- Local communities
- Indigenous peoples

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Our Responsible 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, including those related to Biodiversity. Utilizing spend data as a precursor, global direct suppliers are reviewed on an annual basis using our internally-developed risk assessment tool, which contains risk data based on independent and reputable sources, to conduct an Inherent Risk Assessment of our suppliers' manufacturing sites. The Tool helps us identify suppliers that pose an inherent risk based on region and site location, and risk such as Labor Standards, Health & Safety, 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 identify 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 and develop 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. We are also active in various industry groups and initiatives which work collectively to identify and address forest and biodiversity related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities.

Row 6

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Sub-national
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- Enterprise Risk Management
- Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

- Life Cycle Assessment

Other

- Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- Drought
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

- Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms
- Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- Changes to national legislation

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

- Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- Exposure to litigation
- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Regulators
- Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details 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. Our brands are subject to the same climate change risk factors that we use at the enterprise level and assess those risks accordingly. 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 framework to 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 prioritizes and continuously manages enterprise-wide risks, including Sustainability and climate change among other top enterprise risks. Third Line of Defense in Effective Risk Management: Internal Audit Under the 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 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. Our business units are responsible for identifying their climate-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities as part of our long-term corporate strategy called IGNITE. This strategy integrates Sustainability goals and ambitions with our strategic business choices.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

To assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, we start with a materiality assessment, which identifies the most relevant Sustainability topics for our operations and stakeholders. We strive to understand how our business activities impact those topics, in part, by identifying and mapping our reliance on environmental resources, such as water and energy as well as our value chain (e.g. plastics, timber) and evaluating the direct and indirect impacts of our operations on these resources. This involves understanding how fluctuations in resource availability or quality could affect our business and analyzing the environmental consequences of our activities, including emissions and waste. We then assess associated risks, including physical risks, like water scarcity, and regulatory changes, and identify opportunities for improvement, such as innovations in resource efficiency and market advantages from sustainable practices. Using tools like life cycle assessments and scenario analyses, we integrate these factors to understand their interconnections and implications for our business. This integrated approach helps us prioritize initiatives that address multiple areas simultaneously and align our environmental strategies with business goals. Engaging with stakeholders and reporting findings transparently supports robust assessments and effective management of our environmental challenges while capitalizing on sustainability opportunities.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

Yes, we are currently in the process of identifying priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

Direct operations

- Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- Areas important for biodiversity

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

- Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water
- Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We have multiple methods for identifying priority locations within our direct operations and our value chain. One approach is a financial risk analysis, which is based, in part, on raw material availability, its importance to a given product, and contribution to the company's profit. We use internal tools and criteria to rank and assess the financial risks associated with suppliers that provide our raw materials. Each of our business units may also have a process to assess their priority locations based on nature-related impacts. For example, we assess our priority palm locations on an organization -wide basis. We assess our priority packaging suppliers through surveys. Some business units, Burt's Bees, for example, conduct raw material specific risk analysis and travel to priority locations for raw materials that may be subject to nature-related risks.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

- No, we do not have a list/geospatial map of priority locations

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Defining and prioritizing Clorox risks is core to the Clorox Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program and our annual enterprise risk assessment. Clorox uses both quantitative and qualitative information to define the potential impact of risks, including earnings before income taxes, reputation, and customer/consumer impacts. Clorox has a robust crisis management and business continuity process and plans 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) utilizes 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.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Clorox has an ambitious set of Sustainability goals integrated with our strategic business choices, as part of our integrated long-term corporate strategy called IGNITE. These Sustainability 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 a strategic sustainability plan for its brand portfolio to help deliver corporate IGNITE Sustainability goals and advance its brands towards becoming a sustainable business. Rather than treating sustainability as a standalone megatrend, our current approach emphasizes strategic intersections, where environmental benefits align with consumer demand and business value. For example, each of our business units strives to take advantage of changing consumer preferences around reducing plastic use and eliminating single use plastics. Examples include the Pine-Sol® concentrated formats that reduce packaging volume and weight, concentration of our bleach products, resin reduction in our Glad® trash bags, and packaging resin reduction in our Hidden Valley salad dressing bottles.
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Clorox has an Environmental Policy that requires our facilities to maintain an effective environmental management system. As part of that system, facilities have standards and procedures designed to prevent impacts to the environment, including water, ecosystems, or human health. Where required by regulation or as a best practice, our plants develop programs around Spill Prevention and Controls and Stormwater Pollution Prevention. These include identifying potential pollutants at the operational level and developing processes to prevent those pollutants from impacting the environment. We consider this information, which varies across our operations, business confidential and do not disclose it publicly.
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Our manufacturing plants are required via storm water pollution prevention plans and/or spill prevention control and counter-measure plans to identify their possible water pollutants and potential impacts specific to their operations should a release occur. Inorganic chemicals from some raw materials are potential pollutants at some of our facilities which can have impacts on the environment, including water quality and ecosystems if a release were to occur. The plants are responsible for describing the types and/or sources of inorganic chemicals, if any, the potential pathways/impacts to the environment, and steps needed to safeguard water quality. In addition, industrial wastewater generated from manufacturing processes is pretreated on-site, where required, prior to discharge to publicly owned treatment works (POTWs), in compliance with local and national water quality regulations.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Clorox has an established environmental management system (EMS), dedicated corporate and facility level environmental resources, and standardized procedures to address potential impacts to the environment. These processes and procedures are central to each Clorox facility's daily operations and integral to the key environmental compliance programs by which each site operates. Clorox's environmental program requires each manufacturing location to identify their environmental aspects and impacts, develop and maintain permits or site-specific plans to address those aspects and possible impacts, use tracking tools to

implement permit and plan requirements (e.g. monitoring, prevention, corrective action, annual reviews) and to make updates as needed as part of a continuous improvement process.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

Nitrates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Our manufacturing plants are tasked with identifying their possible water pollution chemicals and potential impacts specific to their operations. Nitrates are identified as a potential pollutant at some of our facilities which can have impacts on the environment if a release were to occur, including water quality and ecosystems. The plants are responsible for describing the types and/or sources of nitrates present, if any, the potential pathways/impacts to the environment, and steps needed to safeguard water quality in a release situation.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Clorox has an established environmental management system (EMS), dedicated corporate and facility level environmental resources, and standardized procedures to address potential impacts to the environment. These processes and procedures are central to each Clorox facility's daily operations and integral to the key

environmental compliance programs by which each site operates. Clorox's environmental program requires each manufacturing location to identify their environmental aspects and impacts, develop and maintain permits or site-specific plans to address those aspects and possible impacts, use tracking tools to implement permit and plan requirements (e.g. monitoring, prevention, corrective action, annual reviews) and to make updates as needed as part of a continuous improvement process.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Microplastics and plastic particles

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Our manufacturing plants are tasked with identifying their potential water pollution chemicals and potential impacts specific to their operations in the event of a release. Microplastics are a potential pollutant at some of our facilities which can have impacts on the environment, including water quality and ecosystems. The plants are responsible for describing the types and/or sources of microplastics, if any, the potential pathways/impacts to the environment, and steps needed to safeguard water quality.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Clorox has an established environmental management system (EMS), dedicated corporate and facility level environmental resources, and standardized procedures to address potential impacts to the environment. These processes and procedures are central to each Clorox facility's daily operations and integral to the key environmental compliance programs by which each site operates. Clorox's environmental program requires each manufacturing location to identify their environmental aspects and impacts, develop and maintain permits or site-specific plans to address those aspects and possible impacts, use tracking tools to implement permit and plan requirements (e.g. monitoring, prevention, corrective action, annual reviews) and to make updates as needed as part of a continuous improvement process.

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Our manufacturing plants are tasked with identifying their water pollution chemicals and potential impacts specific to their operations. Oils, including fuels, are a potential pollutant at some of our facilities which can have impacts on the environment if a release were to occur, including water quality and ecosystems. The plants are responsible for describing the types and/or sources of oils, if any, the potential pathways/impacts to the environment, and steps needed to safeguard water quality in a spill/release situation.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Clorox has an established environmental management system (EMS), dedicated corporate and facility level environmental resources, and standardized procedures to address potential impacts to the environment. These processes and procedures are central to each Clorox facility's daily operations and integral to the key environmental compliance programs by which each site operates. Clorox's environmental program requires each manufacturing location to identify their environmental aspects and impacts, develop and maintain permits or site-specific plans to address those aspects and possible impacts, use tracking tools to implement permit and plan requirements (e.g. monitoring, prevention, corrective action, annual reviews) and to make updates as needed as part of a continuous improvement process.

Row 5

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Our manufacturing plants are tasked with identifying their potential water pollution chemicals and potential impacts specific to their operations. Other physical pollutants (pH, dissolved solids) are a potential pollutant at some of our facilities which can have impacts on the environment should a release occur, including water quality and ecosystems. The plants are responsible for describing the types and/or sources of other physical pollutants, if any, the potential pathways/impacts to the environment, and steps needed to safeguard water quality.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

- ☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Clorox has an established environmental management system (EMS), dedicated corporate and facility level environmental resources, and standardized procedures to address potential impacts to the environment. These processes and procedures are central to each Clorox facility's daily operations and integral to the key environmental compliance programs by which each site operates. Clorox's environmental program requires each manufacturing location to identify their environmental aspects and impacts, develop and maintain permits or site-specific plans to address those aspects and possible impacts, use tracking tools to implement permit and plan requirements (e.g. monitoring, prevention, corrective action, annual reviews) and to make updates as needed as part of a continuous improvement process.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, only within our direct operations

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

We acknowledge that water risks may exist in our supply chain, but they do not currently meet our threshold of a significant financial or strategic risk. To address water risks, we continue to uphold our commitments to water stewardship, responsible sourcing and other material reduction innovations to reduce material, water, and transportation footprints of our products during consumer use and at the end of life. Examples include reducing water consumption through concentrating our liquid bleach and cleaner products, including Pine-Sol® concentrated formats and reducing the amount of process water we use. Process water reduction is driven by standardizing water best practices across our entire manufacturing plant network and supplier partner network, as well as applying new processes that recapture materials and reintroduces them back into our manufacturing to keep them out of our waste stream. Our business units, Cleaning, Brita, and Burt's Bees also mitigate these risks by working with local communities, municipalities, or other NGOs to address local water-related issues.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- China
- United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Clorox is exposed to a range of physical climate risks stemming from both acute and chronic environmental changes such as extreme weather events that disrupt our supply chain and ability to procure sufficient raw and packaging materials, damage infrastructure, and impact manufacturing operations. These events can also drive-up logistics, warehousing, and inventory costs.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The potential financial impacts would be productivity loss and supply chain constraints. We have business continuity plans to address disruptions to the manufacturing or our supply chain, including weather related events, these plans are periodically reviewed to ensure that they are sufficient, comprehensive, and effective. Additionally, there are widely used commodities that are produced in localized areas and non- or limited availability of these commodities 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, hurricanes, typhoons), 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.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Clorox anticipates performing scenario analysis in the future that considers a range of scenarios to better quantify the possible financial and operational impacts of these risks and opportunities, which will help us improve our climate strategy and future TCFD disclosures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Operational Risks, including natural disasters are evaluated as part of the company's overall global strategic sourcing's strategy. We assess locations in vulnerable regions, the impact of weather and environmental events on both price and availability of raw materials, and 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 weather related events, 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 contingency planning into our supply planning and forecasting process. To further strengthen resilience, this year we launched the Clorox Climate Partners Program with 100 key suppliers to promote emissions transparency and climate action across our supply chain.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk2

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

Lack of availability and/or increased cost of recycled or renewable content

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Clorox is continuing to drive sustainability improvements in our products and packaging through our sustainability goals, which are designed, in part, to address consumer preferences for more sustainable products. If there is an increased demand for certified sustainable fiber, recycled fiber, or if certified sustainable fiber is not as readily available in certain regions, there is a risk that we would have to increase our use of uncertified virgin fiber to meet our production needs. Any sourcing, regulatory compliance or other issues related to our uncertified virgin fiber volume (rather it remains the same or increases due to decreased availability) might pose a reputational risk with our stakeholders such as customers and consumers. This might also result in a reduced demand for our products.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Brand damage

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our Timber supply chain is mature and the availability of certified virgin material is not an area of high risk or concern at this time. Should availability become an issue, brand reputation could be negatively impacted if there is shortage of certified virgin material. Negative publicity related to issues with our timber supply chain could translate to decreased demand for our products with a resulting decrease in sales.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Clorox anticipates performing scenario analysis in the future that considers a range of scenarios to better quantify the possible financial and operational impacts of these risks and opportunities, which will help us improve our climate strategy and future TCFD disclosures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Currently most of our fiber-based packaging we source is made with either recycled or certified virgin fiber, as verified by our annual fiber survey. We assess the risk and approach to managing risk in the supply chains of the timber-based materials in our wipes business and mill wood residuals and by-products in our Kingsford business. This includes but is not limited to ensuring the timber materials used in our wipes and charcoal products are from certified sources or sourced from geographic regions where deforestation risk is low. We monitor our supply base for goods and services that are used in our products for compliance risk among our direct suppliers. This allows for swift actions such as shifting sources if needed. In 2023, approximately 98% of the fiber used in the packaging we purchase meets our recycled or certification criteria, as verified by our annual fiber survey.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

- Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Chile
- Mexico
- Peru
- Saudi Arabia
- United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Lima
- San Juan
- St. Lawrence
- Verde

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Water risks, such as droughts, water quality, or water supply restrictions have the potential to disrupt our operations or our suppliers operations. We identify sites that may be subject to water related risks based on historical experience and outputs from the Aqueduct Water Risk tool. The list of countries is based on our Aqueduct Water Risk analysis; the river basins were identified in the same analysis. The basin list is not all inclusive because some basins identified by the Aqueduct Tool are not listed in this platform.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Clorox's risk evaluation process includes identifying risks, assessing exposures and quantifying the value at risk to the company. While volatility and increases in the costs of raw materials such as water may negatively impact sales and earnings impacted business units, we have not identified water related scenarios or conditions that is currently expected to have a substantive impact to operations. We consider the risk as low since it could be addressed by securing alternate sources of water or implementing actions such as compaction to reduce water use.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Clorox anticipates performing scenario analysis in the future that considers a range of scenarios to better quantify the possible financial and operational impacts of these risks and opportunities, which will help us improve our climate strategy and future TCFD disclosures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Operations in these areas are responsible for and equipped to respond and mitigate water related risks given that they are best and are equipped to respond and mitigate water related risks. Actions taken include site water assessments, securing additional water rights, using grey water for irrigation, recirculating water on site, implementing water efficiencies, or applying engineering solutions to address water quality issues. Our quality team has processes to ensure that the local water sources meet the quality criteria for use in our products. We also have the ability to pre-treat water so that it meets our quality standards. Support is provided by the business or other organizational functions, as needed to address water related issues. Redundancy in our manufacturing operations is intended to ensure key products are manufactured in multiple locations to facilitate business and manufacturing continuity in the event of an impact at a facility. For example, product lines produced at our Wheeling, IL plant is an area with surplus water, which can offset production if there are water issues at our Reno, Nevada plant. Similarly, our Home Care and Laundry plants as well as our Kingsford plants can shift product mix as needed to address water-related issues. Other plants are located areas with sufficient water supply or are low consumers of water relative to other industries in the area (Glad, VMS, Litter). The costs to respond have not been calculated as they vary significantly by location and are often offset by savings.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

- Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Clorox faces increasing regulatory pressures, particularly from expanding Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regulations that hold producers accountable for end-of-life packaging management. These rules often include fees linked to packaging recyclability and carbon intensity, especially regarding virgin plastics. As EPR frameworks grow, we expect higher compliance costs and are accelerating packaging redesign and material substitutions to meet both regulatory and consumer demands.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The impact to our business would include fees and taxes charged to Clorox for selling products that have plastic packaging. There is also 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.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Take action to switch to recycled content to reduce virgin plastic

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The Clorox Company has a multi-disciplinary Sustainability subcommittee that is responsible for assessing EPR regulations and providing guidance to our business units as it relates to these fees. The Sustainability team has identified locations where Clorox sells products that have EPR fees or related regulations on plastic recycling content, including California, Colorado, New Jersey, Oregon, and Washington, and countries, such as Canada, the United Kingdom and the European Union. We anticipate that the number of locations with these types of fees will increase over time, and so we have staff working with our affected business units, industry organizations, and regulators, who are tasked with enabling Clorox to stay in front of the issue and identify and implement options to reduce the risk to our businesses. We also address plastic related risks through packaging innovation, improved material efficiency, and stronger supply chain partnerships, supporting both regulatory readiness and our climate strategy.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

- Other market risk, please specify :Cost of renewable electricity and fuels

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Canada
- United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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. 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 goals. We have identified these approaches as having potential risks to our Direct Operations cost of RECs, for example.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

1) The costs to reduce our Scope 2 emissions through renewable energy credits (RECs) have the potential to increase our operating costs due to the high demand for RECs. 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.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Pricing and credits

Other pricing or credit, please specify

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Clorox anticipates performing scenario analysis in the future that considers a range of scenarios to better quantify the possible financial and operational impacts of these risks and opportunities, which will help us improve our climate strategy and future TCFD disclosures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk7

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Federal, state and foreign governments may introduce new or expand legislation and regulations, or courts or governmental authorities may impose more stringent interpretations of existing legislation and regulations, affecting the Company's operations. This may require the Company to increase its resources, capabilities and expertise in certain areas. For example, the Company is subject to regulations regarding the transportation, storage or use of certain chemicals, which may become

subject to increased costs related to mandatory funding, resource financial support, restrictions on certain products and materials or on the use of certain types of packaging. Such regulations could negatively impact the Company's ability to obtain raw materials or could increase its acquisition and compliance costs, thus making our products more costly, less competitive than other competitive products or reduce consumer demand. Furthermore, legislation in the areas of sustainability disclosure, healthcare reform, sustainability of packaging, including plastic packaging, executive compensation, etc. have the potential to drive up costs to meet the requirements. Additionally, significant and wide-ranging reforms, regulatory changes, policies, and executive orders, changing enforcement priorities, and staffing reductions at governmental agencies at the federal level in 2025 have introduced uncertainty regarding future regulatory impacts.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Volatility and increases in the costs of raw materials, energy, transportation, labor and other necessary supplies or services may negatively impacted the Company's net earnings and cash flow. Increase costs to address new regulatory initiatives around Climate (or Forest or Water) could drive up selling, general, and administrative costs.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

Develop a climate transition plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Clorox anticipates performing scenario analysis in the future that considers a range of scenarios to better quantify the possible financial and operational impacts of these risks and opportunities, which will help us improve our climate strategy and future TCFD disclosures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The Company's IGNITE strategy accelerates innovation in key areas of the business to drive growth and deliver value for all Company's stakeholders. Since launching in 2019, IGNITE focuses on four strategic choices aimed at fueling long-term, profitable growth; innovating consumer experiences; reimagining how the company and its people work; and continuously evolving the product portfolio. Integrated goals for sustainability performance promote healthy lives, a clean world, thriving communities and strong corporate governance. See our website and sustainability data hub for additional information around our Climate Transition Plan, including progress to date.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk8

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Canada
- Chile
- Colombia
- Mexico
- United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Transition 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 increases and other carbon pricing measures 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.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The impact to our business could 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. There is a secondary impact in countries we operate that assess carbon taxes on fossil fuels, which have the effect of increasing energy costs.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Drive energy efficiency projects

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Clorox anticipates performing scenario analysis in the future that considers a range of scenarios to better quantify the possible financial and operational impacts of these risks and opportunities, which will help us improve our climate strategy and future TCFD disclosures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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 (e.g., our LATAM facilities) where we might see a carbon tax. 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 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.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk9

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

Changes to national legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sweden |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Austria |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belgium |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greece | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Croatia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Denmark |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Portugal |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hungary | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Netherlands |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ireland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Romania | |

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The passing of the European Union's Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) which rules to "guarantee that the products EU citizens consume do not contribute to deforestation or forest degradation" was evaluated in 2023 for products Clorox sells into the European Union. While Clorox products are not in-scope for EUDR, currently, we endeavor to meet the parameters and engage our suppliers accordingly to ready our company for future compliance as we expect deforestation regulation to expand (e.g. we identified countries representative of the EU). The Clorox Company's Kingsford business is the most likely to be impacted in the future, with coal and charcoal deemed to be relevant commodities, although the majority of Kingsford sales are in the United States, where EUDR is not applicable. Kingsford's shipments to Europe are primarily to U.S. Military Bases. Due diligence checks and obligations will need to be evaluated and impact to the business is still in process. Our Procurement and sustainability teams are still assessing the full implications of this new rule, but the initial understanding is that the potential impact to both the Kingsford business and the company is likely to be small whereas the cost to respond may be relatively large

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We are continuing to assess the rule and the applicability for our businesses. The potential financial impact and cost to respond is business confidential.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

Other engagement, please specify :Track regulatory changes; assess the potential impacts.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Clorox anticipates performing scenario analysis in the future that considers a range of scenarios to better quantify the possible financial and operational impacts of these risks and opportunities, which will help us improve our climate strategy and future TCFD disclosures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Currently our businesses are not subject to the EU deforestation regulations. However, we are engaging with suppliers and our operations teams to assess whether there is a potential future impact that will require us to follow the EU deforestation and other similar regulations (EUDR and EU CSRD). We are also tracking what the industry is doing to respond to these proposed or newly promulgated requirements.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk10

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Palm oil

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

We have established commitments that our palm oil ingredients are responsibly sourced. In support of this goal, Clorox is a member of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and continues to develop appropriate plans of action in accordance with the framework of the RSPO process, to promote the RSPO and sustainable palm oil production, procurement and consumption. Clorox sources palm oil and palm kernel oil derivatives, which limits available RSPO sources of 100% Certified Sustainable Palm Oil (CSPO). Directly sourcing only derivative palm ingredients adds complexity and cost to the objective of sourcing only RSPO certified materials. We continue to work with our existing suppliers and engage new suppliers in an effort to bring availability of competitively priced certified palm ingredients to market. We recognize there is a risk that we may have to pay a premium for palm oil ingredients that meet our requirements. This has the potential to directly impact our operations and our suppliers through increased costs of materials as well as increased indirect costs through additional resource needs to track and assess progress against this goal. There is also a risk to the business that use palm oil derivatives that sufficient volumes of RSPO certified products may not be available for planned production

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Increased in cost to procure RSPO palm derivatives from a supplier multiplied by the volume of palm oil purchased from that supplier. We expect the level of financial impact to decrease in time as Certified Sustainable Palm Oil (CSPO) becomes more widely available in accordance with the RSPO mission to transform markets to make sustainable palm oil the norm.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Clorox anticipates performing scenario analysis in the future that considers a range of scenarios to better quantify the possible financial and operational impacts of these risks and opportunities, which will help us improve our climate strategy and future TCFD disclosures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To address this risk, we periodically refine our plan to source 100% RSPO certified palm oil, palm kernel oil and their derivatives. We continue to monitor supply and to work closely with our suppliers to achieve this commitment. We report annually on our progress against these commitments in this Annual Communication on Progress as well as communication platforms such as our corporate website and other vehicles for disclosing progress on our sustainability goals. We engage in open dialogue with our suppliers, industry peers, shareholders, nongovernmental organizations and other stakeholders to promote sustainable palm oil supply chains and to strengthen certification and verification mechanisms. In summary, we recognize there is a risk that we may have to pay a premium for palm oil ingredients that meet our requirements

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Financial figures related to risks are reported in our 10-K. We do not disclosed financial metrics specific to these categories because they are either not calculated or considered business confidential.

Forests

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Financial figures related to risks are reported in our 10-K. We do not disclosed financial metrics specific to these categories because they are either not calculated or considered business confidential.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Financial figures related to risks are reported in our 10-K. We do not disclosed financial metrics specific to these categories because they are either not calculated or considered business confidential.

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

Verde

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Clorox anticipates performing scenario analysis in the future that considers a range of scenarios to better quantify the possible financial and operational impacts of these risks and opportunities.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Canada

Mississippi River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Clorox anticipates performing scenario analysis in the future that considers a range of scenarios to better quantify the possible financial and operational impacts of these risks and opportunities.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

Yes

(3.3.2) Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties

Select all that apply

Fines, but none that are considered as significant

(3.3.3) Comment

In calendar year 2024, Clorox incurred one fine of \$2,500 related to a water discharge issue. No other financial penalties, enforcement orders, or other regulatory actions were issued during the year. Operational improvements have since been implemented, and a significant reduction in such incidents is expected after CY24.
[Fixed row]

(3.3.1) Provide the total number and financial value of all water-related fines.

(3.3.1.1) Total number of fines

1

(3.3.1.2) Total value of fines

2500

(3.3.1.3) % of total facilities/operations associated

4

(3.3.1.4) Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(3.3.1.5) Comment

In calendar year 2024, Clorox incurred one fine of \$2,500 related to a water discharge issue at a manufacturing facility. No other financial penalties, enforcement orders, or other regulatory actions were issued during the year. Operational improvements have since been implemented, and a significant reduction in such incidents is expected after CY24.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

While Clorox is not currently regulated under formal carbon pricing systems, we anticipate expansion of such mechanisms and have developed a proactive, forward-looking strategy to ensure long-term compliance and resilience. Our approach is grounded in transparent GHG accounting across Scopes 1, 2, and 3, aligned with the GHG Protocol, enabling us to assess carbon cost exposure and identify high-impact areas. We have set science-based targets to reduce emissions helping mitigate potential regulatory and financial risk. We continue to invest in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and supply chain engagement to reduce emissions across our value chain. Cross-functional collaboration between Sustainability, Procurement, and Government Affairs teams ensures we monitor and adapt to emerging carbon pricing policies globally.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	Select from:

	Environmental opportunities identified
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

Shift in consumer preferences

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization 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 sustainability goals integrated with our strategic business choices, as part of our integrated long-term corporate strategy called IGNITE. These goals include a focus on plastic, waste reduction and science-based climate action, and responsible product stewardship, focusing on progressive actions to enhance our own and consumer packaged goods industry practices.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

While we are not able to assign a specific financial impact, our 2024 proxy statement noted that the Company's long-term financial goals, reflected in IGNITE, include annual net sales growth. Our sustainability goals contribute to this growth, which include goals around plastic and waste reduction, as well as science-based climate action.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Clorox currently uses a placeholder cost of zero for this risk. As we implement updated scenario analysis aligned with the revised TCFD framework, we plan to revisit all related cost assumptions. This will enable us to more accurately assess the potential financial and operational impacts of climate-related risks, supporting a more robust climate strategy and improved future TCFD disclosures.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Clorox's IGNITE strategy accelerates innovation in key areas of the business to drive growth and deliver value for all Company's stakeholders with integrated sustainability goals. As part of these priorities, Clorox has a goal of taking climate action and reducing plastic and other waste. Our business units strive to take advantage of changing consumer preferences around reducing plastic use and eliminating single use plastics. Examples include the concentration of our cleaning 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 around 2 million pounds of plastic, reducing operational costs. We partner with third parties to drive improvements in the recycling infrastructure,. Burt's Bees joined a coalition of companies and organizations committed to creating resources to recycle small format packaging and other materials. Enterprise wide, Clorox is driving product improvements through our goals.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp2

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Palm oil

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

- Increased demand for certified and sustainable materials

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The primary opportunity we see is enhancing collaboration with our supply chain partners to increase transparency and stimulate demand for expanding sustainable palm oil capacity. We selected this focus area because 77% of our palm oil is sourced from Indonesia, making it a critical region for driving meaningful impact. Our strategy focuses on identifying critical points within the supply chain where we can drive meaningful change and support transformation efforts at the source. To advance supply chain traceability, we engage regularly with our direct raw material suppliers, communicating our sourcing commitments upstream to ensure that stakeholders capable of influencing on-the-ground change fully understand our expectations. Additionally, we provide our palm suppliers with updates on our palm-related commitments annually. We have made significant progress in ensuring our suppliers are aligned with our sustainability goals, and we actively support those who have yet to establish their own policies or commitments by assisting them in developing these frameworks.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We expect the level of financial impact to decrease in time as Certified Sustainable Palm Oil (CSPO) becomes more widely available in accordance with the RSPO mission to transform markets to make sustainable palm oil the norm.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Clorox currently uses a placeholder cost of zero for this risk. As we implement updated scenario analysis aligned with the revised TCFD framework, we plan to revisit all related cost assumptions. This will enable us to more accurately assess the potential financial and operational impacts of climate-related risks, supporting a more robust climate strategy and improved future TCFD disclosures.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We have made progress educating our priority suppliers on our commitment, and we work to assist them with creating their own policy or commitment if they do not have one.. We selected this area as most of our palm oil is sourced from Indonesia. Through the program, we supported multi-stakeholder engagement projects which improved and diversified the livelihoods of more than 2,000 households in forest-frontier communities and strengthened local leadership and entrepreneurship of women and youth. Since this work is part of our IGNITE Strategy and our responsible sourcing structure, we do not identify or disclose a cost to realize

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

- Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Reputational capital

- Improved community relations

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- United States of America

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Various Basins in the US

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Clorox and our businesses support the communities that we work in or source from. For example, Clorox's commitment to provide bleach and other key disinfecting products in areas where natural disasters occurred is critical to the general health and well-being of people. And whether it's wildfires, outbreaks, hurricanes or the recent pandemic, we make product donations to help with disaster-relief efforts and to support schools, food banks and other non-profit organizations that serve communities in need.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We anticipate that this work will lead reduced risk to our brand reputation.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

- No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Clorox currently uses a placeholder cost of zero for this risk. As we implement updated scenario analysis aligned with the revised TCFD framework, we plan to revisit all related cost assumptions. This will enable us to more accurately assess the potential financial and operational impacts of climate-related risks, supporting a more robust climate strategy and improved future TCFD disclosures.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The Clorox Company supports global public health through its namesake brand in two ways: by donating disinfecting bleach products to aid disaster relief, and through the Clorox® Safe Water Project, by addressing the chronic problem of unsafe drinking water. Each year we report the financial cost of our cash and product donations around disaster relief and support of our safe water projects as a measurement of the financial impact of our water-related community outreach efforts. These water-related social impact initiatives are only a subset of the donations and contributions that The Clorox Company makes overall. In total, they provide a positive impact on The Clorox Company and Clorox brand reputation. At a minimum, we report the impact as equal to the financial cost of our donations. Although the exact financial benefit has not been quantified, it is likely several times higher.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Our businesses continue to advance actions aligned with the IGNITE Goals. The Cleaning division launched concentrated products such as bleach powder and Pine-Sol, reducing shipping volumes and plastic use per unit. Clorox Pro introduced a flat-pack wipes design that uses 79% less packaging and cuts case volume by 50%, improving shipping and storage efficiency. In our Litter business, Fresh Step Outstretch cat litter absorbs 50% more waste and odor and lasts 50% longer, helping reduce landfill waste. A new plant in West Virginia, closer to East Coast consumers, also lowers transportation emissions. Additionally, our logistics team increased the use of intermodal transportation, replacing traditional truckloads to further reduce emissions.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

While we are not able to assign a specific financial impact, our 2024 proxy statement noted that the Company's long-term financial goals, reflected in IGNITE, include annual net sales growth. Our sustainability goals contribute to this growth, including those around plastic and waste reduction, as well as science-based climate action.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Clorox currently uses a placeholder cost of zero for this risk. As we implement updated scenario analysis aligned with the revised TCFD framework, we plan to revisit all related cost assumptions. This will enable us to more accurately assess the potential financial and operational impacts of climate-related risks, supporting a more robust climate strategy and improved future TCFD disclosures.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

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 sustainability goals, including climate goals. Collectively, business units 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 such as product compaction, light weighting, refillable bottles, and improvements to our transportation and distribution networks are expected to 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.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

For the reporting year, Clorox has reported zero financial impact attributed to the substantive effects of environmental opportunities. This figure currently serves as a placeholder, as we work to refine our methodology for identifying and quantifying such impacts. As part of our ongoing efforts to align with TCFD guidance and enhance the robustness of our disclosures, we intend to revisit this calculation in future reporting cycles.

Forests

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

For the reporting year, Clorox has reported zero financial impact attributed to the substantive effects of environmental opportunities. This figure currently serves as a placeholder, as we work to refine our methodology for identifying and quantifying such impacts. As part of our ongoing efforts to align with TCFD guidance and enhance the robustness of our disclosures, we intend to revisit this calculation in future reporting cycles.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

For the reporting year, Clorox has reported zero financial impact attributed to the substantive effects of environmental opportunities. This figure currently serves as a placeholder, as we work to refine our methodology for identifying and quantifying such impacts. As part of our ongoing efforts to align with TCFD guidance and enhance the robustness of our disclosures, we intend to revisit this calculation in future reporting cycles.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

Forests

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

Water

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

No standardized procedure

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Biodiversity is not currently a stand-alone focus area at the board level, as it has not been identified as a material issue based on our current risk assessments and operational footprint. Oversight of environmental priorities such as climate change, water, and forests—where we have the most significant impact and influence—is conducted by the Nominating, Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee (NGCRC). While biodiversity considerations are embedded in relevant programs like responsible sourcing, they are not subject to routine board-level reporting. We will continue to monitor biodiversity risks and evolve oversight as needed.

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board chair
- Director on board
- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our governance approach reflects a strong commitment to accountability, transparency, and long-term value creation. In 2023, we revamped our sustainability governance structure to better embed sustainability into our business strategy and operations. This shift enables us to focus on areas where we can drive measurable impact, better manage risk, and unlock strategic opportunities. The full Board of Directors (the “Board”) oversees sustainability matters and participates in regular, at least annual, updates on these topics. As part of its enterprise risk management (ERM) role, the Board also oversees climate-related risks, which have been identified as long-term risks through our Enterprise Risk Assessment process. The Nominating, Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee (NGCRC)—composed entirely of independent directors—supports the Board in monitoring and engaging with management on climate change and other environmental policies, programs, goals, and performance. The NGCRC charter was updated to explicitly include oversight of climate and environmental matters. The committee regularly receives updates on material sustainability issues and disclosure practices relevant to our stakeholders, including climate risk. The Board and NGCRC are also presented with external subject matter experts and have access to sustainability education opportunities, with expenses covered by the company. To further strengthen governance, we established a cross-functional Sustainability Executive Committee, led by our Chief Legal and External Affairs Officer/Corporate Secretary and reporting directly to the CEO and Chair. This committee includes the Group Presidents—embedding business-unit ownership of our goals—along with the Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Supply Chain Officer. It oversees the Sustainability Steering Team, led by our Chief Sustainability Officer, which partners with the business units to implement and track progress toward our enterprise sustainability objectives. Please refer to our 2024 Proxy Statement and Financial Statements for additional information.

Forests

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board chair
- Director on board
- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions’ accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :NOMINATING, GOVERNANCE AND CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE CHARTER

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

Other, please specify :Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals or targets

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our governance approach reflects a strong commitment to accountability, transparency, and long-term value creation. In 2023, we revamped our sustainability governance structure to better embed sustainability into our business strategy and operations. This shift enables us to focus on areas where we can drive measurable impact, better manage risk, and unlock strategic opportunities. The full Board of Directors (the "Board") oversees sustainability matters and participates in regular, at least annual, updates on these topics. As part of its enterprise risk management (ERM) role, the Board also oversees climate-related risks, which have been identified as long-term risks through our Enterprise Risk Assessment process. The Nominating, Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee (NGCRC)—composed entirely of independent directors—supports the Board in monitoring and engaging with management on climate change and other environmental policies, programs, goals, and performance. The NGCRC charter was updated to explicitly include oversight of climate and environmental matters. The committee regularly receives updates on material sustainability issues and disclosure practices relevant to our stakeholders, including climate risk. The Board and NGCRC are also presented with external subject matter experts and have access to sustainability education opportunities, with expenses covered by the company. To further strengthen governance, we established a cross-functional Sustainability Executive Committee, led by our Chief Legal and External Affairs Officer/Corporate Secretary and reporting directly to the CEO and Chair. This committee includes the Group Presidents—embedding business-unit ownership of our goals—along with the Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Supply Chain Officer. It oversees the Sustainability Steering Team, led by our Chief Sustainability Officer, which partners with the business units to

implement and track progress toward our enterprise sustainability objectives. Please refer to our 2024 Proxy Statement and Financial Statements for additional information.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :NOMINATING, GOVERNANCE AND CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE CHARTER

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our governance approach reflects a strong commitment to accountability, transparency, and long-term value creation. In 2023, we revamped our sustainability governance structure to better embed sustainability into our business strategy and operations. This shift enables us to focus on areas where we can drive measurable impact, better manage risk, and unlock strategic opportunities. The full Board of Directors (the “Board”) oversees sustainability matters and participates in regular, at least annual, updates on these topics. As part of its enterprise risk management (ERM) role, the Board also oversees climate-related risks, which have been identified as long-term risks through our Enterprise Risk Assessment process. The Nominating, Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee (NGCRC)—composed entirely of independent directors—supports the Board in monitoring and engaging with management on climate change and other environmental policies, programs, goals, and performance. The NGCRC charter was updated to explicitly include oversight of climate and environmental matters including water. The committee regularly receives updates on material sustainability issues and disclosure practices relevant to our stakeholders, including climate risk. The Board and NGCRC are also presented with external subject matter experts and have access to sustainability education opportunities, with expenses covered by the company. To further strengthen governance, we established a cross-functional Sustainability Executive Committee, led by our Chief Legal and External Affairs Officer/Corporate Secretary and reporting directly to the CEO and Chair. This committee includes the Group Presidents—embedding business-unit ownership of our goals—along with the Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Supply Chain Officer. It oversees the Sustainability Steering Team, led by our Chief Sustainability Officer, which partners with the business units to implement and track progress toward our enterprise sustainability objectives. Please refer to our 2024 Proxy Statement and Financial Statements for additional information

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization’s board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO, who is also the board chair, is responsible for the company's strategy, which includes our Sustainability Goals and our overall climate strategy. The CEO is tasked with ensuring that the company is actively making progress toward our climate related goals and has responsibility for meeting them. While the Board, through the NGCRC, continues to oversee our Sustainability strategy, the Sustainability Executive Committee, reporting to the CEO, provides management direction and oversight for the enterprise Sustainability goals. The Sustainability Executive Committee is led by our Chief Legal and External Affairs Officer/Corporate Secretary and includes the group presidents—which helps to embed business unit ownership of our Sustainability goals—as well as our Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Supply Chain Officer. This executive committee oversees the Sustainability Steering Team, which is led by our Chief Sustainability Officer, and works with the business units to drive towards our enterprise Sustainability goals, as well as measure and track our progress. See the 2024 Proxy Statement and Financial Statement for additional details.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO, who is also the board chair, is responsible for the company's strategy, which includes our Sustainability Goals and our overall climate strategy. The CEO is tasked with ensuring that the company is actively making progress toward our climate related goals and has responsibility for meeting them. While the Board, through the NGCRC, continues to oversee our Sustainability strategy, the Sustainability Executive Committee, reporting to the CEO, provides management direction and oversight for the enterprise Sustainability goals. The Sustainability Executive Committee is led by our Chief Legal and External Affairs Officer/Corporate Secretary and includes the group presidents—which helps to embed business unit ownership of our Sustainability goals—as well as our Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Supply Chain Officer. This executive committee oversees the Sustainability Steering Team, which is led by our Chief Sustainability Officer, and works with the

business units to drive towards our enterprise Sustainability goals, as well as measure and track our progress. See the 2024 Proxy Statement and Financial Statement for additional details.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO, who is also a board director, is responsible for the company's strategy which includes our Sustainability Goals and our overall climate strategy. The CEO is directly responsible for approving the company's IGNITE Sustainability 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. The CEO is responsible for approving the company's strategic IGNITE Goals including for example water related goals and commitments. While the Board, through the NGCRC, continues to oversee our sustainability strategy, a new Sustainability Executive Committee, reporting to the CEO, provides management direction and oversight for the enterprise sustainability goals. The Sustainability Executive Committee is led by our Chief Legal Officer/Corporate Secretary and includes the group presidents—which helps to embed business unit ownership of our sustainability goals—as well as our chief people and corporate affairs officer. It oversees the Sustainability Steering Team, which is led by our Vice President—Chief Sustainability Officer and works with the business units to drive towards our enterprise Sustainability goals, as well as measure and track our progress. See the 2024 Proxy Statement and Financial Statement for additional details.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

- Other, please specify :VP and Chief Sustainability Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

- Other, please specify :Chief Legal Officer (CLO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The company's EVP, Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary includes the role of day to day management and oversight of risk. The CLO chairs the SUSTAINABILITY Executive Committee which includes Clorox's EVP, Chief People and Corporate Affairs Officer, EVP, Group President, Health & Hygiene and EVP, Group President, Care and Connection (all Clorox Executive Team Members) and the Chief Sustainability Officer. The SUSTAINABILITY Executive Committee is responsible for overseeing the execution of our SUSTAINABILITY priorities and ensuring our business strategy considers our SUSTAINABILITY priorities, including our Climate goals. The SUSTAINABILITY 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 and Corporate Secretary, as chair of the SUSTAINABILITY Executive committee, along with the VP and Chief Sustainability Officer, reports quarterly to the Board's Nominating, Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee (NGCRC) and to the full board annually. 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 enterprise 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, linked with clear action plans, and tracks external risk driver and environment. 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 Risk Management reports to the Chief Legal Officer/Corporate Secretary, responsible for the overall risk management program.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CFO is 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.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Environmental, Social, Governance committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Developing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Reports to the Chief Legal Officer

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Not reported to the board

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The company has a Sustainability Steering 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 sustainability goals. The team is led by the VP and Chief Sustainability Officer and reports to the Sustainability Executive Committee chaired by senior executives. The Sustainability Steering 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 Steering team who in turn are responsible for helping to drive our sustainability-related goals and commitments, including Water.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Environmental, Social, Governance committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Reports to the Chief Legal Officer

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Not reported to the board

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The company has an Sustainability Steering 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 sustainability goals. The team is led by the VP and Chief Sustainability Officer and reports to the Sustainability Executive Committee chaired by senior executives. The Sustainability Steering 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 Steering team who in turn are responsible for helping to drive our sustainability-related goals and commitments, including Water.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Environmental, Social, Governance committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Reports to the Chief Legal Officer/Corporate Secretary, responsible for enterprise risk.

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Not reported to the board

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The company has and Sustainability Steering 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 sustainability goals. The team is led by the VP and Chief Sustainability

Officer and reports to the Sustainability Executive Committee chaired by senior executives. The Sustainability Steering 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 Steering team who in turn are responsible for helping to drive our sustainability-related goals and commitments, including Water.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Environmental, Social, Governance committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Reports to the Chief Legal Officer/Corporate Secretary, responsible for enterprise risk.

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Not reported to the board

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The company has a Sustainability Steering 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. By having a sustainability steering team as well as executive oversight, we're able to drive accountability and better integrate all aspects of sustainability into our business decisions. That means we can have a bigger impact as well as clearer and more consistent messaging for our stakeholders — customers, suppliers, investors, teammates, and more. It also ensures we will continue to deliver against our stated sustainability goals by representing the various teams who do this work and formalizing a clear connection to the business units. The Sustainability Steering 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 team who in turn are responsible for helping to drive our sustainability-related goals and commitments, including Biodiversity.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Reports to the Chief Legal Officer/Corporate Secretary, responsible for enterprise risk.

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The VP and Chief Sustainability Officer leads a cross-functional Sustainability Core Team made up of sustainability 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 sustainability space. The chief sustainability officer helps to define and execute on our sustainability priorities and guides periodic sustainability 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 sustainability 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 sustainability goals by representing all the various teams who do this work and formalizing a clear connection to the business units. The VP and Chief Sustainability officer reports on sustainability matters to the NGCRC and to the full board annually. The Chief Sustainability Officer reports to the Chief Legal Officer who is overall responsible for Risk.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Reports to the Chief Legal Officer/Corporate Secretary, responsible for enterprise risk.

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The VP and Chief Sustainability Officer leads an Sustainability Core Team made up of sustainability 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 sustainability space. The VP and Chief Sustainability Officer helps to define and execute on our sustainability priorities and guides periodic sustainability 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 sustainability into our business decisions. That means we can have a bigger impact as well as clearer and more consistent messaging for our stakeholders — customers, suppliers, investors, teammates, and more. It also ensures we will continue to deliver against our stated sustainability goals by representing all the various teams who do this work and formalizing a clear connection to the business units. The VP and Chief Sustainability Officer reports on sustainability matters quarterly to the NGCRC and to the full board annually.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Reports to the Chief Legal Officer/Corporate Secretary, responsible for enterprise risk.

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The company has an Sustainability Steering 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. By having a sustainability steering team as well as executive oversight, we're able to drive accountability and better integrate all aspects of sustainability into our business decisions. That means we can have a bigger impact as well as clearer and more consistent messaging for our stakeholders — customers, suppliers, investors, teammates, and more. It also ensures we will continue to deliver against our stated sustainability goals by representing the various teams who do this work and formalizing a clear connection to the business units. The Sustainability Steering 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 team who in turn are responsible for helping to drive our Sustainability related goals and commitments, including Water.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue	% of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue	Please explain
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	0	Sustainability performance is part of the holistic assessment of executive performance that informs compensation decisions.
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years	Numeric input [must be between [0 - 100]	Sustainability performance is part of the holistic assessment of executive performance that informs compensation decisions.
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years	Numeric input [must be between [0 - 100]	Sustainability performance is part of the holistic assessment of executive performance that informs compensation decisions.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

- Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Resource use and efficiency

- Other resource use and efficiency-related metrics, please specify :advancement against critical SUSTAINABILITY-related items, including long-term packaging goals

Pollution

- Other pollution-related metrics, please specify :advancement against critical SUSTAINABILITY-related items, including zero waste to landfill goals.

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Clorox's board of directors—through its management development and compensation committee (MDCC) —evaluates individual performance based on the performance of the business or operations for which the executive is responsible, including the individual's contribution to achieving SUSTAINABILITY-related goals. Consistent with Clorox's pay-for-performance philosophy, Annual incentive payouts are determined by the Company Multiplier and an Individual Multiplier. Based on its evaluation of individual performance, the MDCC reviewed and approved the Individual Multiplier for each named executive officer (as set out in our 2024 proxy statement) to reflect the officer's individual contributions in fiscal year 2024. In determining the multiplier for individual performance, the MDCC carefully evaluates several performance factors against objectives established at the beginning of the year. Individual performance for each of our NEOs is evaluated holistically and for fiscal year 2024 included contributions to Company operations and strategy, position-specific business outcomes, and sustainability-related achievements aligned with Board-approved enterprise priorities. Clorox has integrated sustainability into our priorities because we believe in the strategic link between our societal impact and value creation. A performance summary for each NEO for each fiscal year is provided in the Proxy Statement, including Climate related performance.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

In fiscal year 2024, the CEO was rewarded for overseeing progress against the IGNITE strategy, including advancement against critical sustainability-related items, including achievement of pay equity (on the basis of gender) globally and our continued superior safety track record.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Emission reduction

Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Clorox holds ourselves accountable by linking sustainability components of our IGNITE scorecard to executive compensation. The full board assesses the company's performance on the IGNITE scorecard, including our sustainability accomplishments. At the beginning of each fiscal year, goals related to sustainability metrics from the IGNITE scorecard relevant to each NEO's role and responsibilities are embedded in each NEO's fiscal year 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 sustainability-related goals. IGNITE scorecard results for sustainability-related metrics, and the NEO's role in achieving such results, inform the MDCC's assessment of individual performance and the short-term incentive Individual Multiplier for each NEO. A performance summary for each NEO for each fiscal year is provided in the Proxy Statement, including Climate related performance. Clorox's board of directors—through its management development and

compensation committee (MDCC) —evaluates individual performance based on the performance of the business or operations for which the executive is responsible, including the individual’s contribution to achieving sustainability-related goals. Consistent with Clorox’s pay-for-performance philosophy, Annual incentive payouts are determined by the Company Multiplier and an Individual Multiplier. Based on its evaluation of individual performance, the MDCC reviewed and approved the Individual Multiplier for each named executive officer (as set out in our 2024 proxy statement) to reflect the officer’s individual contributions in fiscal year 2024. In determining the multiplier for individual performance, the MDCC carefully evaluates several performance factors against objectives established at the beginning of the year. Individual performance for each of our NEOs is evaluated holistically and for fiscal year 2024 included contributions to Company operations and strategy, position-specific business outcomes, and sustainability-related achievements aligned with Board-approved enterprise priorities. Clorox has integrated sustainability into our priorities because we believe in the strategic link between our societal impact and value creation. A performance summary for each NEO for each fiscal year is provided in the Proxy Statement.

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Annual incentive payouts for executives are determined by various assessments, including sustainability related achievements. Accordingly, the CFO’s incentive is tied to sustainability priorities, including certain climate-based objectives.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

Achievement of environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Clorox's board of directors—through its management development and compensation committee (MDCC) —evaluates individual performance based on the performance of the business or operations for which the executive is responsible, including the individual's contribution to achieving sustainability-related goals. Consistent with Clorox's pay-for-performance philosophy, Annual incentive payouts are determined by the Company Multiplier and an Individual Multiplier. Based on its evaluation of individual performance, the MDCC reviewed and approved the Individual Multiplier for each named executive officer (as set out in our 2024 proxy statement) to reflect the officer's individual contributions in fiscal year 2024. In determining the multiplier for individual performance, the MDCC carefully evaluates several performance factors against objectives established at the beginning of the year. Individual performance for each of our NEOs is evaluated holistically and for fiscal year 2024 included contributions to Company operations and strategy, position-specific business outcomes, and sustainability-related achievements aligned with Board-approved enterprise priorities. Clorox has integrated sustainability into our priorities because we believe in the strategic link between our societal impact and value creation. A performance summary for each NEO for each fiscal year is provided in the Proxy Statement, including Climate related performance.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

We transitioned two more plants to zero waste to landfill.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

Emission reduction

- Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Engagement

- Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Annual incentive payouts are determined by the Company Multiplier and an Individual Multiplier. In determining the multiplier for individual performance, the MDCC carefully evaluates several performance factors against objectives established at the beginning of the year. Individual performance for each of our named executive officers is evaluated holistically and for fiscal year 2024 included contributions to Company operations and strategy, position-specific business outcomes, and sustainability-related achievements aligned with Board-approved enterprise priorities. Clorox has integrated sustainability into our priorities because we believe in the strategic link between our societal impact and value creation.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The company's Sustainability Executive Committee (comprised of Clorox's EVP and Chief Legal and External Affairs Officer, EVP and Chief Administrative Officer, EVP and Group President – Health & Hygiene, and EVP and Group President – Care and Connection) are Executive Team Members responsible for overseeing the execution of our Sustainability priorities and ensuring our business strategy considers and optimizes our Sustainability priorities, including our Climate goals. This team oversees execution against our Sustainability priorities and ensures that our Sustainability 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.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

- Business unit manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets

Engagement

- Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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 employee is based on achievement of individual objectives, also set at the beginning of each fiscal year. Teammates' roles in achieving Sustainability results are used by their leaders as part of the assessment of individual performance leading to determination of the Individual Multiplier. Integrating Sustainability goals with our business strategy also affects the Company Multiplier portion of each employee's incentive payment. We expect our philosophy on incorporation of Sustainability-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.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our Sustainability Goals are embedded within the organization. Each business unit, led by a VP-General Manager (GM), is responsible for defining and achieving a strategic sustainability plan for its portfolio of brands that will help deliver corporate Sustainability goals and advance its brands towards becoming a sustainable business. Each business unit GM 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 Sustainability targets are established for the year and placed in individual objectives of employees who can directly impact them.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Sustainability specialist

Other sustainability specialist, please specify :SUSTAINABILITY Sustainability Leads at the Corp. and BU levels

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

Progress towards environmental targets

Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

- Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Resource use and efficiency

- Reduction of virgin wood fiber used in paper and packaging products (e.g., by reducing material input, or using recycled content/alternative fibers)

Policies and commitments

- Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- Increase in verified compliance with Deforestation and Conversion Free (DCF) policies and/or commitments

Engagement

- Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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 employee is based on achievement of individual objectives, also set at the beginning of each fiscal year. Teammates' roles in achieving Sustainability results may be used by their leaders as part of the assessment of individual performance leading to determination of the Individual Multiplier. Integrating Sustainability goals with our business strategy also affects the Company Multiplier portion of each employee's incentive payment. We expect our philosophy on incorporation of Sustainability-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.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The corporate sustainability experts who work closely with our business units are responsible for defining and achieving our corporate sustainability goals, including those focused on plastic and waste reduction, science-based climate action, and responsible product stewardship. Annual Sustainability targets are established for

the year and placed in individual objectives of employees who can directly impact them. The Sustainability experts are rewarded for and their incentives are tied to their performance delivering on the company's Sustainability targets.

[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

Direct operations

- Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

This global policy applies to Clorox sites where we have operational control and to our employees. We encourage our business partners - including suppliers - to demonstrate the commitments reflected in this policy through our Business Partner Code of Conduct (BPCOC), which includes a set of standards and expectations.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

2025-Code-of-Conduct_English.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Forests

- Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We are committed to ethical business practices, environmental protection, and upholding human dignity, respect, and equal opportunity. This commitment extends to our business partners, and we have developed several policies and guidelines to ensure thriving communities across our value chain. Our Forest Policy, embedded within our Responsible and Sustainable Sourcing Policy, translates our Business Partner Code of Conduct into specific, actionable requirements for both our company and our suppliers. The Forest Policy acknowledges the significant impact of deforestation on climate change, biodiversity loss, and water scarcity, and applies to raw and packaging materials, including but not limited to palm oil, timber, pulp and paper, soy, shea, wax, coconut, and minerals. The principles of responsible sourcing outlined in the policy include: (1) Compliance with environmental, health & safety, labor, and social laws and regulations, (2) Avoidance of deforestation in primary and secondary forests with significant ecological value, including "High Carbon Stock" forests and peatlands, (3) Protection of biodiversity, (4) Transparency of sourcing back to the primary production level, and (5) Avoidance of minerals extracted in support of armed conflict. This policy is further supported by our Sustainable Sourcing of Raw Material Standard, which details our sourcing requirements for materials of agricultural or mining origin, and our Responsible Sourcing Standards.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

Forests-specific commitments

- Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands, and to no exploitation (NDPE) by target date, please specify :2025

- Commitment to the use of the High Conservation Value (HCV) approach

Social commitments

- Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
- Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

- Description of commodities covered by the policy

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

2025-Code-of-Conduct_English.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Clorox Company's water policy is integrated into our Environmental Policy and detailed on The Clorox Company website, which outlines our commitment to water stewardship. Our Environmental Policy includes our commitment to managing our environmental footprint, including water, reporting progress against our goals, and independently verifying our environmental metrics. The policy emphasizes our integration of environmental sustainability into business strategies, fosters employee engagement in environmental stewardship, and reinforces these expectations with our business partners. Our water policy commitments, detailed on The Clorox Company's website under Environmental Sustainability, include: (1) Acknowledging our dependency on water, with a significant portion of our sales deriving from products that use water as a key ingredient, (2) Recognizing that water conservation and stewardship are crucial for meeting customer needs and growing our business, and (3) Committing to water conservation in our direct operations through goals to enhance water efficiency relative to our 2018 baseline and advance water stewardship in high or extremely high baseline stressed areas. The website also documents our progress towards these goals and highlights projects and innovations aimed at water conservation. Our water reduction initiatives are comprehensive, spanning our entire business, including products and operations.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Water-specific commitments

- Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities
- Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- No, and we do not plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

The-Clorox-Company-Environmental-Policy.pdf

Row 4

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Carbon Reduction Policy

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

Other environmental commitment, please specify :Clorox's Carbon Reduction in our Supply Chain Standard describes detailed requirements for our suppliers to reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and outlines how we verify that suppliers meet our expectations.

Additional references/Descriptions

- Description of environmental requirements for procurement

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- No, and we do not plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Carbon-Reduction-Standard-Final-with-Signature.pdf

Row 5

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Forests

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Sustainable Sourcing Standard

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Additional references/Descriptions

- Description of commodities covered by the policy
- Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns
- Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- No, and we do not plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Responsible-Sourcing-Standard-Final-with-Signature.pdf

Row 6

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Forests

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Responsible Sourcing Standard

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Social commitments

- Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights
- Other social commitment, please specify :Health and Safety Requirements, Environmental Requirements

Additional references/Descriptions

- Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- No, and we do not plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Responsible-Sourcing-Standard-Final-with-Signature.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

UN Global Compact

Other, please specify :US Plastics Pact

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)

Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

Ellen MacArthur Foundation Global Commitment

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Clorox actively participates in a range of external initiatives aimed at advancing climate and sustainability standards across industries. We contribute to shaping frameworks, identifying systemic barriers, and accelerating collective progress.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

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

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

Unknown

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

To ensure that our policies are aligned with any research organizations, nonprofit associations, agencies, consortiums, or other industry groups, our sustainability 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 that 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, nonprofit associations, agencies, and consortiums to further environmental sustainability initiatives that are not trade or industry focused. These include the Sustainability Consortium (TSC), 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; EPA's Safer Choice program, with which Clorox is actively engaged; GreenBiz, of which we are a corporate member of the GreenBiz Executive Network; Sustainable Brands, where Clorox is a member and our CSO is a member of the Sustainable Brands advisory board; the Sustainable Packaging Coalition; the National Resources Stewardship Circle, a responsible sourcing industry organization that 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; and signatories of the UN Global Compact and the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's New Plastics Economy Global Commitment, a vision for a circular economy for plastic in which it never becomes waste or pollution. We are also a founding member of the US Plastics Pact, a public-private collaboration working to change the US systems that produce, use, recover, and process plastics with solution-driven action. 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.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

Other trade association in North America, please specify :Consumer Brands Association

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual'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 also believes that continued GHG emissions exacerbate climate change. They have urged the U.S. Senate to craft legislation to address these challenges.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- No, we have not evaluated

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

- National Association of Manufacturers

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) Energy and Natural Resources Policy on Climate Change (ERP109) 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 principles include supporting a clear governmental role in addressing climate change. NAM's policies are generally consistent with Clorox's position on climate change.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

No, we have not evaluated

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

Other trade association in North America, please specify :American Cleaning Institute

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual'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. They believe that the majority of energy used in homes, commercial buildings, and industrial facilities, which is generated by burning fossil fuels, emits GHGs that contribute to climate change. The ACI also believes 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 1.5°C Challenge, an initiative aimed at sending a clear signal to the cleaning industry about 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.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

No, we have not evaluated

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

- Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Underway - previous year attached

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Value chain engagement
- Dependencies & Impacts

- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

34-54

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Clorox-FY24-Integrated-Annual-Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

*2024 Integrated Annual report, sustainability section is attached.
[Add row]*

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

On a per project basis

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

We have not yet fully integrated scenario analysis into our forest scenario assessments, our focus has been on other critical areas where scenario analysis tools are more established and directly applicable, such as water management and greenhouse gas emissions. As we refine our approach to forest scenarios, we recognize the need to develop specific tools and methodologies tailored to our forest-related risks and opportunities.

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

Bespoke physical climate scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Product-level

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Reputation

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer sentiment
- Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

While a complete climate-related scenario analysis has not fully integrated into our current strategy for identifying climate risks and opportunities, we understand the value of conducting qualitative assessments. Our current approach to scenario analysis is limited to using tools and qualitative narratives to help with our strategic thinking around climate risks and opportunities at a project or product specific level. We use mostly anecdotal narratives to help identify and manage potential

pathways and outcomes. In our approach to scenario analyses we make basic assumptions such as consumer demand for sustainable products and supportive regulatory trends continuing to influence market dynamics. We anticipate that technological advancements will better enable us to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions in the future. We recognize uncertainties exist around the future evolution of consumer sentiment, regulatory changes, and market volatility. Additionally, potential technological, other disruptions, or inaccurate assumptions could impact the effectiveness of our strategies. Our analysis is constrained by data limitations, the complexity of modeling various factors over different time horizons, and significant changes in available resources. One of the tools we use allows us to model different scenarios based on growth rates and raw material or packaging composition to assess climate-related impacts from our operations but has a limited number of variables. These constraints restrict the applicability of our assessments and the scope of our scenario planning efforts. We anticipate conducting a more quantitative scenario analyses that will enable a more robust assessment of potential business impacts and strategic implications of climate-related risks and opportunities.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We have conducted qualitative scenario analyses to evaluate climate-related risks and opportunities, with a focus on how shifts in consumer sentiment, growing environmental awareness, and evolving market forces may impact our products and strategic direction. We leverage product and business unit-specific lifecycle assessment (LCA) tools, developed in partnership with third parties, to allow our R&D teams to evaluate the environmental impacts of our innovation efforts. Additionally, we collaborated with a third party to create a tool that models our greenhouse gas emissions across short- and mid-term horizons, accounting for material and compositional changes in our products and packaging. This tool equips our business units with insights into how their strategic choices influence Scope 3 emissions as we advance toward our IGNITE Goals and Science-Based Targets.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

- WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We use WRI Aqueduct Water Scenario Analysis tool, which operates on several key assumptions, including the continued accuracy of climate and water data projections and the assumption that current trends in water availability and demand will persist. However, uncertainties exist regarding future climate conditions, local water governance, and potential technological or infrastructural changes that could alter water stress levels, which may render inaccurate, the assumptions on which these analyses are based. The tool is also constrained by the availability and resolution of input data, which may limit the precision of its projections, and by the inherent complexity of modeling local water conditions across diverse geographic areas.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We use WRI's Aqueduct Tool, accessed in July 2025 for water risk scenario analysis. Aqueduct provides comprehensive data and modeling capabilities that enable us to assess water risk across diverse geographic areas efficiently, which helps us assess a large number of locations and facilities. Its detailed projections help us

manage water-related risks effectively by incorporating factors such as water availability, stress levels, and future scenarios, with the aim of making our risk assessments robust and relevant for all our sites. We use the WRI Aqueduct tool outputs under default scenarios, combined with an understanding of our operation's activities and water footprints, to identify and prioritize our strategies around water at our operations.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Capacity building
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Business division

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

To better understand transition risks, we conducted category level analyses across business units within the company. These assessments allowed us to identify how market shifts, driven by environmental concerns, might impact different stages of our product lifecycles. By integrating qualitative scenario analyses with quantitative data, we gained clearer insights into which products could be more vulnerable. This process highlighted key areas where we need to focus our efforts and where further analysis is required. As market dynamics continue to change, we'll build on these findings to refine our strategies, with the aim that our products remain aligned with both consumer expectations and regulatory trends.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Country/area/region

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Our scenario analysis using the WRI Aqueduct tool identified 19 Clorox facilities were located in high to extremely high baseline water stress areas. We combine the output from the tool with our understanding of our operations and their water impact to identify and prioritize sites that have the most risk. For example, Facilities identified using WRI Aqueduct V3.0 that also have a higher relative water use (e.g. plants vs distribution centers) have implemented processes to identify and implement water efficiency projects. We plan to engage the other higher water use plants identified using V4.0 so that they can also work on water savings. While our facilities are generally low water users compared to other businesses in these regions, the analysis highlighted the need for operational flexibility to manage potential water-related disruptions. As a result, we've implemented strategies to mitigate the risk of vulnerability to local water shortages. The outcomes of this analysis also have broader environmental implications. By identifying redundancy and flexibility into our operations, we not only mitigate water risks but also enhance our ability to manage other environmental issues, such as energy consumption and emissions. For instance, shifting production to plants in water-abundant areas or adjusting product mixes can lead to changes in energy use and transportation needs, which we now monitor more closely as part of our overall risk management strategy. This integrated approach helps us address water risks while simultaneously considering how these adjustments impact our carbon footprint and other environmental factors, to facilitate a more resilient and sustainable production process across the board.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

- Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Our plan's 2050 net-zero ambition reflects our goal to decarbonize our global business as much as reasonably possible. At minimum, we aim to reduce at least 90% of all emissions from our operations and our upstream and downstream value chain, with up to 10% neutralized through carbon removals for those emissions that we are unable to eliminate.

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

Select from:

- We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Our approved Scope 1 and 2 SBTs align with a 1.5 deg.C. world. Our Sustainability team engaged with a third-party advisor to create a roadmap for achieving our SBTs. 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 Business Units, functional leadership, and our Board of Directors. Over the past year, with new leadership in place, we've revisited and refined this roadmap to reflect updated regulatory clarity and to ensure alignment with our evolving business strategy. This reassessment included stress-testing key assumptions, identifying dependencies, and evaluating the feasibility of emissions reduction pathways across business units. 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 practices such as the launch of our Sustainability Data Hub. Based on this feedback, Clorox transitioned our sustainability performance data to our Sustainability Data Hub in order to produce reliable Sustainability data and apply a continuous improvement mindset to our sustainability reporting process and data governance. This commitment to the integrity of our Sustainability 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 sustainability ambitions while equipping us to make better and more strategic business choices.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

- Annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

As we progress toward our net zero ambition, changes that undermine several key assumptions and dependencies could influence Clorox's plans and timelines. One area of focus is improving the accuracy and transparency of our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions data, particularly Scope 3. Measuring Scope 3 emissions remains challenging due to manual data collection, reliance on third-party datasets, and variability in emission factors. To address this, we are implementing a new carbon management tool to improve tracking and reporting emissions across our value chain. In parallel, we have launched a supplier engagement program to improve data quality and collaboration. These efforts will help us better understand the emissions associated with the materials that we purchase and inform our strategic decisions. Any new insights or challenges in refining Scope 3 measurements could influence our transition timelines and investment priorities. These efforts are especially timely given the anticipated updates to the GHG Protocol and SBTi's draft Corporate Net-Zero Standard Version 2.0 which will introduce new expectations for climate transition planning, supplier engagement, and emissions accounting and tracking. Clorox's net zero ambition by 2050 allows flexibility to adapt to changes in technology, materials, and public policy. Accelerated progress or unexpected challenges in these areas could impact our transition plan and timelines. Furthermore, future business acquisitions or divestitures may occur within the timeframe of our net zero goals. The nature and scope of these transactions could affect our plans and timelines, depending on how they alter our operational footprint or emission profile.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Clorox continues to make progress on Scope 1 and 2 emissions through operational efficiency and energy initiatives. We are also actively engaging suppliers to support Scope 3 reductions. However, progress on other decarbonization levers has been slower due to key dependencies not yet in place. We are focused on building foundational capabilities to enable more consistent and measurable emissions reductions over time.

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

TSC_08_CloroxClimateReport_2022_091622 (1).pdf, TSC_08_CloroxClimateReport_2022_091622 (1).pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

Plastics

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Our Climate Action Plan includes a number of references to other environmental issues. This includes reducing virgin plastic as one of our key levers to reduce emissions, transitioning to a circular economy, and our Sustainability materiality assessment to identify and prioritize topics critical to our long-term business success. The plan references the three pillars of the sustainability goals that are integrated into our corporate IGNITE strategy, Healthy Lives, Clean World, and Thriving Communities, which address other sustainability issues such as zero waste, product stewardship, and supporting healthy communities. The plan identifies teams that are leading the way to integrate environmental and social responsibility into the company's work and culture. The plan also references our Clorox Sustainability Data Hub, which provides more details on our sustainability programs.

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

- Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

- Products and services
- Upstream/downstream value chain
- Investment in R&D
- Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

Forests

Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our strategy for our products. Clorox applies an integrated approach that combines our sustainability goals with our IGNITE corporate strategy across our functions and businesses units. Our integrated IGNITE Strategy has four strategic choices, one of which is to “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 unit-specific strategies are focused on our medium- and long-term horizons, depending on the goal period. 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 cleaning business has concentration projects for other products like Pine-Sol, which help drive our climate-related goals by reducing the amount of virgin plastic per consumer use.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Risks

Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

Climate change

Forests

Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Recognizing that over half of our Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions stem from upstream purchased goods and services, we’ve prioritized supplier engagement as a critical lever for climate action. In 2025, we launched Clorox Climate Partners, our supplier engagement program designed to accelerate emissions reductions across our most impactful categories—raw materials, packaging, and external manufacturing. This initiative is built to scale and centers on collaboration, offering suppliers

clear guidance, practical tools, and customized engagement tracks to meet them where they are on their climate journeys. To ensure targeted impact, we segmented and prioritized our top 100 suppliers based on a combination of spend, physical climate risk exposure, maturity in climate action, and emissions materiality. This data-driven approach allows us to focus resources on suppliers with the greatest potential to influence our Scope 3 footprint. As part of the program, we've partnered with Manufacture 2030 to help suppliers with high manufacturing impacts develop site-specific energy reduction plans. We're piloting CDPs product-level carbon footprint data exchange, enabling us to embed carbon insights into core business decisions and improve emissions traceability. By collaborating with our suppliers, we're tackling emissions hotspots, gaining greater visibility into reduction action plans, and ensuring alignment with our climate goals. These efforts also support broader business objectives—boosting energy efficiency, lowering costs, sparking innovation, and strengthening our ability to meet emerging regulations and stakeholder expectations.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Our integrated strategy has allowed us to identify climate related opportunities such as the innovation of sustainable products and packaging. Our R&D organization works within our business units as part of this strategy. R&D maintains a strategic pipeline of projects which have sustainable improvements, including transitioning to more sustainable products and packaging. Our R&D function is tasked with new product discovery and innovation, with sustainability being an aspect of that 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. The R&D teams engage with other business unit functions to evaluate various technological and efficiency improvements that will help achieve the company's Ignite sustainability goals. For example, 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. R&D will use business unit specific LCA tools to assess the impacts associated with their innovation efforts. The businesses have also assigned employees in R&D specific responsibility for incorporating sustainability initiatives into their workstreams.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

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 through two VPPAs. Our Caguas plant installed solar panels to improve their energy resiliency after power disruptions from major storms. 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.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Assets
- Revenues
- Direct costs
- Indirect costs
- Capital expenditures
- Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Environmental risks and opportunities are increasingly informing our financial and strategic planning processes. While climate-related objectives are not yet embedded across all financial decisions, we are taking steps to better understand and incorporate their implications. To improve the accuracy of our climate-related assessments, we are implementing a new carbon management tool that will help us model greenhouse gas emissions in response to changes in materials and product compositions. This will support more informed decision-making and allow us to better evaluate trade-offs between emissions, cost, and product performance. We plan to integrate these climate-based scenarios more comprehensively into our strategy to support our sustainability goals and facilitate alignment with our long-term business objectives.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Revenues
- Direct costs
- Indirect costs
- Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Forests

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Forest related issues are integrated into our long-term business objectives, our strategy, and our financial planning. Our current long-term corporate 2030 IGNITE strategy integrates sustainability goals with long term business objectives. These include our goal to have 100% of the fiber-based packaging we source (cartons, corrugates, displays and bags) to be made with either recycled or certified virgin fiber, as well as our goal to achieve 50% combined reduction in virgin plastic and fiber packaging by 2030 and achieve 100% recyclable, reusable or compostable packaging by 2025. Similarly, we have ongoing commitments to source certified or recycled fiber for packaging and certified palm oil and palm kernel oil in our products. We integrate our sustainability goals and related commitments with our corporate strategy because we believe our short and long-term success lies in our focus on driving responsible growth, growth that is not just profitable and sustainable, but also achieved responsibly. We believe addressing deforestation and its impact on climate change is an important aspect of conducting business responsibly. This is encapsulated in our Responsible and Sustainable Sourcing Policy, which includes Responsible Sourcing Standards for suppliers, Sustainable Sourcing Standards for raw material suppliers and Carbon Reduction standards. These are referenced in the Clorox Business Partner Code of Conduct and publicly disclosed on our website.

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Revenues
- Direct costs
- Indirect costs
- Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Water-related issues are integrated into our objectives, strategy and financial planning processes as part of our enterprise risk management process and as part of our public goals and commitments. Our water stewardship efforts are ongoing and reflect our belief that responsible water management supports operational resilience, cost efficiency, and brand trust. For example, sites are encouraged to evaluate the financial and operational implications of water use, particularly in water-stressed regions or in processes where water is a critical input.

[Add row]

(5.4) 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
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

Our organization continues to assess water-related capital and operating expenditures in alignment with our broader sustainability and operational priorities. While specific figures for the current and upcoming reporting years are not available for disclosure at this time, we anticipate the same level of investment as in prior years and remain committed to strategic investment and efficiency improvements across our operations.

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities	Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not an immediate strategic priority	<i>Clorox doesn't currently have an internal price strategy for environmental externalities. We are considering it for the long term.</i>

[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

Forests

Water

- Plastics

Smallholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Yes

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water
- Plastics

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water
- Plastics

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

*We engage with our primary stakeholders, where we can have the biggest impact given limited resources.
[Fixed row]*

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions
- Dependence on commodities

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- None

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Percent of Spend, Percent of Revenue derived from supplier products

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- None

Forests

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions
- Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

None

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Risk Assessment

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

None

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years

Plastics

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

Dependence on commodities

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

None

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Percent of Spend, Percent of Revenue derived from plastic commodities or plastic raw materials..

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

None

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Business risk mitigation

Material sourcing

Procurement spend

Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Reducing Scope 3 emissions remains a key priority for Clorox, and we recognize that meaningful progress depends on deepening collaboration with our suppliers. In 2025, we launched a refreshed and more targeted approach through Clorox Climate Partners, our supplier engagement program designed to accelerate climate action across our value chain. This new initiative builds on our long-standing participation in the CDP Supply Chain program, which began in 2019. Recognizing the need for more precision and impact, we've refined our approach by segmenting and prioritizing our top 100 suppliers based on spend, physical climate risk, maturity in sustainability practices, and materiality to our emissions. Clorox Climate Partners offers tailored engagement tracks to meet suppliers where they are on their climate journey. Key components include:

- *Annual GHG emissions reporting via CDP.*
- *A partnership with Manufacture 2030 to help high-impact suppliers develop site-specific energy reduction plans.*
- *Piloting product-level carbon footprint data exchange to embed emissions insights into business decisions.*

This program reflects our ongoing commitment to improving data transparency, supporting supplier progress, and aligning upstream emissions reductions with our broader climate goals.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Business risk mitigation
- Material sourcing
- Procurement spend
- Regulatory compliance
- Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Our Sustainability Sourcing Team helps engage our suppliers on Forest related issues. We have several approaches, including identifying products they supply and the potential climate-related risks. Our Sourcing team assesses 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 to conduct an Inherent Risk Assessment of our suppliers' manufacturing sites. This helps us select suppliers that pose an inherent risk based on region and site location and includes an Environment pillar, which assesses risk factors for Biodiversity, Energy and Climate Change, Waste and Pollution, and Water. Through consultants, 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. We also identify and prioritize suppliers based on the products they provide. US and LATAM

suppliers that provide fiber packaging are asked to report their certification data for virgin fiber, their recycled content, and the sourcing location, which we estimate as 90-95% coverage globally.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Water stewardship is an important Sustainability priority for Clorox, based on our materiality assessments and the importance of water in our products, processes, and value chain. We engage our suppliers as part of our onboard and supplier management activities. We have a requirement for our suppliers to adhere to our business partner code of conduct which includes water stewardship and management. Some BUs conduct site visits in their supply chain and discuss water issues such as access to clean water for individuals in producer communities

Plastics

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Material sourcing
- Procurement spend
- Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Collaborating with our suppliers on ways to reduce their emissions will play a critical role in our success in reducing our scope 3 emissions, including reducing plastic volume. As CDP Supply Chain members, we request our top suppliers 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 larger suppliers of plastics, packaging or raw materials are included in this subset of suppliers. Our Climate Action Road Map identifies reducing plastics emissions as one of the key levers for meeting our SBTs. Our IGNITE goals include targets to reduce virgin plastic. Our Business Units work closely with our plastic suppliers on ways we can meet our plastics related targets. Our Cleaning BU works with plastic packaging suppliers to identify ways to reduce virgin plastic. Another aspect of our engagement involves engaging suppliers on their GHG reporting and target setting. This includes the majority of suppliers that provide plastic packaging or resins. We use third party resources to assist our less mature suppliers with their emission reporting and reductions. We engage more on a strategic level with the more mature suppliers around strategies

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our approach toward environmental requirements in our purchasing contracts includes contracting, KPIs, and our Business Partner Code of Conduct (BPCOC). We have incorporated climate related requirements into contracts with select suppliers that can help reduce our value chain emissions. We've established climate related KPIs as part of our supplier scorecards. Our BPCOC details business practice standards for our direct suppliers of goods, services, consultants, distributors, licensees, joint ventures, contractors and temporary workers. Adherence to our BPCOC or a similar document is required for suppliers, which supports our sustainability commitments related to human rights and labor, respectful treatment and equal opportunity, anti-corruption, and environmental sustainability. This

commitment is not only referenced in contracts, but included as part of the Clorox Supplier Onboarding Tool. When notification of a 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. A digital dashboard for all suppliers allows us to track which suppliers have committed to complying with our BPCOC.

Forests

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

- Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our approach toward environmental requirements in our purchasing contracts includes contracting, KPIs, and our Business Partner Code of Conduct (BPCOC). We have incorporated climate related requirements into contracts with select suppliers that provide some of our forest related products. For example, we've worked with some of our largest fiber suppliers to procure recycled materials for our packaging and embedded requirements in our contracts. We've established environmental KPIs as part of our supplier scorecards. Our BPCOC details business practice standards for our direct suppliers of goods, services, consultants, distributors, licensees, joint ventures, contractors and temporary workers. Adherence to our BPCOC or a similar document is required for suppliers and supports our sustainability commitments related to human rights and labor, respectful treatment and equal opportunity, anti-corruption, and environmental sustainability. This commitment and supplier compliance is referenced in contracts and included in our Supplier Onboarding Tool. 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. A digital dashboard for all suppliers allows us to track which suppliers have committed to complying with our BPCOC (or equivalent document).

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

- Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We require our suppliers to comply with our Business Partner Code of Conduct (BPCOC), which includes several environmental requirements: • Suppliers must provide access to clean toilet facilities and potable water, and where appropriate, sanitary facilities for food storage. • Suppliers are encouraged to reduce pollution and waste, including emissions to air and water, and to promote similar practices among their own suppliers and business partners. • Suppliers should use commercially reasonable efforts to minimize waste and conserve water and energy. • Suppliers must demonstrate compliance with legal requirements, including having valid permits for the use and disposal of resources such as water and waste. We have extended these requirements to our international suppliers. [Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Business Partner Code of Conduct

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

None

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

None

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

26-50%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

26-50%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Our BPCOC supports our sustainability commitments related to human rights and labor, respectful treatment and equal opportunity, anti-corruption, and environmental sustainability. The BPCOC applies to our suppliers, including those that may impact climate, forests, water or plastics. 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 a human rights questionnaire included in our Salesforce Scout survey tool to gather information around compliance with our BPCOC. This commitment 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 which suppliers have committed to complying with our BPCOC; this dashboard is maintained and updated monthly, for management review or actions.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Other, please specify

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- None

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- None

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Our BPCOC supports our sustainability commitments related to human rights and labor, respectful treatment and equal opportunity, anti-corruption, and environmental sustainability. The BPCOC applies to our suppliers, including those that may impact climate, forests, water or plastics. 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 a human rights questionnaire included in our Salesforce Scout survey tool to gather information around compliance with our BPCOC. This commitment 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 which suppliers have committed to complying with our BPCOC; this dashboard is maintained and updated monthly, for management review or actions.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Business Partner Code of Conduct

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

None

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

None

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

26-50%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Our BPCOC supports our sustainability commitments related to human rights and labor, respectful treatment and equal opportunity, anti-corruption, and environmental sustainability. The BPCOC applies to our suppliers, including those that may impact climate, forests, water or plastics. 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 a human rights questionnaire included in our Salesforce Scout survey tool to gather information regarding compliance with our BPCOC. This commitment 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 which suppliers have committed to complying with our BPCOC; this dashboard is maintained and updated monthly, for management review or actions.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets
- Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

- Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
- Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- Collaborate with suppliers to develop reuse infrastructure and reuse models

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

- None

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Reducing Scope 3 emissions remains a key priority for Clorox, and we recognize that meaningful progress depends on deepening collaboration with our suppliers. In 2025, we launched a refreshed and more targeted approach through Clorox Climate Partners, our supplier engagement program designed to accelerate climate action across our value chain. This new initiative builds on our long-standing participation in the CDP Supply Chain program, which began in 2019. Recognizing the need for more precision and impact, we've refined our approach by segmenting and prioritizing our top 100 suppliers based on spend, physical climate risk, maturity in sustainability practices, and materiality to our emissions. Clorox Climate Partners offers tailored engagement tracks to meet suppliers where they are on their climate journey. Key components include:

- Annual GHG emissions reporting via CDP.
- A partnership with Manufacture 2030 to help high-impact suppliers develop site-specific energy reduction plans.
- Piloting product-level carbon footprint data exchange to embed emissions insights into business decisions.
- This program reflects our ongoing commitment to improving data transparency, supporting supplier progress, and aligning upstream emissions reductions with our broader climate goals.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Supplier Engagement Scorecard - GHG reporting

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Unknown

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

Palm oil

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain

Information collection

- Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers
- Tier 2 suppliers
- Tier 3 suppliers
- Tier 4+ suppliers

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

0

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We reach out to our palm derivative suppliers annually, to engage on our palm commitment. We further engage priority suppliers on their specific policies, commitments, traceability, etc. Priority suppliers are estimated to represent around 89 percent of our global business palm oil derivative purchases. Activities include: - Collecting data in central database -Encouraging certification -Encouraging work with multi-stakeholder groups- Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators- Supplier audits- Meet annually with priority suppliers of palm and are sharing risk data with suppliers as we obtain risk profiles for the various regions of their supply chain -Communicate routinely with our palm suppliers our commitments and other requirements for certification options.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :NPDE

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

No other supplier engagement

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

Plastics

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

Circular economy

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :Engage suppliers on ways to reduce virgin plastic or increase PCR in products and packaging.

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We engage with stakeholders to assess the availability and improve the quality of recycled plastic material in or products and packaging. The solutions we seek are expected to help the industry as a whole achieve a more sustainable, circular system for packaging. Our participation in the U.S. Plastics Pact is another way we collaborate across the value chain to drive solutions that address systemic challenges in the U.S. recycling infrastructure.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

- Unknown

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

- Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

- Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We estimate that we engage with more than 90% of our suppliers for wipes and packaging, but less than 10% of our hog fuel suppliers, through survey's or other avenues. One reason for the low percent of Tier 1 supplier engagement is that we don't track the number of Tier 1 suppliers of hog fuel that we engage with
Engagement activities include collecting data in central database that we use to evaluate their impacts - Encouraging certification - Encouraging work with multi-stakeholder groups - Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Fiber based packaging is certified virgin or recycled

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Unknown

[Add row]

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

Row 1

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:

Palm oil

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Capacity building

Prioritize support for smallholders in regions at high-risk of deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems

Support smallholders to adhere to regenerative agriculture principles

- Support smallholders to adopt best practices which protect biodiversity
- Support smallholders to clarify and secure land tenure rights

Innovation and collaboration

- Encourage smallholders to take part in landscape or jurisdictional initiatives

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

0

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Clorox works with external partners to support on-the-ground transformation projects in our top palm oil sourcing regions. We measure success through protection of forest hectares and impact on the local communities and livelihoods.

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engage with customers that represent around 40% of our sales (roughly the same % of emissions) and who 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 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.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our cleaning BU worked with a major customer on product concentration efforts to reduce the overall footprint. The smaller bottle reduced the volume of plastic and transportation miles per unit sold. Clorox and our customers understand that this is a journey with success measured over time as demand increases and more sustainable products become available. More customers reach out to us each year for information on our targets and progress toward reducing our emissions as part of their efforts to reduce their climate related impacts We do not release customer or product specific sales data.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We maintain active, year-round engagement with our customers. This is conducted through in-person and virtual meetings, attending conferences, and responding to customer inquiries and questionnaires. We engage with customers representing almost 50% of our NCS. These interactions enable two-way dialogue between our customers and the Company and provide an important channel for our buyers to understand our customers perspectives and learn about emerging areas of SUSTAINABILITY interest. The engagement also includes responding to requests to report to CDP's Forest Report as well as other survey's or customer specific platforms. We are seeing customers reach out to us each year for information on our targets and progress around fiber related targets as part of their efforts to reduce their forest related impacts.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We have been able to communicate progress toward our common, Forest related goals. Our responses to survey's and inquiries enable us to show how we are complying with our customers Forest related policies and requirements. We've also established commitments around responsible sourcing of forest related products such as Palm and Fiber as a result of communications from our customers. Through these interactions, Clorox and our customers understand that this is a journey with success measured over time as we strive to reduce our forest related impacts and ensure that more sustainable products become available.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Brita continues to expand its community partnership program with municipalities across the United States, as communities work towards compliance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule Revision and Lead (LCRR) and Copper Rule Improvement (LCRI). The LCRR rule requires all public water systems to create and maintain inventories of lead service lines and notify impacted residents. The LCRI builds off the LCRR and will require replacement of all lead service lines, in addition to more rigorous testing and lower action levels to trigger line replacement. Brita is committed to working with cities and towns across America to provide more immediate, sustainable relief with its lead-reducing Elite pitchers as they embark on the long process to replace lead service lines. Such partnerships offer access to Brita Elite pitchers, which are certified to the ANSI/NSF 53 standard to reduce lead and other contaminants from tap water.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Brita's goal is to ensure access to clean water for all people; specifically, Brita aims to deliver POU filtration to 1 million households in need by 2030, which will in turn reduce reliance on single use plastic bottles. Brita is furthering this goal by supporting the EPA's revised lead and copper rule (LCRI), which mandates the replacement of lead service lines disproportionately impacting disadvantaged communities. Brita's lead-filtering pitchers can serve as a temporary bridge to clean water while the LCRI is being finalized and during service line replacement. These filters can also help reduce plastic waste at the community level by offering an alternative to single-use plastic bottles — supporting broader sustainability efforts. In a 2020 partnership with Denver water, Brita provided a lead-filtering pitcher to every location suspected of having a lead service line, along with a replacement filter every 6 months until 6 months after the service line is replaced – roughly 1.2 million filters in total. Brita currently partners with 120Water and has distributed over 100,000 pitchers and filters to Denver residents in the first 9 months of the program, with a current adoption rate of 83%. The success of these programs has led to further engagements with over 300 communities as they work towards LCRI compliance or respond to community needs. Brita continues to work closely with trade associations like the Water Quality Association (WQA) to support local communities.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements
- Other education/information sharing, please specify :ongoing discussions with key institutional investors.

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We maintain active, year-round engagement with our shareholders. Through in-person and virtual meetings, which may include the Sustainability leadership team, we aim to engage with shareholders representing at least one-third of our total shares outstanding, annually. These interactions enable two-way dialogue between our shareholders and the Company and provide an important channel for the Board and management to understand our shareholders' perspectives and learn about emerging areas of interest.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

These engagements also inform and improve our disclosures, decision-making and commitments. The Board also considers shareholder feedback from these meetings in its deliberations and decision-making. Clorox has made changes after considering shareholder feedback, along with market standards and emerging leading practices, in conjunction with our strategic and business priorities. Certain climate-related goals from our IGNITE scorecard are factored into the MDCC's holistic evaluation of each executive's performance for their annual incentive awards. In 2021, we launched the Sustainability Data Hub which provides a centralized, user-friendly information source to our stakeholders. Over the past fiscal year, we expanded the disclosures and information on the hub. In our 2023 proxy statement, we disclosed individual director skills and expertise in the interest of transparency and to demonstrate how each director nominee contributes to the Board's ability to effectively oversee the Company's strategy and risks. The skills matrix includes Sustainability as one of the director skills categories that the board of directors considers as part of its assessment of achieving a well-rounded board with the right mix of skills, experience and expertise.

[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

Target Corporation

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Introducing low carbon materials in packaging and products

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

Other, please specify :Not specific to CDP Supply Chain Membership

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

We have implemented several mutually beneficial environmental initiatives with our customers and suppliers. We selected no because the initiatives are not due to CDP Supply Chain membership. Our mutually beneficial initiatives have resulted from existing relationships with our Value Chain partners. Some of these have been with partners that are not part of CDP Supply Chain. We also consider many of these initiatives to be business-related as they may provide us with competitive advantages.

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Our consolidation approach materially aligns with our financial accounting. We use primary data for calculating our scope 1 and scope 2 emissions from operations where we have authority to introduce and implement its operating policies. Our scope 3 emissions include all our global operations and sales, calculated using primary data from various internal databases. In cases where we don't have primary data emissions are scaled up based on net customer sales. This estimation is based on our consolidated financial reporting; for those joint ventures where we have greater than 50% control, we also consider the amount of net sales attributable to minority interests.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Forest: Our consolidated approach for Forest reporting is based on operational control. We use primary data from our financial systems to report our forest impacts. This includes Clorox products that are produced by subsidiaries where we have 50% or greater financial control, listed in our 10K and materials that we purchase for our external manufacturing partners. Clorox strives to report full coverage for our forest-related impacts for forest-related materials that we purchase.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Water: Our consolidated approach for water reporting is based on operational control, which materially aligns with our financial accounting. We define operational control for water as all locations where we have water meter level control (e.g. Clorox manages the utilities invoicing). The reason for this approach is that in locations where we don't have operational control, we are unable to quantify and report our actual water withdrawals or actions that we take to our water impacts. This approach does include Clorox owned/operated/controlled manufacturing facilities, regional distribution facilities, R&D centers, and offices.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Plastic: Our consolidated approach for plastics reporting is based on operational control. We use primary data from our financial systems to report our plastics impacts. This data is based on actual sales and includes all Clorox sold products produced by our subsidiaries and our external manufacturing partners. Clorox strives to report full coverage for our plastics related impacts.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Biodiversity: Our consolidated approach for Biodiversity reporting is based on operational control. We use primary data from our financial systems to report our forest impacts. This includes Clorox subsidiaries where we have 50% or greater financial control, listed in our 10K and our external manufacturing partners. Accordingly, Clorox strives to report full coverage for our biodiversity related impacts for materials that we purchase.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

No

(7.1.1) 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?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

Yes, a divestment

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Argentina Business Unit Vitamins, Minerals, and Supplements Business Unit

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

The Argentina business unit includes two manufacturing facilities, a leased distribution center, and sales operations in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay, was sold to an investment group in March 2025. The Vitamins, Minerals, and Supplements (VMS) business unit, includes one manufacturing facility/administrative office and one leased distribution center as well as other sales and distribution operations. The VMS business was sold to a 3rd party in September, 2025. Both businesses have been removed from the updated baseline and current year footprints for YOY comparisons.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

- Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

We have been tracking and reporting our GHG Scope 1 emissions since 2008, updating our baseline to account for a number of acquisitions, divestitures, and newly opened or closed locations. This year we updated our approach to calculating our GHG emissions using a carbon management tool for more consistent and detailed emissions tracking. Methodology changes include adopting of IPCC AR6 global warming potential factors, and updating our emission factors to improve comparability with 2024 emissions and future reporting (e.g. Ecoinvent 3.11). Other changes include removing emissions associated with divestment of our Argentina and VMS businesses.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

- Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2, location-based
- Scope 2, market-based
- Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Clorox uses a “significance threshold” of 5% of the total GHG inventory for recalculation of our baseline and revalidation, if necessary, of our science-based targets. Changes in information include data sources, methods, inventory boundary, corrections of errors, or other relevant factors used to calculate GHG emissions. Changes are considered materially significant if the impact, individually or in aggregate, represents more than +/-5% of the total GHG inventory, since the last baseline or target update and/or impact the validity of our science-based targets. Clorox may consider baseline changes with a less than 5% impact if other qualitative factors influence decisions or affect the relevancy or consistency of Clorox’s GHG emissions or targets.

(7.1.3.4) Past years’ recalculation

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
- Smart Freight Centre: GLEC Framework for Logistics Emissions Methodologies
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources
- US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources
- Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

(7.3) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) 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 eGRID emission factors (most recent available version) for U.S. locations and the International Energy Agency's (IEA) emission factors (most recent available version) for international locations and Puerto Rico (US EPA eGRID), except Canada. For Canadian locations, Clorox uses emission factors from the Canada National Inventory Report (NIR) Annex 13 for Ontario (most recent available version). Clorox applies GWPs from the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report, consistent with US EPA and 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 two virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs) and International RECs (I-RECs) purchased through an energy service provider. Clorox did not purchase RECs on the open market, for CY24 reporting. 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").

[Fixed row]

(7.4) 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?

Select from:

No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have been tracking and reporting our GHG Scope 1 emissions since 2008, updating our baseline to account for acquisitions, divestitures, and newly opened or closed locations. In 2024 we updated our approach to calculating our GHG emissions using a carbon management tool for more consistent and detailed emissions tracking. Other changes include adopting of IPCC AR6 global warming potential factors, removing emissions associated with divestment of our Argentina and VMS businesses, and updating our emission factors to improve comparability with 2024 emissions and future reporting. Scope 1 emissions include emissions from stationary and mobile combustion sources at locations where Clorox has operational control. Direct emissions also include fuel purchased by Clorox's aviation team and company car fleet mileage and gasoline usage data provided by the company's internal travel management team, adjusted to account for non-business travel. Emissions were calculated 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. Clorox produces biogenic emissions as a result of direct wood pyrolysis. Direct wood pyrolysis is considered to be a carbon neutral process; therefore, there are zero biogenic CO₂ emissions, but CO₂ equivalent emissions from CH₄ and N₂O are included within Scope 1. The change in Scope 1 baseline emissions was approximately -1%, attributed to the divestments, offset by updated primary data and more temporally accurate emission factors.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

192046

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have been tracking and reporting our GHG Scope 2 emissions since 2008, updating our baseline to account for acquisitions, divestitures, and closed locations. In 2024 we updated our approach to calculating our GHG emissions using a carbon management tool for more consistent and detailed emissions tracking. Other changes include adopting of IPCC AR6 global warming potential factors, removing emissions associated with divestment of our Argentina and VMS businesses, and updating our emission factors to improve comparability with 2024 emissions and future reporting. We 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 for the markets in which Clorox operated in 2020. The impact of a 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 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. The change in Scope 2 baseline emissions was approximately +4%, attributed to the divestments, offset by updated primary data and more temporally accurate emission factors.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

192046

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have been tracking and reporting our GHG Scope 2 emissions since 2008, updating our baseline to account for a significant number of acquisitions, divestitures, and closed locations. In 2024 we updated our approach to calculating our GHG emissions, including using a new carbon management tool for more consistent and detailed emissions tracking, adoption of IPCC AR6 global warming potential factors, removal of emissions associated with divestment of our Argentina and VMS businesses, and updating our emission factors to improve comparability with 2024 emissions and future reporting. We 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 a 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. The change in Scope 2 baseline emissions was approximately +4%, attributed to the divestments, offset by updates to primary data and more temporally accurate emission factors.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

2620714

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In 2024 we updated our approach to calculating our GHG emissions using a carbon management tool for more consistent and detailed emissions tracking. Other changes include adopting of IPCC AR6 global warming potential factors, removing emissions associated with divestment of our Argentina and VMS businesses, and updating our emission factors to improve comparability with 2024 emissions and future reporting. 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 external manufacturing is insignificant. 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 case production volume by segment (Glad, Cleaning, Foods, etc.). Packaging material volumes for our U.S., Canada and LATAM BUs were based on sales data and are inclusive of packaged procured by external manufacturers. For AMEA, we have category sales and we multiply those sales by an estimate of packaging weight/stat case. We multiply this ratio times the number of sales in the category to get an estimate of weights for AMEA, inclusive of externally manufactured items. Emissions for Raw Materials and Packaging 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) in CY21 USD, applying current year dollars purchased. Indirect services emissions for Canada were scaled based on current year spend data. Asia and AMEA business indirect services emissions were estimated based on a linear relationship between U.S. and International case production by segment (Glad, Cleaning, Foods, etc.). Our 2020 baseline Scope 3 Category 1 emissions available primary raw material and indirect services data from LATAM, a change in emission factors (Ecoinvent v3.11) and sources (added Carbon Mines), and to align with updated SBTi methodologies. The updated methods included well to tank emissions for Scope 3 categories 4, 6, 7, and 9. Scope 3.01 baseline emissions changed approximately 23%, primarily due to using current year emission factors for better, more accurate year over year comparisons.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41571

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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 using a new carbon management tool for more consistent and detailed emissions tracking, adoption of IPCC AR6 global warming potential factors, removal of emissions associated with divestment of our Argentina and VMS businesses, and updating our emission factors to improve comparability with 2024 emissions and future reporting.. The change in Scope 3.02 baseline emissions was approximately -23%, attributed to emission factor changes (more granular).

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

61346

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Clorox used a third-party platform 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 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 using a Location Based (LB) approach (for 2020 LB = MB). 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 sourced from the U.K.’s DEFRA agency. The electricity generation emissions factors are country specific, whereas the emissions factors for purchased fuel use are UK specific due to limited data availability. The change in scope 3.03 baseline emissions is 23%, primarily due to updated, more temporally consistent emission factors.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

323254

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This includes 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 uploaded to a third-party platform to calculate our emissions. We updated the methodology, changing from using US EPA emission factors to Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC)

Framework, “per ton-mile” emissions factors by mode of transportation (trailer, rail, vessel, etc.). International emissions for our baseline were estimated by escalating domestic emissions based on case production using a linear relationship. The 2020 baseline emissions include raw material upstream transportation and distribution based on a 2014 Trucost EEIO/LCA model factor applied against the ton miles shipped. Category 4 baseline emissions include well to tank emissions per SBTi guidance. The change in baseline emissions is around –36%, attributed to using the GLEC emission factors (vs US EPA factors).

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7877

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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. The same factors were applied to baseline and current year emissions to improve comparability and consistency (prior year, annual changes in emission factors were resulting in significant changes to emissions relative to baseline) The change in Scope 3.05 baseline emissions is -10%, primarily attributable to updated emission factors using DEFRA (vs US EPA Factors).

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3129

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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 through our corporate travel agency. The calculations were performed using current emission factors and converted to metric tons CO2e. Baseline raw data for air travel is provided by our contracted travel management vendor(s) 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. Emissions from car rental are based on passenger-mile data from Hertz. For a limited number of rental cars booked through non-Hertz rental vehicles; we apply a miles per day average from the actual Hertz data to determine mileage to non-Hertz rental days. We estimate that externally reported data our suppliers represent approximately 95% of the data. Calculations were performed using a third-party platform leveraging emission factors from U.K.'s DEFRA agency. Category 6 baseline emissions were updated to include well to tank emissions per SBTi guidance. The change in Scope 3.06 baseline emissions was approximately -33%, attributed to using DEFRA emission factors, assigned based on haul distance (vs US EPA factors).

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14746

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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 using standardized travel data (round trip miles, distance, days). 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. The change to the Category 7 baseline emissions was approximately 22%, attributed to using updated, temporally consistent emission factors.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3603

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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). The original emissions for 2020 were updated for this category, applying the same area-energy intensity-based methodology. The updated Scope 3.08 baseline decreased 37%, primarily due to using updated, temporally consistent emission factors.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

112730

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This includes 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. The data is extracted from Clorox's enterprise data management system and uploaded to a third-party platform to calculate emissions. We updated the methodology, changing from US EPA emission factors to Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) Framework, "per ton-mile" emissions factors by mode of transportation (trailer, rail, vessel, etc. International downstream transportation and distribution emissions were estimated by escalating domestic emissions for each mode of transportation, based on volume. Category 9 baseline emissions include well to tank emissions per SBTi guidance. There was a -45% change in baseline emissions for Scope 3.04, attributed primarily to the GLEC emission factors (vs US EPA factors).

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to Clorox operations

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

434522

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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 2024. Emissions were calculated by a third-party using emission factors from 40 CFR U.S. EPA Part 98 Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Regulations and the Global Warming Potential (GWP) from AR6 GHG Protocol 4th assessment (for CH4 and N2O). 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. In 2022, 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. There was essentially no change to the Category 11 baseline emissions as the same emission factors were used (there were some rounding differences).

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

329754

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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 wastewater used during the use of sold products. In 2024 the methodology was updated to utilize Category 12 baseline emissions exclude product transportation, which is an optional calculation per GHG guidance. The 3.12 baseline emissions decreased XX% primarily due to XXX.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to Clorox operations

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to Clorox operations

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to Clorox operations

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to Clorox operations

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*Not applicable to Clorox operations
[Fixed row]*

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

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

69998

(7.6.3) Methodological details

In 2024 we updated our approach to calculating our GHG emissions using a carbon management tool for more consistent and detailed emissions tracking. Other changes include adopting of IPCC AR6 global warming potential factors, removing emissions associated with divestment of our Argentina and VMS businesses, and updating our emission factors to improve comparability with 2024 emissions and future reporting. Scope 1 emissions include emissions from stationary and mobile combustion sources at locations where Clorox has operational control. Direct emissions also include fuel purchased by Clorox's aviation team and company car fleet mileage and gasoline usage data provided by the company's internal travel management team, adjusted to account for non-business travel. Emissions were calculated 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. Clorox produces biogenic emissions as a result of direct wood pyrolysis. Direct wood pyrolysis is considered to be a carbon neutral process; therefore, there are zero biogenic CO2 emissions, but CO2 equivalent emissions from CH4 and N2O are included within Scope 1.

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

149168

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19729

(7.7.4) Methodological details

In 2024 we updated our approach to calculating our GHG emissions using a carbon management tool for more consistent and detailed emissions tracking. Other changes include adopting of IPCC AR6 global warming potential factors, removing emissions associated with divestment of our Argentina and VMS businesses, and updating our emission factors to improve comparability with 2024 emissions and future reporting. We 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 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 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. Market-based emissions are based on two Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPAs) that generate the equivalent electricity usage that our US and Canada businesses use.

[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2208009

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2024 we updated our approach to calculating our GHG emissions using a carbon management tool for more consistent and detailed emissions tracking, including adopting of IPCC AR6 global warming potential factors where feasible, removing emissions associated with divestment of our Argentina and VMS businesses, and updating our emission factors to a common source improve comparability with 2024 emissions and future reporting. 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 external manufacturing is insignificant. 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 case production volume by segment (Glad, Cleaning, Foods, etc.). Packaging material volumes for our U.S., Canada and LATAM BUs were based on sales data and are inclusive of packaged procured by external manufacturers. For AMEA, we have category sales and we multiply those sales by an estimate of packaging weight/stat case. We multiply this ratio times the number of sales in the category to get an estimate of weights for AMEA, inclusive of externally manufactured items. Emissions for Raw Materials and Packaging were calculated using material specific Ecoinvent v11LCA 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) in CY21 USD, applying current year dollars purchased. Indirect services emissions for Canada were scaled based on current year spend data. Asia and AMEA business indirect services emissions were estimated based on a linear relationship between U.S. and International case production by segment (Glad, Cleaning, Foods, etc.). Our 2020 baseline Scope 3 Category 1 emissions were updated using available primary raw material and indirect services data from LATAM, a change in emission factors (Ecoinvent v3.11) and sources (added Carbon Mines), and to align with updated SBTi methodologies. The updated methods did not use emission factors or data from suppliers or value chain partners.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

24033

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) 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.). We updated our Scope 3 Category 2 baseline emissions using a new carbon management tool for more consistent and detailed emissions tracking, adoption of IPCC AR6 global warming potential factors, removal of emissions associated with divestment of our Argentina and VMS businesses, and updating our emission factors to improve comparability with 2024 emissions and future reporting.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

56665

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Clorox used a third-party platform 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 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 sourced from the U.K.’s DEFRA agency. The electricity generation emissions factors are country specific, whereas the emissions factors for purchased fuel use are UK specific due to limited data availability. For CY24 we are reporting Location (LB) emissions under this category.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

222635

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This includes 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 uploaded to a third-

party platform to calculate our emissions. We updated the methodology, changing from using US EPA emission factors to Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) Framework, “per ton-mile” emissions factors by mode of transportation (trailer, rail, vessel, etc.). International emissions for our baseline were estimated by escalating domestic emissions based on case production using a linear relationship. The 2020 baseline emissions include raw material upstream transportation and distribution based on a 2014 Trucost EEIO/LCA model factor applied against the ton miles shipped. Category 4 baseline emissions include well to tank emissions per SBTi guidance.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

16807

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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. The same factors were applied to baseline and current year emissions to improve comparability and consistency (prior year, annual changes in emission factors were resulting in significant changes to emissions relative to baseline).

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

13405

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

Distance-based method

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

95

(7.8.5) Please explain

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 through our corporate travel agency. The calculations were performed using current emission factors and converted to metric tons CO2e. Baseline raw data for air travel is provided by our contracted travel management vendor(s) 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. Emissions from car rental are based on passenger-mile data from Hertz. For a limited number of rental cars booked through non-Hertz rental vehicles; we apply a miles per day average from the actual Hertz data to determine mileage to non-Hertz rental days. We estimate that externally reported data our suppliers represent approximately 95% of the data. Calculations were performed using a third-party platform leveraging emission factors from the EPA's Center for Corporate Climate Leadership Guidance. Category 6 baseline emissions were updated to include well to tank emissions per SBTi guidance.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Employee commuting emissions were calculated using employee data and emissions factors taken from DEFRA and applying 100% of employees commute via an unknown vehicle type using standardized travel data (round trip miles, distance, days). 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.

Upstream leased assets**(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3426

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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). The original emissions for 2020 were updated for this category, applying the same area-energy intensity-based methodology.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

96260

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This includes 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. The data is extracted from Clorox's enterprise data management system and uploaded to a third-party platform to calculate emissions. We updated the methodology, changing

from US EPA emission factors to Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) Framework, “per ton-mile” emissions factors by mode of transportation (trailer, rail, vessel, etc. International downstream transportation and distribution emissions were estimated by escalating domestic emissions for each mode of transportation, based on volume. Category 9 baseline emissions include well to tank emissions per SBTi guidance.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

301708

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) 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 2024. Emissions were calculated by a third-party using emission factors from 40 CFR U.S. EPA Part 98 Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Regulations and the Global Warming Potential (GWP) from AR6 GHG Protocol 6th assessment (for CH4 and N2O, AR6 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. In 2022, 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.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

308015

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) 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 wastewater used during the use of sold products. In 2024 the methodology was updated to utilize Category 12 baseline emissions exclude product transportation, which is an optional calculation per GHG guidance.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable to Clorox operations

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable to Clorox operations

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable to Clorox operations

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable

[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

FY24 Clorox Independent Accountants' Report-Phase 1.PDF Appendix A (Pg 2)

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

FY25 Clorox Independent Accountants report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

FY24 Clorox Independent Accountants' Report-Phase 1.PDF Appendix A (Pg 2)

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

FY25 Clorox Independent Accountants report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

FY24 Clorox Independent Accountants' Report-Phase 1.PDF Appendix A (Pg 2)

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

FY25 Clorox Independent Accountants report.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

FY24 Clorox Independent Accountants' Report-Phase 1.PDF Appendix A (Pg 2)

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1) 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 renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Clorox has two VPPAs, which account for 100% of our US and Canada electricity usage. We only report the amount of renewable electricity that covers our US and Canada energy consumption. Electricity consumption decreased but the VPPAs generated about the same YOY amount.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2600

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Scope 1+2 MB emissions decreased approximately 5,244 mt CO2e, half of which is attributed to decreased output and half is attributed to divestments.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2600

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Scope 1+2 MB emissions decreased approximately 5,244 mt CO2e, half of which is attributed to decreased output and half is attributed to divestments.
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

Yes

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

(7.12.1.1) CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)

887500

(7.12.1.2) Comment

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). This year we transitioned to a new reporting platform and had to estimate our biogenic emissions, based on a 4 year average. The 4 year average is consistently within 1%. The platform has the capability to calculate the emissions but we were not able to implement it in time for reporting.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

No

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

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

428

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

687

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

176

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2224

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2224

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

773

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

773

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

270

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

270

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

70

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

70

Ecuador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

22

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

23

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

388

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1038

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1038

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Panama

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

149

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

481

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

481

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

43

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

43

Puerto Rico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

144

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

832

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

832

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

453

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13973

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13973

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

68263

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

 By business division**(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.**

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	<i>International (All countries outside of the US, excluding natural personal care and water filtration, including PR)</i>	1315
Row 2	<i>Lifestyle (dressings and sauces, water filtration, natural personal care plants)</i>	2738
Row 3	<i>Health & Wellness (cleaning products, professional products, and vitamins, minerals and supplements plants)</i>	4639
Row 4	<i>Household (bags and wraps, grilling products and cat litter plants)</i>	53361
Row 5	<i>Offices and Distribution Centers (with operational control)</i>	7945

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

 By business division

(7.20.1) 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)
Row 1	<i>Health & Wellness (cleaning products, professional products, and vitamins, minerals and supplements plants)</i>	20115	0
Row 2	<i>Offices and Distribution Centers (with operational control)</i>	9266	299
Row 3	<i>Lifestyle (dressings and sauces, water filtration, natural personal care plants)</i>	5939	0
Row 4	<i>International (All countries outside of the US, excluding natural personal care and water filtration, including PR)</i>	20012	19429
Row 5	<i>Household (bags and wraps, grilling products and cat litter plants)</i>	93835	0

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

69998

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

149168

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.22.4) Please explain

Clorox has 4 Joint Ventures (JVs). We have primary ownership of our Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) JV and secondary ownership in the other three (Egypt, Kenya, Korea). The KSA JV is approximately 2X the size of our ownership percentage in the other three JVs. We use primary data from our Enterprise Reporting System to calculate our emissions. The activity data we use for the KSA JV includes the total entity (e.g. Clorox and our partner's percentage). Given that the activities of our KSA JV are equivalent to the activities in the other JVs, we do not prorate emissions from the KSA JV. Instead, we use the partnership's percentage to account for our minority ownership in the 3 other JVs. All 4 JVs are a very small percent of our total emissions. We take this approach because we consolidated our emission calculations into a single platform. We don't readily available access to the other JVs primary data to input into the platform and we haven't developed a methodology prorate/recalculate the emissions for our minority ownership. This approach still allows us to understand our emission sources and risks and opportunities with our JVs. We may revisit this approach in the future.

All other entities**(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Clorox has 4 Joint Ventures (JVs). We have primary ownership of our Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) JV and secondary ownership in the other three (Egypt, Kenya, Korea). The KSA JV is approximately 2X the size of our ownership percentage in the other three JVs. We use primary data from our Enterprise Reporting System to calculate our emissions. The activity data we use for the KSA JV includes the total entity (e.g. Clorox and our partner's percentage). Given that the activities of our KSA JV are equivalent to the activities in the other JVs, we do not prorate emissions from the KSA JV. Instead, we use the partnership's percentage to account for our minority ownership in the 3 other JVs. All 4 JVs are a very small percent of our total emissions. We take this approach because we consolidated our emission calculations into a single platform. We don't readily available access to the other JVs primary data to input into the platform and we haven't developed a methodology prorate/recalculate the emissions for our minority ownership. This approach still allows us to understand our emission sources and risks and opportunities with our JVs. We may revisit this approach in the future.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

No

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

CVS Health

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We did not allocate emissions because the methodology would use business confidential sales data. We anticipate developing product carbon footprints in the future, which would allow us to allocate emissions based on product level data.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

Staples, Inc.

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We did not allocate emissions this year because the methodology would use business confidential sales data. We anticipate developing product carbon footprints in the future, which would allow us to allocate emissions based on product level data.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

Loblaw Companies Limited

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We did not allocate emissions this year because the methodology would use business confidential sales data. We anticipate developing product carbon footprints in the future, which would allow us to allocate emissions based on product level data.

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

MAJID AL FUTTAIM HOLDING (L.L.C)

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We did not allocate emissions this year because the methodology would use business confidential sales data. We anticipate developing product carbon footprints in the future, which would allow us to allocate emissions based on product level data.

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

Nordstrom, Inc.

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We did not allocate emissions this year because the methodology would use business confidential sales data. We anticipate developing product carbon footprints in the future, which would allow us to allocate emissions based on product level data.

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

Ahold Delhaize

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We did not allocate emissions this year because the methodology would use business confidential sales data. We anticipate developing product carbon footprints in the future, which would allow us to allocate emissions based on product level data.

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

Lowe's Companies, Inc.

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We did not allocate emissions this year because the methodology would use business confidential sales data. We anticipate developing product carbon footprints in the future, which would allow us to allocate emissions based on product level data.

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

Costco Wholesale Corporation

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We did not allocate emissions this year because the methodology would use business confidential sales data. We anticipate developing product carbon footprints in the future, which would allow us to allocate emissions based on product level data.

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

Target Corporation

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We did not allocate emissions this year because the methodology would use business confidential sales data. We anticipate developing product carbon footprints in the future, which would allow us to allocate emissions based on product level data.

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

Walmart, Inc.

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We did not allocate emissions this year because the methodology would use business confidential sales data. We anticipate developing product carbon footprints in the future, which would allow us to allocate emissions based on product level data.

[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

Doing so would require we disclose business sensitive/proprietary information

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

The main challenge for allocating emissions is the methodology. Our current methodology would use net customer sales or volume data to allocate emissions and that data is considered business confidential. We are working toward developing product specific emission factors, based on a Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) approach. We anticipate using product specific emission factors in the future.

[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

We do not allocate customer emissions because that would likely require using business confidential data. We anticipate developing product specific emissions factors, which would allow us to allocate emissions based on product level volume and material data. We recently moved to a third party carbon calculator platform to calculate our emissions. We are working with their teams to develop an approach and methodology that would calculate product specific EFs. We anticipate that this effort will take multiple years to develop and implement.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) 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)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

303629

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

303629.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

354630

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

49126

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

403756.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

354630

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

352755

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

707385.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) 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	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Non consumed

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) 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)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Non consumed

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Non consumed

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

48807

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

254822

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None consumed

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

303629

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) 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 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

178885

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

US-REC

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

Select from:

United States of America

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) 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. We are allocating 100% of the solar power generated by VPPA with Roadrunner location in 2024 (178,885 mWh) to our CY24 Scope 2 MB emissions. 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 for the reporting year.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

175745

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

US-REC

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

Select from:

United States of America

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This renewable electricity was sourced through Green-e certified Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) associated with a virtual power purchase agreement (VPPA) at the 25 Mile Creek Oklahoma location, which went on line in 2023. We are allocating 175,745 mWh of the wind energy generated by 25 Mile Creek in Q4 2023 through

October 2024 toward our CY24 Scope 2 electricity emissions. 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 for the reporting year.
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12800

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

1

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12801.00

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6872

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6872.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1307

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1307.00

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1818

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1818.00

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5816

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5816.00

Ecuador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

36.00

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2819

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2819.00

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Panama

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

62

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

62.00

Puerto Rico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1206

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1206.00

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22461

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

22461.00

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

339416

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

339416.00

[Fixed row]

(7.45) 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.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

12.53

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

89727

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

7164

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

4

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Other emissions reduction activities

Divestment

Change in output

Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

On a case sales-based intensity scale, our Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions are down by 4% versus the prior year, after decreasing by around 60% in 2021 due to achieving 100% renewable electricity in the United States and Canada. The decrease was attributed to divestments, change in output/revenue, and emission reduction activities. We divested to business units, Argentina and VMS, which impacted the intensity and revenues. Calendar year production decreased relative to the prior year, in part due to the divestments and existing business unit sales. Business units have implemented equipment upgrades (lighting, compressors) that reduced our energy use. The reductions were slightly off set by a decrease in renewable electricity at two LATAM business unit facilities, which did not have renewable electricity data available for reporting.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

182

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

89726

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit of production

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

493.1

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

3

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Other emissions reduction activities

Divestment

Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

On a case sales-based intensity scale, our Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions are down by 3% versus the prior year, after decreasing by around 60% in 2021 due to achieving 100% renewable electricity in the United States and Canada. The decrease was attributed to divestments, change in output/revenue, and emission reduction activities. We divested to business units, Argentina and VMS, which impacted the intensity and revenues. Calendar year production decreased relative to the prior year, in part due to the divestments and existing business unit sales. Business units have implemented equipment upgrades (lighting, compressors) that reduced our energy use. The reductions were slightly off set by a decrease in renewable electricity at two LATAM business unit facilities, which did not have renewable electricity data available for reporting.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Other, please specify :Water

(7.52.2) Metric value

1448

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Gallons of Water

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

1000 cases of product sold

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

3

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Our overall water use increased approximately 3% on an intensity basis (per case of product sold) vs the prior year. However, our absolute water use decreased almost 5% and is 13% below our 2018 water footprint (baseline). The decrease in absolute water use is attributed to compaction and other efforts to reduce water use. The intensity based increase is due to the fact that production volume didn't decrease at the same rate, likely associated with the SKU mix. Overall, we continue to maintain or exceed the water intensity reductions achieved through versus our 2018 baseline.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

1.43

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Megawatt Hours (MWH)

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

1000 cases of product sold

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

1

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Our overall energy usage decreased by around 1% on an intensity basis (per case of product sold) vs. the prior year. Our absolute energy use went down almost 6%. Our energy use relative to production is 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.

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/07/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2020

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

74437

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

192046

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

0.000

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

266483.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2029

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

133241.500

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

69998

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

19729

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

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

 Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)**(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year**

132.66

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

 Achieved and maintained**(7.53.1.82) 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 66% reduction relative to our 2020 baseline as a result of achieving 100% renewable electricity for our U.S. and Canada locations.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

*The Clorox Company commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2020 base year. The Clorox Company also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services and use of sold products 25% over the same timeframe. *The target boundary includes biogenic emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks*

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/07/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Methane (CH4)

Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2020

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

2620714

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

434522

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

3055236.000

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

3055236.000

(7.53.1.35) 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)

100.0

(7.53.1.45) 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)

100.0

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

82

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

82

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2029

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2291427.000

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

2208009

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

301708

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

2509717.000

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

2509717.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

71.42

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) 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 2°C 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 82% of our total updated Scope 3 2020 baseline 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 2024, based on refinements to our raw material [and services] data, divestment of our Argentina and VMS business units and use of a third-party carbon emissions platform and associated methodology changes. 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 in the coming year. Our Scope 3 Category 1-Purchased Goods & Services emissions were updated to exclude emissions associated with our Argentina and VMS businesses.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

*The Clorox Company commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2020 base year. The Clorox Company also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services and use of sold products 25% over the same timeframe. *The target boundary includes biogenic emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks*

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

The company continues to invest in new models and innovations but has seen challenges trying to meet our target. Our business units are working with our sustainability leadership to develop and implement action plans and strategies to reduce their carbon impact. We've identified projects that are focused on reducing virgin plastic use increasing PCR in our packaging. We implemented a new carbon reporting platform that includes a carbon reduction strategy tool. Our procurement teams are engaging with our suppliers to find ways to reduce their carbon footprints. Last year we engaged with a third party company to help suppliers drive down their emissions.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

Other climate-related targets

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

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

10/07/2019

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Intensity

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

Energy consumption or efficiency

MWh

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

Other, please specify :Per 1000 cases of product sold

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

1.44

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

1.44

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

1.43

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

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

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :It contributes to our IGNITE SUSTAINABILITY Goals for Climate, designed in part to help reduce our Scope 2 emissions

(7.54.2.18) 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 current year 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. This calculates to a 1.43 KPI, below our 1.44 KPI target. For the reporting year, our energy footprint is below our 2018 baseline by approximately 6% on an absolute basis and approximately 1% on an intensity basis. We continue to call on our facilities to manage 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.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

For this response, we are reporting current year 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.

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

In the reporting year, we completed several energy-saving initiatives, including installation of LED lighting at various locations. Our Capital Management Team has included sustainability in their SOPs, as part of our Planning process. We have also engaged with a third party to assess our sites for more efficient energy use (e.g., reducing energy waste).

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 4

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

10/07/2019

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Product level

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Intensity

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

Resource consumption or efficiency

Percentage of plastic from recycled sources

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

Other, please specify :percent of lbs. of plastic

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

11.0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

22

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

11

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

0.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

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

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :It is part of our IGNITE SUSTAINABILITY 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.

(7.54.2.18) 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 Sustainability goals integrated with our strategic business choices, as part of its long-term corporate strategy called IGNITE. These SUSTAINABILITY 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 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, Canada, and LATAM businesses. Data limitations: For our AMEA business unit, we have category sales (i.e.: litter, bleach, Burts) and we multiply those sales by a ratio. The ratio is an estimate of packaging weight/stat case that was calculated using similar US/LATAM items. We multiply this ratio times the number of sales in the category to get an estimate of weights for AMEA, inclusive of externally manufactured items.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

In 2018 we calculated that our packaging had 11% PCR in our plastic packaging. In the fiscal year, our KPI was 11% PCR in our plastic packaging. The objective is to reduce our plastic footprint and use materials with a lower potential carbon footprint, which will help us to achieve our SBTs.

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

Each of our BUs is asked to help increase the recycled content in 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.

Row 3

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 3

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

10/07/2019

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Product level

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Intensity

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

Resource consumption or efficiency

Other resource consumption or efficiency, please specify :50 percent combined reduction of virgin fiber and plastic packaging

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

Other, please specify :lbs. per case of product sold

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0.75

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

0.38

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

0.72

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

8.1081081081

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

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

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :It is part of our IGNITE SUSTAINABILITY 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.

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Climate-related risks and opportunities are part of our decision-making processes to ensure that Clorox remains a leader in sustainability while maintaining responsible growth. Clorox has an ambitious set of Sustainability goals integrated with our strategic business choices, as part of its long-term corporate strategy called IGNITE. These Sustainability 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 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, Canada and LATAM businesses. For our AMEA business unit, we have category sales (i.e.: litter, bleach, Burts) and we multiply those sales by a ratio. The ratio is an estimate of packaging weight/stat case that was calculated using similar US/LATAM items. We multiply this ratio times the number of sales in the category to get an estimate of weights for AMEA, inclusive of externally manufactured items.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

In 2018 we calculated that our packaging had 0.83 pounds of plastic or fiber per stat case sold. In the fiscal year, our virgin packaging reduction KPI was 0.72 pounds of fiber or plastic per stat case sold. The objective is to reduce our plastic footprint, which will help us to achieve our SBTs when recycled products have a lower carbon emission intensity.

(7.54.2.20) 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.

Row 4

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 5

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

10/07/2019

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Product level

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Intensity

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

Resource consumption or efficiency

Other resource consumption or efficiency, please specify :100% Reusable/Recyclable/Compostable packaging by 2025

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

Other, please specify :Percent of lbs. sold

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

75

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

87

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

48.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.2.15) 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.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Part of our IGNITE SUSTAINABILITY 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.

(7.54.2.18) 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 Sustainability goals integrated with our strategic business choices, as part of its long-term corporate strategy called IGNITE. These Sustainability 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 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 with 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 U.S. domestic, U.S. export, LATAM and Canada sales data and is representative of our global results for this metric.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

In the current year we were able to increase the percentage of packaging that is reusable, recyclable, or compostable to 87.0% relative to 74% for our 2018 baseline, using the Ellen McArthur Foundation methodology.

(7.54.2.20) 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.

Row 5

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

10/07/2019

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Absolute

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

Waste management

Percentage of sites operating at zero-waste to landfill

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

18.0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

100

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No, it is part of our IGNITE Sustainability Goals.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :It is part of our IGNITE SUSTAINABILITY Goals.

(7.54.2.18) 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 SUSTAINABILITY goals integrated with our strategic business choices, as part of our long-term corporate strategy called IGNITE. These Sustainability 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. Our Zero Waste to Landfill (ZWTl) facilities are expected to meet the principles and definitions outlined in UL Standard 2799, Zero Waste to Landfill. Our ZWTl criteria include: 1) having a Zero Waste approach to minimizing 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).

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

In 2018, our baseline year, 10 facilities had met our ZWtL Criteria. In the reporting year, 32 facilities had met our ZWtL criteria out of a total of 59 facilities where we have operational control, including 100% of our owned/operated manufacturing facilities. The number of sites reflects changes related to divestitures. The Health Safety & Environmental 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 the plants meeting the ZWtL criteria by 2025. The overall objective is to reduce our waste footprint, through efficiency improvements and increased recycling or reuse.

[Add row]

(7.55) 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.

Select from:

Yes

(7.55.1) 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
Under investigation	5
To be implemented	1
Implementation commenced	1
Implemented	3

	Number of initiatives
Not to be implemented	0

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1000

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We continued efforts to replace current lighting with more efficient LED lighting at various manufacturing sites in the United States and Latin America as a result of projects implemented as part of our company-wide energy audit. Annual monetary savings are still being calculated and not yet available. There is an ongoing evaluation of the use of LED lighting for further energy cost savings and energy footprint reduction at other sites. We are not reporting the monetary impact.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Maintenance program

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

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.9) Comment

As part of a major capital upgrade we replaced an old chiller with a more energy efficient chiller. We did not calculate the emissions or monetary impact associated with this modification.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Maintenance program

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We engaged with a third party to assess our energy and water use at one of our cleaning plants. In addition to identifying water and energy cost savings, the team implemented two projects that would save energy costs and reduce emissions. The first project utilized an acoustic camera to identify, map, and repair leaking valves. The second project involved conducting a detailed assessment of the compressed air network and redesigning it to eliminate unnecessary or unused airlines and discharge locations. We are planning to roll out this process to other facilities in the subsequent year(s). We are not reporting the carbon or monetary impact of this work.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Maintenance program

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We engaged with a third party to assess our energy and water use at one of our cleaning plants. In addition to identifying water and energy cost savings, the team implemented two projects that would save energy costs and reduce emissions. The first project utilized an acoustic camera to identify, map, and repair leaking valves. The second project involved conducting a detailed assessment of the compressed air network and redesigning it to eliminate unnecessary or unused airlines and discharge locations. We are planning to roll out this process to other facilities in the subsequent year(s)

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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 woodpile 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.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Incentives: Clorox continues to be committed to strong governance and sustainability performance. Beginning in fiscal year 2022 (mid 2021), the Board's Management Development and Compensation Committee (MDCC) tied sustainability-related metrics from our IGNITE scorecard directly to compensation for named executive officers (NEOs). 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 sustainability goals. BU leadership's incentives are tied to meeting BU-specific sustainability goals, including our science-based targets.

[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

No, I am not providing data

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

Select from:

No

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Palm oil	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Palm oil

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Specific suppliers

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

We are reporting palm oil or palm kernel oil derivatives in raw materials directly purchased by Clorox. Some palm derivative ingredients used in external manufacturing and licensed products are excluded. A detailed assessment of these ingredients has not been undertaken due to supply chain complexity and materiality of business impact.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Upstream value chain

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

- Data is not available

(8.1.1.5) Primary reason why data is not available for your disclosed commodity

Select from:

- Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

- No, the volume excluded is unknown

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

We are reporting direct purchases of palm oil or palm kernel oil derivatives in raw materials that Clorox purchases. A detailed assessment of these ingredients has not been undertaken due to supply chain complexity and the materiality (low) of business impact. Additionally, our external manufacturing partners licensed product manufacturers do not provide us with the volumes for raw materials that they purchase. It is our understanding that they consider their purchased volume data as business confidential.

[Add row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	800000	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	800000
Palm oil	2096	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	2095

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Argentina

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

235

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2024 we surveyed suppliers representing 90-95% of our 2023 global volume of fiber-based packaging spend. That year timber commodities sourced from Argentina were limited to packaging fiber, 234 mt, less than 1% of our total global packaging virgin fiber volume. Packaging: We use paper-based primary and secondary packaging, including cartons, corrugate, and paper-based materials for several product categories, which, in 2023, was approximately 98% certified virgin or recycled fiber. The majority are sourced in the U.S., with the balance sourced internationally to support products produced in those regions. Wipes: The substrates for most of our Wipes product lines contain paper-based pulp or cellulose-based textile fiber, and a smaller volume of wipes contain viscose (specialty fiber). Although we don't purchase this fiber directly, in the survey year approximately 99% of these materials were sourced from the U.S. from certifiable sources (e.g. certification is available). Wood By-Products: Our Kingsford Manufacturing Division uses mill wood residuals and by-products in its manufacturing process to create charcoal briquettes. The wood used in the Kingsford business is primarily sourced in the U.S. from suppliers located near our plants.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Riau, North Sumatra, Central Kalimantan, Aceh, Jambi, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, South Sumatra, West Sumatra, Bengkulu, South Kalimantan, Lampung, Bangka Belitung, North Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, Papua, Gorontalo, South-East Sulawesi, Bombana, Kepulauan Riau, Sulawesi Barat, West Java, West Papua, Banten, North Sulawesi, Konawe Selatan, North Maluku,

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1435

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2024 we traced approximately 2102 metric tons of our 2023 palm oil derivative purchases, achieving an 89% traceability to the origin refiner, an 88% traceability to the mill, and a 68% traceability to the plantations. The tracing was conducted across multiple tier levels (Tier 1 through Tier 5) and includes suppliers, first aggregator/origin refiner and the additional origin refiner to identify the region/province of the country where our palm derivatives are sourced. The percentage of total production/consumption volume reported is based on the mills in a given country and province as traced by Action for Sustainable Derivatives, of which The Clorox Company has been a member since 2022. Approximately 77% of our traced palm oil and palm kernel oil derivative 2023 purchases were traced to the following jurisdictions in Indonesia (totals in parentheses, 0 is less than 0.1 metric tons): Riau (345.8), North Sumatra (309.1), Central Kalimantan (146.7), Aceh (108.9), Jambi (102.8), West Kalimantan (95.1), East Kalimantan (82.7), South Sumatra (65.6), West Sumatra (51.9), Bengkulu (25.2), South Kalimantan (24.6), Lampung (20), Bangka Belitung (14.1), North Kalimantan (11.4), South Sulawesi (7), West Sulawesi (6.3), Central Sulawesi (6), Papua (4.9), Gorontalo (1.9), South-East Sulawesi (1), Bombana (0.9), Kepulauan Riau (0.7), Sulawesi Barat (0.6), West Java (0.6), West Papua (0.5), Banten (0.3), North Sulawesi (0.3), Konawe Selatan (0.2), - (0), North Maluku (0)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Australia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

62

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2024 we surveyed suppliers representing 90-95% of our 2023 global volume of fiber-based packaging spend. That year our timber commodities sourced from Australia are limited to packaging fiber, 62mt or less than 1% of our total global packaging virgin fiber volume. Packaging: We use paper-based primary and secondary packaging, including cartons, corrugate, and paper-based materials for several product categories, which, in 2023 was approximately 98% certified virgin or recycled fiber. The majority was sourced in the U.S., with the balance sourced internationally to support products produced in those regions. Wipes: The substrates for most of our Wipes product lines contain paper-based pulp or cellulose-based textile fiber, and a smaller volume of wipes contain viscose (specialty fiber). Although we don't purchase this fiber directly, in the survey year, approximately 99% of these materials were sourced from the U.S. from certifiable sources (e.g. certification is available). Wood By-Products: Our Kingsford Manufacturing Division uses mill wood residuals and by-products in its manufacturing process to create charcoal briquettes.. We are able to reduce our timber footprint in the manufacturing process by upcycling residual and by-product wood, such as scrap from lumber and paper mills. The wood used in the Kingsford business is primarily sourced in the U.S. from suppliers located near our plants.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

160

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)

- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2024 we surveyed suppliers representing 90-95% of our 2023 global volume of fiber-based packaging spend. Our timber commodities sourced from Brazil are limited to packaging fiber, 161mt or less than 1% of our total global packaging virgin fiber volume. Packaging: We use paper-based primary and secondary packaging, including cartons, corrugate, and paper-based materials for several product categories, which, in 2023 was approximately 98% certified virgin or recycled fiber. The majority are sourced in the U.S., with the balance sourced internationally to support products produced in those regions. Wipes: The substrates for most of our Wipes product lines contain paper-based pulp or cellulose-based textile fiber, and a smaller volume of wipes contain viscose (specialty fiber). Although we don't purchase this fiber directly, in the survey year, approximately 99% of these materials were sourced from the U.S. from certifiable sources (e.g. certification is available). Wood By-Products: Our Kingsford Manufacturing Division uses mill wood residuals and by-products in its manufacturing process to create charcoal briquettes. The wood used in the Kingsford business is primarily sourced in the U.S. from suppliers located near our plants.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Canada

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1496

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2024 we surveyed suppliers representing 90-95% of our 2023 global volume of fiber-based packaging spend. Our timber commodities sourced from Canada are limited to packaging fiber, 1496mt representing less than 2% of our total virgin fiber packaging volume. Packaging: We use paper-based primary and secondary packaging, including cartons, corrugate, and paper-based materials for several product categories, which, in 2023 was approximately 98% certified virgin or recycled fiber. The majority are sourced in the U.S., with the balance sourced internationally to support products produced in those regions. Wipes: The substrates for most of our Wipes product lines contain paper-based pulp or cellulose-based textile fiber, and a smaller volume of wipes contain viscose (specialty fiber). Although we don't purchase this fiber directly, in the survey year, approximately 99% of these materials were sourced from the U.S. from certifiable sources (e.g. certification is available).

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Chile

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

229

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2024 we surveyed suppliers representing 90-95% of our 2023 global volume of fiber-based packaging spend. Our timber commodities sourced from Chile are limited to packaging fiber, 229mt or less than 1% of our total virgin fiber packaging volume. This volume was identified through our annual Fiber Certification Survey

which we send to processors representing 90-95% of our Global volume of fiber-based packaging spend. Packaging: We use paper-based primary and secondary packaging including cartons corrugate and paper-based materials for several product categories, which, in 2023 was approximately 98% certified virgin or recycled fiber. The majority is sourced in the US with the balance sourced internationally to support products produced in those regions.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

248

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2024 we surveyed suppliers representing 90-95% of our 2023 global volume of fiber-based packaging spend. Our timber commodities sourced from China were limited to packaging fiber, 248mt representing less than 1% of our total virgin fiber packaging volume. Packaging: We use paper-based primary and secondary packaging including cartons corrugate and paper-based materials for several product categories, which, in 2023 was approximately 98% certified virgin or recycled fiber. The majority is sourced in the US with the balance sourced internationally to support products produced in those regions.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

332

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2024 we surveyed suppliers representing 90-95% of our 2023 global volume of fiber-based packaging spend. Our timber commodities sourced from Columbia were limited to packaging fiber, 332mt or less than 1% of our total virgin fiber packaging volume. Packaging: We use paper-based primary and secondary packaging including cartons corrugate and paper-based materials for several product categories, which, in 2023 was approximately 98% certified virgin or recycled fiber. The majority is sourced in the US with the balance sourced internationally to support products produced in those regions.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Philippines

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

15

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2024 we surveyed suppliers representing 90-95% of our 2023 global volume of fiber-based packaging spend. Our timber commodities sourced from Philippines are limited to packaging fiber, 15mt representing less than 1% of our total virgin fiber packaging volume. Packaging: We use paper-based primary and secondary packaging including cartons corrugate and paper-based materials for several product categories, which, in 2023 was approximately 98% certified virgin or recycled fiber. The majority is sourced in the US with the balance sourced internationally to support products produced in those regions.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

We source the majority of our forest based products from various states in the United States of America. We use paper-based primary and secondary packaging for several product categories. These include cartons, corrugate, and paper-based bags. Most of the paper-based packaging materials are sourced in the US with the balance sourced internationally to support products produced in those regions. The substrate for our wipes cleaning product lines contain paper-based pulp or cellulose-based textile fiber. Although we did not purchase this fiber directly, approximately 99% of these timber-based materials were sourced from the US from certifiable sources (e.g. certification is available). Our Kingsford Manufacturing Division uses mill wood residuals and by-products in its manufacturing process to create charcoal briquettes. We are able to reduce our timber footprint in the manufacturing process by upcycling residual and by-product wood, such as scrap from lumber and paper mills. We also source some mesquite wood char for one of our charcoal product lines and we sell wood pellets. The vast majority of wood used in the Kingsford business is sourced in the US from suppliers located near our plants.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

718684

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

in 2024 we surveyed suppliers representing 90-95% of our 2023 global volume of fiber-based packaging spend. Our timber commodities sourced from the United States include packaging fiber, over 700,000mt representing more than 90% of our total fiber packaging volume, fiber in our wipes substrate representing approximately 99% of our wipes fiber volume, and wood scrap used by Kingsford representing approximately 99% of the wood scrap volume. Packaging: We use paper-based primary and secondary packaging, including cartons, corrugate, and paper-based materials for several product categories, which, in 2023 was approximately 98% certified virgin or recycled fiber. The majority are sourced in the U.S., with the balance sourced internationally to support products produced in those regions. Wipes: The substrates for most of our Wipes product lines contain paper-based pulp or cellulose-based textile fiber, and a smaller volume of wipes contain viscose (specialty fiber). Although we don't purchase this fiber directly, in the survey year, approximately 99% of these materials were sourced from the U.S. from certifiable sources (e.g. certification is available). Wood By-Products: Our Kingsford Manufacturing Division uses mill wood residuals and by-products in its manufacturing process to create charcoal briquettes.. We are able to reduce our timber footprint in the manufacturing process by upcycling residual and by-product wood, such as scrap from lumber and paper mills. The wood used in the Kingsford business is primarily sourced in the U.S. from suppliers located near our plants.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Uruguay

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

16

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2024 we surveyed suppliers representing 90-95% of our 2023 global volume of fiber-based packaging spend. Less than 1% of the fiber from our Wipes substrate is sourced from Uruguay.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

We source the majority of our forest based products from various states in the United States of America. This is the volume of PCR or PIR that we source from US domestic suppliers based on our annual Fiber Certification Survey. The exact jurisdictions are not reported or disclosed.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

51047

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2024 we surveyed suppliers representing 90-95% of our 2023 global volume of fiber-based packaging spend.. The volume representing PCR or PIR that is procured domestically in the US, was approximately 51,047mt in 2023 Packaging: We use paper-based primary and secondary packaging including cartons, corrugate, and paper-based materials for several product categories, which, in 2023 was approximately 90% certified virgin or recycled fiber. The majority is sourced in the US with the balance sourced internationally to support products produced in those regions.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Johor, Sabah, Pahang, Perak, Sarawak, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, Terengganu, Kelantan, Kedah, Melaka, Pulau Pinang, Lahad Datu,

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

362.5

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2024 we traced approximately 2102 metric tons of our 2023 palm oil derivative purchases, achieving an 89% traceability to the origin refiner, an 88% traceability to the mill, and a 68% traceability to the plantations. The tracing was conducted across multiple tier levels (Tier 1 through Tier 5) and includes suppliers, first aggregator/origin refiner and the additional origin refiner to identify the region/province of the country where our palm derivatives are sourced. The percentage of total production/consumption volume reported is based on the mills in a given country and province as traced by Action for Sustainable Derivatives, of which The Clorox Company has been a member since 2022. Approximately 19% of our traced palm oil or palm kernel oil derivative purchases was traced to the following jurisdictions in Malaysia (totals in parentheses, 0 is less than 0.1 metric tons): Johor (82.6), Sabah (79.1), Pahang (74), Perak (38.3), Sarawak (34.8), Selangor (14.8), Negeri Sembilan (12.3), Terengganu (8.9), Kelantan (7.3), Kedah (5.7), Melaka (2.5), Pulau Pinang (2), Lahad Datu (0.1),

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Meta, Norte de Santander, Cesar, Magdalena, Santander, Casanare, Bolívar, Nariño, Cundinamarca, Vichada, Antioquia, Valle del Cauca,

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

14.7

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2024 we traced approximately 2102 metric tons of our 2023 palm oil derivative purchases, achieving an 89% traceability to the origin refiner, an 88% traceability to the mill, and a 68% traceability to the plantations. The tracing was conducted across multiple tier levels (Tier 1 through Tier 5) and includes suppliers, first aggregator/origin refiner and the additional origin refiner to identify the region/province of the country where our palm derivatives are sourced. The percentage of total production/consumption volume reported is based on the mills in a given country and province as traced by Action for Sustainable Derivatives, of which The Clorox Company has been a member since 2022. Approximately 19% of our traced palm oil or palm kernel oil derivative purchases was traced to the following jurisdictions in Colombia (totals in parentheses, 0 is less than 0.1 metric tons): Meta (3.9), Norte de Santander (2.5), Cesar (2.1), Magdalena (1.8), Santander (1.6), Casanare (1.4), Bolívar (0.8), Nariño (0.2), Cundinamarca (0.2), Vichada (0.1), Antioquia (0.1), Valle del Cauca (0),

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Surat Thani, Krabi, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Trang, Chumphon, Chon Buri, Kanchanaburi, Trat, Phattalung, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Phangnga, Satun, Pattani, Ranong, Samut Sakhon, Narathiwat, Sakon Nakhon, Phang Nga,

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

13.3

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2024 we traced approximately 2102 metric tons of our 2023 palm oil derivative purchases, achieving an 89% traceability to the origin refiner, an 88% traceability to the mill, and a 68% traceability to the plantations. Less than 1% of our traced palm oil or palm kernel oil derivative purchases was traced to the following jurisdictions in Thailand (totals in parentheses, 0 is less than 0.1 metric tons): Surat Thani (6.9), Krabi (3.2), Nakhon Si Thammarat (1.6), Trang (0.8), Chumphon (0.4), Chon Buri (0.2), Kanchanaburi (0.1), Trat (0), Phattalung (0), Prachuap Khiri Khan (0), Phangnga (0), Satun (0), Pattani (0), Ranong (0), Samut Sakhon (0), Narathiwat (0), Sakon Nakhon (0), - (0), Phang Nga (0),

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Pará, Bahia,

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2024 we traced approximately 2102 metric tons of our 2023 palm oil derivative purchases, achieving an 89% traceability to the origin refiner, an 88% traceability to the mill, and a 68% traceability to the plantations. Less than 1% of our traced palm oil or palm kernel oil derivative purchases was traced to the following jurisdictions in Brazil (totals in parentheses, 0 is less than 0.1 metric tons): Pará (10.7), Bahia (0),

Palm oil**(8.5.1) Country/area of origin**

Select from:

- Guatemala

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Petén, Izabal, Alta Verapaz, Escuintla, San Marcos, Quezaltenango,

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

8.5

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2024 we traced approximately 2102 metric tons of our 2023 palm oil derivative purchases, achieving an 89% traceability to the origin refiner, an 88% traceability to the mill, and a 68% traceability to the plantations. Less than 1% of our traced palm oil or palm kernel oil derivative purchases was traced to the following jurisdictions in Guatemala (totals in parentheses, 0 is less than 0.1 metric tons), Petén (2.7), Izabal (2.7), Alta Verapaz (1.1), Escuintla (0.9), San Marcos (0.6), Quezaltenango (0.6),

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Papua New Guinea

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Sanduan, West New Britain, Morobe, Oro, Milne Bay, New Ireland, East New Britain,

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

8.1

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)

- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2024 we traced approximately 2102 metric tons of our 2023 palm oil derivative purchases, achieving an 89% traceability to the origin refiner, an 88% traceability to the mill, and a 68% traceability to the plantations. Less than 1% of our traced palm oil or palm kernel oil derivative purchases was traced to the following jurisdictions in Papa New Guinea (totals in parentheses, 0 is less than 0.1 metric tons): Sanduan (3.6), West New Britain (2.9), Morobe (0.8), Oro (0.3), Milne Bay (0.2), New Ireland (0.1), East New Britain (0),

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Honduras

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Chiapas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche,

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2024 we traced approximately 2102 metric tons of our 2023 palm oil derivative purchases, achieving an 89% traceability to the origin refiner, an 88% traceability to the mill, and a 68% traceability to the plantations. Less than 1% of our traced palm oil or palm kernel oil derivative purchases was sourced from the following jurisdictions in Honduras (totals in parentheses, 0 is less than 0.1 metric tons): Colón (1.7), Atlántida (0.7), Yoro (0.4), Cortés (0.1), Chiripa (0)

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Mexico

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Chiapas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche,

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2024 we traced approximately 2102 metric tons of our 2023 palm oil derivative purchases, achieving an 89% traceability to the origin refiner, an 88% traceability to the mill, and a 68% traceability to the plantations. Less than 1% of our traced palm oil or palm kernel oil derivative purchases was sourced from the following jurisdictions in Mexico (totals in parentheses, 0 is less than 0.1 metric tons): Chiapas (1.4), Veracruz (0.5), Tabasco (0), Campeche (0),

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Costa Rica

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Puntarenas, Alajuela, Limón,

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1.3

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2024 we traced approximately 2102 metric tons of our 2023 palm oil derivative purchases, achieving an 89% traceability to the origin refiner, an 88% traceability to the mill, and a 68% traceability to the plantations. Less than 1% of our traced palm oil or palm kernel oil derivative purchases was sourced from the following jurisdictions in Costa Rica (totals in parentheses, 0 is less than 0.1 metric tons): Puntarenas (1.2), Alajuela (0.1), Limón (0)

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Nicaragua

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Atlántico Sur,

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.6

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2024 we traced approximately 2102 metric tons of our 2023 palm oil derivative purchases, achieving an 89% traceability to the origin refiner, an 88% traceability to the mill, and a 68% traceability to the plantations. Less than 1% of our palm oil or palm kernel oil derivative purchases was traced to the following jurisdictions in Nicaragua (totals in parentheses, 0 = less than 0.1 metric tons): Atlántico Sur (0.6)

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Cambodia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Krong Preah Sihanouk, Kaoh Kong,

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.6

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2024 we traced approximately 2102 metric tons of our 2023 palm oil derivative purchases, achieving an 89% traceability to the origin refiner, an 88% traceability to the mill, and a 68% traceability to the plantations. Less than 1% of our palm oil or palm kernel oil derivative purchases was traced to the following jurisdictions in Cambodia (totals in parentheses, 0 = less than 0.1 metric tons): Krong Preah Sihanouk (0.3), Kaoh Kong (0.3),

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Peru

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

San Martín, Ucayali, Loreto,

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.5

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2024 we traced approximately 2102 metric tons of our 2023 palm oil derivative purchases, achieving an 89% traceability to the origin refiner, an 88% traceability to the mill, and a 68% traceability to the plantations. Less than 1% of our palm oil or palm kernel oil derivative purchases was traced to the following jurisdictions in Peru (totals in parentheses, 0 = less than 0.1 metric tons): San Martín (0.5), Ucayali (0), Loreto (0),

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Côte d'Ivoire

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Bas-Sassandra, Comoé, Gôh-Djiboua, Lagunes, Abidjan, Bonoua,

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.5

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2024 we traced approximately 2102 metric tons of our 2023 palm oil derivative purchases, achieving an 89% traceability to the origin refiner, an 88% traceability to the mill, and a 68% traceability to the plantations. Less than 1% of our palm oil or palm kernel oil derivative purchases was traced to the following jurisdictions in Ivory Coast (totals in parentheses, 0 = less than 0.1 metric tons): Bas-Sassandra (0.4), Comoé (0), Gôh-Djiboua (0), Lagunes (0), Abidjan (0), Bonoua (0),

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Ecuador

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.3

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2024 we traced approximately 2102 metric tons of our 2023 palm oil derivative purchases, achieving an 89% traceability to the origin refiner, an 88% traceability to the mill, and a 68% traceability to the plantations. Less than 1% of our palm oil or palm kernel oil derivative purchases was traced to the following jurisdictions in Ecuador (totals in parentheses, 0 = less than 0.1 metric tons): Esmeraldas (0.1), Santo Domingo de los Tsachilas (0.1), Los Rios (0), Manabi (0), Orellana (0), Sucumbios (0),

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

301

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2024 we traced approximately 2102 metric tons of our 2023 palm oil derivative purchases, achieving an 89% traceability to the origin refiner, an 88% traceability to the mill, and a 68% traceability to the plantations. We are reporting an additional 301 metric tons or than 0.1% of our palm oil or palm kernel oil derivative purchases that was traced to the following jurisdictions (country - jurisdiction totals in parentheses, if 0 then less than 0.1 metric tons): Gabon-Ngounié (0.13), Gabon-Nanga (0.06), Gabon-Estuaire (0), Solomon Islands-Guadalcanal (0.14), Panama-Chiriquí (0.12), Liberia-GrandBassa (0.07), Liberia-Bosma Town (0), Liberia-Grand Cape Mount (0), Ghana-Western (0.03), Ghana-Eastern (0.02), Ghana-Central (0.01), Ghana-Kadjebi District (0.01), Ghana-Assin North (0), India-Andhra Pradesh (0.04), India-Telangana (0.01), India-Kerala (0.01), India-Tamil Nadu (0), Nigeria-Edo (0.03), Nigeria-Rivers (0.02), Nigeria-Akamkpa (0), Sri Lanka-Kalutara (0.02), Sri Lanka-Galle (0.01), Philippines-Agusan del Sur (0.01), Philippines-Palawan (0), Philippines-Sultan Kudarat (0), Philippines-Bukidnon (0), Venezuela-Zulia (0.01), Uganda-Kalangala (0.01), Cameroon-Littoral (0), Cameroon-Sud (0), Cameroon-Centre (0), Sierra Leone-Kailahun (0), Sierra Leone-Southern (0), Dominican Republic-Monte Plata (0), Dominican Republic-Hato Mayor (0), Sao Tome and Principe-Sao Tome (0), Myanmar-Khamaukgyi (0), Democratic Republic of the Congo-Mai-Ndombe (0), Madagascar-Toamasina (0),

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1042

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2024 we traced approximately 2102 metric tons of our 2023 palm oil derivative purchases, achieving an 89% traceability to the origin refiner, an 88% traceability to the mill, and a 68% traceability to the plantations. Of the total volume of palm oil derivative purchases, approximately 1,042 metric tons was not traced to location in the 2024 survey. That includes approximately 819 metric tons that was untraced because the volumes were identified after the tracing work by ASD was initiated. An additional 223 metric tons (11% of the volume traced by ASD) did not have an identified source.

[Add row]

(8.6) Does your organization produce or source palm oil derived biofuel?

Select from:

No

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Palm oil

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Timber products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

For fiber-based packaging, our no deforestation target includes an ongoing commitment to source recycled or certified virgin fiber for packaging that we purchase directly; this was previously achieved and carried forward from a prior goal period. This commitment also helps address and reduce conversion risk. In our 2024 survey of our 2023 suppliers, approximately 98% of the fiber in packaging we purchase meets this criterion based on our annual fiber survey with our direct suppliers.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

No cutoff date

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

2026-2030

Palm oil

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

We are committed to supporting RSPO standards and Certified Sustainable Palm Oil (CSPO) to transform practices in the production of palm ingredients. Our definition of no deforestation is aligned with the RSPO Principles and Criteria, including what is commonly referred to as No Deforestation, No Peat and No Exploitation (NDPE).

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

No cutoff date

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

2026-2030

[Add row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

- Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

- Other volume, please specify :Packaging Volume (121,184 mt)

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

- % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

01/01/2019

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2030

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

 Underway**(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target**

Select all that apply

 None, no alignment after assessment**(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

We have an ongoing commitment to source only recycled or certified virgin fiber for packaging that we source. In 2023, approximately 98% of the fiber in our packaging that we source was sustainably sourced via third-party certifications PEFC, FSC and/or SFI certified or from recycled content as verified by our annual fiber survey. We further supported this commitment with The Clorox Company IGINTE Goal to achieve 50% combined reduction in virgin plastic and fiber packaging by 2030. In addition, suppliers must comply with The Clorox Company's Business Partner Code of Conduct or equivalent which outlines sourcing expectations related to timber products and forest conservation practices, including to harvest, mine or otherwise acquire and use materials for production in a responsible manner that minimizes the negative impact on the well-being of humans, animals and biodiversity, forests and oceans, and other habitats, ecosystems and living systems. Business partners should operate in a sustainable manner consistent with reducing the environmental impact of their operations and encouraging their own suppliers and business partners to act in the same manner. As a leading charcoal manufacturer in the United States, we have undertaken additional due diligence on our Kingsford charcoal wood sourcing supply, which comes from recycled paper and lumber mill scrap, the majority of which is also certified. Wood from our charcoal supply chain is an exclusion from our fiber-based packaging goal, but this supply chain is included in forest material related due diligence, nonetheless.

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

Each year we send out a survey to our direct suppliers of fiber-based packaging and wipes. The survey includes fiber volumes, fiber type (recycled, virgin), certification type for virgin fiber, country of origin and jurisdiction, and covers our Tier 1 and Tier 2 fiber suppliers. This volume in our annual Fiber Certification Survey

represents 90-95% of our global volume of fiber-based packaging spend. We committed to 100% certified virgin or recycled fiber 100 in our packaging as part of our prior goal period and continue to maintain that commitment. The start and baseline dates representing our current goal period versus the initial commitment date. We do not specify a certification standard; however, our suppliers frequently utilize PEFC, FSC and SFI third-party certifications for virgin packaging materials. The substrates for our wipes cleaning product lines contain paper-based pulp or cellulose-based textile fiber. Although we did not purchase this fiber directly, in 2023 approximately 99% of these timber-based materials were sourced from the US from certifiable sources (e.g. certification is available). Our Kingsford Manufacturing Division uses mill wood residuals and by-products in its manufacturing process to create charcoal briquettes. We are able to reduce our timber footprint in the manufacturing process by upcycling residual and by-product wood, such as scrap from lumber and paper mills. The vast majority of wood used in the Kingsford business is sourced in the US from suppliers located near our plants.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Annually, we send out a survey to our direct suppliers of fiber-based packaging and wipes. The survey includes fiber volumes, fiber type (recycled, virgin), certification type for virgin fiber, country of origin and jurisdiction, and covers our Tier 1 and Tier 2 fiber suppliers. This volume in our annual Fiber Certification Survey represents 90-95% of our global volume of fiber-based packaging spend. We committed to 100% certified virgin or recycled fiber 100 in our packaging as part of our prior goal period and continue to maintain that commitment. The start and baseline dates are approximate representing our current goal period versus the initial commitment date. We do not specify a certification standard; however, our suppliers frequently utilize PEFC, FSC and SFI third-party certifications for virgin packaging materials. The substrates for our wipes cleaning product lines contain paper-based pulp or cellulose-based textile fiber. Although we did not purchase this fiber directly approximately 99% of these timber-based materials were sourced from the US from certifiable sources (e.g. certification is available). Our Kingsford Manufacturing Division uses mill wood residuals and by-products in its manufacturing process to create charcoal briquettes. We are able to reduce our timber footprint in the manufacturing process by upcycling residual and by-product wood, such as scrap from lumber and paper mills. The vast majority of wood used in the Kingsford business is sourced in the US from suppliers located near our plants.

Palm oil

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 2

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Suppliers

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

Total commodity volume associated with operations or locations covered by target

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

% of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Forest management unit/Producer certification

RSPO producer/grower certification

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

01/01/2015

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2015

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

17

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

17.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

None, no alignment after assessment

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

At Clorox, we aspire to be leaders in social and environmental sustainability. In conjunction with our IGNITE strategy's environmental, social and governance goals, our palm oil commitments are designed to drive respect for human and labor rights, local communities, and biodiversity throughout the palm oil supply chain. Our Palm Oil Responsible Sourcing Commitment includes the following:

- *Source only Certified Sustainable Palm Oil for palm oil and its derivatives through RSPO physical supply chains by 2025, and report on our progress through our RSPO Annual Communication of Progress and other public disclosures.*
- *Ensure suppliers sourcing palm oil and palm kernel oil in our supply chain have public sustainable palm oil commitments aligned with the RSPO Principles and Criteria, including what is commonly referred to as NDPE (No Deforestation, No Peat and No Exploitation).*
- *No deforestation and no development of high conservation value or high carbon stock areas.*
- *No development on peat lands.*
- *Protect human rights including respect for the rights of indigenous and local communities to give or withhold their free, prior and informed consent to operations on lands to which they hold legal, communal or customary rights.*
- *Maintain a public grievance process and response procedures for cases of noncompliance.*
- *Continue to hold suppliers accountable to the principles outlined in our Business Partner Code of Conduct, including compliance with all applicable laws and regulations in the countries of operation, and respect for human rights throughout the value chain.*
- *Continue mapping, tracing and/or monitoring the supply chain of our palm ingredient suppliers and ensure adherence to Clorox and their own sourcing commitments and practices.*
- *Continue engaging with our suppliers, industry peers, shareholders, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders to promote sustainable*

palm oil supply chains, including collaborations to strengthen certification and verification mechanisms. • Report annually on our progress against these commitments. Additional references can be found on The Clorox Company website.

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

The company's use of palm oil ingredients is largely limited to derivatives of palm and palm kernel oil with derivatives representing more than 99% of palm oil and palm kernel oil consumed. Typically present in very small percentages as subcomponents of surfactants, fatty alcohols, emulsifiers, or fragrances, palm oil derivatives are used in some of our bio-based and conventional cleaning products, food flavorings, and fragrances as well as natural personal care products such as cleansers, lotions, shampoos, and soaps. Each year, we engage with a third-party to trace our palm derivative ingredients back to the first refiner and mill in support of our target.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

The company's use of palm oil ingredients is largely limited to derivatives of palm and palm kernel oil with derivatives representing more than 99% of palm oil and palm kernel oil consumed. Typically present in very small percentages as subcomponents of surfactants, fatty alcohols, emulsifiers, or fragrances, palm oil derivatives are used in some of our bio-based and conventional cleaning products, food flavorings, and fragrances as well as natural personal care products such as cleansers, lotions, shampoos, and soaps. Each year, we engage with a third-party to trace our palm derivative ingredients back to the first refiner and mill in support of our target. In prior years, we limited this tracing to our priority suppliers, where we source more than 50 metric tons of palm. This year, we worked with a third-party to trace all of our known sources of palm and palm kernel oil. We committed to 100% CRSPO certified palm by 2025 (the start and baseline dates are approximate representing the approximately commitment date).

[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

- Supplier engagement/communication

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

In 2024 we conducted a survey of our fiber-based packaging and wipes substrate suppliers, covering the volume of recycled and certified fiber and the origin of the fiber purchased in 2023. The majority of our virgin packaging fiber was traced to the state or country of origin, most of our recycled packaging fiber is traced to the US, and our wipes and hog fuel volumes are traceable to the US. We regularly meet with our suppliers of mill wood residuals and byproducts used to make our charcoal, as well as wood char for one charcoal product line and understand our sourcing regions to be in the US, typically in relatively close proximity to our plants in Mississippi, Missouri, Kentucky, Oregon, and West Virginia.

Palm oil

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

- Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

- Value chain mapping
- Supplier engagement/communication
- Landscape and jurisdictional approaches

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

As ASD members, we work with ASD to map our palm oil and palm kernel oil derivative supply chain. ASD uses a number of tools to trace the source of the palm oil we purchase to the country, region, and ultimately to the mill. The tracing was conducted across multiple tier levels (Tier 1 through Tier 5) and includes suppliers first aggregator origin refiner and the additional origin refiner allowing us to identify the region/province of the country where our palm derivatives are sourced including some small holders. In 2024 our suppliers reported that we had a total of 2096mt of palm oil or palm kernel oil derivatives in our supply chain. This data has been provided to ASD and the results in progress at the time of submission. Accordingly, we are reporting the results of our 2024 survey.

[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

2

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

96

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

2

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Palm oil

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

49

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

1

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

7

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

28

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

Yes

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

- No standardized procedure

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

We use several mechanisms to implement our no deforestation commitment. Education for our supply chain and the specific team members: We developed training decks for buyers supporting our supply chain. Our Responsible Sourcing Sustainability Manager travelled to Kingsford facilities to educate plant leadership and buyers on our commitment to no deforestation. Suppliers sign our Business Partner Code of Conduct (BPCOC), which has referenced policies. We request suppliers to share our sourcing standards and our BPCOC with their upstream suppliers. The vast majority of our timber consumption is comprised of wood byproducts sourced in the United States, which has strong regulations around forest management, endangered species protection, and preventing deforestation. We conduct periodic visits to lumber mills of our Tier 1 suppliers, who are generally located close to our plants. We have engaged with our Tier 2 suppliers lumber companies confirming that most of the materials are sourced on property that they own and manage.

Palm oil

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

- No, but we plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

- Yes

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

- No standardized procedure

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

We collaborate with ASD and our palm derivative suppliers to conduct further due diligence to address deforestation and conversion risk. ASD compiles grievances when a deforestation case has been identified at the supplier, mill, or plantation level within our palm supply chain. We also use the services of ASD to trace our palm supply and they provide us an assessment of the deforestation risk at the mill level.

[Fixed row]

(8.9.2) Provide details of third-party certification schemes not providing full DF/DCF assurance.

Timber products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify :FSC (any type)

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

31.2

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

We have ongoing commitment to source only recycled or certified virgin fiber for packaging that we purchase directly, previously achieved and carried forward from our prior 2020 goal period. The results of our 2024 survey covering 2023 suppliers found that approximately 98% of the fiber used in the packaging we purchase meets this criterion based on our annual fiber survey with our direct suppliers. Of this volume, 47% of our fiber-based packaging is from recycled material and 51% is virgin packaging from a certified source (31% is FCE). 2% is not certified. We estimate that this volume represents packaging used in approximately 90-95% of our global business (NCS). The objective of this commitment is to reduce the potential for DF/DCF, we do not warrant that this certification scheme provides DF/DCF assurance We do not currently provide certification documentation.

Palm oil

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

RSPO - Mass Balance

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

17

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

RSPO is a global certification system for certified sustainable palm oil. RSPO certification assures individuals that RSPO Members who produce or physically handle RSPO Certified Sustainable Palm Oil (CSPO) have obtained RSPO certification. It includes the assurance that the member has committed to and complied with sustainability requirements and is able to make a claim on their certification status and communicate this throughout the supply chain. The objective of this commitment is to reduce the potential for DF/DCF, we do not warrant that this certification scheme provides full DF/DCF assurance. RSPO Principles & Criteria include a total ban on deforestation and require oil palm growers to protect HCS and HCV forest areas. We do not currently provide certification documentation.

Timber products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

SFI Chain-of-Custody – Percentage

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

14.9

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

We have ongoing commitment to source only recycled or certified virgin fiber for packaging that we purchase directly, previously achieved and carried forward from our prior 2020 goal period. The results of our 2024 survey covering 2023 suppliers found that approximately 98% of the fiber used in the packaging we purchase meets this criterion based on our annual fiber survey with our direct suppliers. Of this volume, 47% of our fiber-based packaging is from recycled material and 51% is virgin packaging from a certified source (15% is SFI). 2% is not certified. We estimate that this volume represents packaging used in approximately 90-95% of our global business (NCS). The objective of this commitment is to reduce the potential for DF/DCF, we do not warrant that this certification scheme provides DF/DCF assurance. We do not currently provide certification documentation.

Timber products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

PEFC Chain-of-Custody (any type)

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

0.01

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

We have ongoing commitment to source only recycled or certified virgin fiber for packaging that we purchase directly, previously achieved and carried forward from our prior 2020 goal period. The results of our 2024 survey covering 2023 suppliers found that approximately 98% of the fiber used in the packaging we purchase meets this criterion based on our annual fiber survey with our direct suppliers. Of this volume, 47% of our fiber-based packaging is from recycled material and 51% is virgin packaging from a certified source (<1% is PEFC). 2% is not certified. We estimate that this volume represents packaging used in approximately 90-95% of our global business (NCS). The objective of this commitment is to reduce the potential for DF/DCF, we do not warrant that this certification scheme provides DF/DCF assurance We do not currently provide certification documentation.

[Add row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

No standardized procedure

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

We use several mechanisms to implement our no deforestation commitment. Education for our supply chain and the specific team members: We developed training decks for buyers supporting our supply chain. Suppliers sign our Business Partner Code of Conduct (BPCOC), which has referenced policies. We request suppliers to share our sourcing standards and our BPCOC with their upstream suppliers. The vast majority of our timber consumption is comprised of wood byproducts sourced in the United States, which has strong regulations around forest management, endangered species protection, and preventing deforestation. We conduct periodic visits to lumber mills of our Tier 1 suppliers, who are generally located close to our plants. We have engaged with our Tier 2 suppliers lumber companies confirming that most of the materials are sourced on property that they own and manage.

Palm oil

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.10.1) Provide details on the monitoring or estimating of your deforestation and conversion footprint.

Palm oil

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

We monitor the deforestation and conversion footprint in our value chain

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

100

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

During the reporting period

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

We perform a risk assessment of direct suppliers including palm oil derivative suppliers using manufacturing site location, spend, and audit history. Our Responsible 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 impacts. Utilizing spend data as a precursor, global direct suppliers are reviewed on an annual basis using our internally-developed risk assessment tool, which contains risk data based on independent and reputable sources. Specific to palm, we use Earthworm Foundation to monitor deforestation risk in our palm oil supply chain through their grievance support service. We rely on Earthworm Foundation for ground monitoring in Indonesia forests, where much of our palm is sourced for our ingredients. Earthworm Foundation sends proactive grievance alerts when a potential deforestation case has been identified at the supplier, mill, or plantation level within our palm supply chain. We also use the services of ASD to trace our palm supply, and they provide us an assessment of the deforestation risk at the mill level. The number of mills in our palm oil derivative supply chain with a high risk of deforestation went down in CY23.

[Add row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to within the next two years
Palm oil	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Palm oil

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

Increasing traceability

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

- Greater transparency
- Greater supplier awareness/engagement
- Increased demand for certified products
- Improvement in data collection and quality
- Involvement in landscape and/or jurisdictional initiatives
- Increased knowledge on commodity driven deforestation, forest degradation and/or conversion
- Development of certification and sustainability standards across entire landscapes/jurisdictions

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

Clorox supported the Earthworm Foundation's Aceh Landscape Program, which advances long-term landscape-level sustainability transformation in the Indonesian region of Aceh Sumatra to drive actions on forest-related issues. We are members of ASD and have supported on-the-ground transformation interventions with smallholder farmers in Borneo through the ASD Impact Fund. The primary barriers include lack of available certification, the wide variety of sources and high demand for responsibly sourced palm derivatives ingredients. Earthworm Foundation Aceh Landscape team encountered challenges in getting companies to participate in the development of an incentive program for the long-term conservation and restoration management of the protected forest. ASD's Impact Fund's second year also saw many valuable lessons learned. Creating a district-level farmer association proves crucial for scaling sustainable village development across the entire Seruyan district, ensuring consistent and widespread impact. Providing diverse training materials, including video lessons and printed booklets, ensures that all farmers, regardless of access to electricity or the internet, can benefit from educational resources. Organizing training sessions at the sub-village level makes it easier for farmers living in scattered locations to attend, ensuring broader participation and knowledge dissemination. Choosing crops like pineapple for agroforestry in suitable soils, such as peat in Mendawai Seberang, underscores the importance of matching crops with land characteristics to ensure successful cultivation. When it comes to developing an industrial cluster, collaboration across multiple sectors is key. Attracting private sector investment necessitates infrastructure readiness, land availability, skilled workforce, and streamlined bureaucratic processes. The partnership between ASD and the Kaleka Mosaik Initiative has driven significant progress in promoting sustainable palm oil production and empowering local communities through innovative and collaborative efforts. The past year has been marked by notable achievements in agri-food business development, farmer association formation, market strategy enhancement, and forest conservation. Despite facing environmental and administrative challenges, the initiative has demonstrated resilience and adaptability, drawing valuable lessons for future development.

[Add row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

Timber products

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:

Yes

(8.12.2) Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

No

(8.12.3) Primary reason certification details are not available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

Insufficient data on what is sold to requesting member

(8.12.4) Explain why certification details are not available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

We do not have traceable data that would allow us to allocate certified raw materials in the products we sell to our customers.

Palm oil

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:

Yes

(8.12.2) Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

No

(8.12.3) Primary reason certification details are not available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

Insufficient data on what is sold to requesting member

(8.12.4) Explain why certification details are not available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

*We do not have traceable data that would allow us to allocate certified raw materials in the products we sell to our customers.
[Fixed row]*

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

Timber products

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

No, but plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

No standardized procedure

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

This year we transitioned to a new reporting platform and have not set it up to report emissions from land use management and land use change. We plan to update or procedures to include land use impacts in the future.

Palm oil

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

No, but plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

No standardized procedure

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

This year we transitioned to a new reporting platform and have not set it up to report emissions from land use management and land use change. We plan to update or procedures to include land use impacts in the future.

[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

- Labor rights
- Land use rights
- Third parties' rights
- Environmental protection
- Human rights protected under international law
- Tax, anti-corruption, trade and customs regulations
- The principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), including as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

- Supplier self-declaration
- Third party audits
- Other, please specify :Compliance with our Business Partner Code of Conduct.

(8.14.5) Please explain

Adherence to our Business Partner Code of Conduct (BPCOC) is expected for our suppliers. Our BPCOC supports our sustainability commitments related to human rights and labor, respectful treatment and equal opportunity, anticorruption, and environmental sustainability. When notified of the occurrence of any non-compliances, Clorox reviews the details and our supply chain mapping risk analysis tools to understand if the non-compliance touches any part of our supply chain. When needed, Clorox notifies our suppliers to request action if the non-compliance is within their supply chain. This commitment and supplier compliance is referenced in our contracts and included as a requirement in supplier qualification and on-boarding process. Through 2023, over 85% of our US business partners by spend have signed or aligned with our BPCOC. We do not track the number of Timber specific suppliers. We have a separate audit process to check compliance with the BPCoC.

[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

	Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

[Fixed row]

(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Select all that apply

- Risk of biodiversity loss
- Risk of human rights issues
- Commodity sourcing footprint
- Opportunity for increased human well-being in area
- Opportunity to protect and restore natural ecosystems
- Risk of deforestation, forests/land degradation, or conversion of other natural ecosystems
- Recognized as priority landscape by credible multi-stakeholder groups or industry platforms

(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

We engaged with the Earthworm Foundation in on-the-ground efforts in Aceh Tamiang Indonesia and we participate in the ASD Impact Fund through which we worked with smallholders in the Central Kalimantan, Indonesia, Seruyan and Kotawaring in Barat These were selected as most of our PO and PKO derivatives are sourced from Indonesia. We support and participate in the Earthworm Foundation Aceh Landscape Program. Aceh is home to the Leuser Ecosystem, which is highly biodiverse and home to some of the world’s last old- growth tropical forests. Aceh Landscape Program aims to address priorities around the following impact topics: Stakeholder support and capacity building, forest protection and restoration, resilient farmers, workers and families, and community rights. We participate in the ASD Impact Fund through which we worked with smallholders in the Central Kalimantan, Indonesia, Seruyan and Kotawaring in Barat in via the Kaleka Mosaik Initiative – the project designed to drive regional economic development and sustainably restore landscapes in two of the largest palm-producing districts in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. The project design includes the following opportunities to leverage multistakeholder approach for greater jurisdictional/landscape impact. Transformation

interventions priorities implemented with Clorox through ASD Impact Fund in partnership with Tides Foundation and Kaleka Mosaik Initiative in 2023 were: • Laying the foundations for district-level regulations to boost competitiveness and regional economic development • Making a district-level farmer association a reality for multiple commodities • Enhancing business intelligence and market development • Achieving sustainable certification to advance local development • Land replanting, protecting forests and providing community incentives
[Fixed row]

(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

LJ1

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Action for Sustainable Derivatives - Kaleka Mosaik Initiative

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

Indonesia

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Kaleka Mosaik Initiative in two districts – Seruyan and Kotawaringin Barat in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia.

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

No, area is unknown

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

- Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2022

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

- Not defined

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

- Decreased ecosystem degradation rate
- Biodiversity protected and/or restored
- Increased and/or maintained protected areas
- Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored
- Ecosystem services maintained and/or enhanced
- Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

Governance

- Promotion of transparency, participation, inclusion, and coordination in landscape policy, planning, and management

Social

- Respect, protect, and fulfil human rights
- Income diversification amongst producers in area
- Improved capacity for community engagement in multi-stakeholder processes
- Implementation of livelihood activities/practices that reduce pressure on forests
- Improved standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

- ✓ Rights to land and resources recognized and protected, and related conflicts reduced
- ✓ Ensuring local communities and smallholders benefit from the outcomes of landscape/jurisdictional initiative

Production

- ✓ Improved and/or maintained soil health
- ✓ Increased adoption of sustainable production practices (e.g., input use efficiency and water management practices)
- ✓ Increased uptake of certification
- ✓ Uptake of regenerative agriculture (e.g., agroforestry) practices

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

- ✓ Collaborate on management/land use planning in the landscape/jurisdiction
- ✓ Collaborate on landscape sustainability assessments through participatory mapping
- ✓ Identify and act on opportunities for pre-competitive collaboration with your sector
- ✓ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for livelihoods and human well-being
- ✓ Help establish effective mechanisms for undertaking human rights due diligence, risk management, monitoring, verification, and grievance resolution
- ✓ Other actions relating to participation in planning and multi-stakeholder, please specify :Support land use planning in the landscape/jurisdiction

Build community and multi-stakeholder capacities

- ✓ Engage stakeholders on importance of conservation, restoration and/or rehabilitation
- ✓ Promote and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation activities
- ✓ Support communities and smallholders in gaining access to incentives (e.g. support achieving certification, group formation, getting land title, packaging access to loans, preferential sourcing etc.)

Support and incentivize sustainable production and community land use practices

- ✓ Capacity building for farmers, smallholders and local communities to implement good agricultural practices (including improved efficiency, crop diversification and adoption of certification)
- ✓ Support Indigenous peoples and local communities to clarify and secure land tenure rights

Link value chain action to landscape/jurisdictional initiative through private sector collaboration

- ✓ Collaborate on commodity traceability

- Use preferential sourcing to support landscape/jurisdictional initiatives that are demonstrating progress

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

- Indigenous peoples
- Local communities
- NGO and/or civil society
- Producers
- Private sector

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

The project aims to sustainably restore the landscape and drive economic growth in two of the largest palm-producing districts, Seruyan and Kotawaringin Barat, in Central Kalimantan Indonesia, a province from which contributing ASD members sourced an average of 8% of their palm derivatives in 2023.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

- Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework, please specify :ASD Annual Update on Progress

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

We participate in the ASD Impact Fund through which we worked with smallholders in the Central Kalimantan, Indonesia, Seruyan and Kotawaringin Barat in via the Kaleka Mosaik Initiative – the project designed to drive regional economic development and sustainably restore landscapes in two of the largest palm-producing districts in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. The project design includes the following opportunities to leverage multistakeholder approach for greater jurisdictional/landscape impact. Transformation interventions implemented with Clorox through ASD Impact Fund in partnership with Tides Foundation and Kaleka Mosaik Initiative are: Laying the foundations for district-level regulations to boost competitiveness and regional economic development Kaleka created a comprehensive blueprint for an agri-food business cluster focused on community-based agroforestry commodities. Making a district-level farmer association a reality for multiple commodities Farmers are provided high economic value crops, such as patchouli and citronella, to cultivate as an incentive for restoration activities. Advancing the production and distillation of essential oil at scale can help improve the regional economy and simultaneously promote sustainable agriculture practices. Enhancing business intelligence and market development Kaleka Mosaik Initiative developed a market research brief focusing on essential oil, palm sugar, and aquaculture products and devised strategies to improve the market potential of such products, including the participation in agri-food exhibitions and conferences. Specifically, engagements with the Indonesian Essential Oil Board and other market players were initiated to enhance product visibility and investor interest. Achieving sustainable certification to advance local development. From the start of the Impact Fund's support of the Mosaik Initiative, 610 farmers have obtained

RSPO certification, enabling them to trade RSPO credits. An additional 204 farmers in two villages have been involved in the certification process, which consists of extensive training sessions and legal documentation Land replanting, protecting forests and providing community incentives Further to certification efforts, more than 100 hectares of degraded land in three villages have been replanted. Crops planted in the restoration area include ecologically-, economically-, and socio-culturally-valuable trees.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

No, we are not making any claims, and we do not plan to within the next two years

Row 2

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

LJ2

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Earthworm Foundation Aceh Landscape Program

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

Indonesia

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Aceh Singkil, Subulussalam, Aceh Selatan and Aceh Tenggara

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

No, area is unknown

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

- Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2017

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

- Please specify :2023

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

- Decreased ecosystem degradation rate
- Biodiversity protected and/or restored
- Increased and/or maintained protected areas
- Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored
- Ecosystem services maintained and/or enhanced
- Improved community resilience from climate adaptation plans or mitigation efforts
- Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

Governance

- Promotion of transparency, participation, inclusion, and coordination in landscape policy, planning, and management

Social

- Respect, protect, and fulfil human rights
- Improved capacity for community engagement in multi-stakeholder processes
- Implementation of livelihood activities/practices that reduce pressure on forests
- Improved standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

- ✓ Rights to land and resources recognized and protected, and related conflicts reduced
- ✓ Ensuring local communities and smallholders benefit from the outcomes of landscape/jurisdictional initiative

Production

- ✓ Increased adoption of sustainable production practices (e.g., input use efficiency and water management practices)
- ✓ Multi-commodity production promoted and farmer/supplier dependency on individual companies reduced
- ✓ Reliable commodity traceability and landscape monitoring/data collection system
- ✓ Uptake of regenerative agriculture (e.g., agroforestry) practices

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

- ✓ Collaborate on management/land use planning in the landscape/jurisdiction
- ✓ Collaborate on landscape sustainability assessments through participatory mapping
- ✓ Identify and act on opportunities for pre-competitive collaboration with your sector
- ✓ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for livelihoods and human well-being
- ✓ Collaborate to maintain representation from all relevant stakeholders within governance structure of initiative
- ✓ Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative
- ✓ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for deforestation, natural ecosystem conversion and/or degradation
- ✓ Identify and map stakeholders (including vulnerable and/or marginalized groups) and encourage their engagement in multi-stakeholder processes
- ✓ Help establish effective mechanisms for undertaking human rights due diligence, risk management, monitoring, verification, and grievance resolution
- ✓ Other actions relating to participation in planning and multi-stakeholder, please specify :Support land use planning in the landscape/jurisdiction

Build community and multi-stakeholder capacities

- ✓ Communicate externally the business case for investing in landscapes/jurisdiction
- ✓ Engage stakeholders on importance of conservation, restoration and/or rehabilitation
- ✓ Promote and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation activities
- ✓ Support communities and smallholders in gaining access to incentives (e.g. support achieving certification, group formation, getting land title, packaging access to loans, preferential sourcing etc.)

Support and incentivize sustainable production and community land use practices

- Capacity building for farmers, smallholders and local communities to implement good agricultural practices (including improved efficiency, crop diversification and adoption of certification)
- Provide financial support to fund FPIC processes and/or activities to halt systemic violations of workers' rights
- Support Indigenous peoples and local communities to clarify and secure land tenure rights

Link value chain action to landscape/jurisdictional initiative through private sector collaboration

- Collaborate on commodity traceability
- Use preferential sourcing to support landscape/jurisdictional initiatives that are demonstrating progress

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

- Local communities
- NGO and/or civil society
- Private sector

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

Since 2017, Clorox has supported and participated in the Earthworm Foundation Aceh Landscape Program. Aceh is home to the Leuser Ecosystem, which is highly biodiverse and home to some of the world's last old-growth tropical forests. Aceh Landscape Program aims to address priorities around the following impact topics: Stakeholder support and capacity building, forest protection and restoration, resilient farmers, workers and families, and community rights. Stakeholder support and capacity-building To assist stakeholders in their efforts towards sustainability and preventing deforestation, Earthworm has so far contributed to the implementation of 3 Collective Action Plans in 3 Acehese districts – (Subulussalam, Aceh Singkil, and Aceh Selatan), covered by the landscape program Earthworm is also involved at the village, private-sector, and public education levels, and has successfully established collective action plans with relevant stakeholders. Forest protection & restoration We have successfully identified HCV/HCS areas in 6 companies' estates. The total area covered by the HCV/HCS study was 10,150 ha, with a dominant peat area of 9,163 ha at the PT Nafasindo estate. Resilient Farmers Since 2021, a total of 739 farmers have implemented good agricultural practices (GAP) for palm oil after training provided by EF. This training was conducted through various methods, including the PPL program in collaboration with Musim Mas and EF, partnerships with EF and farmer groups, as well as one-on-one sessions with farmers. This training cycle is crucial for enhancing the livelihood of farmers. Workers & families EF has provided support to 3 companies in enhancing the working conditions of 819 employees, through ISPO certification. Key improvements covered are: 1) change of employment status from daily contract to permanent which means workers have health insurance, 2) workers housing is provided for workers with families, 3) salaries are now based on minimum wage, 4) relocation of dangerous waste away from workers housing has been implemented, 5) nursery or kids safe area on plantation in accordance with ISPO regulations. Community Rights The land tenure study (PM-LTS) process has been completed in seven villages in Subulussalam since 2021 On conflict resolution strategies, EF has developed a conflict resolution guideline and trained 54 participants in 2023 representing companies, local governments, CSOs, and community members on conflict resolution.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

- Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

Since 2017, Clorox has supported and participated in the Earthworm Foundation Aceh Landscape Program. Aceh is home to the Leuser Ecosystem, which is highly biodiverse and home to some of the world's last old-growth tropical forests. Aceh Landscape Program aims to address priorities around the following impact topics: Stakeholder support and capacity building, forest protection and restoration, resilient farmers, workers and families, and community rights. In 2024, the program assisted with enacting protection on 26,244 ha through formal regulation, completed HCV identification training for 38 companies or farmer groups, trained 534 farmers on Good Agriculture Practices and engaged 180 farmers on agricultural diversification.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

- No, we are not making any claims, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Add row]

(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.

Row 1

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

- LJ1

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

- Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, and we are able/willing to disclose volume data

(8.15.3.3) Commodity

Select from:

Palm oil

(8.15.3.4) % of disclosure volume from this landscape/jurisdiction

8

Row 2

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

LJ2

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, and we are able/willing to disclose volume data

(8.15.3.3) Commodity

Select from:

Palm oil

(8.15.3.4) % of disclosure volume from this landscape/jurisdiction

6

[Add row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to implement project(s) within the next two years

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Most of our facilities measure water withdrawals using water meters for each incoming source (utility/third-party, ground water, lake water, pond water, river water, rainwater, stormwater). Some plants will receive water from third parties in tankers, those volumes are tracked by batch. A couple of plants calculate water volumes using pump curves and energy usage. Most meters track volumes on a continuous basis but the data is reported into our systems typically on a monthly basis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Each facility where Clorox has operational control is responsible for measuring, monitoring, and reporting water use volumes by source. A resource compiles and evaluates withdrawals across the company. International sites track utility invoiced water and site withdrawals manually. North American sites track utility invoiced water withdrawals via an online website; non-invoiced water use is tracked manually (well water, pond/river/lake water, storm water, and water delivered by 3rd parties) typically on a monthly to quarterly basis. Each site is responsible for monitoring withdrawals and assess water usage. At the company level, an online dashboard is available for North American sites to monitor water use. A third-party monitors the dashboard water data on a regular basis for errors or changes that

may indicate an issue. Manually collected data is monitored, typically using spreadsheets, often at the time of data collection. Data gaps may be estimated based on average daily use.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Most of our facilities measure their water withdrawals using water meters for each incoming source (utility/third-party, ground water, lake water, pond water, river water, rainwater, stormwater). Some plants will receive water from third parties in tankers, those volumes are tracked by batch. A couple of plants calculate water volumes using pump curves and energy usage. Most meters track volumes on a continuous basis but the data is reported into our systems typically on a monthly basis

(9.2.4) Please explain

Each facility where Clorox has operational control is responsible for measuring, monitoring, and reporting water use volumes by source. A resource compiles and evaluates withdrawals across the company. International sites track utility invoiced water and site withdrawals manually. North American sites track utility invoiced water withdrawals via an online website; non-invoiced water use is tracked manually (well water, pond/river/lake water, storm water, and water delivered by 3rd parties) typically on a monthly to quarterly basis. Each site is responsible for monitoring withdrawals and assess water usage. At the company level, an online dashboard is available for North American sites to monitor water use. A third-party monitors the dashboard water data on a regular basis for errors or changes that may indicate an issue. Manually collected data is monitored, typically using spreadsheets, often at the time of data collection. Data gaps may be estimated based on average daily use.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Other, please specify :Varies from daily to greater than annually.

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Most plants measure water quality by testing, either onsite or through a third-party laboratory. The method varies, by facility, quality requirements, and permit requirements. For example, facilities that provide water to their employees may rely on utilities to provide results of laboratory testing, typically on a quarterly basis. Facilities that have quality requirements for products may test their water quality more frequently, often after pre-treatment on a batch basis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The quality of incoming water at our locations is important because we water is used to produce consumer products or for employees use. Each site is responsible for the quality of incoming water. Many plants test water for quality purposes to ensure that it meets standards and specifications for our products. Other sites rely on utilities to provide high quality water; that water is often required to meet certain standards by R&D and quality teams for production. We monitor water for different parameters, in order to meet quality requirements. Many plants review their data on a frequent basis, often by batch, shift, date/time, or other frequency depending on the product and the applicable standard operating procedures. Treatment may be needed, such as removal of dissolved solids before use. Water withdrawal quality data is maintained at the site level or is available at the local utility, depending on the type of facility.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Facilities that measure water discharge typically use meters at the discharge point(s). Some measure discharge on a batch basis when wastewater is hauled offsite for treatment, a few estimate discharge using a weir. Facilities that don't have meters rely on utilities to calculate water discharge volumes on the difference between withdrawal and discharges volumes (irrigation, product water, and fire systems).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Most of our locations are charged for their water discharges, based on total volumes measured by the receiving facility. North American utility invoiced water discharge volumes are maintained in a centralized, cloud-based location. Water discharges are also measured at the site level when needed for compliance or billing purposes. Plants and R&D centers measure industrial wastewater discharged directly or hauled to treatment facilities. Sites with land application permits monitor discharge volumes per the permit requirements. The remaining, mostly offices and distribution centers, which don't have meters or monitoring requirements have their total discharge volumes tracked by utilities, with data maintained in a centralized location. Clorox has started collecting wastewater discharge data and aggregating at an enterprise level for internal use in an effort to evaluate our wastewater discharge volumes for potential reporting. We are reporting sites that actively compile volume data.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Other, please specify :Varies, continuous to daily to monthly.

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Facilities that measure water discharge typically use meters at the discharge point(s). Some measure discharge on a batch basis when wastewater is hauled offsite for treatment, a few estimate discharge using a weir. Facilities that don't have meters rely on utilities to calculate water discharge volumes on the difference between withdrawal and discharges volumes (irrigation, product water, and fire systems).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Most of Clorox controlled or operated plants and R&D centers monitor their discharge volumes for compliance purposes. Most of our offices or distribution centers are not metered but are charged for their discharge volumes by usage, with the volume data being available for review. The majority of our sites are able to identify their water discharge volumes by destination. Sites that track discharge volumes identify the destinations, including offsite treatment facilities, direct discharge to a sewer

489 system, land application, irrigation, or discharge to a water body. Discharge data is monitored invoices or metered discharge volumes. One exception is at Kingsford plants that wash down water to settling ponds for reuse, the reuse volumes are not always tracked due to the complexities of measuring these volumes. We are reporting sites that actively compile volume data.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Other, please specify :Varies from continuous to daily to weekly (e.g., by batch)

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Facilities that measure their discharge volumes by treatment method typically use meters. Some will measure discharge volumes on a batch basis. The monitoring frequency varies by facility, treatment method, and regulatory/permit requirements. For example, some plants have continuous monitoring systems to ensure that the discharge is within permit requirements (e.g., pH treatment). Other plants measure treated volumes on a batch basis ranging from multiple times a day to a few times a week.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharges by treatment method are measured and monitored when needed for compliance purposes. Treatment methods and volumes are tracked at plants that have pre-treatment systems, including our Cleaning plants, some Kingsford plants, and Natural Personal Care (Burt's Bees), Brita plant, and one of two Food products plants (around 25% our sites). Facilities that don't treat their water discharges track volumes but not by treatment method (Litter and Glad plants, offices, distribution centers). Plants that have pre-treatment systems document the water discharge volume from those systems based on the treatment method (typically pH adjustments or flocculation) to ensure that the applicable discharge limits are met. Water volume discharge data by treatment method is maintained by the sites or in a centralized database.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Other, please specify :Varies from daily to quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Many plants measure the quality of their water withdrawals by testing, either onsite or through a third-party laboratory. The method and frequency varies, by facility, quality requirements, permit requirements, and facility infrastructure. For example, some plants have onsite laboratories that can test for effluent parameters such as pH, chlorides, on a batch or daily basis depending on the requirement. Other facilities send samples to a third-party for testing (coliform, dissolved solids).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharges are measured and reported on a site-by-site basis where needed for compliance purposes. We monitor locally for the permitted or required standard effluent parameters when required, which is around 50 to 75% of our facilities (plants, R&D centers). The parameters monitored depend on the local regulations and the plant specific processes. Our home care plants will typically monitor chlorides, either COD or BOD, and pH, for discharge to the local treatment plant. Our Kingsford plants will monitor their discharge to water bodies for total suspended solids. The frequency of monitoring is depending on the local regulations or permit requirements. Sites that are required to sample their discharge for effluent parameters monitor and send the data to the local responsible agencies. The data is monitored prior to submittal to ensure that any discharge requirements are met.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Other, please specify :Varies, monthly to quarterly to yearly depending on permits.

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Plants that monitor their discharge for emissions to water typically use a third-party laboratory for testing, depending on the permit requirements. These are usually facilities that have industrial sector specific testing requirements for certain substances such as aluminum, or nitrates).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Many of our plants are required to monitor water quality for various substances when it is discharged directly to water bodies, depending on state and local regulations. Several of our U.S. Plants have stormwater discharges permits and monitor for certain parameters, including nitrates, depending on the category they are assigned (e.g., industrial sector). These permits require that our plants take action in order to prevent exceedances that could impact water quality. Other plants, domestic and International do not monitor effluent emissions to water and are likely not sources of such emissions.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Less than 1%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Unknown

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We are not aware of plants that are required to monitor their water discharges for temperature.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharges are measured and reported on a site-by-site basis where needed for compliance purposes. Water discharges are fully treated before being discharged, if required to comply with federal, state and local laws. Onsite and offsite treatment methods are known and monitored locally. Water discharges are subject to permit regulations by the local publicly owned treatment works facility. Most of our plants do not discharge heated water so temperature monitoring is typically not required or done. Plants that may discharge water with above ambient temperatures have settlement ponds where the water will equilibrate are not required to measure temperature, which is why we selected less than 1%.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We report water withdrawals as water consumption at sites where we have operational. Most facilities measure their water withdrawals (reported as consumption) using water meters at each source (utility/third-party, ground water, lake water, pond water, river water, rainwater, stormwater). Some plants receive water from third parties in tankers, tracked by batch. Some plants calculate water volumes using pump curves and energy usage. Most data is reported into our systems monthly.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We have been reporting our water withdrawals as water consumption at sites where we have operational control since 2007. We don't currently differentiate between withdrawal and consumption but estimate that approximately 80 percent of the water withdrawn is consumed, with the remaining 20% being returned to the source. Water consumption includes global manufacturing sites, offices and research development centers used in 1) products sold to customers, 2) the manufacturing process, 3) irrigation and 4) water consumed by employees. Water sources include city/municipal, well, lake, river, pond, storm water, and water provided by private third-party sources. Water consumption data is reviewed routinely by our operational teams and at least annually by a corporate resource.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Most of our facilities measure their water reuse (also reported as consumption) using water meters for each incoming source, including recycled or reused water. Most meters track volumes on a continuous basis but the data is reported into our systems typically on a monthly basis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Recycled or reused water is tracked at the site level and included in facility specific water accounting. We account for recycled water at most plants by using direct read meters and recording the volumes monthly. Some recycled/reused water at some of our Kingsford plants is not reported because the volumes are based on engineering estimates where metering is not feasible. The water savings from using recycled/reused water at Kingsford are captured through reduced freshwater withdrawals. Plants that recycle/reuse water are responsible for monitoring the volumes, which we estimate represent 25 to 50% of our locations (e.g., some Kingsford plants that use recycled water, Cleaning plants that reuse product water). Water consumption data is reviewed routinely by our operational teams and at least annually by a corporate resource.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Unknown

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Our facilities are expected to provide quality water to our employees for washing and sanitation services. Site water is typically tested by a third-party laboratory, either engaged by the site or by a utility providing the water.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Clorox has standards that set expectations for our global sites to provide water for food service, drinking, maintenance and toilets for our employees. Each site provides adequate washing and sanitation services for employees. Many of our plants have Good Manufacturing Practices for Personal Hygiene Practices that are monitored by site staff. Municipal metered potable water is provided to employees at facilities where available. Locations that don't direct access water that meets 494

drinking water standards are provided with safe water from third-party sources. Each facility is responsible for providing employees with adequate materials for washing, hygiene, and sanitation services. Most locations contract with third-party services, responsible for providing materials for sanitation and hygiene. Site Safety or Environmental Coordinators or Quality Assurance Personal are responsible for ensuring that each location meets the applicable Safety and Health guidelines.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2703

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our long term IGNITE Strategy integrates our business goals with our sustainability goals, focused on delivering strong economic, environmental and social net positive benefits in a changing world. This strategy is focused on delivering 3% to 5% sales growth and, with a large percentage of our products relying on water there would likely be a commensurate increase in water use. However, by integrating the business strategy with our sustainability goals, we are committing to driving growth responsibly. So, while water withdrawals may increase, we are working to drive down the intensity. For example, one of our pillars include "Innovate Experiences". Under that pipeline, R&D is working on a strategic pipeline of projects which have sustainable water-related improvements which include more concentrated, refillable and reusable products. Some of these refillable products have been piloted or launched, in anticipation of being a larger part of our portfolio in future years. We are forecasting our water use to be about the same, following growth in the short and mid-term as we work to drive the intensity down and, as consumer behaviors change, anticipate that our long-term water withdrawals will be about the same.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Other, please specify :We don't calculate or quantify discharges

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

This metric is set at 0 because we do not compile or disclose our total discharges due to data limitations. Water is an important aspect of our business and water stewardship is ranked as a “Higher” priority in our sustainability materiality tiers. Water discharges are considered both a “loss” in production as well as a potential cost to the businesses. To offset this loss, plants that rely on higher volumes of water are continuously looking to reduce our discharges. For example, several of our plants in LATAM have implemented projects to reuse water on-site, reducing the amount of water they discharge to the local utility. We anticipate that this work will continue and increases in growth will be offset by increased efficiencies and reduced discharge volumes, with overall trends being about the same.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2703

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Clorox reports the same values for water consumption as we do for water withdrawals since we do not account for water discharges that are returned to the original withdrawal source/same basin. We are evaluating ways to better track our water use and water discharges so that we can differentiate between withdrawals from consumption. Once we are able to implement better accounting systems and our total consumption drop given our estimated 80/20 ratio of product use vs plant use. In addition, we are committed to driving water efficiency improvements that achieve or exceed our 2018 baseline. Some of these improvements should reduce our water consumption, offsetting any increases with growth, with overall trends being about the same.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

787

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

29.12

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

- WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Clorox used the WRI Aqueduct Tool, accessed in July 2025, to evaluate water-risk across our global operations to help direct our focus and resources to these geographies. The WRI Aqueduct V4.0 utilized updated data sets, which resulted in several additional Clorox sites being identified in high or very high water stress basins. Facilities in water-stressed areas have processes to identify and implement water efficiency projects in high/extremely high baseline water-stress areas. We anticipate that these efforts will offset the effects of increased water consumption due to business growth. Accordingly, the primary reason for selecting about the same over the next five years is that we anticipate that future increases in water use associated with growth are offset by increased efficiencies. Over the longer term, we expect our water use to decrease as we evolve our portfolio toward products that use less water meet changing consumer demands and changing business or environmental conditions.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

- Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

 Lower**(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year**

Select from:

 Increase/decrease in business activity**(9.2.7.5) Please explain**

We measure our water use by location and by water source, globally. We meter the amount of water withdrawn. As part of our global environmental sustainability strategy, we have been reporting our water withdrawals by source for 100% of our facilities since 2007. Our withdrawals of freshwater are lower than last year, primarily due to reduced production. In future years, we expect year over year freshwater usage to be about the same with changes due to increases /decreases in our production volume and implementation of water efficiency projects

Brackish surface water/Seawater**(9.2.7.1) Relevance**

Select from:

 Not relevant**(9.2.7.5) Please explain**

We do not use brackish water in our operations.

Groundwater – renewable**(9.2.7.1) Relevance**

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

649

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We measure our water use by location and by water source, globally. We meter the amount of water withdrawn. As part of our global environmental sustainability strategy, we have been reporting our water withdrawals by source for our facilities since 2007. Our groundwater withdrawals are lower than last year, attributed to a decrease in production. In future years, we expect a lower variance in year over year usage with only minor fluctuations due to increases /decreases in our production volume and changes in water efficiency.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our understanding is that sites that use groundwater have wells in locations where water is replenished (e.g., shallow aquifer wells, for example). We are not aware of sites using non-renewable groundwater.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We do not use produced/entrained water in our operations.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our third-party sources are municipal water suppliers (utilities) or third-party water distributors. We did not source water sourced from other third-party sources in 2024.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Water discharges are measured and reported on a site-by-site basis where needed for compliance purposes. Clorox sites are collecting industrial wastewater discharge volumes for internal use. We do not roll up or report this data publicly.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Our sites do not discharge to brackish surface/seawater.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Our sites do not discharge directly to groundwater.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Water discharges are measured and reported on a site-by-site basis where needed for compliance purposes. Clorox sites are collecting industrial wastewater discharge volumes for internal use. We do not roll up or report this data publicly.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Our sites do not perform tertiary treatment for water discharges.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We have facilities with wastewater pretreatment systems that treat their wastewater prior to discharge water on-site but they do not use secondary treatment processes. We measure water discharges where needed for local compliance purposes, but we do not report it externally. Clorox is collecting some industrial wastewater discharge data at an enterprise level for internal use.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We have facilities with wastewater pre-treatment systems to discharge to a local treatment plant that have primary treatment systems (particulate removal). We measure water discharges where needed for local compliance purposes, but we do not report it publicly. Clorox is collecting some industrial wastewater discharge data at an enterprise level for internal use.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We have at least two locations with land application permits that discharge to the natural environment. We measure water discharges where needed for local compliance purposes, but we do not report it publicly. Clorox is collecting some industrial wastewater discharge data at an enterprise level for internal use.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Most of our facilities meet pre-treatment standards and do not treat their wastewater prior to discharge. We measure water discharges where needed for local compliance purposes, but we do not report it publicly. Clorox is collecting some industrial wastewater discharge data at an enterprise level for internal use.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

No other goals

[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

Nitrates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Many of our plants are required to monitor water quality for various substances when it is discharged directly to water bodies, depending on state and local regulations. Several of our U.S. Plants have stormwater discharges permits and monitor for certain parameters, including nitrates, depending on the industrial sector category they are assigned. These plants are required to test and report for Nitrogen as Nitrate at least annually. They are not required to calculate the mass discharged to the environment, and this information is not available nor reported, so we selected 0.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

Clorox has assessed water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities mostly at a business level based, in part, on the degree water use by our businesses. These risks haven't met our definition of a substantive risk. For example, our Glad business doesn't rely on water for production and the products that Glad makes are not water dependent when sold or used. Therefore, Glad has not identified any substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, or opportunities as a business. Brita, while not heavily reliant on water use at the operational level, does see water as being substantive to Brita products. Accordingly, Brita has strong understanding of the water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities and incorporates those into their business model (see Brita's website). Another example is Kingsford's, where water is important to their operations but there is an indirect relationship between Kingsford's products and water. The Kingsford business has only identified water dependencies and impacts as it relates to production in their direct operations (e.g. plants were located in areas with sufficient water sources). Our Cleaning (including International), Foods, and Personal Care businesses see water as being substantive to their business models. These businesses have identified the main water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities in their business models. Cleaning, for example, has concentrated some products (Bleach, Pine-Sol) to reduce water impacts while implementing a potential growth opportunity. Foods, and Personal Care understand the importance of water in their quality programs. In summary, Clorox assesses substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities but they are not enterprise level risks. Facility level assessments are done in locations that may have localized risks (e.g. potential supply issues) but these are conducted as needed and are business confidential.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Clorox has not assessed our upstream value chain for substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. The reason for not conducting the assessments is due to this not currently being a strategic priority.

[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

This is confidential

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

7164

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

2.65

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

We anticipate the forward trend to be flat or improved efficiency. Our water-based goals are to 1) drive continued water efficiency improvements (on a per case of product sold basis) that achieve or exceed our 2018 baseline levels and advance a more localized approach to water stewardship in high or extremely high baseline water-stress areas. Our efficiency improved over last year.

[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

	Product name
Row 1	N/A

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

Unknown

(9.13.2) Comment

Using ingredients that are both effective and safe is a top priority for us. We continue to be a leading voice in the consumer packaged goods industry through initiatives in product safety and ingredient transparency. We share information on the ingredients in our cleaning, disinfecting and laundry products sold in the U.S. to the SmartLabel portal and offer a list of ingredients in these products on our website. We have disclosed a comprehensive restricted substances list for our U.S. professional and retail cleaning products, meaning these ingredients are not intentionally added to products in those categories on our website. We share SDS on our website, which are designed to provide guidance for safe handling of products to workplace employees, emergency personnel in accordance with the requirements of Occupational Safety and Health Administration. See <https://www.thecloroxcompany.com/responsibility/healthy-lives/product-stewardship/> for more details.

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Important but not classified due to lack of formal guidance, criteria, and procedures for qualifying products as low water impact.

(9.14.4) Please explain

Water used for our products varies greatly in intensity depending on supply chain, manufacturing requirements, and consumer uses. We recognize that water is important and our strategic focus is to complete localized risk assessments and create action plans that reflect the risks and issues unique to watersheds supporting the areas in which we operate. Most of our efforts are on reducing the water impact of our products at the operational level versus classifying them as low water impact products. For example, we have projects to concentrate some of our products, which would lower the water use in our operations and reduce transportation related emissions on a per use basis.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

- Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

The Clorox Company is committed to the long-term well-being of people and the planet. We recognize we have a responsibility and opportunity to protect the environment as part of our commitment to doing business the right way. We expect our plants and our employees to have standards and procedures in place to prevent and mitigate water pollution. Establishing targets for water pollution could be counterproductive to preventing water related impacts.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

The Clorox Company is committed to the long-term well-being of people and the planet. We recognize we have a responsibility and opportunity to protect the environment as part of our commitment to doing business the right way. We expect our plants and our employees to have standards and procedures in place to ensure adequate water, sanitation, hygiene services at our facilities.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

No other water targets or commitments
[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2019

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

1675

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

1675

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

1448

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2012, we set a goal to further reduce our water consumption by 20% per case of product sold by 2020 vs. 2011 base year. We met that goal in 2019, reset our baseline to 2018, and set a new goal to drive continued water efficiency improvements that achieve or exceed our 2018 baseline levels (relative to case sold). We evaluate this metric based on the volume of water withdrawn (in gallons) per thousand cases of product sold. We set the target to equal the baseline (e.g. meet or exceed), which is why the % achieved is not calculated. Instead we compare the current year KPI to the baseline/target. This year we achieved a reduction in water use relative to case sold compared to our 2018 baseline, which translates to a 14% decrease in water use. The start dates and target dates are approximate as these are ongoing commitments.

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

We plan to continue to measure our water footprint and advise sites to maintain focus on water efficiency.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

We identified our facilities in located in high or extremely high water-stress areas, using WRI's Aqueduct Tool, with withdrawals from accounting for 29% of the company's total water withdrawals. This is an increase in the number of sites located in high or extremely high water-stressed basins resulting in updates to the Aqueduct tool. We assessed water use at these sites, and identified 7 plants that use approximately 28% of the company's total water withdrawals. These plants implemented plans to reduce their water footprint.

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic packaging

- Reduce the total weight of plastic packaging used and/or produced
- Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic packaging
- Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging
- Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale

Plastic goods/products

- Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic goods/products

(10.1.3) Please explain

In 2019, as part of our IGNITE strategy, we prioritized packaging as a key focus area with the following goals: -50% combined reduction in virgin plastic and fiber packaging by 2030 -100% recyclable, reusable or compostable packaging by 2025 -Double post-consumer recycled (PCR) plastic in packaging by 2030 (+50% by 2025) -Achieve zero waste to landfill in 100% of our global facilities by 2030, and our plants by 2025 (where infrastructure allows) In 2019, Clorox became a signatory to the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's New Plastics Economy Global Commitment and in 2020 a founding member of U.S. Plastics Pact. As part of our participation in EMF Global Commitment, in 2021 we committed to an additional goal to reduce virgin plastic in packaging on an absolute basis by 25% by 2025. Some of our Business Units have both product and packaging specific goals to reduce our virgin plastic use. And while we don't have public targets for eliminating problematic and unnecessary plastic packaging and increasing the proportion of plastic packaging that is reusable, our packaging teams address these aspects as part of their workstreams to reduce our plastic impacts. We're engaging in collective, multi-stakeholder approaches across the plastics supply chain to find solutions to different

aspects of the plastic waste challenge, including ensuring compliance with EPR policies and schemes, identifying ways to redesign products and business models for reusability, improving access to recycling infrastructure and increasing use of PCR plastic.

[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Clorox is not a primary producer of plastic polymers. Some of our plants process their plastic scrap into plastic pellets for reuse in our products. We do this to reduce our waste through better recycling.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Two of our BUs, Glad and Brita produce durable plastic goods.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Many of our products are packaged in plastic or have plastic containers.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

Durable goods and durable components sold

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

100233

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

% virgin fossil-based content

% post-consumer recycled content

(10.4.7) Please explain

We are reporting the total weight (MT) of our consumer units produced by our Glad and Brita business units (BU), which are the durable goods sold by these BUs. Our Glad BU uses recycled plastic in some of the trash bags that they produce. Glad and Brita do not currently use recycled plastic in products that may be used for human consumption (e.g. Glad food bags and wrap and Brita pitchers, water bottles, and filters). We are not reporting the percentages, which are considered business confidential.

[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

88000

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

- % virgin fossil-based content
- % post-consumer recycled content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

89.83

(10.5.6) % post-consumer recycled content

10.17

(10.5.7) Please explain

We have three IGNITE sustainability goals around our packaging and report our progress on each: 1) A 50% reduction in combined virgin plastic and fiber by 2025; 2) 100% recyclable, reusable or compostable (RRC) packaging by 2025; and 3) Double post-consumer recycled plastic in packaging by 2030 (50% by 2025). As signatories to the Global Commitment, led by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, in collaboration with the UN Environment Programme. Our packaging goals and metrics are available on our Sustainability Data Hub at www.clorox.metrio.net.

[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

- % reusable
- % technically recyclable
- % recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.5.1.2) % of plastic packaging that is reusable

0.8

(10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

85.2

(10.5.1.4) % of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale

81.8

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

*We have three IGNITE sustainability goals around our packaging and report our progress on each: 1) A 50% reduction in combined virgin plastic and fiber by 2025: thru CY23 we have achieved a 9% combined reduction per case of product sold versus a 2018 baseline; 2) 100% recyclable, reusable or compostable (RRC) packaging by 2025: thru CY23, 87% of our packaging is RRC versus 76% in 2018; and 3) Double post-consumer recycled plastic in packaging by 2030 (50% by 2025): through CY23, 10% of the plastic used in packaging is PCR, compared a target of 22%. As signatories to the Global Commitment, led by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, in collaboration with the UN Environment Programme. We are reporting our 0.8% of our packaging is reusable, 85.2% of our packaging is designed for recycling and 81.8% is recyclable at scale. Our packaging goals and metrics are available on our Sustainability Data Hub at www.clorox.metrio.net.
[Fixed row]*

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

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

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

- Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

- Land/water protection
- Land/water management
- Species management
- Education & awareness
- Livelihood, economic & other incentives

[Fixed row]

(11.3) 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
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pressure indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (partial assessment)	Upstream value chain impacts
UNESCO World Heritage sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Not Applicable
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	Not Assessed
Ramsar sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	Not Assessed
Key Biodiversity Areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (partial assessment)	Upstream Value Chain Impacts
Other areas important for biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	Not Assessed

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Indonesia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Kaleka Mosaik Initiative

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Clorox is committed to working with suppliers to ensure production does not cause a loss of natural ecosystems or biodiversity deforestation or human rights infringements among other environmental or social issues when sourcing raw materials such as palm oil or wood-based fiber for our products and packaging. To facilitate this work Clorox participated in the ASD Impact Fund to collectively invest in on-the-ground projects that drive sustainable palm production supporting the Kaleka Mosaik Initiative. Transformation interventions implemented with Clorox through ASD Impact Fund in partnership with Tides Foundation, after two full years of partnering and the Kaleka Mosaik Initiative the 2024 key achievements are: 2,732ha forest protected through Social Forestry and Village Regulation schemes 100ha of degraded land replanted with high ecological, economic and socio-cultural value trees 814 farmers certified by RSPO and in the process of selling their Independent Smallholder RSPO Credits or currently engaged in the certification process Working towards an agri-food business cluster focused on community-based agroforestry commodities, following a defined blueprint: > Established a district-level farmer association to support farmer training, better pricing, quality uniformity, and trading of multiple commodities. > Developed key facilities to move towards agri-food industrial clusters (nursery center, farmer learning center, product development center) > Developed marketing strategy to improve essential oils exposure to investors. More details are available in ASD's Annual Update on Progress, December 2024.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Operational controls
- Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Based on our 2024 traceability engagement through Action for Sustainable Derivatives, 8% of our CY23 palm oil derivatives are sourced from Central Kalimantan. Mitigation measures are implemented through the support of the Kaleka Mosaik Initiative.

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Indonesia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Aceh Landscape Program

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Clorox is committed to working with suppliers to ensure production does not cause a loss of natural ecosystems or biodiversity deforestation or human rights infringements among other environmental or social issues when sourcing raw materials such as palm oil or wood-based fiber for our products and packaging. To facilitate this work Clorox also provided support for the Earthworm Foundations Aceh Landscape Program which advances long-term landscape-level sustainability transformation in the Indonesian region of Aceh Sumatra. The Aceh Landscape is home to the biodiverse Leuser Ecosystem and the Rawa Singkil Wildlife Reserve, home to some of the world's last old-growth tropical forests and significant areas of peat soils that serve as important carbon sinks. Aceh is commonly known as the "Last Place on Earth" because it is the last place on earth that the Sumatran elephant, rhino, orangutan and tiger live together in one area, demonstrating its significance as a region rich in biodiversity. In 2024, the program assisted with enacting protection on 26,244 ha through formal regulation, completed HCV identification training for 38 companies or farmer groups, trained 534 farmers on Good Agriculture Practices and engaged 180 farmers on agricultural diversification.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

Site selection

Project design

Operational controls

- Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Based on our 2024 traceability engagement through Action for Sustainable Derivatives, 6% of our CY23 palm oil derivatives are sourced from Aceh. Mitigation measures are implemented through the support of the Aceh Landscape Program.

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Ghana

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

The savannah area throughout the Northern Region and Savannah Region of Ghana and parts of Burkina Faso and shea sourcing regions in Ghana, Mali, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire and Togo as part of broader industry engagement through the Global Shea Alliance Sustainability Program.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Important areas of biodiversity are those in and surrounding priority natural ingredient sourcing communities for our Burt's Bees natural personal care business. Some such examples include smallholder sourcing regions and communities in or near. The savannah area throughout the Northern Region and Savannah Region of Ghana and parts of Burkina Faso. These are areas where shea trees grow wild and nuts are collected to produce shea butter and beekeeping hives are managed for pollination. West African shea sourcing regions in Ghana, Mali, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire and Togo as part of broader industry engagement through the Global Shea Alliance Sustainability Program.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Site selection
- Project design
- Operational controls
- Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Our Responsible Sourcing team identifies priority ingredient supply chains to origin and conducts site visits to natural ingredient sourcing communities to evaluate practices on-the-ground. Burt's Bees is a natural personal care brand in our portfolio that was started by a beekeeper and the brand prioritizes biodiversity. Since Burt's Bees sources many natural ingredients, growing, harvesting and collection of the plant materials could have negative effects if not conducted in a responsible manner. Burt's Bees has sourcing standards that are communicated to our external business partners and include actions to mitigate for biodiversity threats. We support bee friendly farming certification in some US and in other countries we have supported responsible beekeeping trainings and practices. In Ghana, we implemented beekeeping in our shea sourcing regions to increase biodiversity. Through Global Shea Alliance evaluations of biodiversity risk have been conducted and resulted in on-the-ground collaborative projects to plant trees, train on regenerative agricultural practices, improve water quality, reduce use of pesticides and many other interventions to protect and promote biodiversity.

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

Fuel consumption

Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- Attestation Standards (AT-C Section 105 & 210/205) established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The total energy consumption of 707,385 MWh (renewable and non-renewable) and the renewable electricity consumption of 354,630 MWh reported in Section 7.17 was verified by a third party in the FY24 Clorox Independent Accountants Report; Appendix A. The total energy consumption is the sum of the electricity consumption plus fuel consumption.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

FY25 Clorox Independent Accountants report.pdf

[Add row]

(13.2) 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.

	Additional information
	N/A

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

No

